

MODERN DRESS AND IMMORAL FILM DENOUNCED

Unspeakable Night Shows and Y. M. C. A. Also Criticized

Teachings of Association Lead to Vague and Undecided Religion, Asserts Archbishop Bruchesi.

(Montreal Gazette)

Modern feminine fashions, certain tendencies of the cinematograph film, the extreme in dancing and the Young Men's Christian Association—the latter organization being termed "a special danger"—are among the topics dealt with in a pastoral letter of Dr. Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, which was read yesterday from the pulpits of the various churches of the archdiocese.

The lack of religion in the enlightened pagan nations the coming of Jesus, and the moralizing action of the church are touched upon successively. The story of the foundation of New France leads the archbishop to remark that the new colony was not free from human weaknesses, adding "but its faith was lively, its piety sincere, active and generous."

The archbishop continues: "A great fault is now widespread, though our Holy Father, bishops, priests and right-protectors against it. Some of the styles are merely ludicrous still, ridicule does not banish them, others, by adding indecency to wretched taste, shock the upright and science. The reserve suitable to women is now rarely seen and Christians modesty is outraged. In spite of all assertions that no evil is intended, one cannot deny that women's dress today is a ready provocation to evil. These semi-nude fashions are not fit for even questionable characters, yet respectable married women and young girls do not hesitate to appear in public places even in the House of God, nay, at the very altar rail, attired in a manner which is shocking to common decency. What has become of our sane judgment? How is it that our Christian sense has not long ago dealt summarily with those imported degrading styles."

The Dance Evil. "On a par with the dress-eraze we must place the dance evil. Dancing has become a mania with young and old. It is indulged in on all occasions, at home, in the club-room, restaurant, and hotel. The old-time quiet home-gatherings marked by friendly discussions, singing and other simple amusements have been almost replaced by noisy reunions, theatre parties and public balls. The dancing permitted at these gatherings is the most modern and most suggestive of evil. And yet these barbarous dances are condemned by the natural law, by the commandments of the Church, and by the authority of our cherished traditions."

The Movie Pictures. "The moving picture film, which could, under wise management, become a powerful factor in uplifting the masses adds also its quota of corrupting influence. Day after day, in our big cities, towns and villages, even, millions of children of both sexes are ruining their health in darkened halls and germ-laden air. The soul has still more to fear from the lewd suggestions too often, alas! evidence, than the body suffers from sense-fatigue or improper ventilation. Investigations have revealed an appalling state of affairs in many of these picture halls, shameless passions are excited when not glorified. Free love, under its most abject forms, mock-marrriage, seduction, rape, prostitution, adultery hold sway, dealing when not obliterating the moral sense of those who frequent such dens of vice. Add to this the scenes of violence, robbery, murder, in which the criminal is, usually, the hero, and we no longer wonder why so many young people are familiar with crime."

"The theatre, too, is trying to outdo the film in its race for money and corruption. By alluring titles, brazen posters, cynical plays, by the novelty of unspeakable 'night-shows,' the theatre carries on an industry which should not be tolerated in a decent city. Moreover, some newspapers are always ready to publish and applaud such doings."

of the Cross, constant attendance at mass and frequent communion. This is regarded as the first remedy. Y. M. C. A. "A Danger."

The archbishop continues: "Another danger must be noted, a special danger, as it threatens our faith. We refer to the association known popularly as the Y. M. C. A. The Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office has made known to the entire episcopate the dangers in tendency and effect of such an association. These associations, reads the Holy Father's letter, 'under color of bringing light to young people, turn them away from the magisterium of the Church constituted by God, the torch of truth, and incite them to demand each only from his own conscience, and then at the narrow seat of human reason, the light which should guide them. The principal victims of these snares are the young students of either sex. Those adolescents—who, to learn the Christian doctrine and preserve the faith inherited from their fathers, would have most need of the help of another—behold these carried off by persons who despoil them of this precious inheritance and lead them insensibly to hesitate today between contrary opinions; tomorrow to doubt them all, whatsoever they may be; finally to embrace a sort of vague and undecided religion which has absolutely nothing in common with the religion preached by Jesus Christ.'

Organs of Propaganda. "The duty of our young people of both sexes is clearly traced. They must avoid such associations, since the Holy Office deems them dangerous to Catholics and to the faith. They must not attend their lectures treating of religious or moral subjects. They must not read their pamphlets, periodicals, etc., which by the very fact that they are their organs of propaganda, are declared forbidden by the Roman decree. "On the other hand, we beg that our patriotic and literary societies already commendable for their good work, put forth greater efforts to help furnish innocent recreation for our Catholic youth. Our different associations of Catholic men are accomplishing great works in their own sphere. Many parishes can boast of their young men's clubs and sodalities; but new needs create new demands and call for further initiative."

ANNIVERSARY OF CENTENARY W. M. S. The celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Women's Missionary Society of the Centenary church, was held last evening in the parlors of the church. The entertainment was held under the auspices of the Hiramsh mission circle and was attended by a large gathering of interested members. The choir was occupied during the evening by Rev. H. A. Goodwin, pastor of the church. The programme was in charge of the president of the society, Miss Agnes Robertson. The programme consisted of an instrumental solo by Miss Lillian Clarke; a recitation, by Miss Anne Tait; violin solo, Mrs. McMichael; solo, Mrs. M. L. Curran; solo, Mr. Irvine; dialogue, the

Misses Pierce, and a reading by Miss Bessie Holder. After the programme was concluded refreshments were served under the convenship of Mrs. Frederick Cole.

An eclipse of the moon took place at 12:27 this morning and was visible all over the United States and Canada. The moon entered the penumbra or lesser shadow of the earth at 12:57 p. m. The umbra, or deep shadow, entered one hour and six minutes later and the totality of the eclipse began at 3:23 a. m. and lasted until 6:30 this morning when the moon left the half shadow and shone as brightly as ever.



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GERMAN CUT PRICES ARE KEENLY FELT

Their Competition Affects All Countries to Which They Export Goods.

German rock salt, produced from German sources, was recently offered in Montreal and district at prices much below the bare cost of supplying Canadian salt. Cheap German cotton stockings have recently been offered in Canada at prices as low as \$1.65 per dozen, which is much below the cost of producing even the cheapest grade of cotton stockings in the dominion. German manufacturers have to import all their cotton, but they have the advantage of exchange on their labor, overhead expenses, and profits—in fact on every item of their cost except those raw materials which have to be brought into Germany from abroad.

During the ten months ended January, 1921, German goods were imported into Canada to the value of \$872,628, as compared with a value of only \$27,146 for the ten months ended January, 1920. Other low exchange countries have similar advantages which vary only in degree in exporting to Canada.

While Germany, facing tremendous indemnities, pleads almost financial and industrial collapse, there can be no question that its industrial competition is beginning to make itself felt amongst the nations of the world. "There is no reason," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "to doubt that Germany will resume her economic progress, although its pace may be less rapid than in the past, always assuming that peace and good order prevail in the country. Briefly, the vast resources combined with the ability and industry of her people should be able to produce a great surplus with which to pay the allied indemnities. Such indications of poverty as are visible in Germany are the result of the financial policy of the government. Money has been spent lavishly and recklessly, partly to make the men in power popular at the expense of the taxpayers, and partly to create the impression that Germany is utterly ruined."

Germany is dumping goods into Sweden to such an alarming extent that the Swedish government has had to consider the imposition of higher import duties, to protect the home market. The Stockholm, Sweden, correspondent of the London Times, writing in a recent number of the Times' trade supplement, said: "This German competition, which here goes by the name of 'value dumping,' as it is based on the difference between the value of the German mark in foreign exchanges and its actual purchasing power in Germany, is on the increase, and is having a disturbing effect on most Swedish industries, where the rate of wages and costs of production are so much higher. Cases are quoted where German goods have been offered at prices 50 per cent. lower than those of corresponding Swedish products. Underselling to the extent of 80 and 40 per cent. is not uncommon. But the benefits derived from the rates of exchange are not the only advantages which render the German dumping possible. German costs of production, it is known, are reduced by special subventions from one of the largest coverage countries in Cleveland, Ohio; we have stopped receiving fuel from the coal mines of Ohio; we have stopped receiving copperage from one of the largest coverage countries in Cleveland, Ohio; we have stopped receiving magnesia mined in the United States, and the railroads are deprived of the haul on this tonnage."

The C. P. O. S. liner Tunisian sailed last night for London via Havre with sixty-nine cabin and seventy-five steerage passengers, in addition to a large general cargo and a consignment of royal mail and parcel post matter. Among the passengers on board this trip were Mrs. F. C. Baker, Londonderry, (N. S.); Mrs. J. E. Brown, of Arichat, (N. S.); Miss N. Headach, of Sackville, (N. B.); Hon. Athanasie David and Mrs. David of Montreal; Rev. Father Joly, of Winnipeg; Rev. Sister Marie Boudrot and Sisters Christine Pariz and Marie Bonnetain, all of Montreal. This is the last trip that the Tunisian will make to this port during the present season.

The Clarke Chemical Company of Wickliffe, Ohio, in a communication to the ways and means committee of the United States House of Representatives, says: "The Clarke Chemical Company, Wickliffe, Ohio, is a manufacturer of Epsom salts in large quantities. Up to a few months ago we enjoyed a very flourishing business, but because of the low priced German Epsom coming into this country our plant is now shut down, our men dismissed and we are in idleness. "In addition to this we have stopped receiving acid in tank carload lots from

the Grasselli Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio; we have stopped receiving fuel from the coal mines of Ohio; we have stopped receiving copperage from one of the largest coverage countries in Cleveland, Ohio; we have stopped receiving magnesia mined in the United States, and the railroads are deprived of the haul on this tonnage."

Identify the brushes made by this company by the presence of the trade name RUBBERSET as shown below.



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NOT only did the proprietors of Rubberset Company originate and perfect the process of gripping brush bristles everlastingly in hard vulcanized rubber, but they originated the policy of guaranteeing brushes against bristle shedding, to the end that the manufacturer and not the individual brush buyer must bear the cost of any shortcomings in their goods.

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Be guided by our trade mark RUBBERSET Are made in CANADA

every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber



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The greatest bargains we've ever offered, and just at a time when such articles are most needed. Prices are lower than last season, and with these further reductions it will pay you to take quick advantage of every line offered.

GLOVES. Spring days call for new fresh Gloves. Here are some of the greatest offerings of the season. Tan Cape Gloves. Regular \$3.00. Sale \$1.95. Motor Gauntlets in black and tan. Regular \$3.50, \$4.00. Sale \$2.98. Chamois Gloves, slightly soiled. Regular \$3.00. Sale \$1.48. Tan and Beaver Suede Gloves. Regular \$2.75. Sale \$1.98.

HOSIERY. Black Cashmere Wool Socks, seamless feet. Regular \$1.25. Sale 74c. All-Wool English Cashmeres in grey and brown. Regular \$1.00. Sale 69c. All-Wool White Cashmere Socks. Regular \$1.00. Sale 74c.

LIGHTWEIGHT UNDERWEAR. Penman's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers. Regular \$2.25 a garment. Sale \$1.89. Watson's Spring Needle Combinations. Regular \$2.50 a suit. Sale \$1.98. Penman's Merino Shirts and Drawers. Regular \$1.25 a garment. Sale 98c. Penman's White Elastic Rib Union Suits. Regular \$3.00 a suit. Sale \$2.29. NIGHTSHIRTS. White Twill Cotton Nightshirts. Regular \$1.50, \$1.75. Sale \$1.19.

MEN'S HATS. Brock-de-Luxe, Canada's foremost hat, at a real bargain. Regular \$8.00. Sale \$6.95. Soft Felt Hats in new spring shapes and colors. Regular \$6.50. Sale \$4.95.

SHIRTS. Fine Negligee Shirts in neat striped patterns. A new shipment of excellent values. Special \$1.98. Entire stock of Silk Shirts ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$10.50. Now one price, \$6.48. BRACES—Extra heavy police braces with strong leather ends. Regular 75c. Sale 59c. Fine Lisle web braces, soft leather ends, strong elastic. Regular \$1.00. Sale 63c. HANDKERCHIEFS—Fine hemstitched lawn. Regular 30c. Sale 6 for \$1.39. ARROW COLLARS—Several clearing lines. Is your favorite style among them? To clear. Special \$1.50. NECKWEAR—Made with slip-easy bands, in a large variety of patterns. Regular \$1.50. Sale price 84c.

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\$19.95 \$24.95 \$31.85 \$32.85 \$34.65 Regular Prices Range From \$25 to \$50.

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