

The Catholic Record.

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

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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

It not only needed a big man, but also an extraordinarily plucky man, to dare step into the shoes of the late Michael Collins—as Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Government Army. Although Richard Mulcahy is far from being physically big his comrades considered he was the man to fill Collins's shoes—and in the hour of need he pluckily consented to try the task. As a man who does not care for honors, or publicity, his courage in accepting the post of Commander-in-Chief, in a crisis, has excited admiration from both sides. For, undoubtedly, by both sides Richard Mulcahy is loved, and esteemed—both by Treaty and anti-Treaty people—and by "regulars" and "irregulars." However the parties may differ in their estimate of other leaders all agree in admiring Mulcahy for the splendid fight he fought for Ireland throughout the Anglo-Irish war—for his heroic struggles and sufferings. And all recognize that it was not only a good practical military move, but also a good political move, to put him, at this time, in the place of Commander.

Richard Mulcahy is, in more ways than one, a striking contrast to his predecessor "The Big Fellow." Where Michael Collins was possessed of a magnificent boldness Richard Mulcahy has a splendid gentleness—splendid but firm. And where Michael was dominant—some of his enemies would have said domineering—Mulcahy is persuasive. Collins commanded respect—Mulcahy attracts it.

At the present time there is more being written and said about the new Commander-in-Chief than about any other member of the Government. A writer in the Independent gives us his military career in interesting detail. He is a native of Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Waterford, where his father was a postmaster for several years, and he himself was engaged in the postal engineering service in addition to pursuing his studies in the National University as a student of medicine. He fought with the Fingal Volunteers under Thomas Ashe, and with the late Frank Lawless, T. D., in the battle of Ashbourne on Friday, April 26th, 1916. The Volunteers, armed with shotguns and rifles, mostly captured from the R. I. C. at Swords and Donabate, attacked the police barracks at the Cross of the Rath. The battle began at 11.25 a. m. The attackers numbered 35. After half an hour the police in the barracks were about to surrender when 18 cars, containing reinforcements, dashed along the Slane road.

A fierce fight ensued. Lawless, with a few more Volunteers, arrived later with two car bombs—a contribution," wrote Mulcahy, "from those who had been driven from Phibsboro bridge." This was all the additional help Ashe received. The engagement lasted over three hours more. The Volunteers sustained some losses, but though less than 40 against a hundred R. I. C. they gained a complete victory. The constabulary were heavily punished, and the survivors put up their hands and surrendered.

CHIEF OF STAFF DURING THE TERROR

At the end of the insurrection Mulcahy was rounded up and brought to Richmond Barracks, and on May 3rd, with 207 other prisoners, was marched through Dublin and sent over the water to Knutsford prison. He was released at the general amnesty which followed. When the Volunteers were reorganized, largely in the gaols and detention camps, and the Irish war projected, Richard Mulcahy was appointed Chief of Staff, with Michael Collins Chief of the Intelligence Department. The two of them, with Cathal Brugha, were the originators of some of the most audacious and successful military coups, the supervisors of the chief operations, and the men most sought for by the agents of the British Government, and the army. Mulcahy was quite as successful in eluding the sleuth hounds as Collins himself, and he had as frequent and as narrow escapes from capture. The risks he ran were simply part and parcel of the routine of his life from 1918 to the day when England invited the Truce. His name became thoroughly familiar to the Irish race and to his enemies, though his appearance was known to few, until he was seen in the first public meetings of Dail Eireann. The stories about his adventures are legion, and though not as numerous or as romantic as those associated with his great predecessor, are just as exciting and as illustrative of the constant and daily perils in which the leaders of the I. R. A. lived during the war and the days of the Black and Tan and Auxiliary Terror. The Irish Headquarters had necessarily to be continually on the shift in those times.

Here-to-day and away to-night was the rule that had to be observed, and the locus in quo was often in the most extraordinary and unheard of places.

NARROW ESCAPES

It is told that on one occasion Mulcahy was almost caught. The Auxiliaries pounced on a house in the South side of Dublin near the very heart of the city, and in quite a respectable street. They rushed the place, invaded the rooms, and dashed to one particular room at the end of a long passage. There they found evidence of very recent occupation, and on a table a cup of tea which had obviously only just been poured out. But that was the sum total of the find. The tea was Richard Mulcahy's stimulant. He had been rudely disturbed when about to quaff it, but made good his escape—barely in the nick of time.

On another occasion he was again on the verge of disaster. He was staying the night in a house, also on the South side. Again the sleuth hounds of the enemy descended unexpectedly on his temporary quarters. He had just time to get through a window and out into a large cistern almost full of cold water, and that too in rather bad weather. There, sometimes with his head under the surface of the water for a goodly period, he had to stand during a lengthened raid on the house. For nearly an hour he was hiding in the cistern, breathing when he could, then ducking down out of sight, and chilled to the marrow of his bones all the time. At length the visitors took their departure and Mulcahy sought and was gladly given shelter by a neighboring Hebrew family, who supplied him with dry clothes and food and sent him off safely in the morning to his next dangerous adventure.

"OFF" THE RUN

Again and again he had similar narrow shaves, but all through he had marvellous good luck and came unscathed through the Terror, although not for a day were his duties as Chief of the Staff allowed to fall into abeyance. As Chief of Staff he first made his appearance in the Dail at the Mansion House. Those who were there the memorable day when the heroes "of the run" came into the great Round Room will never forget the vociferous greeting accorded Collins and Mulcahy. When the Treaty was endorsed by Dail Eireann, Mulcahy became Minister of Defence and continued to act as Chief of Staff. He was prominent in the Dail throughout the debates on the Treaty in December and January and subsequently. He spoke seldom and always on a necessary occasion. His pronouncements were always listened to intently and they were invariably of first rate importance.

AN EARNEST, HONEST, CONVINCING SPEAKER

He is a good speaker, his voice is very musical, with a charming cadence; he speaks slowly in a gentle tone, his sentences are short and sharp, his words admirably chosen, his emphasis correct and effective, his manner quiet, but firm and deliberate, and his whole tone and demeanour carry conviction. Earnestness, honesty, conviction, are stamped on all his utterances. He uses gesture little, if at all, and his whole style is calm, thoughtful, and most attractive. A phrase of real poetic beauty, elegance and eloquence, creeps now and then into his speech. His appearance is striking. His frame is light and pliable, but gives no index to his genuine strength of character and determined disposition. No one would ever on first view take him for a daring, courageous, obstinate, and resourceful military chief.

OF ARDENT CONVICTION AND UNSUBDUABLE WILL

He does not look capable of long and hard endurance, or of feats of uncommon agility, but his whole personality breathes spirit, forceful will power, imperturbability, and invincible determination—in fact, when he speaks one realizes that he is a man whom it would take a very great deal indeed to ruffle. Yet there is a whole lot of winsomeness in his manner, his talk, his deportment, in the refinement which characterizes his every movement. He has the strength of a reticent, gentle, unobtrusive, modest man held to a purpose by ardent conviction and an unshakable will. He figured in the last Dail during a debate which produced much heat. His report as Minister of Defence on the state of the country, and the lamentable occurrences which had been taking place was hotly assailed, but in a quiet, convincing, undemonstrative way he defended the document, and stuck to his guns like a true soldier.

Many times he had had in recent days to issue addresses and messages to the Army, of which he is now the Chief, and they, all of them, have been short, inspiring, sometimes thrilling, documents with the vigour and irresistible appeal of a general

from the field of battle. That he will worthily guide the destinies of his Army no one can doubt. He has been described by one competent to form an opinion as the greatest Military strategist in the National Forces, and he has described himself and his comrades as youths "who fought for a cause as near to Heaven as boys are." He is about the same age as Michael Collins. His wife, who was Miss Ryan from County Wexford, is an indefatigable and most useful member of Rathmines Urban Council.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Mount Charles,
County Donegal.

POPE LAUDS CATHOLIC CONGRESS

SAYS DEFENSE OF FAMILY A TRULY APOSTOLIC WORK

(Special to the "Pilot")
Rome, Oct. 12.—The Second National Congress of Italian Catholic Women which recently convened at Rome was one of the most memorable gatherings in the entire history of Catholic action in the country.

A great throng of Catholic women attended the assemblies and participated in the deliberations of this splendid representative body of women. The most significant event transpiring during the days of the Congress was the special audience with the Holy Father. This audience will never be forgotten in the annals of the Union and was over flowing with consolation both to Pius XI. and to the Catholic Women. With delicate thought the Holy Father deemed to receive in separate audience the assisting ecclesiastics. About one hundred and fifty of these were present at the audience and listened to inspiring words from their spiritual Leader, Pius XI. afterwards discussed familiarly with the priests, inquired about their work, and permitted each to venerate his hand.

HOLY FATHER'S DISCOURSE

Pius XI. addressed the Catholic Women at their audience as follows: "Most esteemed Madam President of the Italian Catholic Women's Union. We have taken deeply to heart the noble, affectionate and wise words with which you have presented this magnificent Union to Us and unfolded the reasons for this memorable audience, joining your filial piety with that of all here present united in the intensity of one sublime affection.

"For this We thank from the depths of Our heart the Saviour Who, even from the beginning of Our Pontificate,—as but yesterday with the smile of the celestial Virgin of Loreto—has prepared for Us this consolation. We hope that the augury of the better days of which you have spoken in closing your address, may be realized.

VICAR OF CHRIST A FATHER

"It is hardly possible, beloved daughters, to tell you how much your presence inspires Us. But you may easily read Our heart, because you are daughters very near to a Father, and the eyes of the heart have a very particular penetration. This it is that enables Us to read in your souls all the intensity of your filial sentiments, all the faith and the charity of Christ which has urged you to bind yourselves to His Vicar as to the heart of a common Father.

"To profit usefully more than to rejoice—I would say as with paternal thought—in this so beautiful and happy hour, I would indicate certain of the elevating and opportune sentiments spoken by your excellent President.

"She spoke of organization and formation and noted with satisfaction that your platform was above all one of defense of the family. This is as it should be. From this organization should proceed the great fruits of Christian life and apostolate, of true glory to God and good of souls, the two only values that are imperishable and worthy of our entire dedication and immolation.

"It is this formation, profoundly, piously, Eucharistically Christian, that constitutes the first and substantial value of your organization. What would such an organization be, although so vast, unless it were inspired by such precious sentiments? But when, to its vastness, is united excellence, when the values of quantity and quality are happily joined together, then truly, is born in the soul a sense of the most consoling and lasting satisfaction.

"The formative period of organization was perhaps a peril, because the work of organization is always a work of character preparation, and as such ought to end constantly to perfection of the work for which it has been undertaken.

"Your work is not so complicated as it would seem at first sight to be.

ORGANIZATION OF UNION

"I see an ecclesiastical Assistant General, a President General, and under them worthy cooperators,

Catholic women, Catholic maidens, Catholic university students. They are devoting the flower and the treasure of their best energies to the highest culture and the splendors of science. We see presiding over each section its own ecclesiastical Assistant and president general who look after the welfare of their members, promote Christian activities, maintain intimate energies, but always under the direction, impulse and guidance of the President General and in conformity with the statutes and the spirit of the General Union, of which they form a part as members of a body.

WOMAN'S SOVEREIGNTY

"It is proper that the family is your camp of encounter. Mothers, sisters, wives,—the family is your kingdom, and in it you are truly queens. God grant that to no woman may come the temptation to renounce this sovereignty, so profoundly rooted in nature, in order to aspire to other, ephemeral kingdoms and vain triumphs.

"There remains nothing for you to do save to continue as you have already begun, vigilant, keen, unwearily in the exercise of your intimate duties and in the generous work of your apostolate. You have but to follow the counsels, the instructions that you receive from on High, and from your ecclesiastical superiors who are so worthy of you, and who, to the general cares of their sacred ministry have wished to join your formation and instruction. Suffer their good works of edification to penetrate your souls and your entire organization, and do not fall away from the luminous aim which you have set for yourselves.

"You can come to the Eternal City, Capital and country of all Christian souls. You have come to obtain new light, new zeal, new energies. The record of this day, of the intimate joy of this hour, passed with your common Father, shall never pass from your memory.

The sacred records that shine luminous on the horizon of Rome, the examples of sanctity, of apostolate, of faith, of martyrdom which have been offered here—where it is not possible to be other than heroes or traitors—shall accompany you always, and be the stimulus to you to give for the glory of God always more and more of that treasure of grace and intelligence which He has given to you. May you consecrate to this noble ideal every beauty and attraction, remembering that no one can take from you the responsibility of using these gifts of God as He intended.

"And now may the Apostolic Benediction descend upon you and upon all your works, upon those who are present and those whom they represent, upon all those to whom you desire to carry this Benediction, a spiritual gift from this Rome, the inspiration of every soul. May this Benediction descend upon your collective and harmonious works, on all the Italian Catholic Women's Union, on its noble and holy program, and on the propositions which you promise to carry out in the defense and sanctification of the family."

PUS XI. RECEIVES HOMAGE

At the pronouncing of the Benediction Pius XI. rose to his feet. His voice took on a more solemn and vibrant tone. The vast multitude of Catholic Women received it on their knees in profound religious silence. Afterwards they burst into thunderous applause.

For fully fifteen minutes the Holy Father passed among them, deeply moved by the spectacle of their love and devotion.

Another burst of sustained applause greeted him as he disappeared from the Sala.

The event, as said His Holiness was one which will never pass from the memory of these privileged Catholic women.

LORETO SISTERS OPEN CONVENT

London, Sept. 29.—The Loreto nuns have made their first settlement in the Westminster archdiocese by opening a convent in the town of St. Albans, a northern suburb of London. The town has an ancient history, and before the Reformation possessed one of the greatest Benedictine abbeys in the country, whose Abbot sat in the House of Lords as a Spiritual Peer. The ancient abbey, whose church is now used by the Anglicans as a cathedral for a diocese named after the abbey, is said to stand on the spot where the first English Martyr, the Roman soldier Saint Alban, suffered death for the Catholic faith.

The nuns have been welcomed to their new foundation by Cardinal Bourne, who, accompanied by Dr. Thompson the Benedictine Bishop of Gibraltar, has paid a special visit to the sisters to congratulate them on their first foundation in the Westminster diocese.

MOST REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND HOLY NAME MARCH IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Oct. 9.—The historic streets of the nation's capital resounded to the tread of 35,000 military Catholic laymen yesterday, when the combined hosts of the Holy Name societies of five States united in one of the most impressive demonstrations ever held in Washington.

The parade was the largest civilian demonstration ever held here. Sixty thousand spectators lined Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the treasury building and cheered the marching throng of fervent Catholic laymen who were in line to give proof of the faith that is in them and of their reverence and devotion for the Holy Name of Jesus. More than 50 bands interspersed the line of each of the 200 parish units represented was marked by distinctive badges or pennants.

Fully 20,000 people gathered close to the Washington monument to hear the addresses of the Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore, Right Rev. Msgr. P. C. Gavan, diocesan spiritual director of the Holy Name Society, and Patrick J. Haltigan, arch-diocesan president of the organization.

Archbishop Curley's address was a tribute to the devotion of the Holy Name men and warning against the evils that beset the nation today.

"America need fear no perils," he declared, "as long as we have such men as today marched in the ranks of the Holy Name Society. Never before was I so thrilled with honest pride as when I saw you marching in your sacred ranks to give proof of your love for and devotion to the Holy Name of Jesus."

"You came here, not to show your political strength nor to impress the people of Washington by your numbers, but for your personal sanctification and to demonstrate your faith in Jesus Christ. A true regard for God and country are the motives behind this marvelous demonstration.

Patrick J. Haltigan, president of the archdiocesan Holy Name Union, explained that President Harding had canceled all his public engagements due to the illness of Mrs. Harding and for that reason was unable to review the parade. He read the following letter from the President, addressed to himself and Joseph T. Fitzgerald, president of the Washington section:

"My dear Mr. Haltigan—I want to express to yourself, and Mr. Fitzgerald my appreciation of your call early this week and my interest in what you had to say to me about the work of the Holy Name Society. It is certainly one worthy of all commendation, and I hope the great demonstration you are planning to hold within the next few days will give it a great and helpful impetus.

"Most sincerely yours,"

"WARREN G. HARDING."

It is estimated that 30,000 visitors were in Washington for the demonstration. The marching column swung into Pennsylvania avenue from peace monument at 2 o'clock sharp, the entire procession had reached the base of the Washington monument, the disbanding point before 5 o'clock. Archbishop Curley led the line of march until he arrived at the reviewing stand where he took his place and watched the thousands pass. Mounted police and soldiers led the parade, followed by the Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, and Washington sections. More than 3,000 colored Catholics took part in the procession and with their bands provoked considerable applause from the spectators.

WONDERFUL CURES AT FAMED SHRINE

Lourdes, Oct. 12.—Two cases of remarkable cures were recently reported from the famous shrine at Lourdes. In each case the medical authorities of Lourdes, following their usual custom, require that due time should elapse before the cures are officially pronounced "miraculous," but the two cases were striking.

One was the case of Mile. Marguerite Martel, who had been considered a hopeless invalid for many years. Her medical certificate stated that she was suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs and with peritonitis.

She had been sent from one hospital to another and treated by various physicians. Sometimes they brought about a slight improvement in her condition, but this was always followed by a relapse.

The other case is that of Celestine Brun, who came to Lourdes from Lorraine. She had suffered from tuberculosis of the spine since 1910. After being taken to Lourdes, she went to the Grotto, where she had a prolonged fainting spell.

When the Blessed Sacrament passed near her she at first suffered agonies of pain, but later experienced intense relief. The physician found the patient without a trace of the disease which had threatened her life.

The patient was examined at the Medical Bureau, and the doctors present agreed that her cure was, on natural grounds, impossible to explain.

PARIS MOURNS BANK CLERK

Paris, Sept. 29.—A modest Catholic, who was known to the world only through his charity, has just passed away.

Haulin Enfert was a true apostle of the people, and the beginnings of his apostolate were as original as they were modest. He was a clerk in a bank, and happened, one Sunday, to be walking out on the fortifications of Paris, when he noticed a group of idle children. He suggested to them that they play games, and the following Sunday he went back and took with him a ball. Little by little the large juvenile population of the quarter was grouped into a club. M. Enfert did not like to accept in his club the pupils of the Brothers' Schools, as he considered them favored by fortune; he confined membership to the most destitute and abandoned of the children of the outer faubourgs. In time the club acquired its own chapel. This was an old road wagon, known in France as a "roulotte," which had served as a habitation for some fair people until it became unusable.

The apostolate of M. Enfert continued for many years, and the original club work was supplemented by another charitable undertaking which he called "Crumb of Bread." This consisted in serving soup morning and night to all the poor unfortunate who asked for it, without distinction of any kind. M. Enfert served the poor himself.

This modest Christian, who supported the work by his own resources, and without causing it to become known, finally had the generous thought of permitting the young college students of Paris to share in his apostolate. He asked the Ecole Normale and the Ecole Polytechnique and other large institutions to give him scraps of bread left from meals, and at the same time he invited the older students to help serve soup to the poor. He so gathered around him the elite of the intellectual youth, over whom he exerted a deep influence through his simplicity and the grandeur of his charity. It became a habit for students to go to "le pere Enfert" as he was familiarly called, and serve soup to the poor.

Among these young men were several writers, such as Charles Peguy, Jacques Maritain and Ernest Psichari, who left Socialism to embrace the Catholic faith, and whose influence is powerful, even since their death during the War. Among the large number of young Catholic men who helped him are many of the present leaders in the social movement.

On the very spot where Paulin Enfert established the chapel of his club in the old "roulotte," the church of Sainte-Anne de la Maison Blanche has been erected, and it was from this church that the funeral was held.

M. Joseph Zamanski, one of the directors of the Catholic movement, describing the funeral in the "Libre Parole," said:

"The man who awakened so many of us to the work of apostolate, now rests on the very spot where the legendary 'roulotte' came to halt thirty-five years ago. Two wooden horses, a black cloth and two tapers, nothing more, but around the coffin a whole people in tears. The church, which holds 4,000 people, is too small to hold all his friends, Massed at the doors, they wait for their turn. In the front row is the mayor of the thirteenth ward; in the choir is the representative of the cardinal, Canon Audolent, who gave the absolution. In the pulpit the pastor of Sainte-Anne paid a fitting tribute to this man of such boundless charity.

"I look about through the congregation; the children are in tears; many women are wiping their eyes and many heaved lips are trembling. How many of the great of the earth could have such a funeral as this?"

"Paulin Enfert has gone to his reward. 'Not alone' as a woman near me said. Behind the endless file of the children of his club, the hearse of the poor which he himself requested, is followed by a crowd too large to count. The whole quarter is mourning, as are all those who, at some time in their life, had the joy to approach him."

CATHOLIC NOTES

Father Isaac Jogues, Jesuit martyr of France, was perhaps the first priest to visit New York. He landed there in 1648.

The first Catholic mission within the present limits of the United States was established at St. Augustine, Florida, by Menendez in 1565.

French statistics just published show that the birth rate is highest in the departments of the North and Brittany, Lorraine and Alsace, where religious traditions are strongest.

Seven chalices already have been fashioned from gifts of gold by devout clients of Mary to the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception at the Catholic University, Rev. Bernard A. McKenna announces.

The Carmelites and the Redemptorists are to open houses in Munich, where before the War only the Benedictines, Capuchins and Franciscans had monasteries. The Jesuits have acquired their old St. Michael's Church in Munich. This was built for them by Wilhelm V.

Baltimore, Sept. 18.—News of the death of the Rev. Bartholomew Randolph of this city has been received here from China, where he went last April in company with several Vincentian seminarians, who were to study theology under his direction while preparing for the Chinese Missions.

Early explorers, most of whom were Catholics gave the names of saints to the rivers, territories and lakes they discovered in honor of the saints on whose feast-days the discoveries were made. The English changed many of the names in eastern Canada and the United States when they overthrew the French.

Church bells made of porcelain apparently are proving a success in Germany and may be universally adopted. Recently a famous china manufacturing firm at Meissen, in Saxony, completed a new chime of sixty bells for the parish church, all made of Meissen porcelain. The largest of the bells has a diameter of fifty centimeters and the bell is seventy centimeters high. All the bells in the carillon are decorated in red and gold.

Cologne, Oct. 1.—The parish priest in a little village near Bremen has provided his church with a unique set of church bells to replace those taken away during the War to provide metal for the manufacture of munitions. The priest secured the metal casing of two high explosive shells and inserted two hammers as improvised clappers. According to the villagers, the tone quality of the new bells is equal to that of the bells of pre-war days.

New figures relating to the Catholic population of the United States credit the Church with a membership of 23,000,000. This total, which exceeds by nearly five millions, the figure given in the Official Catholic Directory, is produced by Mr. E. A. Goldenweiser, a Federal Reserve Board statistician, in an article written for the N. C. W. C. News Service. If we accept this figure, the Catholic population must be raised from 17% to 21% of the total population of the country.

Los Angeles, Oct. 9.—Announcement of a donation of \$250,000 toward the erection of the new St. Vincent's Church in this city on the part of Edward L. Doheny, California oil magnate, has been made here. An intensive campaign to raise the remainder of the sum of \$600,000 required for the church is now under way. The structure will be located at the corner of Adams and Figueroa streets and will be of Spanish-colonial design, of reinforced concrete and will have seating capacity of approximately 1,500.

Goa, Oct. 5.—With the approval of the Delegate-Apostolic for India, the Patriarch of the East Indies and the Archbishops of Bombay, Calcutta and Damaun, the Third All-India Catholic Conference will be held this year at Goa from December 28 to December 30 inclusive. Last year the Conference was held at Bombay. Because of the celebration this year in honor of St. Francis Xavier which will occur at Goa in December, it was thought that this city would be a suitable place for the assembly of the Conference.

A few weeks ago in a little town of the department of Basses-Pyrenees, the body of Julien Hourcade, who was killed in aerial combat on Christmas Eve, 1916, was re-interred. On this occasion Le Patriote of Pau, in an article on the life and exploits of Julien Hourcade, revealed the following touching incident which gives proof of the Christian fervor of the young hero: "On each one of his flights, he flew over the church at Rougemont, the village where his escadrille was stationed, and dipped his plane over the tabernacle. His piety had found this original gesture in honor of his God."