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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HINDU ORGAN AND INTHUSATHANAM.

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The Cigar Industry In Jaffna

Need For Early Steps To Save It

Co-operators Consider Conditions

At a leading factory visited by him, from information gathered on the spot, it appeared that about ten years back, 70,000 cigars were turned out a day, about 100 cigar-rollers being employed continually, the paybeing Re 1.00 per 1000. In the same factory today about 35 hands were employed, often intermittently working 10 to 15 days a month, the pay being Rs. 1-50 per 1000 cigars; the average number turned out by one cigar-roller being 500 per day. In other factories too the same story was repeated. Cigar-rollers, therefore, remained without work for 10 to 15 days in the month. That reflected conditions elsewhere. Causes Of Decline

Causes Of Decline

Mr. Arulambalam then dealt with the causes of the decline of the in-dustry. He said that one of the leading merchants whom he inter-viewed told him that the decline was due to inferior tobacco being used to make cigars. There was an unregu-lated manufacture by small manu-facturers both in Jaffaa and Colombo who used the inferior tobacco with a view to putting on the market a cheap stuff. Many people had now become factory-owners who were satisfied with producing cheap stuff would give them their daily with this end in view they wages. With this end in view they imported inferior tobacco from Maho and other places, used sweepings from tobacco stores, and produced a cigar, that found little favour with consumers. Because of this bad cigar, the really good variety that had a demand in the home-market had come to be labelled as bad ones, with the result that the Jaffna cigar had lost many of its patrons. The competition of cigars made in other districts was also one of the causes of the decline of Jaffna's cigar industry.

Chean Cigarette And

THE cigar industry in Jaffna was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. C. Arulambalam, Advocate, at the District Co-operative Conference, on Friday July 19, at the Regal Theatre. Muhandiram V. Ponnampalam presided. There was present a large number of Co-operators from all over the Jaffna District.

Mr. Arulambalam seid that the climate of Jaffna, water and soil were suitable for tobacco cultivation. There were two kinds of tobacco cultivated in Jaffna—the chewing and the smoking. Ten years ago there was a flourishing cigar industry in Jaffna meeting the local demand, in addition to a good export trade with South Ceylon. It had now dropped by two-thirds. With a view to finding the actual position of the industry, the speaker visited many leading cigar factories to see things for himself. At a leading factory visited by him, from information gathered on the spot, it appeared that about ten ing a out 25,000 cigarettes, were being imported every month by this store. This was in the very centre of the cigar industry. The reason was that even cigar-factory hands had taken to beedie and cheap cigarette instead of the cigar they themselves produced. The cigar owing to its inferior quality was losing its ground, and cigarette and beedie becoming a fashionable smoke. This was the position everywhere in Ceywas the position everywhere in Cey-lon. Unless steps were taken, to restrict the importation of beedie and cigarette, cigar would have to go to the wall.

Change of Taste

One other fact should be noted. There was already a change of taste and standard of life of people—even in cigar factories. The cigar, therefore, would have to be improved to satisfy the changed market.

Remedial Measures

Remedial Measures

Mr. Arulambalam went on to suggest remedial measures to rehabilitate the industry. The cigar manufacture should be standardised, he said, and the minimum quality of tobacco to be used for cigars should be fixed. The duty on cigars should be lowered to enable cigars to be exported to countries like the F. M. S. In this connection; he was glad to find a resolution was passed by that Conference requesting the Government to lower export duty on tobacco. Another method of saving the industry was to produce beedle instead of cigar. This suggestion found favour with some cigar traders whom the speaker consulted on the point. Beedle tobacco could be grown in Jaffna, and beedle could thus be produced locally.

Traders not United

consumers. Because of this bad cogar, the really good variety that had a demand in the home-market had come to be labelled as bad ones with the result that the Jaffna cogar had lost many of its patrons.

The competition of cigars made in other districts was also one of the causes of the decline of Jaffna's cogar industry.

Cheap Cigarette And Beedic

The competition of cheap cigarettes and beedies was another of the causes of the decline of the industry.

The import figures showed the extent to which beedie had outled the cigar. Imports of beedie into Ceylon which stood at 22,5091bs. in 1933 rose to 50,473 lbs, in 1934—an

Allegations Against Judges

BRIBE - TAKING

Attorney-General to Initiate Enquiry

It is understood that the Attorney-General has expressed his willingness to initiate an inquiry into son allegations made against certain unnamed members of the judiciary by a witness who gave evidence before the Judicial Commission.

It is learned that the decision to investigate the allegations was made by Sir Edward Jackson shortly before he went on leave.

What was Said

The witness concerned, in giving evidence before the Commission, while not mentioning names, stated that "there was a story of a Judge who took bribes."

"There were others," he said, who were in debt. There were others whose character was not above re-proach."

In another part of the evidence, the witness attributed a large part of the delays in the Courts to the inefficiency and incompetence of the officers who presided over the

Among other allegations made against the judiciary by the same witness were:-

- (1) That some Judges shirked work. "Some Judges did not want to work," he said. "They wanted to close shop by 12 o'clock, go home and have breakfast and an afternoon circle."
- (2) That other Judges could be maintain the dignity of the Court.
- (3) That others were overawed by the Police.
- (4) That yet others were dominated by State Councillors.

Particulars Called For

It is understood that the Attorney-General has asked for particulars es-pecially concerning the Judge who was alleged to have taken bribes and the others who were stated to be

If the instances are mentioned to him, he is prepared to have them investigated.

facturer, the latter suggested that factories should be incensed, and that there should be inspectors to supervise these factories and prevent the using of inferior tobacco. By adopting that suggestion, they could prohibit the turning out of had eigars and place on the market a standardised product.

Government Intervention

The Government of India, the speaker continued, had issued invitations to leading provinces and States to participate in the Seventh Industries Conference, which would be held in New Delhi on Outober 28 and 29, That conference in New Delhi on October 28 and 29. That conference would be asked to consider the question of unregulated factories and particularly those small workshops which do not employ any form of machinery. That was the method which they in Coylon also should adopt in regard to industries, particularly the cigar industry. Government should come forward to help the industry maintain a standard of production. In other countries, it was being done so. In Australia, for Comminued on many 2

Comminued on page 3

SUKA AND JANAKA

A DIALOGUE

By K. S. Krishnan

This dialogue of Suka and Janaka (from Den Bh tam) sives us an insight into the real meaning of mai its pit-falls and shortcomings, its attract dialogue brings out the importance of the word of the whift of the human soul and stress with played by the whether it be that of a Sanyasin or a Gighasta the next point is the practice of self-control or Brahmacharya. That is the sheet anchor of all the Ashramas. One has also to admire the wonderful patience of Janaka, his tact, his calmness in his reply to the various points vigorously raised by Suka].

A MONG the Yogins of Ancient India, Suka and Janaka stand out pre-eminent. These two Mahatmas are Jivanmuktas, one being the incarnation of Innocence and the other a Videka. These two great ones have realized the Universal soul in the immensity of their own

Suka, the son of Vyasa, was edu-cated in the Gurukula of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the Gods. When the preceptor of the Gods. When Suka came of age, finding him well versed in the Shastras, Vyasa arranged for his marriage. But Suka, a born and confirmed Yogin, would not entangle himself in the clutches of Samsara. Vyasa com-mended to him the great ethical value of Grahastashrama and advalue of Granastashrama and advised him to conform to the teachings of the Vedas. Suka, centred in the sphere of spiritual bliss, would not stoop to indulge in the mirage of worldly pleasures fed by unending desires. Moreover, one cannot dissociate oneself from the manifold bonds of married life when one is in the very think of it. Finding Suka the very thick of it. Finding Suka to be uncompromising, his father cited to him the example of Janaka who in the midst of a pompous royal life, was leading in his heart a simple ascetic life. Vyasa said to him that he might as well pay a visit to Janaka and personally clear his doubts. Suka also wanted to test the truth of his father's report.

Accordingly, Suka came to Mithila and, passing through the streets saw the various business centres of saw the various business centres of the city and he found that it had as much of the worldly touch about it as any other busy capital. Suka approached the Palace Gate A guard stationed there stopped him outside. He stayed under a shady tree and sat in deep meditation. One of the King's ministers, who came that way, took Suka in and showed him a bower. The minister went away, and in a short time many maid servants of the palace came to Suka to wait upon him. This young Yogin, being thoroughly disciplined in the school of self-control, went on with his of self-control, went on with his daily routine unmolested by outside attractions.

The Dialogue

Months passed in this way, and Janaka would not grant him an audience. Suka waited patiently and went on with his life unsweryingly. At last, Janaka came to the bower and, the formalities of welthe following dialogue ensued -

JANAKA:—Oh, Sir, you are a treasure of Tapas. By the splendour of your soul you illuminate this place. I am very glad to find that place. I am very glad to find that you are a man of perfect self-control and I do not think you expect any favour from me.

SUKA:—Sir, King! I am Suka, the son of Vyasa. My father com-

pels me to take to Grahastashrama. He says that it is the best of the four Ashramas. But I am of opinion that it is the source of bondage. Finding me obstinate, he has sent me here to be convinced by you May I request you to clear my joinhts.

doubts.

JANAKA:—One who seeks liberation from the vortex of births and deaths should pass through the Four Ashramas in order and should strictly conform to the discipline of those Ashramas. The highest thing needed of such an aspirant is to be contented with what he gets. One should undergo all the Samskaras which make him fit for Liberation.

Sura:—What you now say is for

SUKA:—What you now say is for SURA:— what you now say is for the common run of people. What do you say of those people who, even at their birth, are fired by the spirit of Renunciation? I hope you will agree with me that they can take to the Sanyasa Ashrama direct.

the Sanyasa Ashrama direct.

JANAKA: —Young Sir, that is a risky leap. When the blood is warm within and when the senses are active, one cannot control, much less conquer, one's physical cravings. The temptations are too powerful to be overcome even by tried souls. Even with ascetics it is a hard case, for wisdom, if it at all comes, comes too late. The fact is no one can conquer nature. So it is the wisest and the safest course to pass through the various stages of this life's pilgrimage. A man who sleeps on the edge of a raised level should fall if he were to lose his balance, but he who sleeps on lose his balance, but he who sleeps on man who steeps on the edge of a raised level should fall if he were to lose his balance; but he who sleeps on the floor need not fear of a fall. So also taking to Sanyasa without the necessary preparation is risky. Anta patiently go up, stage by stage, the fruit tree and reach ultimately the fruit tree and reach ultimately the fruit of their laborious pursuit. Birds, on the other hand fly up direct to the fruit and very often fail to achieve their object owing to some mishap or other. So it is always safe to proceed stage by stage in experimenting with life. The human mind is embowered in desires. Desires are many and varied. In each Ashram one should practise self-discipline and gradually loosen the chords of worldly desires; the mind at every stage of its desires; the mind at every stage of its desires; the mind at every stage of its purification and emancipation should be trained to crave for spiritual and everlasting ends. Renunciation should be rooted in the depth of the soul by practice; and if one is endowed with that spirit, one should cultivate it to grow with one's stage in life and make it the part and parcel of his existence. The first step in the Yoga of Fenunciation is the training of the make it the part and parcel of the existence. The first step in the Yoga of Renunciation is the training of the mind to be unmoved by the pairs of opposites. Also, one should do one's Duty for Duty's sake unmindful of the fruits thereof. This mental discipline cannot come all of a sudden. Take my case in point. To a superficial observer, I may seem to be in the midst of pomp and glory of a kingly life enjoying all the worldly pleasures. But believe me.—I tell you upon my word—I am completely unattached. To my kingdom I give my time, my heart and my love; but (Continued on page \$)

(Continued on page 3)

MANAGER'S NOTICE

The "Hindu Organ" Office will be closed on Sunday Monday for the Mavidapuram Car festival and the Adi Amavasai Theertham, and there will be no issue of the paper on the 29th inst.

MANAGER

"Hindu Organ"

TAGORE'S POST OFFICE

AN INTERPRETATION By N. NARAYANAN,

Of the Jassna Hindu College, Vannarponnai, Jaffna





Kindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1935.

A LANGUISHING INDUSTRY

Mr. C. Arulambalam has succeeded in focussing public attention to the need for immediate measures to save the cigar in-dustry in Jaffna from the imminent danger of total extinction. At the last meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture he mooted the question of State assistance to the industry, and his proposal for a State cigar factory has had favourable reception. local Agricultural District Committee has endorsed the need for timely action. The Co-operators Conference which met last Saturday carried a resolution com-mending the suggestion for steps to regularise the manufacture of cigars, expand the home market and explore new markets for the industry. The Jaffna Association has set up a committee to investigate the problems of the industry and formulate concrete pro-posals to pull it out of the de-pression into which it has slip-

The Mudalalis themselves have begun to realise that speedy and concerted action alone could re-cover for them their lost ground. But, unaccustomed as they are to unite for common action, it is necessary that some outside agency should give them the lead to pool their resources to protect their common interests. The failure of the attempt of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies to bring logether the leading factory owners to strengthen the industry need not deter the Jaffna Association from attempting a practical solution of the problems of the industry and inspire the Mudalalis to take action on co-opera

The public are no less interested in the rehabilitation of the industry than the Madalalis themselves, in view of the fact that close upon a lakh of people depend directly or indirectly for their living on the cigar industry.

Tobacco is the only industry 29th.

which brings money into the district to pay for the heavy im-ports of paddy, rice, cloth, kero-sene oil, sugar and other necessaries and luxuries. The present decline in the cigar industry is reflected in the more or less reflected in the more or less continued unemployment of a large number of factory hands who roam the streets having nothing useful to do.

There can be no doubt that prompt action is necessary to absorb in useful occupations this vast army of unemployed factory hands or put them back in the factories with some assurance of continued employment organisation of the industry in a manner to outwit the competition of cigarettes and beedie is urgently called for. In this, the willing co-operation of the Mudalalis is indispensable. Without their support, the efforts of the Jaffna ssociation to help the industry cannot but fail.

The industry must employ better methods in the processes of manufacture and study the tastes of the consumer and cater to his needs. Propaganda to popularise the Jaffna cigar and effective steps to keep out of the trade the shoddy product should ensure a good home market for the genuine brand of eigars which has not yet lost its popularity in south Ceylon. The industry cannot hope to regain its position unless the manufacturers exercise vigilance and are prepared to abandon their attitude of indifference and their best to retain the patronage of the consumer.

State aid will be indispensable in certain directions. But the State will not step in unless there is a strong and insistent demand for its interference. Let us bear in mind the fact that in a democratic form of Government only those interests which are united and articulate get a hearing while the others must bide their time or suffer in silence.

We would suggest as a first step the formation of an Association of Cigar Manufacturers to take stock of the situation and in collaboration with other agencies devise a scheme to regularise production, protect the home-market and invite Government assistance to give the industry a much needed filip.

The sixth annual general meeting of the above Bank was held on July Jaffna Co-opera-20 when a

tive Central dividend of Bank Ltd. was announced.

The Bank continues to enjoy the confidence of the public and the institutions served by it. The report records expansion and progress in every direction. The Secretary is perfectly justified in claiming that "this Bank is still maintaining its place as the pre-mier Co-operative Central Bank in the Island" The popularity of the bank is an indication of the progress of the Co-operative movement in the District. It is heartening to learn that during the year there was a distinct im-provement both as regards the decrease in the number of loan extensions and the aggregate amount covered by them. We congratulate the Directors on the essful work done by the Bank during the past year.

Maviddapuram Kandaswamy Temple

The Ther Festival at the Mavid-

Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

The sixth annual general meeting of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Pank Ltd. was held on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 10 a m. in the Regal Theatre. There was present a large number of Share-holders of the Bank. Muhandram V. Ponnambalam, the President, presided. Mr. balam, the President, presided. Mr. E. H. Lucette, Deputy Registrar of Registrar of Co operative Societies, was also present. After the minutes of the last annual general meeting werk confirmed, the President moved the adoption of the Secretary's report and the Treasurer's statement of accounts, which were previously circu-

He said:-

Gentlemen.

Gentlemen,

I presume that the Annual Report and audited Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet which had been circulated among you have been carefully read by you. You would have familiarised yourself with all the facts referred to in them.

The Bank has now completed 6 years of its existence and is on the threshold of its seventh year.

It will not be out of place to refer to some of the salient points connected with the progress of the bank since its establishment in 1929.

Before doing so you will permit me to thank you all, and particularly my colleagues on the Board of Directors, for the unstinted co-operation extended to me as President of this Bank I have been President of this Bank for the last 4 years. The fact that you elected me as President successively for these years shows that I have your confidence.

Membership

Membership

The number of share-holders of the Bank has risen from 128 on April 30, 1931 to 226 at the end of the year under review. During this period there has been an increase of 20 as regards individual share holders and of 78 as regards Society share-holders. The increase in the number of Society share holders is particularly to be noted. It indicates that the Groperative Movement in the District operative shovement in the District is on the up grade. This tendency is sure to be reflected in the co-operative spirit making itself evident in all lines of national activity.

Deposits

Deposits

At the end of last year the amount of fixed deposits by individuals was Rs. 139 010 60 and by Institutions Rs. 119,059 68. At the end of the year under review the fixed deposits by Individuals amounted to Rs. 136, 471.49 and by Institutions to Rs. 124,736.27. It will be seen when the year under review is compared with the former year, there has been a fall of Rs. 2,539.11 and as regards Institutions there has been an increase of Rs. 5,666.59. As the funds necessary for the day to day needs of the Bank are adequate, no new deposits are now received, re-deposit only being allowed. ing allowed.

Current Accounts

In the 2nd year ending 30 4 31 only one working Society had Current only one working Society had Current Accounts, the amount in deposit being Rs. 587.89. At the end of the year under review the number of working Societies having current deposits was 21 and the amount in deposit was Rs. 12,267.18. The increase during the last 4 years both in the number of Current depositors and the amount in deposit is appreciable and it shows that the Co-operative Societies appreciate the facilities given by the Bank in this direction.

Loans to Societies

Loans to Societies

Nothing indicates more clearly the progress of the Bank than the advance that has been made under this head. The number of loans to Societies granted during the 2nd year ending 30 4 31 was 152 and the amount loaned out was Rs. 163,838-50. During the 6th year ending 30-435 the number of loans granted was 413, the amount advanced on those loans being Rs. 232 632 23. When the 6th year is compared with the 2nd year is the amount advances, being Rs. 232 632 23. When the 6th year is compared with the 2nd year it will be seen that the increase in the number of loans was 201 and in the amount loaned out the increase was Rs. 69.793.73.

The Working Capital

288,421.26 with a turn over of Rs. 515,816,41 has increased during the period of review (the 6th year) to Rs. 350,978.58 with a turn over of Rs. 791,700.44. This large increase is evidence of the increase in the volume of the business transacted by the

Profits

There is a net profit of Rs. 4,800.65 disbursement

General

General

Reference has been made in the Report which is in your hands to the tude conferred on the Manager of the Bank. As President of the Bank for the last four years. I have had frequent occasion to come into close consact with him. It will be only just to say that the Bank has been fortunate in having Munandiram N. Muthiah as its Manager. It will not be possible to get the honorary services of gentleman of such experience in the ordinary course. He has been a real acquisition to the Bank. On behalf of yourself I convey to him our appreciation of the honour conferred on him and hope that it is a precursor of higher honours to come.

Reference was also made in the

higher honours to come.

Reference was also made in the
Raport to the services done by the
past Registrar, Mr. W. K. H. Camp
bell. Mr. Campbell when he was
here amongst us made no secret of
the fact that he took real pride in
our Bank as having materially belped our Bank as having materially helped to usher it into existence. He has been, if I may say so, taking personal interest in its progrees. The Bank cannot forget the invaluable services done to the Bank by him. On your benalf I express the hope that his years of retirement will be be happy. Mr. Campbell is not the type of man lead as with the services. Mr. Campbell is not the type of man to lead an idle life and it is with pleasure that we learn that his experience in the field of Co-operation has been sure that we learn that his experience in the field of Co-operation has been utilised elsewhere. The Bank is also indebted to Mr. J. A. Maybin, who has been the right-hand man of Mr. Campbell and who like him has retired from public Service of this Island with a promotion in righer easects in another Colony.

Our thanks are also do to the sst. Registrar, Mr. C. R unathan Asst. Registrat, Mr. C. A sunathan who has been unstinting in his help to the Bank, with the affairs of which ne has been intimately in touch by regular attendance at meetings of the B ard of D rectors and Working Com-

We heartily welcome Mr. E H. We heartly welcome Mr. F. H. Lucette who has come back to us with renewed vigour and full of modern methods of Co-operative work in other countries which he visited while he was abroad.

I shall be wanting in my duty as President of the Bank if I fail to con vey my appreciation and that of my colleagues of the genuine services rendered by Mr. C. Arulampalam the Hony. Secretary of the Bank from its very inception. I always feel he is an asset to the Bank. (Jentlamen Gentlemen.

I have the pleasure in moving the aloption of the Annual Report and audited Statement of Accounts".

Mr. S. Karthigesa Lyer seconded

r. S. Karthigesa Iyer the reports were adopted The next item was the declaration

of dividend for last year.

A motion to accept the recommendation of 5% by the Board of Directors

was proposed.

Two amendments, one recommend

I wo amendments, one recommending 4% and the other 6% were moved. After a prolonged discussion, the nouse by a large majority decided in two or of five per cent.

The Budget estimate for next year as recommended by the Board was massed.

Election of Directors

The following were elected to the Board of Directors Messas S. Muthukumaru, T. Rama-lingam, and S. Thuraiyappah Mudali-yar A. Naganathar and Mudaliyar S.

yar A. Naganathar and Mudaliyar S.
M. Visuvalingam.
Mr. A. E. Clough was elected President. He thanked the house for electing him, and said that the Bank was a great boon to the people of the District.

District.
Mc. J. C. Amarasingham and Mudaliyar S. M. Visuvalingam were elected

Muhandram Ponnambalam, on vacating the chair, thanked the bouse, for the co-operation they had given him during the last four years he was president of the Bank.

Registrar Congratulates

year is compared with the 2nd year it will be seen that the increase in the number of loans was 291 and in the amount loaned out the increase was Rs. 69.793.73.

The Working Capital

Daring the 4th year the Working Capital Capital of the Bank which was Rs.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

VILLAGE COMMITTEES AND VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Sir,-It is not sufficiently under-Sir,—It is not sufficiently understood by the public that the possession of judicial functions by the Village Committees is a serious danger to the public. The Committees are composed of political groups or cliques and consequently the justice meted out is political justice, mob justice or justice of the group or party in power. This cannot dispense justice impartially and not dispense justice impartially and

establishment of Tribunals in the Jaffna District as in all the Singalese Districts or rather in the rest of Ceylon is a step that Jaffna should press for. The Government Agent, N. P., I under-stand, recommended the establishment of Village Tribunals in the Jaffna District. The Presidents are persons who are selected by the Government Agents and are paid Officers of the Government. The Presidents are assisted by 3 or more, assessors selected from a list of responsible unofficials registered qualified to serve as assessors. President and the assessors are thus in a good position to dispense justice impartially and fearlessly. They cannot go wrong in view of the responsibility of the President to the Government Agent.

The Urban Councils and the Municipal Councils do not enjoy judicial functions. It is strange that Village Committees without a higher qualification for members or the chairman or for both should have been allowed to exercise judicial functions. Even the State commembers do not possess judicial functions. The Panchayat system functions. The Panchayar system of old is different and it must be united to the age. The present age stitled to the age: The present age demands that judicial functions shall be removed from the Village Committees and the Committees have done great harm to the people of

I may suggest that Proctors be appointed as Presidents and that they shall receive a salary of Rs. 1800 per annum.

I must compliment Mudaliyar Arumugam of the District Court of Jaffna for his able defence for this policy on behalf of the public of Jaffna before the Judicial Commission. Much of the crimes can be reduced. Costly litigation can be avoided. Our members of the State Council will take some action in this

Jaffna, July 18, 1935.

St. John's College Prize-Giving

annual Prize-Giving at the St. John's College, Jaffna comes off on F.iday, the 28th instant, at 6.30 p. m. F. iday, the 26th instant, at 6.30 p. m. Mr. E. T. Dyson, Government Agent, N. P., will preside and Mrs. Dyson will distribute the prizes.

congratulated them on their vitality. Their Bank stood on a splendid financial position and he congratulated them on their efficient work.

them on their efficient work.

Mr. C. Ragunathan, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was called upon to say a few words said that they had now a gathering of five to six hundred. Co operators, Hewasglad of the response Co-operation was having in the North. He hoped to find a biggar assembly at the next conference. Mr. Lucette had given them good advice and he hope I that when they returned home, they would do co-operative work with added zeal.

Mr. C. Arulambalam proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Lucette, and Mr. Thampoo proposed a vote of thanks to the four chairmen who pre-

A member of the audience moved that at the next Conference Mr. Lucette, should address them in

THE BRIGHTEST STAR

CO-OPERATION IN THE NORTH

CO-OPERATORS' ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The annual Jaffna District Cone annual Jahna District Co-tive Conference was held for days, commencing on the 18th at the Regal Theatre, Jaffna, over undred representatives from the

undred representatives from the societies attending.
E. T. Dyson, Government t. and Mr. E. H. Lucette, ty Registrar of the Co-opera-societies, were garlanded on arrival, by Mr. B. Somasunda-President, and Mr. N. Pasunllai, Secretary of the Town

Mr. Somasundaram welcomed the

Mr. Dyson in opening the Conference, said this was the third occasion he presided over the Conference. He hoped that the deliberations of the Conference would prove useful in furthering the movement in the North.

prove useful in furthering the movement in the North.

He was reminded of what Mr W. K. H. Campbell, the former Registrar of Co-operative Societies told him on a previous occasion, that Jaffus was the brightest star in the co-operative firmannent in the Island and he believed that that this the and he believed that this happy position was maintained.

The people of Jaffna were noted for their thrifty habits, hard work and economic living and Jaffna would naturally form a smtable ground for co-operative advancement.

de referred to the fine achieve-nts of the Jaffna Co operative that Bank which was the first of kind to be started in Coylon.

Envices rendered by the Island

perative Motor Boat Service had benefited the inhabitants of Island and he hoped that the next would add another boat to vice and have an auxiliary 'bus

service to overcome the present difficulties of having causeways. He hoped that the Malayalam Tobacco Sales Society formed in the teeth of opposition by traders would eliminate the middleman and ulti-mately help the farmers in selling their tobacco and getting their full value. He hoped to se a much larger number of Societies in the villages in Jaffna.

Progress in Figures
Mr. Lucette said that the Societies
had gone up from 222 to 239; cash in
hand and bank had gone up from nad gone up from 222 to 23%; cash in hand and bank had gone up from Rs. 103.000 to Rs. 131,000; money on loans had risen from Rs. 740,000 S14,000; the reserve funds from Rs. 42.000 to Rs 51,000; and the loans taken by the Societies from the Central Bank and in a small way from the Government had also gone up.

The share capital had risen from Rs. 225,000 to Rs. 280,000; the deposits from Rs. 370,000 to Rs. 410,000.

posits from Rs. 370,000 to Rs. 410,000.

These figures were signs of good work done even in the depression.

He congratulated the Jaffna Societies on their good work and proceeded to refer to some of their weak points.

He had found in some Societies that malaries were paid to secretaries. He was not against the payment of salaries but paid secretaries should not be members of the Committee and should not be allowed to vote.

He was also sorry to see that two Societies had ceased to function owing to political squabbles over Village Committee and State Council elections. The interest of members should be directed on economic lines and politics should not be brought into the working of the Society.

Dictatorial nowers by one man were

ahould not be brought into the woraing of the Society.
Dictatorial powers by one man was
also against the principles underlying the co-operative movement.
This was a danger and he hoped that
it would not spread. Members should
keep in view that everyone was independent and was on an equal basis
with the others as members of the
Society

Lucette said that in some Soci-laise returns of properties had

BODY IN PUTTUR TIDAL WELL

A Case of Suicide

The body of a middle-aged man was found floating on Tuesday in the Tidal well at Puttur. A string with a stone tied to it was fastened round the body.

Dr. K. Raja, J. M. O., who held the post mortem examination was, it is

post mortem examination was, it is learned, of the opinion, that it was a

The identity of the deceased is not known and the police have taken a photo of the body.

PAYMENT TO **TEACHERS**

Compromise Suggested

It is understood that the Minister It is understood that the Minister of Education will shortly make a statement in the State Council as regards the course of action he proposes to adopt in reply to the request made by certain Managers of Assisted Schools that the Government grant should be paid to them nent grant should be paid to them by monthly instalments.

by monthly instalments.

The Executive Committee of Education, it is learned, has recommended that the Department of Education should, on receipt of the Managers' reports as regards the teachers' work during the month, authorise the Post Offices concerned to pay the teachers their salaries. As the Managers of these schools want the Managers of these schools want the trachers' salaries paid to the Managers themselves in the first instance, the Managers are to be instance, the Managers are to be allowed to draw the salaries due to their teachers from the Post Offices by arranges at with the teachers.

Review

THE HINDU MIND: A monthly Magazine devoted to Religion, philosophy and Education Published at Tiruvidamaruthur, Subscription Rs. 3/-.
The June issue of this interesting
Magazine is its Annual Number and
contains a number of thought-proveking articles from well known writers.
Mrs. Rys Davids appeals to the
Hindus to lay more stress on the
dynamic aspect of the self than on the
purely static. "What is the Bindu
Mind?" by Mr. Dowan Greenless M.A.
is a good study of the fundamental
conceptions which constitute the
Hindu Mind. Prof. K. R. Srivivasa
Alyangar io an institutive article on
Ethical and Religious Re-construction'
discusses the lines along which moral
and spiritual reconstruction is possible
in India. Miss L Pratt of America
records the experiences of an Amerisan who as soon as he had heard
Swami Jagananda was swept into
cosmic consciousness. Dr. H. M.
Syed's article on "The Law of Karma"
is a lycid exposition of the implications of the inexorable law of cause
and effect Swami Dyananda offers
an inspiring message on the Ideal
oftrue Unity. Prof. Horwitz
makes some weighty observations on
Tilak's Artic Home of the Vedas.
Other interesting articles also appear
including one from "Garghya" who
gives an instructive sketch of his
Goru, Sri Ramanada Saraswathi.
The annual is well got up and is
arresting in matter as well as form.

been given. This amounted to dis-

been given. This amounted to dis-honesty and if dishonesty were detect-ed the Society would lose borrowing

power.

A suggestion has been made to runce cheetu clubs under the co-operative enactments. Although he did not want to attack cheetu clubs he wished to point out that auction cheetu clubs were a gamble and as such they were against the principles of co-operative moment.

Gilt-Edged Bonds

The Javanneut would soon intro-

Management of Buddha Gaya Shrine

CONFERENCE ARRIVES AT AGREEMENT

Representation About Kataragama Shrine

Mr. G. K. W. Perera M. S. C. who represented Ceylon Buddhists at the Buddha Gaya Conference, held in Gaya, which considered the ques-tion of the Management of the Buddha Gaya temple returned on Monday.

In a press interview Mr. Perera stated that an agreement was arrived stated that an agreement was arrived at, at the conference, acceptable to both Hindus and Buddhists, which however, has to be endorsed by the spiritual head of the Sanatanists and Mahant within a month. It was agreed, at the Conference that the management of the Buddha Gaya Shrine should be hand-d over the a Committee composed of four

to a Committee composed of four Hindus and four Buddhists, with an official chairman who shall be a Hindu Minister of the Legislative Assembly.

KATARAGAMA QUESTION

Representation of Ceylon

Mr. Perera also said that the chairman of the Committee informed them that there was a communication from the Ceylon Hindus requir-ing the control of the Hindu shrines in Ceylon, at present in the hands of the Buddhists, to be handed over to the Hindus as a condition precedent to the transfer of the management of Buddhagaya.

The opinion was expressed in Committee that whatever the opinion of the Buddhists might be upon that question, the Hindu Sabha was op-posed to such a cause.

CONTROL OF KATARAGAMA **FUNDS**

Pilgrims' Meeting Asks for Committee

A meeting attended by about 4 000 A meeting attended by about - book Kataragama pilgeims was held recently opposite the Valliamman Temple at Kataragama. Pandit Mannika Thiagarajah explained the object of the meeting and Mr. V. Gnaaapandithan

presided.

Mr. Gnanapandithan referred to the management of the temple funds and pointed out that, though there was a large yearly iccome from pilgrims and other sources nothing in the form of a resting place had been erected.

The following also spoke:—Pandit Murugesar, Swamy Sankara Subbiayer, Mr. Edwin Jayasinghe and Mr. Sabaratanan.

retnam.

It was unanimously resolved that the formation of a Committee was essential to control the temple income and effect necessary improvements, the Committee to consist of nine Hindus and five Buddhists.

SUKA AND JANAKA

(Continued from page 1)

point out that anction cheetu clubs were a gamble and as such they were against the principles of co-operative against the principles of co-operative moment.

Gilt-Edged Bonds

The Government would soon introduce in the market some sort of Government paper for the investment of surplus funds. It had been his experience to find large sums lying idle and available in several Societies and Banks awaiting gilt-edged investments.

Mr. C. Ragunathan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, then called upon Mr. Dyson to present the shield offered by Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, Divisional Agricultural Officer, to the bast Co-operative Society, the Mathagal NorthEast Co-operative Society.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Govt to Use Local Timber. director has been sent to the various Government Departments by the Forest Department, asking them to restrict their purchases of tumber from abroad as much as possible and to obtain all the timber they need from

obtain all the timber they need from the Forest Department.

Monthly Grants to School Mana gers:—Mr. S. W. R. D. Banderenaike, M. S. C., has given notice of the following motion in the State Council: "That in the case of Vernacular and Bilingual schools under recognized Societies, such Societies be given the option as an alternative to direct payment of teachers by the Elucation. Department, of receiving monthly grants.

Medico Legal Expert. - A joint con-Medico Legal Expert.—A joint confetence of the Executive Committees of Home Affairs and Health was held on Tuesday to discuss the appointment of an expert to engage in Medico-legal work and to be lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence. The Officer in view is Dr. Sunnathurai presently in England. As Dr. Sionathurai is due to arrive in the Island in a few days, fother discussion of the question was deferred.

Selection of Excise Learners:—
For Excise Learner Inspectorships

Selection of Excise Learners:—
For Excise Learner Inspectorships, 922 applications were accepted and considered by a Departmental Board, which has selected nearly 152 for an interview will be called up in batches, and the last batch of outstation can didates will be called up shortly. After the interviews, 50 or 60 candidates will be selected for a final interview with the Excise Commissioner and selection by tests on general knowledge and an English Compusition paper.

Emergency Hospital For Pungudu Emergency Hospital For Pungudu tivu:—Pungudutivu is shortly to have an emergency hospital and the services of a doctor. The Executive Committee of Health, at a meeting held on Tuesday, considered representations made by the inhabitants of the Island on the want of medical facilities for them. They wanted a hospital. Mr. Geo E. de Silva, member for Kandy, said he had visited the Islands in question and that a hospital was an urgent necessity in the place. was an urgent necessity in the place. The Executive Committee sanctioned the opening of an emergency hospital for the present and that the doctor to be appointed in charge of it should visit Nainativu also.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE NORTH

The District Maintains the Lead

"The number of societies at the

"The number of societies at the beginning of the Co-operative year 1934—35, i. e., on May 1, 1934 was 194 as against 181 on May 1, 1933; says the Government Agent N. P., in his report for 1934.

"That the people of this district are keenly alive to the benefits of co-operation and self-help is evidenced by the various useful and promising institutions they have organized, such as the Malayalam Tobacco Sale Society, the Co-operative Central Society, the Co-operative Central Bank, the Jaffon Islands Motor Boat Service, the White Burley Sale Society, &c. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies observes that this Province not only maintained but improved its lead over the rest of the Island this year." Island this year.

Order Nisi

Order NIS

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary jurisdiction No. 126.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Annaporoxaniammah wife of Sanmugam
Karthigesu of Colombo, late of Manipay
Deceased.

Karthigesu of Colombo, late of Manray Drceased.

Vyravanathar Appakkuddy Ramalingam of Slave Island, Colombo. Petitioner.

Sammugam Karthigesu of Slave Island, Colombo, Respondent. This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Colomaraswamy Esquire. District Judge, on the 13th day of June 1935 in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Affidavit of th sued to he.
ther person shalt,
if August 1935 show sufficient
A August 1935 show sufficient
Atisfaction of this Court to the contraatisfaction of this Znd day of July 1935.
Signed this Znd day of July 1935.
Signed this Znd day of July 1935.
District Judge,

The Cigar Industry In Jaffna

Continued From Page 17

Continued From Page 1).

example, which exported fruits to Ceylon, Government saw to it through its Inspectors, that only good things were exported, and had ones rejected. A control of this type was easential for successful husinoss. The Government should take interest in the matter and not leave it to the people who could never be expected to unite and take the initiative.

Regulation 1 f.

Resolution before Agricultural Board

At a meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture, on May 9th, the speaker brought forward the following resolution, after consulting the various bodies interested in the cigar industry. The resolution was seconded and as members wanted time to study the question, it would be taken on fer consideration at the S. her meeting. The resolution was

consideration at the Sa ber meeting. The resolution we "That with view to urage the tobacco ine in the Peninsula, the at aricula industry of which is to this Board recommends form count to have an investigation in the problem of spening a tobacco factory in Jaffins on up-to-date lines at State expense for the purpose of manufacturing cigam cigarettes and pipe tobacco from the White Burley and other suitable types of tobacco cultivated in the Jaffina District with a further recommendation to Government to have the factory established at an early date on getting a favourable report from its Industrial Adviser."

Adviser."

Mr. Arulambalam said be wished to have the views of that conference on that proposal, and also as to whether they would have it as a model factory or as a regular business factory.

Paramount Duty

Paramount Duty
That was an important matter in which they should interest themselves. The Jaffna Association had appointed a Sub-committee to investigate and report on the plight of the eigar industry. Unless steps were taken in time the industry was bound to go to ruin, for eigarette and beedle had already captured the market, and the eigar industry was daily on the decline. It was, therefore, their paramount duty to arrest this downard trend and rebabilitate the industry for Jaffna's economic well-being.

Conference Approves

Conference Approves

He would not be satisfied with merely speaking on the subject, but wanted approval of the house for his resolution. He moved the following resolution:—

resolution:

"The Jaffoa District Co-operative Conference recommends to Government to appoint a committee to investigate the present condition of the cigar manufacturing industry in Jaffoa and to suggest that necessary steps be taken to rehabilistate the industry."

Mr. S. Thampu seconded. After some discussion the resolution was unanimously carried.

NOTICE

N. Kandiah LICENSED AUCTIONEER

AND Commissioner of Sales

KODDADY. J JAFFNA.

Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF NUWARA ELIYA TESTAMENTARY Case No. 282 In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Marimutthu Olaganathar of Jaffna, Deceased

In the matter of the Lase of Marimutthu Olaganathar of Jalma, Of Marimutthu Olaganathar of Jalma, Deceased.

Nagamutthu Marimutthu of falawakelle Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final determination before R. M. G. Monypeny Esqr., District Judge, Ninwara Eliya, on the 28th day of June 1935, in the presence of Mr. Victor Tambinayagam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the Petition and Affidavi of the petitioner dated the 28th and 29th days of June 1934 respectively and the Order of the Supreme Court dated the 30th day of November 1934, transferring this action from the District Court of Jalma to this court, naving been read: It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and be is hereby appointed Executor of the Last Williama. Testament of Marimutthu Olaganathar hereby appointed Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Marimuthu Olaganathar of Jaffina and that Probate of the said Last Will and Testament be issued to him as the Executor mentioned therein,

SGD. R. M. G. MONYPENNY,
District Judge.

The 28th day of June 1935,

(O. 53, 22 & 45).

(Continued from page 3)

SUKA AND JANAKA

his self respect and ast see the deception Vedas—showing the e and tantalizing the ogs. My considered

ree as smol. rever the coffice. Smoke is the imfithe fuel. What is outwardly not really cruelty. If the
is performed as a Duty and
attachment it is not cruelty.
Gribach should follow the
nuctions prescribed for his
and should on his actions
mplete detachment to become
nukta. That is the considerion of the Great men learned
hastra.

SUKA:—Let us leave aside animal critice and cruelty to animals for e present. You assert that a classic can be a Jivanmukta. I must countedance that idea for a counted to be free from desires? The shastras and countered to stinguish between things eternal and transient, his mind is not freed on the illusion of Samsara. Mere aming of the Scriptures, legical aputations about the interpretation in the texts, would never remove the arkness of Maya, even as the word mp will never illumine a place. That is wanted is spoiless purity of ind at all times, occasiens and recumstances. That state is not tainable in married life. Let me also your case. You cannot say your serie to amass wealth is dead. I do not think that you are disgusted with the worldly pleasures. You feel jubi antower a victory, despondent over a sleat. Then how you can be called Jivanmukta? You dream, you leep and you are called a Videha. Now you worry about your exchequer; now the world your army and ammunitions; and now about your exchequer; now the world your feelings. I am not yet convinced.

JANAKA:—I concur with every

JANARA:—I concur with every ord of what you say. Now, you sat to leave your father and lead a nely life in the forest for fear of the mara. You run to the forest to be vay from men; but you find your life in the midst of wild beasts. In urse of time you will become attaced to some of them. There also us are not free. You will have or physical cravings like hunger, eep and the like even there. You we togo in quest of staff, water-poty off deer hide in the forest and you ill have your worries about your final friends and your noressaries. The same way I have my worries didental to my office. Worry is a borry after all. Somehow or other ou are prejudiced and your mind is minused. I, on the contrary, amer headed and do not bother about he idea of bondage. So you see the hidd is the key to salvation. Your ody may be bound, but you cannot a bound. If you realize this the hole trouble is over. In any Ashram our body is ever limited and bound on are ever free provided your mind if free.

Saka bowed to Janaka and returned his father completely convinced, yasa was very much plassed to see his soo the change of mind. Suka, born Yorin, passed through the inhacts and Vanaprasta Achramas to be final stage of complete renuncition, his force. (Dharmarajya)

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- Puloly West
 5. Paramoe Thambireja and
 6. his wife Ponachebipillai
 7. C. Velauther Nagalingam of
 Puloly West Respondents.
 This matter of the petition of the
 abovenamed petitioner praying that
 Letters of Administration to the estate

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 124
In the matter of the estate of the late Cumaraswamy Volauthar of Puloly West Deceased.
C. Velauther Candappa of Puloly West.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. C. Velauther Cumaraswamy of do
3. Kathirithamby Subramaniam
4. and his wife Thangamma of Puloly West
5. Paramoe Thambiraja and
6. his wife Ponachchipullaj

This 22nd day of June 1935 Sgd. C. Cumaraswamy District Judge

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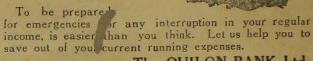
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West Jaffna for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva.

Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press,

Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Thursday, July 25, 1935.