

congregations, which were dispersed in 1880, have re-established themselves, and, adroitly profiting by their former experience, have more than regained their former power. This is especially so with the Jesuits and the Assumptionists of Paris. It is the Assumptionists who have their headquarters in the Rue Francois Premier, and who began the fierce propaganda against Dreyfus. Under the leadership of Fathers Picard and Bailly, who threw themselves into the movement with an impassioned conviction worthy of Peter the Hermit, the Assumptionist newspaper, the *Croix*, was converted into an effective instrument to attain their ends.

The *Croix* was founded twenty-six years ago. Although rarely seen outside of France, it has an enormous influence with French Catholics. The subscription lists opened in its columns for the dome of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre speedily reached the sum of nearly \$200,000. Its Paris edition is estimated to have a circulation of three hundred thousand. There are over sixty subsidiary *Croix* throughout the country districts. There is a *Croix de Rennes*, the *Croix d'Auvergne*, the *Croix de Bordeaux*, and there are *Croix* in every department and important town of France. All these *Croix* have the same general appearance. In the left hand upper corner there is a large figure of the Crucifixion, with the motto, "Adveniat Regnum Tuum." There is a prominent rubric, entitled "Le Courrier Militaire," in which purely military topics are treated, and in which answers are given to all sorts of queries from soldiers relating to their comfort and welfare in barracks or elsewhere. *La Croix* has a large circulation in the army, and it is distributed to the soldiers gratuitously. The price of the paper, which usually consists of eight pages, is one cent. It was in the *Croix* that the subscription was started to commemorate the memory of the late Colonel Henry, the forger. The *Croix* on September 12 contained the following editorial reference to the Rennes verdict: "Justice has been done, Dreyfus has been condemned! . . . As Frenchmen we rejoice over it! As Catholics we praise God for it!"

When Dreyfus was pardoned the *Croix* published the following explanation in large characters: "The Dreyfusards were themselves astonished at the haste with which President Loubet signed the pardon. Many of them counted upon another trial, from which they anticipated an acquittal. They were forced to abandon this project under the threat of the production of a photograph of the original bordereau upon which was an annotation in the German Emperor's handwriting, of which the following copy is certified as absolutely authentic: "Send me as soon as possible the documents mentioned. See to it that that canaille Dreyfus hurries up.—Wilhelm."

The *Croix* of September 23 published telegrams from Cannes announcing that Dreyfus had "passed through the railway station there on his way to Monaco, where he would pass the winter." As it is a matter of common notoriety that Dreyfus is with his family at Carpentras, the only inference is that this false news was published to prejudice the public against Dreyfus, whom it usually refers to as "that traitor." It must be remembered that the *Croix* is the most popular and widely read religious organ in France. It