

# The Canadian Churchman

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Hymns from the Book of Common Praise, compiled by Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., Organist and Director of the Choir of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

## EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY (October 11th.)

Holy Communion: 271, 279, 281, 283.

Processional: 379, 388, 589, 631.

Children: 671, 676, 677, 700.

Offertory: 245, 413, 560, 564.

General: 9, 563, 579, 587.

## The Outlook

### Premier Whitney

In the passing of Sir James Pliny Whitney, the Province of Ontario and the Dominion has lost one who has given vigorous service in political life for the last twenty-six years. Few figures in this province have more occupied the public mind than the lawyer from Morrisburg who has dominated the Legislative Assembly for the last few years. His rugged honesty and fearlessness are characteristics which ought to be features of every man who would serve the country in parliament. Even the brusque, definite tone of his utterance was indicative of a directness that was as commendable as it was well known. Too brief to be eloquent, too direct to be graceful, he was respected and admired for the positive qualities of leadership which only a resolute and masterful character can show. Stability rather than ingenuity, permanency rather than dash, are the marks of his work. Sir James was a member of our church and took an active part at one time in the work of the church. On two occasions he was delegate to the General Synod and to the Diocesan Synod of Ottawa. The Church and State can ill afford to lose men of the character and type of the late Premier, who has left such a distinguished and honourable record.

### Rheims and Louvain

There seems little doubt that the Cathedral at Rheims was made a deliberate target for German seige guns. It seems that all the Eastern German army is possessed with this spirit of vandalism, when we recall the destruction of Louvain, Aerschot, Ter-

monde and Dinant. The desecration of Churches is another thing discreditable to the Germans. The old church at Aerschot, for example, was profaned by their drunkenness. "The head has been cut off a white marble bas-relief of the Madonna. They have set fire to the Christ, the beautiful wood carving of the Saviour, and have burned the sacred figure, all of one side of the face and breast. As they finished the work one can imagine them slitting the priceless brocade of the altar with the bayonet, then turning and slashing the great old oil paintings on the cathedral walls, chopping them right out of their frames and leaving the empty frames. A dead pig lies in the little chapel." The ruined cathedral at Rheims is a witness to German vandalism that will be sorely humiliating to the German pride in the future. But, as Dr. Sarolea, the Belgian consul in England, points out, just now it is our duty not to mourn over the ruined charm of the "looped and windowed raggedness" of Louvain, but to render what relief we can to those whose homes are destroyed and who are refugees and outcasts. In this connection it is good to notice that a Belgian Relief Fund has been started.

### Fortissimi Sunt Belgae

Eighteen hundred and fifty years ago Julius Caesar, writing in his "History of the Gallic Wars," recorded the courage of the Belgians. Their descendants have lost none of that fine courage. All the world agrees with Premier Asquith in his statement about the heroic nation, made in the House of Commons:

"Belgium had no interests of her own to serve, save and except the one supreme interest of every State, great or little, which is worthy of the name, the preservation of her integrity and of her national life. History tells us that the duty of asserting that great principle—which is, after all, the well-spring of civilization and progress—has fallen once and again at the most critical moment in the past to States relatively small in area and in population, but great in courage and in resolve—to Athens and Sparta, to the Swiss cantons, and not least gloriously, three centuries ago, to the Netherlands. Never, Sir, I venture to assert, has the duty been more clearly and bravely acknowledged, and never has it been more strenuously and heroically discharged, than during the last weeks by the Belgian King and the Belgian people. They have faced, without flinching and against almost incalculable odds, the horrors of irruption, of devastation, of spoliation—of outrage."

He added with the hearty assent of his hearers that the British nation is proud of the Belgians' alliance and friendship, that they salute them with respect and with honour, that they are with them heart and soul as people who prefer freedom to ease, to security, even to life itself.

### Funds for the Unemployed

The Prince of Wales' Fund in England, which has reached such a fine total, is not limited, like our Patriotic Fund, to the relief of the dependents of those who are at the front. It is to be expended, not in ordinary poor relief, but to relieve distress arising directly and indirectly from the war. Some of it will go to the families of reservists, and some of it will go to relieve families whose breadwinners are thrown out of work through loss of employ-

ment caused by the war. This strikes us as an admirable and necessary feature. The Old Country is not overlooking this legitimate claim. There is a danger lest we should in this country forget that a great deal of unemployment is the direct result of this war. Did you notice that the State Cabinet of Western Australia have given ten per cent. of their ministerial salaries to England for the fund for the unemployed? An unprecedented thing! Almost quixotic, some would say. But, then, the members of the Cabinet are evidently in earnest and they have spoken with an eloquence whose echoes will reach Old England.

### Anglo-American Peace Treaty

Secretary Bryan's Peace Commission Treaty is ready for signature. Great Britain and France will be signatories to the treaty, but Germany has refused. The treaty provides that matters in dispute are to be referred to the peace commission, who will impound such disputes and keep them from the field of diplomacy until the people concerned have had time to "cool off." In addition to this important development, which goes far to ensure future peace between the United States and two European Powers, there are satisfactory settlements to record on matters of more immediate interest affecting Great Britain and the United States. It is proposed by the American Government to use part of the war tax of \$100,000,000 to purchase foreign vessels, including German merchant ships now in American harbours. Great Britain, while protesting in principle, will not object to the purchase of German ships, but will rely on President Wilson's assurances that the ships will only be used in indisputably neutral trade. Our Government has also agreed that armed British merchant ships shall not enter American harbours.

### The Germans and the Moslems

It has been a fond and foolish imagination of the Germans that the Moslem nations would regard the Kaiser as their friend and rise against his enemies. German agents are at work among them. The Italians arrested a German consul who was endeavouring to stir up the Moslems in Tripoli. A fictitious "speech" by Mr. John Burns, purported to have been given in Albert Hall, was printed in the leading German papers and circulated in Constantinople. Mr. Burns is made to "remember how the Emperor William, when he went to Tangier, proclaimed himself the friend of the Mohammedans, and 250,000 of them believed in his friendship." But his Highness the Aga Khan, the recognized temporal leader over sixty millions of Indian Mohammedans, summed up the Indian Empire's status in the world's war as follows: "Germany made the same mistake about India as it did about Ireland, and everybody who counts on India to be false to Britain will be deceived." The Khan has directed Khoja Moslems, who alone number several millions and over whom he is the spiritual as well as the temporal head, to place their personal services and resources at the disposal of the Government, and has volunteered to serve himself as a private in any regiment of infantry in the Indian expeditionary force.

The Viceroy of India reports that contingents of the Imperial service troops have already been accepted from fifteen States, and that similar offers from ten other States will be accepted if the need arises. The joint offer of four other States, the Viceroy adds, is under