

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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REBELS MORE ACTIVE
The Republican fight has intensified much as a result of the more drastic measures adopted by the powers-that-be. The Government certainly could not have anticipated otherwise. Almost every member of that Government redoubled his fighting energy when, a few years ago, the British enemy adopted a more and more drastic measures. The intensification of the fight now is due to the determining of the fighters forcibly to demonstrate that severity will not deter them, and fear of extinction will not discourage them, from doing what they rightly or wrongly believe to be their duty to their country.

RESIGNATION OF MULCAHY

As it is rumored that Richard Mulcahy may resign the post of commander-in-chief of the Government army in order to devote himself entirely to his Cabinet post of Minister of Defense, it is surmised that he may be succeeded by the present Chief-of-Staff, General MacMahon. General MacMahon's name has been very little in the public eye and he is perhaps one of the least known of the army leaders—although his name is known to be among the best known. A writer in the Freeman's Journal gives us many interesting particulars about him. He has been absent from the political sphere because his work has been confined to purely military activities. He is a native of Dublin, under thirty years of age, married and having two children. He was engaged in Volunteer work as far back as 1913—from the very inception of the Volunteer movement—and in 1914 was a Captain under de Valera. In the Insurrection of Easter Week, 1916, he fought under de Valera in the extensive area around Boland's mill, holding the railway line. He fought throughout the conflict, and was recognized as one of the best officers in the fight. He was arrested after the Rising and taken to Wakefield Prison, from which he was transferred to Frognoch, and was practically one of the last released at the general amnesty at Christmas, 1916. Immediately prior to his release he was in close confinement because of his leadership of a hunger strike. On the re-formation of the Volunteers in January, 1917, he was one of the first to take an active part in the work. He rejoined his old battalion, and was appointed Vice-Commandant. He remained in that position till, July, 1920, when he was called to the General Headquarters Staff and make Quartermaster-General.

Throughout the entire period of the Terror he did valuable work. He was one of the few men engaged in Army activity whose name and identity remained absolutely unknown to the British authorities. In fact, except to those in close touch with his particular work, he was even unknown to the Irish Army itself.

HIS WORK IN THE ANGLO-IRISH WAR

It was the work of feeding soldiers and providing them with arms and ammunition. He had to cater for the whole of Ireland, and he carried out that difficult, delicate and highly-dangerous task with remarkable efficiency. So well did he do his work that though at times he sent out 40 consignments a week during the Terror, only one capture was made by the enemy of a parcel of ammunition in transit to a country destination. He laboured incessantly; all hours of the night and day found him about the Dublin docks, where he had organized a special company of dock labourers and seamen, known as Q. Company. Many of them were connected with the steamship companies, and the company was accountable for the safe conveyance of the munitions of war from Great Britain and Scotland to Ireland. He also organized units at all the railway termini in Dublin and throughout the country to assist in this hazardous work.

The work which he conducted in his department, apart from his duties as Q. M. G., included transport, supplies, ordnance, pay corps, contracts, accounts and records, chemicals and munitions, and machine-gun corps. He has a good grasp of military organization, is an expert on fire-arms, and an excellent shot. His war record is one of the best, and though he was never in the lime-light, he carried out with conspicuous success several perilous and indispensable tasks. The big re-organization carried out on the creation of the new army has been in his hands. He has discharged his responsibilities with high efficiency, and his worth is well known and recognized by the Army. General MacMahon is popular with his men. At the time of the break with the Republican Irregulars, the greater part of his old 3rd Battalion remained loyal to their Q. M. G.

THE CIVIC GUARD REPLACES OLD R. I. C.

The organizing of the Civic Guard—which supplants the old police force—is proceeding, and more information is now available about it. Because of the deservedly bad odor which attached to the old police force, the Royal Irish Constabulary, it is desired to make the Civic Guard as different from them as possible, in name, in training and in conduct. The number of the Irish Civic Guard will be 4,500—instead of the 12,000 or so of the old police. The old police was a military body, the Civic Guard will be non-military. One thing that will lift the Civic Guard far above its predecessors is the fact that their training will be literary as well as physical—literary, too, in the most national way. The Irish language and Irish history holds a foremost place in the curriculum. In an examination just held for purpose of choosing sergeants and inspectors, there were 100 marks given for knowledge of the Irish language, 100 for the candidate's record in the Anglo-Irish war, and 100 for general police efficiency. It is remarked that a great number of the successful candidates wore the Fainne. The Fainne is a ring worn by a large body of Gaelic Leaguers who are under pledge to speak Irish and only Irish on every possible occasion. The presence in every large center of a body of men who are Gaelic enthusiasts and who have almost every avenue for activity open to them, will be in itself a great asset to the Gaelic revival.

The Civic Guard pay will be, for the men £3 10s. a week, rising gradually to £4 15s., with uniform and boots; and for the married man a lodging allowance. They will provide their own mess. The Sergeants will be paid from £5 to £15 15s. per week, and Inspector from £10 to £360 per year. District Superintendent will be paid £400 to £600 per year, and the Chief-Superintendent will be paid £650, gradually rising to £800. Seventeen hundred men have already been trained and sent out to about sixty of the larger towns of the country. The training stations are in Dublin and at Curragh of Kildare.

FRANK TEELING'S ESCAPE

The British have just released from prison two of their soldiers, Privates Ernest Roper, and J. Holland who were eighteen months ago court-martialed in Dublin and sentenced to eight years penal servitude over the sensational escape of Frank Teeling from Kilmaham Jail. Frank Teeling was under sentence of death for the alleged shooting dead of a British officer in Dublin on "Bloody Sunday," November, 1920. On the day before his projected execution, Ireland and England were startled by the news that he had disappeared from his cell, and from the prison. It was one of the most sensational of many sensational escapes during the Anglo-Irish war. It is known, by the way, that Teeling did not actually shoot the British officer for the taking of whose life he was condemned. But he was wounded covering the retreat of his colleagues and fell into the hands of the Auxiliaries. Frank Teeling is now in the Irish Government army and he was wounded during the operations in Limerick last July.

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ATTACKS ON SMITH AS A CATHOLIC

New York, Nov. 13.—Defamatory cartoons and literature attacking Alfred E. Smith during his campaign for governor of New York because of his religious belief had only the effect of enhancing his prestige, judging by the plurality of 395,000 rolled up by him in the election of last Tuesday.

Attacks on Smith, based on the fact that he is a Catholic, were circulated in many parts of the State of New York by the Sons and Daughters of Washington, of which Jay W. Forrest is "supreme grand master" and which has its headquarters in Albany.

One card showed Smith being held by the shoulder by a figure meant to represent Archbishop Hayes of New York, who is supposed to be saying:

"You're good enough for me, Al."

On the reversed side attention is called to the fact that Smith is a "Roman Catholic and a Knight of Columbus," and the declaration is made, under the caption "Good-by to Public School," that "every Roman Catholic woman will receive instructions from the priest how to vote for Smith, as they did in 1916 and 1920."

"Al Smith as governor" continues the card "entertained De Valera, the so-called Irish President at the Executive Mansion and gave him the use of the armories of the State." "Al" refused to meet the Prince of Wales in New York. But he was strong for De Valera and

the Irish. He was a Roman Catholic Irish Governor.

That Forrest and his followers would not be taken seriously in the campaign was a foregone conclusion and the decisive victory of Smith was a distinct rebuke to their efforts.

SHOT FOR TREASON

IRISH GOVERNMENT TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY

In a special copyrighted despatch to The Globe Mr. Ernest Blythe, Minister of Local Government, defending the execution of four civilians for treason, is quoted as saying:

"We have reached the time when it is necessary to open a new chapter. From January to June we tried to avoid any fighting. From June to the present we have tried other means to show the futility of the attempt to prevent the majority from prevailing. Our campaigns were conducted with the intent of causing a minimum loss of life. Now it is necessary to take steps to bring the situation to a close.

"Armed opposition to the Government is in such disorganization that it is not a Republican movement, but is a definite movement toward anarchy. And those involved are, for the most part, criminals who cannot settle into any ordered life. The trial of Childers has begun on the charge of treason. The Government takes the fullest responsibility for the executions today. The sentence was just. It was no defense that they had not succeeded in shooting someone, and it is strange that we should hear no indignation expressed when the irregulars kill, but is only expressed when the Government enforces its decrees. Ireland is suffering from cancer, and must use the knife to cut out the growth. We should not be worthy to govern if we had no courage to win through."

ARCHBISHOP DOWLING

PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE AND PARENTAL RIGHTS

St. Paul, Nov. 13.—Archbishop Dowling of St. Paul, Chairman of the Education Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council, today issued the following statement commenting upon the adoption in Oregon of the constitutional amendment for compulsory attendance in the Public school of all children between the ages of eight and sixteen years:

"The Oregon amendment making all private instruction of children in the elementary grades illegal is aimed primarily at Catholic parochial schools as the bitter campaign in its behalf abundantly demonstrated. It is, however, an attack on the fundamental liberties of every citizen and should be recognized as such, for the same intolerant spirit which prompted it is found in many other places than Oregon.

"This law denies the right of the parent to provide adequate and suitable instruction for his children in the schools of his choice. It sanctions by implication the Soviet claim to invade the home and substitute communal for parental care. There is no argument against communism if this law is constitutional. It denies the right of the individual to engage in the profession of teaching in any but a State school, thus suppressing wholesome competition in a field which without competition and criticism will become at least sterile and may become the seed plot of mischievous political propaganda. Moreover, it is an infringement of the liberty of conscience that has been the boast of our country, secured as we believe by our Federal Constitution and by all our State constitutions, for while many hold that religious instruction may be adequately imparted in other than school hours and school conditions, Catholics in this country maintain that without the school there will be no church. For this reason they have made their sacrifices and are prepared to make more, in order to save their children from the dangers of materialism and of irreligion. They may be right or they may be wrong in this contention; that is beside the mark. They have acted within the law and in the spirit of our nation's fundamental principles and historic precedents.

"Therefore, because of the injustice wrought upon their fellow-Catholics in Oregon and because of the menace which this triumph of bigotry embodies for the Catholic parochial school system throughout the land, they find themselves compelled to take every legitimate means to resist this iniquitous amendment and to show that, as it is violative of the fundamental liberties of citizenship, it is of no effect. It is a contest in which all Catholics and all lovers of liberty, irrespective of creed, are deeply interested. It is a fight for freedom of conscience which we have not sought, the need for which we did not

dream of till this issue of majority tyranny was raised. But we do not delude ourselves into thinking that it is going to be an easy matter to obtain victory. We know who our opponents are, how intense in their hatred, how resourceful in their attack and with what unlimited funds they carry on their campaigns against us. Yet we are without anxiety for the result, for we have faith in the fair-mindedness of our fellow-citizens and the principles of our government, which guarantee us liberty; and we have faith in the justice with which our courts have uniformly interpreted these principles for the century and a half of our nation's existence."

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE

BIDS FAREWELL TO THE AMERICAN BISHOPS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—His Excellency Most Reverend Archbishop Borzaso D. D., Apostolic Delegate to the United States, has received official notice from Rome that he is to be elevated to the Cardinalate at a consistory which meets December 11th. The Apostolic Delegate has already sailed from New York for Rome.

Pending the appointment and arrival of a new delegate, the Very Reverend Aloysius Cossio, Auditor of the Delegation, will be in charge of affairs.

Before departing from Washington, Archbishop Borzaso sent a farewell letter to the Bishops of the United States. The letter was as follows:

"Right Rev. and dear Bishop: Our Holy Father, Pope Pius XI, has recalled me to Rome, and has thereby brought to a close my residence in Washington and my tenure of office as his representative to the Catholics of the United States. In a short time I expect to leave this country. It will not be possible for me, before my departure, to see you in person, but I cannot refrain from writing you a word of farewell and of heartfelt appreciation. During the ten years of my stay as Delegate, I have had ample opportunity to observe the conditions of religion in your country and to study the spirit of your people. It has given me great pleasure to note the loyalty of your clergy and laity to the Holy See and their devotion to the Sovereign Pontiff. I realize that these qualities on the part of the faithful are due to the zeal and example of their Bishops who at all times have been most closely united in purpose and action with the Apostolic See.

"The period of my residence in America has been eventful, especially on account of the World War which in your country as well as in Europe has brought new burdens and new trials to the Episcopate. The difficulties which have arisen have served to prove more and more clearly your steadfast adherence to the Head of the Church and your eagerness to co-operate with him in his efforts for the restoration of peace and order.

"I need not tell you how deeply I have been impressed by the vigor of the Church in the United States and the fruitfulness of its activity under your wise direction. Let me, rather, congratulate you heartily on the growth of your dioceses, the steadfast faith of your people, their practical interest in all good works and their generous support of Catholic education.

"These things appear to me all the more significant when I consider so large a proportion of your Catholic population comes to you from other countries, and the care of these immigrants and their spiritual welfare continually off-ers you a problem which is more serious here than in any other part of the world. Your earnest endeavors in solving it and your success have been for me a source of edification.

"Personally, I feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude which words can neither express nor repay. When I came to Washington, I was a stranger, with only a slight knowledge of your language and of your national conditions and customs. But your cordial welcome encouraged me, and the friendly relations which soon developed in the discharge of my duty as Delegate, have made my office and dealings with you a pleasure rather than a task. Through your kindly cooperation, I have been able to accomplish the work entrusted to me. And if, as was to be expected, difficulties have sometimes arisen, I knew always that I could count on your fraternal feeling toward me and your unsilly desire for the advance of our holy religion.

"Through your courtesy, I have been able to visit various sections of your splendid country and to meet the Bishops in their own dioceses. With a decade many of them, after the burden and heat of the day, have passed to their reward. With you, I revere their memory and I pray that their labors, under God's blessing, may be continued by their

successors for His glory and for the good of His Church.

"In these years, it has been my great happiness to form your acquaintance and to enjoy your confidence. You have treated me not only as a friend but as a brother, and in taking my leave of you, I feel that I am parting from my brethren in Christ.

"Let me then thank you from my heart for the many proofs you have given me of your kindness and of your earnest desire to assist me. Rest assured that I take with me memories which I shall always cherish. Whatever my duties in the future may be, I shall look back upon my experience here with grateful thought of the Bishops and with well founded hopes for the prosperity of the Church in this country.

"I shall pray that the blessing of Almighty God may be given you abundantly, and that with the favor of the Holy See you may reap the rich harvest which your zeal deserves.

"In turn, let me ask that you aid me with your prayers toward the fulfillment of whatever duties it may please Divine Providence to assign to me.

"With sentiments of esteem and best wishes, I remain,

"Sincerely yours in Xt.,
JOHN BORZASO,
Archbishop of Melitene."

RESULT IN OREGON

WILL BRING SCHOOL ISSUE INTO COURTS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—At no time within the present generation has the spirit of religious intolerance showed its hand so plainly through the ballot box as in the elections of last Tuesday.

Outstanding results were the victory scored by bigots who carried through the compulsory Public school attendance amendment in Oregon by fifteen thousand votes and the election of Walter M. Pierce, Democratic candidate for governor, and avowed supporter of the bill by thirty thousand votes. The bill will be opposed on constitutional grounds and the battle will be carried to the highest court of the land.

Election of Earle B. Mayfield, Ku Klux Klan candidate for the United States Senate, was another victory for forces of religious intolerance, although the result had been discounted, due to the fact that the name of his opponent, George B. Peddy, was not carried on the ballot.

Forces of bigotry were unsuccessful in many States where they had counted on making their influence felt. The magnificent majority given to Governor Al Smith in New York, despite opposition by some elements on account of his religion and the impressive victory of Senator James E. Reed of Missouri, who openly denounced the Ku Klux Klan during his campaign, indicate that the forces of bigotry were powerless in those States. In Michigan, Arizona and North Dakota efforts to becloud real issues by introducing the spirit of religious intolerance were decisively squelched.

Confidence of the voters in the fairness of candidates who are Catholics is indicated by the fact that there will be approximately twenty more Catholics in the House.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 13.—The principle of freedom of education received the most severe blow it has been dealt in the United States through the victory scored by the forces of bigotry in Oregon last Tuesday in carrying the constitutional amendment which compels all children between the ages of eight and sixteen to attend the Public schools.

SOME KLAN DEFEATS

The victory of the forces of bigotry in Oregon was not as complete as they had hoped. Congressman Nicholas J. Sinnott, of the Second District, the only Catholic representative of this State in Congress, was returned to office despite a vigorous campaign waged against him on the grounds of his religious affiliations. In Portland, although Congressman McArthur of the third district was defeated by Eton Watkins with the aid of the Klan and the forces that carried the school bill, the Klan failed to capture important commissions on which they had counted.

Ability of the Klan to control legislation in the State is not yet determined, but it is almost certain that attempts will be made to extend the control of Public school boards over private schools, even to include such details as curriculum and text books. It is also expected that an attempt will be made to pass legislation forbidding the wearing of religious garb in the Public schools of Oregon. Twenty nouns now teach in Public schools and pictures of the teachers and pupils of one such school were widely distributed throughout the campaign by the bigots, although the question of religious garb was not affected by the school amendment to be voted on.

BILL IS DRASTIC

The amendment adopted provides specifically that any parent or guardian or other person in the State of Oregon having control or charge or custody of a child under the age of sixteen years and of the age of eight years or over, at the commencement of a term of Public school of the district in which the child resides, who shall fail or neglect or refuse to send such child to a Public school for the period of time the Public school shall be held during the current year of the district, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day's failure to send such child to a Public school shall constitute a separate offense.

The bill will be a costly one to the voters of Oregon if it is put into effect. It is estimated that there are 14,000 children in the elementary private schools who will be compelled to attend the Public schools by the proposed legislation and, allotting thirty-five children to each class room, it will require four hundred new class rooms for the additional pupils. With the average cost of \$15,000 a room, the total outlay would be \$6,000,000 for new school buildings, and the average cost of the maintenance and operation of the elementary schools of Portland is \$72.35 a pupil, or about \$70 a pupil for the State at large. Fourteen thousand new pupils would cost the taxpayers \$980,000 per annum. In addition the annual interest on the \$6,000,000 which would be required for new buildings would be \$900,000. The depreciation is fixed at about one and one-half per cent, or \$90,000, and thus the annual increase in overhead charges would be \$1,670,000 with \$6,000,000 invested in new buildings.

NUMBER OF PUPILS AFFECTED
The State of Oregon has two ecclesiastical divisions, the archdiocese of Oregon City and the diocese of Baker City. In the former, according to the directory of Catholic schools and colleges, published in 1921, there were 6,173 children enrolled in Catholic elementary schools. In the latter there were 1,180 children in elementary schools. Two hundred and nineteen Catholic elementary schools were conducted in the archdiocese of Oregon City and thirty-two in the diocese of Baker City. There was a total of 7,393 pupils registered in 250 elementary schools throughout the State.

The estimated cost of Catholic school buildings in Oregon which would be closed if the constitution amendment becomes operative is \$1,000,000. There are approximately one hundred buildings in which Catholic schools are conducted in the State.

REED'S DEFI TO KLAN ENDORSED

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—Opposition of the Ku Klux Klan did not cost United States Senator James A. Reed any votes, judging by the substantial plurality he piled up. Senator Reed did not hesitate to denounce the Klan and its activities during his campaign and at one of his last and most impressive meetings, before a crowd of 15,000 in Kansas City, he paid his respects to "those super-individuals who wear a pillow case over their cowardly heads."

Reed openly defied the Klansmen to attempt to break up his meeting, but none answered the def. "I wonder if any of its members have ever read the Constitution," he said. "Evidently not, for they foster racial and religious prejudice."

Earlier in his campaign, in St. Louis, Reed denounced the Klan for its un-American activities, although not by name. "When you deny a man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience," he said, "you deny him the right to think, or for his own soul to give expression to its aspirations. That is an attempt to enslave the mind, which is forbidden by the Constitution. Any man who attempts to preach the doctrine of religious intolerance in the United States, who attempts to proscribe men because of their religious faith, or to stir up race hatreds is an enemy of free government and should be driven from the country."

KLAN'S OPPOSITION HELPED

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Thomas Lee Woolwine, Democratic candidate for governor, who openly opposed the Ku Klux Klan, polled more than one hundred thousand votes more than his running mate William J. Pearson, who was defeated by United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson. Woolwine's splendid fight against Friend W. Richardson, Republican candidate for governor, is regarded as having been aided in no small measure by his opposition to the Klan, which attempted to break up several of his meetings. Johnson, who was also put down as a marked man in Klan literature, rolled up one of the biggest votes in his career.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The privilege has been granted to the diocese of France of celebrating the feast of Saint Joan of Arc on the second Sunday of May, thus making the religious celebration coincide with the national one.

As a memorial to the life of the late Dr. John B. Murphy, world famous surgeon and pathfinder in medicine, a great medical library is to be erected in Chicago in the near future through the efforts of more than 5,000 distinguished members of his profession.

Genoa, Nov. 4.—Mgr. Beda Cardinale, who has just sailed from Genoa for his new post as Apostolic Nuncio to Argentina, has as his travelling companion the Argentine Minister to the Holy See, Senor Garcia Mamsilla, dean of the South American diplomatic corps, who is returning to Argentina on a regular leave of absence of four months, after eight years absence.

Pittsburgh, October 30.—The cornerstone of Canevin Hall at Duquesne University was laid yesterday by the Most Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, Archbishop of Pelusium and former Bishop of Pittsburgh, to whose memory the hall is to be dedicated. The building is the first of a group to be erected in the course of the proposed expansion of the University.

Paris, October 27.—The French Assumptionist Fathers have just moved their seminary from Turin, Italy, back to Lorgues, near Toulon. The seminary comprises about 80 religious and students, and will be installed in a former Catholic school building which is the property of a Catholic society from which it will be leased. The object of the Turin seminary was to train missionaries for the colonies.

A questionnaire sent out by the Illinois Council of the Parent Teachers' Association reveals that 3,000 students attending six Chicago High schools spend \$46,000 a year on the movies. In other words, it went from one to six times a week. How informing if it had contrasting statistics to show how often they attended church during the same period and the amount they contributed to religion.

Under the caption "Our Birthday" the Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 26 says editorially: "The Catholic Telegraph is ninety-one going on ninety-two. I passed its ninety-second birthday last Sunday. It first saw the light of day on Saturday, Oct. 22, 1831, and ever since has carried on its mission in the Apostolate of the Press. It is the oldest Catholic paper in the United States; with the support of our readers we hope to maintain it as one of the best."

By the death of Rev. Father Anthony Liu, China has sustained the loss of one of her most illustrious native priests. Father Liu was born in 1860 in the province of Kwangtung—now the mission field of the Maryknoll priests—entered the Seminary of Hongkong in 1876, and was ordained in 1894. So great was his zeal for the conversion of his fellow countrymen that the Holy See took cognizance of it, and on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his priesthood in 1919, conferred on him the title of Apostolic Missionary.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The restitution of a sum of 10,000 francs stolen from a bank in Antillac was reported a short time ago, and now comes a similar story from Belgium. In both cases the money was returned through the confessional. About three weeks ago M. Lievens, near Ghent, was robbed of 70,000 francs, and the thief was not discovered. However, M. Lievens has just regained possession of his money through the Benedictees of Saint-Andre-lez-Bruges, who were chosen as the agents to make the restitution.

The new law term in the English high court was initiated by Mass of the Holy Ghost in Westminster Cathedral, when Lord Justice Russell, with the Catholic county court judges, members of the king's council and Deputy Speaker Hope of the House of Commons were present in full state, with ceremonial robes and wigs. In the absence of Cardinal Bourne, the "Veni Creator" was intoned by Monsignor Howlett. At the end of the Mass, special prayers for the king were recited. Non-Catholic judges attended services in State in Westminster Abbey.

Paris, October 27.—Various Catholic associations and organizations of Alsace have just held a convention of one week in Stratsburg. On the closing day of the convention a procession of 30,000 men filed through the streets of Stratsburg in the presence of Mgr. Ruch, bishop of the diocese, senators, deputies, general councillors and Catholic mayors, and General Castelnau. The members of the congress acknowledged with great satisfaction the promise made by M. Barthou, Minister of Justice and special charge d'affaires of Alsace, of the effect that no infringements of the religious liberty of Alsace would be made by the French administration.