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CEMENT MANUFACTURE IN CEYLON

INVITATION TO OVERSEAS COMPANY

30-YEAR MONOPOLY UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS

A RESOLUTION inviting the assistance of an overseas concern for the manufacture of cement in Ceylon, under certain conditions, was passed by the State Council on Thursday.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce moved the resolution.

It was urged by the Member for Kandy that the cement factory be established in Jaffna.

Mr. Corea said that he had not lost sight of the important principle urged in that House that instead of the Government undertaking all industries it should induce the public to undertake some of these industries. The present proposal was under the category of State aid.

They could not expect anyone from abroad, to come and establish a factory unless they were prepared to allow certain concessions. Hitherto it had been difficult even to get firms to agree to 51 per cent of the capital being subscribed by the Ceylon public. Now they had a firm that was prepared to allow 75 per cent of the capital to be subscribed by Ceylon.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam said that the only outside source that could undertake this venture in collaboration with the Government under existing conditions would be an Indian concern, whose used machinery would be the only available for Ceylon to start the industry. He asked the Minister to name the Indian concern with which he had negotiated so as to investigate whether or not that firm would be better off in handing over its machinery to the Ceylon Government. He said so because, except for two cement companies the other cement companies in India were in a precarious position.

"Too Rosy to be True"

The 75 per cent capital provided to Ceylon as against 25

per cent to the incoming Indian firm was "too rosy to be true." The 10 per cent of annual profits and the 10 years monopoly of Indian management required closer investigation in its implications!

Mr. Geo. E. de Silva asked the House to "give its blessing to the scheme." But he asked that adequate precautions be taken in the allocation of shares to outsiders. He asked that the factory be established without delay in Jaffna and offer more employment to the unemployed in the country.

Mr. S. Natesan also supported the motion.

Dr. A. P. de Zoysa said that the Government should have first allowed the people in the country to start this industry themselves. "If they failed then the Government should take over the industry at that stage" he said, adding "the experiment and the opportunity given to our people would be worth the expenditure. If the industry showed promise even for several years let us lose on it rather than bring in Indian interests."

Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya said that a thirty-year period was too long. In the event of failure what was the position going to be? Provision should be made for Government to take over.

Mr. D. Wanigsekere (Weligama) said that the scheme would give employment to a large number of Ceylonese and the proposed factory should be supported because it would be able to meet the present demand for cement.

Mr. Geo. A. Wille (Nominating) said that he had not heard of a nascent industry being propped up by Government for so long a period as 30 years. He was in favour of starting the industry, but he was not in favour of granting a monopoly for so long a period under conditions which would tie the hands of the

Higher Salaries For Clerks

Rs. 65,000 Supplementary Vote Passed

THE State Council passed a supplementary vote of Rs. 65,000 for the payment of the new scale of salaries to Class III of the Government Clerical Service with effect from October 1940.

Mr. Huxham, said that the transfer to the new scale would be done according to the Financial Regulations. He explained that the clerks who at present were drawing salaries between the old minimum of Rs. 480 per annum and the new minimum of Rs. 600 per annum would all go on the minimum of Rs. 600. The clerks at the other end of the scale, that was, those people drawing the present maximum of Rs. 1,200 would go on to the next step in the scale as soon as they had served long enough to earn the proportionate increment. They would have to serve even for a few months before they went up to the appropriate point on the new scale. Anyone who had been on the maximum for 3 years would go on the new scale straightaway.

country and be a serious detriment to their revenue.

30-Year Period Essential

Mr. H. E. Newham asked whether the 30-year period was essential and whether a 10-year period was not sufficient.

Mr. Corea: The 30-year period is essential.

The Minister's motion for the establishment of a cement factory on the following conditions was approved.

"The Council resolves that the following should be the conditions on which Government should invite the assistance of an overseas concern for the manufacture of cement in Ceylon:

"A company shall be registered in Ceylon to manufacture cement and subsequently with the approval of Government any other product.

"The authorized capital of the company shall be 50 million rupees, and the subscribed capital shall be 5 million rupees.

"75 per cent of the ordinary shares shall be offered for subscription to the public of Ceylon and/or the Government of Ceylon. 25 per

(Continued on Page 6)

REGISTRATION BILL PASSED

THEY HAVE IT IN
INDIA TOO

BILL REFERRED TO STANDING COMMITTEE

THE second reading of the Bill to provide for the registration of persons in Ceylon who do not possess a domicile of origin was passed in the State Council on Thursday. Replying to criticism of this proposal, the Chief Secretary and the Minister of Local Administration both pointed out that even in India they had the Foreigners Act of 1939, where similar provisions are made. The Chief Secretary also claimed that the Bill was necessary to find out who possessed a domicile of origin.

The voting was as follows:

Ayes—Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Messrs. C. W. W. Kannangara, D. S. Senanayake, Bandaranaike, Corea, J. L. Kotalawala, W. A. de Silva, Abeygunaseker, Abeywickreme, Aluwihare, Amarasuriya, Batuwantudawe, De Fonseka, C. E. P. de Silva, Geo. E. de Silva, Francis de Zoysa, Dharmaretnam, D. D. Gunasekera, H. A. Goonasekera, Goonesinha, Hewavitarne, Ilangatilleke, A. P. Jayasuriya, R. C. Kannangara, Kuruppu, Nugawela, Rajapakse, Ratnayake, Ratwatte, Razik, Samarakody, Dudley Senanayake, Tambimattu, Tennekoon and Wanigasekera—36.

Noes: Messrs. Freeman, Griffith, Jayah, Mahadeva, Natesa Iyer, Natesan, Newham, Panfitt, Sir Pathmanathan, I. X. Pereira, Ponnambalam, Vythilingam and Wille—13.

Declined to vote: Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardane

The Bill was then referred to Standing Committee A, with Messrs. Corea, Natesa Iyer and Vythilingam co-opted to it.

Mr. S. P. Vythilingam, however, wished to stand out of it and Mr. I. X. Pereira was appointed in his place.

MATRIMONIAL

VIYAPURI-SETHUPATHY AMMAL

Mr. V. Ongata Vadivale of the Rubber Control Dept., Colombo and Mrs. Ongata Vadivale will be pleased to see friends and relatives on the occasion of the marriage of their son Viyapuri of the Rubber Control Department, Colombo, with Sethupathy Ammal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ramalingam Mylvaganam of Kaddudai, Manipal, on Wednesday, the 2nd of April, 1941. Ceremony at the bride's residence will take place at 11.30 p. m.

"Santiniketan"

Pirappamkulam
Vannarponnai
30 3-41.

(Mis. 220 31-8-41)

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Hindu Organ

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1941

**YUGO-SLAVIAN
COUP**

HITLER'S AMBITION TO present his Axis guest with a signal diplomatic triumph came to a sudden and ignominious end. The Axis press in Europe and in Japan bailed the signing of the Tripartite Axis Pact by the Jugo-Slavian Government as a further evidence of the ascendancy of the Axis star and the surest guarantee to a swift and victorious termination of the Balkan Campaign. In this one instance the Axis began to count the chickens before they were hatched. Prince Paul and the ministers who signed the Pact did not gauge the temper of the Serbian people, their martial spirit, national unity and traditional friendship towards Britain. The result has been the most dramatic bloodless revolution which history records. The whole Jugo-Slav nation, the Serbs, Slovenes, Croats, Bosnians, all united under Prince Peter and demanded a reversal of the old policy and the formation of a new government which reflected the will of the nation. Prince Paul and the other members of the Regency have resigned. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister who signed the Tripartite pact are under arrest. The pro-British Ministers who resigned as a protest against the policy of alliance with the Axis have come back to office. The whole nation thrills with a determination to maintain its neutrality and independence at all costs. The Berlin diplomacy

which crowded over its triumph too soon could not realise the spirit and temper of the people. When it succeeded by cajolery and intimidation in persuading the Government to sign the pact, it began to think that there was an end of the matter. The coup is the first indication that the star of Hitler's diplomatic victory has set and that Roosevelt and Churchill are the men of the future. At least the freedom-loving peoples of the world have begun to look up to Roosevelt for leadership in the New Order that is going to evolve as a result of the present conflict.

The immediate result of the coup cannot be flattering to the Axis. Though Berlin may save its face by affecting to look upon the coup as a purely domestic affair which does not affect the Tripartite Pact, yet when we view it with the circumstances which gave rise to it, we should consider it as a clear reversal of the foreign policy which the Pact envisaged. The surge of national sentiment, the resignation of the Regency, the arrest of the pro-Axis Ministers, the return to office of the pro-British Ministers—all these obviously indicate that Jugoslavia is determined to preserve its neutrality and is in no mood to toe the line of the Axis policy. Berlin has asked for a clarification of the significance of the coup as regards the Tripartite Pact. The obvious reply will be that the Jugo-Slav Government desires to be friendly with all nations and so cannot carry out the terms of the Pact with regard to the passage of War material. Two courses are open to Hitler. He may respect the Jugo-Slav people's neutrality and conduct his Greek campaign entirely through Bulgaria. Or he may invade Jugo-Slavia for strategic reasons, as that country offers an easy route to Salonica and Albania. Whatever course he adopts his plans of a Greek invasion have been upset. He cannot use the Varda valley for the passage of troops and war material. When once Germany is allowed to transport war material through Jugo-Slavia, the country becomes *ipso facto* an enemy of Britain, and has to fall in line with the Axis as a belligerent. Hitler has now to conduct his campaign on the narrow Sruma front in the East or on the front in the South. Here communication is not easy and a comparatively small force of British and Greek troops can hold their own for long. An attack through Jugo-Slavia will offer Hitler's numerous hordes indisputable advantages of out-flanking the Allied armies and of driving a wedge through the centre. No doubt the Democracies are jubilant that these advantages are at present denied to Hitler.

**YUGOSLAVIA
REVOLTS**PRIME MINISTER
ARRESTEDBOY KING TAKES
CONTROLGERMANS LEAVING
YUGOSLAVIA

London, March 27.

A Dramatic turn was taken in the European situation with a bloodless Military coup d'etat in Belgrade this morning, when King Peter suddenly assumed control of the country. He is within six months of his Eighteenth Birthday when he would normally assume Royal Powers.

The arrest of M. Tsvetkovitch, the Prime Minister, who signed the Axis Pact, was closely followed by the appointment of general Simovitch as the head of the new Government and the issue of a proclamation by the young king calling for unity and loyalty within Yugoslavia in the present crisis in the country's history.

The proclamation concludes with an appeal to all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to carry on and stand behind the throne. It is reported that Prince Paul, Senior Regent, has left the country with his wife. No information is yet available concerning the situation in the Provinces.

Mr. Churchill Promises
Full Aid

Mr. Churchill promised full aid to Yugoslavia, speaking in London this morning.

Regarding Yugoslavia the Premier said: "Early this morning the Yugoslav nation found its soul. A revolution has taken place in Belgrade and the Ministers who but yesterday signed away the honour and freedom of their country are reported to be under arrest. They may therefore cherish the hope—I speak of course only of the information which has reached me—that a Yugoslav Government will be formed worthy to defend the freedom and integrity of their country."

"Such a government in its brave endeavour will receive from the British Empire and I doubt not in its own way, from the United States, all possible aid and succour."

The United States has promised Yugoslavia full aid if she is forced to resist aggression.

Germans Leaving
Yugoslavia

London, Saturday.

Belgrade is now calm, all normal activities have been resumed and communications re-established state diplomatic reports received by the State Department at Washington. The censorship has been relaxed, it is added.

An earlier message from Budapest to the Vichy news agency stated that a state of siege, a modified form of martial law, had been proclaimed in Yugoslavia.

The message adds that the people were notified by posters. The Belgrade Radio, announcing the news, asked the people to obey orders to prevent a "foreign element" from taking advantage of the situation to cause trouble.

German Protest

Berlin, Saturday.

The German Minister in Belgrade, Von Heeren, again saw the

**India-Burma-Lanka
Rural Reconstruction
Congress**To be Held in Ceylon
In April Last Week

The India-Burma-Lanka Rural Reconstruction Congress will be held at Dondra, Matara, and Weligama during April 24-30, 1941.

Trained Rural welfare workers and others interested in rural reconstruction from India, Burma and Ceylon will attend the Congress.

Delegates and visitors will participate in a week's programme of industrial work, food production and rural reconstruction in a selected Rural Unit.

A special feature of the Congress will be the demonstration of a novel, inexpensive smoke-proof kitchen run on hygienic lines and the "Notaris System" of intensive cultivation.

**SUBSTITUTE FOR
PETROL**British Chemists'
Success

Three chemists, after two years' intensive work, have solved the problem of making methane, a petrol substitute, from coal gas writes a "Daily Mail" reporter.

The discovery is important because of England's abundant supplies of coal.

Methane was known to be present in coal gas, but the new secret of production is known only in England. The processes are being closely guarded to prevent them from being used by the enemy.

"I cannot praise their work too highly," said the head of the department in which the three chemists work.

"Day and night operations have been involved over a long period."

**'WILL NOT GIVE UP
INDEPENDENCE'**

Turkey's Attitude

Ankara, Saturday.

A definition of Turkey's attitude was given by the well-known deputy Mr. Ural, speaking at Zonguldak last night. "We do not want war," he declared, "but neither do we want peace at any price."

Referring to the Turko-British alliance, Mr. Ural added: "We love peace, provided our liberty, independence and rights are respected, but there is no danger in the world which can make us give up independence."

Yugoslav Foreign Minister, today and lodged a protest with him regarding the anti-German demonstrations in Belgrade yesterday, it is stated in Berlin political circles.--

German officials in Belgrade were today busy registering names of German nationals who are to be evacuated to Vienna, says a Belgrade message received in Berlin. The original order, which was confirmed in Belgrade, has now been extended to the whole of Serbia. Among the 300 to 400 Germans sailing by a Danube steamer on Monday will be most of the German journalists now in Belgrade.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON WRITTEN TAMIL

BY A. V. MYLVAGANAM, B. A.
(Madras University)

I

A living language is always changing for the better. It has got to accommodate new ideas which come from time to time into the land where it is spoken. Also, it has to borrow a good number of technical terms from a richer language. Still, it can maintain its individuality and can be a powerful language able to express with ease any current idea on any branch of knowledge.

But unnecessary borrowing resulting in the decadence of the language should not be tolerated by those who sincerely desire its progress. We will discuss here certain of the errors in current Tamil which have to be avoided while writing, though they may be very much in use in spoken language. We do not mean to quote authors for obvious reasons. But we give sentences and phrases similar to those that have occurred in their works.

"ஆனால் வ. வே. சு. அப்படி இல்லை". "இதுவும் கணவு இல்லை" Let us see if the word (இல்லை) is correctly used in the above sentences. Here it denotes an utter negation and does not suggest a quality to the person, other than the one under discussion. It can profitably be replaced by அல்ல. But even அல்ல should agree with a noun in the masculine gender. Therefore we write அல்லன். And as an honorific singular we change the suffix to அர். The corrected sentence will therefore take the form "ஆனால் வ. வே. சு. அப்படி அல்லர்". In the next one the crude form itself will suffice. "இது கணவு அல்ல", is the form it should take.*

"எனக்கு 5 பிள்ளைகள் உண்டு". At the outset this does not appear to be wrong. But let us compare it with the sentence. "எனக்கு 5 மாடுகள் உண்டு". The numeral ஐந்து cannot be common to both the higher and lower classes (தலை). It belongs only to the lower class and therefore cannot go to qualify 'பிள்ளைகள்' of the higher class. Hence the sentence should be written thus:—எனக்குப் பிள்ளைகள் ஐவர் உள். "உண்டு" can very well be used but "உள்" sounds better.*

Similar is the error when we write sentences of the form சில பிள்ளைகள் வந்தார். பல மனிதர் இருந்தார். Here the use of the words சில and பல belonging to the lower class must be altered to சிலர் and பலர் so as to qualify பிள்ளைகள் and மனிதர். Hence we write:—பிள்ளைகள் சிலர் வந்தார். மனிதர் பலர் இருந்தார். These words are attached to the subjects of the sentences since it is more idiomatic to have the subject at the beginning of a sentence. Observing the same principle we write in the case of the nouns of the lower class. Thus:—மாடுகள் பல வந்தன. ஆடுகள் சில வந்தன.

"விடுதலையும் விடுதலையும் கொடுக்க". We write beside this sentence another of the same kind. "பிள்ளைகள் நாற்காலியும் படித்தல் வேண்டும்." Here நாள் is in the singular while விடுதலையும் is in the plural. When we translate these sentences literally we have:—(In every houses; and every day) Hence the mistake in the former is at once made clear.

* வேறு இல்லை உண்டு இயற்பால் மூலீடத்தன, is a later appellation.

We therefore write "விடுதலையும் விடுதலையும் கொடுக்க". As a rule தொழும் accompanies only a noun in the singular; நாள் in the above sentence cannot be plural.

In the Hind example cited above we have, படித்தல் வேண்டும். But the usual form current is படிக்க வேண்டும். If we analyse this sentence, 'படிக்க' will become the subject and வேண்டும் the predicate. But the subject must be a verbal noun! So we convert the adverb படிக்க into the verbal noun படித்தல் hence making the sentence correct. Many authors are found to cling to படிக்க.

இவன் எனது மகன். Here the Genitive suffix is wrongly used. If we write இது கத்தனது மாடு, it is grammatically correct. But when 'மகன்' a noun of the higher class occurs, the suffix உடைய has to be used. Or, the ancient form where the dative suffix is used, can be had. So we write இவன் என்னுடைய மகன் or இவன் எனக்கு மகன். But a better form than these is the ellipsis of the casual suffix. (இவன் என் மகன்) 'அது' is used only in the case of nouns of the lower class.*

அவன் அவனுடைய வீட்டில் இருந்தான். அவன் அவனுடைய வேலையைச் செய்தான். This mistake is often found among the English-knowing public. They think in terms of English and try to write in Tamil. The mistake rises from the fact that they cling to the literal translation of words i. e. he=அவன் his=அவனுடைய; she=அவள், her=அவளுடைய. Then they introduce these words in sentences regardless of the context and hence the mistake. We should therefore recast the sentences using 'தன்னுடைய' instead of அவனுடைய and அவளுடைய.

"நான்கேட்க அவன் நான் செய்ய மாட்டேன் என்கிறான்." Here the verb மாட்டேன் has அவன் as its subject which is in the third person. But the verb is in the 1st person and therefore the construction is faulty. There are two ways of correcting it. Either we give a portion of the sentence as direct speech or we displace the verb மாட்டேன் and use another to which we give no distinction of gender. They are:—நான்கேட்க அவன் "செய்ய மாட்டேன்" என்கிறான்; and நான் கேட்க அவன் நான் செய்ய முடியாது என்கிறான். Both these forms are correct. If we want to introduce 'நான்' also in the first sentence then we must convert it into 'என்' and place it within the inverted commas.

"எத்தனை வந்தாய்? என்னத்திற்காக வந்தாய்?" The former is found used by many Indian authors while the latter by the Tamil writers. We shall find out the suitability of எது and என்ன in these sentences. The literal translations of these words will be எது=which, and என்ன=what. If we now find out the propriety of these words we will at once conclude that the latter is more correct. (எத்தனை=For which reason, என்ன

(Continued on page 4)

* அதுவென் வேற்றுமை உயர் தலைச் சொல்வையின் அது வென் உருக்கெட்குசாம் வருமே—(சொல்). வே. ம. 11 ௨௪௦. கன்னடம்-300—See Sarabarnama Chirayar.

ONE LAKH TEN-RUPEE NOTES

Banned by Government

A series of 100,000 Ceylon Government currency notes of the Rs. 10 denomination has been destroyed by fire in London. The notes in question were numbered from D/61 25001 D/61 100,000 and D/62 00001 to D/62 25000. There is a possibility that while the fire was being fought a few of these notes may have fallen into unauthorised hands.

In these circumstances it has been considered desirable to prohibit the importation of any Rs. 10 notes bearing numbers falling within the above series, and the Controller of Imports, Exports and Exchange have been asked to take steps to include these notes in a prohibitory order under the Control of Imports Regulations as a precautionary measure.

Members of the public are asked to co-operate with the Government to the extent of bringing to the notice of the Treasury the existence of any currency note of the Rs. 10 denomination bearing a number falling within the series.

RS 11 MILLION RAILWAY DEFICIT

Orders for Engines

The deficit on the working of the Ceylon Government Railways during the next financial year is estimated at Rs. 11,433,675.

This sum is made up as follows:—

- (1) Excess of expenditure over earnings to be met from revenue, Rs. 7,538,675.
- (2) Interest on advance from revenue Rs. 120,000.
- (3) Annuities payable to revenue on loans, Rs. 3,775,000.

There is no prospect, as in the previous years, of the Railway paying to revenue the interest on advances or annuities on loans.

On the expenditure side of the Railway Budget it is proposed to order ten engines in addition to the ten new engines for which provision has been made in the current Budget.

Although deliveries are not likely to be effected for about two years, it is stated that it is essential to get the orders placed with the manufacturers to ensure priority.

It is also proposed to build 20 carriages and 100 waggons at the Ratmalana Workshops importing only raw materials.

It is also proposed to place an order for three broad gauge steam rail cars to replace existing ones which have reached the end of their economic life.

INDIAN PROFESSOR TO VISIT JAFFNA

Mr. S. K. Govindasamy of Annamalai University

Mr. S. K. Govindasamy, M. A., Lecturer in Indian History, Annamalai University, Chidambaram, and Secretary Thilai Tamil Kalagam, will be visiting Jaffna on the 20th of April, 1941, at the special request of the Kala Niyam, Jaffna, to deliver a series of lectures on Indian History, Art and Tamil Literature. He will be staying in Jaffna for about 10 days.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

LEGAL SECRETARY'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS

SIR BARON ON GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE

REPLYING to certain criticisms

with regard to the drafting of the Immigration Bill, the Second reading of which was passed by the State Council last week, Mr. R. H. Drayton, Legal Secretary, in the course of his speech, in the Council, said that it had been mentioned that the title of the Bill was too long—that it should not have been one to regulate and control immigration. He gathered from that criticism that it was felt that it ought to have read "A Bill to prohibit immigration." If the intention had been that the measure to be brought before the Council was a Bill to prohibit immigration then the Bill would have been a very simple one of two clauses.

But that Bill proceeded on the assumption that there might be persons whom this country needed for some purpose or another. The policy of that Bill was to control entry into this country. Whether the method of control was right or wrong was a different matter.

The Member for Matale had stated that, as the Bill stood, it would not be possible for this country to allow certain worthy people, who did not fall within the categories provided, to come into this country and that member wanted discretion given to the Minister for that purpose. But it had been the desire of those persons who were responsible for the preparation of the Bill that the policy for the control of immigration should, as far as possible, in a complicated measure of that nature, be laid down by the Council.

Right of Re-Entry

The next criticism related to clause 4—the one which gave absolute right of entry into Ceylon. It had been suggested that that Bill should be one to control future immigration only. Was it contemplated that they should confer the absolute right of re-entry to a man who was temporarily in Ceylon at the time the Bill came into force? Moreover, the Bill would take a little time before it came into force, and in the meantime it was not unlikely that a large number of people might come to Ceylon with the object of enjoying the privilege of absolute re-entry for the rest of their lives.

But the Bill as drafted gave that privilege only to those who had made Ceylon their permanent home either through domicile of right or domicile of choice.

There was, he said, a feeling among some members that the Bill prejudged the question of who was and who was not to be a Ceylonese citizen. That was a complete misconception.

One could not deny to a person who was a Ceylonese citizen that absolute right to return to Ceylon, but it did not follow that if they granted to any particular person the absolute right of re-entry to Ceylon that that person thereby became a Ceylonese citizen.

The next point concerned Euro-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Sub-Christian" Christians

Sir,—Rev. Clarence Thorpe is reported to have said at the annual general meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society (Ceylon Auxiliary) held at Colombo under the Presidentship of Mr. G. S. Wodeham:—(1) The slow progress of the Churches in Ceylon was not due to the opposition from other faiths, but to the fact that Christians were to a lesser or greater extent "sub-Christian" and (2) Let the leaders of the Christian Churches stress the need for obedience to Christ, let the leaders of Buddhism stress the need for obedience to the highest teachings of Buddha, let the Hindu and Muhammedan leaders do the same for their own people, and they should soon see the difference in Ceylon.

As regards (1) I have to state that the Hindus also to a lesser or greater extent "sub-Hindu". It is for the leaders of the Hindus to see that the Hindus do not turn out be "Sub-Hindu". As regards (2) I have to appreciate to a large extent this very noble statement. All the Christians will not make such liberal statements as made by Rev Thorpe who appears to be an exception. If the Christians cherish in their minds the sentiments of Rev. Thorpe, all the religionists will work harmoniously without attacking the other religions. Let the Hindu leaders stress the need for obedience to the highest teachings of the Hindu Saints and the Vedas. It may not be out of place to stop that His Excellency the Governor when declaring open the new library of the Angurukana-mulla Bodhirajaramaya Buddhist Temple said 'what the State requires of each one of us is that every Buddhist should be a good Buddhist, every Christian a good Christian, every Muslim a good Muslim and every Hindu a good Hindu.' Let all these religionists please note and act accordingly.

K. SIVAPRAGASAM

Sivapragasam Road, Jaffna, 30th March, 1941.

Some Suggestions for Improving Jaffna Cigar Industry

Sir,—Though I am not directly interested in the manufacture and sale of cigars, certain facts that have come under my observation recently make me to write this letter so that it may help those of your readers who are directly interested in the Jaffna cigar industry. At a big function in Colombo I had the opportunity of coming in touch with an elderly Sinhalese gentleman who has a very influential and high social status in the South. He is three scores and eleven years of age to be exact. Coming to the subject of Jaffna cigars he told me an interesting incident in his early life reminiscent of Sir Baron Jayatilaka's first experience of a "puff" of "Jaffna" when he was young. One day a friend of his who was himself a boy of his age invited him for a smoke of "Jaffna" in a quiet corner of the compound of his house. The

larity of the Jaffna cigar was so much in the air then, that he accepted the invitation and lit a cigar and started puffing away. After a while as both being novices at the business they felt that the Earth was beginning to rotate, unexpectedly in diverse directions which made them do a spot of catting which they successfully performed. Though for 50 years after that incident, he fought shy of the Jaffna cigar, yet the flavour lingered in his oil factory, which made him go for it a couple of years ago. He said that the "Koda" and the tobacco now used do not give the pleasure and enjoyment he seeks for. As the bulk of the consumers of Jaffna cigars are the people of the South, won't it be a good idea to send some trained young men to explore and find out what the exact needs of those who make the cigar industry of the North thrive. I would like to suggest that owners of cigar manufactories form an association and do a bit of research work and standardise the manufacture in such a way so as to attract better custom. The quality of the tobacco used, the preparation of "Koda," the correct quantity that should be used, the duration of time necessary for seasoning and the size of the cigars most in demand are matters for scrutiny, investigation and decision. An expert for consultation and advice need not be looked for from outside. The man for it will be found in Jaffna itself. The trash and muck that are sold as Jaffna cigars in some boutiques here and elsewhere are the cause of the present plight and downfall of the industry. The association or its board appointed by them should be able to control the question of the output and sale of the commodity. I hope that public spirited men will come forward and call a meeting of the capitalist industrialists and lead them in the proper path as to how best they can achieve best results, which alone will prevent the ultimate collapse of this once flourishing industry.

Yours faithfully, V. N.

Wellawatte, 28th March, 1941.

The Immigration Bill Some Observations on Written Tamil

(Continued from page 3)

peans. As the Bill stood, it was not likely that any European would be able to claim the right of re-entry to Ceylon. They would therefore, he submitted, have to define the category of persons who should have the absolute right of re-entry in order to meet that case. He suggested, that the Standing Committee should consider that question.

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan (Marnar) said that the views expressed by the Member for Jaffna represented the feelings of most of the Tamils of Ceylon on that question. Those Indians now in Ceylon must be protected by them and not molested. But with regard to future immigration they should have the right to control it according to their own lights. There was no such thing as "British Citizenship" it was a figment of imagination.

"Absolute Tosh"

Mr. Sri Pathmanathan continuing, said that to say that immigration helped to increase employment was absolute "tosh".

He, however, agreed with Mr. Parfitt that any drastic action taken by them to irritate India would be disastrous in view of their dependence on India for the purchase of Ceylon's coconut produce.

At the same time they could not afford to do without the planting community in this country. If they drove the planters away they would be committing a big mistake.

Continuing Mr. Sri Pathmanathan said that problems which seemed insoluble now would automatically solve themselves when under the order after the war India and Ceylon would be free to settle the question between themselves.

Sir D. B. Jayatilaka (Leader of the House) said that after the lucid explanation of the implications of the Bill by the Legal Secretary, even those who had spoken against the Bill might be able to vote for the Bill. The removal of defects and the modification and amendments necessary might be done in the Committee stage when he was sure any representations would be given the most sympathetic consideration by the Standing Committee.

Question of Governor's Attitude

With regard to the attitude the Governor might adopt, Sir Baron said that he did not think His Excellency would in this instance depart from the usual procedure of the past in respect of Bills passed by that House. He did not think the Governor would turn down that Bill merely because they had not obtained the prior consent of the Indian Government. The Governor would probably forward the Bill to the Secretary of State with his comments and the Secretary of State would then probably consult the India Office and through it the Government of India. That was the proper way of consultation with India. If after that the Secretary of State thought any of the provisions should be reconsidered by them he would return the Bill for the necessary modifications such as was done in the case of the Village Communities Ordinance which was ultimately

(Continued from page 3)

தற்காரை— For what reason.) Hence the former is unsuitable. Also compare the Malayalam usage 'என்கிறார்' which is in agreement with the Jaffna usage.

"கடவுளே! என்னைச் சுத்தமாக்கும்". Sentences of this kind are found in the Tamil translation of the Bible. These are faulty. சுத்தம் qualifies the person who entreats the Almighty to make him pure. Hence it must be 'சுத்தன்' (one who is pure) and not சுத்தம் (one who is purity). The abstract cannot qualify the concrete noun and has to be changed.

கடவுளே என்னைச் சுத்தமாக்கும், 'அவன் தன் அக்காவிட்டுக்குப் போனான்.' Here the word அக்கா should be replaced by தமக்கை which is more suitable and expresses a better relationship between the brother and sister. Moreover அக்கா is a term which should be used only by the person related to the girl and not by a third party. The uses of தம்பன், தமையன் etc are also similar. But this difference does not arise in the case of தம்பி or தம்பிக்கி.

பார், காண்; we find in the infant readers the verb பார் being used. தூத்துப் படத்தைப் பார். (Look at this picture) வருத்தக்காரனைப்பார் etc. Here பார் denotes only looking at a person or thing. In the latter it means—'take care of.' Also see 'பார்ப்பதைப் பார்த்தும் பறவையிற் பார்த்தின்று.' Originally 'பார்' conveyed the idea of awaiting for an opportune moment. Now it has almost lost that significance! காண் அவரைத் தெருவில் கண்டேன். Here காண் expresses not only the meeting of the person but also conversing with him. 'பார்' is seen promiscuously used in South India in the sense of 'look' and 'see'; whereas it is appropriate only in the sense of 'look.' Also compare the two different and distinct uses 'கோக்குக' and 'காணு' in Malayalam which separated from Tamil very early. 'கண்ணன் வரான் முத்தம் தரான்.' Here we have to make a small change when the roots வர and தர express the negative sense. They should be written as வரான் and தரான், since these are their earlier forms. Most, or all of the other roots having long vowels eg. சா, போ, கா etc do not undergo shortening when used in their negative (எதிர்மறை) forms. Hence a special treatment to வர and தர. So we write கண்ணன் வரான் முத்தம் தரான்.

"நீ வரமாட்டாயா? ஒம், வரமாட்டேன்." This error is often met with in South Indian Dramas and in dialogues on the screen. The question implies that the questioner expects a negative answer though he does not personally wish it. But his friend declines the request saying 'yes!'. The proper use is 'no'. Regardless of the nature of the question put to him, he will have to say 'yes' or 'no' according to his accepting or refusing the offer. In the above case he should say 'இல்லை', instead of 'ஓம்'. The same mistake is often committed in English. Perhaps it is a Tamil idiom in some parts of India.

approved. There was no reason to think that the Bill would be turned down on unreasonable grounds. "Control of future immigration can and will be made effective," declared Sir Baron, "and then it will benefit not only Ceylonese but also Indians who have made Ceylon their home."



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JAFFNA COLLEGE Vs HINDU COLLEGE

Debate on Federation

An intercollegiate debate between Jaffna College 'Inter Academy' and the Inter Union of Jaffna Hindu College was held in the Ottley Hall on the 20th instant at Jaffna College. The subject debated was whether "Federation was a panacea for international ills." The debate commenced at 6-30 p.m. and a gathering of over five hundred distinguished guests including students and ladies were present. The meeting was presided over by Mr. K. Aiyadurai, the president of the Inter Academy. The Hindu College team was led by Mr. S. A. Kajendra, supported by Mr. K. Sivasubramaniam and Mr. M. A. M. Alip. The Jaffna College team was led by Mr. K. Saravanamuttu, supported by Mr. Kathirgamasekaram and Mr. S. Kandasamythurai.

The debators of both the institutions rose to the occasion and did their part well. The debate was over at 8.15 p.m. This was followed by dinner. Speeches were made by Mr. Marcius Thambiayah and Mr. K. U. Thyiarajah on behalf of the respective colleges. Then Mr. V. Shanmugam of Hindu College gave a Tamil song, followed by Mr. Kathirgamasekaram of Jaffna College who gave a Malay song. Mr. Bunker speaking next said that he was not exaggerating when he said that Hindu College had fared better than Jaffna College. He said that there should always be in the future a camaraderie between these institutions. (Cor.)

IMPORTING CATTLE FROM INDIA

One Million Vote Proposed

A proposal to purchase cattle in India in order to increase cattle in Ceylon and also to improve local breeds is now being considered by the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands. A vote of one million rupees will be provided for this purpose in the next budget.

INTER-SCHOOL CRICKET CHAMPIONS

Jaffna College Wins All Matches

Jaffna College wins the Cricket Championship this year, defeating all the Colleges in the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate cricket.

The last match the Champions played was against Jaffna Hindu on Saturday last

Manipay Vivekananda Saba

Under the auspices of the Manipay Vivekananda Saba a lecture on "Do the sins of the parents affect their children" was delivered by Sri Sivapirakasa Yogiswarar on Sunday, the 23rd instant. There was a large gathering including many ladies. The lecturer explained the subject in all its aspects.

Dr. K. Kathiravelu, president of the Saba, presided. (Cor.)

'Mother of Mothers'

Farewell to Sister Easter Hayden

Pt. Pedro, Thursday.

"The valuable seed sown by you in the Maternity and Child-Welfare Work has taken deep root and I am glad to say that the Clinics organised by you all over Jaffna have progressed so well that the Medical Officer of Health Jaffna finds it difficult to cope up with the work in the Clinics" said Mr. P. Nadesan, last evening at the farewell function accorded to Sister Easter Hayden of Puttur by the members of the Point Pedro Social Service and Health League at the Girls' Bilingual School.

The farewell took the form of a garden party at the Mission Bungalow Point Pedro at 5 P. M with Mrs. Richard D. de Silva (wife of Point Pedro Magistrate) in the chair.

Misses. K. Gunanyagam and P. Solomons presented bouquet to Sister Easter and a Chendu to Mrs Silva on arrival.

The programme began with the singing of a specially composed Tamil song by the girls of the Bilingual School.

An address by the members of the Social Service and Health League and the members of the Methodist Church was read and presented by the Secretary of the Health League, Mrs. S. B. Samuel.

Rev. M. S. Chinniah explained the object of the meeting and said that he knew Sister Easter for considerably long time when he was a student at Jaffna. When she arrived at Puttur the people were so conservative that it was extremely difficult to induce people to seek health ideas and views in Welfare Clinics.

Mr. K. T. Rajah, President of the North Ceylon Industrial Co: speaking next referred to the valuable services rendered by Sister Easter in Pt. Pedro and the surrounding villages for the last 30 years. He congratulated her for having come all the way from England to do service for the upliftment of the Tamil in the north.

A letter from Dr. S. C. Thuraiyah, M. O. H. Jaffna, was read by Mr. S. R. Muttuthamby.

Mr. P. Nadesan addressing the gathering on behalf of the Point Pedro Social Service and Health League said that today there were Clinics opened all over the Peninsula and there was marked improvement in Maternity and Child Welfare Work in the North. He further said that Sister Easter was the mother of Maternity and Child Welfare Work in Jaffna and the valuable seed sown by her in this work had taken deep root, the Clinics organised by her have progressed so well that the Medical Officer of Health, Jaffna found it difficult to cope up with the work in the Clinics.

Mr. Nadesan thanked Mrs. Richard D. de Silva for having presided at the function.

The speaker concluded by making special reference to the splendid, Social and philanthropic work done by Sister Easter in the uplift of the poor and down trodden members of humanity and said that she loved the people as a whole as a mother, she loved the little girls as her own daughters and looked after them as a mother.

Sister Easter appeared much

RAMAKRISHNA VIVEKANANDA BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

The Birthday anniversaries of Sri Ramakrishna Deva and Swami Vivekananda were celebrated on Sunday the 23rd March at the Ramakrishna Math, Wellawatte, with the usual splendour characterised by floral and artistic decorations, Pooja, devotional music and distribution of Holy Prasad. The special feature of the morning session was the programme of Devotional music provided by the staff and students of the Oriental Music Academy, Wellawatte led by Vidwan Velautha Bagavathar, and Srimathi Subhadra Devi, accompanied by the Academy orchestra. In keeping with the high standard of music of the staff members, the young students, the Grade 3 girls and the boy prodigies sung exceptionally well and received much applause. Swami Nishkamaianadaji, thanking the Principal and the organisers for the excellent programme of music, envisaged a bright future for this Institution and exhorted the Tamils of Wellawatte to send their children to this Academy for Scientific training in Music.

The public meeting in the evening commenced with music artistically rendered by 2 Academy students was presided over by Mr. D. N. Wadia (Govt. Mineralogist). He briefly spoke on the contributions of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda to the universe of thought (spiritual and Religious) and of the bright future of the Mission's activities in India, Ceylon and abroad.

Mr. K. S. Arulandby, Divisional Inspector of Schools, in Tamil gave a psychological interpretation of the divine aspect of Sri Ramakrishna's life. Mr. H. H. Bassanayake, Crown Counsel, tracing the history of the Mission's activities in Ceylon said that the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda movement was solving many vital problems of life and was fast establishing better relationship between India and other countries. Mr. A. M. K. Kumaraswamy, Inspector of schools spoke on the personal aspect of God and its expression in various forms and the underlying synthesis manifest in various forms of Divinity.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks proposed by Swami Avinashanandaji. (cor.)

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(Mis. 218, 31-3 41 & 3-4-41)

moved as she rose to reply to the several tributes and praise. She said that at the start she had to face considerable opposition arising from conservatism and prejudices of people and by steady and patient propaganda she had overcome all the difficulties and she was glad to inform them that she had done some service to her satisfaction.

The function came to a close with light refreshments and tea and three Cheers to Sister Easter.

UNTRAINED MIDWIVES CHARGED

First Case at Point Pedro

Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro charged (1) Nachchan widow of Kathiran and (2) Vallinachchan widow of Kanapathy both of Konantivu, Puloly West, Pt. Pedro, for practising as midwives and attending on the delivery cases of three women, Seethivipillai, Vallipillai and Meenachechypillai, all of Puloly West, Pt. Pedro.

The first accused is absconding but the second accused appeared before Mr. W. R. D. de Silva, Magistrate, and pleaded guilty. The Magistrate warned her severely and instructed her not attend to any cases in the future but to recommend all who go to her the trained Sanitary Board Midwife. He fined her Rs. 1 as this was her first offence.

This case aroused great interest in the town as this was the first time a charge of this nature had been preferred for practicing midwifery by a non-trained midwife. (Cor.)

Mr. Prasad at Pt. Pedro

Pt. Pedro, March 25.

The Government Agent, Jaffna, paid a visit to Point Pedro and inspected the Sanitary Assistant's Office. He was very much pleased with the work done by Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Assistant, and said that the Office gives an appearance of a Health Museum.

Later he met some of the residents of Point Pedro who made objections to the assessments for 1941. Then he left for Valvedditurai. This is his last inspection to Point Pedro as he is leaving Jaffna on leave by the end of the month. (cor.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1006 In the matter of the intestate estate of Thamboo Thambipillai of Nallore who died at Vannarponnai East, Jaffna.

Deceased, Sellammah widow of Thamboo Thambipillai of Nallore, presently of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner, Minor, 1. Puvaneswary daughter of Thamboo Thambipillai of Nallore presently of Vaneast.

2. Kanagar Mailvaganam of do. Re-pondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of March 1941 in the presence of Mr. K. Nadarajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:-

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration issued to her in respect of the above estate as the lawful widow of the deceased unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 7th day of April 1941.

This 24th day of March 1941. (Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Approaching Catastrophe Foreseen By Prophets

The Material Tyranny of Present Day World

(By the Editor, Prabuddha Bharata)

(Continued from our last issue)

Might is right in the existing order. Can any one deny this fact? Do we not see before us the brilliant triumphs achieved by ruthless aggression? Where are the small nations that erstwhile held their heads high with no stain on their fair names? Where are they that honestly toiled to earn their sustenance and carried on their lives peacefully and in contentment? Has not the aggressor's sword humiliated them and cast them into the gloomy slough of despondence? Are we not told that the world is unsafe for small nations and also for those that are militarily unprepared? Seeing these happenings, how can we say that the right will ultimately triumph and peace and contentment will reign over the whole earth? Is not life itself a mighty battle-field, where the strong win and the weak go to the wall? Can the exhortations of priests and professors prevent the strong from acting in the only manner in which they would act to achieve their own ends? Are the oppressed peoples of the world to rest contented with the promise of a reward in the ever-receding future, when universal peace and goodness will prevail upon the world? Will such a day ever come so long as the conditions that rule to-day continue to exist? * * *

Pious and sincere men of all countries speak of social justice. But few seem to know how that desirable consummation is to be achieved. It is easy to see that there is something very wrong in the existing economic order. Otherwise, why should the toiling millions of the world suffer under perpetual famine conditions even when the granaries contain enough food to fill all mouths? The labourer is ready to put in his share of arduous toil willingly and ungrudgingly. Why then should his child cry for a crust of bread or a handful of rice and his poor wife fail to get sufficient clothing to cover her nakedness? Shylocks are abroad, you might say. They make use of the laws framed by themselves or by their nominees to legally drain the poor of the last drop of their life-blood. This world also contains tyrants and aggressors who prowl about like hungry beasts and make use of every opportunity to despoil the poor of the fruits of their labour. Priests may attempt to lull the poor into the belief that they that suffer misery here will be generously recompensed in a future world. It is extremely consoling to hear that poor Lazarus, stricken with foul leprosy and dire poverty here on earth will in the life to come be comfortably seated in the lap of Father Abraham and Dives who ill-treated him will be cast into eternal hell-fire. But unfortunately poor Lazarus finds that the pangs of hunger cannot be appeased by sweet consoling words. The priggish philosopher cast into the same mould as the Pharisee of old expounds the law of Karma with incomprehensible hardness

suffer because of their misdeeds committed in a previous life and that the rich enjoy the merits which they acquired before they were born. The law of Karma of the philosopher appears to strike the balance sheet in the present life itself and does not even contain the element of consolation which the priest offers in a post-mortem existence. These in brief are the ideals of social justice now in practice in both the hemispheres. This in bare outline is the picture of the material tyranny referred to in Swami Vivekananda's thought-provoking address and of the economic system controlled by banks and corporations, which Sir S. Radhakrishnan so ably denounces.

Cement Manufacture in Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

cent of the capital may be subscribed by the overseas concern.

"Part of the capital required may be supplied by the Ceylon Government in the form of 5 per cent non-cumulative Preference Shares which may be converted into ordinary shares at the option of the Government.

"Cement shall be manufactured in Ceylon only under licence; the company to be formed shall be granted a licence covering the whole of Ceylon for a period of thirty years.

"The company shall not sell its undertaking or purchase another undertaking without the consent of the Government of Ceylon.

"There shall be 5 directors of whom 1 shall represent the overseas concern, 2 the ordinary shareholders and 2 the Government of Ceylon, provided that the promoter's director shall be the Chairman for the first ten years.

The overseas concern shall establish and manage the factory and provide the technical staff (to be paid by the company) and for that purpose it shall be paid 10 per cent. of the annual profits.

The Government of Ceylon shall have the right to impose an excise duty, the amount of which shall bear a reasonable relation to the company's profits, and to the price charged by the company for its products.

The import duty on cement shall be the same as that in India.

Coal shall continue to be free of import duty.

The duty on raw materials and machinery shall not exceed 5 per cent.

The rail freight on cement and raw materials required for the manufacture of cement shall not exceed Rs. 7 per ton between any two places in Ceylon.

The company shall manufacture a quantity of cement not less than 70,000 tons a year, and shall manufacture such further quantities as may be required owing to increased consumption.

All unskilled labour shall be Ceylonese, only such skilled labour as may be required for a limited period being imported from abroad. Ceylonese shall be trained as skilled

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