

## The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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## NOTICE.

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rearages paid up.Send remittances by Money Order,  
P. O. order or registered letter.NOTE WELL.—Matter intended for  
publication should reach us not later than  
5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.CORRESPONDENCE and items of  
local Catholic interest solicited.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1906.

LABOUCHERE'S VIEWS ON IRISH  
SITUATION.

Labouchere, the distinguished and  
lively journalist of London, is just  
now saying that it is only a matter  
of time when Ireland will have its  
own parliament in Dublin. He is  
also of opinion that were the ques-  
tion voted on to-morrow by the  
people of the two kingdoms, Home  
Rule would be granted easily. The  
work of Gladstone has had this re-  
sult. It has educated the people  
up to the point of common sense.  
They have been saying for a long  
time in English fashion: If the  
Irish want a parliament for local  
affairs, why let them have it. It  
may indeed be taken for granted that  
they would vote the institution to-  
morrow cheerfully. The question of  
greater import which would then  
arise would be: What will a par-  
liament do for Ireland?

There can be no question of its  
usefulness. It would do a great  
deal for the country. It would  
pave the way and find the means  
for better things. But would it  
solve the real difficulties in the path  
of Ireland's progress? We put so  
much faith nowadays in representa-  
tive government that most people  
are ready to say at once that a par-  
liament in Dublin would settle all  
Irish grievances. The power to  
make the laws is certainly a noble  
one in opportunity. Unfortunately  
there are other laws, not made in  
parliaments, which go on working in  
spite of the laws of parliaments. It  
is a serious question if they would  
not go on doing mischief for a cen-  
tury after Home Rule enlivened Dub-  
lin with a parliament.

Far more important at this  
moment to the Irish nation than any  
other matter whatever is the re-  
tention of the people on their own  
soil. The political agitation and  
the great reforms of the past fifty  
years do not seem to have affected  
one iota that disastrous outpouring  
of the race. It is only a question  
of time when Ireland will be actu-  
ally depopulated if the drain con-  
tinues. Will a Dublin Parliament  
find the means to stop it? Take a  
look at Canada before you answer.  
Here is one of the noblest regions  
of the globe, finely governed, hap-  
pily administered, with a form of gov-  
ernment modeled on this republic.  
States.

Why? Because the centers of in-  
dustry, the best wages and salaries,  
the greater opportunities are to be  
found in the United States and it is  
also very easy to reach them. No  
number of parliaments, no laws can  
hinder that condition. The Irish are  
leaving Ireland because Ireland is  
no longer endurable. Political, so-  
cial, financial, educational conditions  
are better there—than ever before;  
yet the people go to Scotland and  
Australia and America and Canada  
just the same. Evidently the cause

is economic, aided, too, by senti-  
ment. The prizes for energy are  
thought to lie in America, where  
also the majority of the Irish race  
is settled. The Irish leaders will  
have to change the sentiment and  
shift the economic center of gravity  
before they can keep the people at  
home.

No parliament will do that or can  
do it. The National party can help  
to do it, national movements of any  
kind will help, the opening of fac-  
tories and mines will help, but it  
will take a tremendous effort on the  
part of the race to heal the breach.  
It is sad to think that at the mo-  
ment Home Rule is arriving in Dub-  
lin the great panacea should be only  
a minor factor in the great problem.  
Still, Irishmen can hope that it will  
aid greatly to save the race from  
extinction in Ireland.

FRENCH BISHOPS WILL NOT  
SUBMIT.

The text of the letter drawn up  
by the French hierarchy at their re-  
cent plenary meeting in Paris and  
read on September 23 in all the  
churches of France has been trans-  
lated into English and shows that  
the French Bishops are as emphatic  
as the Holy Father in their absolute  
rejection of the "worship associa-  
tions" and their determination to  
suffer any hardship rather than sub-  
mit to the conditions imposed on  
the Church by the government.

The constitution of the Church,  
the Bishops point out in their very  
clear and trenchant pronouncement,  
has as its essential basis the au-  
thority of the hierarchy, divinely in-  
stituted by Jesus Christ. The Church  
is a society governed by its pas-  
tors, of whom the Pope is the chief,  
and to whom alone belongs the  
right of regulating everything that  
touches the exercise of religion.  
Now, the law of separation seeks to  
impose on the Church in our coun-  
try, by the sole authority of the  
civil power, a new organization. It  
declares that it will recognize, for  
the exercise of divine worship, only  
associations of citizens forming and  
governing themselves at their own  
discretion according to statutes of  
their own choice, which they will  
always be legally entitled to modi-  
fy. If the necessary principle of the  
Catholic hierarchy seems to be im-  
plicitly contained in one of the ar-  
ticles of this law, it is only indi-  
cated in vague and obscure terms,  
while it is too clearly disregarded  
in another article, which in cases of  
conflict leaves the final decision to  
the Council of State—that is to say,  
to the civil power. This would be  
to give the Church what would be  
equivalent to a lay constitution.  
Pius X. has condemned it, and was  
bound to do so. He has decreed  
that the Associations Civiles, as the  
law establishes them, cannot  
possibly be formed without violat-  
ing the sacred rights which pertain  
to the very life of the Church.

THE POPE'S AFFECTION FOR  
FRANCE.

The Pope's affection for France is  
only questioned by those who strive  
to stir up discord between France  
and the Holy See. The other day a  
writer in a French newspaper ob-  
tained audience of Pius X., and he  
tells what passed between the Pon-  
tiff and himself on the occasion.

"Your Holiness knows," said the  
journalist, "that the enemies of the  
Church and of the Papacy say that  
the Pope does not love France; we  
know how false all this is; never-  
theless I would be happy if your  
Holiness would authorize me to pro-  
test loudly in your name against  
these malicious insinuations. If  
those who are in power should cause  
the paternal heart of the Pope to  
bleed, France contains, however  
thousands and thousands of Catho-  
lics who have profound love, and  
whose devotion is unalterable, for  
the Sovereign Pontiff."

"Yes, my son," replied the Pope,  
"protest, protest loudly," and he  
accompanied the words by striking  
the table with his hand; "protest,  
and tell France that she still pos-  
sesses all my affection."

The same writer was afterwards  
received in audience by the Secre-  
tary of State, His Eminence Cardi-  
nal Merry del Val. Speaking of the  
divisions in the French camp, he  
said:

"We find ourselves in presence of  
two parties of absolute 'intransi-  
gence'—the Monarchists would de-  
sire that the Holy See should con-  
demn the Republicans; these do not  
pardon the Pope for not putting  
down the Monarchists. Now the  
Holy See cannot do this, because it  
should not mix itself up with inter-  
nal politics; Monarchists and Re-  
publicans count in their ranks emi-  
nent Catholics full of merit, and  
who have rendered great service to  
the Church. All have a right to the  
same solicitude and benevolence."

Speaking of the law of Separation  
the Cardinal added:

"We have several times declared  
that it is necessary to distinguish  
the Government from the French na-  
tion; if to the Government the Holy  
See have given proof of the greatest  
longanimity, what pledge of affec-  
tion has it not given to the French  
nation? Look, for example, at the  
question of the protectorate; every  
day the religious complain of being  
no longer protected; we have said  
to all of them, and we have re-  
peated it, that our thought is for  
the French. It has been said that  
even I do not love the French. Why  
should I not love them? Before be-  
ing called by the will of the Holy  
Father to this office I was not in  
diplomacy, as has been asserted; I  
exercised a purely Apostolic minis-  
try. Nothing, then, could detach  
me from your country, where I  
count many friends. In the pre-  
sent circumstances the Holy See is  
constrained to act in the way you  
know. Some have dared to say  
that the Pope would yield at the  
end, constrained to that by the finan-  
cial question; that is an infamy.  
The Head of the Church may let a  
finger be cut off, a hand, an arm  
even; he may allow himself to be  
completely despoiled, and live in ab-  
solute poverty, but he cannot ever  
allow his head to be cut off; he  
could not ever traffic on the prin-  
ciples of the ecclesiastical hierarchy;  
he absolutely has not the right to  
do that."

PRINCE-PRIEST TOOK UP A  
LECTION.

What but the Catholic religion  
could show such a spectacle as this:  
a prince of a reigning German house  
preaching and collecting in a French  
church in the French capital for the  
faithful of Alsace-Lorraine?

Such was the scene witnessed re-  
cently in the Church of St. Lawrence  
Paris, when H.R.H. Prince Max of  
Saxony, once a tireless worker for  
the poor in the Far East of London,  
the brother of the present King Fre-  
derick Augustus of Saxony, spoke  
in favor of the missions of St. Jo-  
seph to help the needy in Alsace-  
Lorraine, and to assure them the  
aids of religion. The five aisles of  
the church were filled, and the prince-  
priest himself made the collection, a  
very good one.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Gaulois printed an interview  
with its correspondent at Rome had  
with Pope Pius X. on the Church  
and State separation law, which  
quotes the Pontiff as saying:

"It is not I who condemn the law,  
but Christ, of whom the Pope is  
simply the Vicar. The Saviour granted  
the Church a Constitution and a  
Doctrine against which no human  
law can prevail. The Separation  
law is contrary to Catholic doctrine  
and opposed to Divine rulings, is an  
unjust law and therefore carries no  
obligation to obey it."

The Pontiff said that he had only  
done his duty as commanded by the  
moral well-being of the Church,  
which exacted respect for the doc-  
trines of the Church confided to his  
care.

"Providence," the Pope continued,  
"will decide the future and fix the  
mundane consequences. My resolution  
was taken in pursuance to the will  
of God. I await Providence to  
make His designs manifest."

The Pontiff further declared with  
great firmness that his veto would  
remain absolute while the French  
Chamber refused to modify the law  
in accordance with the Catholic doc-  
trine, and concluded:

"It is not necessary for the gov-  
ernment to surrender. Surrender

victorious enemy, and the Pope ap-  
plies the name of 'enemy' to no one  
in France. If the legislators com-  
mitted an error in good faith and  
will acknowledge it, they will find  
nowhere a more conciliatory spirit  
than at Rome. If they deliberately  
seek war they will find themselves  
confronted by the defender of Christ,  
animated by supreme energies."

It is pleasant to record in the  
midst of so much that is distressing  
in Church affairs in France, that  
according to Parisian papers every  
Sunday at about 10 o'clock, a hand-  
some closed brougham sets down at  
doors of St. Sulpice the wife of the  
President of the French Republic and  
Mlle. Fallières, who attend Mass  
with the utmost piety. This being  
the case, why does President Fallières  
punish poor postmen because they  
allow their wives and children to go  
to Mass and sometimes go to church  
themselves? M. Fallières was par-  
ticularly odd in his declarations on  
religious matters when at Marseilles.  
He congratulated the government on  
its vigorous action and assured his  
colonial guests that he intended  
"that the ancient faiths of the ab-  
originals should be respected and  
that nothing should be said or done  
to diminish the faith of the natives  
in their ancient beliefs." So here is  
President Fallières sending his own  
wife and child to Mass, preventing  
soldiers, sailors and others funcion-  
aries from going to Church, and  
affirming that the "ancient beliefs of  
savages would be respected!"

It appears from a calculation just  
published that the new General of  
the Society of Jesus, Father Francis  
Xavier Wernz, is the 25th occupant  
of that very important office, and  
the third who belonged to Germany.  
Amongst his 24 predecessors there  
were 5 Spaniards, 3 Belgians, 2  
Germans, 1 Hollander, 1 Swiss, 1  
Pole, and 11 Italians, two of whom  
were Romans. No Frenchman nor  
Englishman nor Irishman has yet  
been raised to that great office.

The fact that the new General is a  
German created some annoyance in  
France among those who are en-  
gaged in persecuting the Church in  
that country. A writer in the  
"Figaro" interviewed Father Bruck-  
er, a French Jesuit, who, in response  
to his questions said:

"Our Fathers have for their only  
rule that of fixing their choice on  
the Father professed of the Society  
—whatever his native country may  
be—who seems to them to possess in  
the highest degree the qualities re-  
quired for the supreme and heavy  
charge in question, according to the  
constitutions of St. Ignatius—pru-  
dence, wisdom, firmness without  
harshness; in one word, the qual-  
ities of government, and what is  
understood, profound virtue."

Several other religious orders have  
Germans as Generals, such as the  
Carmelites of the Observance, the  
Friars Minor, the Conventuals, and,  
one may add, the Capuchins, whose  
General belongs to German-speaking  
Switzerland.

## A Struggling Infant Mission

IN THE DIOCESE OF NORTHAMP-  
TON, FAKENHAM, NORFOLK,  
ENGLAND.

Where is Mass said and Benediction  
given at present? IN A GARRET,  
the use of which I get for a rent of  
ONE SHILLING per week.

Average weekly Collection... 8s 6d.  
No endowment whatever, except  
HOPE. Not a great kind of en-  
dowment, you will say, good reader.  
Ah, well! Who knows? Great things  
have, as a rule, very small begin-  
nings. There was the stable of  
Bethlehem, and God's hand is not  
shortened. I HAVE hopes. I have  
GREAT hopes that this latest Mis-  
sion, opened by the Bishop of North-  
ampton, will, in due course, become  
a great Mission.

But outside help is evidently, ne-  
cessary. Will it be forthcoming?

I have noticed how willingly the  
OLIGENTS of ST. ANTHONY OF  
PADUA readily come to the assist-  
ance of poor, struggling Priests. May  
I not hope that they will, too, cast  
a sympathetic and pitying eye upon  
me in my struggle to establish an  
outpost of the Catholic Faith in this  
—so far as the Catholic Faith is con-  
cerned—barren region? May I not  
hope, good reader, that you, in your



St. Louis, Mo., U.S., June 30, 1906.

Messrs. Motard Fils & Senecal,  
Montreal.

Gentlemen:

After an attack of Typhoid Fever my progress  
towards health was hardly noticeable.When I heard some people praising your fa-  
mous tonic, The Trappists' Phosphated Wine  
of Omchona Bark, very highly, I commenced to  
use it and I began to mend quickly.I recommend it to everyone as a most effica-  
cious tonic for all run down and weak conditions.Thanks to you,  
MAD. BRUNET.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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READING  
CHARTS

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children. The new words ap-  
pear at the head of the Reading  
Lesson in which they are first  
used, to be learned by sight.  
They are mainly phonetic, with-  
out silent letters, and each letter  
represents but a single sound in  
the first 17 Lessons.

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seal for the progress of that Faith,  
will extend a helping hand to me?  
I cry to you with all earnestness  
to come to my assistance. You may  
not be able to do much; but you  
CAN DO A LITTLE. Do that little  
which is in your power, for God's  
sake, and with the other "littles"  
that are done I shall be able to es-  
tablish this new Mission firmly.  
DON'T TURN A DEAF EAR TO  
MY URGENT APPEAL.  
"May God bless and prosper your  
endeavors in establishing a Mission  
at Fakenham."

"ARTHUR,

"Bishop of Northampton."

Address—Father H. W. Gray, Hamp-  
ton Road, Fakenham, Norfolk, Eng-  
land.

P.S.—I will gratefully and prompt-  
ly acknowledge the smallest dona-  
tion, and send with my acknowledg-  
ment a beautiful picture of the Sa-  
cred Heart.

This new Mission will be dedicated  
to St. Anthony of Padua.

These two desirable qualifications,  
pleasant to the taste and at the  
same time effectual, are to be found  
in Mother Graves' Worm Extermina-  
tor. Children like it.

President Suspenders. Style, com-  
fort, service. 50c everywhere.



Only part of the wheat  
berry is fit for food. Yet  
much that isn't often gets  
into flour. You cannot see  
it or taste it, but it's there.  
It is simply a case of the  
miller getting more flour  
from his wheat and your  
getting less nourishment.

Royal Household  
Flour

is so milled that nothing  
goes into it except the part  
of the wheat that is food.  
You get just what you pay  
for—the best and purest  
flour made. It goes farther  
because it is all flour. Your  
grocer can supply you.

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London.

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and all kinds of Gal-  
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type.  
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latest and most elegant models.  
Charges moderate. Special arrangements  
made in favor of O. O. F., C. M. B. A., A. O. H.,  
and K. C. members.

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ASSURED TREAT ALWAYS

How to Cure Cancer Without  
Knife, Plaster or Pain

Send six cents (stamps) and get  
particulars of this wonderful pain-  
less treatment that is used in your  
own home. Stott & Jury, Bowman-  
ville, Ont.

T. P. O'Connor's Memory  
Wins \$1,000 for the Cause

Michael J. Ryan and T. P. O'Con-  
nor arrived simultaneously in Phila-  
delphia after seeing President Roose-  
velt. "I was delighted with the  
cordiality of the President," said  
Mr. Ryan. "In every way the re-  
ception was all that we could have  
desired." Mr. O'Connor was equal-  
ly pleased. "It was a day well spent  
for Ireland," was his comment.

An example of the marvelous me-  
mory possessed by Mr. O'Connor  
was given, when, in the lobby of the  
New Willard, he approached a man  
whose back was turned to him and  
said:

"I beg your pardon, but are you  
not Patrick Clarke, of Spokane?"

"I am," said the one addressed.  
"I met you seventeen years ago on  
my last visit to America," said Mr.  
O'Connor, "and I remember well  
your enthusiasm for the Home  
Rule movement. I am T. P. O'Con-  
nor."

Mr. Clarke shook both hands of  
the Irish Parliamentary envoy for  
several minutes. He told how he  
had advanced in prosperity until he  
is now one of the wealthiest mine-  
owners in the Northwest. "I am  
stronger for Home Rule than ever  
before, and better able to show my  
sentiments," he said. "In proof  
of this statement, I'm going to write  
out my check to Mr. Ryan for \$1,000  
for the good cause." Upon top of  
the Clarke check came the contribu-  
tion of Cardinal Gibbons for \$100.  
The venerable primate sent a tele-  
gram to Mr. Ryan announcing the  
contribution. "The effect of this  
message will be tremendous," said  
Mr. Ryan.

The price of h  
small—very sp  
much tea valu  
tained in this

Rec

"is

Prices—25, 30, 35.

T. H. ESTAB

ITEMS OF INT

RETREAT AT FRIARY

On Sunday evening ne  
o'clock, the opening exerci  
raised for gentlemen at  
Church will take place.

REQUIEM FOR FATHER

To-morrow at 8 o'clock  
be a requiem at St. Ann  
for the late regretted Fath  
offered by the League of t  
Heart.

MGR. BEGIN.

A despatch from Rome  
His Grace Archbishop Beg  
raised to the Cardinalate  
next consistory, which will  
in November or December.

L.C.B.A. WILL HOLD  
EUCHRE.

The first euchre of the I  
cholic Benefit Association  
held next Monday evening,  
inst. at 8 o'clock, in St.  
Hall, St. Alexander street

FRANCISCAN FATHER  
OFFICIATE.

At Cote des Neiges com  
Sunday next, the 20th in  
Franciscan Fathers will p  
Way of the Cross at 8 o  
which all who can are inv  
assist.

EMPRESS OF IREL

The prominent Irishmen  
Montreal, Ottawa and To  
pose presenting a large  
marine clock to the ss. En  
Ireland, as a testimonial  
Thomas G. Shaughnessy.  
is, we understand, now t  
and will be presented on  
er's next trip, toward  
this month.

Where Weakness is, Dis  
Settle.—If one suffers fro  
ganic weakness, inherited  
tracted, there disease will  
it attacks the body. Ther  
out the pains that beset  
let a cold or a cough ha  
and keep the respiratory  
good healthy condition.  
can do by using Dr. Thor  
tric Oil. Prevention is  
course.

LOYOLA COURT EU

Arrangements were mad  
last meeting of Loyola C  
cholic Order of Foresters,  
Euchre, to be held Mond  
October 22nd, in the "Re  
St. James and Falford str  
ing from former entertain  
this kind given by Loyola  
pleasant evening is assur  
who attend. There al  
prizes offered, and a fine  
has been prepared.

COUNCIL OF ARTS A  
FACTURES.

The evening classes unde  
rection of the Council of  
Manufactures opened on 3  
15th inst. The following  
are taught at the Monu-  
tional: Technical drawi-  
ing, sign painting and let-  
tering, and stair building  
tural drawing, lithogra-  
phy, boot and shoe ma-  
king, ladies' dress cutting  
and millinery. The plan  
is held in the upper par  
Lawrence market every T  
Friday, and the mechan