WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW FRELAND SEEN THROUGH

IRISH EYES

Copyrighted 1922 by Seumas MacManu CONSIDERATION FOR MINORITIES

The Belfast six counties government has taken a new step to curtail the liberty of the minority. It has commanded that all persons within the bounds of the six counties who hold any official position with any of the local authorities—not only Gov-ernment officers, but officers of County Councils, District Councils, Poor Law Guardians, etc., etc.,-must take the following declaration of allegiance:

"I.....hereby declare that I will render true and faithful allegiance and service to His Majesty King George the Fifth, his heirs and successors, according to law and to his Government of Northern Ire-

Because of the excitement over events in the twenty-six counties the Northeastern Government goes calmly on, depriving of liberty every one within its realm who dares to think nationally. Every one such is arrested by the Specials, and interned—and internment here means one of the worst kinds of imprisonment. More than four hundred of the internees are imprisoned in an old tub called the "Argenta" which is anchored in Belfast Lough. Most of these people have been many months confined upon this small, and damp, old ship, and have been suffering beyond expression. Not only do they suffer much by the confinement, by the bad conditions on the ship and the bad food—but great is their mental suffering in great is their mental suffering in being kept from their homes, families, and business. In many cases their families, deprived of a bread winner, are practically on the verge of starvation. And in many cases splendid businesses, deprived of their heads, have gone to ruin. To make the thing more despairful, there is no hope held out of when these sufferers, against whom there is no charge, shall be released. To all appearance it looks as if they were to be left tossing on that old ship in Belfast Lough till she and

A VERY CRUDE "FRAME-UP"

From time to time, still further to justify the detention of these men, the Northeastern Government —following the good example set for them by the English Government
—discovers a "plot." The latest
plot is one "to blow up or scuttle
the Argenta." It was cleverly discovered by the clever officials of the Belfast Government on the person of an internee who, being liberated, was carrying out from the ship a letter entrusted to him by a com-panion remaining behind. The Publicity Department of the Belfast Government gravely gives out a portion of the letter, and the greater part of the population in Belfast, and neighborhood, possess ing as much sense of humor as their Government, gravely accept the amusing stuff that is given to them. Here is a portion of it:—"I want 14 lbs. of gun-cotton, one fuse, and If no gun-cotton he could send all 'war-flour,' but I prefer cotton as the bottom of this tub is three or four feet thick. We are putting her in the air. They are going to put convicted men on it when we leave it. For goodness sake, make no mistake. It will be a hard 'box' to Craig if you succeed. For God's sake don't forget. This is no joke. Now when you get it I want you to bring it to some place in Larne, some friendly house. If you don't know one a priest will tell It is not necessary to tell them what is in it. Make two parcels, seven pounds in one, and about seven pounds, one detonator, one fuse—say about two or three feet in the other. Leave them in the house you chose. Tell them they are to be called for and no more. Let them know nothing. Then write to me and let me know the address the stuff is in, and I'll get it in. You leave that to me. The cotton is the important thing. This boat will have to go into the air. We have some experts on explosives and know how to use them, so get to have to go into the air. We have work immediately, for this will be

GOOD OUT OF EVIL

While all newspapers, and all parties, in Ireland, rightly joined in condemning the assassination of Sir Henry Wilson-by the two ex British soldiers of Irish bloodneither journal nor party has since had the courage to point out the good effect that followed upon this bad act. The authorities in Belfast, taking panic for what might befall themselves, now that people of Irish blood were getting infuriated over the unceasing Belfast pogroms, immediately stopped these pogroms. It is a most striking thing that from the hour of the firing of the shots which killed Wilson the Belfast killings instantly ceased. Where killings had been at the rate

that have passed since Wilson's assassination. This proves what our people have constantly held—that the authorities in Belfast had the service of France. The late e power of starting, stimulating, abating, or stopping, just as they pleased, the wholesale massacres that were making Belfast infamous to the ends of the globe.

Though the pogrom was stopped

it is to be remembered that there has been no redress, not only for those families some of whose pe were murdered, but even for those who have been deprived of their shops, and their homes, or for those who were driven from their work. The special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, investigating in Belfast, estimates that in the two months alone, between Easter of this year and June 7th, 4,000 while the very many thousands of people who, fifteen months ago, were driven from their employment are still held in enforced idleness. Forty thousand people are affected by this deprivation of the right to work. The correspondent says: "If you wish to see the full harvest of suffering of the Belfast Irish go through the wards of the Mater hospital, and look at the wreckage of non-combatants governed by the of non-combatants caused by the perpetual bombing and sniping of the anarchic feud. It is a tragic

THE POST OFFICE STRIKE

The great Post Office strike throughout Ireland, coming on top of the civil war conditions, has meant a severe blow to Irish trade. The strike was caused by the endeavour of the Government to reduce the War bonus that the Post Office employees were still drawing. A committee on the cost of living had endeavoured to readjust the incomes ing them in accordance with what of the Postal employees, diminish Commission stated to be the cost-of-living reduction. The Post Office employees in Ireland were receiving (according to rank) from fourteen dollars to twenty-four dollars per week. The Publicity Department, and Administration, tries to prove that in many ways and the control of the contro tries to prove that in many ways a Post Office employee in Ireland is very much better off than one of like grade in the United States. It points out that whereas in the United States not more than thirty days sick leave is granted during any three consecutive years (an average of ten days per year) a total of 365 days sick leave, with pay, within a period of four years is allowable to Irish postal employees. The hours of employment are the same as in the United States—eight. For overtime work in the United States it is alleged that only one-eighth of a day's pay is allowed per hour, whereas for overtime work in Ireland the pay ranges from rate and a quarter up to double rate. And whereas pension ages in the United States range from 65 to 70 the pension age in

Ireland is only 60. AN INCIDENT OF BYGONE TIMES In olden times-up to 1848-the Irish mails were carried by Bianconi, the famous Italian, who, from being a poor Dublin street boy, gradually grew to be the great transportation power Ireland. Bianconi had his hundreds of "long cars," and his thousands of ating from Dublin to Ireland's further corners. He carried all mails, as well as all passengers, and all the postal traffic of Ireland. Aside from O'Connell he was probably one of the most famous and popular men in Ireland-and Irish people affectionately gave him an Irish name—for he was popularly known as "Bryan Cusack."

In 1843 the British Government took over the carrying of the mails from Bianconi, and started their own vehicles on the road. The day on which the new service start was a memorable day in Dublin. was a memorable day in Dublin. A mob of 10,000 people congregated from the back streets into the great thoroughfare which is now O'Connell Street, and scoffed, and jeeredand hooted, and hissed, the gather. ing of Government mail carriers. "was scraped up, and slung at "crawling coaches." So wild did the riot become that Tom Steele, Dan O'Connell's Head Pacificator, had to be sent for to try to quell it. But even the Head Pacificator It was eventually quelled only when the Dragoons were let

loose upon the mob.

DR. SOPHIE BRYANT A great loss to Ireland was Dr. Sophie Bryant, a learned professor and writer, who was recently lost in the Alps. She had done much for Irish music, and published several books. She left behind her a very important book, a study of the laws of ancient Ireland, which is now about to be published under the title of "Liberty, Order, and Law, under Native Irish Rule."

COUNT ARTHUR DILLON There has lately died, at an advanced stage, on his estate on the

and most of whose male members joined the famous Irish Brigade in joined the famous Irish Brigade in the service of France. The late Count's ancestor, Count Arthur Dillon also, a devoted champion of the Bourbon cause, was guillotined during the terror in 1794. He was known as "le beau Dillon" owing to his lithe and elegant figure in Officer's uniform. It is recorded of him that when several Parisian ladies and himself, who were victims on the occasion, mounted the scaffold, the executioner called on one of the ladies to bend her neck to the sacrificial knife. Turning a to the sacrificial knife. Turning a piteous gaze to Count Dillion, she asked him to go first in order to give her courage to pass through the ordeal. "Anything to please a the ordeal. "Anything to please a lady!" he exclaimed, as he bowed gracefully to the fair one, and a still remain homeless—while the very many thousands of people who, fifteen months ago, were driven from their employment are guillotine, was immediately

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Mount Charles, County Donegal.

PLAY SEVEN HUNDRED PLAYERS TAKE PART IN THE

NANCY PASSION

PERFORMANCES Paris, Oct. 5.-The Passion Play thousand spectators and has again proved highly successful in its hold on the religious interest of great

The production of this Passion Play is relatively recent in origin, having been inaugurated only a few years before the Great War by Abbe Petit, parish priest of St. Joseph at Nancy, who is now a Monsignor. The undertaking was interrupted by the War, but was resumed in 1920, and has been given again in 1921 and 1922.

The recent attendance forwers.

The recent attendance figures have far exceeded two-hundred thousand. Last year the Papal Nuncio and Their Eminences, Cardinals Mercier and Lucon, attended the play and expressed warm approval of the production.

SEVEN HUNDRED PLAYERS There are some seven hundred players in this Passion Play, and all belong to Msgr. Petit's parish of St. Joseph. The parish takes an absorbing interest in the play, and great eagerness to participate in it is shown by the people. Among those who have been taking part in the performances have been many former officers. The service given

is entirely voluntary.
At first Msgr. Petit presented the play in the open air. Later he erected a theatre, which was destroyed by a shell in 1917. After the War he built another theatre. He believes in the superiority of a covered and closed hall to the open air, and his opinion in this respect seems to be well borne out in the

success which attends the play. The Nancy Passion Play is a great event in the lives of those who par-ticipate in it and in those of the did zeal for it, while on the spectator absorbed in the religious atmosphere of the production the effect is elevating and inspiring. The performances take a high place in the field of religious drama, and have attracted attention far and

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S RELICS TO BE TAKEN TO NATIVE TOWN

Paris, Oct. 2.—On the occasion of

the third centennial of St. Francis Xavier, part of the relics of the Saint which are preserved in Rome will be transported to his native country. This transfer could easily have led to a controversy between the French and Spanish, for the village in which the Saint was born is, indeed, in Spanish territory, but the Apostle of Japan was born there during a journey made by his parents whose real home had always been in the little town of Iatsou, in the French Pyrenees. Under these conditions it was difficult to state whether Saint Francis Xavier was French or Spanish. Fortunately some scholars intervened in time to settle the argument. "He is neither French nor Spanish," they declare. "At the time of his birth the country formed part Navarre, and was independent. was not until later that it was divided between Spain and France."
Acting on this decision, the Holy See, taking into account the fact that Navarre formed part of the diocese of Bayonne, in France, has decided that the relic of the Saint which is to be awarded to Saint Francis Xavier's native village, shall pay a solemn visit to the Cathedral of Bayonne. Carried through the mountain gorges, it will enter France by Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port. A halt will be made at Iatsou where There has lately died, at an advanced stage, on his estate on the acceptance of four or five per day there has not, up till a couple of weeks ago, island of Berker, off Brittany, Count been a complete total of more than four or five killed in the months

There has lately died, at an A nait will be made at lated where the accessors of the Saint lived, and from there it will be carried to Bayonne where impressive religious of the famous Irish refugee families

There has lately died, at an A nait will be made at lated where the saint lived, and from there it will be carried to Bayonne where impressive religious ceremonies will be held.

"THERE IS NO PEACE!"

CHIEF MALADY OF NATION DISCLOSED BY MGR. NOLL Huntington, Ind .- The following address on religious intolerance was given by the Right Rev. J. F. Noll for a local radio broadcasting

"The cry which goes up from millions of throats in a score of nations today is 'Peace, Peace,' but

the cruel answer which the cry ever provokes is 'There is no peace.'
"During the past decade the "During the past decade the people of the world have become so inured to war and to the tolls of war, that they would endure a little longer the delay of the return of peace, if only they had assurance that it would return within a reasonable cime. But the within a reasonable time. But the signs in every country on earth point both to new conflicts from citizenry. These assumptions are erroneous, and therefore the con-

"France and England; France and Germany; England and Ireland; Turkey and Greece, are mutually unfriendly. Hungary is surrounded by enemies; Czecho-Slovakia Slovenes will not assimilate with the Austria is already in her death throes; Russia's turmoil is known the world over.

NATION'S CHIEF MALADY

"Our own beloved Columbia, though far removed from the dis-orders of Europe, and in no immi-nent danger of attack from without, is nevertheless, seething with dis-order and hate. The warfare be-tween Capital and Labor is not the most serious of our dividing forces. The strife between the wet and dry elements; the ever-increasing taxes the unrest because of the high cost of living; the strikes; all these are less subversive of peace and tranquillity than the growing spirit of racial and religious intolerance, promoted by a dozen different groups of men under the guise of patriotism. Yes, the persecution of our own countrymen on racial or religious grounds so pro-nounced at this moment, is our country's greatest malady now and the harbinger of her decadence. Pagan Rome's decline began when she instituted a religious warfare. The Near East was progressive until the government made religion its own affair. The introduction of re ligion by forces in Germany and England provoked a Thirty Years War in the former, and the most unjust penal laws in the latter country.
"The aim to retain one religion

by force inspired the Spanish Inquisition against Protestants, and the English inquisition against Catholics, both sad blots on history. 'Religion or no religion' precipitated the French revolution. Mohammedanism versus Christianity has long been at the bottom of the trouble in the old Bible lands. 'No religion at all' is the war-cry of the Russian Bolshevist, of the powers that be in Mexico, Central America, and elseis 'Down with the Catholics, down with the Jews. Close their institutions; keep their members out of public office.' This, despite the fact that the very first Amendment added to the Constitution of the United States reads 'Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

"Germany, France, England, Italy, and other countries, harbor a homogeneous population, primarily, with only a few important religious groups. Not so the United States. All nations and all religions are represented in our midst. The declaration of wisdom of our forefathers. and their proud ambition was to make 'E pluribus unum.' Our far-seeing statesmen from Washington to Lincoln, and from Lincoln to Roosevelt warned the people that racial and religious intolerance alone would prevent a happy union of all races and creeds; and their judgment was correct.

SOME UN-AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

"There exists today a tendency for organizations, which have no governmental connection as such, to sponsor movements 'patriotic' in theory, but utterly un-American in fact, not only because they shatter the unity and harmony, upon which peace and friendly co-operation depend, but also because they propose to have Constitutional, yes, even inalienable rights, which are guaranteed to all citizens, denied to certain groups towards which they entertain prejudices. See how they sin against the Constitution of the United States, which begins with this thesis: 'We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and posterity, do ordain and estab-lish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

"Therefore, even to lend encouragement to those who would sever the more perfect union and disturb domestic tranquillity is the antithesis of Americanism, and open rebellion against the attitude of the Fathers of this great Republic. To scheme for disunion in secret, to create new organizations for the purpose of dividing people locally or nationally on religious or racial grounds, is as despicable as it is treasonable.

"Justification for religious or political persecution is sought in

political persecution is sought in the assumption that Catholics, for instance, owe allegiance to a foreign ruler, and that, therefore, their genuine Americanism is questionable; and in the further assumption that they conduct a school system of their own, and

clusion is unwarranted. The alle-giance demanded of governments is that which people owe to Casar; the allegiance demanded of the Church is that which they owe to God. Christ Himself prescribes both, and every form of religion recognizes the distinction between is envied by five contiguous States, and its heterogeneous peoples will not remain at peace; Jugo-Slavia is a composite of races which will not mix; Poland and Germany have serious differences; the Croats and Slovenes will not assimilate with the Slovenes will States Government on the part of Rome, or any interference with his

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS

"Be not deceived by professional patriots of the 100% type, for there is much truth in the adage that 'patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel.' Be not deceived by the self-styled Guardians of Liberty, for there is much truth in the lament 'Oh liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name!'
"Our Declaration of Independ-

is founded on man's natural 'Bill of Rights.' Our country's constitution, if scrupulously observed, will unite into one vast choir the congeries of race and religious groups to sing as with one voice 'My country, 'tis of Thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing.'

"Let harmony, and not discord our watchward; and where harmony is now broken, let it be mended by face to face friendly conferences between the dissonant elements, with all the cards on the table. No other way is effectual.

PRIEST HOSTAGE DIES

Paris, September 29.—Rev. Father Philibert Tauvel, one of the last surviving hostages of the Paris "Commune" of 1871, has just passed away at the age of seventy-one years, at the novitiate of the missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Montgeron

Father Tauvel was thirty years old at the time of the revolutionary insurrection on March 18, 1871. He was then professor in the Great Seminary of Versailles. While passing through Paris he was arrested by the insurrectionists and put in prison with the Archbishop of Paris and a large number priests. On May 24, at 8 o'clock the evening, the Archbishop, Mgr. Darboy, Abbe Deguerry, pastor of the church of the Madeline and several other hostages were shot under his very windows. Two days later he heard other priests called at random by the revolutionaries. The four assistants to his Superior-General were among the first ones called and he saw them leave to go to their death.

Filled with grief over the fate of his companions, Father Tauvel was surprised not to have been called, and while praying he repeated the words of Saint Laurence to Saint Sixtus: "Father, have you found me unworthy to accompany you in your sacrifice?" He felt sure that his turn would soon come, but in the night of May 27-28, a company of regular troops captured the prison and delivered the prisoners. There was great confusion in the prison courtyard on account of the darkness, and the regular troops could barely be distinguished from the revolutionaries. An officer cried out: "We are assured that there are some priests here who have escaped from the 'communards.' If this is so, let them shout 'Vive la France' and they will be delivered."

Father Tauvel and one of his companions threw themselves into brated Mass, thus fulfilling the words spoken by one of his fellow hostages, Father Ducoudray: "On the day of Pentecost we shall be

either in Heaven or at the altar."
Ever since those tragic days,
Father Tauvel has had a filial veneration for the martyrs who

religious profession and the joy of a first Mass, and you will still be far from what I felt as a prisoner for he said.

Father Tauvel successively acted as secretary to the Superior General of the Great Seminary in Versailles, director of the scholasti-cate of his Institute at Louvain, chaplain of the Motherhouse of the religious of the Sacred Heart in Paris, the prior of the motherhouse at Braine-le-Comte in Belgium. After the War he was sent to Montgeron as confessor to the student missionaries of the Sacred

In 1889 Father Tauvel published a most interesting life of Father Damien, the apostle of the lepers, who had been a fellow student with him in the novitiate.

ANGLICANS REVIVE GUILD OF OUR LADY OF SALVE REGINA

London, Sept. 29.—The Anglicans have a wonderful facility for restor-ing and reviving things that never belonged to them. Their latest attempt is to revive the ancient guild of Our Lady of Salve Regina. On the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin this year this ancient guild was revived at "High Mass" in the Anglican church of St. Magnus the Martyr, at Billingsgate, when fifty foundation members were enrolled.

Now the Anglicans never at any

morals—so the Anglican manifesto proceeds-it has been determined to revive the guild and to increase the popular devotion to the Blessed virgin. Accordingly the Anglican members of the guild have pledged themselves to make a "daily offering of the Salve Regina at Our Lady's shrine in St. Magnus Church, with Lady Masses and other good works."

When the old guild was originally founded is not known exactly, but in 1848, which was before the Anglican Church was thought of, the guild was flourishing, and its members met each evening in the church of St. Magnus to recite the Regina and five decades of the

But side by side with this laudable attempt to restore devotion to the Blessed Virgin, is the of the London Consistorial Court that all Catholic emblems must be

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY CURED OF RHEUMATISM AT ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

C. Smielau, Episcopal Church missionary to deaf mutes in the to the students, spoke of the won diocese of Pennsylvania has been entirely cured of a severe case of rheumatism, which for several years olic Social worker. crippled him badly in arms and legs, as a result of intercession at the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre.

The Rev. Mr. Smielau visited Canada last summer in company with a Catholic. His friend suggested that a visit to the shrine and intercession to St. Anne might be instrumental in relieving him of his affliction. At first Mr. Smielau was unwilling to listen to the suggestion, but finally he consented and visited the shrine, spending two weeks in earnest prayer. The rheumatism left him and he has not

been bothered with it since. The story of his cure was told by Mr. Smielau to his class of deaf mutes here.

KNIGHTS CARRYING ON WORK IN 411 HOSPITALS IN ALL PARTS OF U.S.

York, October 9.-The national hospitalization service of the Knights of Columbus is now being carried on in 411 hospitals in all parts of the country and it has the officer's arms crying 'Vive la been announced that a portion of France.' It was the Sunday of the unexpended war funds will be Pentecost. Father Tauvel, then went, under the protection of an escort, to the Motherhouse of his order at Picpus, where he celebrated Mass thus fulfilling the past fiscal year the Knights spent \$900,000 in this phase of the reconstruction activities and that amount, it is expected, will be exceeded this year.

There are now 164 experienced secretaries in charge of the hospitalization work in the various districts. They are serving hospitals in which were his companions in captivity.

Many times he has declared that the thought of being a prisoner for Christ had filled him with the sweetest consolation. "Add the joy of a First Communion, that of the program provides for a service to keep pace with the gradual increase in the number of men in the various hospitals.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Chicago, Oct. 9.-Rosary College, the new institution for the higher education of women in River Forest, a Chicago suburb, began its career under auspicious circumstances dur-ing the week. On Sunday last the institution was blessed by Archbishop George W. Mundelein before a gathering of thousands on the college campus on the edge of the Forest Preserve. On Monday the women of Chicago, representing every parish, held a city and suburb wide tag day at which some \$60,000 was colleged for Preserve. was collected for Rosary.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 9.—The Right Rev. Patrick James Donahue, for twenty-eight years Bishop of the Wheeling diocese and senior bishop of the Province of Baltimore, died here last Wednesday after a prolonged illness which for the past year made it practically impossible for him to attend to his episcopal duties. Bishop Donahue was the third bishop of the Wheeling diocese, which was established in 1850 and was consecrated April 8, 1894 by the late Cardinal Gibbons, his close personal friend, and a member of whose household he had been for many years.

Brooklyn, Oct. 9.—Plans for the erection of a \$2,000,000 Knights of Columbus recreational and educational center have been announced here with the purchase of a block in Prospect Park West, from Union Now the Anglicans never at any time had anything whatever to do with the guild of Our Lady of Salve Regina, for that guild was founded before Anglicanism was so much as dreamed of. Yet the Anglicans of today have taken re-possession of this extinct guild, as though it were one of their possessions.

As for as their motive goes it is and provision is to be made for a to President Street, at a cost of one of their possessions.

As far as their motive goes it is perfectly good. In view of the heretical teaching that is rife on the Incarnation and of the laxity of the Anglian manifesto.

Calcutta, Sept. 10.-Monsignor Maurice Despatures, the new Bishop of Mysore, who succeeds the late Monsignor Tessier, is particularly loved by his own people, and by Moslems and Protestants as well for his heroism during a devastating plague that broke out when he was a missionary priest. daunted zeal and extraordinary courage he visited the plague camps, encouraged plague stricken families and ministered to the sufferers both spiritually and materially. It was not surprising then, that at the farewell ceremony given by the Mysore parish in his honor, Mohammedan, Hindu and Protest-ant friends of the prelate united to express their high opinion of him in eulogistic speeches.

Following the recent meeting of the bishops in Washington, Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Archbishop removed from the church, which has been the object of a bitter onslaught by a fanatical Protestant society.

Activated in Halla, Heisinsop of San Francisco, Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Bishop of Rockford and Right. Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Bishop of Cleveland, visited the National College. Catholic Service School for Women OPAL MISSIONARY CURED
F RHEUMATISM AT ST.

ANNE DE BEAUPRE
ona, Pa., Oct. 9.—The Rev.
Sprieder Friegened Chart.

Catholic Service School for Women and expressed their enthusiastic approval of the program for the coming year and predicted a most promising future for the students of the School. On Sunday, October 1, Bishop Muldoon said Mass in the School chapel and in a brief address opportunities for

> Vienna, October 9.—The famous Rubens painting of St. Sebastian church at Mistelbach where it has been since 1661. It originally belonged to a Count Lichtenstein who had a residence at Mistelbach. The theft is believed to have been the work of an expert, since the church contains many other art treasures among which this particular painting was inconspicuous-ly hung. The frontiers are being watched and all travelers carrying pictures are carefully searched in order to prevent the painting from being smuggled out of the country. The disappearance of this famous art treasure was kept an absolute secret by the police for two weeks, while frantic attempts were being made to locate it.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 7.—An army of thirty thousand militant Catholic laymen marched through the streets of Providence last Sunday to demonstrate their reverence for the Holy Name of Jesus and to commemorate the fiftieth anniver-sary of the Holy Name Society. Every parish in the Providence diocese was represented in the pro-cession, which was headed by a platoon of mounted police, followed by Chief Marshal Fred L. Owen and his staff. A detachment of four hundred sailors from the Newport Naval Training Station was con-spicuous in the line of march. The Right Rev. William A. Hickey, Bishop of Providence reviewed the marching throng from the steps of the Cathedral, with Governor Sans Souci, Mayor Gainer and other public officials, and later presided at Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament and preached the sermon of the day at the Dexter Training Grounds, where a temporary altar had been erected.