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# The True



# Witness

Vol. LVIII., No. 46.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

## Industrial Movement in Ireland.

Dublin Association's Report Tells of Progress in Practical Matters.

Yet Much Unbroken Ground Lies Waiting For the Plough of Irish Industry.

The fourth annual meeting of the Dublin Industrial Association makes very interesting reading, we learn, from the *Leinster Leader*. Indeed, we have now grown accustomed when we turn to the reports of the Industrial Association to find material for hope, encouragement and stimulation. This fourth annual report makes no exception to the rule. It tells of progress, of practical work accomplished, and of the still growing interest in the work of the Industrial Movement. When the Secretary in his report states that the Association is now firmly established and that it has "behind it the confidence and good will, and wishes of the entire community," there is no exaggeration. It is a simple statement of fact. The best testimony that could be offered of the truth of this claim, the report goes on to say, "is the growth and development of trade and commerce in Ireland since 1905, as is proved by statistics. The movement in Dublin is advancing, as well as in the rest of the country. The increased membership showing the increased membership in 1905. In that year the total number was about 300; in 1906 about 450; and this year the number is just a few short of 900."

### IT SPELLS PROGRESS.

During the year some 43 new manufacturing members were added, and the ordinary members amounted to the good round figure of 322, making a total of new members of 365. This spells progress, but the Association is still only in its infancy, and we have no doubt whatever that as a result of the good work it has accomplished it will yet be a great and commanding power in the land. The great amount of work before the Association is obvious enough. We have only to study the statistics of imported goods into the country, as far as these statistics are available, to see what a great and unnecessary national waste still obtains in Ireland. Mr. Hugh Wallace, who presided at the meeting of the Industrial Association, quoted some of these statistics, and laid emphasis on the fact that an enormous amount of raw material was exported, such as hides and wool, which should have been manufactured in Ireland. Colonel Everard, whose work in County Meath is so well and favourably known, referred to the manufacture of tobacco. Thirteen million pounds of unmanufactured foreign tobacco leaf was imported into Ireland, and Colonel Everard claimed that every pound of that could be grown in Ireland. It represented the produce of 13,000 men and would mean half a million sterling earned by Irish laborers.

### RESTRICTIONS ON TOBACCO.

There is no law now to prevent men growing tobacco in Ireland, but the restrictions are very real and likely to prevent any development of the industry. Under a native government and a state concerned with the affairs of the nation, it is clear that this tobacco industry alone would make a big stride in the prosperity of the land and we all know that one industry creates and fosters another. As things stand, however, we are likely to go on importing the thirteen million pounds of tobacco leaf that should be grown after much agitation and fight, from the Government under which we vegetate, is a preference of five per

### THE MONTH OF MAY.

How appropriate that the most beautiful month in the year, the month of flowers, should be dedicated to the Virgin Mother of our Savior, the purest and sweetest flower of mankind! The devotion of the Month of Mary consists in making the whole of May a continuous feast of thirty-one days in honor of the Queen of Heaven. The chief elements of the devotion are: The illumination and rich decoration of the altars and images of Our Blessed Lady; the pious hymns; a short instruction or reading to teach us to know, love, serve, imitate and imitate Holy Mary; prayers for the spiritual and temporal wants of the faithful; the conversion of sinners; the triumph of the Church; etc. Whilst attending these devotions in honor of our Blessed Mother, let it be our chief aim to recall to mind and imitate her virtues. These always show very brightly in her life on earth. If we adopt them in the course of our lives, we may hope to be amply rewarded in the life to come. While beautiful flowers adorn her altars and statues, let us make an interior wreath of virtues, learned and practiced in humble imitation

cent., which is useless for all practical purposes. "If the industry was given fair play," said Colonel Everard, "they should be able to grow every pound which they are now importing, and what was more; they had manufacturers who could manufacture it. He had not the slightest doubt that they should be able to export large quantities. It had been clearly proved that not only could they produce the common classes of tobacco, but the very highest—class could be grown in this country." This is one aspect of the Industrial Movement—the aspect of its possibilities and of all the unbroken ground which still lies waiting for the plough of Irish industry.

### HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

The other aspect, the aspect of what has already been accomplished, fills us with hope for the future. As our readers must be aware, the public boards of the country discovered, or those in the industrial movement discovered for them, that they had been annually spending very considerable sums of money on imported goods, and by doing so that they were not alone penalizing Irish manufacturers, but contributing to the poverty of the country and as a result swelling the burden of the rates. The public boards, or the vast majority of them, have discontinued that practice. They have given Irish-manufactured goods the preference, and by a little courage and foresight have established their right to do so in spite of the opposition of the Local Government Board, which is a foreign controlling body, and never forgets the fact. It is interesting to hear the statement, made at the meeting of the Industrial Association, of the Chairman, Mr. Jones, of Richmond Asylum, of his experience of the work. Mr. Jones declared that the industrial movement "was due to the young men of Ireland who started the language revival," and went on to say:

### AN IRISH PREFERENCE.

"As chairman of the largest asylum in Ireland he wished to say that there was no necessity for any mock sympathy with regard to Irish manufactured goods. His experience was that Irish manufacture spoke for itself, and the man who encouraged it did the common sense thing. When they took over the Richmond Asylum 12 years ago most of the articles and a good deal of the food were foreign, and the cost of maintenance per head for each patient was £30 per annum, and they had a tremendous waste in the institution. When this Board was turned into a popular Board, one of the first rules made and framed was a rule insisting upon giving the preference to goods of Irish manufacture. They had carried out that rule loyally and as effectually as they could, and what was the result—that the cost of maintenance had been reduced to £6 per head. The use of Irish goods in the institution had been a great saving. Their Board had been forced to go to the King's Bench to preserve what they considered their statutory rights and privileges. They specified for Irish goods and also that those goods should be manufactured under the proper conditions. There was no use in promoting Irish industries of a cheap and shoddy kind produced under sweating conditions."

of her. The flowers of earth are but symbolical of those virtues we should pray to obtain, the most desirable of which is that holy purity of mind and body, of which she is the most shining and glorious example.—St. Anthony's Messenger.

### AMERICAN COLLEGE JUBILEE.

Great preparations are being made for the celebration of the jubilee of the American College in Rome, which in the fifty years of its existence, has surpassed all its fellow institutions belonging to other countries, and which have centuries of history and tradition, such as, for instance, the English College, founded by Ina, King of Wessex, in 727, and the Irish, instituted by Gregory XIII, and which boasts of preserving the heart of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish patriot. While all these colleges have a number of students, which runs from fifteen to twenty-five, the American alone has nearly 150, so that if the progress which has taken place in these fifty years should continue, a day will soon come in which an ecclesiastical university will be necessary in Rome for the students provided by the United States.

## BROKE THE LAW BY PROCESSION

OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

"Deliberate Insult," Declares Evangelical Lay Churchman's Union in Protest.

The public procession of the Blessed Sacrament at Reading, England, which was noted in these columns, has called forth protests—after the event. "In response," said the *Reading Observer*, "to an influential request, made in consequence of a widespread feeling which has been aroused in the town by the procession on Palm Sunday, in which the 'Host' was carried (in itself contrary to the Statute Law, and for which no permission had been granted by the Town Council or Watch Committee, the Mayor summoned a special meeting of the Watch Committee for Friday afternoon in last week to receive a deputation of burgesses on this matter. From a study of the names given below of gentlemen who either attended the deputation or expressed themselves as heartily in sympathy with its objects, some idea may be found as to the importance which leading burgesses attach to this infringement of the law. Probably a more representative and influential deputation have never previously waited upon the Watch Committee or the Town Council on a question affecting the well-being of the borough. The deputation was introduced by Mr. A. W. Sutton, J.P., and the spokesmen were Sir John Carrington, C.M.G., Mr. Charles Smith, J.P., Mr. Henry Collins, Mr. E. P. Collier, J.P., and Major-General Borrett, C.B. The speakers made it quite clear, we understand, that in approaching the Watch Committee they did so, not as representatives of any religious, denominational or political parties, but solely as citizens and burgesses anxious that the law of the realm should be impartially administered, and that it might be made abundantly clear that no sanction had been given by the authorities to the procession, and that steps might be taken to make a repetition of the occurrence complained of impossible."

### AN EVANGELICAL PROTEST.

Furthermore, it appears that at a largely-attended meeting of the Evangelical Lay Churchmen's Union, held on Thursday, the following resolutions were carried unanimously: The Evangelical Lay Churchmen's Union desire to make a solemn protest against the deliberate insult offered to the laws of this realm by the Jesuit priest, Father Power, and those who took part with him in the illegal procession of the Host through our streets on Palm Sunday. This Union further urges the municipal authorities to take such public action as may vindicate the law, prevent the possibility of a similar outrage in future, and make it clear that they are free from any complicity or wilful neglect in permitting this disgrace to our town.

This Lay Union desires to place on record their determination to oppose in every lawful way the legalization of any special vestment or vestments for the use of the clergy in the communion service other than the surplice, hood, etc., which have been used ever since the Reformation. Even the permissive use of the Mass vestments which our Reformers discarded with disastrous consequences to this Church and nation, and would be understood as a distinct reversal of national Protestantism.

This Lay Union calls upon all who love our Reformed Church or who value our Protestant Constitution to stand shoulder to shoulder and refuse to allow any attempt to deprotestantize our Church and nation.

### CHURCH PROPERTY CASE IN PHILIPPINES.

Some time ago the Supreme Court of the Philippines ordered that the chapel at Tambobong, Rizal, which was then in the possession of the Philippine Independent Church, be turned over to the Catholic authorities, from whom it had been taken. Before complying with the order, the representatives of the schismatic church carried off an image of the Immaculate Conception, which for many years had been kept in the chapel. Archbishop Harty brought suit to recover possession of the image, and obtained judgment in the lower court. Angel Luna, acting for the Independent Church, appealed to the Supreme Court to have this judgment set aside. The Supreme Court has just sustained the decision of the lower court, ordering that the image with all its jewels and other adornments be turned over to Archbishop Harty and directing that Senator Luna, who, while in possession of the same, could show no right to ownership, pay the costs of the suit.

## News From Catholic England.

Archbishop Bourne Has a Big International Programme to Carry Out.

A Little Band of Catholic Gentlemen Deliver Lectures on Religious Subjects in Hyde Park.

(From our Correspondent.) London, April 29th, 1909.—The vacancy in Westminster Cathedral caused by the death of Monsignor Crook has been filled by the appointment of Father Wyndham, Superior of the Oblates of St. Charles at Bayswater, a priest well known throughout the Western district of London for his good works in the cause of education, and who is rector of the beautiful little Church of St. Mary-of-the-Angels where Father Manning, afterwards the great Cardinal, labored for many years. Canon Wyndham was the English official witness at the recent beatification of Joan of Arc, and has been selected to preach the panegyric of the Saint at the magnificent service to be held in Rheims Cathedral next July, when Archbishop Bourne will sing Pontifical High Mass.

### A BIG PROGRAMME.

The Archbishop himself has a very full international programme of visits for the coming six months. In May he goes, with the first English pilgrimage since the Reformation, to visit the famous shrine of St. James at Compostella, where he will be the guest of Cardinal Horros in July he takes part in the celebrations in honor of the Maid of Franco August will probably see him at the Eucharistic Congress at Cologne, while in September he takes a prominent part in the Eighth General assembly of the Holy See at St. Omer at his birthplace of Aosta, and October will probably find him leading the Roman pilgrimage. The intermediary portions of his busy life are filled up with crowded engagements all over the Archdiocese, opening new churches, making his visitations and administering Confirmation, sometimes assisting at the High Mass in one church in the morning, where he preaches, and then administering Confirmation at the other end of London in the afternoon.

### "THE GREAT EIGHT."

Last Tuesday evening witnessed the annual reunion of the clergy of the diocese of Westminster and Southwark who are members of the Clergy Common Fund. Their annual dinner takes place at the Cannon Street Hotel and it is a fine gathering of some four hundred priests who sit down to enjoy a pleasant evening, many of them meeting old college companions and renewing old associations in this brief respite from their arduous labors. They are all members of the Fund whose mysterious title is "The Great Eight," and whose funds are used for the support of those members of the priesthood who become incapacitated by age and infirmity from fulfilling their sacred calling any longer. The Fund also gives assistance to those who break down in the first years on the mission, and who for want of a long sea voyage, sometimes an expensive matter, might become physical wrecks. It is not precisely known where the nucleus of the fund originated, but it is said that it came down from pre-Reformation times a piece of salvage in the great deluge of the 16th century—and since then it has been augmented on several occasions by bequests from rich Catholics. These have been very welcome for the growing number of priests in the two dioceses, a glad sign of the increase of the Faith, has laid a heavy strain on the benefits conferred by the fund upon individuals.

### CATHOLICS OF THE NORTH.

None have been more determined in their resistance against the attempts of an intolerant and bigoted Government to filch from us our Catholic schools than the Catholics of the North, and in a noteworthy example of the many qualities of their clergy combine in themselves and their accomplishments in learning—Father Walshe, was presented by the Committee of the Liverpool School Managers' Association with a purse of gold and an illuminated address, to mark the silver jubilee of his Sacerdotal ministry and as an acknowledgment of the services he has rendered during his office of Secretary of the Committee. Father Walshe, who is both an M. A. and an F.R.S.E., is learned both in science and art, being a clever organist, a refined litterateur, a powerful preacher, and a member of the Botanical Society.

### DECLARED AGAINST PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Bishop of Southwark, in laying the foundation stone of a new

Catholic Church in Lewisham on Monday, caused some consternation in Catholic and other journalistic circles by vetoing a photographer who was taking a snapshot of the proceedings. The Bishop declared that it was not right that a religious ceremony should be photographed. His Lordship's decision is greatly regretted, as it has become the custom for the daily and weekly illustrated papers to print occasionally clever and impressive photos of Catholic ceremonies and celebrations which are very impressive for those outside, and are welcomed sincerely by Catholics at a distance, bringing before their eyes as they do, scenes in which they would have desired to take part.

### DECREASED PROVOST'S MAJORITY.

Edinburgh has been in the throes of a Parliamentary election, which has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Provost Gibson, with a very much decreased majority. Owing to his attitude on the question of the Accession Oath, and his declaration in favor of convent inspection, the Irish and Catholic vote went strongly against him. He declared that we as a "sect" had no right to expect our institutions to be privileged above those of "other sects," and when asked point blank if he would support the Catholic Disabilities Bill, replied that he did not mind any alteration of phraseology, but would never agree to the abolition of the Protestant succession.

### THE EARLY CELTIC CHURCH.

An interesting discovery was chronicled before the Scottish Antiquarian Society in the Northern capital the other day when Dr. Hay Fleming gave a description of a sculptured cross shaft and ten slabs, evidently of early Celtic origin which had been recovered from the base of St. Andrew's Cathedral, having evidently been used by the twelfth century builders as common material in the foundations of their work. They have now been carefully extracted from the edifice and are to be seen in the museum erected in the grounds. The cross shaft which is eight feet long is wonderfully sculptured with symbolic devices and a wealth of decoration and is the most beautiful specimen of the work of its particular period yet found. The slabs are also sculptured in panels with Celtic crosses in the centre of each, and when we become more versed in the use of these symbolic characters which took the place of the old oghams or history stones of pre-Christian times we may discover some missing links in the history of the early Celtic Church in Scotland, from this new discovery in Edinburgh Cathedral.

### AN IRISH CATHOLIC CLUB.

Glasgow is to have an Irish Catholic Club, an idea which will be greatly welcomed by the numerous Irishmen in that city. It has been suggested to form a middle class Catholic Club in London also. We have already one Catholic Club, founded a few months ago, but which is exclusively designed as a rendezvous of all those priests and gentlemen who have the honor to hold some position in the Papal household. A larger institution than this is needed, to cover the wide field of the professions, etc., in which there are many Catholic men who would be glad of this opportunity of coming closer in touch with their co-religionists.

### A COURAGEOUS WORK.

Now that the bright days are with us again, that little band of Catholic gentlemen who have the courage and the perseverance to do a most useful work for the Church by open air lectures have commenced their labors in Hyde Park once more. Last Sunday afternoon one of these gentlemen gave three lectures, each of which was attended by a large audience, who became deeply interested, and many of whom asked intelligent questions at the close. While mis-statements of the Catholic position reach the man in the street by means of the daily papers and reviews of such books as "Church and People in Ireland," their refutation does not reach him, except by such means as Mr. White and his confreres employ, for the men who will form one of an interested group whiling away an hour under the trees in Hyde Park listening to a trained speaker, would not take the trouble to go any distance on a given evening to hear such a lecture in a Town Hall. Hyde Park is a great rendezvous, not only for

## RELIGIOUS AID FOR THE ITALIANS.

THE WORK DONE IN MONTREAL.

A Familiar Chat is More Efficacious Than a Sermon in Many Instances.

One must occasionally go about for home news. In this particular instance Montreal affairs discussed in the Roman correspondence of "The Register" will interest many good persons, to read: The first number of this year's Bulletin of the National Association for the aid of Italian Catholic missionaries in Canada gives a report of conditions in Canada that may be of interest to "Extension" workers. "Spiritual care of the Italian emigrants in Canada by means of Italian priests," it says, "is an absolute necessity" for the good of religion and of their country, both practically forgotten by them. Among the 40,000 Italian emigrants in the Dominion, a large number remain many months, sometimes whole years, without ever hearing the word of God, quite often without putting a foot inside a church, oblivious of the elementary duties of a Christian, and living as they do crowded together in garrets at the expense of morality and health, they become the disgrace of Italy.

### A LANGUAGE TROUBLE.

This is due to the fact that many of the emigrants come from the northern and mostly from the southern provinces where dialects are spoken that are difficult and almost unintelligible, especially to the native priests of that country, and moreover the emigrants are mostly illiterate and the greater part, especially the women, speak only the dialect. Besides, our laborers find in Italy church and parish facilities, even schools and other institutions being provided for their use, but without any effort required on their part for their support, while on the contrary Catholics in Canada must bear all the expenses of their churches and other institutions. "These poor people, profoundly religious even in their apparent indifference, need to be in touch with priests from their own country and province, for a familiar chat with them is often more efficacious than a sermon. And to provide for this want is what is now being undertaken through the efforts of the Association."

### A GOOD WORK.

"Father Ludovicus Caramello, the painstaking guardian of the Italian colony in Montreal, has secured for his Italian mission on Dorchester street, a commodious building in which school-rooms are fitted out on the ground floor, a neat chapel on the first floor, and above this several rooms for the dwelling place of the missionaries and for the offices of the 'Secretariate for the Italians.' All the apartments are models of order, of cleanliness and of discipline, the more praiseworthy, especially in the schools, from the fact that most of the 125 pupils of both sexes in attendance are children of laborers, who can contribute little or nothing to their education and care. They learn, besides Italian taught by Father Caramello, French and English, which are of the greatest help towards securing their future occupations. The Italian consul has promised to obtain for the new institution the support of the Emigration Commission. The religious services both on week days and on Sundays bring together a large representation of the Italian colony, and everything gives hopes of ever increasing success for the work recently begun."

### MARY MAGDALENE'S GRAVE.

Fifteenth thousand pilgrims annually visit St. Baume, in Provence, not far from Marseilles, France, where Mary Magdalene is said to have spent the last thirty years of her life. The legend runs that Mary Magdalene came from Judea in a small boat with Lazarus, Martha, the two Marys and Salome, bringing with them the body of St. Ann, the head of St. James the Less, and a few wee bones of the innocents massacred by King Herod. But, from early ages this story has been disputed, and the Abbe Duchesne, one of the most erudite writers of the early Christian martyrs, considers that the relics of Mary Magdalene were probably sent from Constantinople about the seventh century. A Greek breviary, however, speaks of the saint as having died at Ephesus.

fashion, but for all the strata between the "carriage folks" and the poor waifs who make its cool green glades their sanctuary from the ceaseless command of the policeman to "move on," which pursues them through the night on the dreary Thames embankment.

PILGRIM.