

# The Catholic Guardian

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

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## WHAT "THE TABLET" THINKS OF SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

While the General Election campaign gathers heat and momentum, and promises to be notable for the number of random, reckless and short-lived stunts, the most critical and important events are coming to their climax in two cities very far from these shores. At San Francisco the smaller nations are resisting, with all four feet planted as firmly as possible, while the big nations drag them forward by the collar on a road they do not want to take. The powers reserved to the three big countries, on the ground that they will bear the real burden of any war, are so enormous that the Charter can excite very little enthusiasm among nations which do not belong to the Big Three.

It has been a fortunate thing that the Conference has been held at San Francisco. The American Press has been and is full of it, day after day. The American public are far better instructed than the public of Great Britain, and far more dissatisfied. Whatever draft President Truman takes with him as the agreed result of the labours of UNCIO at San Francisco will be something very far removed from an instrument to implement the Atlantic Charter. It is still on the cards that the United States' policy will change under internal political pressure, and that the United States will take the genuine leadership of the smaller nations which so much of the American Press is urging, and rightly urging, the American Government to take. The Russians are the great obstacle to granting the General Assembly, in which the smaller Powers will sit, any real role in the organization; and they are also opposing a provision for a revision of the whole structure in five years' time, which is one of the things for which there is a great volume of support. Meanwhile, the Atlantic Charter and the San Francisco

conference have played a very little part in the minds of the British public. They felt that the reality was that the British Government was not going to take any part in the conference. The Minister's own statement when he broadcast just before the German war, and talked of the simple honest purposes in Europe which we had to safeguard. But since then the actual developments of policy have been in a bad direction, rather as though it was thought smart electioneering to be able to announce, as Mr. Churchill did in his last statement in the House, that in the past week our relations with Russia had taken a turn for the better. If decisions were taken aiming at some quick if unsubstantial results that would last over the elections, it would explain much that is otherwise quite inexplicable.

So far the Spaniards need not feel they are missing very much by the cumbersome resolution presented by the Mexican Government and accepted at San Francisco, declaring ineligible for membership "any country where the regime has come into power with the late enemies of the United Nations, as long as the regime so assisted remains in power." It is noteworthy that it was necessary to go back to the circumstances of the Civil War in Spain to devise a formula which would give the desired result. No other criterion could be found, such as excluding countries not possessing a free Press or genuine representative institutions, because by such tests the Russians and their satellites would have to leave. Nor, for the same reason, could the test be that no regime established by violence should be eligible.

## MARXISTS CONSPIRE AGAINST KING LEOPOLD

King Leopold of the Belgians is holding out for the Constitution. That is the undeniable fact which must be borne in mind when viewing the present crisis in the Belgian Government. The issue has been so obscured by Left Wing propaganda that, like the Polish problem, it has become almost impossible for the ordinary person to understand it.

The present stand taken by the Van Acker Government is in effect a breaking of the Constitution, an admission of weakness and its resignation is an abdication of duty.

When Van Acker took office some months ago the question of the King's prerogatives did not arise. Leopold was in captivity. The Government was one which would maintain order and attempt to re-establish tolerable economic conditions for the Belgian State until such times as an election could take place. Van Acker set himself manfully to this task and conditions improved until the liberation of the King. Then the anti-royalists of the Left raised a clamour.

### STREET CLAMOUR

The Prime Minister visited Leopold. He returned with word that the vis-

had been satisfactory, but His Majesty was ill and his return to the country would have to be postponed for some time. No further statement was made to Parliament or people. The Prime Minister consulted with the Cabinet. In the meantime clamour from "the streets" increased. This "popular" agitation, which aims directly at splitting the Flemish section of the Belgian people from the Walloons, is being carried on by extremists of the Left, who are being encouraged—and given financial aid—by the Communist Party of France, which is getting ready—in the time honoured way—to cash-in on the subsequent disorder.

On two further occasions Van Acker saw the King, advising abdication.

On neither occasion has he made a statement to the people or to Parliament.

All reports of his visits have been made to the Cabinet behind closed doors. The people of Belgium are completely at the mercy of propaganda sheets on this point; the Prime Minister has studiously avoided placing the facts before them.

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 1.)

## REPLY TO "SOVIET WEEKLY" THE FACTS

Here then is a very brief and very restrained picture of happenings which the "Soviet Weekly" might care to submit to Pope Pius for his comment.

Behind an impenetrable wall of steel—the steel of soldiers and the steel of police, working the will of a small minority party—lies the Soviet Union. Apart from a few closely-watched foreigners in Moscow, and apart from carefully conducted tours, no civilised eyes are allowed to see for themselves. Even in Nazi Germany there was nothing comparable. There a secret police and concentration camps guarded the dark secrets; but in Russia the country itself is kept a very dark secret. Why?

But no great country could become a hermetically-sealed concentration camp, and what has leaked out or leaked into Russia must arouse the greatest suspicions that a few examples are only too typical of the whole.

Catholics, for instance, know that between 1918 and 1924 Bishops and priests, Catholic and Orthodox, were murdered in such numbers that organised independent Christianity ceased to exist. What survived of Orthodoxy was in time allowed to live again as an instrument of the new State. Catholicism in 1939 Russia boasted one publicly recognised priest. Is it for the "Soviet Weekly" (which has never dissociated itself from the inheritors of that policy) to weep tears over the Pope's alleged failure to "express emotion when he speaks of priests done to death by Fascism." Whereas in Germany at its worst, Catholic worship continued in its full discipline and order, the Bolshevik persecution and the Godless propaganda made religion itself a crime and a very dangerous one. Whereas in Germany all Sees were filled to the end, in Russia to this day the six episcopal Sees and the thirteen Apostolic administrations remain vacant. Is it right for the Pope to keep silence over this unprecedentedly ugly Left Fascism?

The latest information, such as it is obtainable from the Left writer, Koestler, goes to show that the dread persecution of religion, peasantry and bourgeoisie which masked the Soviet's rise to power, as to-day it makes its con-

quests, have not given Russia a decent standard of living nor a civilised code of justice.

Without entering into the formation of the original Union, we can gain some idea of Soviet aggression from what happened when conditions favoured Soviet expansion.

### "IGNOBLE DEEDS"

While the Pope was failing "to react in anger and indignation" against the "crimes which Hitler had committed," the Soviet signed a pact with that same Hitler—a pact which lit the green light for war in Europe and, above all, war for Poland. While the Vatican maintained "its strict neutrality in the armed conflict," the Soviet invaded Poland and shared the swag with Hitler. It broke up Polish homes and deported to the arid hells of unvisited Siberia thousands upon thousands of Poles whose only crime was their being unwanted in the Soviet. With taked plebiscites the democratic lands of the Balts were likewise seized and their peoples murdered and persecuted. Is it the Vatican or the Soviet which "to-day seeks to put a noble face on ignoble deeds"? Ignoble deeds committed by those who would condemn the Vatican!

When many thousand Polish officers were found murdered, what was the Soviet reaction to the request for international investigation by the fairest international body? What is always the Soviet reaction to impartial examination of charges with a *prima facie* validity?

Thus started a series of actions by which whole countries, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, were brought within the new racist empire of Slavs, their peoples subject to a charge of treasonable Fascism wherever convenient to the new despots, their leaders supplanted or forced to abject Quislingism.

How does this behaviour compare with the Hitlerian Fascist threat and aggression? Let us be charitable and say that at least it is no better.

Such, judged by the same standards as we in the West judge Fascism, are

(Continued on Page 4.)

## REPAIRING RED SPAIN

Speaking about Catholic Action and the Working Classes in Franco's Spain, the Vatican Radio said:

"The laicised Spanish universities were one of the principal seedbeds of the Red Revolution. National reconstruction had to begin, therefore, in the education field, restoring religion to its due place in the schools and universities so that from them could come forth men morally and intellectually whole and sound. Inaugurating the university year at Madrid in 1943, Franco said very justly: 'The sad experience of an institution left a prey to the free thought of unsound doctrines shows most clearly that in Spain it is necessary to educate not only a professional expert of technician, but a man. It is the university's task to form a balanced man gifted with a Christian sense, regulating his dealings with his fellowmen, and such that intellectual society will not raise

him above good and evil and withdraw him from the discharge of his bounden duties to God and the Fatherland.'

"In the social sector, too, the Catholic renewal in Spain is making itself felt. Even during the Civil War a new Workers' Charter was enacted which gave the force of law to the Church's social teaching and decreed many reforms. The best of legislation, however, avails little if those for whom it caters are not possessed of a sound conscience. So the spiritual development of the workers is the main aim of Catholic effort. Lack of faith was the workers' worst enemy, for, as the Civil War period showed, it had led to their corruption by materialistic theories which fanned passion and violence. To lead the workers back to Christ and as far as possible by worker apostles became the motive inspiring a multiplicity of Catholic social works.



## NOTICE

Pilgrims to Madhu for the August Festival must take with them sufficient food supply. A permit is required for any quantity of paddy or rice they may carry with them.

The Administrator,  
Madhu Church.

## Church Calendar

JULY 1945

FRI. ...27 S. Pantaleon.  
SAT. ...28 S. Nazareus.  
SUN. ...29 10 P. S. Martha.  
MON. ...30 Ss. Abdon, Sennen.  
TUES. ...31 S. Ignatius, L.

AUGUST 1945

WED. ...25 S. Peter's Ch.  
THURS. ...26 S. Alphonsus.  
FRI. ...20 S. Stephen's, R.

## The Catholic Guardian

JULY 27TH 1945

### A LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP TO HIS CLERGY AND LAITY

DEAR REV. FATHERS AND  
BELOVED BRETHREN,

On leaving for Europe on medical advice I wish to bid you all good-bye and commend you to Divine protection. I have appointed my Vicar-General the Very Revd. Father J. Emilianus Pillai, O.M.I., to be Administrator of the Jaffna Diocese during my absence. He will have ample powers to meet your needs in matters spiritual and temporal. He will be at your service as you have always known him to be. In your turn you will owe him due reverence, willing obedience and hearty co-operation in order to lighten the burden of heavy responsibility imposed upon him. I recommend myself to your kind prayers so that fully recovered in health I may soon be able to return to your midst.

Invoking the blessing of God on you all.

Yours devotedly in Christ Our  
Lord and Mary Immaculate,

✠ J. A. Guyomar, O.M.I.,  
Bishop of Jaffna.

### THEY ARE RECOMMEN- DATIONS AND NOT DECISIONS

Speaking at a Prize-giving last week Dr. Ian Sandeman, Director of Education, referred in these terms to what has been known as recommendations in connection with the educational reforms: "I wish to speak", he said, "about the so-called recommendations of the Select Committee of Education. Now, they are not recommendations; they are decisions by the State Council which the Executive Committee for Education is to implement. So there should be no misunderstanding about it. The State Council is not recommending to anybody to carry out these decisions. When the State Council laid down these decisions it is up to us to obey these decisions". So said Dr. Sandeman. But we cannot accept his interpretation in view of what the then Leader of the House stated before the

beginning of the discussion on the motion submitted by Minister Kannangara which embodied the various recommendations of the Executive Committee of Education. Mr. Senanayake said that the purpose of the debate was merely to promote discussion and that the government would not be committed in respect of any recommendations approved by the Council. Dr. Kannangara also stated that once the scheme had been accepted by the Council in principle appropriate measures would be laid before the House. His "appropriate measures" will likely be in the form of a new Educational Bill which will once more be debated. So that there is a good deal yet to be done before we are called upon to obey what the State Council finally decides. It is extremely important that the Head of the Education Department should have definite and precise idea as to the nature of these recommendations. Otherwise he may make them the grounds of some of his administrative acts thinking them to be decisions which must be obeyed. That Dr. Sandeman should have made this mistake is somewhat of a surprise to us. It is plain enough, for instance, that though the State Council has approved the recommendations regarding free education it does not seem likely that it will be given effect to in the sense in which it was approved. Then, again, with regard to the rule re 30 children of the same denomination, modifications are being urged that it should not apply to the existing schools. The Executive Committee itself, we understand, will not be obstinately opposed to lowering the figure from 30 to 20 and including the pupils in boarding houses to make up the required number. There may be other changes but these are enough to show that the recommendation as they are, are not decisions that must be obeyed.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

### Unwarranted Taxation.

Among the new taxes already being levied there is a surcharge on malt liquor, wines, spirits etc., which has been increased from 10 per cent. to 75 per cent. Formerly a difference used to be made between the class of malt liquor and wines and that of spirits, a higher import duty being levied on the latter. But now it appears all these are grouped together and an enhanced duty of from 10 per cent. to 75 per cent. is imposed. The reasons given for this excessive increase is that these are luxuries used by wealthy people who can well afford to pay. But malt liquor and wines are not used only as luxuries. Are not persons recovering from sickness or otherwise weak advised by doctors to use them till they get back to the normal? In any case, an exception must be made regarding sacramental wine which positively is not a luxury. We are persuaded that Government will be prepared to consider this case if their attention is called to it. To speak for Catholics, should the Head of each Diocese,

write to Government certifying what quantity of wine would be needed a year for sacramental purpose, the authorities would not fail to take that plea into account and do the needful. The reason given for the abnormal increase of import duty on wine is that it is a luxury but in the case of wine used in the celebration of Holy Mass it is not a luxury but a necessity for Catholic worship. For Catholics it is the Mass that matters, wrote the late Anglican Mr. Burrell, a former Cabinet Minister.

### A Widely Prevalent Evil.

One way of combating malpractices is to create a strong public opinion against them. These must be denounced in the out of season in the from the platform why the ou C. Jam, the repro The said on op

of co-operation should the public service and the of the Island. He was sorry to say that bribery and corruption were rampant in the Public Service and in the various control organizations set up during the present emergency. The public life of the Island was equally very corrupt. During the present election of the various Chairmen of the Village Committees in the Jaffna district, members had been bribed to vote for particular candidates. That state of affairs made him wonder whether Ceylon should not go back to Crown Colony system of administration. If the Legislature of the Island and the various local bodies were to be hotbeds of corruption, why should they clamour for self-government or Dominion Status?

The ugly picture of the present state of society in Ceylon is hardly overdrawn. This is what people speak about and lament over. Bribery and corruption which are so widely prevalent are an outward expression of the diseased state of society. Time was when people in the East boasted of their spiritual outlook in contrast to that of the West. But all that is past history. Now greed for money is the canker that has struck deep roots into the hearts of the people owing to the bad example set by those associated with the Government. This cannot fail to bring their authority into contempt and cause an increase of crime. And yet Government appears to be doing nothing to do away with this evil. On the contrary, opportunities are kept up with the continuance of all sorts of controls and even with additions to them. There is much talk of post-war reconstruction of various kinds. But the moral reconstruction of Government departments has become a crying necessity.

### The Late Revd. Father Charles Bonnel, S.J.

There died at St. Michael's College, Batticaloa on the 22nd of July, Father Charles Bonnel whose younger brother Fr. Ferdinand died only two months ago. Born in Roubaix (France) in 1858, he entered the Society of Jesus in 1878, and pronounced his last vows in 1892. Shortly after he left for Malabar as Secretary to Mgr. Charles Lavigne, S.J., who was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Kottayam. In 1896 when Mgr. Lavigne was transferred to the newly erected Diocese of Trincomalee, Father Charles Bonnel accompanied him to his new mission field.

In the Trincomalee Mission he was employed as teacher or as Missionary in almost every part of the Diocese. He served at St. Joseph's College, Trincomalee as Principal, as teacher at St. Michael's when over seventy, at St. Mary's School, Kalmunai and in the parishes of Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mutur and Tannamunai. Wherever he went he was always ready to preach whenever you liked and as long as you liked.

Though born in an industrial town, and in an industrialist family, he was an artist and had nothing of the industrialist in him, except a passion for method and clockwork regularity. Wherever he went, order followed. His books, cards notes, pictures were spread out on his table, but arranged in such neat order that he could lay his hands on anything he wished at once. Exact to the minute for years he set out for Mass at the Convent, preceded by an acolyte at a fixed distance. Such punctuality was fittingly commemorated by the presentation of a watch for the diamond jubilee of his religious life, in 1938. As long as he was able he had at a fixed time his daily half-hour of practice at the harmonium, no more and no less. All the music he touched he transposed in "si bemole."

He was not only a musician but a painter of no mean order, and presented the Holy Father with paintings of Mission scenes done on window pane oysters from Kinniyai, Trincomalee. The delicacy of his touch and his attention to detail were much admired in Rome.

He was always good humoured. In this lay a little secret of his: "Do you know why I have lived so long?" he asked some time before his death. "I never really got angry with anyone—I mean to say I never harboured a grudge against anyone even if I was temporarily annoyed. Anger shortens one's life." He wanted the boys of St. Joseph's to be always 'merry' and referred to them as the 'Merry Boys of St. Joseph.' He taught them a song, written and composed by him (in "si bemole" no doubt) entitled "Ever Better" which they had to sing at Assembly every morning. "Ever Better" was his motto for the school, a motto of which he was in all simplicity very proud. "Have you ever seen a motto like that before?" he asked a Director of Education, who fervently replied "Never."

Thus went his way through life this happy man, happy in himself and diffusing happiness around him by the charm of his simplicity. He had the artist's self-forgetfulness which arises from his absorption in his work and in his vision. Thus he died, happy too, like the good religious he always was, humble and grateful for the least service. "Father, I am glad to see you looking so well today" said one. "And I," pat came the gallant Frenchman's answer, "am so glad to see you so concerned about my health." On the day of his death when his sheets were being changed, he said gaily: "Brother, you are making my death-bed. Do you think I am afraid to die? Not at all. See that cloud over there with a patch of blue in the middle. That's heaven where I am going." And go he did in the afternoon very quietly without anyone at his side when he went. But not alone; for his works followed him—sixty seven years of joyous service of the Lord, of which fifty two were spent in the Mission field with never a holiday at home.

May then this priest whose art did not spoil his religious spirit and whose religious spirit did not spoil his art, rest in peace and may his name be ever in benediction.

He was the happiest man he had ever under him said his brother who was his religious superior. He was an optimist not only because he hoped for the best but because he already possessed it. He always had the best school, the best church, the best parish, the best cook, and the best water in the best well.

Revd. Fr. B. Wm. Jesu Thasan, O.M.I., requests the kind prayers of his brother priests and religious for the repose of the soul of his mother. He thanks them and others for their kind presence at the funeral and their messages of sympathy.

The Revd. Fr. C. Chovan, O.M.I., will be thankful for prayers for the repose of the soul of his mother, the sad news of whose death he received last week.



Laflna. 16-7-45.



## Marxists Conspire Against King Leopold

(Continued from Page 1)

### GOVERNMENT'S PISTOL

On Saturday of last week it was announced that the Government would resign because it was unable "to maintain order" should the King return. The terms of this note, are worthy of consideration. The Government has refused to hold a General Election because of difficulties, they say, occasioned by the conditions of war. That these difficulties exist, no one will deny. But every Belgian citizen—as every British citizen—has an identity card. Using these an election could be held within three weeks. Difficulties exist for democracy to overcome—or abdicate. In stating that it "cannot maintain order" because the more violent sections of the Left are holding street processions and confessing that it cannot organise a General Election the Government of Van Acker admits its weakness and is in effect leaving the country to be dictated to by political mobsters.

The Catholic members of the Cabinet also resigned but made clear their attitude of support to the King's stand for constitutional rectitude.

On Monday a further statement appeared, again advising "abdication" in view of the "conflicting currents of opinion" in Belgium. Here Van Acker admits that there is conflict on the question of the King and implicitly states that those who follow the current of abdication should be appeased at the expense of their opposition, of the King, and of the Constitution.

### THE RIGHT WAY

Under the Belgian Constitution there was one way out for the Government. When the King returned, it should have asked him for his sanction to continue in office. That is the constitution. These men are the King's Ministers. Within a few months a General Election could have been held and any constitutional changes would have been decided by the will of the electorate.

As we go to press the King has definitely stated that he will not abdicate. This reporter has interviewed this week visitors from Belgium, who say that the whole weight of Flemish opinion is behind him and large numbers of the Walloons. His pictures are on display in the streets of Brussels and in most of the towns of the country. And this despite anonymous threats to citizens who display their loyalty.—*Cath. Herald, London, June 22.*

## Reply to "Soviet Weekly"

(Continued from Page 1)

the moral credentials (or rather a tiny fraction of them) of the Red totalitarian, aggressive, persecuting dictatorship which presumes to judge the Holy Father for his policy of Christian love.

The "Soviet Weekly" has the temerity to lecture the people of England on this subject. The people of England are entitled to a plain answer. But they do not require it. They already know it.

Yes, "neutrality, as applied to murderers and their victims, is strange, to say the least," as "Soviet Weekly" so neatly puts it. It demands a supernatural charity.—*C. H., London.*

## Telegraphic Summary of News

### PETAINE BEGINS FIGHT FOR LIFE TO-DAY

At 1 p.m. on Monday 89-year-old Marshal Philippe Petain will walk into the dock in the First Chamber of the French Court of Appeal to stand his trial for life on charges of plotting against the internal security of his country and of intelligence with the Germans.

But only a handful of people will be able to watch what will undoubtedly rank as the most famous trial in French history since King Louis XVI was tried for treason against the Republic and beheaded 152 years ago at the time of the French Revolution.

The tiny court room can only hold 400 people and hundreds have failed to secure admission tickets.

Petaine was taken just like an ordinary prisoner in a police van from Fort Montrouge to his two little rooms at the Palais de Justice—the Paris law courts—on Sunday.

The 76-year-old Public Prosecutor, M. Andre Mornet will fight for and demand the death sentence.

Madame Petain, as well as the prison doctor and two Sisters of Mercy, accompanied the Marshal on Sunday.

Five hundred police are guarding every avenue, gallery, door and window.

Petaine's doctor and two ambulance men are always to be at hand, both in court and in the President's little office adjacent to the court room which has been converted into a two-room flat for the accused.

The trial is expected to last at least a fortnight.

No trial since that of Louis XVI has so gripped the heart and mind of France. They say in Paris: "Petaine is on trial. So are millions of French men and women."

### FIVE JURORS REJECTED

The first taste of drama in the trial of Marshal Petain, which began on Monday came on Sunday when Petain's three counsels, exercising their legal right, refused to accept as jurors two Communist ex-deputies and three members of the Resistance Movement (including two women).

"It will not prevent Petain from getting 12 shots," was the comment of Robert Pimienta, one of the five jurors rejected.

### 11-PAGE INDICTMENT

The indictment is an 11-page document consisting of charges under three heads—material, moral and political.

Under the first head it is alleged that the accused signed the armistice, suppressed the Presidency of Republic, assumed full powers and adjourned the French Chamber and Senate which he never again convoked.

Under the second head, he is charged with "abhorring the republic." It is alleged that he wrote to Mr. Charles Maurras, the Royalist leader, saying: "I hope that the hereditary monarchy will be restored in France."

He is further accused of having been in touch with the secret Fascist society of "Hooded Men," having welcomed at Vichy such personages as Joseph Darnand, head of Laval's Militia, having maintained relations with Ferdinand de Brinon, the Vichy Ambassador to Germany in Paris during the Occupation; and having accepted Laval as head of the Government.

### FRENCH TROOPS MOVE OUT

French troops on Sunday began evacuating barracks all over Syria, while Syrian forces moved in in their place. The process will be completed by the end of the month.

### NOTICE

The Chairman, Tender Board, P.O. Box 500, Colombo will receive tenders up to noon on Tuesday, August 21, 1945 for the construction of Colonists' houses at Kili-nochchi in Jaffna District—vide Government Gazette of July 20, 1945 for further particulars.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application to the Government Agent, N.P., from whom all information can be obtained.

C. COOMARASWAMY,  
Government Agent, N.P.

The Kachcheri,  
Jaffna, 16th July, 1945.

### TENDER NOTICE

The Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, 31st July, 1945 for the transport, rebagging etc. of Foodstuffs.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be required to be made either at the General Treasury, Colombo or at a Kachcheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

Sgd. E. GOONERATNE,  
for Deputy Food Controller.

The Kachcheri,  
Jaffna, July, 14th, 1945.

## Sale of Foreign Liquor Tavern in Mannar District, 1945-46

Notice is hereby given that tenders for the purchase of Foreign Liquor Tavern in Mannar District close at 11 a.m. on Friday Sept. 20, 1945.

The conditions of sale and any other particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

K. V. RANGANATHAN,  
for Asst. Govt. Agent, Mannar.  
18th July 1945.

### NOTICE

G.A., N.P., will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Wednesday 8-8-45 for the service of weighing out salt for traders at Chiviyateru and Tondaimanar Salt Stores for the period 1-10-45 to 30-9-46.

Tender forms may be obtained at the Jaffna Kachcheri or the production of tender deposit receipt for Rs. 10. Further particulars may be obtained from the Jaffna Kachcheri.

C. DE FOE SEKA,  
for G.A., N.P.  
Jaffna, 16-7-45.

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Apply to the Secretary,  
National Cultural Production  
Company Ltd., Main  
Street, Jaffna, by 30th, 1945.

## Catholic Book Club (Ceylon Branch) AMPITIYA—KANDY.

### Mr. P. Saverimuttu,

St. Patrick's College—JAFFNA  
has been appointed Local Secretary of the Catholic Book Club for Jaffna.  
Please contact him for membership in the C.B.C.

## THE JAFFNA FORAGE STORES

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Value of Proposals pending acceptance (less withdrawals and declined cases)	Rs. 9,98,455-00
Number of Proposals pending acceptance (less withdrawals and declined cases)	679
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