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"Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem frustra vigilat qui custodit eam."

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JAFFNA, FRIDAY DECEMBER 5, 1947.

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CHRIST AND THE CENTURIES GOVERNOR'S SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

FOURTH CENTURY (Continued)

One unfortunate step taken by the first Council of Constantinople was to give the See of Constantinople "precedence of honour" after Rome, "because it is the New Rome." Hitherto the only ground for pre-eminence recognized had been apostolic foundation; now Constantinople obtained pre-eminence merely because it was the capital of the Empire, thus introducing secular rivalry into the ecclesiastical sphere and leading eventually to the tragic breach between East and West.

Although the State had now recognised the independence of the Church in religious matters, the old mentality persisted as regards the State's right to dictate the religion of its subjects. The Catholic religion having been declared the only religion of the State, drastic laws were now promulgated by the State against pagans and equally against heretics. Some of the latter, like the Donatists in Africa, were indeed no more than fanatical bandits with very little real religion of any kind. The first heretic to be put to death was Priscillian, who had been Bishop of Avila in Spain, and his execution (at Bordeaux in 384) for Manichaeism called forth forcible protests from St. Martin, of Tours and St. Ambrose of Milan. In 382 St. John Chrysostom, later Patriarch of Constantinople, wrote: "It is not lawful for Christians to overthrow error by constraint and violence, but rather to compass the salvation of mankind by persuasion and reason and kindness."

The Emperor Theodosius, although a sincere Catholic, also continued to intervene in Church affairs, and the imperial court at Constantinople became a hotbed of ecclesiastical intrigue. Bishops were continually going to the Emperor with accusations against other bishops, and now one party, now another, was in favour and its opponents imprisoned or sent into exile. The tendency was to ignore the Pope, far away at Rome, and exalt Constantinople and its Bishop, whose position however was precarious, depending always on the Emperor's good will. Meanwhile at Rome, the Popes continued to defend the true apostolic doctrine and to support those bishops who upheld it, whether they were in favour with the Emperor or not. Only in one case, that of Liberius, is a Pope suspected of having shown weakness in defence of orthodoxy—it was said that after suffering two years of exile he gave his adhesion to an Arian formula and joined in the condemnation of Athanasius—but the facts are in dispute, and in any case it is clear that he had not at the time the free exercise of his authority. The successor of Liberius was the famous Pope Damasus, who asked St. Jerome, formerly his secretary, to produce a revised Latin translation of the Bible—the Vulgate.

This century of the Church's liberation witnessed a striking development of Christian architecture, art and literature. Its architecture was characterised by the dome and the round arch. Constantine's basilica of St. John Lateran "mother and head of all churches of the city and of the world" became the model of Christian churches wherever Roman influence prevailed. In the opinion of Abbot Cabrol, "the fourth century witnessed the greatest liturgical revolution the Church ever went through. It is

His Excellency the Governor, addressing the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in the Speech from the Throne on the 25th ulto, said: "We meet today on a historic occasion, and I consider myself fortunate to be able to address you at this the first meeting of Ceylon's new Parliament. Events of the greatest importance in the history of this Island have occurred during the past six months.

"On the last occasion when I addressed the State Council on the 18th June of this year, I had the privilege of conveying to the Legislature and the people of Ceylon the decision of His Majesty's Government that as soon as the necessary agreements had been negotiated and concluded on terms satisfactory to the Governments of the United Kingdom and Ceylon, immediate steps would be taken to confer upon Ceylon fully responsible status within the British Commonwealth of Nations. You are aware that Sessional Papers were issued on the 13th and 14th of this month giving the text of the Ceylon Independence Bill which has been presented to the British Parliament, a summary of the Order in Council dealing with the Constitution of Ceylon, and texts of the agreements that have been concluded.

"I have no doubt that within a short time this Bill will find its place in the Statute Book of the British Parliament as the Ceylon Independence Bill. I do not propose to dwell on the details of the measures that have been taken to confer on Ceylon its new status.

"A careful study of the sessional papers will reveal that on the appointed day, which I hope will be within a short period, Ceylon will enjoy in full measure all the rights, privileges and freedom of any other Dominion and will take its place as a free and independent self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"It is a matter for profound satisfaction that Ceylon has reached its goal of freedom without strife or bloodshed along the path of peaceful negotiation. It is the intention of my Government to introduce a motion in both Houses of Parliament expressing satisfaction at the attainment by Ceylon of its independence."

INDO-CEYLON TALKS

Addressing the members of the House of Representatives, the Governor said the estimates of the financial year ending 30th September, 1948, would be placed before them at an early stage of that Session. Owing to the change in

from that period that we must date most of the great liturgical functions, such as processions, pilgrimages, solemn blessings, panegyrics, public festivals and pageants." Similarly Chateaubriand, in his pompous style: "Incense, flowers, vessels of gold and silver, lamps, crowns, lights, linen, silk, music, processions, festival days, passed from the altars of the vanquished (pagans) to the altar of the victor (Christ)." There were at least four different liturgies in use at this time, the Syrian and Alexandrian in the East, the Roman and the Gallican in the West. Marriage was not yet a bar to the priesthood, but the Council of Nicea prohibited marriage after ordination, and in 396 a Council at Rome imposed continence on all bishops, priests, and deacons. This decree was enforced only in the West.

(To be Continued)

the Constitution of Ceylon occurring at the time when the Budget is usually presented, a restricted Budget for the four months ending 31st January, 1948 had been passed. The Budget that would be presented to them would combine that restricted Budget and would include provision for the whole financial year.

Owing to the shortness of time available to the Ministers to make detailed plans to carry out the policy of the Government in its various spheres, the Budget for the current financial year has been framed to a certain extent on the basis of a continuation of the activities of the late Government. In the sphere of finance, however, questions regarding additional taxation and the present unrestricted flow of imports would arise for their consideration in due course.

Addressing the joint session once more, the Governor continued: "In the sphere of External Affairs, on the attainment of Dominion Status, Ceylon will enter upon new relationships with other Sovereign States. It will be the endeavour of my Government to maintain friendly relations with the countries of the Commonwealth and to live in peace with other nations. With the assumption of new rights and responsibilities, the necessity for additional representation of Ceylon abroad will arise, and the question of appointing such representatives in some of the more important countries of the world will engage the careful attention of my Government.

"In regard to Ceylon's relations with her immediate neighbour, India, it is expected that one of the first undertakings of the Ministry of External Affairs will be the resumption of discussions of the outstanding questions of 'Indo Ceylon relations' with a view to bringing them to a speedy conclusion satisfactory to both India and Ceylon."

EXPERT ECONOMIC ADVICE

In regard to Defence, the Governor said that proposals for the establishment of a nucleus of armed forces comprising a permanent Army, Navy and Air Force and of maintaining trained volunteer forces which could be expanded when required, were receiving the active consideration of the Government.

In regard to finance, the Government intended to seek expert advice with regard to changes in the financial structure which might be necessitated by the transition from a Colonial to a free, National Economy.

In this connection, His Excellency said: "My Government realises that the future well-being of the people of this country depends to a great extent on the sound development of its resources, and that the first step in this direction is Planning. Accordingly, steps are being taken to deal with this problem in the right manner so as to ensure the maximum benefit to the country. Increased production, particularly in the matter of home-grown food, will be given a place of supreme importance in the policy of the Government.

"The food situation all over the world demands an all-out policy as regards food production with particular emphasis on paddy production; it will therefore be the object of my Government to launch out upon a program with the two-fold object of bringing under cultivation all land hitherto rendered irritable and of increasing the yield of land under cultivation.

"For the same reasons the necessity

of re-organising the Fisheries Industry is engaging the attention of the Government, and active steps in that direction are being taken.

"Controls in the matter of food cannot yet be relaxed, and the present indications are that the Government will continue to import and distribute basic food in short supply. Hopes of an improvement in food supplies in the immediate post-war years have not been realized, and new difficulties have arisen. The prices charged by exporting countries for flour, sugar and rice have steadily risen and have now reached an unprecedented level. The financial problems created thereby are engaging the attention of my Government."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In the matter of industrial development, the Governor said, it was the intention of the Government to modernize and expand the existing State factories wherever such action is likely to result in greater efficiency and economy. The establishment of new industrial projects would also engage the serious attention of the Government.

A Department of Rural Development had been set up under the Ministry of Home Affairs, and it was hoped that its activities would greatly assist the economic well-being of the peasantry. Under the same Ministry, the Department of Information was expected to fill a long-felt need.

The Co-operative Movement which experienced considerable expansion during the War would be maintained with increased vigour.

Another new Department that has been created was the Department of Social Services. This had been done in order that social service measures which might be decided on, after a careful consideration of the Report of the Social Services Commission, could be introduced at an early date.

The question of unemployment had always been a serious problem and had become greatly aggravated after the war. It would be the earnest endeavour of the Government to adopt measures necessary to deal effectively with the situation so that the difficulties confronting them in the future might be appreciably reduced.

In regard to educational policy, the Government adhered to the principles of free education and of making the national languages the media of instruction in our schools, the Governor declared.

The general policy of the Government in regard to Health would be to improve the existing medical service by providing adequate equipment and staff to the recently established rural hospitals with a view to bringing them up to an approved standard, and to remedy the deficiencies that the bigger hospitals were suffering from by reason of lack of accommodation and inadequacy of staff and equipment. Also, it was intended to extend and intensify both curative and preventive measures.

TRADE POLICY

The provision of housing and water schemes would be an important feature of the policy in regard to Local Government. A separate department of Government had been set up to administer the Town and Country Planning Ordinance, and it was intended to proceed as rapidly as possible with housing and

(Continued on Page 4)



In Affectionate Memory

OF

Bibiana Puvirajasinghe

Mathrona Confraternity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, St. Mary's Cathedral.

Relict of the late *Mudr. M. J. Puvirajasinghe, President Moopu.*
DIED 6TH DECEMBER, 1937

Often a lonely heartache
Many a silent tear
But always a beautiful memory
of you our Mother dear.

"The Ascension",
103, Udabamulla,
Nugegoda, 1-12-47.

Church Calendar

DECEMBER 1947

FRI. ... 5 S. Chrispina.
SAT. ... 6 S. Nicholas.
SUN. ... 7 2 A.—S. Ambrose.
MON. ... 8 S. IMMACULATE CON. (Obl.)
TUES. ... 9 S. Leocadia.
WED. ... 10 H. House Lor.
THURS. ... 11 S. Damasus.
FRI. ... 12 S. Columban.

The Catholic Guardian

DECEMBER 5TH 1947

THE OBLATE CENTENARY

The Oblate Centenary in Ceylon which we are celebrating this week-end provides matter for several far-reaching considerations.

To begin with, it is an occasion of joy for the whole Catholic world of Ceylon. It is in effect the celebration of Ceylon's Second Spring, the gathering up and the intertwining again of the loose and ragged ends that had been left after the Dutch secession. Our minds go back to the pioneers, to their unadvertised heroism in the face of despondency among the Catholics themselves, the inevitable bitterness prompted by the thought of one's own kith and kin who had bent before the storm, the particular bitterness that schism always entails, the timidity masked as prudence that would dissuade the zeal and earnestness of those who were for fearless advance. It must have been a fearsome ordeal; let us therefore pay our first tribute to the men who in despite of, virtually every human consideration built—humanly speaking—recklessly for the future. The analogy of the Second Spring goes very far.

For us in the North, the celebration is peculiarly and particularly our own. It was in Jaffna that the pioneers began, but it was in a Jaffna very different from the Jaffna of to-day. It was a time when communications were primitive, when the tropical climate took its toll with no modern medical appliances to check its ravages, when education had not yet influenced to any appreciable extent the ingrowing tendency engendered by every persecution so that distrust, especially of the missionary coming from abroad, must have been well-nigh universal. Barriers such as these do not come down easily or gracefully and would have daunted any heart swayed by purely human motives. The cheerfulness springing from tempera-

ment, from good health, from the hope of cheap and quick results could never have stayed on a course like the one the circumstances of the time presented.

Our thoughts go back too, to the Oblate Founder who realized more and more as time went on what every founder of a religious society realizes viz., that he was a tool—*instrumentum conjunctum*—in the hands of God. The analogy with St. Ignatius Loyola is striking. Both founders were asked for men for the Indies at a time when every consideration of human prudence would and should have dictated a reluctant refusal. Both sent the men, in each case the very best, as both were fired with the same vision, the same unbending trust in God's mission and providence and the same magnanimity when God called. The Feast of St. Francis Xavier that we have just celebrated with its emphasis on St. Ignatius Loyola and our centenary appositely recall what Ceylon owes to a Basque and a Provençal, of whom the world would have heard little had not both achieved the greatness implicit in answering and corresponding with God's vocation.

We look back on a crowded century and ours is the privilege, to adapt the pregnant utterance of Leon Bloy, the modern French writer, of seeing how God draws straight lines with crooked pens. This is not the privilege in God's economy of the men engaged in the struggle—that precisely is the novitiate in which their faith is forged and tried—but it should help us in moments of despondency when we let the thought sink in that the crooked pens of to-day are part of God's plan and are against their wills drawing the lines that the future will reveal as so impeccably straight.

2ND SUNDAY OF ADVENT

Gospel

(St. Matthew : Ch. 11 : 2-10)

Now John had heard in his prison of Christ's doings, and he sent two of his disciples to Him; Is it Thy coming that was foretold, he asked, or are we yet waiting for some other? Jesus answered them, Go and tell John what your own ears and eyes have witnessed; how the blind see, and the lame walk, how the lepers are made clean, and the deaf hear, how the dead are raised to life, and the poor have the Gospel preached to them; Blessed is the man who does not lose confidence in Me. As they went out, Jesus took occasion to speak of John to the multitudes; What was it, He asked, that you expected to see when you went out into the wilderness? Was it a reed trembling in the wind? No, not that; what was it you went out to see? Was it a man clad in silk? You must look in kings' palaces for men that go clad in silk. What was it then, that you went out to see? A prophet? Yes, and something more, I tell you, than a prophet. This is the man of whom it was written, Behold, I am sending before Thee the angel of Mine, who is to prepare Thy way for Thy coming.

Notes on the Gospel of the 2nd Sunday of Advent

(Communicated.)

1. John the Baptist paved the way for Our Lord's coming, by providing a sympathetic body of followers. His trained disciples were now ready to accept Christ as the true Messiah.

2. John prepared himself for his great mission by doing penance in the hill country, until he became a fit pattern of self denial and humility.

3. From prison, John sent two of his disciples to our Lord to investigate and report. Our Lord replies by pointing out to them the miracles he was working. Only God can work miracles. John's followers acknowledged the divine mission of our Lord.

4. Miracles demonstrate God's mercy and power. There have been miracles recorded in every age of the Church. In our times there are miracles taking place at Lourdes and at Fatima. They are instruments to sustain our confidence, faith and love for God.

5. To encourage His own followers, our Lord speaks of His Precursor in most glowing terms. John was no mere reed shaken by the wind; no courtier clothed in soft raiment, but a Prophet, the last of the Old Testament Prophets who was the herald of the New Testament kingdom. He was the Day-star foretelling the dawn.

6. Herod was not entirely a bad and vicious man. But his finer instincts had gradually been dulled by his self-indulgence, and immoral life. It is he who insulted Our Lord, mocked Him and arrayed Him in the white robe of a fool.

7. Let us take warning from this during this holy season of Advent which is the time of special grace. If there is an evil spell of sin in our lives, we should promise to cast it out before Christmas.

8. When the Infant Jesus comes to us on Christmas day He should find us captains of our souls and then He will dwell within us and establish the Kingdom of God in our souls.

The Feast of the Holy Childhood

Saturday 29th November was celebrated as a festival day in Jaffna. Children in their hundreds and in their Sunday clothes making their way to Cathedral for the seven o'clock Mass, some under the guidance of their teachers, others in the company of their mothers, were seen in the streets well before time. It was the feast of the Holy Childhood and the festive sounding of the bells impressed on all the importance of the day.

Soon the Church was filled and every inch of space occupied. Then the Bishop made his entry into the Cathedral by way of the sanctuary and began Mass assisted by the Parish Priest and Father Soosainather. The choirmaster directed the singing of a hymn. After the Gospel Father Alfred addressed the children on the Holy Childhood and told them of the good done by the Society for the rescue of derelict children and babies, inviting them to take a share in that apostolate and to make little sacrifices for its success. The children listened with great attention. They were impressed.

From the Crado to the Pater, Father Rajanayagam, Director of the Holy Childhood in the Diocese, commented the Mass for the children, and afterwards, read out aloud the preparatory prayers for Communion which the children repeated after him. One would like similar procedure to be adopted where a special Mass for children is concerned.

Communion came. It must have been a pleasant sight for His Lordship and his assistants to see so many young and innocent souls who in perfect order, under the direction of their teachers, spread around the railing and beyond to receive the bread of life.

A hymn followed and the prayers of thanksgiving were said aloud with zest by the children.

At 5 o'clock the children turned up again for the consecration ceremony to the Infant Jesus. After the public recitation of the rosary they heard a fervent from Father Rajanayagam and then delegates from the various groups

came forward, bouquets in hand, to offer them in the names of their schoolmates as a token of love to Jesus. All joined in the act of consecration which they repeated after the priest.

Solemn Benediction terminated the ceremony. Half an hour later a crowded hall, made too small by the inclusion of grown-ups, was in a state of expectation in view of the concert to come. It took the form of tableaux vivants representing scenes from the early life of Our Lord and revealed a good deal of art in the part of the actors. It caught the imagination of the children. Unfortunately the murmuring rising from a congested hall somewhat marred the effect.

It was 8 o'clock. The children dispersed and went happy to their homes. And so terminated the feast of the Holy Childhood in Jaffna Town.

The Immaculate Conception

In proclaiming the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the Church did not mean that Our Lady was conceived in the same manner that she conceived Our Lord i.e. by the Holy Ghost; but rather that by a special grace from God, she was preserved from the stain of original sin. We are all conceived in sin, because of the original sin of our first parents. This means we are born the slaves of Satan. As Our Lady was to become the mother of God and was to crush the head of the Serpent, therefore she must never be under his yoke. God did not will to preserve His mother from poverty, humiliation, suffering or death but He willed that she be free from sin. Our Lady is the Aurora which precedes and ushers in the morning sun. She was preserved from all sin through the anticipated merits of Her Son. Her redemption was nobler than ours. St. Antoninus says: "More nobly is He redeemed who is prevented from falling, than he who is raised after the fall, because in this way is removed the injury or stain that the soul always contracts by a fall."

In the fourth century, the Fathers of the Church declared Our Lady to be the Mother of God at Ephesus, and in the nineteenth century on 8th December, 1854 Pope Pius IX proclaimed the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. From the very first moment of Her existence, she was "full of grace." King Solomon sang of Her as the "flower of the field", "the lily among thorns", "the tower of David". As she was to become the queen of the Angels she cannot be inferior to them in purity.

If we cannot share Her unique privilege, we can share Her joy. Her Immaculate purity should inspire us with dread of the slightest fall in our lives. Today we see our heavenly Queen high above the celestial groups of Saints and Angels. She is their Queen and the Queen of all mankind. As Our Lord appointed Her our spiritual mother at the foot of the cross, let us with confidence pray to Her, who is our mediatrix in heaven.

C.W.M.—SERIES.

The Wreckers

A film unit is reported to have made a pictorial record of the disorderly proceedings at a meeting of Tamils at the Colombo Town Hall yesterday. If this film is shown outside Ceylon it will afford vivid proof that freedom of speech and opinion can be outrageously suppressed in this country by political parties that do not hesitate to resort to hooliganism and thuggery. The camera does not lie. The ugly truth is that the Tamil Congress was determined to wreck a meeting of members of the same community who held views different from its own and who had a perfect right to express them in public. The Congress objected to any attempt to "influence Tamil opinion" by those who did not subscribe to its reactionary creed. Its leaders seem to think that only the Tamil Congress is entitled to mould Tamil opinion. And no other section of the same community must be given a hearing.

Yesterday's meeting was convened by persons belonging to no political party.

Governor's Speech From the Throne

(Continued from Page 1)

water schemes in Municipal, Urban and Rural areas.

The energetic development of the Hydro-Electric Scheme would be the policy of the Ministry of Transport and Works, and with the expected arrival shortly of major equipment, it was confidently hoped to complete the first stage of the Scheme according to schedule.

Continuing His Excellency said: "Trade and Commerce have been gravely complicated by questions concerning dollar exchange, sterling balances and the International Monetary Fund.

"It is the policy of my Government in the difficult times ahead to secure the best prices for Ceylon produce in the world's market and to reduce expenditure on luxury and semi-luxury items. If it is thought advisable, trade agreements will be entered into with other countries for the delimitation of markets, the stabilization of prices and for mutual concessions on tariffs.

The policy of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications would be to improve, develop and extend postal and telecommunication facilities.

The Governor said that a number of legislative measures necessary for implementing the policy of Government would be submitted to them during that session. A Bill to amend the Trade Unions law so as to give all public servants' associations the right to register as trade unions would be introduced as early as possible. A Mortgage Bill, which was prepared by the Mortgage Law Commission and introduced in the State Council but was abandoned for want of time, would also be submitted to them for consideration.

OTHER LEGISLATION

The Ministry of Health and Local Government had in hand many legislative measures which would be submitted to them in the course of that session. They included a Bill for the registration of Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes, a Bill for the registration of nurses, a Bill to regulate the sale of food and drugs, a Bill for the establishment of Provincial Councils and a Rent Restriction Bill.

The Ministry of Transport and Works proposed to introduce legislation dealing with Port administration, Electricity and Transport.

The Government would at an early date examine the legislation dealing with Public Security and the preservation of public order in times of emergency, with a view to introducing suitable amendments in keeping with similar legislation in other democratic countries such as the United Kingdom.

Other measures of importance would be laid before them and proceeded with as time and opportunity occurred.

Concluding, His Excellency said: "I commend all these matters to your careful consideration, and I pray for Divine guidance in your deliberations." —Daily News.

Ceylon's Future

The inauguration of the new constitution in Ceylon and the fully responsible status that she now acquires will be an occasion for rejoicing in the Island and a source of satisfaction to the Prime Minister, Mr. Senanayake, and his colleagues of the United National Party, who worked hard to achieve their goal. In his broadcast on November 24, the Governor of Ceylon pointed out that the agreements signed this month by the Ceylon and British Governments were suggested by the Ceylon Premier himself as a gesture of goodwill, and that the latter made no secret of his belief that it was in the interest of both countries that Ceylon should maintain her ties with Britain and the Commonwealth. It is not wholly surprising that, in the circumstances, there should be some criticism of the defence agreement by Opposition groups in Ceylon who fear that Ceylon's foreign policy will be dominated by the bigger partner and that the country will not be free of the leading strings of the British Foreign Office. The arguments of such critics

might have some force in the future when Ceylon's neighbours such as India, Burma and Indonesia will have developed their strength to the point of being able to work together as a powerful bloc in Asia. But in the world of today, Ceylon's close adherence to Britain is intelligible and her defence must necessarily depend upon British assistance. The London Times comments that the great naval base of Trincomalee is one of the key points in the defence of the whole Commonwealth and that during the last war Ceylon's strategic importance made it the headquarters of the South East Asia Command. Ceylon's position as an independent entity in world politics will, however, be facilitated by full diplomatic representation abroad and Britain has promised to sponsor her membership of the United Nations, if she wishes it. One of the main conditions of progress in Ceylon is the need to work out a stable parliamentary system. The United Party which lost heavily in the recent elections, has only 42 seats in the State Council out of 95 elected members but the Opposition is weak because of the number of groups into which it is divided. Besides the 20 Independents and the Left-wing groups there are the Tamils and the Ceylon Indian Congress who have 13 seats. The United Party would do well to win the confidence of the Indian groups in Ceylon who have in the past felt considerable dissatisfaction over such questions as the immigration and franchise of the Indians in the Island. The first years of self-government are crucial in deciding the shape of a country's future and it is to be hoped that the new Government will begin its regime in a spirit of moderation and compromise.—The Hindu, Madras, Nov. 26, 1947.

AUCTION SALE

Under Partition Decree in Case No. 2844
Partition. D.C., Jaffna

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MAIN STREET, JAFFNA

1. Stephen John Reginald Tisseverasinghe presently known as M. Reginald of Kuala Lumpur.
 2. Arunasalam Puvirajasinghe Marsden and
 3. wife Adeline Grace Annaratnam both of do by their Attorney Stephen Alponus of Chundikuly, Jaffna. Plaintiffs.
- Vs.
1. Gate Mudaliar P. J. Rajah and wife
 2. Josephine Elizabeth both of Cathedral Street, Jaffna.
 3. Cyril X. Martyn and wife
 4. Mary Winifred Sundarambal of the D.J.'s Bungalow, Avisawella.
 5. Edmund Bertram Tisseverasinghe, Salt Commissioner, Colombo.
 6. Elizabeth Regina Tisseverasinghe.
 7. Joseph Francis Leslie Tisseverasinghe.
 8. John Noel Reginald Tisseverasinghe.
 9. Margaret Francisca Tisseverasinghe all of "Delamore" Campbell Place, Colombo.
 10. Alfred Tisseverasinghe and
 11. Selina Maria Theresa Tisseverasinghe both of "Delamore" Campbell Place, Colombo appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem Mrs. Casimir Sastriyal Tisseverasinghe of "Delamore" Campbell Place, Colombo, 12th defendant.
 13. J. E. Rajakarier and wife.
 14. Mary Constance Lily of 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna presently of Batticaloa. Defendants.

By virtue of a Commission issued to me in the above case, I shall sell by Public Auction on Saturday 13th Dec. 1947 at 4 p.m. at the spot:—

All that allotment of land with the buildings thereon bearing assessment No. 73, Main Street, Jaffna the house and premises situated in the 4th Division of Jaffna Town in the parish of Chundikuly in the Division and District of Jaffna in the Northern Province of Ceylon in extent 3 lms. v.c. and 8½ kls. with well, latrine and all other appurtenances belonging thereto and bounded on the East by the property of the heirs of Mudaliyar M. J. Puvirajasinghe and others, North by the property of Rasmanah wife of Bastiampillai, West by the property of Anne Puvirajasinghe J.X.L. Philips and others and on the South by the Main Street.

The property will be put up for sale first among the co-owners at the apprais-

ed value thereof, and if there be no bidders among them it will immediately thereafter be put up for sale to the highest bidder among the public.

For further particulars apply to R. Subramaniam Esq., Proctor S.C., 1st Cross Street, Jaffna or to me—

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner of Sales,
Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

Jaffna, 20th Oct., 1947.

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Govt. Agent, N.P., up to 12 noon on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1947, for the construction of a masonry regulator and grading out-let channel of Kachchai Tank in Tenmaradchi, N.P. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Kacheri, Jaffna where all particulars can be obtained. Tenders will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday, December 13, 1947, only on production of receipt for Rs. 50 deposited for each form at the Jaffna Kacheri.

Shell Petrol Supply at the Jaffna Esplanade Filling Station

We have pleasure in announcing to our patrons, well wishers and the general public that we have been offered and that we have accepted the Agency for the supply of Shell Petrol and Petroleum Products from the Petrol Pumping Station at the Jaffna Esplanade adjoining the Regal Theatre.

THE JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD.

150, HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

(Walkers' Agents for Cars and Car Parts & India Super Tyres)

Jaffna,
13th November 1947.

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17, STANLEY ROAD, GRAND BAZAAR,

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SELECT YOUR CARS from:—

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