### WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyrighted 1922 by Seumas MacManus DRASTIC MEASURES

The two most drastic measures have now been taken with intent of ending the Republicans' fighting—and both have apparently failed.
The measures I refer to are of course, in the first place the Court-Martial-and-Death-Act of the Dail and in the second place the ex-communication of the Bishops-for it practically amounts to ex-communiation. Apparently, I say, both of these extreme measures have unqualifiedly failed. Despite the seeming failure, however, these measures—and particularly the action of the Bishops—will eventually, by indirect means, have some effect. The extent of that effect remains to be seen. However, it may without hesitation be recorded that the "Last Call" of the Irish Government to the Republican fighters to lay down their arms, formidably backed up though it was by the Bishops' pronounce-ment, has not compelled the defection of twenty members from the Republican fighters' ranks. And very few who know the circumstances in Ireland today, and know the bent of the minds of the

fighters, expected otherwise. THE IRISH FIGHTING TEMPERAMENT

The Court-Martial-and-Death-Act has had an effect directly opposite to that intended. It has steeled to the fray the Republican fighters. The passing of this act was one of gravest tactical errors of which the Irish Government I as for a long while been guilty. The leading men in that government had the same weapon of terror leveled at them by the British only a few years ago. And knowing as they do how much more determinedly, doggedly, it made them continue to fight against the British, it is now inexplicable how they could for a moment imagine that the deaththreat for carrying arms would disorganize or discourage the Republicans. There is not a single Irish fighter in the ranks of either the Republican or Government army who would not sooner die than be considered a coward—and the surest way of making him fight to the death is to threaten him with death if he does not cease fighting. More-over the adoption by the Irish Government of this British plan has morally weakened their case with that section of the people who have not yet taken sides. If the military commanders now proceed to give practical effect to the Death-Act they may execute as many as three or four, or maybe half a dozen of the Republican fighters, but these executions are likely to rouse such a tide of public indignation as will swamp and destroy the Govern-ment. Here I am not pronouncing upon the right or the wrong of the matter. I am only drawing on my knowledge—everybody's knowledge,
—of the Irish temperament.

### CONVINCED THE TREATY IS RIGHT, BUT PITY THE REBELS

As illustrating the extent to which this peculiar temperament forces the sympathy of our people to the side of the underdog, let me state a curious development that is within my own personal knowledge: In the Donegal Mountains, close to my home, is a flying column of the Republican fighters—while oper-ating around them for months past are several columns of Government troops who are constantly harrying and hunting them. Now the population in this particular part of the mountains is, or was, in the main part Treatyite—supporters of the Government. Yet, strange as it seem to outsiders, thes Government supporters right will ingly supply food and shelter to the Republican boys, convey word to them of the movements of the Gov ernment troops, and give mislead-ing information to the latter. It would amaze any outsider to the sympathy and succor afforded to the insurgents by people who oppose them on principle it will strike him as another of "the strange paradoxes of the Irish Of course, the explanation is, that as for long ages past in Ireland, the fugitive from official "justice" was really a patriot and a hero, the Irish nature still instincsides with the hunted one. Now the more the Republican fighters are harried and hunted, the more strongly is the sympathy of the country people drawn to them. And, by the way, this very develop-ment is one of the main factors upon which the Republican leaders counted for success when they confidently began their fight against what seemed to be the overwhelming forces of the Government. Yet this factor has failed them, for though a great body of the country people sympathize with and succor the fighters while they see them suffering around them, they have on the one hand, nor cool their

some way of doing it without hurting the poor Republican boys.

WHAT THE REBELS HOPED FOR Another big factor making for success in the opinion of the Republican leaders at the outset—one which gave them infinite courage in facing the seemingly unequal fight was their certainty that the bloodsacrifice on their part would win the Irish population overwhelmingly to them. They remembered well, how the miracle that was wrought in 1916 when the blood sacrifice wor the nation before—and they thought that the miracle would now be repeated. But, the stand made by the boys in the Four Courts and next the heroic death of Cathal Brugha—singly facing and fighting an army, and falling before its guns -and the several other blood sacrifices that succeeded, failed to draw the expected miracle. The explanation is too intricate to be dealt with here. Yet they bravely persevered, still hoping for the miracle which, however, did not come, and will not come. Yet still these boys go perseveringly forward with the fight—and will so continue for a good while to come.

WHY CATHOLIC REBELS DISOBEY THE BISHOPS

The action of the Bishops has utterly failed to stop, or even to halt, the Republican fight—and people who know the devotion of the Irish people to their religion wonder why this should be so. The failure of the Bishops' action is accounted for by a combination of reasons—but entirely apart from the merits or demerits of this particular pronouncement—there are two main reasons for its failure which I shall state. In the first place the Irish people in the course of their various fights against England, learned not only that the Church ever took a conservative stand, but got the opinion that the official heads of the Church, in Ireland, did their best in every crisis to impede the drastic action that the people thought it necessary to take for rooting out fearful political evils. The Bishops worked against the Irish fights of '98 and '48 and '67. They were tacitly against the Land League, at its inception, and against Sinn Fein, at its inception. And, as late as a few years ago, when Ireland was in bloody grips with Britain, many of the Bishops dis-couraged and condemned the fight; and one of them. Dr. Cohalan of Cork, even went as far as the Bishops do in the present instance, and published an edict of practical ex-communication against any Irish fighter who killed a member of the English forces.

#### DISREGARD FOR AUTHORITY ONLY TEMPORARY

These precedents form the chief reason why the present edict of the Bishops has fallen upon deaf ears. One other reason is that as a result of the long and terrible struggle against "authority" which Ireland has recently gone through, there is, throughout Ireland, for the time being, less regard for official authorused to be—or than there will be when, after a few years, the country has settled down and elemental have been calmed. Yet. though the Bishops' pronouncement seem to have had no direct effect upon the Republican fighting forces, it will have a big indirect effectinasmuch as it will alienate from them the sympathies of many who were wavering, and it will prevent new recruits among the young from replenishing their depleting ranks. Also, the rank and file of the Government supporters throughout Ireland derive much moral strength from the Bishops' action.

REBELS STILL VERY RELIGIOUS Though the Bishops' edict has not been immediately effective, it would be wrong to conclude that. used to be. It is quite otherwise. I have found that religion has a much deeper root and stronger hold in the Irish soul today than it had say twelve or twenty years ago -and this applies even more strongly to the young men and women than to the old It applies. women than to the old It applies, too, to the great bulk of the Republican fighters—a great many of these are singularly ardent in their religious faith. One of their leaders, De Valera himself, furnishes a typical example; he is and always was an extremely ardent and devout Catholic—the Churchmen, who are more ardent-ly religious than he; but there are that subdivision is clearly in sight. hundreds and hundreds of boys in the Republican ranks who come not let their sympathies win them religious ardor on the other, it will on the one hand, nor cool their

THINKS THERE WILL BE A

Since these two measures-Governmental and ecclesiasticalhave failed to stop the fight, readers will ask, "Where is it going to stop?" It would take a rare prophet to answer this questionand I am no prophet. Yet I can hazard an opinion, imbibed, so to speak, from the air. It would take infinitely more time, more money and more men than the Irish Government can afford to crush the Government can afford to crush the ardent Republican fighters, who are each and every one eagerly willing to die rather than give up the ideal for which they sincerely struggle. Such men are only defeated when they are wiped out. They cannot and will not be wiped out. The sane opinion of a sobered Ireland will, I believe, within six months, dietate the necessity of months, dictate the necessity of proclaiming a truce, and making an nonorable compromise, within the Irish Republican army.
SEUMAS MACMANUS,

264 West 94th Street, New York City.

# C. W. L. CONVENTION BISHOP FALLON PRAISES THE

DIOCESAN ORGANIZATION Speaking before the second

annual diocesan convention of the Catholic Women's League, during the convention here this week, Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of ndon, said:
I say that my first words should

be most sincere and congratulatory to the officers of the diocesan execu-tive and to the officers of the vari-ous subdivisions of the Catholic Women's League in this diocese. They have done well—they have done marvelously well—they have done so well that it is simply a matter of fact and truth that the Catholic Women's League is better organized in the Diocese of London than in any other diocese in the Dominion of Canada. I do not say that as a matter of boast—I merely throw out the hint to the other dioceses, that we would be delighted to have them with us in our struggle for supremacy in this splendid endeavor, to combine our Catholic women of the Dominion of Canada for the welfare of religion and for the advancement of the best national interests. So that I am here, in the first place, to speak these words of congratulation, and also to request a continuance of the enthusiastic effort of the past year toward the furtherance of the interests of the league within the limits of the Diocese of London.

"Every organization has its riods of successful work, followed, unfortunately, by lapses and sometime collapses. Now it is the part of the diocesan executive and the local governing bodies to prevent any such thing as that from happening with regard to the C. W. L. of this diocese. This is a strict obligation that rests upon them. It will not do to have such a powerful organization, with such any kind than what there obe—or than there will be and then, through somebody's and then, through somebody's negligence and somebody's failure to accept responsibility, or to carry accepted—to allow that organiza-tion to go into a period of eclipse or decline and perhaps disappear.
" ( wish to ask the diocesan officers

to have a careful watch over the welfare of this league to the fullest extent of the diocese, and then I want to implore the local officers to exercise every energy to build up the league. So much depends upon the local subdivisions, the president and her assistants. So much depends on the organization for the development, for the setting forth of the program and seeing that it is properly carried out, for the wise distribution of the work. I should be very sorry if the president of the therefore, the young men of Ireland are less ardently religious than they carry the whole burden of the organization. (I do not believe that the acting president is inclined that insist that the officers bear their responsibilities and share any difficulties, share the credit of success, or a portion of the shame through failure. What is true of the diocesan executive is far true still of the various garden. far truer still of the various governing bodies of the local subdivisions. If the local president thinks she can manage the affairs entirely ardent and devout Catholic—the alone, then she is the last possible sort of man who would make a woman to be elected. If she does successful missionary for the spreading of the Faith in foreign lands. There are few laymen in Ireland, and not a great many the work and development of the

"Organization means the proper subordination of the members to the head. Organization means the proper co-operation of the members with the head. Therefore, I desire to impress upon the delegates the necessity of seeing that their local

with the greatest pleasure to the future functioning and the success of the C. W. L. in this diocese. I can BISHOP FALLON URGENTLY developments-I can look to its ever-widening sphere of interest and to the enormous good it will accomplish in every parish of the diocese. There is no parish so small but that it ought to have this society established in its midst. There is no parish in this diocese that does not need this league. There is no parish but that will be benefited by this league, and if I know anything about it, every parish will have it within a reasonable space of time. I do not expect to be able to attend these conventions within the next thirty years. I have come here to this second convention for another and very important reason. I have come here possibly as a humble son of the Sovereign Pontiff. I feel that what he takes a lively interest in, it is my duty to approve, support and bless. I assisted at the opening ceremony of the Eucharistic Congress in Rome last May, and there was an instance that took place there—quite extra-ordinary—quite out of the ordinary of course for the Pontiff cannot be trivial that is the pleasure of a bishop); a trivial cardinal would be almost sacrilegious—a trivial Pon-tiff unthinkable. Therefore, in every word he speaks, in every paragraph of his address, there is a special meaning—there is a distinct purpose—and so I was astounded when, in the midst of his address to assembled cardinals and bishops and delegates of the Eucharistic Congress from the whole wide world, and in the very midst of that address, when he was speaking of the institution of the Blessed Sacrament and the need of His reign on society, and the importance of that congress, he suddenly stopped and interjected a half dozen sentences about the C. W. L. It was extraordinary—it took my breath away—to break the current of his address and still not break it -to introduce what seems to be a foreign topic and yet introduce one

of the most germane topics. " 'I am hoping so much for the reign of Jesus Christ from the Catholic Women's League, the members of which met here in Rome at the International Convention last week, and who have given my heart such joy that upon them, as upon Mary, I rest so largely my hopes for the renovation of society and the extension of the reign of the Eucharistic King.'

"Then he went on with the rest of his discussion. It was a gem thrown in there—into the crown he was making for Christ, the King. And I said, of course, if I arrived at all in time for your convention, that I must come to you and say that that obiter-that side remark, as it were—from the Sovereign Pontiff, was perhaps the most striking thing in that whole marvelous address which he delivered on that ccasion. And the interest, the supreme interest, of the Father of the Faithful in this great inter-national society of the C. W. L. was well shown, due to the fact that among all the cardinals of the Eucharistic Congress he chose a most brilliant and wonderful man in Cardinal Merry Del Val to be his when it is representative—to strike the key-nat organiza- note and to bring the blessing of the Pontiff at the conclusion of the C. W. L. International Convention."

## HON. W. C. KENNEDY

We are very pleased to be able to report that the Hon. W. C ennedy, '85, Canada's Minister of Railways, is again on the mend after his serious operation. Mr. Kennedy has fought his way kennedy has fought his way through many a hard struggle to victory since he left De La Salle some thirty-seven years ago, but we doubt if any of those struggles ever equalled the one he has been putting up in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, for the last seven weeks. He has won ou, we hope and pray, but at a great cost way.) To have the organization work in its fullest efficiency, she must have assistance, and must insist that the officers bear their style he will take up the knotty problem of Canada's national rail-ways right where he left off when he could no longer hold out against ill-health.

It has always been characteristic of Mr. Kennedy to handle big problems in a big way, and this one is no exception. We venture to say is no exception. We venture to say that few men in the history of Confederation have enjoyed the confidence of the Canadian people as a whole, regardless of race or creed, to the same extent as Hon. Mr. Kennedy. They realize that he has given his best energies to the Kennedy. They realize that he has given his best energies to the national cause at great personal sacrifice and that he has coupled wonderful business acumen with a strong sense of duty. That combination must win out. The gratitude and common sense of the gratitude and gratitude and gratitude and gratitude and over to speak or vote against the fight ended with the Treaty triumphant—but they wish there was religious argor on the other, it will necessity to seeing the strength executives work, not disjunctively executives work, not disjunctively and disjointly, but as one body. If the fight ended with the Treaty triumphant—but they wish there was religious argor on the other, it will necessity to seeing the strength executives work, not disjunctively and disjointly, but as one body. If the fight ended with the Treaty triumphant—but they wish there was religious argor on the other, it will necessity to seeing the strength executives work, not disjointly but as one body. If the fight ended with the Treaty triumphant—but they wish there was religious argor on the other, it will necessity to seeing the strength executives work, not disjointly, but as one body. If the fight ended with the Treaty triumphant executives work, not disjointly, but as one body. If the fight ended with the Treaty triumphant executives work, not disjointly, but as one body. If the fight ended with the Treaty triumphant executives work, not disjointly, but as one body. If the fight ended with the fight ended with the Treaty triumphant executives work, not disjointly, but as one body. If the fight ended with the fight ended with the fight ended with the Treaty triumphant executives work, not disjointly, but as one body. If the fight ended with the fight ended with the fight ended with the fight ended with the certain effect of strength executives work, not disjointly, but as one body. If the fight ended with the certain effect of strength executives work, not disjointly but as one body. If the fight ended with the fight

BISHOP FALLON URGENTLY

APPEALS FOR HELP London, Ont., Oct. 10th, 1922.

Dear Rev. Father :-I have just returned to Canada after having spent five months in Europe, the most of it in Eastern and Central Europe. The condi-tions which I witnessed in Austria have so impressed me that I am writing to ask if you would open your columns to an appeal for help for the Catholics of that most afflicted country. Their situation, especially in the face of the oncoming winter, is appalling. They are our fellow Catholics, bound to us by the ties of a common faith. If you will consent to help them in the way in which I suggest I shall be very glad to send you a letter embodying a few of the most strik-ing facts. The appeal need not, and should not, run longer than five or six weeks. The need is immediate; only those who give quickly will give at all.

I remain, yours faithfully, M. F. FALLON, Bishop of London.

Bishop's House, 90 Central Ave. London, Ontario, Oct. 21, 1922. Dear Rev. Father :-

In consenting to \*open

columns to an appeal for aid for the suffering people of Austria you are country, from which I have but lately returned, are so appalling as to almost pass belief. Hundreds of thousands of aged and infirm lack the commonest necessaries of life and are face to face with actual starvation. The sufferings of the Austrian children cannot be de-scribed. In some districts 25% of them die from under-nourishment or mal-nutrition before they reach one year of age. Rickets, tuber-culosis and other diseases caused by lack of nourishment are making frightful ravages. The Hoover Commission established the fact that 80% of the children of Austria, olic young people of the children of the ill clad and underfed, are ready victims for every form of epidemic. Quite recently the Board of Health of Vienna published statistics which prove that 96% of the children of that great city were either suffering from rickets or tuberculosis, or were gravely menaced by these diseases. For reasons that need not be set forth here unfortunate Austria is unable to help herself. I write of what I have seen and of what I know; I have in my mind conditions that I did not believe could exist in any part of the Christian world. No exaggration is postian world. No exaggeration is possible. Austria is dying. Her aged, her sick and her children hold out her sick and her children hold out their hands to us to aid them to meet the rigors of the oncoming winter. No matter how much is done, the suffering must still be extreme. I wish that I could write some effective words that would go their duty, indentity to God.

Referring to the generally admitted need for instruction in religious principles Archbishop Glennon continued: "The recognition of the necessity of religious principles are their duty, indentity to God. straight to the heart of every one of your readers. I can do no more than beg of them, in the name of humanity, to contribute generously to the Austrian Relief Fund. In a letter which I have just received from Cardinal Piffl of Vienna, His Eminence writes:

Government, and society. You make impossible the upholding of moral standards." Eminence writes:

"I thank you for whatever you have undertaken to relieve the great distress of our unfor-tunate country. May God Almighty requite you and your diocese and all others for your generosity, and may He bless you all for it."

The Rev. Leonard M. Forristal, St. Peter's Seminary, London, Ont., is acting as treasurer of the Austrian Relief Fund. All money contributed will be administered by His Eminence the Cardinal of Vienna and the Catholic Women's League of Upper Austria. As the need is extreme urgency the lists will close on Dec. 4th next.

I remain yours faithfully in Christ, +M. F. Fallon. Bishop of London

BIRTHPLACE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER SCENE OF INSPIRING CEREMONY

Madrid, Oct. 19 .- A beautiful and significant ceremony took place recently in the historic castle of Saverio which saw the birth of St. Francis Xavier, the great Apostle of the Indies
The Archbishop of Siviglia, cele-

brated the Pontifical Mass at which common people can always be assisted at the Mass including the relied on to support it. The people chief Minister Signor Sanchez

After the Mass His Majesty the

King venerated the sacred relics of St. Francis Xavier, after which he visited the monastery of Salvatore where the Kings Navarre were crowned and

The pious Sovereign prayed at the tombs of the Kings and afterwards journeyed to Pamplona where he was received with great enthusiasm.

## NEED OF RELIGION IN EDUCATION

The need for the religious element in high school, college, and university education was the theme of a sermon delivered at the Cathedral, St. Louis, by Archbishop Glennon, in which the speaker referred parricularly to the opening of the new Rosati-Kain High School. This institution is located opposite the Cathedral and has been erected at the cost of \$200,000. It is to be used as a girl's high school.

Emphasizing the efforts made by the Church to promote the cause of education, the Archbishop said: "It has been our particular purpose and goal during the last few years to unify, coordinate and develop the Catholic school system, knowing for a certainty that our own welfare, our city's welfare, our church's welfare, indeed our doing a work of sublime charity.

The conditions of that afflicted civilization, largely depends upon what education is imparted to the little ones. We have been particularly anxious to see developed what is called the secondary schools or the schools of higher education."

Declaring that, while it is true that the work done by many persons is not of such a nature as requires higher education and predicting that this condition will undoubtedly continue for many years, the Arch-bishop urged that as many as possible be given the opportunity to continue their studies beyond the

There are a great many Catholic young people that by right should obtain the advantages of secondary education, high school, college, or university," he said. he said. The numbers will grow less as you go up in the scale. Our high schools are growing. Our Rosati-Kain High school will be crowded. Eight hundred will be enrolled. The high school is very important, as it is at this age that our boys' and girls' minds are unfolding. The glamor, the vulgarities, the depravities of life appeal and attract. It is a critical time of life. I hope parents will send their children to a school which will develop conscience, responsibility, knowledge of their duty, fidelity to God.

treme. I wish that I could write some effective words that would go training is not limited to our Catholic people. In fact, it is almost as universal as the intelligence of the nation itself. If you exclude re-God and for the sake of our common humanity, to contribute generously you take vigor from the State, the

#### "FAITH OF OUR FATHERS" AND ITS EFFECT

Only the omniscient God knows how much good has been effected by that little volume written by Car-dinal Gibbons and entitled "Faith of Our Fathers." Besides the many conversions which, with the grace of God, it has won to the Faith, it has in numberless cases softened the asperity of bigotry or dissipated the mists of sectarian ignorance. The effect it had on the Rev. Joseph Fort Newton, when he was a boy of eleven years, is discernible in the reverence with which he speaks of the Church in the October Atlantic. He writes:
"As a lad, I knew nothing of

Catholicism, save as a strange superstition called Popery, which I heard denounced as Antichrist, and every kind of ugly name. So, reading in the paper about Cardinal Gibbons, I made bold to write him a long letter, telling him of my case and the awful things I had heard about his Church. In closing I asked him to name a book from which I might learn what the Church really taught, and some-thing of its history. In due time came a letter, two pages long, written with his own hand, gentle and wise of spirit; and a few days later an autographed copy of the little book, "The Faith of Our Fathers." Today I attended the service in his memory at the Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, drawn equally by veneration of a noble character and gratitude to a great man who took time to answer the scrawling letter of a little boy eleven years old. Once more I felt eleven years old. Once more I felt in 1804. The Cistercians have rethe power of the Church, opening its arms alike to rich and poor, to the learned and the unlearned, sians Speinshart, near Bayreuthflinging across their troubled lives | Weiden

the great throng was added by the magistrates of Navarre in their picturesque native costume.

the mantle of an august memory and an eternal hope—flooding the mortal scene with music and color and the scene with the and the romance of hol Catholic Union and Times.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

London, Oct. 16.-Statistics published by the Westminster chancery office state that the number of conversions for the past year in the Diocese of Westminster was eigh-teen hundred and thirty-seven. The Jesuit Church at Farm street heads the list with one hundred and forty conversions.

The largest Catholic library in America is that of the Catholic University at Washington. In fact, a new building is made necessary to house its collection of over two hundred thousand books. Louvain University had a library of two hundred and fifty thousand books

Catholic women now have a flour ishing club in Manila, and their enterprise is likely soon to be emulated by their sisters in other cities of the Philippines. This activity among Catholic women is expected to prove a partial offset to the work the Protestant organizations are conducting among the Filipino youth.

Providence, Oct. 1.-The fifth triennial parade of the Holy Name Societies of Rhode Island today had 40,000 marchers in line from all parts of the State. The parade, witnessed by 150,000 spectators, started at Market square at 2 clock and covered the main streets to the Dexter Training Ground on Christian Hill.

The old barracks at Ingoldstadt, where once stood the Jesuit college founded by St. Peter Canisius for humanistic studies, will revert to its former use. It was here that the Counter-Reformation is said to have had its beginning. The famous General Tillay died there, and Father Christopher Scheiner was living the results. was living there when he discovered the solar spots.

Austria, despite the host of troubles that has beset it in the last few years, still hopes for the resur-rection. And in that resurrection, if it comes, Catholic women, organized Women's League, are destined to play an important part. Already their record of achievement, against odds that appeared insurmountable, has been such as to justify the most enthusiastic predic tions and today this splendid body of militant Christian womanhood presses forward to new victories for faith and motherland.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—An unique record of conversions has been made in the mission field under the Oblates of Mary Immaculate in the Natal, Zululand vicariate, according to the Rev. James Joseph O'Donnell, O. M. I. The record of conversion for the last year for which statistics are available, 1920, how that the town the conversion for the last year for which statistics are available, 1920, how that the town the conversion for the last year for which statistics are available, 1920, how that you retire the conversion for the last year for which the conversion for the last year for the conversion for the last year for year for the last year for the last year for year shows that one native was converted every hour and twenty-five minutes during the year. The exact numbers of conversions in the vicariate, among natives, was 6,183. There were 70,000 Catholic Zulus in the Vicariate last year.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.-The Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D. D., Archbishop of San Francisco, is one of three distinguished Californians who have been honored with a special decoration conferred by the King of Italy, according to an innouncement made here by Fileti, Consul-General of Italy Archbishop Hanna receives the decoration of "Commander of the Crown of Italy." Mayor James oration of Crown of Italy." Mayor James Rolph, Jr., will receive the decora-tion of Chevalier and Officer of the Crown of Italy, as will also President David P. Barrows of the University of California.

Over fifty yesrs ago Bismarck drove from Germany the Order of Sisters of the Most Precious Blood. The little community coming to the United States found refuge on a United States found reruge on a farm in Illinois where the Nuns worked in the fields, raised sheep, spun wool, and threshed wheat. the evenings, under the supervision of Mother Superior, they strove to acquire a knowledge of the English language. Today with a membership of 400 Nuns, with convents established in eight diocese of the middle west, the order is conducting 60 schools, 2 academies, 3 and one orphanage and instructing over 7,000 pupils.

Many religious orders of men and women, excluded from Germany under the imperial regime, are re-turning, and some of them are recovering monasteries and convents which were taken from their predecessors centuries ago. The Jesuits are preparing to build a stately college and a large church in Frankfurt, and in Hesse an ancient monastery has been restored to its original owners, after having been expropriated by the Government following the Act of Secularization