

The True Witness

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be published.
TERMS 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 consulted
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, APRIL 15, 1909.

THE ANSWER FROM IRELAND.

That even a worm will turn needs
no proof hence it may be expected
that a strong people, willing and
eager to support their national
cause, can furnish worthy defence
when set upon. It has been a habit
of critics of Ireland to rail over the
"lawlessness" of that land, a charge
unsubstantiated by fact but popular as
fiction. It is the old story of the
poor eyesight that can detect the
mote in the neighbor's eye, while
failing to observe the beam in one's
own. At all events, Irishmen read
with interest the criminal statistics
for England and Wales for the year
1907, which show that indictable of-
fences known to the police were 98,-
822, as compared with 91,665 in
the previous year. The total num-
ber of persons tried was 746,955,
compared with 760,057. The per-
sons convicted numbered 607,402,
compared with 622,444, while the
persons imprisoned were 174,632, as
against 183,773. These figures
show a marked increase in the num-
ber of indictable offences, they being
greater than in any year since 1882.

These figures appeared with no less
interest to the Claremorris District
Council, and at a meeting of that
body a resolution was adopted call-
ing on the four great parties in the
House of Commons to confer to-
gether with a view to devising some
means of putting an end to the ex-
traordinary lawlessness in England,
and appealing to the Irish Party,
who represent the most crimeless
country in the world, to render as-
sistance in the good work of mak-
ing the people of England a law
abiding people.

Observe the charity of the worthy
Councillors, who desire that their
parliamentary representatives shall
aid their English brothers in clean-
ing house.

THE "ALL-FOR-IRELAND
LEAGUE."

It is but recently that the incep-
tion of the "All-for-Ireland League"
was a new story; now it is but a
memory that remains of a movement
that was ambitious in its pro-
gramme if limited in effect. The Le-
ague did not secure the support
of the people of Ireland. Born of re-
volt, the organization had short
life, its collapse being due to a lack
of sympathy on the part of those
who were to have been its benefi-
ciaries. In Canada we are not
in possession of all the facts, and
one should hesitate in venturing an op-
inion as to the expediency or the desir-
ability of new political movements
in the Old Land, yet it does seem
that in the future, as in the past,
gains can be made only after bitter
action and not by a people divided
into various camps. Not that poli-

tical divisions are to be condemned
as being generally unwholesome, but
they are at least undesirable. The
charge is repeatedly made that Irish-
men are divided in politics, but that
is a condition not peculiar to Irish-
men alone. England cannot claim
that her people are as one, else
why should there be two great par-
ties and some lesser divisions in her
Commons and again in the Upper
House. But of the main subject, it
would seem that conditions in Ire-
land are excellent, and this view is
reflected in the comment of the Lein-
ster Leader, which, discussing the
failure of the recent movement, says:
"There is one outstanding feature
in these internal political distur-
bances which is most hopeful. They
have not really touched the people.
The differences of opinion, and the
little eruptions which they gave rise
to, have been confined to the mem-
bers of the Irish Party. Here and
there some small sections of the
people have showed some temper and
agitation, but they have been those
sections which are directly under the
influence of some battling member of
the party."

This writer further expresses the
opinion that there is no danger of a
"split," and adds that such a thing
cannot happen so long as people
keep their heads and do their own
thinking. He concludes by saying:

"In the recent political distur-
bances we think there is to be found
evidence of a growing sense of inde-
pendence, of a desire to rely on their
own common sense and their own
ability, on the part of the Irish peo-
ple. They are slowly but steadily
emancipating themselves from party
political bossism and dictation, and
with that emancipation is growing a
stronger and more intense national
feeling. It is a march towards lib-
erty, and a necessity to a people
whose goal is freedom. It is no
longer within the province of any
political party to create a "split,"
and hand over the country to tur-
moil, because the people are becom-
ing masters in their own house. The
more they develop that courage and
emancipation, shaping out the course
of their own struggle for political
freedom, developing an inherent sense
of strength and of self-reliance, the
more are they to be congratulated.
Our hope and our belief and our
trust are altogether in the Irish peo-
ple and in what springs spontaneously
from them. The nations of the
world that have shaped out a des-
tiny for themselves and took the van
in prosperity and civilization are the
nations that depended upon them-
selves and upon themselves alone."

In the last thought there is to be
found full confidence in the ability
of the people of Ireland to work out
their own future by their own en-
deavors, a spirit that should be de-
veloped more and more by Irishmen
at home and elsewhere.

THE PRIESTHOOD AND THE
MINISTRY.

Day by day the critics find fault
in religious systems grouped under
the general term, Protestant, and not
infrequently the most striking criti-
cisms come from within that
group. Often it has been remarked
that critics seek to give emphasis to
their points by showing how much
better these things are done in the
Catholic Church. Recent criticism
comes from Dr. Prickett, of the Car-
negie Foundation, who finds that
there are many inefficient ministers
in the non-Catholic organizations.
He observes that unless the solution
of the Catholic Church is accepted,
under which preachers are celibate
priests and draw their support from
the Church, neither preaching nor
teaching can be considered independ-
ent of economic relations to the so-
cial order. The altruistic motive
may be applauded, but the facts
teach us that the ablest men go else-
where for their life professions. He
declares that "the low standard of
admission, coupled with the multi-
plication of sects and church-build-
ings, have brought into the profes-
sion of the ministry a number of
ill-trained men, and have at the
same time brought down the finan-
cial recompense of the minister to a
very low basis—the basis, indeed, of
the inefficient man." He writes that:

"The old mother Church has pur-
sued a more far-sighted policy in
this matter than the majority of
her daughters. She requires of all
her priests a long and severe train-
ing. However one may criticize the
kind of education which they re-
ceive, or the large factor of loyalty
to the ecclesiastical organization
which forms part of it, the wisdom
of the requirement is unquestionable.
To it is due in very large measure
the enormous moral power of the
Roman Catholic Church throughout
the world, particularly among the
great masses of working people in
the cities, where Protestantism has
been so markedly ineffective, partly,
at least, because of defects that an
adequate modern education would go
far toward remedying."

The priesthood and the ministry
are regarded in different lights. Cath-
olics know well that the former is
advocative, while in the sects the
ministry is not infrequently regard-
ed as a pleasant profession. It is
not natural then that if the material
prospects of the profession are di-
minished, the standard of applicants
will be lowered. Compelled to pro-

vide for worldly necessities and lack-
ing a spirit of profound conviction
which will sustain, it cannot be ex-
pected that the non-Catholic minis-
try will be strengthened by inspired
men. A ministry which will attract
only when protected by a safe means
of livelihood is surely deficient in
one great fundamental, faith.

IMAGINARY MODERNISM.

A worthy person attached to a
local educational establishment
which is not of our faith in its
teachings, delivered what the re-
porter terms an "interesting" lec-
ture at Ottawa. One thing, at
least, was interesting, and that was
the information that the priests of
France, forced to go into the world,
were turning from the Church and
preaching "Modernism." It is not
true, and the worthy person should
be well aware that it is not true,
but if it were true he should not
rejoice, rather should he weep, for
"Modernism" is an attack on the
vital principles of Christianity, and
not upon any religious organization.
Dr. Michael Walsh, of Brooklyn, cov-
ers the ground in a letter to the
New York Herald, when he writes:
"I see by the French, English and
some American papers that the en-
cyclical of Pope Pius X. on 'Modern-
ism' continues to occupy the public
mind. So many meanings are given
to the word that I want to tell you
readers what the 'modernism' con-
demned by the Pope really means. It
means an attempt to measure rea-
son by the natural, the infinite by the
finite, heaven by earth, the Creator
by the creature, God by man. It is
nothing but atheism. If the Pope
erred in condemning 'modernism,'
then the gates of hell have prevail-
ed and Christ was not true to His
promise."

A CANADIAN PROBLEM.

There are several important prob-
lems which present themselves at
the moment for the attention of Can-
adian Catholics, and of these one
which should receive instant consid-
eration is that which concerns the
religious future of the Ruthenians,
or, as they are more commonly called,
the Galicians. There are up-
wards of 120,000 of these people in
the Canadian Northwest, and this
number increases yearly, both by
reason of natural increase and the
additions through immigration.
These people are Catholics and they
have special privileges, having a
rite known as the Ruthenian. It is
a difficult matter to provide for
their religious comfort, it being nec-
essary to secure priests who will
not only be trained in that rite, but
also thoroughly conversant with the
Slavic tongue, which is the language
of these people. The Galicians were
attracted to Canada because a big
field was offered to them. They
were brought out as railroad labor-
ers. They are a good class of peo-
ple; the writer has the testimony of
Dominion immigration officials to
that effect. They have been badly
treated by some Canadians, robbed
because of their ignorance of the
English tongue and the customs of
the new land. The land of freedom
has not altogether brought com-
fort to them and many of them have
been prey to the labor agent of un-
scrupulous character. Now it would
seem that their unhappy experiences
are to be further aggravated by
failure to receive the comforts of
their faith. The lack of priests to
undertake the work is affording an
opportunity to the Protestant or-
ganizations of Canada, and that fac-
tor was made patent at the recent mis-
sionary meeting in Toronto where
many divines spoke on this subject.
The Central Catholic of Winnipeg
has sounded a warning. "We are in
the very heart of the theatre of the
conflict now waging for the posses-
sion of the people, between Protest-
antism and their own Mother
Church," says the Central Catholic,
and the writer asks:

"The Protestants want the 120,-
000 Ruthenian Catholics of this
country. What have they to give
them? His Grace the Archbishop
emphasized the importance of this
Ruthenian problem by choosing the
notable occasion of the enthronement
of the first Bishop of St. Al-
bert to put questions to the many
non-Catholics who attended the cere-
monies. What have the Protestants
to give the Ruthenian Catholics in
place of the Sacraments? What
will they give them if they ask for
the nourishment of the Divine Body
and Blood of Jesus Christ in the
Holy Eucharist? What? What is the
history of perverted Catholics who
are deprived of the great source of
religious redemption and refreshment,
the Sacraments of Penance and
Holy Eucharist? What? How is
a perverted Catholic, skeptic of
all forms of religion, more valuable
to the life of the nation than the
practical Catholic? How?

A NEW FIELD.

This is for men only, but the fair
reader may continue to the end, if
she so desires. It is about barber
shop reading. Many men patronize
the barber shops of this town. It
is not always that they can receive

immediate attention from the ton-
sor artist, so they sit and wait.
Practically every barber shop has
provided reading to help the pa-
tron while away the minutes during
his period of waiting. Once upon a
time the chief supply of reading mat-
ter was a certain publication origi-
nating in New York, the character
of which is such that the Dominion
Government refused to it the privi-
leges of the mail service, and it
comes into the country now only in
small numbers and then by stealth.
But things have improved a bit.
There are good magazines to be
found in these places and the quality
of the matter offered is much
better than it was in the dead days.
However, it does seem that there is
room for even greater improvement.
Why not place a Catholic paper
among the reading matter offered in
places which find Catholic trade.
The thought is suggested by the ac-
tion of the Federation of Catholic
Societies of Toledo, Ohio, which has
subscribed for enough copies of The
Record, a Catholic weekly, to supply
the reading rooms of forty hotels
and barber shops.

Death Claims Editor.

Rev. David Vincent Phalen is Victim
of Dread Tuberculosis.

Directed The Casket.

Canadian Catholic journalism suf-
fers a heavy loss by the death of
Rev. David Vincent Phalen, editor of
The Casket, who passed away at the
home of his father in North Sydney.
The departed priest and journalist
was born in North Sydney on Nov.
23, 1866, the eldest of the two
children, sons of Edward and Ho-
nora Phalen. A good Christian
home training, for which there is
no substitute under heaven, laid the
foundation of one of the most beau-
tiful, most thoroughly Catholic, and
as is herein implied, most unworldly
characters it has been our privilege
to know. The taste for reading,
which so great a master of the spiri-
tual life as Father Phalen holds to
be one of its most important aids,
which is perhaps the first essential to
a real education; but which, in any
real sense, is unfortunately too rare
in both men and women of this day,
who are supposed to have received
an education—was early developed in
the future editor, coming, as in
most cases it does come, as a family
tradition. He was early familiar
with many of the richest treasures of
English Catholic and general litera-
ture; and this, with the careful train-
ing of heart and mind, both richly
gifted, ensured the future of one
whom it is no exaggeration to call
a great Christian teacher.

Through the interest of his dis-
tinguished kinsman and life-long
friend, the editor of the Western
Watchman, the University of Ottawa
was chosen as the place of his edu-
cation, and thither he went, in
1884. There he received a sound
and thorough training by which he
profited to the full, becoming an or-
nament and a source of just pride
to that seat of learning. Early in
his student's career there, the
thoughtful articles on literary and
general subjects over the pen-name
"David Ronayne" appearing in the
Owl, as the Ottawa students' maga-
zine was then called, gave promise
of the brilliant future. Upon the
completion of his Arts course, the
University gladly availed itself of
his services on its teaching staff,
while his studies for the priesthood,
to which he had early felt the call,
were carried on concurrently; and
on the Feast of the Assumption in
1892 he had the happiness of receiv-
ing Priest's Orders at the hands of
His Lordship Bishop Cameron.

HIS PAROCHIAL CHARGE.

His first and only parochial charge
was the Star of the Sea parish at
Canso with its attached missions,
upon which he entered in September,
1902. There for several years he
labored with the devoted and en-
lightened zeal for souls which ever
characterized him, which bore abun-
dant fruit, and which to this day
has made his name a cherished house-
hold word in that town and its en-
vironments. It was a mission of peculiar
difficulty. The landing-place of
two great cable systems, the com-
munity had as a consequence among
its members not a few men of supe-
rior intelligence and broad interest in
life, which unfortunately, in these
latter days, involves more or less
danger of scepticism; while the bulk
of its population were the hardy
and simple fisher folk. To the lat-
ter belonged the greater number of
the Catholic congregation; but there
were intelligent Catholics on the
cable staff and in other walks of
life. It was a delight and a stimu-
lus to these, therefore, to find in
their young priest one to whom the
most cultured needs look up;
who was ever ready to give, clearly
and in terms that all understood, a
reason for the faith that was in him;
who in mind and life commanded the
respect and admiration of the most
fastidious, while animated by that
love of the poor that made him equal-
ly interested in the humblest toiler
of the deep. Without the faintest
touch of compromise, as to which
he was adamant, Father Phalen en-
joyed the esteem and good-will of
the non-Catholics of the community
in a marked degree.

It was therefore with no ordinary
sorrow that the parishioners of the
Star of the Sea, heard in the late
summer of 1899 that their beloved
pastor of seven years had been cho-
sen to fill the chair of English Lit-
erature in St. Francis Xavier's Col-
lege, Antigonish, and must leave

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BRENNANS

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The Montreal City and
District Savings Bank.

The Annual General Meeting of the
Shareholders of this Bank will be
held at its Head Office, St. James
street, on Tuesday, the fourth day
of May, next, at 12 o'clock noon,
for the reception of the Annual Re-
ports and Statements and the elec-
tion of Directors.

By order of the Board,
A. P. LESPERANCE,
Manager.
Montreal, April 1st, 1909.

Province of Quebec, District of
Montreal, Superior Court, No 1348.
Dame Marie Anne Rosanna Gouin,
duly authorized to ester en justice,
wife of Joseph David Emilien May-
rand, trader, both of the town of
Maisonneuve, said district, has sued,
this day, her said husband in separa-
tion as to property, Philippe Dorval,
attorney for said plaintiff.

'them to enter upon his duties at the
opening of the next term. To these
duties he devoted himself with the
thoroughness that marked all the
work of his life; but he was des-
tined to discharge them but for a
brief space. In 1900 the editorship
of The Casket became vacant; and
the brightness and timeliness of the
comments on topics of the day which
during his pastorate at Canso, he
had contributed to this journal un-
der the name of "David Creedon,"
the same as that signed by him to a
series of book reviews in the Western
Watchman extending over several
years which displayed marked sense
and originality of treatment—pointed
to him as the man for the place.
How amply have the years since then
established the wisdom of the choice!

VICTIM OF DREAD DISEASE.

For one year only did the new
editor reside at the home of his pa-
per. Then it was discovered, that
the hand of the dread disease, pul-
monary tuberculosis, was upon him.
In September, 1901, he left his home
and after a few weeks spent in Ha-
lifax and Montreal, betook himself to
the Sanatorium at Ste. Agathe, Pro-
vince of Quebec. Finding the climate
too cold, he went, after a few
months, to New Mexico, where he
remained until the summer of 1903,
when he ventured home. The follow-
ing winter was again spent in New
Mexico, and each of the two suc-
ceeding ones in Colorado Springs,
where he had as companion the
Rev. Dr. Campbell of Halifax. From
the spring of 1906, with the ex-
ception of a short trip a year later
to St. Louis, Notre Dame, Ind., and
Canadian cities, he spent his time
at home, being too weak to travel.

Throughout all these comings and
goings in search of health or for
prolongation of life he devoted him-
self incessantly to his editorial
work. He always, "even up to the
last," declared that he found it ir-
ksome, declaring that it gave him
an interest in life and kept his mind
from preying upon itself. He would
not listen to the suggestion that he
should rest; and so highly, and just-
ly, did the management of The Cas-
ket value his services that while he
was willing and anxious to render
them, they would entertain no
thought of change. Not, therefore,
until less than three weeks ago, af-
ter he was in bed and had received
the last Sacraments in expectation of
imminent death, did he tender his
resignation, and even then he heroically
volunteered to provide for the
succeeding issue, and in fact did send
the last instalment of his exquisite
"Lonely Thoughts" and other mat-
ter before he could be prevented. His
last days were such as might be ex-
pected of the author of the "Thoughts"—devoted to the immedi-
ate preparation for that final sum-
mons for which his whole life had
been truly a preparation—marked by
the same cheerfulness, calm resigna-
tion, entire absence of complaint,
and unfailing thoughtfulness for
those about him.

THE CASKET'S TRIBUTE.

The Casket, from the columns of
which the foregoing has been taken,
pays its tribute to the dead editor
in those terms:

Of those nine years, the rich fruits
of which from week to week have
been manifest to our readers, eight
were passed under the burden of a
fatal and most oppressive illness,
which, especially for the past few
years of his life, would have made
any kind of work impossible to
anyone but a hero like himself. Dur-
ing those latter years his physical
condition was such that most of
those who knew it thought life for
him was but a question of weeks; yet
the brave spirit continued to bear up
under its heavy burden, and to dis-
charge the arduous duties of a high
and exacting calling with a pains-
taking and conscientious care, and a
firmness and surety of touch which
were the admiration of all dis-
criminating readers, and the as-

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tonishment of those who knew the
state of his health. Even after the
weakened fingers could no longer hold
the pen, the but indomitable mind
continued its precious messages to
the world that was slipping from it.
All but the past two issues of The
Casket have been almost wholly his
work; and from the last alone, ap-
pearing on the last day of his life,
was the thought of the dying edi-
tor absent.

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clearly demonstrate, and can be re-
lied upon to drive a cold out of the
system more effectively than any
other medicine. Try it and be con-
vinced that it is what it is claimed
to be.

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