

bers. The incident was not, however, profitless in its results since it occasioned the publication of as luminous a theological and historical dissertation as has yet been written in the United States. Mgr. Capel's "Catholic: An Essential and Exclusive Attribute of the One True Church."

"It seems to me," concludes the Canadian Churchman's correspondent, "there is nothing for it but 'The Church of England in Canada,' or, with the permission of Parliament, 'The Anglican Church,' or 'The English Church,' or 'The Episcopal Church,' or some other name which our neighbors are willing to recognize or call us." As to this, the dictum of St. Augustine is no less true today than it was in that great Doctor's time. The boy on the street corner in any Canadian town if asked by a stranger for direction to the "Catholic Church" will point to but one. Dialectic subtleties do not, after all, weigh in the balance with concrete facts.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

In a day, by a single stroke, General Pershing's army has opened the way for an advance into the iron and coal mining regions of French and German Lorraine. The announcement that the St. Mihiel salient has been eliminated, and that the Lorraine front now runs directly from the Heights of the Meuse near Combrès to a point near Nancy, on the Moselle, which is but a little over thirteen miles from the Citadel at Metz, will give much joy to the people of France. The presence of the enemy on the west bank of the Meuse below Verdun for four years has been a perpetual menace of invasion from the east. Belfort, Epinal, Lunéville, Toul—even Verdun itself—could not guard against the incursion of an enemy who already had a footing on the west bank of the Meuse.

That is of the past, never to come again in our time. To-day from the Swiss Frontier northward to the outworks of Metz there is a greater area of territory that was German when the War began now in French occupation than there is of territory that was French when the War began now in possession of the Germans. And an American army, having driven the Germans out of a considerable section of southern Lorraine, capturing in the process many thousands of prisoners and much war material, begins to get ready for the larger task—the re-occupation of northern Lorraine, and the conquest of that part of France's lost provinces now known as German Lorraine, with its great iron mining and smelting industries.

BERLIN PROFESSORS that the Americans did not force the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient. All they did was to speed the parting guest. "In anticipation of the attack of the French and Americans on the St. Mihiel front," says the official German report, "we began evacuating this salient a few days ago." In the night the evacuation of the salient was completed without interference. We are now standing on new lines which have been prepared. "Without interference" is a fine touch in view of the fact that American cavalry was out all over the area rounding up the fleeing Germans, and that over fifteen thousand of them have already passed through the cages, with many more coming in. A late despatch indicates that not only will the important railway from Verdun to Toul and Nancy, which parallels the west bank of the Meuse and passes through St. Mihiel, be available at once for the use of the Allied troops, but that St. Mihiel itself is little hurt, having escaped destruction from shell fire because of its position in a cleft in the surrounding hills. Most of the other villages recovered are also habitable, the Germans having been too busy to burn them. The light railway also are in good condition, and a local standard-gauge line from Fresnoy through Vigneville to Apremont is also intact. These rail facilities will be most useful to General Pershing's army in the reorganization of its communications.

BROTHER BOCHER is going to get a shock some day soon on that part of the front between Arras and Lens. The Second British Army—Plumer's—has not been seriously engaged for a considerable time. The British troops have contented themselves with following up the retreating Germans as they withdrew from the Flanders ridges and the valley of the Lys. They have forced the enemy to fight stiff rearguard actions, and are at present hustling von Quast's men out of Arras. There the British are but a few miles from Lille, with no serious obstacles in the way except very entanglements, which are no longer the impregnable defence they were in pre-war days. The Germans evidently anticipated an attack on Lille, for despatches from Holland say that many of the inhabitants of that city are being deported from northern France and are arriving in Antwerp and other Belgian cities. The Allies will try to spare Lille and the approach will doubtless be by a wide enveloping movement, which has already begun on the La Bassée front. For several days Sir Douglas Haig has reported progress south of La

Bassée. Yesterday British troops captured the Fosse (or pithead) of Behune with the pit refuse heap beside it, which gives observation over a wide extent of the surrounding country. To the north of this they are pressing forward into the village of Auchy-La Bassée, which is about a mile and three quarters from La Bassée town. The railway triangle, which was captured on Thursday, is another position of importance that will count in the final operation.—Globe, Sept. 14.

BLUDGEON RULE IN IRELAND

The Derry Journal, August 16

Discussing General Election possibilities there is disclosed a somewhat strange strain of argument in Wednesday's issue of the organ of the Die Hards, the Morning Post. Part of the contention is directed to an examination of the condition of the principal British political parties at present. The result of the investigation is stated to be that the exceptional external circumstances of the times have continued with internal disintegrating influences in such way as to practically wipe out both Whig and Tory parties as they existed before the War.

The great Liberal party," says the Post with poorly concealed gloom, "once lined up and down and full of melodious singing birds, now hangs in the tree like a last year's bird's nest unspeakably forlorn and neglected." In a way this discovery is not very surprising, but one hardly expected to find the Morning Post recording, even though it be done with simulated fearfulness, that "the Unionist party is in even a sadder case." Why misfortune has overtaken the Tory organization is explained by the allegation that the Unionist party deserts its principles just when they were being vindicated. "The ship of the Union," the Post continues, "only began to ride buoyantly when Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. Walter Long took to the boats," and then follows a confession of disaffection that there is not now in Britain any party so constituted as to command the unqualified confidence of the Die-Hard organ, which suggests that Mr. Lloyd George must be tolerated as Premier simply because, for war purposes, it discards no better man to fill that office. Now, if it be true, as this London ultra-Tory newspaper asserts, that such sweeping changes of disaffection have taken place, an action has been reduced to a level reminiscent of the worst epoch of imperial Russian autocratic rule. Not inaccrately by any means was the verbal snapshot taken the other day by a shrewd critic, who, writing in the Glasgow Observer, penned this picture: "Since the greed, rapacity, and ambition of British rulers first impelled them to attempt the extermination of the Irish, on the policy never wholly relinquished, there has been," says this writer, "a time when anti-Irishism, minority domination and brutal disregard for justice and right were more in evidence in misgovernment of Ireland than today. Ireland is three parts Catholic in religion. Yet in the responsible government of the country what do we see? An English Protestant Lord Lieutenant; an English Protestant Chief Secretary; the whole executive power; three fourths of the judiciary, and an overwhelming preponderance of all administrative positions held by Orangemen and anti-Irish place-hunters. Catholics have been hunted from position after position to make way for Ulster Orange nominees and for the grasping and unscrupulous hordes who, on the nomination of such fourth-rate politicians as Walter Long are best fitted to govern Ireland than the best qualified of her own sons whose national or religious sentiments are a bar to all advancement in their own land." How emphatic the victory for the job hunters has been as above related may be seen by a passing glance at one section only of it, namely, at the rewards which have gone the way of Orangemen, since the formation of the Coalition Government. Apart from the places in the War Cabinet apportioned Sir Edward Carson, the head of the Ulster Provisional Government; to Mr. Bonar Law and to Mr. Walter Long, Sir F. E. Smith, galloper to General Richardson, commander-in-chief of the Ulster Unionist Army, was given the Attorney-Generalship of England; Sir J. H. Campbell, legal assessor to the Ulster Provisional Government, was appointed Lord Chief Justice for Ireland in December, 1916, and last June was promoted to the still higher position of Lord Chancellor; Sir James Craig, chief of staff of the Ulster Unionist army, became treasurer of the Household of King George V.; Mr. John Gordon M. P., who obtained the position of Attorney General for Ireland in 1915, was made a Judge of the High Court in July of the following year; Mr. William Moore, M. P., a prominent member of the legal committee of the Ulster Provisional Government, was during the present year also

appointed a Judge of the High Court. Nor does this exhaust the list. "Wonder the writer in the Scottish newspaper comments upon such proceedings: 'All this in the twentieth century when the British Empire is said to be at war to establish in all parts of the earth liberty and justice and the rule of right against might. Could cold, calculated dishonesty go farther? Could there be a clearer proof of the existence and triumph in our own midst of the very worst features of that Prussianism and Junkerism which we hold up to reprobation as the chief characteristics of our enemies?' But it may be urged on their behalf that loyalty to the Crown was always kept to the forefront by those gentlemen upon whom the Coalition Government has so graciously showered places and pay and power. If such contention be advanced it cannot be sustained. Loyalty to the Crown was no part of the movement which was inaugurated in September, 1912, with the signing of the Covenant against Home Rule. That movement was engineered and carried on, not by Ulster Protestant democracy, who had no voice in making the appointment, but by capitalists, landowners, and militia officers, backed up by British Toryism. There was no pretence of loyalty to the Crown in the movement from first to last, except loyalty on the terms that the Crown accepted the decisions of the Ulster Unionists. One reverend gentleman made the prevalent feeling articulate when he (the Rev. Chancellor Hobson) on the Easter Monday of 1918 declared, 'If Home Rule is passed I would not care whether the British Empire went to smash or not.' What more could the most extreme Sinn Féiner, the most pronounced advocate of Republican Government, say? In speaking of the amplitude of reward conferred upon potential rebels who cheered the late Mr. James Chambers, M. P., when he told his constituents in May, 1918, that in the event of Home Rule coming he 'would no longer sing 'God save the King'' the critic from whose article we have quoted asked whether cold calculated dishonesty on the part of those who professed to be guided by the rule of right and justice could go further? Well, another glaring instance of favoritism is seen in the attitude the Government took with reference to the custody of rifles by Nationalists as contrasted with its attitude in dealing with the far larger stores of arms held in Ulster Unionist hands. This time last year raids on Nationalist premises for arms were reported by the dozen. Twelve months have elapsed, and the Castle officials have not shifted even a miniature pistol from Unionist possession. Referring to this sample of partisan administration the Freeman says:

"Nationalists do not ask for the seizure of the Ulster rifles merely to secure a point against the Government. They have never taken Sir Edward Carson's threats half as seriously as he appeared to take them himself, and his battle rhetoric has been a source less of terror than of amusement. The Ulster men ran the rifles from Hamburg, but we question if they paid the bill to Krupp, and we are certain that had Ulster been acting on its own initiative the Freym would never have sailed from Hamburg. It was the backing of the English Toryism that made the Carson movement so formidable in a material sense, and of such sinister significance in a moral sense. Hitherto the argument of the British opponents of Irish self-government had been that its advocates had no case until they had convinced the mass of the British people. Ireland accepted the test and after long years of uphill effort, achieved what her enemies had deemed an impossibility, only to find that the tribunal they, themselves, had chosen was rejected, and the sword was swung brutally into the scales. The importation of the German rifles was nominally Ulster's defiance of the Liberal Government; in reality it was English Toryism's declaration to Nationalist Ireland that it had superseded the appeal to reason and argument by the appeal to force."

Precisely so. As the English financial journal, the Statist, declared the other day, the Government in Ireland have gone back "to the worthless and brutal employment of sheer force" so regulated that while Orangemen may do what they like Nationalists in the assertion of their rights will meet with little mercy. The drastically repressive measures applied to the public meeting of Tyrone Nationalists at Omagh yesterday provide an additional and most outrageous example of the curtailment of the people's liberties in this country. Here, as Mr. Dillon stated in his speech of protest delivered in Foresters' Hall, is a perfectly legal and unobjectionable meeting officially prohibited because promoters declined to seek police permission to hold it. Refusal to make such application is grounded on a sound principle, and all that occurred plainly shows that there is a "dark hand" in Dublin Castle determined bent on pursuit of provocative methods to bring about such a state of affairs as are calculated to place an insurmountable barrier in the way of Home Rule for many years to come.

TITUS OATES AGAIN

From Sydney, Australia, comes a pamphlet on "curious omens." They are four in number; the Jesuits, the Knights of Columbus, the Fenians and the Hibernians are the authors. Of-reused since the days of Titus Oates, these omens have their origin in the minds of slanderous bigots reappear in one section of the globe or in another. In Australia the present pamphlet is scattered broadcast by the Watchman, an Orange newspaper printed in Sydney. The Prime Minister of the colony has forbidden countless pamphlets since the outbreak of the War, yet no action has been taken in this instance where untold harm may be done to the Allied cause by allowing religious bigotry to run rampant at a time when the Empire is appealing for unity of action in the colonies.—America.

information that the country is swarming with kaiser worshippers, and is more dangerous propaganda than open opposition. In many cases our courts are being imposed upon by low-brow politicians who are taking advantage of the spirit of loyalty in this land to wreak vengeance on those whom they cannot meet honestly upon a political issue."

T. P. O'CONNOR AND SIR EDWARD CARSON

At the request of John Dillon, leader of the Irish Nationalists, T. P. O'Connor has sent a reply to the recent address forwarded to President Wilson by Sir Edward Carson. After taking issue with Carson on several historical points mentioned in the Ulster statement forwarded to the President, T. P. O'Connor reminds the Ulster leader that while he laid great stress on several alleged pro-German moves due to Sinn Féinism in Ireland, he did not tell the American President that the Ulsterites before the War in the newspapers and speeches declared that they would prefer the rule of the German Emperor to Home Rule and they were supplied from Germany with 50,000 rifles which "they still hold now as before the war, for the purpose of being used on an act of the British Parliament."

Some few months ago, when it was announced that Your Lordship had left for Europe, the news proved somewhat disquieting, for everyone realized the perils attending such a voyage, and the dangers arising from enemies who haunt the depths of the sea and even infest the air above. Now, however, that you have returned to our midst, safe and sound, our joy is complete and we are proud of our good Bishop, who braved dangers of travel unparalleled in history, to visit our boys "over there," to cheer them up by the magic spell of your forceful personality, the kindness of your countenance and the contagious buoyancy of your fearless character. With great satisfaction we read, from time to time of the ovals tendered Your Lordship by the Soldier Lads regardless of differences of race and creed.

Well-known heads of the people of the devastated portion of France, deprived of the ministrations of their clergy, called to serve their country in the trenches, asked Your Lordship to preach to them in their native tongue, and with what alacrity Your Lordship acquiesced in their desire, to the untold satisfaction of all. We learned how your charity led you to bury the dead, those ruthlessly slaughtered by the unnecessary and wanton bombing of hospitals by the Huns, and of your feeling discourse on that occasion. The news was brought to us of your visit to the Father of Christendom, the great Benedict XV. who so ably fills a position, which now perhaps as never before calls for the divine assistance and guidance of the Holy Spirit. We are certain that like his great predecessor Pius X. of happy memory, he received you with open arms, praised the works of your administration, commended your zeal, bidding you to be of good heart and to continue to strive for the upbuilding of God's Church.

No need to enumerate all the items of news which found their way across the Atlantic, but we can say this much, that London is justly proud of her noble Bishop; not are these sentiments confined to ourselves alone. They are indeed the sentiments of the whole Diocese, nay more of our non-Catholic friends and of the whole Dominion of Canada.

Once again then we bid you welcome, welcome home.

Signed on behalf of the Catholic Laity of London:

John Loughlin, President The Catholic Club of London.

T. J. Murphy, President Particular Council St. Vincent De Paul Society.

M. P. McDonnell, President of St. Peter's Holy Name Society.

William Delaney, President of St. Mary's Holy Name Society.

E. V. Hession, President of St. Michael's Holy Name Society.

J. Etherington, President of St. Martin's Holy Name Society.

M. Frank Forristal, Chairman R. C. Separate School Board.

Frank Smith, Grand Knight K. of C., Council 1410.

J. McDougall, Secretary C. M. B. A., Branch 4.

M. Frank Forristal, President C. M. B. A., Branch 471.

Jos. Keller, President St. Patrick's Holy Name Society.

Jas. R. Gleason, Chief Ranger St. Peter's Court C. O. F.

Joseph Pavler, for St. Mary's Congregation.

John O'Donnell, for St. Patrick's Congregation.

J. G. Wilson, for St. Martin's Congregation.

W. H. Fox, for St. Michael's Congregation.

Philip Pocock, for St. Peter's Congregation.

London, September 13, 1918.

REBUKED

Secretary of War Baker, in a statement recently issued, says: "In every locality we have a contemptible set of cowardly partisan politicians who cry treason, sedition, anarchy and pro-Germanism against men who differ with them politically. The claims of Americanism, and loyalty put forth by these narrow bigots are nothing more than false faces won by traitors. Such charges convey to the German agent the

has been done for us by others? Are we fulfilling our duties towards others as they have done? Do we realize that we ought to procure these great gifts for others as they have been procured for us. It is altogether apparent that our ordinary duty is to have those sacred blessings for those dependent upon us. But what of those who are under adverse circumstances or who cannot otherwise procure them for themselves. Have we made any attempt to aid them? Or are we daily neglecting that great duty of charity to our neighbour which we ought to fulfil?

Right in our midst is the Catholic Extension Society devoting the energies of many to this great work of extending our faith. Through it missionaries who are now labouring among the poor and scattered flocks of Christ in Western and Northern Canada are being sent substantial aid; missionary appeals are being built for them; all things necessary for the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass are being supplied; and above all missionaries are being educated to preach the gospel to those who otherwise would be without a priest. How can they know the gospel without a preacher, how can they have a preacher unless he be sent? What are you doing to help? Do you realize that it is God's grace which is being extended through these means and that you ought, as far as you are able, to aid in this good work? What a blessing and a consolation the furthering of this good work must be to our devoted pastors, already zealous missionaries themselves, when they aid by their voice those who are in need of aid! What a blessing to anyone in this missionary spirit which would procure for others those priceless gifts of God which we possess!

Many know little of this great work. Read the Catholic Register, Catholic Record and Canadian Freeman and in their pages you will easily learn what is being done. Get the annual report of the Society—a post card will bring you a copy. Perhaps you can even now send aid.

Donations may be addressed to: Rev. T. O'DONNELL, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed:

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THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

The purpose of Eucharistic Congresses is to show love and veneration to Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament, and to pray that His blessings may flow abundantly upon the faithful. The Diocese of London will celebrate its annual Eucharistic feast, the seventh, by a Congress at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Windsor, Ontario, on Wednesday, the 9th of October next. As every Catholic in the Diocese should show participation in this Diocesan Eucharistic celebration by the reception of Holy Communion, those who cannot attend the Congress by receiving the Sunday previous or following, early Masses will be offered in all the churches and chapels of the city. In the Immaculate Conception church these Masses will be at 5.30, 6, 6.30 and 7 o'clock. In the same church there will be a Mass at 7.30 for the children, at which Mass the children will receive in a body. And at 9.30 His Lordship the Bishop

will pontificate, assisted by priests who were former young men of Windsor. At St. Mary's Academy there will be a Solemn High Mass at 7.15, the celebrant and deacon and subdeacon of the Mass will also be former Windsor boys. Immediately following the Bishop's Mass the Blessed Sacrament will be carried in procession, if weather permits, on the Church grounds. Then Exposition will take place and the Blessed Sacrament will remain exposed all day. The priests will hold a Conference at 2 o'clock. It will be the 18th annual Conference of the Priests' Eucharistic League, a branch of Les Freres Adorateurs Association established at Montreal some thirty years ago by the Blessed Sacrament Fathers. At 4.00 p. m. the children will gather at the church to make a visit to the Blessed Sacrament, and at 8 p. m. the Congress will be brought to a close with the Holy Hour and the Te Deum. During the day the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament will take place at the Hotel Dieu, St. Mary's Academy and the Ursuline Convent as well as the Immaculate Conception Church, and at each of these Institutions a visiting priest will give the Benediction and preach. May the first Congress in Windsor equal its predecessors, St. Mary's, London, St. Thomas, Ont., the Cathedral, Sandwich, Chatham and Stratford.

The whole nature of man is created for activity, and Nature renews herself bitterly on him who would rashly defy this law. Man is indeed driven out of the paradise of absolute rest, and God gives him the command to work, but with the work comes consolation that work is essential to happiness.—Carl Hilty.

We know the truth of David's song,—that He is our shepherd. It is in this knowledge that we take refuge from the storms; that we lie down under the stars unafraid. It is this assurance of His tender care and His watchfulness that gives us strength and courage to face the bleak and keep the way despite our weakness and the frailty of our human nature.

Until we come to understand that as the power of any nation rests with the mass whose individual members are neither impressive nor important, so the power of life is built upon the sum total of individually insignificant matters, we cannot hope to achieve any lasting degree of mental or spiritual contentment.—Leigh M. Hodges.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916.

Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD: That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrinus F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened on behalf of your missions by the CATHOLIC RECORD. The success has been very gratifying and shows the deep interest which our Catholic people take in the work of the missionary in foreign lands. . . . I bless you most cordially and all your labors, as a pledge my earnest wishes for your greatest success in all your undertakings." I entreat you to continue the support of my struggling mission, assuring you a remembrance in my prayers and Masses.

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER.

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