

## The True Witness

is published every Thursday by  
The True Witness P. & P. Co.  
312 LaSalle Street, West, Montreal  
P. O. BOX 1198

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**  
Canada (City Excepted) and New-  
foundland \$1.00  
City, United States and Foreign \$1.50  
Terms: Payable in Advance.

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Correspondence intended for publica-  
tion must have name of writer enclosed,  
not necessarily for publication but as a  
mark of good faith, otherwise it will not  
be published.  
**ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOL-  
ICITED.**

**IN vain will you build churches,  
give missions, found schools—  
all your works, all your efforts will  
be destroyed if you are not able to  
wield the defensive and offensive  
weapon of a loyal and sincere Cath-  
olic press.**

—Pope Pius X.

## Episcopal Approbation.

If the English Speaking Catholics of  
Montreal and of this Province considered  
their best interests, they would soon  
make of the TRUE WITNESS one  
of the most prosperous and powerful  
Catholic papers in this country.

I heartily bless those who encourage  
this excellent work.

PAUL,  
Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908.

## WHOSE OX IS GORED?

Consistency is a jewel of little  
value to our separated brethren. The  
Daily Witness, that doughty cham-  
pion of Protestantism, is very strong  
on moral issues, and severely con-  
demns the present attitude of the  
rulers of France. Commenting on  
the disgraceful facts revealed since  
the arrest of Madame Steinhil, of  
the death of President Faure in that  
siren's apartments, the Witness sees  
in them "another evidence of what  
will certainly become of morals in a  
country that forsakes religion."

With this attitude of its contem-  
porary the True Witness heartily  
agrees. We may be pardoned, how-  
ever, if we call attention to the  
change of attitude of our contem-  
porary on this subject, as well as  
to its lack of consistency when it  
encourages at home the very prin-  
ciples which brought about the  
present regrettable state of official  
France.

Only a few short years ago, when  
the French Government, pursuing the  
policy which Viviani, one of the im-  
pious Ministers of the Combes gov-  
ernment, blasphemously described as  
"putting out the lights of heaven,"  
despoiled the Catholic churches, turned  
the priests and nuns out into the  
streets, stole the legacies which  
pious souls had left in trust to the  
churches, and closed up a college  
opened and maintained by a body of  
English religious and laymen in  
Paris, the Daily Witness had no  
word of reproof. These things were  
necessary, declared our evangelical  
contemporary, to curb the aggressive  
inroads of the priests of Rome into  
the domain of public affairs. When,  
however, the French Government,  
having secured for its favorites and  
supporters the property of the com-  
munities and the churches, and not  
finding this enough to satisfy its  
hungry followers, turned to the Pro-  
testant churches in its career of  
confiscation, the attitude of the  
Witness and other papers of the same  
kind underwent a sudden change. As  
our valued contemporary, the Sa-  
cred Heart Review, remarks, when  
the tight fitting shoe Separation  
Law, pinched the Catholic toe it  
was all very well, but the moment  
it pinches the Protestant heel it is  
all wrong.

Another Protestant organ, the Pa-  
cific Christian Advocate, takes a  
like position when it quotes the edi-  
tor of the Encyclopedia of Missions  
to the effect that the "Godless col-  
onial government of France has prac-  
tically closed the missionary schools,  
boarded up most of the churches,  
and forbids Christian families to  
have prayers when any person not  
of the family is present."

Yet the Daily Witness denounces  
as reactionary the declaration of  
Mr. Henri Bourassa that over educa-  
tion in this province, from the small  
primary school to the great universi-

ty, the cross of the Crucified Christ  
must reign, and gives its counten-  
ance and encouragement, on all oc-  
casions, to the attitude of Mr. God-  
froi Langlois, M.L.A. for St. Louis,  
the spokesman in the Legislature of  
the Ligue de l'Enseignement, an off-  
shoot of the institution of the same  
name in France which, by bringing  
about the laicisation of the schools  
of France—in other words, by the  
expulsion of God from the schools—  
prepared the generation which, as  
the Witness terms it so rightly, has  
"forsaken religion."

Those who wish a result take the  
means to obtain it, and unless our  
contemporary wants us to come to  
the same situation with regard to  
religion as exists to-day in France,  
it should change its attitude to-  
wards the avowed enemies of all  
Christianity.

## THE TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION AND ITS LESSON.

Over fifty thousand persons, in-  
cluding many thousand school chil-  
dren, attended the tuberculosis ex-  
hibition recently held in this city.  
The best informed authorities were  
secured to explain to the visitors the  
dangers of the disease, and the  
means to be taken to combat it.  
The exhibition has by no means  
finished its work, however, and will  
be moved to various places where  
the populations which were unable  
to visit the exhibits at Auditorium  
Hall may have the benefit of seeing  
them nearer home.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League de-  
serves congratulations on its me-  
thods of procedure. The need for  
some effective steps to eradicate an  
evil which costs so many valuable  
lives in our city and in Canada each  
year has been recognized, but effec-  
tive means for its suppression have  
not so far been generally applied.  
The plan adopted by the League,  
however, of educating the people at  
large to the dangers and the reme-  
dies is likely to prove the most be-  
neficial that could have been sug-  
gested.

Too often societies like the Anti-  
Tuberculosis League, filled with the  
best intentions, have been unsuccess-  
ful. They should have been—because  
they have endeavored to force people  
to do—or at least not as successful as  
adopt certain measures without  
showing them clearly the reason for  
such procedures. In dealing with a  
large section of the population, so-  
cieties of this kind must count not  
only with differences of views which  
may be well grounded, but even  
with unreasoning prejudice. Often a  
neglect to overcome such prejudices  
by diplomatic means have resulted in  
serious trouble, as Montrealeers who  
remember the anti-vaccination riots  
can testify. Strange as it may  
seem in this enlightened age, there  
is still a deep rooted sentiment in  
many quarters against hospitals, and  
medical treatment, and this sentiment  
has to be counted with by those  
who would accomplish the greatest  
good. Thus, in many cases, per-  
sons whose sympathies are with a  
movement are forced by other legiti-  
mate considerations to object to cer-  
tain proceedings. The spread of  
knowledge on the subject, however,  
is bound to overcome these pre-  
judices within a short time, and  
therefore the methods of inviting the  
public, and especially the young folk,  
to familiarize themselves with the  
movement to combat an evil must  
be productive of the best results.

Many of those opposed to the li-  
quor traffic could well learn from  
the methods of the Anti-Tuberculosis  
League. Illustrated lectures show-  
ing the ravages of alcohol on the  
human system, and lectures, either  
from the pulpit or the platform,  
dealing with the evils of the use of  
alcohol to body and soul, are bound  
to be more effective than denuncia-  
tions of those engaged in the trade.  
These methods have been adopted of  
late, in the temperance crusade so  
powerfully supported by His Grace  
Archbishop Bruchesi, and the Li-  
quor Dealers' Association, at their  
annual meeting a few days ago, tes-  
tified eloquently to the effect pro-  
duced, by admitting that their trade  
had fallen off considerably. More  
reasoning and less denunciation will  
certainly produce results in the war  
against the evils of the liquor traf-  
fic as well as that against tubercu-  
losis, the more so as one campaign  
will aid the other.

## MORAL CENSORSHIP.

The play which last week had  
called forth the condemnation of Canon  
Renaud, which had passed the police  
censorship, and which was excused  
by the Daily Witness, has gone. The  
impression remains. One lesson it  
teaches, that for a city to place its  
moral censorship in the hands and  
judgment of a police force is a farce.  
Nor is it less farcical to allow all  
classes of advertisements on the pub-  
lic streets and then be prudish about

their representations. People strain  
at a gnat and swallow a camel. How  
far public taste can go or how fast  
it can degrade itself or to what a  
low level it can descend is becoming  
more evident every day. We would  
not bother about one particular  
drama. Low taste and dangerous re-  
alism are demoralizing theatre go-  
ers. This play is bad enough, al-  
though opinion is divided. A Regina  
critic says of it and those who pre-  
sent it: "We feel bound to express  
our emphatic opinion that if a shred  
of decency remains with the proprie-  
tors of the Canadian rights they  
should immediately withdraw The  
Devil from public presentation." How  
any one with a conscience or with  
self-respect can run the risk of  
attending this play is for them to  
answer. Its analysis is lecherous,  
its theme unworthy of mention, its  
suggestiveness debased and unclear.  
There is little use in complaining.  
Much of this comes from withdrawing  
the theatre from the influence  
and control of religion. And what  
does not come from that source may  
be found in the irreligious training  
and spirit of society. All, how-  
ever, is not lost. A remnant there  
is whose principles are high and  
pure, whose taste is refined, and to  
whom such plays are most revolting.  
We dare say a number of Catholics  
were found in the audience one time  
or another. They must be with the  
crowd, unmindful of their early  
teaching and the insistent exhorta-  
tions of Mother Church. Were they  
the poorest class we might partially  
excuse them. Many of our theatre  
friends pose as representative Cath-  
olics. Their homes are shrines of  
virtue. They themselves have more  
than ordinary piety. The young  
members were not long ago members  
of Sodality of the Blessed Virgin.  
Now they are regular devotees on  
the first Friday. Some of these  
could be seen taking in the corrupt-  
ing scenes of this abominable dra-  
ma. Scandalous is the play itself—  
more scandalous, a thousand times,  
that convent educated girls should  
seek pleasure where only degrading  
and sinful suggestions are offered.  
There is nothing to learn, nothing  
to gain—everything to lose. We fear  
that The Devil is not alone. Legion  
is his name. The theatre has got  
very low, and lax morals are drag-  
ging it down still lower. In fact,  
both are tussling to see how low  
they can get before the public re-  
volts. It is a poor excuse finally to  
plead that advertising rouses curi-  
osity. It may in part be true. But  
the warnings of friends are stronger  
than the silence of enemies. We hope  
that so far as our people are con-  
cerned the most earnest vigilance  
on the part of our clergy will continue  
in order to save our young people  
from the snares of these degrading  
plays. They may pass police cen-  
sorship; but that is no guarantee for  
their moral delicacy. Nor do we  
wish our public guardians to pause.  
They need to look after the dis-  
graceful pictures and bills which  
offend the eye at nearly every turn.  
Most of it is due to commercial ac-  
tivity which seeks only money, low-  
ers the ideals of life, and through  
competition is selfish and unmindful  
of what it owes society.

## EMMANUEL METHODS.

The world seems to assume before  
religion the stand of the centurion  
in asking religion to come down and  
heal its sick. Weary and breaking  
down with the strain of industrial  
activity, vainly seeking relief by the  
slow means of natural and scientific  
remedies, the world's votaries turn  
to another source. Some call it  
faith cure, and think it the influence  
of spirit over matter. One authority  
attributes the mental and nervous  
disease to the downfall of religion.  
Not directly. A man might be very  
careless about religious practice, and  
be mentally clear and nervously ro-  
bust. The danger is that the man  
who neglects religion forms vicious  
habits which either undermine physi-  
cal health or violate God's primary  
laws of nature. Sensual indulgence  
of any kind, when habitual, is an  
injury to a man spiritually, morally  
and physically. It must not be con-  
sidered that a single act is of no  
importance. It is a sin whose gra-  
vity is severe and the danger of  
which is still more threatening by  
reason of the likelihood of forming  
the habit. If a young man never  
drank his first glass of liquor he  
would be safe. Habits often start  
from inoffensive beginnings. When  
once formed they are just as hard to  
overcome as if they had been driven  
into the soul by the malice of some  
demon. Intoxicants may first be  
used to assist and stimulate the fail-  
ing nerves. The evil is the same.  
The world with its cruel exactions  
and its overwrought activity first  
puts a burthen upon the weak which  
they cannot carry. Then when they  
faint by the wayside the world  
leaves them there to die—taking up

with the busy and the strong. Sym-  
pathy is not to be found on this  
world's shelves. The sufferer comes  
to religion. This is what modern  
non-Catholic religion is beginning to  
practise. It says to the world:  
You must give up your worldly ex-  
cess in business as well as your  
sensual indulgence; you come and  
reflect, and let my consoling balm  
steal into the wounds which the  
service of mammon and iniquity has  
inflicted upon you." This may do  
as far as it goes. The only fault  
we find with it is that it does not  
go far enough. It hardly gets be-  
low the surface. It merely recogni-  
zes the symptoms. Even in the few  
cases which these Emmanuelists  
quote as cured there remains the  
worst part of the disease. We mean  
the guilt and punishment of sin.  
No doubt to prevent a future fall, or  
at least to lessen its chances is a  
great gain. But it cannot be main-  
tained that because the craving for  
liquor—using an example—is cured  
that therefore the sin is forgiven.  
The case is that of a man who "had  
been under a great strain, was with-  
out acquaintances, and had begun to  
use stimulants until he found him-  
self unable to throw off the habit." That  
is the way it is stated—euphemistic  
enough, in all conscience. Let it pass.  
This victim sought a  
Rev. Mr. Powell, of Northampton,  
Mass., a clergyman who, it is said,  
has the reputation of "having been  
unusually successful in relieving ill-  
ness through the power of sugges-  
tion." The treatment consisted in  
Mr. Powell hypnotizing the man and  
suggesting to him in a low monotone  
as follows: "I told you before that  
you were not to drink any more. I  
told you that you could not yield  
again to the drink habit. You can-  
not drink any more. Your whole  
physical nature will revolt at the  
thought of alcohol. You are too  
good a man to drink; you are too  
fine a character to be ruined by  
drink." St. Paul insisted very  
strongly that the spirits should be  
tried. We think that it is still im-  
portant in these times to apply a  
test. In the present instance there  
is no evidence of religion or faith  
on the part of the patient. The man  
wishes to be cured. He places him-  
self completely in the power of an-  
other, a proceeding which is wrong.  
This second hypnotizes the patient—  
a most doubtful method, however be-  
nevolent may be the intention. Where  
religion comes in is by no means  
apparent, or how any exercise of  
faith has displayed itself is incom-  
prehensible. No virtue can be prac-  
tised or any human act performed in  
an unconscious state. That abnor-  
mal nerves need repose is no new  
discovery, and that religion has the  
strongest motives for repressing ex-  
cess and moderating passion is also  
as old as Christianity itself. But  
to make such suggestions as we  
have quoted, to tell a man he is too  
good to drink and that he cannot  
drink any more is rolling the pill in  
too much sugar. If it effects a cure,  
well and good: its efficacy should  
not be attributed to religion, still  
less can it be regarded as wonderful.  
Our objection, on the ground of reli-  
gion, is more serious. Physical im-  
provement is the least of the needed  
benefits. What such a patient  
wants is the pardon of his sins be-  
fore God. When he comes from the  
hands of the hypnotist minister of  
Northampton he has had no sugges-  
tion bearing upon the guilt of his  
habit. Let us now suppose a Cath-  
olic who comes to a priest. The  
confessional is the consulting room.  
It is also the tribunal. Within its  
sacred precincts the priest is both  
judge and physician. Its purpose is  
primarily to bestow pardon and then  
to apply the remedies to the weak  
and wounded will—remedies reli-  
gious, supernatural and prayerful.  
Appeals are made and suggestions  
offered compared to which the  
Northampton suggestions are homeo-  
pathic doses. There is nothing new  
about the Emmanuel, clinics except  
their irreligious naturalness, their  
hypnotist methods and their wishy-  
washy childishness.

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relief from coughs or in-  
flamed conditions of the  
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January 2 next, to shareholders regis-  
tered at the close of affairs on  
the 15th of December inst.

By order of the Board of Directors  
A. P. LESPÉRANCE,  
Manager.

Montreal, Nov. 30, 1908.

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NOTICE is hereby given that  
Theodore David, painter, of the City  
and District of Montreal, will ap-  
ply to the Legislature of the Pro-  
vince of Quebec, at its next session,  
to obtain an act to ratify a deed of  
exchange made between himself and  
Joseph Bourgeois and others, of the  
said City of Montreal, before Mre.  
Leandre Belanger, N.P., on the twen-  
ty-seventh of August, 1908, under  
No. 19025 of the minutes of said  
Mr. Belanger.

Montreal 12th November, 1908.  
BEAUDIN, LORANGER, ST.  
GERMAIN & GUERIN,  
Attorneys for Petitioner.

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Exterminator has ranked as the  
most effective preparation manu-  
factured, and it always maintains its  
reputation.

## THE

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Bank of Montreal  
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There were pre-  
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C. Macdonald, Sir  
R. B. Angus, E. B.  
Alexander T. Patters  
Provost, B. A. Bo  
R. W. Shophard, B.  
Blackader, Bartlett  
Dobell and M. S.  
On motion of M.  
Sir George Drummond  
after which it was  
scrutinized. Messrs  
Mr. James Aird be  
Sir Edward Clou

The Directors h  
result of the Bank's  
Balance of Profit a  
Profit for the yea  
ducting charges  
for all bad and

Dividend 2 1-2 p.c.  
Dividend 2 1-2 p.c.  
Dividend 2 1-2 p.c.  
Dividend 2 1-2 p.c.

Amount credited to

Balance of Profit a  
Since the last A  
ing, Ont., Gretna,  
C., and Sherbrooke  
stone, Alta., and P  
is our last report f  
been completed. The  
Queensville, Ont., h  
With deep regret  
teemed colleague, S  
for upwards of eigh  
The vacancy on  
R. Hosmer.

All the Offices of  
spected during the

Bank of Montre

The General Sta  
1908, is as follows:

Capital Stock .....  
Res. ....  
Balance of Profits c

Unclaimed Dividend  
Quarterly Dividends

Notes of Bank in cl  
Deposits not bearing  
Deposits bearing int  
Balances due to oth

Gold and silver coin  
Government demand  
Deposit with Domin  
ed by act of Par  
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Due by agencies of t  
and other banks

Due by agencies of t  
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States .....

Dominion and Provi  
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Railway and other  
stocks .....  
Notes and cheques o

Bank Premises at M  
Current loans and d  
elsewhere (rebat  
other assets .....  
Debts secured by m  
Overdue debts not p  
provided for) .....

Bank of Montreal,  
Montreal, 31st Dec

THE PRESIDENT

The President, a  
adoption of the d  
said:—

A year ago busines  
States was staggeri  
den collapse of cr  
money stringency, v  
the brakes had been  
slowing down proce  
To-day the situatio  
proved, confidence h  
restored, credit is a  
money markets of t  
normally easy, but  
trade has been con-  
ished. Measured by  
ports, the shrinkage  
in a year has been  
twenty per cent.  
\$362,460,000 to \$  
figures being for the  
ing October 1st, 1  
respectively.

On the other hand  
domestic exports in  
has been well m  
\$281,500,000, as ag  
000 last year.

The daily business  
as gauged by bank  
at no time showed a  
ceding 5 per cent.  
In view of the gr  
which imports had  
domestic exports, amo  
wards of 100 millio  
subsequent contrac  
must be regarded as  
dition. The rap  
and imports may be