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NO. 30.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT PUBLISHED

PERMIT SYSTEM TO CONTROL IMMIGRATION INTO BURMA

WILL IT HELP TO SOLVE INDO- CEYLON DIFFERENCES?

THE text of the Indo-Burma Agreement has been published, and the measures agreed upon as a result of the conversations between the two Governments are, in their view, calculated both to remove from Burman minds any reasonable apprehension that may be subjected to undue economic competition by reason of Indian immigration and at the same time to secure for the Indian community settled and resident in Burma recognition of their legitimate rights.

This Agreement is of special and immediate interest to Ceylon in view of the similarity of the problems that exist between India and Ceylon and also in view of the fact that an Indo-Ceylon Conference to solve these problems is to meet in Ceylon very soon.

Main Provisions of Agreement

The main provisions of the Indo-Burma Agreement are:—

The Government of Burma agree that the notice given by them to terminate the operation of the Government of Burma (Immigration) Order, 1937, with effect from April 1, 1942, will be treated as withdrawn, and that notice to terminate the same will not be given before October 1, 1945.

Indian immigration into Burma will with effect from October 1, 1941 be subject to regulations and restrictions, in the manner hereinafter explained.

No Indian may enter Burma without a valid Indian passport containing his photograph and other particulars sufficient to establish his identity.

No Indian may enter Burma with a passport visa issued by or on behalf of the Government of Burma or an immigration permit issued by or under authority of the Government of Burma.

The Government of India, or officers employed by them, may

issue, on behalf of the Government of Burma and subject to terms and conditions imposed by the Government of Burma, visas on passports granted to Indians desiring to enter Burma as visitors or as students in educational institutions.

A visa on an Indian visitor's passport will be valid for three months but this period may be extended by or under the authority of the Government of Burma up to a total stay in Burma of twelve months.

A fee of Rs 20 will be charged for visitors' visas but no fee will be charged for extensions.

A student's visa will be valid for a stated period not exceeding five years.

No fee will be charged for a student's visa.

Save as otherwise provided by the terms of this Agreement no Indian may enter Burma without one of the following classes of permits:

Two Classes of Permits

(i) "A" permits, which will entitle the holder to remain in Burma for an indefinite period and to accept employment therein. No bar will be placed on the acquisition of a Burma domicile by holders of "A" permits.

(ii) "B" permits, which will entitle the holder to reside in Burma for a specified period and to accept employment therein. "B" permits being for limited periods, will not allow the holders to acquire a Burma domicile. They will be issued for a maximum period of three years and may be extended at the discretion of the Government of Burma for further periods which, with the original period, may not exceed a total of nine years. The holder of a "B" permit may apply for an "A" permit on the same terms as an original applicant for an "A" permit.

The issue of immigration

(Continued on Page 5)

DISSATISFIED WITH PANNAI FERRY RENTER

VIOLATION OF CONTRACT

TERMINATION OF RENT URGED

A RESOLUTION urging the termination of the contract with the renter of the Pannai Ferry, in view of the unsatisfactory manner in which the ferry is being run and in view of the frequent violation of the conditions of the contract by the present renter was passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Islands.

The meeting was held on Thursday at the esplanade opposite the Pannai Ferry and there was a large gathering present. Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. presided. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C. and member of the Executive Committee of Communications and Works, was also present. Mr. M. Kumaraswami Pillai acted as Secretary.

Mr. V. Pasupathipillai, Chairman, Village Committee, Pungudutivu, proposed the following resolution:—"In view of the very unsatisfactory manner in which the Pannai Ferry is being run by the present renter from the 1st of October 1940, and in view of the frequent violation of the conditions of the contract by the present renter, and in view of the unsatisfactory lame excuses that are put forward by the renter in justification of his violation of the conditions of the contract, and in view of the fact that advices and remonstrances of the Government Agent have so far fallen on deaf ears, the meeting resolves that the government should be requested to terminate the contract with the present renter."

In moving the resolution the speaker traced the history of the Pannai ferry under different renters from the time of his boyhood. He said that within living memory no renter bought the rent for a sum less than Rs. 5000 annually. The present renter had bought the rent for 5 years at a rate which worked at Rs. 1-40 per day, that is for a sum of Rs. 2105 for all the 5 years. This concession was shown to the renter by the government with a view to enabling him to run a machine-propelled ferry. Since this was a fundamental utility service the government thought that by selling the rent cheap the renter could be made to show high regard for the convenience of the public. He continued that the renter had utilised the concession shown by the government for unduly enriching himself instead of for the convenience of the public.

Mr. T. N. Subbiah in seconding the resolution explained the meaning of the various sections of the tolls or

dinance and pointed out how each one of them was being violated by the present renter. He remarked that the renter never scrupled to flout the wishes of the authorities as well as the public. Against the provisions of the ordinance the present renter was charging toll for the transport of green manure, loads carried on head by passengers, for children under 12 years of age etc. He said that such instances could be multiplied but for want of time he was adding to a few. He exhorted the audience to press the government for terminating the contract of the present renter and entrusting the running of the Ferry service to any one of the Village Committees of the Islands Division, or to any of the Co-operative Credit Societies functioning satisfactorily in the Islands Division. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. K. Karasapillai, Village Committee, Mandaitivu, moved the following resolution: "That this meeting resolves to request the government to construct roads from either side of the Pannai Lagoon to a length of about 2000 feet and thereby narrow down the length of the water to be crossed by passengers; and that the government be requested to do this either out of the loan fund or the Colonial Development Fund."

In moving the resolution he said that their representative in Council, on account of his office was not in a position to do anything. Hence he requested the two members of the State Council who were present to fill up the gap.

Mr. K. Karthigesu seconded. Carried.

Mr. M. Saravanamuttu proposed and Mr. P. Sandrasegaram seconded: That this meeting resolves to constitute itself into a permanent organisation to look after the welfare of the inhabitants of the Islands Division. The resolution was carried.

Mr. V. Pasupathipillai was elected President of the new organisation and Mr. M. Kumaraswami Pillai the secretary. An executive committee with power to co-opt was elected.

Mr. S. Natesan in bringing the proceedings to a conclusion said that the appeal to his learned friend Mr. Ponnambalam and himself (the speaker) to fill up the gap caused by their representative being elevated to the post of Speakership, had impressed them a great deal and they were prepared to do what

(Continued on page 5)



JAFFNA-MALAYALAM TOBACCO CO-OPERATIVE SALE SOCIETY LTD.

This is to inform the Public and our members that Mr. N. A. Subbaiya, our former Manager, has ceased to be our Manager as from February 1941.

Mr. N. A. Subbaiya has signed and issued a handbill as joint-Manager of a new business concern entitled "The Malayalam Tobacco Trading Company."

Our Society's Manager is Mr. V. Ponniah.

A. W. NADARAJAH,
Hony Secretary,

Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society Ltd.

27th July 1941.

(Mis. 75, 28-7-41.)

WANTED

Certified midwife for Urban Council, Jaffna. Must be under 35 years of age. Must be able to read and write Tamil. Conditions of service as laid down by D. M. & S. S. Salary Rs. 480/- — Rs. 60/- per annum. 12

Recent testimonials should be sent. Canvassing a disqualification. Applications are received up to 31-7-41.

R. SIVAGURUNATHAR,
Chairman, U. C., Jaffna

(Mis. 70, 28-7-41.)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1941

THE PANNAI FERRY

WHY DID THE AUTHORITIES sell the Pannai ferry rent for the paltry sum of Rs. 2105 for a period of five years when they could have realised more than Rs. 5000 a year as in the past. The answer is obvious. The authorities sympathised with the inhabitants of the islands, who suffered great hardships owing to the absence of facilities of transport, and decided to make their lot a little better in this respect. The loss of about Rs. 25,000 to the revenue of the country did not deter the authorities from making this generous concession solely in the interests of the inhabitants of the islands. The conditions of sale of the rent stipulated the transport by motor boat of passengers on payment of a toll of five cents, and by a motor-driven horseboat of vehicles etc. on the payment of tolls varying according to the kinds of vehicles or animals. The new conditions of sale provided for the travelling public greater facilities of transport than under the old order of things. The public welcomed with a sense of immense relief and delight the facilities they were promised under the five-year rent. They praised the authorities for the great sacri-

fice in revenue they were making on behalf of the islands.

But the question that is being asked is: are the people enjoying the facilities anticipated by the benign Government, under the new five-year rent? The mass meeting of inhabitants of the islands and of those who use the Pannai ferry which was held on Thursday last at the esplanade adjoining the ferry provides the answer. Speaker after speaker gave expression to a number of grievances and endless violations of the conditions of sale of the rent and referred to the many futile efforts to get redress at the hands of the authorities. The meeting passed, among others, a resolution calling upon the authorities to cancel the rent, in view of the innumerable violations by the renter of the terms of the rent. The drastic step advocated by this resolution does not surprise us in view of the many complaints we ourselves have received from time and of the utter loss of public confidence in the renter who has failed, as the reports allege, to honour the conditions imposed on him. We would not have given credence to these complaints had we not directly seen things for ourselves. We are also aware of instances where high Government officials and men of the learned professions, not to speak of the large number of ordinary citizens, had bitter experiences at this Ferry. Though all do not take the trouble to make representations to the authorities, some, including many respectable gentlemen, have reported their complaints to the proper quarters. Any action taken on these representations by the authorities does not seem to have improved matters at the Ferry. There is a strong public feeling that the authorities have not done the right thing in the matter.

The affairs at the Ferry have been allowed to assume scandalous proportions. The concession to the renter of the big sum of about Rs. 25,000 should be justified by the observance of the conditions laid on the renter in the interests of public welfare. The public allege that they are not benefitted as they ought to be in this respect. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of the authorities to see if the sacrifice they make is justified by the facilities enjoyed by the tax-payer. We are convinced that all is not well with the Pannai Ferry. Though in the light of facts that have come to our notice, we would also support the drastic step advocated by the public meeting, yet we would like to see that justice is done to the renter also. We therefore urge upon the authorities to appoint a committee to make a searching inquiry into the matter so as to redress the grievances of the public. The earlier it is done, the better for all concerned.

VISIT OF TRAVANCORE OFFICIAL

Risk of "Kusu Kusu Kootams"

Mr. John Rajah of Achuvely writes:—

The visit of the Excise Commissioner of Travancore is an event of general public interest, and is essentially official in character. Though he comes at the instance of Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., whose guest he will be during his stay here, his is not a private visit. This is quite clear from the fact that he is prepared to confer with those who have representations to make on Jaffna's tobacco trade with Travancore.

In these circumstances, it is extremely unfortunate that a private residence should have been fixed upon as the venue of the conferences. The arrangement illustrates Mr. Natesan's abounding good nature, but may I point out that there is in it a serious danger of irresponsible and misleading representations being made to the Excise Commissioner? This ever present risk of "Kusu Kusu Kootams" is made all the busier of a recently formed company and of a second company in process of formation.

In the circumstances the only satisfactory arrangement is to shift the venue of the conference to a public building like the Jaffna Kachcheri and thus give it the salutary influence of publicity. It surely cannot be beyond the capacity of Mr. Natesan to secure a section of the Kachcheri premises for this purpose.

The Jaffna Hindu College Prize-Giving

University College Principal Presides

The Prize-giving at the Jaffna Hindu College came off on Saturday. Dr. W. Ivor Jennings, Principal, University College, presided and gave away the prizes. There was a large gathering present and the hall was very uncomfortably crowded.

The Principal read an interesting report and Dr. Jennings delivered a very instructive address referring chiefly to the future Ceylon University that would be established soon and the ideals that would guide in the working of the University.

Master S. Senathirajah, a student, proposed the vote of thanks. He urged that the future university should help to develop the indigenous culture of the country, and the fees of the University should be within the reach of the students of average means.

Mr. C. Vanniasingham Advocate, Secretary of the Old Boys' Association, in seconding the vote of thanks pleaded for freedom in the University for the individual development of students, and pointed to Avigar A. Nigamath, the grand old man of Jaffna and President of the College Board of Directors, who could be approached by Dr. Jennings for an endowment to found a chair for Hindu Philosophy in the University.

[A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in the next issue.]

THE JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Members of

The Jaffna College Alumni Association

will be held in the

OTTLEY HALL, JAFFNA COLLEGE, VADDUKODDAI
ON SATURDAY, 9th AUGUST 1941 AT 2-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME

Saturday 9th August 1941

7-00 a.m. Tennis: Old Boys vs. College	2-30 p.m. Annual General Meeting
9-00 a.m. Morning Tea	4-30 p.m. Principals' Tea
10-30 a.m. Thanks giving Service	5-15 p.m. Football Match: Old Boys vs. College
12-30 p.m. College Lunch	6-30 p.m. Concert: College Students
	8-30 p.m. Annual Dinner*

*For Subscribers only

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Annual Membership Subscription 1941	Rs. 1 00
Jaffna College Miscellany Subscription 1941	Rs. 1 00
Alumni Annual Dinner—Fee: Member, per head	Rs. 2 50
" Lady guest "	Rs. 1 50
" Men guest "	Rs. 2 50

Please remit the Membership Subscription and Dinner Fee before 6th August 1941 to the Hony Treasurer:—

E. J. JEYARAJAH,
Chundikuli, Jaffna.

Members are notified

(1) that according to the rules of the Association, only those Members who had paid their Annual Subscription for the current year shall be eligible to stand for election and to exercise their vote in any manner at the Annual General Meeting.

(2) to stand for or vote for the election of a representative to the Board of Directors of Jaffna College members shall have paid the current year's and the previous year's subscription.

"Thyapathi," 1st Cross St.
Jaffna, July 25th 1941

J. F. PONNAMBAI AM,
Hony Secretary.

(Mis. 73, 28-7-41 & 4-8-41.)

THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

III. The Tri-Padarthas & 'Satkariya Vadam'

One important characteristic of Siddhantam consists in its clear enunciation of, and staunch adherence to, what is called சற்கரிய வாதம் (Satkariya Vadam). Nothing that exists can ever be destroyed neither can anything new ever be created. (Sat=existence, Kariyam=product, Vadam=doctrine). உண்மையே தோற்றம், so we read in Siva Gnana Botham. This is the very same principle that is known to the modern scientist as the principle of 'the conservation of matter'. When a thing is said to be newly produced all that is actually done is simply to take up some substance that is already in existence and shape it into a new form. When the world (Prapancham) is said to be destroyed at the time of Pralayam (deluge), what really takes place is not its annihilation or reduction to nothing, but merely its resolution into its component elements and dissolution into its ultimate cause. And again, the world is said to be created when all these diverse forms are reproduced from this same primordial something into which they were dissolved at the time of the last Pralayam. This something it is that is known under the name of 'Maya', and this Maya the Siddhanti holds is something which really exists and is not a non-entity. Just as the terms 'Vedantam' which we have already discussed and 'Adwaitam' which we shall discuss shortly, so this term 'Maya' it should carefully be understood carries quite a different meaning to the 'Maya' of other schools. Between this 'Maya' and the 'Maya' of Sankara for instance there is as much difference as exists between a man or a log of wood and a ghost or an apparition. Umapathiyar gives the following short definition of Maya in his Sivaprakasam:

உருவாதி சதூர்வீதமாய் ஒன்றென்கொண்டுவா
உண்மையதாய் நித்தமாய் ஒன்றாய் வந்தும்
அருவாதிச் சன்மாதம் அநுக்கம் யார்க்கும்
ஆவாரமாய் அநிதமாய் அசல்மாய்
விரிவாய் தன்செயலின் வியாபியாய் எல்லாம்
விரித வகை புரிந்தடைவின் மேலி அவை ஒழித
வருகலம் உயிர்க் கொள்ளம் மருவிடமாய் மலமாய்
மண்ணி இடம் தூர் அருளால் மாயையாதே.

Maya becomes manifested as the fourfold Prapancham of bodies, organs, worlds and objects of enjoyment, which differ very much one from another and is one, eternal and formless; it engrosses the soul in objects till Karma becomes 'exhausted', it is insentient, immovable and pervading all its evolutes; it is the resting place of souls at the time of involution and is a Malam giving the soul wrong notions. And it acts with the help of the Sakti of the Lord.

This principle of Satkariya Vadam naturally leads us to 'the theory of Karma'. There can be no effect without a cause, and every cause must have an effect. One person is found to be happy and another is miserable. Why should this be so? It must be due to the difference in their previous 'Karma' or actions. The happy man must have done 'Punniyam' or good deeds before, either in this or in a previous birth, while the unhappy creature must have done 'Pabam' or bad deeds. This leads to its corollary that if a man accumulates good Karma now in this birth he will enjoy hereafter the fruits thereof, while he who does evil will have to suffer for it. As thou sowest, so shalt thou reap. The following is a short definition of Karma:

கண்ணியிதம் உருவதனுக்கு ஏதுவாகி
காளுபேசுக்களாய் காசோற்பத்தி
பண்ணிவரும் ஆதலால் அநாதி ஆதிப்
பல ஆதி அநுக்கம் தொதும் படர்வதாகி
எண்ணிவரும் மனவாச சன்மத்தால் இயற்றும்
இயல்பினதாய் மதித்தமாய் இருபயனும் பாய
புண்ணியம் ஆய் புலர் காலை மாயை மேலிப்
பொருத்தம் இது கன்ம மலம் புதுமாதே.

Karma is the cause (hetu) of rebirths and appears as enjoyments of various kinds; it is beginningless like flood water as in the process of eating up of the fruits of one Karma (Praraptham) another is produced (Akamiyam); it is of diverse kinds and accompanies the soul in 'Sookshma' (subtle) form at the time of creation; it is produced by thoughts and words as well as by deeds and is divided into 'Punniyam' and 'Pabam'. In the corporeal stage it rests in the 'tatwa' called, 'Buddhi', and at the time of dissolution it rests in Maya. This is how Karma Malam is described.

But, what is Karma? Does it not consist of actions and their results? And as such is not Karma insentient, what cannot do anything by itself without being acted upon by some force other than itself? And again, what is the world (with its innumerable forms of matter) and that which is said to be its ultimate cause, Maya? Are not these equally insentient? And if so, how can Maya give rise to the world, without being acted upon by some intelligent force?—Well. This force, the Being that supplies the requisite force or energy, whose handiwork all this Universe is, is God (Pati). God it is that evolves all this manifested universe of matter and force out of Maya, and God it is that resolves everything again into Maya, God it is that induces our good and bad Karma,

(Continued on page 5)

Tributes To New J. P. U. M.

Felicitations from Madras

Madras, July 14.

Deep sense of respect and affection for Mr. N. Ponniah, Advocate, Point Pedro, was expressed by his friends and admirers when they met at Tambaram, Madras, to rejoice at his appointment as Justice of the Peace and unofficial magistrate for the Point Pedro division.

Mr. K. Ponnudurai, of Presidency College, presided.

Mr. Ponnudurai made reference to a similar meeting held at Point Pedro sometime ago where several speeches were made congratulating the recipient of the honours. Dwelling on the simplicity and easy accessibility of Mr. Ponniah, he said that the Government could have made no better choice. Mr. Ponniah, he said, was sincere to himself. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the large-heartedness and Christian outlook of Mr. Ponniah and said that Mr. Ponniah's life was worthy of emulation. Mr. Ponnudurai expressed the hope that the government would shower greater honours on Mr. Ponniah. He wished him a long life of noble service.

Mr. T. Padmanaban, of Christian College, then drew attention to the very unassuming ways and genial nature of Mr. Ponniah. He said that Mr. Ponniah was one of the few, in these days of greed and jealousy, who lived a life of godliness and piety. Mr. Ponniah's brilliant career at Presidency College was an example, the speaker said, to those of them who happened to be at present in Madras. He concluded by saying that Mr. Ponniah's keen sense of correct values and his life of selfless service admirably fitted him for the responsibility of his new office. He wished him ad multos annos.

Many others also spoke on the sterling qualities of Mr. Ponniah and congratulated him on his appointment. The gathering broke off after a vote of thanks to the organisers (Cor)

Ex-Udayar Elected V. C. Member

V. C. Elections of Ward No. 20 of the Vaddukkodai Parish took place at 4-30 p.m. on 19-7-41. Messrs. C. Ambalavanapillay and V. Kandiah of Araly South were the contesting candidates.

The number of votes were as follows:

	Males	Females
Mr. C. Ambalavanapillay	138	60 = 198
Mr. V. Kandiah	65	37 = 102

Majority 96

Mr. C. Ambalavanapillay was declared a member of this Ward by the presiding officer Mr. V. Visuvalingam. He was Udayar of Vaddukkodai Parish and retired about 2 years ago, after serving as an Udayar for about 18 years. He acted as Maniagar for some time. He was a member of this parish from the year 1917 till 1935, when a circular debarred all the Superior and Minor Headmen from being members of the V. C. committees. He intends contesting for the Chairmanship of the V. C. (Cor)

Veemankamam Bilingual School

Golden Jubilee Celebrations

The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Veemankamam Bilingual school were held on Friday, the 18th inst. at 6.30 p.m. A variety Entertainment consisting of Songs, Dances, Recitals and dramas was given by the school children who were greatly applauded. The Headmaster, Mr. G. A. Ratnavarather, welcomed the gathering.

The Public Meeting was presided over by Mr. S. J. Gunasegaram, B. A. (London), Inspector of Schools. Others accommodated on the platform were Mrs. Gunasegaram, and Messrs. S. Swaminathan B. A., Chairman V. C., Myliddy, V. Muttukumar M. A., the manager, and G. A. Ratnavarather, the Headmaster.

Mr. Muttukumar in welcoming Mr and Mrs. Gunasegaram to the function paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gunasegaram's work and ideals as Inspector of Schools. He recalled some pleasant reminiscences of his student days in the School. He thanked the Prize donors and the parents.

The Prize Distribution followed. The examination Certificates, the Proficiency Prizes, the Inter-House Championship Cups and Medals were given away by Mrs. Gunasegaram.

The Chairman delivered a very inspiring address. He highly complimented the Headmaster and staff on the vast progress the School had been making during the past two or three years. He was quite pleased with the performances of the pupils, particularly of the girls. Happiness was the birthright of men as well as of women. He exhorted the parents to give their daughters full freedom to be happy and gay, and to extend greater co-operation to the School which was exerting a civilizing influence in a conservative village.

Continuing the Chairman said he was much interested in the progress of the youth of this area. His grandfather hailed from Mavittapuram. He referred to the ideals of the Founder of the School, the late Mr. Sinnathamby Udayar, and to the bounty of his son Proctor Subramaniam. He wished the School a still brighter future.

Mr. S. Swaminathan, B. A., next thanked the Chairman and Mrs. Gunasegaram for their kind presence and encouragement. The function came to a close with the singing of Thevaram. (Cor)

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL TENDER NOTICE

PALMYRAH POSTS

Tenders for the supply of 25 Palmyrah Posts will be received by me up to 12 noon of the 30th August 1941.

2. Posts should be 29 ft. long and of hard palmyrah wood and turned out according to the specifications obtainable from the Electrical Superintendent

3. The successful tenderer will be called upon to deposit a sum of Rs. 50.

4. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders submitted.

R. SIVAGURUNATHAN,
Chairman U. C.,

Office of the Urban Council,
Jaffna, July 16, 1941.

(Mis. 69. 28 & 31-7-41)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Trade

Mr. Natesan's Correspondence Leads to Further Confusion

Sir,—The correspondence on the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Trade released to the press by Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. makes interesting reading. If the purpose of publishing the same is to refute the facts as stated by Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam in a letter to your paper on 26-5-41, then one must confess that this correspondence has entirely failed in its task.

The question at issue was and is: Did the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society or its Agents along with other licensees enter into an agreement with the Travancore Government to import, bond or unbond 3750 candies of tobacco during the current Kollam year 1116? Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam as president of the Society denied that the Society was a party to any such agreement. Neither Mr. Natesan's press interviews nor the letter of the Chief Secretary of the Travancore Government prove that Mr. Rajaratnam's statement is incorrect. On the other hand a subtle confusion of facts seems to have been attempted.

Mr. Natesan's position as a representative of a constituency which is responsible for the supply of nearly 80% of the export tobacco, requires of him a better knowledge of the working of this trade. The Sole Agents of the Co-operative Sales Society are Messrs. F. X. Pereira & Sons. This firm should not be confused with Messrs. Pereira & Subramaniam Ltd. which is an independent firm carrying on tobacco business on its own. This firm came into existence 3 years after Messrs. F. X. Pereira & Sons were appointed the Sole Agents of the Society. One wonders how a confusion of these firms could have arisen in the minds of those who publicly prattle their sincere interest in the tobacco industry.

The fact that Mr. Natesan is so ill-informed as to confuse the one firm for the other may be due to non-observation or mal-observation. But one would have expected the Chief Secretary of the Travancore Government to correct any such error. Unfortunately not only is the Chief Secretary's letter to Mr. Natesan unhelpful in this direction, but is worded in such a manner as to confuse an already existing confusion.

Whoever is responsible for this confusion has to rue the day when a full reckoning is sure to be demanded of them.

Yours etc.,

C. KANDIAH CHETTIAR.

Alaveddy,
21st July 41.

Plans for University Buildings

Sir,—According to a recent news paragraph which appeared in your paper it would appear that the plans for the University buildings are about to be considered by a Special Committee. Sometime last year when I was still a member of the Staff of the

Ceylon University College the preliminary plans were shown and explained at an official conference by Professor Abercrombie. After viewing the plans I had to make some adverse comments in regard to the site plan, location of hostels, openness of buildings, the use of concrete flat instead of tiled roofs for a number of buildings, the disposition of the playing grounds in relation to the hostels, etc. Professor Abercrombie frankly admitted, to use his own words, that "my criticisms were very severe but very constructive." I do not know whether the plans have been revised in the light of his observation.

A request addressed to the Minister of Communications and Works that I may be granted the opportunity of commenting on the plans was turned down by him for reasons best known to him. The Minister was himself very much piqued at the conference that I dared to criticise the plans produced by his nominees and praised by him.

With all due respect to Professor Abercrombie I am afraid his lack of experience of the climate and other local conditions of this country may make it difficult for him to apply his great skill to design the University buildings to suit our conditions and customs.

Ceylon has already had one wonderful buying deal for the University under which a site of about 300 acres was acquired for over seven lakhs of rupees in 1938-39. I wonder what other deals there may be in regard to the University buildings. It will no doubt be claimed that under war conditions the cost of materials will be particularly high. That will also be a plausible excuse or explanation for building dear.

Your readers are probably aware that the old Royal College building, now the Arts Block of the Ceylon University College, was described by a Governor of the Island as "tropical gothic". Those who have occupied that building during the past 30 years know the great inconveniences they had to put up with. One can only hope that the University buildings will not turn out to be like the old Royal College and that we will have buildings which will conform to the maxim: "Buildings are erected to live in not merely to look at."

Yours etc.,

C. SUNTHARALINGAM.

Bambalapitiya,
19th July, 1941.

The Moolai Co-operative Hospital

An Appeal

Sir,—I was pained in mind to read about the misunderstandings and ruffled tempers over the management of the above-named hospital.

It should be borne in mind that this hospital was built at great expense over a number of years, not to speak of the self-sacrificing labours of a band of earnest workers. All honour to them.

With love for the cause, goodwill and spirit of service for the

country, I simply cannot understand the underlying causes for discord. Is it over the Elections? I hope not. The Founders of the Institution have taken immense trouble and living interest in the organisation and building up of this unique institution. It was an uphill and labouring task. Empty talks and armchair criticisms cost nothing. It is within my knowledge how two gentlemen travelled up and down this country to collect funds. They met with liberal response. We had faith in the two gentlemen, we trusted we would get value for the money. They have done their part well. Some of us recommended the cause to our friends who also responded well. A good work well and truly done is a great advertisement. The reverse is the prolific source of much loss of face and morale. Friends beware. The Institution and its smooth running was the topic of talk and satisfaction in this country. But why now these tempers and dirty linen washings in public? Why should we not compose our difference over a round table in the spirit of give and take and in a constitutional manner and always placing the interests of the institution in the forefront?

Let all troubles be discussed without heat and passion, with equanimity of mind and charity of purpose. It should not be said in ridicule that we lack the capacity to manage our affairs. That should never be.

Love and charity of thought conquer all ills of the mind. We want plenty of dedicated and public spirited men and women too. Then alone could the country march along the path of progress and achievements. Minor maladies of the mind should be purged out of public life.

Death has deprived us of two great benefactors: Messrs. A. Subramaniam and Mubandram P. Narayanar. Let us all honour their memories.

As far as I can gather from published accounts there has been much ado about nothing. What appear wanting are tact, control of speech and love of the work before us. Shall we now falter and fail? Let the good people of Moolai, Tholpuram and the neighbouring villages give the lie direct to such libel on their honour by composing their differences in the interests of the greater cause and in defence of the good name of our people.

As to qualifications of doctors and their professional worth, I would say that each case should be judged on its merits and there is no hard and fast measuring rod. The quality of the pudding is in the eating.

In my Singapore days thirty years ago I knew an Indian Doctor without any academic training but with such a volume of practice that many a European-trained Doctor looked upon this Doctor with envy and great respect.

Finally I would join with the Editor of the "Hindu Organ" and plead with you to bury your baton and co-operate for the better and harmonious working of the hospital and grow from strength to strength.

Yours etc.,

(An Oversea Son of Moolai.)

Segamat (Johore)
Malaya 7-7-41.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. L / 2

In the matter of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd.—Jaffna Branch (In Liquidation).

ABSTRACT of the Liquidator's Summary of Accounts for the period ending 30th April, 1941.

Receipts

	Rs.	Cts.
To Cash on hand at the Kacheri	151691	10
" Refund of Government Security, Composition duty and taxes and rent advanced	12051	33
" Current Account	398	98
" Interest on Gold Loans and Loan Board dividends	11881	86
" Commission	1	00
" Demand Promissory Notes account	15811	67
" Goods & Produce Loans account	312	76
" Overdraft account	17738	05
" Bills Purchased account	50	50
" Legal expenses recovered	1256	00
" Sale of furniture	1638	01
" Sale of Library books	28	60
" Refund on expenses	263	84
" Gold Loan account	14473	74

Rs. 227596-94

Payments

By Payment to creditors	192514	98
" Commission	50	
" Liquidation expenses	20424	07
" Cash on hand at the Kacheri	14657	89

Rs. 227596-94

Extract From The Auditor's Report

"I have audited the accounts of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank—Jaffna Branch (In Liquidation) for the period 22nd October 1938 to 30th April 1941, and have obtained all the information and explanations required.

I certify that I have examined the books and other records maintained by this office and that the Summary of Accounts, Income and Expenditure account, Balance Sheet and Statement of Assets and Liabilities for future dealings, which have all been signed by me are, in accordance therewith. I have checked all the items of expenditure and verified that they have been duly authorised, and I am satisfied that all payments of a capital nature are relevant and correct. I have checked the interest calculations, verified that all receipts have been credited and have received all explanations required. I am satisfied that the Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of affairs according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of accounts."

The full report of the Auditor, all the other statements and the details connected therewith are for inspection in the District Court of Jaffna.

Sgd. J. SUBRAMANIAM LEWIS
Liquidator.Sgd. N. SELVARATNAM,
(Public Accountant)
Auditor.Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge, Jaffna
14-7-41.

(Mis. 68. 28-7-41).

Wanted

Wanted a qualified lady teacher for the J/Alaveddy English School. Salary according to C scale. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 31st July 1941.

N. A. SUBBAIAH,
Manager of Schools,
Alaveddy.

(Mis. 74. 28 & 31-7-41)

THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

(Continued from page 3)

and God it is that makes our good and bad Karma yield the fruits thereof. Umapathiyar describes Pati as follows:

.....பதி பரமே சுததான்
கிலவும் ஒரு உரு ஆவதிக்குணம்துறிகள் இன்றி
கின்மலமாய் வடிமாய் கித்தம் ஆகி
அவகில் உயிர்த்து உணர்வாகி அசலமாகி
அகண்டமாய் ஆனந்த உருவாய் ஆன்றித்
செல்லு வுரிதாய்ச் செல்கதாய்ச் சிறிதாய்ப் பெரிதாய்த்
திகழ்வது தந்திரமும் என்பர் தெளிந்துகொள்கோ.

Pati is the Supreme (above Pisu and Pisam); it cannot definitely be said to be endowed with a particular form, nor can we say it is formless; it has no attributes and no mark; it is pure, one and eternal, Soul of souls, unruffled, indivisible; it is Bliss itself, unattainable except through Gnanam, the final goal, Smallest of the small, Greatest of the great. This, the wise say is Sivam.

Here a new question may crop up. If it is God that acts upon these insentient substances and brings about all these changes, will not He Himself be liable to change? The answer is simple. He remains unruffled. In the presence of Him (or His Kriya Sakti in more philosophic language), all these changes take place, just as the lotus opens and closes in the presence of the Sun. If not for the Sun the lotus will not open, yet the Sun undergoes no change by the opening of the lotus. வக்சலாற் பொன்வாக் அலர் சோகம் செய்க்மலத்த ஆம், thus we read in the Siva Gnana Botham, and Umapathiyar follows suit and expands it as follows: எல்லாம் வருவிப்பன் விராகக் மருகான் வானில், முத்து திரவி எதிர் முனி அலர்வதும், ஒன்று அலர்வான் முனையாம் ஒன்று ஒன்று உருமும் முறைபின் ஆமே. All these changes take place in His presence, சன்னிதிக்கே ஐந்து தொழிலாம். —(To be Continued)

Variety Entertainment at Kandy

In Aid of Saiva Maha Sabhai Building Fund.

The Central Province Saiva Maha Sabhai, organised a grand variety entertainment in aid of their Building Fund under the distinguished patronage of Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan I. C. S., Agent of the Government of India and Mrs. Raghavan on Saturday the 12th July 1941 at the Trinity College Hall, Kandy.

The entertainment started at 6.30 p. m. with "Nadaraja Dharsan" a tableau picturesquely portrayed by the young students of Pakiya Vidyalaya, Matale. This was followed by a good song with Gottuvathiam by Miss N. Coomaraswamy and Mr. Venkatasamy Raju. Mrs. H. Kuruppu "Niranjala" performed the Dance Invocation with much "Bava". The flute-duet, by masters S. K. Arumugam and S. N. Maheswaran accompanied by Mr. S. Nadarajah on the violin was a welcome variety. The fifth item was a song duet. Miss K. Kanagasabai rendered beautifully some "Keerthanas" Mrs. V. Ramanathan supported her well with the Veena. Mr. Julian Senanayake, the "Wizard of the Hills" then entertained the audience with a good performance of magical mysteries.

After the interval the Lanka Gandharva Sabha, Kandy, gave Orchestral music. This was followed by "The Prodigal Youth", a social skit in Tamil by the Kandy Tamil Amateurs. The good Acting by Mr. S. Nadarajah as the Prodigal youth deserves congratulation. Mr. S. K. Arumugam fitted well into the part of the good old grand mother Mr. T. Chelliah was a veritable natch girl. Mr. K. Sampanthar as Afghan and Messrs. V. Muthulingam, A. Pathmanathan and S. Arumugam as friends did justice to their roles. After this short play the sisters Misses Mangaiatkarey and Wimalasundary Kandasamy gave of their best songs with Veena. The tenth and the last item was the inimitable

Health and Malaria Week

Jaffna Town Schools

The following Health and Malaria Week programme has been arranged for the Jaffna Town Schools:

Public Lectures at Jaffna Town Hall

29th July, 1941, Tuesday, 5 p. m.

(1) Phthisis—by Dr. F. Gunaratna, M. B. B. S., Medical Officer, Kankasanturai (2) How Co-operation can assist in Village Health Work—by C. Ragunathan, Esqr., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. (3) Food Cultivation—by N. Thambiah, Esqr., Lecturer, Farm School, Trinaveli—Chairman: Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long, O. M. I., Rector, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.

31st July, 1941, Thursday 5 p. m.

(1) Diabetes—by Dr. K. Radiravelu, L. M. S., L. R. C. P. & S, D. P. H., D. T. M. & H. etc., Retired Medical Officer. (2) Diet—by (a) Dr. N. Sabaratnam, F. M. O., Chavakacheri; (b) C. W. D. Alwines, Esqr., Teacher, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna. Chairman: M. Prasad, Esqr., G. A., N. P., Jaffna.

Health Concert at Vembadi Girls English School

Under the distinguished Patronage of A. J. R. Vethavanam, Esqr., Divisional Inspector of Schools, Northern Division.

Radha Krishna Dance by Mrs. H. Kuruppu.

The Hall was crowded to the full. The programme was well appreciated. On their arrival Mrs. Raghavan was presented with a bouquet of flowers by Miss S. U. Somasegar and Mr. Raghavan was garlanded by Gate Muhandiram N. Canaganayagam, Deputy Mayor and President of the Sabhai. Before the entertainment was declared closed the Gate Muhandiram in a graceful speech thanked Mr. and Mrs. Raghavan for their esteemed presence, the contributors of the different items for their splendid performances and the Principal, Trinity College, for the use of the Hall.

Indo-Burma Agreement Published

(Continued from page 1)

permits will be subject to the terms and conditions set out in this agreement and also to such other terms and conditions as the Government of Burma may prescribe after consulting the Government of India, provided that any other terms and conditions so prescribed shall not be inconsistent with the objects of this Agreement. The acceptance of these terms and conditions shall be a condition for the entry of the immigrants into Burma.

The number of "A" permits to be issued will be at the discretion of the Government of Burma and they will be issued only to persons whom the Government of Burma consider to be of sufficient financial standing or possessed of an assured income in Burma or sufficient amount and to be persons who are likely to be suitable for permanent residence in Burma.

"B" permits will be issued within such limits as may be prescribed in any year or other period by the Government of Burma after considering the advice of an Immigration Board.

The Government of Burma reserve power to impose limits on the number of students and visitors' visas to be issued by the Government of India on their behalf.

Applicants for "A" permits or "B" permits will be required to declare particulars of dependants whom they intend to bring to Burma either with them or at some future date.

The two Governments will co-operate in devising and effecting measures to deal with and to control immigration across the land frontier between the two countries. It is understood that this will require consultation by the Government of India with the Provincial Governments concerned.

Immigration Board to Be Formed

The Government of Burma will institute, at an early date, an Immigration Board to examine the relevant data and to tender advice to the Government of Burma generally on matters of policy relating to Indian immigration into Burma and in particular on fixing quotas for the grant of permits. The Board

(Continued on Page 6.)

Dissatisfied with Pannai Ferry Renter

(Continued from page 1)

ever they could to ameliorate the conditions of the inhabitants of the Islands Division. He had no personal knowledge of the hardships they suffered in the hands of the present renter of the Pannai Ferry. If their allegations were true then the only remedy open to them was to urge the government to do the needful.

Mr. R. Maruthanar proposed a vote of thanks to the chair.

HINDU ENG-SCHOOL SANDILIPAY

Prize Function

The prize distribution at the Hindu English School, Sandilipav, took place on Friday the 18th instant at 6.30 p.m. in the school hall with Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, Northern Province, in the chair.

The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion and a very interesting programme was gone through.

Mr. K. Thillaiampalam B. A., the headmaster of the school, read a report of the school.

After the distribution of the prizes Dr. Miss. Thillaiampalam, M. Sc. Ph. D. Principal C.M.S. Girls' College, Chundikuli, addressed the audience and appreciated the co-education in the school.

Mr. M. Prasad in his presidential address advised the students to take great interest in agriculture also. The function terminated with Thevaram at 9 p.m.

NOTICE

Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Annual Festival, 1941

29th July, 1941 to 23rd August, 1941

Permission having been granted to move processions and conduct religious assemblies according to custom round Nallur Kandaswamy Temple and along the adjoining sections of the Point Pedro and Old Store Roads during the period of festival, notice is hereby given to the Public that traffic will be diverted from sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Temple along Wyman Road, Navanturai Road and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, during the time such processions and religious assemblies are moving round the Temple.

S. G. de ZOYSA,
Asst. Supdt. of Police, N. P. Police Office,
Jaffna, 22nd July, 1941.
(G. 15. 28 & 31-7-41)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1045

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnathanby Thambiah of Alaveddi North late of Madras Deceased

Pennammah wife of Chelliah Nadarajah of Alaveddi North

Vs. Petitioner,

Thangammah wife of Kanapathipillai Kandiah of Alaveddi North presently of Rasagalla Estate Balangoda

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 11th day of July 1941 in the presence of Mr. S. Canagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner as daughter of the deceased be appointed administratrix over the estate of the said deceased and that letters of administration be granted to her accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of August 1941 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 11th day of July 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

(O. 24. 28-7 & 31-7-41)

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT PUBLISHED

(Continued from page 5)

will be of mixed racial composition and Burmans, Indians and Europeans will be represented on it.

The penalties imposable under Burma legislation shall not exceed imprisonment for six months or a fine of Rs. 1,000 or both on persons convicted before a Magistrate of an infringement of the Immigration Rules or of a breach of the conditions of a permit, or of making a false statement in order to obtain a permit or other privilege relating to entry to or residence in Burma or to secure registration as a privileged immigrant.

The Government of Burma may impose a literacy test on applicants for "A" permits; provided that such a test shall not be made in Burmese or in any other language indigenous to Burma.

Marriage or cohabitation with a woman belonging to the indigenous race of Burma established to the satisfaction of the Government of Burma may be made a condition for the cancellation of a permit or visa granted to a male Indian immigrant; provided that exceptions will be made of marriages entered into with the sanction of the Government of Burma and that such sanction will be given if the immigrant makes, before the proposed marriage, provision which is sufficient in the opinion of the Government of Burma for the permanent maintenance of the woman he desires to marry.

The following scale of fees will be charged for immigration permits:

"A" permits: Rs. 500
"B" permits: for unskilled labourers, an entrance fee or a visa fee of Rs. 5 for every year or part of a year for which the permit will be valid. For other "B" permits, an entrance fee or a visa fee of Rs. 30 and a residential fee of Rs. 20 for every year or part of a year for which the permit is valid. Arrangements will be made to enable immigrants to pay the residential fee in yearly instalments if they so desire. Dependents: Half the rate per dependent of the fees payable by the immigrant himself. The Government of Burma accept the principle that the incidence of entrance or visa fees and of the stamp duty charged in respect of "B" permit holders should fall on the employer and undertake to collect such fees from the employer or prospective employer or prospective employer in cases where a permit is issued at his instance.

Repatriation

Before entry into Burma a deposit of Rs. 20 will be made to the Government of Burma by persons who are granted "B" permits and by their dependents to cover the cost of repatriating them. Repatriation will be, at the choice of the repatriated Indian, to the ports of (a) Calcutta, (b) Chittagong, (c) Madras, (d) Vizagapatnam, and (e) Gopalpur. The deposit will be refunded if the person concerned leaves Burma of his own accord or obtains an "A" permit.

Applications for all classes of permits under the immigration control arrangements shall be subject to stamp duty under the ordinary law of Burma.

The Government of Burma recognise that Indians who are born and bred in Burma have made Burma their permanent home and regard

their future and the future of their families as bound up with its interests are entitled to be regarded as having established a claim if they wish to make it, to a Burma domicile and, therefore, to the benefit of Section (144) of the Government of Burma Act, 1935.

Acquisition of Burma Domicile

No restriction will be placed on the acquisition of a Burma domicile under due process of law by Indians lawfully residing in Burma excepting those who by the terms and conditions of a permit which entitles them to reside in Burma are not given the right of residence beyond a specified period.

Indians who prove a total residence in Burma of seven calendar years between July 15, 1932 and July 15, 1941, will be termed "privileged immigrants."

Such privileged immigrants shall have the right to further employment in Burma without limit of time but they will should they be absent from Burma for a continuous period exceeding one year after July 15, 1941.

A privileged immigrant so long as he retains his status, will be given the right of free entry into Burma on his return after an absence of less than twelve months.

The following classes of dependants of privileged immigrant will be given "A" permits free of charge of entry into Burma:—

(1) One wife if there is no other wife residing in Burma, (2) His sons below the age of 18 by the wife who is granted an "A" permit under this clause or by a wife residing with him in Burma.

Other Indians who are in Burma on July 15, 1941, will be entitled to remain in Burma indefinitely and to accept work for an indefinite period and will retain their privileges under Section 44 of the Government of Burma Act, 1935.

Should an Indian of this class leave Burma for any period, his claim to reentry will be dealt with in the same manner as an application for entry by a new Indian immigrant and if readmitted into Burma such person will be treated as new Indian immigrant with the exception that he will have a preferential claim to a "B" permit over new Indian immigrants.

Arrangements for Transition Period

During the transition period pending the constitution of an Immigration Board and the consideration by the Government of Burma of proposals to be made by the Board for the quotas for permits to be issued to Indian immigrants, the Government of India will prohibit the emigration to Burma of Indians for the purpose of unskilled work from July 21, 1941, with the exception of seasonal labourers who may, at the instance of the Government of Burma, be granted passports up to numbers agreed upon between the two Governments.

Registration of Indians in Burma: The Government of Burma will institute at an early date a system of registering Indians in Burma.

The Government of Burma may exempt any person from any or all the conditions and restriction that may be imposed under this Agreement.

The two Governments will act in close co-operation to achieve the objects of the Agreement and will freely consult each other on points of difficulty that may arise. In particular the Government of Burma will grant the Government of India an opportunity of commenting on proposals to fix quota and on the recommendations of the Immigration Board on which such proposals are based.

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(Y. 21 B. 11-8-40—10-8-41.)

(M)

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Mis. 127, 14-11-40—

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