

# 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

THE PEACE-MAKER'S PLANS

In Dublin the days are never too gloomy and the tragedy is never too grim to hold the citizens from joking. One of the latest pranks played by Dublin folk was upon Mr. Lowe, an English-Irish-American who styling himself President of the American Friends of the Irish Free State, sent himself to Ireland as an envoy to bring about peace. Readers will remember reading in the cabled news that Mr. Lowe proposed to bring it about by the Republicans laying down their arms and flocking to a college he and other Americans would build for them on the Hill of Tara—where all the fighting boys were to be given a free college education to compensate them for giving up the out door life. De Valera was to be disposed of, by appointing him the keeper of a National Museum to be erected on the same royal hill of Tara. Then American capitalists were to crowd the ocean with ships sailing for Ireland carrying foods, tobacco and Ford cars—which were to be either bestowed upon the natives or sold to them on the installment plan. Anyhow, Mr. Lowe succeeded in getting his name very large before the world public by disclosing his scheme to the London journalists while he was still on the way to Ireland.

### AN EASY VICTIM OF PRACTICAL JOKERS

He had hardly landed in Dublin, however, when all Dublin discovered the joke of the situation—and the Dublin boys started playing some of their pranks upon him. He had written to President Cosgrove on one hand and to De Valera on the other, asking for interviews, so that he might bring the two of them together and make peace in Ireland. He was rather disappointed when when on reaching Dublin he found a letter from De Valera thanking him but regretting that he could not give him an interview. The Dublin boys then saw to it that the poor man should not be so easily dropped. On the Saturday night following the receipt of De Valera's letter of regret a mysterious telephone message came to him at his hotel saying that on further consideration De Valera had changed his mind, and was writing him instructions how to find the hidden leader. Accordingly, an hour later, Mr. Lowe received a typewritten letter purporting to give him directions as to how to get in touch with the Republican leader. He was told to leave his hotel at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning and proceed to a house in Merrion Square, by way of Harcourt Street and Merrion Street. "You will kindly wear a red tie and a bunch of shamrock in your buttonhole," said the letter, "carry a stick in your left hand, and from time to time finger you horn-rimmed spectacles with the right hand. This is in order to facilitate your recognition by our agents." Mr. Lowe observed these details as directed, and duly arrived at the house, still fingering his spectacles affectionately. The front door happened to be open, the peace envoy gave a low whistle, and attempted to walk straight in, as directed, but an astonished domestic held him up. He then asked as directed, for "Mr. O'Donovan." "He does not live here," returned the maid, shutting the door in his face, ere Mr. Lowe had hardly time to give the password, "Siki."

Nothing daunted, Mr. Lowe consulted his instructions. He gave another low whistle, rang the bell three times, paused, then knocked four times, emphasizing the fourth knock. Never did any man ever so faithfully obey his directions. Maids who were in the basement and who, according to Mr. Lowe, were washing up looked up at the kindly-looking stranger. "Say, you," said Mr. Lowe, "Come up and open the door here and let me give the high sign." Loud laughter from bewildered maids. Finding no one to take him to the guide "who will conduct you to the President," Mr. Lowe returned to his hotel, followed by the practical jokers, rocking with laughter at all they had seen and heard from a cab which had been posted within earshot of the house. Still unlightened, Mr. Lowe informed inquirers that the plans had miscarried, "because the military were holding up the traffic."

### EASILY SPOOFED

It should be stated that Mr. Lowe, on receiving the bogus letter, had told the Press Correspondents that "you boys will get the big story," which he asked should be printed under the heading "Who's Looney Now?" "He who laughs last laughs longest," said he; but Mr. Lowe's adventures were not yet over. He was called to the telephone in the afternoon, told of the discovery during an alleged raid of a copy of the bogus letter, and asked if he had obeyed the directions therein. Mr. Lowe admitted that he had, except in one particular; he had made a detour of Merrion Square.

"Lucky for you, you did," he was told, "for three armed men were waiting for you behind the bushes in Merrion Street." He was told that steps would be taken to arrest the man who had sent the letter—"one Cathal Mahaffy."

Mr. Lowe expressed his thanks, and, telling his friends of the conversation received congratulations on the remarkable escape he had had owing to the wonderful sagacity he had displayed. The "official" had also told him that the letter could be reproduced in the Republican publication. He asked for a copy, which reached him in the evening, and he had the pleasure of reading aloud to a large assembly of hotel guests references to the fortunate escape of "the distinguished neutral, whose sincere and balanced proposals for peace deserve attention."

Mr. Lowe was still rather afraid of suffering grievous bodily harm from the armed men until the receipt, later in the evening, of another "official" message reporting the arrest of "Mahaffy." He then gravely told his audience—beside themselves almost with laughter—that he had just been informed that the "scoundrel" was going to be shot at dawn—"absolutely riddled with bullets, as he deserves to be."

### TRIBUTES TO ARTHUR GRIFFITH

At a session of the Irish Senate, the memory of Arthur Griffith was touched upon and some of the leading Senators spoke in tribute, including William Butler Yeats and others. One noteworthy tribute was by a Senator who was a die-hard Unionist, Sir Hutcheson Poe. Among other things he said: "Whatever differences of opinion individual members of this Seanad may have held up to a few years ago with regard to the wisdom, or possibly unwisdom, of entrusting Ireland with a full and complete measure of self government, I think and I hope that we shall all agree on one point, and that is that certainly no man of this generation, and indeed for that matter, no man since the time of the Union, has done so much as Arthur Griffith did to materialize the dreams, the passionate inspirations and the longings for self government for which so many generations of our fellow-countrymen have made great and sometimes terrible sacrifices."

And a well-known working man, Senator Farren, spoke a true thing or two about Griffith. He said: "I happened to be associated in a small way with the late President Arthur Griffith in this respect during the last twenty years when Arthur Griffith was starting his work, which has now been practically accomplished. Very few knew the struggles he went through during those days. He was not the popular hero that he was in the latter days of his life. He was almost despised among some people. Very few people realized fully the sacrifices he made, and all he suffered on behalf of his ideal. This is a matter and an occasion on which one would not like to enter into any controversy. We are all anxious to pay tribute to the memory of this great man, for he was truly great. He never worked for financial reward, and he never got it."

### 18TH CENTENARY OF IRISH MISSIONARY

There is going to be held in this year in Northern Italy the 18th centenary of the great Irish missionary, St. Columban or Columbanus. At the time of the great school in Ireland, the time when the Irish scholars and Irish saints were civilizing, enlightening and evangelizing the dark continent of Europe, Columbanus, who was educated at the great Irish School of Bangor in County Down, went abroad like many other Irish missionaries. He evangelized Burgundy in France and a large part of Lombardy in Italy. He founded two great schools in Burgundy and founded a great school and monastery at Bobbio in Italy. Now the successor of St. Columbanus, the present Bishop of Bobbio, has issued a pastoral letter proclaiming the celebration of the 18th centenary of the great founder of Bobbio. This 300th celebration of the death of Columbanus who entered into his reward at Bobbio on November 23rd, 615, was announced in October, 1914, for due commemoration in the year 1915, but the great World War put an end to the project. Now, however, the Bishop of Bobbio who rejoices in the restoration of St. Columban's crypt and basilica, thanks to the munificent subscriptions organized by all Ireland in 1908, has proclaimed a grand religious celebration to duly commemorate the 18th centenary of St. Columban, whose last resting-place is in an Apennine tomb.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,  
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New York City.

So the spiritual world becomes slowly natural; and, what is of all but equal moment, the natural world becomes slowly spiritual. It is a working model of the spiritual.—Henry Drummond.

## FLIMSY ACCUSATIONS

### "ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS"

By Francis McCallagh

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Moscow, March 17.—The Patriarch Tikhon will be placed on trial on April 15 as part of the Bolshevik program of persecution against all the Christian Churches in Russia. He will certainly be found guilty, but whether he will afterward be sentenced to death and executed, like Bishop Benjamin of Petrograd, or condemned to a long term of imprisonment, which, considering the patriarch's age and the foul state of the Russian prisons, will be equivalent to a death sentence, is known only to the Executive Committee.

On the first Sunday after Easter, a sobor, or church assembly, will be summoned, and the elections to this body will be so manipulated by the Bolsheviks and their priests whom they have placed on the throne of the imprisoned Patriarch, that the whole machinery of the great Russian Church will be captured by the Communists.

At the present moment all the Roman Catholic priests of Moscow and Petrograd are in the Butyrka prison, Moscow, awaiting their trial on a charge of holding counter-revolutionary meetings. These meetings were, as a matter of fact, ordinary, informal meetings of the clergy to consider ecclesiastical questions.

I have been fortunate enough to get a whole dossier in this case, though the Reds have used every effort to keep the trial secret, and it is certainly one of the most curious legal documents ever written. It runs to twenty-five closely typed pages, each page as long as my forearm, and is entitled "Case No. 34, wherein Citizen Zepiak and the others are charged with the crimes dealt with under Articles 63 and 119, and Citizen Charnass with the crime dealt with under Article 77 of the Penal Code."

Citizen Zepiak is the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Petrograd, a man near seventy.

One of the charges against the Roman Catholic clergy is "the preventive measures" taken by them to protect their flock from the propaganda of the Bolsheviks, or to use the words of the act of accusation, "their action on the consciences of the faithful by their struggle against Communist propaganda."

The act goes on to state that at a clerical reunion held on January 8, 1920, a Father Hvetzo raised the question of whether or not a Catholic can belong to the Communist party and that the meeting decided that "it was impossible for a Catholic to belong to that party." It was also decided, on the same occasion, "to buy Bolshevik books so that the priests might be able to explain to their congregations the true intentions of the Bolsheviks, and might be able to struggle with the utmost energy against the Bolshevik poison."

The Reds seriously enter all these things in their act of accusation, though most Christians, outside of Russia, will probably regard them as the greatest testimonial which the Church of Rome has received for the last 300 years.

Most of the charges are based on documents seized in April, 1920, in the house of Father Antonovich in Petrograd by members of the Cheka. These documents are mostly minutes of Catholic clerical reunions held in Petrograd. There were thirteen such meetings. There is also an exhibit in the shape of an "historical memoir dealing with the separation of Church and State in Bolshevik Russia," and there are pastoral letters of Archbishops Ropp and Zepiak, as well as letters of Archbishop Zepiak to the "Catholic parents in the diocese of Mohilev." In all these documents the faithful are told that the Bolshevik doctrine is poisonous, which, of course, is quite true.

Some of the subsidiary charges are extraordinary. One is directed against two priests owing to the way they behaved when Soviet officials closed their Church of the Assumption. One passage reads: "They fell demonstratively on their knees and began to pray, being in this followed by all the congregation. Thus they acted on the religious prejudices of the people present in the church and excited those people to a passive opposition to the decrees of the Government—an action covered by paragraph 119 to the Penal Code."

Another priest, Father Hodnievich, of St. Catherine's Catholic Church, on the Nevsky Prospect, opposed the opening of the tabernacle by Soviet officials, saying that "they would never open that tabernacle except by passing over his dead body." He then called on the congregation to kneel down and pray for him, and their prayers so terrified the Bolsheviks examining the church that they fled incontinently. This was all the more surprising as St. Catherine's is in the center of Petrograd and overwhelming forces of

Red soldiers and police could be directed against it in fifteen or twenty minutes, for there is a large barrack in the Winter Palace square, and the police headquarters is still nearer.

## BROAD CANADIANISM

### TORONTO SCHOOL BOARD RUN TRUE TO FORM

Toronto Star, April 3

Rev. Father Chlne, of the Holy Name Church, made the following statement with reference to the recent dismissal of a Public school teacher by the board of education: "The Star today: 'In the dismissal of the English school teacher from the Public school staff of the city after it had been learned that she belonged to the Catholic faith, Toronto has taken another opportunity of airing its bigotry before the rest of Canada.'

"I regret," he added "that one of the two members of the board who hold themselves responsible for the dismissal wears a white necktie. Nothing subtracts so much from the vitality of religion and the respectability of the cloth as a clergyman who places himself at the service of prejudice and intolerance."

"The expulsion of Miss Norwell, a newcomer from England, shows a bigotry extraordinary in a body of educationists who profess so much love and loyalty for England. It moreover scorns the claims of Public school advocates who object to Catholic schools on the score that being denominational they fail to lay the foundation of that broadminded, democratic citizenship that knows neither race nor creed."

"In saying this I do not wish to provoke any hostile spirit. I am anxious to be fair; but I cannot be that without conceding to the two trustees responsible for the dismissal of this teacher something they do not seem to possess. Those who make the cause of education the cause of bigotry every-where education and insult every-where association we connect with the bringing up of broad-minded Canadians."

"It is to be hoped that the members of the management committee of the board of education will reverse a decision which gives Toronto an international reputation for religious intolerance."

## COMMUNITY HOUSE TO AID NEWCOMERS

### CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE HAS ESTABLISHED HOSTEL

Montreal Gazette, April 4

Newcomers to the Dominion frequently have problems and often-times require aid and advice. To deal with these problems insofar as they concern the individuals who reach Montreal, the Catholic Women's League has decided upon the establishment of a community house and that institution, situated at 450 LaGauchetiere street west, will be opened within a brief period.

Last year the Catholic Women's League made a careful survey of conditions in the ports of Quebec and Montreal and the result of the survey was the appointment of a trained and competent port worker, who was present at the arrival of steamers and trains and gave assistance to Catholic travellers. There was, however, no special place for these travellers to remain while in Montreal, although the hospitality of the Andrews Home, the Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army and Dorchester House was offered when necessary. It was considered desirable, however, to establish a hostel. Accordingly, through the enterprise of the Diocesan Board, of which Lady Hingston is convener, plans were formulated and resulted in property being leased at the address given in the foregoing.

The New Canadians Committee, of which Mrs. John A. Macdonald is convener, has been busy since the house was acquired, seeing to repairs and renovation and making such necessary changes as will provide full facilities for shelter for women and children and also for their meals. The house is conveniently situated, being within easy access of three railway stations, Windsor Street, Bonaventure and the Tunnel Terminal.

It is intended to open the establishment in a formal manner by a tea and shower, in order to show to the members and friends of the organizations what has been done. The establishment is being maintained under voluntary conditions by the Diocesan Board, no governmental aid having yet been offered.

The establishment of this Catholic hostel in Montreal comes as part of a national movement to welcome newcomers. The league is in touch with sister organizations in the Old Country, particularly at the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow, and also with branches of the other throughout Canada, and even with the kindred society in the United States.

There has been a noticeable growth in immigration to Canada and it is anticipated that there will be a further development during this season. Last year it was recorded, that 6,340 Catholic newcomers came to this country through the port of Quebec and it is in order to provide for an even larger number that the Catholic Women's League has undertaken its present enterprise.

In addition to a representative on the docks and at the trains, the league will also maintain an efficient staff at the community house, so that all information desired may be available, and also to aid in maintaining touch with new arrivals as they branch out in the Dominion.

## PRESS VOICES HORROR

### LEADING U. S. NEWSPAPERS DENOUNCE EXECUTION OF MGR. BUTCHKAVITCH

Leading newspapers in all parts of the country have expressed the feelings of horror with which the news of the execution of Mgr. Butchkavitch by the Soviet government filled all right thinking Americans.

Under the title "An Attack on Christianity," the Washington Post says:

"Monsignor Butchkavitch's crime was alleged to be wilful opposition of the Soviet. In fact, his only crime was faithfulness to his Church and to God, without any offense to man or political authority. He is as truly a martyr to religion as was St. Paul. His blood sanctifies the soil of Russia. Future ages will recite his unflinching loyalty to duty and conscience, his patience under persecution and his sublime courage in the face of death. The light of immortality shines over the scene of his taking off, transforming the brutal figures of his slayers into dim agencies of evil which worked not of themselves, but in obedience to a mysterious rule that will be revealed hereafter. His real murderers, the red assassins who constitute the Soviet, are merely feeding the flames that sooner or later will consume them."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger sums up an able editorial headed "Beyond the Pale," in these words:

"Clemency was denied. Monsignor Butchkavitch faced the rifles held by Trotsky's spiked helmeted firing squad wearing the Red Star of the Soviets on their visors. In the eyes of millions of people over the world, Red Russia had stamped herself as the Antichrist with the Mark of the Beast set on her brow."

"All of which serves to emphasize the wisdom of those nations having the good sense to recognize the Soviets for what they were and are and to keep out of and away from Russia. The Soviets may be within their rights, but for a people striving for recognition in an unfriendly world they are the poorest politicians since ever the morning stars sang together."

"When Denekine, Wrangel and Kolchak have been forgotten events of 1921 has faded from memory and the Czars of Yesterday are no more than a legend on the steppes, the story of the martyrdom in Moscow will be alive in the world. The Soviets have raised against themselves new and powerful enemies who will never forget."

Declaring that the Bolsheviks "have sown seeds of a bitterness and hatred that will long survive," the Boston Transcript continues:

"A larger statesmanship would have foreseen the injury such acts of tyranny as the sentences imposed upon Archbishop Zepiak and his vicar-general would do to the Bolshevik cause. The long roll of crimes committed in the name of Communism contains no offense that has so shocked the Western world as the assault of the Communists upon the Church. Even in America, five thousand miles distant, the sense of horror is widely felt and there will be scant sympathy on this side of the Atlantic for those Communists who may be brought to trial, for plotting against our institutions of government. Such maudlin sympathy as exists for them is rapidly disappearing as snow-banks before April's sunshine, as a result of the recent news from Moscow."

The New York World regards the execution as a blunder "worse than a crime," remarking that an opportunist government "in the winter invites the Catholic Church into Russia presumably as a counterforce to the former national church, and in the spring is sentencing high prelates of that faith to long imprisonment or to death, for no reasons which are available to the outside world."

Says the New York Times: "The Church has gained another martyr; what the Bolsheviks have gained, or lost, remains to be seen."

"One could almost believe," says the Baltimore Sun, "that this act of brutality had been deliberately planned to perpetuate the isolationism in which the Communist fanaticism flourishes. Such, although in different words, was one of the justifications put forward by the extreme Jacobins in France at the time of the Reign of Terror."

## SPLENDID WORK OF NOTRE DAME

### WITHOUT TRAINED LEADERS SCOUTING IS A PITIFUL FARCE

Notre Dame, Ind., April 9.—

Jason D. Freeman, assistant educational director of the Boy Scouts of America will have charge of the third Catholic scout-masters training course conducted at the University of Notre Dame this summer. The camp will be held from July 5 to 15 and promises to attract Catholic scout-masters from every part of the middle-west.

The number of scout masters attending the summer course has gradually increased since the inauguration of the course in 1921 and a record attendance is expected this year. More than fifty scout masters, it is anticipated, will take the courses.

"The summer course," declares the Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, C. S. C., "is an attempt of Notre Dame University to train Catholic men to meet the demand for experienced and competent leadership in this fine, wholesome movement for the boyhood of America and the success that attended the first two camps has justified the wisdom of the University authorities in attempting to carry out this work. The whole question of Catholic participation in the boy scout movement depends on our ability to train young men who will be able to take care of troops composed of Catholic boys. We want especially Catholic college men who are seeking wholesome outdoor recreation for themselves and who enjoy contact with youngsters. The scout master benefits as much from his work as his charges do from his supervision."

The Notre Dame camp is already attracting the attention of Canadian Catholic scout masters and it is expected that several will be registered for the summer course.

## PROHIBITION LEADS TO CHURCH BOYCOTT

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Eason von Capitaine

Cologne, March 26.—The federation of Protestant Churches in Hamburg and the landlords and innkeepers of that city are arrayed against each other in a quarrel over a subject that should be of interest in America, prohibition. So far apparently the only persons who have reaped any enjoyment from the controversy are the Socialists, who assert that they are being aided by both sides.

Trouble started when the Churches at a recent meeting decided upon an active campaign against the use of intoxicants. The landlords and innkeepers organized and retaliated by declaring a boycott on the Protestant Churches so long as the campaign was kept up. Now the Churches are urging their members to stay away from places where liquor is served and the opposition leaders are urging their friends and employees to stay away from the Churches.

The Socialists sanctimoniously express their thanks to the Churches for trying to restrain their members from drinking; and to the landlords and innkeepers for keeping people away from the Churches, both praiseworthy results from the Socialist viewpoint.

## UNIVERSITY BANS KLAN ACTIVITIES

Washington, D. C., April 9.—

The Ku Klux Klan has been banned by the faculty of George Washington University. In a public statement made by President H. L. Hodgkins it is declared that the faculty will not permit the organization to have a chapter at the institution.

President Hodgkins' statement, in which he says that "it is believed that the Ku Klux Klan is a secret organization that proposes to substitute its own rules for the law of the land" followed a week's controversy provoked by an address before the Free Lance Club of the University by Dr. J. W. Hawkins, "Grand Dragon" of the Klan, in which he explained the principles of the organization. The discovery of a list of alleged members of a George Washington chapter of the Klan and other documents, supposed to have been confidential, was a result of the agitation. One document purported to advise students favorable to the Klan to cast their influence in favor of an "honor constitution" that the faculty had recently approved on the grounds that the Klan, under its provisions, could operate as a group in securing the expulsion of students whom they did not consider desirable.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Paris, March 31.—A cooperative fire insurance company has been founded in Lyons to insure Catholic churches, chapels, schools, clubs, athletic societies, etc.

The next Eucharistic Congress of the diocese of London, Canada, will be the 12th, and will be held in July at the Orphanage, Mt. St. Joseph, London, Ont. The Sisters of St. Joseph extend an invitation to the clergy, religious and laity of the diocese to attend.

Wheeling, West Va., April 2.—The convent inspection bill, offered by Representative Hunter, has been killed by the House Committee on Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, which voted unanimously against the measure.

Paris, March 31.—The Archbishop of Chambéry, desiring to honor large families, has given orders to have the great bell of the Cathedral rung gratis for the baptism of every child, after the ninth, born to families in that city.

San Francisco, March 26.—The Right Rev. James Whyte, Bishop of Dunedin, South Island, New Zealand, said to be the world's most distant diocese from the Vatican, has arrived here en route to Rome to pay his ad limina visit to the Pope.

Champaign, Ill., April 6.—Thieves who robbed St. Mary's Church here added sacrilege to robbery. The tabernacle was broken open and the Sacred Hosts were scattered about the floor and on the sidewalk half a block away from the church. Sacred vessels valued at \$350 were taken.

A monument of a large block of stone with a large cross towering over a multitude of smaller crosses, signifying the sacrifice of the chief and his soldiers, commemorated by the emblem of the Divine sacrifice, was recently placed over the tomb of Col. Driant, one of the most popular French heroes of the War, at Verdun.

Cleveland, April 5.—The Jesuits have purchased 45 acres of land as the site of a group of modern college buildings which will greatly increase Jesuit educational facilities in this city. The present St. Ignatius college building will then be used exclusively for high school students. The college and high school enrollment now numbers more than 600 and the applications for entrance are increasing all the time.

San Francisco, April 9.—Representatives of Catholic schools and colleges from every part of California gathered here last Monday for the annual conference of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, held in the Young Men's Institute. The conference was one of the first of the local conferences to be held in preparation for the forthcoming convention of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade at Notre Dame University next August.

Washington, April 6.—Father John George Hagen, S. J., director of the Vatican Observatory, has been elected a foreign member in the department of physics and mathematics of the Italian Royal Academy "dei Lincei." Father Hagen is a Swiss by birth, but has spent many years of his life in America, at Campion College, Prairie du Chien, Wis., and at Georgetown University. It was from Georgetown that he was called to Rome to take up his present position under the pontificate of Pius X.

Maryknoll, N. Y., April 6.—The Polish Missionary Society whose special mission is the conversion of Russia and whose center is the "Pius XI. Mission Seminary" at Catholic University, Lublin, Poland, is opening branches in the United States. The Society is approved by the Holy See, the Hierarchy, and the Civil Government of Poland. Its priests are daily converting many Russians to the True Church—and this, in spite of the persecuting power of the Soviet Government.

Paris, March 31.—The Superior of Notre Dame de Fourviere, at Lyons, has reported that the basilica was visited by no less than 383 pilgrims in the year 1922, or 13 more than in 1921 and 29 more than the year before. The number of Communions distributed was 224,000 which was 2,000 more than in 1921 and 23,000 more than in 1920. The number of Masses celebrated reached 14,430, or 1,500 more than in 1921.

Indianapolis, April 6.—Lawrence Lyons, State Chairman of the Republican Party in Indiana, has announced his resignation from the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Lyons' resignation from the Klan has created a sensation, inasmuch as Lyons is generally regarded as the right hand man of Senator James E. Watson and is a close political associate of Governor Warren T. McCray. He managed the campaign for the Republican party in Indiana last year when the entire Republican ticket, with two exceptions, was elected. The exceptions were former Senator Beveridge who made a speech antagonistic to the Klan and another candidate who is a member of the Catholic Church.