

# The Catholic Record.

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

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## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

I am asked to give my opinion of the peace negotiations.

On this point I would, of necessity, first impress upon readers a gloomy axiom (which is to be sadly brought home to anyone with a knowledge of Irish history.) It is, that the British statesmen in negotiations can never be trusted. The man who treats with them needs to have an eye in the back of his head. They will act fair and square, sincerely keep their promise and fulfil their pledge. If it be to Britain's immediate interest to do so. If Ireland, profiting by sad experience, had long ago realized this, she would have saved herself many an agonizing hour. But with foolishly generous faith, our leaders have, each succeeding time, been prone to say: "Oh, but it's different now. England means what she says this time." Alas! she means what she says every time that there is no conceivable way of profiting by meaning what she does not say.

The chances of the success or failure of the present negotiations are, in sporting parlance, fifty-fifty.

If they end in peace it is easy to predict that our people will come out short of their just demands, short of what they so bravely fought and sorely suffered for.

If, then, the leaders advise, and if a majority of the fighters and workers accept, temporarily, anything short of independence, it will be deeply deplored—but necessary for the Irish race sorrowfully to acquiesce. We dare not blame those who, on the ground, bearing the brunt of the fight, know whether they can carry the fearful strain any longer without breaking.

Should they decide that with God's good help, they can and will "carry on," it will be for the scattered race to reinforce, and multiply ten fold, their efforts to sustain them. Should they decide otherwise, we must grievously but sympathetically bow to their decision. But—and this is the backbone of the matter—no man or men, can, or dare, bind Ireland to take as a final settlement anything short of independence—independence without camouflage or ambiguity? If trimmed terms must be agreed upon it will only be for the temporary suspending of the conflict—until the harried nation has drawn breath, rested, and recuperated, and is fitted again to gird its loins and push on to the one and only goal—complete separation from the British Empire.

### INHUMAN TORTURE

Despite the professions of peace made by Lloyd George, and even at the very time he was publishing these professions to the world, his instruments in Ireland were pursuing their methods of savage and inhuman torture. I have at hand three different affidavits from men in different parts of Ireland, describing the savageries perpetrated upon them by the Crown forces. To give all these would be inflicting too much horror upon readers. I shall give one as a sample. It is the statement of Timothy Murphy, now lying under sentence of death in Limerick jail, and published through Young Ireland. I should precede it by saying that Timothy Murphy and Edward Punch were arrested and tried on a charge of bombing a military party. And at their court-martial trial, the military witnesses against them picked them out as rose criminals from amongst four other men brought in from the street—after the two witnesses had previously been given a chance to look the two criminals over in their cells, and to fix in their minds an exact picture of the men that they were to pick out at the trial! Here is a part of Murphy's affidavit dealing with the tortures: "When we were arrested at Killonan (near Limerick City,) the Friday morning of the round-up we were put into a room, where we were beaten with ashplants and rifles, till we were a mass of blood. We were then taken outside, and went through the same thing over again. There were about forty R. I. C.'s who each had a stroke at us. They used terrible language, and called us foul names. We were then taken to another house, about three hundred yards away, and for every step we took we got a stroke of a stick, revolver or rifle. When I got to the yard of that house one R. I. C. man asked me if I was from Carey's Road, Limerick City. I said 'Yes.' Then he said I must be one of the men who bombed them there. I said 'No.' Five men then beat me with their rifles and kicked me. After some time the District-Inspector came over, and said I had got enough. At this time there were other constables around Edward Punch giving him the same. We were then taken across the fields for about a mile and a half, and beaten every step of the way, and when we came to a ditch or

trench we were kicked into it, the constables all the time calling us most foul names.

"When we reached the next house we were put kneeling down on the field to say our prayers. While we were kneeling, we were kicked and beaten with sticks. After that we were taken across the road, where we met some more of the R. I. C., who numbered about 50 or 60. We had to pass all of those fellows, who gave us a stroke as we passed them. After going down the road about 200 yards, we were put kneeling down again and about 30 of them got round us, and began to beat and kick us again. There was a trench at the back of us, and they were doing their best to throw us into it. They put Ned Punch into it twice, and they could not get me into it, they gave the butts of their rifles. We were then told to get up, and we had to walk up the road for about a half a mile to where the lorries were, getting the same treatment we got coming across the fields. One sergeant told me that if he got his way he would cut the guts out of me. He said the same to Ned Punch.

"Punch and I were told to get up on the lorry, and Punch got a blow across the face at the same time. We did not get any more till we reached William Street Barrack, Limerick, where we were kicked and beaten around the yard. After some time we were put into our cells, and they came to our cell doors, calling us all sorts of names. About two hours later I was called out, and kicked down to the end of the yard, where I was told to have a wash. I was then ordered to wipe myself with my vest, which I did. I was brought before a military officer, who took my photograph, and I was sent back to my cell. Ned Punch was then called out, and he went through the same."

### THE 22ND RAID ON GRIFFITH'S PAPER

On the very eve of the Peace Conference, also, Arthur Griffith's paper, Young Ireland, was raided for the twenty second time. For effect in England the military have now stopped suppressing papers in Ireland. Instead they raid them week after week, destroying the offices, destroying the papers, trying in this manner to put the paper out of commission. The Dublin papers describe the scene in the Young Ireland office. Floors were ripped up in several places, fireplaces pulled out, furniture and equipment disturbed, and papers strewn about in every direction. All parts of the building bear traces of the visit but the offices of Young Ireland appear to have been lifted up. Some were left strewn about, but others were put down again. The ceilings and wall skirting were prodded. Books, papers, documents, and letters and newspaper files were scattered about.

### ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN SPEAKS OUT

Another piece of testimony to the tolerance shown to the minority in the South and West of Ireland is the report made by the Rev. W. G. Strahan, Sec. of the Presbyterian Home Mission—made to his General Assembly at their recent annual meeting. He made two pointed references in his report—one was as to the attitude of the Crown forces toward them—and the other, the attitude of the Sinn Fein. Regarding the first, he complained that many of their manes (parochial residences) had been commandeered by the military and police, and turned into barracks. Regarding Sinn Fein, he was pleased to say that he had not the slightest complaint to make. On the other hand:—"In the course of a long journey by motor bicycle in the purely Catholic county of Galway, I was indebted to Sinn Fein for getting me quick despatch along the roads. Sinn Fein is the authority in that district, has control over motor vehicles, and arranged that there was to be no imposing of excessive charges in the use of these motors."

The cleverness and startling ingenuity with which the Irish Republicans at every turn outwit the English authorities is marvellous. There have been many extraordinary jail deliveries, the most wonderful being the mysterious release of De Valera from Lincoln jail in the heart of England, and later, the liberation of Charles Teeling from the stronghold of Kilmaham jail in Dublin city. The most recent and most bewildering is a Sligo jail delivery made two weeks ago. Three Irish Republican prisoners, O'Beirne, Gildea, and Duigan (the latter just returned from America) were confined in Sligo jail. Because of the importance of the prisoners, strong military guards surrounded the jail day and night, and patrolled the prison grounds. It seemed an utter impossibility for a mouse to stir unobserved. Yet, though there were sentries patrolling every few yards of ground around the prison, a party of Irish Republicans, in a bewilderingly myster-

ious manner, suddenly appeared within the prison, one night—seeming to rise out of the floor—seized and gagged the wardens, got the keys, opened the cells, released their men, and departed with them safely—while the surrounding guard knew nothing of what had happened till morning. This reads not like a news item but like a passage out of some impossible romance. Yet there is not a week that passes in Ireland but some such clever work is done, to the amazement of the authorities, and to the joy of the populace.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,  
Of Donegal.

## THE HIERARCHY AND THE HOLY FATHER

At their meeting at Maynooth the Irish Hierarchy once more considered the position of Ireland, and reviewed the state of affairs. In a statement signed by the Cardinal, by the Archbishops of Cashel and Tuam, and by the Bishops present, their Lordships began by expressing gratitude to the Holy Father for his sympathy. Said their Lordships:

"Amid the sorrows and troubles of these dreadful days it is a great consolation to our people to know that they can count now, as always, on the earnest and practical sympathy of our Holy Father the Pope.

"As far as the political conflict between England and Ireland is concerned we recognize the attitude of neutrality which His Holiness feels himself called upon to maintain. We are all the more grateful that from the limited means at his command he has sent the munificent gift of 20,000 lire to assuage the sufferings of an afflicted people.

"But it is not the material help, important though that is, which we prize most highly.

### PATERNAL AFFECTION VISIBLE IN EVERY LINE

"More welcome and valuable to the heart of Ireland, to console and comfort her, is the paternal affection which has inspired and is visible in every line of the Papal letter, as well as the ardent desire expressed that the question of our international quarrel should be settled in a sincere spirit of peace and reconciliation.

"On behalf of ourselves and our people we wish to express our respectful gratitude for the Apostolic letter, which will deepen the traditional love of Ireland for the Holy See.

"We have long known that the condition of our country is a cause of deep concern to His Holiness. That condition has now challenged the attention and aroused the indignation of all true lovers of liberty.

### EVERY HORROR INTENSIFIED

"Last October we had to place before the world a picture of Ireland which, however horrifying, in itself, was but an inadequate representation of the indignities and outrages to which our country had been subjected.

"Since then every horror has been intensified, and we are now threatened with even darker doings because our countrymen spurn, as they rightly do, the sham settlement devised by the British Government.

"In defiance of Ireland a special Government has been given to one section of her people, remarkable at all times for intolerance, without the slightest provision to safeguard the victims of ever-recurring cruelty; and a Parliament of their own is set up in their midst after a year of continuous and intolerable persecution directed against the Catholics of Belfast and the surrounding area, at a time when the campaign of extermination is in full blast and a public threat is uttered to leave the Catholic minority at the mercy of Ulster's special constables.

### A DARK OUTLOOK

"Until repression ceases, and the right of Ireland to choose her own form of Government is recognized, there is no prospect that peace will reign amongst us, or that the reconciliation which His Holiness so ardently desires will be accomplished.

"In the meantime we can follow the noble example of His Holiness by doing our utmost to lighten the sufferings of our people. The Holy Father's charity should stimulate our own.

"Owing to the barbarous destruction of life and property many thousands have been reduced to a condition of pitiable destitution. To alleviate distress the White Cross Association, consisting of members differing in religion and political views, has been formed and is doing excellent work.

### SUPPORT THE WHITE CROSS

"We exhort our priests and people to subscribe to its funds as generously as their means will allow.

"We avail ourselves of this occasion to express our gratitude to all who have come to our assistance, and especially to the American people for their inexhaustible benevolence.

"Meantime let us place ourselves and our interests in the hands of God, and continue to beseech Him in public and in private to grant us the blessings of a just and lasting peace."

## BISHOP FALLON TO REV. DR. REID

Editor Free Press: The Free Press, under date of June 27, gave prominence to a sermon delivered the preceding day by the Rev. L. W. Reid to an audience of Orangemen. On the same date I directed my secretary to address to the reverend gentleman the subjoined letter:

June 27, 1921.

The Rev. L. W. Reid, B. D.  
Dear Rev. Sir: In the local papers of the 27th inst. there appears an account of your address to the London District Orangemen, delivered in the Centennial Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon last.

I enclose herewith the following clippings taken from the newspaper reports: "I know personally," declared Mr. Reid, "that the Roman Catholic Church has stood behind bootlegging in Essex, and one priest in the southern part of North Essex actually told certain men how to organize and finance the business and where to go to pay their fine. It is a disgrace that smells to heaven."—London Free Press, June 27, 1921.

"I know personally that the Roman Catholic Church has stood behind bootlegging in Essex County," he alleged, "and a priest in that county showed how it could be financed. It is a disgraceful thing, raising a smell to heaven as long as that church continues."—Advertiser, June 27, 1921.

There are two accusations herein contained:

(1) "I know personally that the Roman Catholic Church has stood behind bootlegging in Essex . . ."

(2) "And one priest in the southern part of North Essex actually told certain men how to organize and finance the business and where to go to pay their fine."

I am directed by His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of London to inquire of you whether or not you are correctly reported in the above.

Your reply, of course, will be considered public.

Yours truly,  
L. M. FORRISTAL,  
Secretary.

No reply having been received to this letter, the following communication was addressed to the reverend gentleman in question:

July 2, 1921.

The Rev. L. W. Reid, B. D.  
Dear Rev. Sir: Under date of June 27, following instructions of His Lordship the Bishop of London, I wrote you by registered mail, asking you to confirm or deny two charges which were reported in the local papers of the 27th inst. as having been made by you in the Centennial Methodist Church on Sunday, June 26. These charges were:

(1) "I know personally that the Roman Catholic Church has stood behind bootlegging in Essex."

(2) "One priest in the southern part of North Essex actually told certain men how to organize and finance the business and where to go to pay their fine. . . ."

As I have received no reply, I presume that your silence may be accepted as confirmation of the newspaper reports of your sermon.

His Lordship now further directs me to ask you:

(1) To prove your charge "that the Roman Catholic Church has stood behind bootlegging in Essex."

(2) To name the priest, known to you personally, to whom you referred in so public a manner, and to offer justification for the very serious accusations made against him.

Your reply to this letter will be considered public.

Yours truly,  
L. M. FORRISTAL,  
Secretary.

When the Rev. L. W. Reid, pastor of the Hale Street Methodist Church, stated to his Orange audience that "the Roman Catholic Church has stood behind bootlegging in Essex," he uttered an untruth; the Rev. Mr. Reid's, therefore, a liar. He made the statement in public; he is, therefore, a public liar. Moreover, his statement was deliberate and apparently malicious. He is, consequently, challenged to do so, the Rev. Mr. Reid fails to give the name of the priest whom he accuses of flagrant crimes against the civil law and of grievous violation of the orders of his bishop, he shows himself to be a coward. An incomplete

description, consequently, of the Rev. L. W. Reid, pastor of Hale Street Methodist Church, would be that he is a public, deliberate, apparently malicious, and cowardly liar.

M. F. FALLON,  
Bishop of London,  
Bishop's House, London, July 8, 1921.

## THE ROMAN QUESTION

Rome Correspondent in The Universe  
"ANTI-CLERICALISM" SUPERSEDED

In the Italian Chamber, the discussion on the reply to the Speech from the Throne has been full of interest, and important pronouncements were made with regard to the relations between the Vatican and Italy.

First of all came Benito Mussolini, the leader of the "Fascisti," and the creator of Fascismo, "that is, the movement of reaction against the Socialist violence, which, in a very short time, spread from one end of Italy to the other, and undoubtedly, in its beginnings, rendered great services in breaking down Socialist tyranny. Unfortunately, the *fascisti* have now been themselves guilty of almost equal excesses—and in forming a political party have adopted policies which can only be deplored. However, Sig. Mussolini's speech was expected with much curiosity. The sentiments he now professes are all the more remarkable inasmuch as he has hitherto professed to be a violent anti-clerical. In the Chamber he now openly condemns Freemasonry and anti-clericalism as "superseded." He declared that the Government of Italy have been gravely mistaken in ignoring the power and importance of the Vatican. Catholicism is heir of the "universal idea" that used to be personified in the old Roman Empire, and for this reason millions of eyes and ears turn always towards Rome, where dwells the head of Catholicism. If the Supreme Pontiff will renounce temporalistic aspirations, Italy must foster the increase of the moral influence of Catholicism. In the field of foreign policy—Mussolini declared that Italy must, in the East, follow either Zionism or the policy traced by Benedict XV. in his consistorial allocution; and that Italy has every reason for supporting the latter.

Another new Nationalist Deputy elected in Rome, Alfredo Rocco, editor of *L'Edo Nazionale*, declared that after 50 years of antagonism, a solution seemed now possible between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The Italian State cannot afford to ignore the Catholic Church, and needs the support of the strong Catholic forces existing in the country.

For the Popolari, the deputy Tovini welcomed the unexpected declaration, adding: "The Chamber will readily understand that we do not dissent from the fascista leader in condemning the narrowness of politicians, who refused to recognise the power of Catholicism in the world. We who know Catholicism in the fulness of its moral, intellectual and social life, can only declare our hope that all Italian parties from these historic acknowledgments of the greatness of the Catholic Church, will draw the conclusion of the necessity of an honest and sincere attempt to a state of things which weakens Italy at home and abroad." Views, which were later even more eloquently repeated by the popular young Deputy, Martire.

### A TERRITORIAL SOLUTION

Touching this question, in addition to these Parliamentary declarations, we have now had a noteworthy article in the *Osservatore Romano*. The official organ of the Vatican takes note that now "liberals" have made the following admissions: (1) The Roman question does, very much, exist, (2) in the national interest it must be solved, (3) the law of guarantees does not solve it, (4) a territorial solution is both possible and advisable.

As to this latter point, while the *Giornale d'Italia* quite arbitrarily raises the difficulty of territory but of subjects within territories in Italy being under different Sovereigns, the *Osservatore* declares that it cannot discuss territorial dimensions. But the opinion in the Vatican is clear that to restrict these to the mere Vatican Palace, handsome and important as it is, can hardly afford that territorial basis which present international law considers indispensable for real Sovereignty.

### PARTS OF SAVIOUR'S CROSS FOUND IN ARDECHE CHURCH

Paris, June 20.—An archivist of the French National Library has just reported to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres the existence, in a modest town of southern France, of two fragments

of the true cross, set in a reliquary given by Saint Louis.

Saint Louis presented this reliquary to the Cordeliers of Paris, whose convent preserved it until the Revolution. When the convent was pillaged, during the terror, a religious, Rev. Father Lacombe, saved the reliquary, carried it away and presented it to his native parish of Saint Agreave, in the Ardeche. It is there that the precious relics have been found again.

The reliquary is mounted on a simple wooden cross. It consists of a plate of copper, gilded and set with precious stones, in the centre of which the two fragments are placed in the form of a cross. These fragments, according to the author, are said to have come from the largest pieces of the true cross which were then kept in the Sainte-Chapelle of Paris.

### EMPEROR TO LEAVE SWITZERLAND

FEDERAL COUNCIL'S SECRET MACHINATIONS ALLEGED TO HAVE INTIMIDATED MONARCH

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Paris June 22.—A few weeks ago a semi-official Swiss communiqué announced that Emperor Charles had informed the Federal Council of his intention of leaving the Republic to take up his abode elsewhere.

The plain truth of the matter, according to the *Libre Parole*, is that the Federal Council has invited the former sovereign to seek another refuge. It is a disguised expulsion; he is not being driven away, but has been given to understand that his presence is embarrassing and that he would do well to leave.

The great Catholic paper of French Switzerland, the *Courrier de Geneve*, qualifies this attitude of the Federal Council as a "veritable shame" for Switzerland, who thus tramples on one of her most noble traditions, that of the right of refuge.

What reasons determined the Federal Council to refuse Emperor Charles the refuge granted with such liberality to other sovereigns far more compromised and more compromising? The Berne correspondent of another large Catholic daily, the *Vaterland*, of Lucerne, explains these reasons as follows:

"The strengthening of Catholicism at home and abroad has caused a certain reaction. Freemasonry is becoming agitated; Socialism is going over to anti-clericalism and the radicals of the left are invoking reminiscences of Kulturkampf."

"Bad humor, the love of intrigue, Protestant susceptibility and some feeling of solidarity with the Hussites of Bohemia and the Orthodox of Jugo-Slavia have conspired together to assemble minds of every different opinion in a 'bloc hostile' to the presence of King Charles among us, and this bloc has tried out its power in the question of the sojourn of our royal guest."

The entire Swiss Catholic press condemns the attitude of the Federal Council.

A Saint Gall paper calls attention to the fact that it is the Alpina Lodge which conducted the whole affair.

The Government of Budapest had expressly recommended the de-throned sovereign to the kindness of the Federal Government. National Counciller Baumberger observes that it is the first time the Federal Council has ever expelled any one who was recommended by his own Government.

The following is the comment of the Catholic paper *Liberte*, of Fribourg:

"The majority of the Federal Council will not even have the satisfaction of performing an act of courteous discretion in obliging its guest to depart, since the bottom of this affair is known. It would have been naive to believe that it would remain hidden.

"No small harm has been done in this affair. A great injury has been done to a principle which has been believed to be inviolable and which had never been violated up to the present time, even under the menace of the highest injunctions. A great injury has also been done to a peaceful prince, who loves the people, and who had the unique spirit, among the heads of nations, of making sincere and brave efforts to stop the war.

"It is a sad page of our history which has just been written by the majority of the Federal Council. It is certain that the affair will be taken up by the Federal Assembly, as the Federal Council will be called upon to explain its action.

The design of Providence is a design of love, doubt it not. It is carrying out for some work of justice; for others a work of mercy; but for all it is, in the Divine intention, a work of love.—Mercier.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

London, July 4.—Mons. Keating was enthroned as Archbishop of Liverpool in the Pro-Cathedral of that city today. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, with the municipal corporation and the county magistrates of Lancashire, attended the ceremony.

There are now more than two million Catholics in India, Burma and Ceylon. In seventy years the Catholic population has more than tripled in these countries. The tables show that two-thirds of this increase is due to natural growth and one-third to conversions.

Rome, July 7.—On the feast of St. Peter the Palatine Guard attended Mass celebrated in the Vatican Gardens. The members of the Guard renewed their oath of fealty to the Supreme Pontiff. The public was admitted to this ceremony, and there was a great demonstration of enthusiasm toward the Holy Father.

Catholic Sisters of China, says the *Pilot*, were recently recipients of a silver medal from civil authorities who stated that their work was sorely needed and that their schools were the best. Such tributes from far away China combined with those of other nations make a formidable argument for religious instruction in education.

Freiburg-in-Breisgau, June 28.—The community of Oberammergau has at last given permission to have the Passion Play filmed. A special performance will be given this summer on a "natural stage" measuring 200 by 100 metres in Freiburg, under the direction of Dimitri Buchowetzki. It is hoped that the proceeds will help the financial situation next year in Oberammergau.

Les Nouvelles Religieuses, of Paris, states that an important discovery has been made by the Belgian Jesuit missionary, Father Hosten, near Madras in India. Certain ancient inscriptions and sculptures on the Madras coast have been carefully studied by Father Hosten and found to be of Greek and Roman origin and to give great weight to the tradition that India was evangelized by the Apostle St. Thomas.

New York, July 7.—One hundred and sixty students and instructors of American universities and colleges are on their way to Italy to place a bronze wreath on the tomb of Dante at Ravenna as part of this country's tribute to the great Italian poet on the sixth centenary of his death. The inscription on the wreath is: "From American Students of the Twentieth Century to Dante Alighieri, 1265-1321-Poet, Philosopher, Scholar."

New York, July 4.—The transatlantic S.S. Paris, the largest French steamer, which reached New York on its maiden voyage on June 22d, has a permanent Catholic chapel. Masses are celebrated regularly when crossing the ocean. During the maiden trip Mass was said by Mgr. Landrieux, Bishop of Dijon, who accompanied Marshal Fayolle on his mission to Canada. The chapel is located in the center of the ship and opens into the large first-class salon. It is decorated in blue, and has a magnificent altar surmounted by an artistic cross. It is the first French commercial vessel to have a permanent chapel.

New York, July 4.—Approximately one-half of the \$100,000 estate left by the late Miss Maria Johnson Thorne will go to Catholic charitable institutions, according to the will filed for probate in Brooklyn recently. Miss Thorne was a cousin of Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson, military attaché of the American Embassy in Rome. She was a convert to Catholicity, her grandfather, Evan M. Johnson, having been an Episcopalian minister. Twenty-five thousand dollars is left to the St. Vincent's Home for Boys, \$10,000 to St. Mary's Hospital and \$1,000 to Bishop McDonnell. There are numerous other smaller bequests.

Paris, July 7.—A touching ceremony took place a few days ago in the city of Bourges. Canon Chaboisseau, for twenty-five years chaplain of the Bourges garrison, had just received the cross of the Legion of Honor. Twenty-five years ago Abbe Chaboisseau met Lieut. Penelon, and a life-long, faithful friendship grew up between them. Lieut. Penelon has become Gen. Penelon. He is now in command of a French Division on the Rhine.

As soon as he read in the Official Journal of the appointment of his former chaplain to the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Gen. Penelon wrote from Bonn requesting that he be given the pleasure of pinning his own cross on the cassock of Canon Chaboisseau. He made a special trip to Bourges and in a room of the rectory, by the bed of the Sister of the new member of the Legion of Honor, who has been an invalid for many months, he pinned the decoration on his old friend.