Christianus mihi nomen eet Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)-St. Pacien, 4th Century

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRELAND SEEN THROUGH

IRISH EYES Copyrighted 1922 by Seumas MacManus MURDERS AND REPRISALS HEART-BREAKING

The truly fearful recent doings in Dublin are too sad to dwell upon. Some of the flower of the race surely being ruthlessly mo mowed down. God grant that light may dawn on our people before all that is best in the ranks is lost.

Sean Hales, shot dead as he left his hotel, was one of the finest fighters that Cork knew during the time of the British Terror. They would have been gladly willing to reward richly the man who should kill him. And on the other hand Liam Mellowes, one of those executed by the Government in reprisal, was a soul as passionately patriotic, as self-sacrificing, noble, heantifully high-minded and single. minded as Padraic Pearse. He was a lofty idealist, who would scorn suffering, torture, and death, for the land that he loved with a love that burned him. General Sean McKeon once told me that of all the Republicans—and he knew them all -Liam Mellowes and one other (Mrs. Tom Clarke, widow of the executed Easter Week leader) were the two only ones who never avored, and never would favor, accepting the slightest compromis of the Republican ideal. It is entirely too painful to say much about these terrible tragedies.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Word comes from Dublin that, although the Republicans have delivered a broadside against the new Governor-General Tim Healy, the people who are most particularly irate over his elevation are his erstwhile comrades, and later enemies, of the old Parliamentary Party—John Dillon, Joe Devlin, and Company. One does not need to guess—for it is certain—that the melancholious Dillon on reading in his Freeman's Journal, that Tim was chosen to rule over him, drew the shades on the windows, nailed them down with tenpenny nails, locked his front door and threw away the key. And Joseph Devwill now never more nearer to Ireland than Belfastwhere we can in fancy see him ascend the great Brewery chimney-stack at the head of Falls-Road and gaze sorrowfully toward the Promised (but-snatched-away) Land where now reigns a king who knows not Joseph—who in fact, would Biggar would procure all the where now reigns a king who knows

On the day on which the new Governor-General was first seen riding down O'Connell Street, I know well, without having seen it, that the face of Parnell on his statue at the head of that street, took on a stonier stare than the sculptor gave it. Dubliners will not be astonished even if, after enduring a couple of months of the On the day on which the new

Army in a direction opposite to that in which its leaders wanted to lead house certainly leave much to be deit, and that things were conse- sired. it, and that things were consequently going badly for the cause, And to the speaker's horror, Biggar namesake and fellow-wit. by an American visitor who was by an American visitor was a walle with the speculating upon the personnel of a future Irish Cabinet: "What groaning under a larger load of Blue Books, for him. "And now a future Irish Cabinet: "What will Mr. Timothy Healy be, when Ireland gets Home Rule?" an-swered—"Troth, I'm thinking he'll be a very ould man." If he had replied he'll be Governor-General of an Irish "Free State," the joke would have created even more

uproarious laughter. TIM HEALY AS AN OBSTRUCTIONIST

Tim Healy was one of the seven or eight original, picturesque, obstructionists who introduced into the British House of Commons an entirely new era, and a new weapon

at paralyzed its proceedings. It in dispute as to whether it was Parnell himself or his friend, the brutally blunt Belfast porkman, Joe Biggar, who invented the obstruction policy; but undoubtedly Biggar prince of obstructionists. and Tim Healy ran him close for the laurels. For two and a half centuries, since Cromwell's day, the British people have not been treated to such shocked thrills as a little handful of Parnellites gave them when, forty years ago, these Irishmen began making a mat of the sacred traditions of the House, and with this mat insolently wiped the bog from off their Irish brogans. Hear William O'Brien's description of the first little shock Tim gave the House—a faint precursor of real shocks that were to follow quick and fast—"A quarter of an hour after he took his seat as member for Wexford, he started up to make his maiden speech—tiny of frame, sardonic of visage, his hands in his breeches pockets, as coolly insolent as a Parisian gamin roaming through the Tuilleries Palace at the heels of Louis-Philippe, making havoc of the pictures and mirrors, as entirely detestable as a small Diogenes peering out over the rims of his pince-

following exordium: 'Mr. Speaker, if the noble Marquis (Hartington) thinks he is going to bully us with his high and mighty Cavendish ways, all I can tell him is he will find himself knocked into a cocked in a jiffy, and we will have to put him to the necessity of wiping the blood of all the Cavendishes from his noble pose a good many times before he disposes of us.'

HOW TIM USED TO ENJOY HIMSELF

O'Brien says that at that time, Tim was almost as fond of making himself disagreeable to his friends as offensive to his foes. His theory of life was to regard everybody as an enemy till he had proved the contrary, and that he affected a brutality of speech which would have made Switt or Rabelais green with envy. He one time concluded a harangue with these words: have nothing more to say to you; I have discharged my stomach." It was only a very few intimates, O'Brien tells us, who at that time knew the man's amazing fertility of intellectual resource, his devouring industry, his eloquence of tongue and pen, rich with plentiful, and sometimes not too reverent, borrowings from the old Testament

In those early days, the marvel-lously readable and brilliant United Ireland, the weekly official organ of the Party, was almost entirely the output of the pens of O'Brien and Healy, dashed off in breathless intervals—often in the middle of the night-between strenuous Parliamentary or public tasks. In their little office in which the two of them were at work one the two of them were at with a night, Healy told a visitor: "Here over the bill, and incidentally win O'Brien and I concoct our United for himself lasting Parliamentary Ireland salad—O'Brien supplies the lasting Parliamentary fame.

A good number of years ago this

HOW JOE BIGGAR USED TO DO IT Second only to Biggar did Tim

hine during the famous All-Night

Sittings of the House of Commons in the early eighties—the sittings wherein the little handful of Irish obstructionists held the fuming, cursing, sleepy British members in their seats all through the long winter night, and far into the next morning. Joe Biggar had a truly diabolical delight in trampling on diabolical delight in trampling on the traditions of the House and insolently flouting its demi-gods— then watching the Britishers squirm and writhe, hearing them den threaten, curse him, seeing them eager to leap on him like tigers on ignore Joseph if he met him in a desert.

Biggar would probable Books in which there was a line remotely bearing upon At a time when Tim was trying able member for Cavan is reading. Biggar replied im embraced an armful of Blue Books, Father Healy of Bray, being asked marched right up beside the chair, while Tim Healy, as a faithful dis Blue Books, for him. "And now sir," said Joe, with the coolest most provoking irony, "as I wouldn't for worlds have you miss one word of this highly important document, I'll begin again at the beginning." The poor Speaker groaned, the dazed House moaned, and Joe, reverting to page one of the thousand page book, turned on again his Belfast burr that was harrowing to both the sense and soul of every Britisher present. Well might the poet laureate of the Irish Parliamentary party, T. D. Sullivan, in his song "The All-Night Sitting" sing "And Joseph Gillis Sitting," sing "And Joseph Gillis Biggar with his big Blue Book, came

Tim sadly shocked the British sense of reverence for titled ones when he described an Irish peer as "this bigoted and malevolent young puppy." And he threw the House into a rage when, addressing the British benches, he said: "I had as lief reason with a horde of Zulus as with you, set of British asses." But he dumbfounded them when, breaking the sacred tradition of hundreds of years, he with cool rascality not merely questioned the Speaker's ruling, but actually began an argument with that divinity.

The brilliant, but eminently erratic, and super-eminently egotistic, Frank Hugh O'Donnell, early noted member of the small Parnellite party, who however could never be broken to work in harness, had his political doom sealed when Tim named him "Crank Hugh O'Don-

AS A PARLIAMENTARIAN

nez, through bilious eyes, over his contemptible audience—and horrified the House of Commons with the following exordium: 'Mr. Speaker, man answered him: 'If I am as man answered him: "If I am as vile a landlord as the honorable member makes me out to be, did not the honorable member's w countrymen, who were never noted for their tender consideration a landlord's life, shoot me "I suppose," retorted Tim, "it is the old story—what was everybody's business, was nobody's busi-

Tim Healy permanently established his Parliamentary reputation by his brilliancy in the debates upon the Irish Landbill of 1881, a brilliancy that forced the admiration of his enemies, including, notably, Gladstone, who afterwards said that was one of only four men who thoroughly understood that highly complicated measure. "And of these four," said Gladstone, "Healy was the only one who gained complete mastery of all the bill's details" By the famous clause, "the Healy Clause," which he had inserted in the bill in Committee, a clause which provided retrospec-tively that the landlord could not benefit by any of the tenant's improvments, the brilliant young member linked his name with the noted bill through a quarter of a century succeeding.

It was the occasion of this Land bill of '81 which first showed Healy publicly kicking over the political traces. While Parnell and his party, resolved not to be content with this bill, purposely abstained from attendance at Westminster when it was being hammered out on the Parliamentary anvil, Healy, in defiance of the party order, remained all alone to fight and work over the bill, and incidentally win

A good number of years ago this man quitted political life by the back door. Now suddenly reappearing before his country at the psychological moment, he amid showers of laurels and with blare of heads is led into political life. bands is led into political life again through the gilded and bejeweled halldoor of a palace.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, 264 West 94th Street, New York City.

ARCHBISHOP PRAISES WORK OF K. B. S.

New York, Dec. 4 .- Most Rev. E. J. McCarthy, Archbishop of Halifax, is the latest prelate to give endorsation of the work of the Knights of the Blessed Sacrament. In a letter to Philip McIntee, central secretary for the United States of the Knights, the Archbishop says:

The Archbishop of Halifax gives his hearty approval to the Knights of the Blessed Sacrament. The Circle is doing a splendid work and deserves the support of every

bishop and priest in America. enduring a couple of months of the reign of Tim I., the upper lip of the statue should develop a slight curl. I can hardly hear what the honormany religious vocations. Within secretaries and two H. B. S. secretaries have resigned in order to enter the religious state. They were doing zealous work in Italy, England, Uganda and Mesopotamia.

50,000 ARGENTINA CATHOLICS ATTEND CROWNING OF STATUE

Buenos Aires, Nov. 2.-More than fifty thousand Argentinians participated in the religious ceremonies which marked the solemn crowning of the statue of Our Lady of th Rosary of Neuva Pompeya, in Buenos Aires

Mgr. Vassallo di Torregrosso, the Apostolic Delegate, who presided at the ceremony was assisted by seven Bishops, three Auxiliary Bis hops and Mgr. Baudrillart, a member of the French Academy. A personal representative of the President as well as several Ministers and Deputy-Ministers of the Government and distinguished statesmen of Argentina were among those who witnessed the exercises, which were marked by an oration by Mgr. de Andreu, Auxiliary-Bishop of Buenos Aires, and one of the most gifted Argentinians of the

The crowns of the Infant and Mother, said to be valued at eighty thousand pesos, are the gifts of Senora Adelia Harilaos de Almos, one of the three women who re-cently gave a million pesos each to this paper will have to assume full educational purposes. The crowns are of gold, and artistically adorned with diamonds, pearls, emeralds and other precious stones. The crown of the Blessed Virgin weighs four and a half pounds and that of the

Infant Jesus weighs two pounds. The statue is a replica of the miraculous statue of Our Lady of Pompeii, Italy. Cardinal Gasquet was originally expected to preside

SOLDIER PRIESTS OF FRANCE

FORMER MINISTER OF WAR SUED FOR LIBEL

By M. Massian

Paris, Nov. 9.—As stated in a cable to the N. C. W. C., the priests of the diocese of Montpellier have decided to bring suit for libel of the priesthood against M. Painleve, rmer Minister of War and Premier of France for several months in 1917. As M. Painleve is now a deputy, the Chamber had to be petitioned to lift the parliamentary have occurred to me to oppose them immunity which now protects him, before steps could be taken to bring suit. The petition sent to the bring suit. The petition sent to the Chamber bears the signatures of teacher and brother of a Jesuit who 276 priests, all former soldiers, the majority of them decorated for valor during the War.

In the absence of M. Caillaux, banished from Paris by a decision of the High Court, M. Painleve is President of the "Ligue de la Re-publique," a racial-socialist organition which is making a campaign to control Parliament in 1924. Every Sunday the heads of the Ligue speak in some town of the provinces. Not long ago, M. Painleve was at Montpellier. During a banquet arranged by the radicals and social-ists of the district, M. Painleve spoke of the necessity of "defending the Public schools against the clerical reaction." The local radical paper, Le Petit Meridional, commenting on the speech, attrib-uted the following statement to M. Painleve.
"It was not the Public school

teachers who were slackers during the War, tt was the men it black cassocks."

PROTEST OF PRESS

"As soon as this statement became known, a large number of papers made violent protests. One of the Catholic papers wrote: 'M. Pain-leve lies. And his lie must be made known everywhere tomorrow, so that everywhere he may be scorned by all those who know the heroic conduct of our priests, our brothers sons, compatriots and friends, by all those who weep for them, by all those who admire them."

The editor of L'Intransigeant, a neutral paper, likewise denounces 'this wicked action, much more dishonorable for M. Painleve than for those to whom he referred.'

Lastly, M. Xavier Vallat, a young deputy who lost a leg and an eye in the War, sent an open letter to M. Painleve in which he calls the statement attributed to M. Painleve by Le Petit Meridional "an odious infamy." In the name of his col-league M. de Gailhard Bancel, deputy of the Ardeche, who had one son, a priest, killed in the War, and another son, also a priest, badly disabled; and in the name of another colleague, M. Ruellan, systems of operation were renovated deputy of Ille-et-Vilaine whose other, a priest, died on the field of honor; and in his own name, as the capital and many economies and the capital and many economies and novice of the Society of Jesus who gave his life for his country, M. Xavier Vallat asks the former Premier whether he is willing to take back his words or whether he assumes full responsibility for them.

PAINLEVE'S ANSWER BETRAYS EMBARRASSMENT

M. Painleve's answer revealed mharrassment. He stated first embarrassment. that the Petit Meridional had misquoted him. But although less violent, the words which he admits having spoken are no less unacceptable. This is what he claims to have said:

"Official statistics concerning the loses of the War showed that the personnel of our Public schools (one dead out of every four mobolized) has a glorlous record. Why do not those who attack them so bitterly publish similar statistics concerning the number of priests mobilized? Is it because despite the numerous examples of heroes who abandoned their cassocks to run to the battle-field, it is feared that the difference between the two sets of statistics would be too great?" And in conclusion M. Painleve stated that doubtless the Church "used its into keep its priests away from the firing line.

M. VALLAT'S REPLY M. Vallat answered the above letter in the following terms:

"It is no longer a question of a clear and characteristic libel as in the sentence attributed to you by Le the two objects of the National responsibility before the courts; it Catholic Collection for social and is no longer a question of affirming responsibility before the courts; it that the priests were slackers; you content yourself with declaring that doubtless the Hierarchy made

every effort to protect the priests. "When insinuations of this kind and of this gravity are made, they should be backed at least by the beginnings of proofs. Where are yours? You were President of the

'I will not remind you of the statistics concerning the loses suffered by the clergy during the War. They have been published for a long time, and you have no excuse for ignoring them since have such a passionate interest in this subject.

'They are as honorable as those

have occurred to me to oppose them to the statistics concerning the Public school teachers.

died for France, I unite all my najority of them decorated for alor during the War.

The reasons for this action are as it is my boast that the first sentence where I have the honor to be, was a tribute to the heroism of b

"I can but assure you, Monsieur, of my most perfect scorn for your inability to understand the lessons of the War.

"XAVIER VALLAT." This scathing reply had just been read in Paris when news was re-ceived from Montpellier that the clergy of the diocese had decided to bring suit against Le Petit Meri-dional and M. Painleve.

RARE PUBLIC SERVICE APPRECIATED

J. A. S., the Ottawa correspondent of the Farmers' Sun, writes from the Progressive point of view. Though he has no love for either of the old parties he is a well-informed, keen and impartial critic of things political at the Capital.

Here is his appreciation in last Saturday's Farmers' Sun of the very effective work of the new Postmaster-General.

MR. MURPHY'S WORK

It is pleasant to turn from the shortcomings of [others] to the good work of a member of the Government. The Hon. Charles Murphy, the Postmaster-General, may have his faults but he is by far the most efficient and energetic of all the Ministers. Thanks to the incompetence and neglect of his two immediate predecessors, he found the Post Office, when he took over its administration in December, 1921, in a state of confusion and chaos. Divorcing himself from all political work, he concentrated his energies upon the reformation of his department and began a thorough house-cleaning which is still proceeding. The services of inefficient officials were dispensed with, new blood was introduced and and changed. Officials in the provinces were brought to Ottawa to improvements were affected. Mr. Murphy has now gone further. He brought to Ottawa this week Dr. Hubert Work, the Postmaster-General of the United States, and half-a-dozen of his chief subordinates to participate in an International Postal Conference which will facilitate postal intercourse between the two countries.

FAMOUS PICTURE RICH IN HISTORY

OUR LADY OF GRACE HONORED AT CAMBRAI

Cambrai, Dec. 7.-A remarkable history lies behind the famous pic-ture of Our Blessed Lady which is place after being removed during the recent War.

In 1425 Canon Fursy de Bruille was summoned from Cambrai to assume important duties at Rome, and, after he had achieved the work And in constated that which had been assigned to him, he returned to Cambrai. With him he brought back a picture of the Blessed Virgin which had been much venerated in the house of Cardinal de Brogny, to whom he had acted as secretary. The picture is believed to be one of those painted by St. Luke. It was bequeathed by Car-dinal de Brogny to his secretary.

Canon Fursy returned to Cambrai in 1450. At the time of his death he gave the famous picture to the Cathedral at Cambrai. It was hung in the Chapel of the Trinity opposite the tomb of the Canon, and this was the first sanctuary of Our Lady of Grace. The Canons of the Cathedral were so pleased to have this celebrated picture in their possession that they adopted the pious practice of going in procession each day after Laudes to sing the antiphone "Sub tuum praesidium" at

slackers, why did you not chase them out of their places of safety? It would have been your strict duty, and you had full authority to made this sanctuary one of the most famous in that part of France. During the invasion of Cambrai by the Germans in the Great War the picture of Our Lady of Grace was removed from the cathedral to a position of safety, and when the danger had passed it was restored

to its place of honor.

GAELIC LEAGUE SEEKS TO RESTORE PEACE

Dublin, Nov. 25.—Public opinion in support of peace is growing and becoming more articulate. Following upon the desire already expressed in many quarters, the Gaelic League, which comprises Free Staters and Republicans, passed the following resolution:

That the Gaelic League Ard-Fheis keenly regrets the present dissension in the ranks of the Gael; and, since this unfortunate war is responsible for the deaths of the best of Irefor the deaths of the best of Ire-land's sons, the country's destruc-tion, and much damage to the cause of the language, and may be a source of enmity for a long time to come, we earnestly ask both sides to end it, for their own sake, for the sake of their country, their language and their God.

This resolution was heartily supported by enthusiastic followers of each of the contending parties and forces. At the same time there was published in the press a letter signed by a number of gentlemen in representative public positions, announcing that the formation of a "People's Peace League," was projected. A provisional committee

has been set up, and it is intended to hold a public meeting in support of the movement. Optimism has been created by these latest developments. In fact intermediaries are again at work trying to bring about an accommodation

TO RAISE STATUE ON MOUNTAIN

Rio De Janeiro, Dec. 7.—The mammoth statue of Liberty, the work of the sculptor Bartholdi, which dominates the entrance to the port of New York, is known at least by reputation all over the

The incomparable Bay of Rio de Janeiro will soon have something better than this allegorical figure which, says the Courrier of Latin-America, has long since been lost in

On the summit of "Bossu," a peak of 800 metres which picturesquely rises above the plains into the far horizon,—will be elevated an immense statue of Christ, the Redeemer.

The wonderful site was awarded by the Government itself for its sublime purpose. It has been solemnly blessed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro in presence of the Apostolic Nuncio and a great throng of distinguished

visible many leagues to seaward opened to worshipers. This edifice and over the chain of mountains far was formerly a Presbyterian place into the interior of the country.

This stupendous act of faith of the people of Rio may well be imitated in other parts of the world in order to bring back the thought of the Redeemer to many who have forgotten Him and His blessing which is sorely needed in the dis tressing conflicts of these times.

GERMAN MOVEMENT FOR TEMPERANCE

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine

The movement against the use of intoxicating liquors has pro-gressed in Germany to the point venerated at Cambrai under the title of "Our Lady of Grace," and which was recertly restored to its upon the President of Westphalia for regulations forbidding manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors, stout-beer or champagne.
A resolution to this effect was adopted at a mass meeting attended 6,000 persons in the town of Ludenscheid in Westphalia, following an address by Father Elviras the Catholic priest who is one of the leaders of the prohibition forces in Germany. Two other Catholic clergymen

Father Neumann of Elberfeld, and the Franciscan Father Elpidius have been prominent in the fight against alcoholism. Even before the War, the movement had gained considerable strength and a central agency had been established at Leutersdorf. From this agency, booklets, pamphlets, and a periodical magazine devoted to the attack upon the use of intoxicating liquors were issued. Since the War, notwith-standing the excesses of the bewilderment of the youth of Germany, some progress has been made along this line. Some encouragement has been received from the higher ecclesiastical Council and Minister of War in 1917 for eight months; if you had been convinced at that time that the priests were or had been grew to such proportions that it

CATHOLIC NOTES

Returns from the diocese of Westminster, England, show a total of 1,837 conversions last year.

It is a common slander of bigotry that the Catholic Church discourages general education. In this country our educational institutions is the answer. In Europe, Bologna, Cambridge, Padua, Oxford and practically all the great universities were founded by the Church as history testifies. This is surely refu tory testifies. This is surely refu-

New York, Dec. 4.—In the Chapel of the American Foreign Missions (Maryknoll) on the Feast of the Presentation, thirty-one young men received the cassock and cincture of the Society. Of these, twenty-seven were students of philosophy. were students of philosophy, representing a score of States in the Union; four were Auxiliary Brothers.

Rome, Nov. 20.—Plans for the ontinuation of the Oriental Institute in the building of the Biblical Institute have been completed to the point where students are being enrolled in the building of the Biblical Institute which will serve in future as headquarters of the joint institutes. Both are now in charge

of the Jesuits. What are the greatest evils of the day in this country? The mayors of fifty western cities replied to a questionnaire sent out to them ask-ing this question, that the four major evils of today are lack of parental control of children, the wrong use of the motor car, the modern dance and the immoral picture show. The enumeration may be incomplete, but the lesson is

Washington, Dec. 1.—The Rev. William J. Farrell of St. Bernard's Church, West Newton, Mass., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism displayed while he was chaplain of the 104th Infantry of the 26th Division. The citation upon which the award is based praises Father Farrell for risking his life repeatedly in aiding

the wounded. A new mission has been assigned y the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda to the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America (Mary-knoll) in Chosen. This territory lies along the Western Coast to the North of the capital, Seoul. The center of the mission will be the city of Ping-Yang. The Mission hitherto has been under the direction of the Paris Foreign Missions.

Rome, Dec. 7.—The Papal villa at Castel Gandolfo, where the Popes spent the summer season prior to 1870, is being renovated and put in shape to serve as a refuge for hundred Armenian girls, who have been driven from their homes and deprived of their parents by the recent disturbances in the Near East. The orphans will be accompanied by twelve Armenian nuns, members of

the Immaculate Conception order. The opening of new Catholic Churches throughout Scotland be-speaks the extension of the faith in The beautiful statue is 50 metres in height. It will be clearly Lady, Kinghorn, Fife, was recently of worship. Owing to the small-ness of the Presbyterian congregation, the church was closed and later purchased by Catholics. Most of the furnishings have been donated by converts of that section, of whom there is an ever-increasing number.

> Paris, November 24.-A French Relief Committee has been constituted to render assistance to the victims of recent events in the Near East, particularly the refugees, without distinction of nationality or religion. This Committee, which is composed of the most prominent figures in the Catholic world, one of the heads of the Protestant Church, the grand rabbi of France and the writer Anatole France who claims to be a communist, has elected as its Chairman Cardinal Dubois of Paris.

Dublin, Nov. 24.—Right Rev. Dr. Downey, Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory is the first native of Armagh since St. Malachy to be raised to the episcopal dignity. The people of Armagh presented a congratulatory address to Dr. Downey. Cardinal Logue who presided at the function said he hoped the new bishop would live to see the prophecy of St. Malachy fully verified and that, as the Saint foretold. Ireland would emerge from the dark days of persecution and come forth bright, glorious and free.

Dublin, Nov. 24.—A clerical mem-ber of the Catholic Truth Society makes the suggestion that the Society should not be confined to Dublin; that a branch of the society be established in every diocese; and that the annual conference should be held in the different cities in rotation. Further, he advocates the holding of a Eucharistic Congress in Ireland. Every Catholic nation in Europe, except Ireland, has had one. Never since the days of St. Patrick was it, he says, so imperatively necessary that Catholic truth should be proclaimed from the housetops.