

# 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.

**FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.**

(September 13.)

Holy Communion: 238, 249, 260, 433.

Processional: 530, 533, 617, 624.

Offertory: 398, 573, 641, 768.

Children: 686, 709, 718, 728.

General: 23, 434, 456, 567.

## The Outlook

### Probably and Perhaps

The spreading of sensational rumours and the multiplication of uncertain news is most unhelpful and disquieting. Press or people who do such things are to be held in severe condemnation. We must all avoid boastful talk and foolish gossip, as well as talking depression and calamity. An excited and noisy defiance soon wears out itself and the man. The doing of the day's work as it presents itself, the combatting of the restlessness which feels ordinary occupations to be trivial and useless with the quiet determination to do the best in an emergency is the right frame of mind for the present distress.

### Blue Ruin

"Peace can never be regained. Famine is bound to come. Mankind will never recover from the effects of this barbarism." These are some of the things pessimistic individuals are noising abroad. None of us have had an experience of a great war. Fortunate are we that nations in war moving to each other's destruction is a strange spectacle. But this is not the first time, though we pray it will be the last.

The blue ruin pessimist was abroad in previous wars. In the "Life of R. S. Hawker," of Morwenstow, by his son-in-law, there is a letter in which the Cornish vicar repeats the talk of a farmer's son newly arrived from Wisconsin during the American Civil War. "I asked him what they expected among the Americans would be the result of this war, and he answered, 'Endless bloodshed. If either side should conquer they cannot combine the States again under one Government, or hold them ever together again as one dominion. They are all utterly demoralized—fear neither God nor devil. No one man can ever control or influence another' . . . So far as I can gather from this man, who speaks as an eye-witness, it is the English Civil War in the time of Cromwell carried on with a thousandfold ferocity, and, there being no king or great men to rule and to repress in America, it may never be pacified or quenched more." We know how results have happily disproved this forecast. So, let us wisely refrain from the same brand of remarks and see if we cannot induce others to refrain too. It will be a thing passing strange when the vast majority of every nation look upon war as a calamity if we shall never attain to peace.

### Andrew Carnegie and the War

In a letter replying to an invitation to join a protest against Britain taking part in the war, Mr. Andrew Carnegie says that the Kaiser, for twenty-five years the world's foremost peace potentate, has to-day become chief destroyer as "War Lord" of Europe. "We advocates of heavenly peace and foes of hellish war must not fail to expose and denounce the guilty originators thereof. We men of peace feel that of all crimes the killing of men by their fellow men is 'the foulest fiend ever loosed from hell,' the deepest disgrace to so-called civilization, and we must not fail to call to account the guilty Emperor, King, President, or statesman." He says that he feels that Britain was in honour bound to protect Belgium. These words are significant from the Peace Apostle.

### Premier Asquith and the War

In answer to the question "Why are we at war?" the Premier said:

"In the first place, to fulfil a solemn international obligation, an obligation which, if it had been entered into between private persons in the ordinary concerns of life, would have been regarded as an obligation not only of law but of honour, which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated. I say, secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle which in these days when material force sometimes seems to be the dominant influence and factor in the development of mankind, we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed in defiance of international good faith by the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering Power."

### Bishop Gore and Kikuyu

The Metropolitans and Bishops who are acting as an advisory body have made a report to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his Grace will soon make an official announcement. In his Oxford Diocesan Magazine the Bishop of

Oxford says: "I am sure that our most earnest prayer will be going up to God for the members of this Committee, for the Archbishop, and for the Bishops and others concerned, that some solution of the questions raised at Kikuyu, permanent or provisional, may be arrived at which will be found acceptable or tolerable throughout our communion, and promote friendly relations, at least, among the different religious bodies in Africa. I cannot conceal from myself that within the last few years the movement towards re-union among Christians, especially in face of the non-Christian world, has accentuated the differences in our own communion to a point of grave peril."

### Ulstermen and the War

The Bishop of Ossory recently preaching in Kilmacow Parish Church, said: "First, then, here is no question of political party, or even of religious dissension. We are all in the same peril, we who are the King's subjects. We are concerned with our immediate duty to our common country. Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman—Roman Catholic and Protestant—Churchman and Dissenter—Unionist and Nationalist—North and South—we are all in the same peril. And, thank God, we are all united in our determination to play our part in the defence of home and fatherland. The man who prefers his party to his country at this crisis, whatever be his political creed, is no patriot; and the man who tries to make political capital out of his country's danger is no better than a knave. And I speak as a Unionist and as a Bishop of the Irish Church when I say that the leader of the Nationalist Party, who represents the Roman Catholics of Ireland, has acted as a true patriot and a wise statesman in his effort to bring Irishmen together in this our national peril. Please God, the association of brave Irishmen with brave Englishmen, of Unionist with Nationalist Volunteers, in duty, in danger, in death, whatever be the issues of the war, will help to promote a real fellowship in national sentiment. What can we do, you and I, who must perforce stay at home? One thing I have suggested already. Let us determine that we shall not discuss controverted questions of politics and of creed just now. We are not giving up our honest opinions. But we recognize that this is a time for restraint of all speech that is not sympathetic and kind and neighbourly. We are all one in our common, our dreadful anxiety. And let us take what opportunity offers itself of strengthening the hands of those who represent us abroad, by finding employment and securing relief for their dear ones left behind, by the provision of medical and surgical supplies, and of comforts for the wounded. Let us determine resolutely that we will not take any advantage to the detriment of our neighbours which the disturbance of trade may offer us; but that we shall go on soberly and quietly, doing our duty without panic and without fear."

### Four Bishops and Kikuyu

A largely signed memorial has been addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the questions raised by the Kikuyu controversy. Its signatories claim to speak in the name of "a very large number of our fellow-Churchmen." Many well-known men signed the memorial, among them Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, Canon R. H. Charles, Sir E. Clarke, and Sir Edward Russell, the Bishops of Durham, Hereford and Manchester, Dean Hensley Henson,