HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FORCES IN PARIS
OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL

Permission is hereby granted the Bearer to spend

A NIGHT IN PARIS

Report at the Armory, Boul Miche at 16th Street Saturday, Dec. 2, 1922, between 1 p.m. and 1 a.m.

Approved:
Women's Overseas Service League
La Societe des Hommes 40 et Chevaux 8

By order of
RICHARD HENRY LITTLE
(R.H.L.)
A.P.M. PARIS

Bank of the A. E. F.

CINQUANTE CENTIMES

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National Catholic War Council of the United States

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HE NEWS PAG

Mrs. Stocks Millar of Chicago, who has been visiting her brother, Jarvis Richards.—Photo by Mead-Pursell studio.

Mrs. Stocks Millar

Supervisor Womens Overseas Work
National Catholic War Council
U. S. A.

16, Avenue Wagram
Paris.

Le Vicomte de Lestrade

a l'honneur de vous faire part de son

mariage avec la Comtesse Bernard

de Menthon, née La Bourdonnaye

Paris, le 9 Novembre 1920.

4, Rue de Berri.

DÉPÔT ŒUVRE D'AUTEUIL, 15, RUE FÉROU

Madame V.ve Roy

Monsieur le Docteur Renard et

Madame Renard ont l'honneur de vous

faire part du mariage de Monsieur

Jacques Renard, Interne des Hôpitaux

de Paris, Croix de guerre, leur petit-fils

et fils, avec Mademoiselle Marguerite

Mignaton.

La bénédiction nuptiale leur a été donnée

le 28 Juillet 1920, en l'Eglise Notre-Dame

des-Champs.

19, Rue St Séverin

Paris (Ve)

PAPETERIE DURIEZ - PARIS

Monsieur Paul Mignaton

a l'honneur de vous faire part du mariage

de Mademoiselle Marguerite Mignaton,

sa fille, avec Monsieur Jacques Renard,

Interne des Hôpitaux de Paris, Croix

de guerre.

La bénédiction nuptiale leur a été donnée le 28 Juillet 1920, en l'Eglise Notre-Dame des-Champs.

12, Avenue de l'Observatoire

Paris (VI^e^)

PAPETERIE GUIRLEY, PARIS

La Comtesse Bernard de Menthon,

née La Bourdonnaye a l'honneur

de vous faire part de son mariage

avec le Vicomte de Lestrade.

Paris, le 9 Novembre 1920.

11 bis Rue du Cirque.

DÉPÔT ŒUVRE D'AUTEUIL. 15. RUE FÉROU

THE Mal-de-Mere

A Fleck of Foam on the Ocean of Life.

Vol 1 H.M.T. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN." No, the only 1.

Christmas, 1918.

WAR WORKERS WEND O'ER WINTRY WATERS.

Delayed more than twenty four hours by the dense fog which overhung New York harbor, the "Empress of Britain," bound for Liverpool, passed the Statue of Liberty, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 15th. Her officers and crew are pleased at the prospect of spending Christmas in their own homes while her passengers, who are for the most part war workers in the service of the Y.M.C.A., K. of C, and J.W.B., look forward to a brief visit in Merrie England before going on to their destinations in France.

Weather conditions have been relatively good or bad depending on the experience of the critic. Gradually the waves have increased in altitude and table attendence has shrunk proportionally. The wild rush which formerly followed the beating of the tom-tom has moderated to a wabbly wandering of a few in the direction of the dining room.

Notwithstanding personal discomfort, acquaintanceship has flourished and the spirit of goodfeilowship manifested will make the voyage memorable to most of the voyagers. "Faith and a smile" seems to be the motto still, even if the smile be a trifle sickly.

SONGS AND STUNTS ENLIVEN EVENINGS

Evening entertainments have been a feature of the voyage, binding the company closer together and enabling its members to store pleasant memories. Under the leadership of Dr. McMichael, sing-songs have been held regularly while many specialties have been added. The vocal numbers of Miss Butts, the accompaniments and solos of Messers Demack and Kershaw on the piano and of Miss Daggett on the violin are always appreciated. Judge McKnight's inimitable Scotch songs and recitations, Prof. Cooper's readings and Miss Gordon's impromptu poetry always receive deserved applause.

During the evening when the passengers were invited to the ward room, several talented members of the crew provided excellent numbers. A lecture by Prof. Boswell on the geology of England was brilliant as well as entertaining and instructive, and a talk by Sec. Hints on his experiences "over there" gave a thrilling picture of pre-armistice conditions. Funny stories by Messers Harley, Giddings and others kept every one in good humor. A male quartet composed of Messers Dennis, McMichael, Taylor and Fulton has attained almost professional proficiency.

Lieut. Percy's lecture on the British Navy was especially inspiring.

The Mal-de-Mere

Published by Associated War Workers on Board H.M.T. "Empress of Britain."

Editor - - Harold Otho Stone.
Associates: - - - Owen Merrick.
Otho L. Ferris.

The name of this publication was inspired by watching a would-be French class enjoying (?) life on the ocean wave. Its aim is to enliven existence on a ship which seems intent on either rubbing its nose against the floor of the sea or thrusting it through the overhanging clouds.

Mechanical limits to the power of the press prevent giving to each celebrity on board the lengthy and honorable mention deserved but an effort has been made to enroll each in the hall of fame. The aid and assistance of a number of talented journalists is acknowledged. The chief strain on the editor has been the numerous visits to the print shop located deep in the inwards of the ship. "Going to the devil" is certainly a horrible process.

"Empress of Britain."—George S. Webster, R.N.R., R.D., Captain; F. H. Moore, Chief Officer; J. Worth, First Officer; E. Castley, Second Officer; Arthur E. Philp, Chief Engineer; T. Osborne, First Assistant; F. E. Bennett, Purser. The "Empress of Britain" with a tonnage of 14,500 and a crew of 335 was built at Glasgow in 1906.

This liner ran between Liverpool and Canadian ports until the outbreak of war, when she was immediately commandered as an armed crusier. She was stripped and mounted with guns in six days at Liverpool. Sailed from Liverpool to South Atlantic on August 19th, 1914. During the patrol work this liner captured 83 German sailors in four months.

In May, 1915 the "Empress of Britain" sailed for the Dardenelles with a large number of troops and from then on was used as a troopship to Gallipoli, Egypt and Canada. The liner also carried troops for Mesopotamia around Cape of Good Hope to Bombay in 1917.

The liner was used in patrol work in the Indian Ocean for 16 months, returning from there in March 1918 and since that time has carried 110,000 troops; the largest number on one trip being 4,000. Although the "Empress of Britain" ran down a French ship in the Mediterranean and has been fired upon by submarines, no damage has been received.

Capt. Webster possesses the Naval Reserve Decoration and South African Medal.

Chief Engineer Philp has been with the liner since its construction. He was recently given the Order of the British Empire for valuable service.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD.

Leo Cooper, San Francisco, Cal., Dramatic Instructor.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Miss Madeline M. Doyle, So. Norwalk, Conn., Stenographer.
John J. Madden, Leinster, Mass., Salesman.
Jas. J. Degan, Tonopah, Nevada, Mining.
A. T. Monteau, Port Tampa, Florida. Clerk,
W. J. Nagle, Omaha, Nebraska, Clerk.
Wm. J. Mc Cue, Grand Rapids, Mich., Contractor.
Patrick McDonald, Jersey City, New Jersey, Merchant.
Clarence W. Graffin, New York, New York, Accountant.
Chas. L. Brown, Grand Rapids, Mich., Insurance,
P. F. Galvin, New York, New York, Nurse.
Matthew E. Flynn, Central Falls, R.I., Cotton.
J. Al. Kent, Bay City, Mich., Salesman.
William Harley. Hartford City, Ind., Civil Engineer.
James J. King, St. Louis, Mo., Accountant.
W. J. Sheehy, Spencer, Mass., Superintendent.
W. H. Coll, Philadelphia, Pa., Priest.
H. F. Ellard, Spokane, Wash., Mining.
Josepn G. Costello, Philadelphia, Pa., Mining.
James J. Cleary, New York, New York. Transportation.
Sam Fitzpatrick, New York City, Athletic Director.
Walter E. Burke, Hopedale, Mass., Grocer.
Frank McDermott, Seattle, Wash., Merchant.
Owen Merrick, Honolulu, T.H., Journalist.
Richard Norris, Port Washington, N.Y., Theatrical Business.

WOMENS' SECTION Y.M.C.A.

Butts, Marie L., Brunswick, Ga., Supervisor of Music.
Case, Miss Florence D., Charles City, Iowa, High School Teacher.
Cochrane, Mrs. Bess, Minneapolis, Minn., Musical Director.
Cook, Cornelia, Portland, Oregon, State Chairman.
Chase, Edith, Barring, Maine, Superintendent of Cafeteria.
Daggett, Helen M., Conimicut, R.I., Private Secretary.
Dunshee, Miss Esther, Chicago, Ill., Lawyer.
Fagan, Charlotte, Edenton, N.C., Kindergartner.
Fairgrieve, Anita, Bantam, Conn., Secretary.
Goodspeed, Grace, Penn Yan, N.Y., Service Work.
Gordon, Olive H., Oakland, Cal., Playground Activities.
Jenkins, Mary B., Wellesley, Mass., Teacher.
Meeker, Bess G.. Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary.
Muse, Anne, Ben Avon, Pa., Superintendent of Phys. Ed.
Milliken, Helen E., Mayfield, Cleveland, Ohio, War Work,
Myers, Elizabeth P., New York City, Insurance.
Osborn, Mary V., Clarksburg, W., Va., Teacher.
Reeves, Maybelle G., Philadelphia, Penn., Teacher of Kindergarten.
Rice, Florence E., Northfield, Minn.
Royer. Florence, Chicago, Ill., Public Library.
Taake, Irene. Mason City, Iowa, Teacher.
Titcomb, Harriet, Farmington, Me., Teacher.
Truby, Maria, Pittsburg, Pa,, Private Secretary.
True, Blanche I., Fargo, N.D., Teacher.
Quinlan, Margaret, Syracuse, N.Y., Newspaper Accountant.
O'Brien, May C., New York City, Stenographer and Secretary.
Van Ness, Ann., Boston, Mass., Social Worker,

MENS' SECTION Y.M.C.A.

Akin, Cyrus Arthur, Los Angeles, Calif., Ticket Auditor.
Ashcraft, Cyrus Wash., Florence, Ala., Cotton Manufacturer and Farmer
Beal, Fred Napier, Walville. Wash., Manager General Store.
Bing, Horace Marlow, Delaware, O., Life Insurance Salesman.
Brush, Percy Porter, Tacoma, Wash., Lawyer.
Carpenter, E. G., Los Angeles, Calif., Plumber.
Cave, Wm. Alfred, Sedalia, Mo., Congregational Minister.
Clokey, Joseph Francis, Dubuque, Io., Presbyterean Minister.
Crew, Arthur Ellwood, Marion, Io., Physician.
Cromley, L. T., Mt. Vernon, O., Lawyer.
Dean. Edwin Blanchard, Northfield, Minn.
Demack. Leo. Charles, Beverly, Mass., Music Teacher,
Dennis, Eddy Hunter. Abingdon, Ill., Commercial Club Secretary.
Dowis, Green Elliott, Blackwell, Okla., Bank Cashier.
Dreher, Ernest Shuler, Columbia, S.C., Superintendent of Schools.
Evans, E. B., Des Moines. Io., College Professor.
Eckles, Amos Kendall, Cleveland, Miss., Supt. Agricultural H. S.
Ferris, O. L., Portland, Ore.,
Fulton, Ralph Trussell, Towner, N.D., Presbyterean Minister.
Gibson, Harry Hepburn, Wilson, Conn., Assistant Clerk.
Giddings, Corwin Holley, Peoria, Ill., Dept. Manager Adv. Agency,
Goodall, Winfield John, Samish, N.D., Rancher.
Goodyear, Curtis McClellan, Minneapolis, Minn., Lumberman.
Gray, Ervy L., Indianapolis, Ind., Merchant.
Hamilton, Clarence C., Boston, Mass., Field Manager, C.E. World.
Hamilton, Roy, Philadelphia, Pa., Stenographer.
Hannum, Henry Oliver, Holyoke, Mass., Congregational Minister.
Hillyard, Brame, San Antonio, Tex., Farmer and Journalist.
Hints, William, Osceola, Io.
Ireland, Frank Blair, Washburn, Ill., Physician.
Kallina. Emanuel J., Auburn, N.Y.
Keagy, Roy Clifton, Clinton, Io., M.E. Minister.
Kershaw, Joseph, Falmouth. Mass., Music Teacher.
La Fleur, Phillip Alvin, Towner, N.D., Auto Machinest.
Leonard, Samuel Edwin, Selma, N.C., Superintendent.
Lewis, John A., Sioux City, Io.

Long, Alva Logan, Indianapolis, Ind., W.S. Store Inspector.
Long, Arthur, Coffeyville, Kan., Minister.
Lough, William Henry, New York City.
Lowe, Walter Irenaeous, Aurora-on-Cayauga, N.Y., Teacher.
Mc Knight, Alexander Galt, Duluth, Minn., Lawyer,
Mc Laurin, Daniel Gilmer. Canton, Miss., Secretary.
Mc Leod, William Austin, Brooklyn, N.Y., Salesman.
Mc Michael, John Wesley, Portland, Ore., Dentist.
Mac Dougal, Geo., Omaha, Neb., Minister.
Miles, Wilbur Otis, Webb City Mo., Lawyer.
Mobley, Ernest C., Amarillo, Tex., Minister.
Morrill. Alfred T., Skowhegan. Me.
Neeley. Wm. Ulysses, Davenport, Wash., Superintendent of Schools.
Oberholser, Edward Jacob, Brooklyn, N.Y., Treasurer.
Parent, Frank Dyal, Inglewood, Calif., Real Estate.
Parry, James W., Ames, Io., Electric Engineer.
Parsons, Elvery Tillman, Seattle, Wash., Teacher.
Pierce, Franklin Edwin, Mount Clair, N.J., Principal High School.
Reber, Louis E., Madison, Wis., Professor,
Ridge, Walter George, Vinton, Io., Dry Goods.
Robinson, Eugene Harvey, Ft. Morgan, Cal., Minister.
Rymer, T. A., San Antonio, Tex.
Snow, Sydney Bruce, Boston, Mass. Minister.
Stone, Harold Otho, Olympia, Wash., Editor.
Strong, Jarvis Allen, Oberlin, O., Musical Professor.
Talbott, John Sherman. New Concord, Ohio, Superintendant.
Tavelli, Joseph Virginia, Williamstown, Mass., Real Estate.
Taylor, Jacob Harris, Westerville, O,, Editor.
Taylor, Franklin Newton, Indianapolis, Ind., Vocal Instructor.
Walsh, John, Galesburg, Ill., Mechanic.
Weir. Wesley John, Portland, Me., Cameo Maker.
Wellons, Walter Edwin, Des Moines, Io., Principal of Schools.
Whitehouse. Frank Miles, Haverhill, Mass., Mechanic.
Yeager, Edwin Berry, Clinton, Okla., Real Estate.

NON-CLASSIFIED.

Dr. J. L. Faille, M.D., Montreal, Canada, Ship Surgeon.
Capt. F. S. Howes, Russell, Kansas, Transport Surgeon.
A. W. Nickalls, Barnstaple, West Devon, Eng.. British War Mission.
Gilbert K. Colbourne, Delburne, Alta, Canada, Lieut. R.B.R., B.E.F.
W. H. Hingstan, Playden, Chipshed, Surrey, Ministry of Munitions.
T. J. Bourne, Woking, England, War Office Representative.
Arch. Adams, England, Member British War Mission.
W. Burgh Whyte, E.M., Maine, British War Worker.
Lieut.-Col. T. Gifford, London, England, British War Mission.
Mrs. T. Gifford, London, England.
Miss T. G. R. Gifford, London, England.
A. H. Lymn, Westminister Palace Gardens, Lon., Chemical Engineer.
Lieut. James C. Melvin, Sedalia, Kentucky, Transport Quartermaster.
Lieut. J. C. Percy, R.N.V.R., Dublin, Ireland.
Walter P. Mac Farland, Wardle House, Surrey, Eng., British War Miss.
Miss Edith Callahan, Louisville, Ky., Comm. for Public Information.
Mrs. Stock Millar, Denver, Col., National Catholic War Council.
Miss Ruby Wightman, Lewes, Surrey, England, Nurse.
Herbert Nicholson, Redborough Hall, Tunbridge Wells, Major K.V.R.
Arthur E. Warren, London, England, Admiralty Official.
Philip J. Suter, London, England, Admiralty Official.
L. John Bethell, Bristol, Eng., Officer B.E.F.
Col. A. C. Murry, London, M.P.
Robert Nathan, London, Government Official
Percy G. H. Boswell, Liverpool, Professor of Geology.
Elliott Hewan, Plascelyn, Penmaenmawr, N. Wales, Merchant.

Who's Who on Board.

John A. Lewis, son of Bishop Lewis, of the Methodist Church, has seen five years missionary service in China.

Leo Cooper is a dramatic reader and impersonator by profession. He has appeared on the stage with such as Booth, Barrett and Mansfield.

Miss Esther Dunshee is a practicing lawyer of Chicago.

Miss Blanche L. True is author of a Literary Map of the British Isles.

Cyrus W. Ashcraft is a prominent cotton seed oil manufacturer.

Amos L. Eckles is camouflaged as Superintendent of Agricultural High School, but, back of it all, is a successful merchant, banker and auto dealer.

Emanuel J. Kallina is a Czecho-Slovak and as "Y" man he intends to work among his own people.

O. L. Ferris is better known at home as "Oregon Loganberry Ferris," for he is the founder of the loganberry juice industry of that state.

William Henry Lough is head of the Business Department of the University of New York, and will take a prominent part in the Y's educational program for the A.E.F.

Alexander G. McKnight is one of America's most prominent and enthusiastic Scotlanders. While he and Lauder live scotch songs will never die.

Louis E. Reber is Dean of the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin and will establish a technical engineering course for our soldiers in France.

Edwin B. Dean, Congregational minister of Northfleid, Minnesota, has for several months past been head of the Continuation School, which follows the Columbia University conference for Y.M.C.A. secretaries.

The following Y.M.C.A. men have seen service in the American camps :—

Mr. Brame Hillyard, religious work, secretary of Camp Travis, Texas; Dr. J. W. McMichael, social secretary Camp Lewis, Washington: O. L. Ferris, building secretary, Camp Lewis, Washington; Edwin B. Yeager, business secretary, Fort Sill, Okla.

The following Y.M.C.A men have seen overseas service and are returning after furloughs :—

Alfred T. Morrill wears the stripes of the wounded; William Hints has been in the thick of the fighting close up; William A. Cave has done duty in transport service.

Of the Welfare Workers on board 60 per cent of the men and 80 per cent of the women are college graduates.

Richard Norris has enjoyed a vast experience in the theatrical world. For five years he was manager for William Fox in New York and during his years in the theatrical business has visited every continent many times, He has been a familiar figure at every World's Exposition,

Frank McDermott of Seattle, Washington, who has been singing the Ostermoor sonata for the past few days, is what one might call a regular merchant. In his Bon Marche in Seatrle one can purchase anything from a safety pin to a grand piano. It is not definately known whether he has had any sales of Mothersills Remedy lately.

Miss Edith Callahan, a well known writer, will review phases of the Peace conference for the Bureau of Public Information.

Mrs. Stock Millar, who recently brought 175 girls from France and entered them in various schools and colleges in the U.S., is returning to continue her part in this educational plan.

John J. Madden, Leader of the Knights of Columbus says that if he ever makes another trip to Europe it will be after the tunnel is completed.

A Letter from Raymond B. Fosdick

45 Avenue Montaigne,
Paris, 31st March, 1919.

Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P.,
120 West 60th Street,
New York City, U.S.A.

My dear Father Burke:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of March 11th, which is just at hand. . . .

I want to tell you how thoroughly appreciated Mrs. Millar's work is in connection with the Club House which she has opened on the Avenue Wagram. I have no hesitancy in saying that it is one of the best single pieces of work in Paris, and it is being carried on in a spirit of service that could well serve as a model. Mrs. Millar is herself a rare type of leader, and I am sure you need feel no hesitancy in extending the activities that she is so well fitted to carry on. In this connection, therefore, let me urge upon you the necessity of expediting the passage of as many of your women workers as you can conveniently send. They should, of course, be well trained, because an untrained woman in France at the present time is perhaps more of a hindrance than a help, but the boys of the A.E.F. respond more quickly and eagerly to the home influence which a woman seems to carry with her than they do to any other single factor.

Always faithfully yours,
(Signed) Raymond B. Fosdick.

"The bishops consistently point to remuneration as th

What a Soldier Says About the Etoile Club

The following is an extract from a letter written by a soldier in active service to Mr. Michael J. Slattery, Secretary, Committee on Men's Activities. It is one of the many similar spontaneous tributes to the work being done abroad by the Catholic women which expresses better than many official reports the helpful and inspiring spirit of their service.

"Etoile Service Club
16 Avenue de Wagram 16

"Paris A.P.O. 702

"My dear Mr. Slattery:

"It has been some time since you have written to me and I have missed your letters, but believing this club is among one of your many hobbies, I thought I would give my own little impression of it, formed since I found its location, only an hour ago.

"I was roaming around this great big town, somewhat lonesome and feeling pretty blue, when suddenly I was greeted by an old friend whom I had not seen in fifteen months, and while talking to him he spoke of this club. I became somewhat anxious to see it, so over we came. The best cup of coffee I have had since I left home I got here within ten minutes after my arrival and two of the finest sandwiches I ever ate, and then after writing my name in the register I met several of the finest girls I have seen since leaving home, who insist upon your being right at home and they see that you are, but everything is so lovely and homelike, that one does not find it hard to do so. There are many large easy chairs and splendid accommodations for writing, so that altogether I do not think it has an equal in Europe, at least at no place I have seen since I have been in the service, and somehow I feel repaid for all I have ever said or done to assist our Catholic clubs back home.

"Sincerely,
"Jim Carroll."

A Letter from the Navy Department

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1919.

From: The Navy Department.
To: National Catholic War Council.

1. The Department desires to express the gratitude of the officers and men of the United States Navy for all the many good things the National Catholic War Council has done for them during the World War. The efficiency of your organization has been well matched by the constant desire of the individual worker to serve the men to the best of his or her ability.

2. This helpfulness and efficiency has proven a powerful aid to the contentment and fighting spirit in the Navy.

3. The Department is desirous that your excellent work be continued and that the Naval Service, whether the country be in peace or at war, have the benefit of your splendid co-operation. There is a very constant need for your services.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

To Our Workers

THE BULLETIN relies upon the co-operation of the active workers of the National Catholic War Council in order to make this work interesting and practical. The manner in which you may help us most effectively is by sending to the Editor, National Catholic War Council Bulletin, 930 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., good, human-interest stories and incidents, letters which you may—and will—gather in the course of your work. Short paragraphs and brief letters are particularly desired.

THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL

The next issue of THE BULLETIN will contain an illustrated article on the work being done for our wounded and crippled men at the National Catholic War Council's training school at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

The Catholic Program of Reconstruction

By Michael Williams

If the blood of the martyrs be the seed of the Church, true also it is that the ideas and ideals of the Church are the seeds from which spring and grow the highest and best developments of human society. The separation of Church and State may be absolute as to the mechanics of their operations; so also as to the material fields of such operations; but the State, and the movements and processes of society in all their phases—economic, political, educational or artistic—can be dissevered from the influence of the Church's energizing spirit only at the cost of disease, decay, and death. There is a concordat of the soul with the mind of man which is more natural, more healthful, and more productive of good results than any other treaty may be. There is an alliance of ideals which may bind great societies together in an amity deeper than any political bonds can bring about. The teaching mission of the Church extends to every branch and ramification of every man's dealings with his brother; of family with family; of group with group; of community with community; of nation with nation. For all actions stem from moral roots, and find issue in moral consequences. There is a right way and a wrong way, and a way commingled of right and wrong, in all things. The Catholic Church is the final and permanent depositary of the scales—the criterion—of right, and truth, and justice.

Deriving from the immutable standards of spiritual and moral values committed by God to His Church, the traditional social principles and programmes of the Church have in all ages been the norm of practical and worthy social systems. According to the measure of fullness and zeal with which any age or any society has accepted and lived up to these principles, the level of social happiness and justice of that age or that society has been high or low. And to-day, as in all other epochs, but now perhaps more than at any time since the dawn of Christianity, the world has need of the social principles laid down by the Church, and should study the social systems which have naturally developed from these principles, or which are suggested by the social workers, students, and writers who accept the Catholic principles, and work out methods and processes drawn from them.

It is not merely a case of "should"—for the world to-day in fact is turning to the practical study of the Church's social principles. Back of the remarkable growth and development of many suggested reforms, and of what at first appear to be radically novel movements and ideas in England, Ireland, Belgium and France, there are Catholic roots and origins; there are Catholic programmes; or actual Catholic leadership and participation; or else the study, and at least the partial application, of Catholic principles on the part of non-Catholic social students and workers.

Nor does the United States fail to show the same thing. And it shows the same thing in a manner and a measure commensurate with the importance and the power of the Church in this New World—in the United States, the nation which stands above the wreck of Europe, the one strong hope and light of its mourning nations.

The reception given by the public, and the press, to the pronouncement recently made by the four Bishops who constitute the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic War Council, entitled: "Social Reconstruction; A General Review of the Problems and Survey of Remedies," already shows that the publication of this pamphlet is an event of primary importance, although only a few months have elapsed since it was issued. It puts a platform of practicability beneath the manifold efforts being made on all sides to reconstruct our shattered social system.

New editions of this epochal document are being called for. It is being widely and vitally commended upon in the press. It is being criticised with an approval that mounts to enthusiasm, and with a disfavor that descends to condemnation. This is so because it is alive. It is vigorously alive. It does not utter soporific generalities. It suggests practical and workable social remedies. My personal judgment is that it offers the cornerstone of the only social structure which may promise security—equally from a paganized State Socialism, and the evils of what Dr. John A. Ryan terms (in his study of the document in question, in "Reconstruction," Allen L. Benson's Magazine, for May), "the unlovely thing that we call modern capitalism."

This statement on reconstruction is signed by Bishops Muldoon, Schrembs, Hayes (now Archbishop of New York), and Russell. An admirable synopsis of its contents is given by Raymond Swing, in *The Nation*, for March 29th. He says:

"After pointing out that in contrast with Europe we are confronting no great social changes, it (the Report) proceeds with several immediate concrete proposals: the settlement of soldiers and sailors on unused lands; the extension of the Government employment service; the perpetuation of the War Labor Board; the abolition of child labor; the limitation of women in industry to suitable work and to the narrowest essential bounds, on the same basis of pay as men for equal work; and the provision of universal vocational training of a nature that does not deprive children of one class of the elements of cultural instruction, or weaken parochial and other private schools. Co-operative stores are recommended as a more effective means of reducing the cost of living than Federal price control. But in the priceless experience in management that co-operation gives to workers and consumers the bishops see greater merits than the mere saving of middlemen's profits. Without this training, they say, "desirable extensions of Governmental action in industry will not be attended by a normal amount of success.

"The radical character of the pronouncement is in its treatment of the ethics of remuneration and industrial management, and the philosophy of its carefully worded statements mark the leaders of the church as among our advanced labor thinkers. No satisfaction is found in the mere minimum for a decent livelihood. 'After all,' it is declared, 'a living wage is not necessarily the full measure of justice. In a country as rich as ours, there are few cases in which it is possible to prove that a worker would be getting more than that to which he has a right if he were paid something in excess of this ethical minimum. Why, then, should we assume that this is the normal share of almost the whole laboring population? Since our industrial resources and instrumentalities are sufficient to provide more than a living wage for a very large proportion of the workers, why should we acquiesce in a theory which denies them this measure of the comforts of life? Such a policy is not only of very questionable morality, but is unsound economically. .....The only persons who would benefit considerably through a general reduction of wages are the less efficient among the capitalists and the more comfortable sections of the consumers. On grounds both of justice and sound economics we should give our hearty support to all legitimate efforts made by labor to resist general wage

"The bishops consistently point to remuneration as the greatest of fundamental issues. They advocate the enactment of a legal minimum wage by State Legislatures, sufficient for a man to provide decently for his family, and for a woman worker to enjoy decent individual support. They would keep, however, an outlook upon the day when this minimum would be high enough to permit the worker to care not only for the present needs of his family but for the future as well. Social insurance against illness, invalidity, old age, and unemployment is looked upon as undesirable in itself, but as a temporary aid to be provided by the state until the time when wages shall have reached a higher level. The ideal to be kept in mind is a condition in which all the workers have the incomes and the responsibility of providing for all the needs and contingencies of life, both present and future.

"The plan for labor's participation in management is copied from the programme of the English Quaker employers, who would concede to employees representation in the industrial part of business management: 'the control of processes and machinery; nature of product; engagement and dismissal of labor; hours of work, rates of pay, bonuses; welfare work; shop discipline; relations with trade unions.' The establishment of shop committees, working wherever possible with the trade union, is the method suggested. 'There can be no doubt,' says the report, 'that a frank adoption of these means and ends by employers would not only promote the welfare of the workers, but vastly improve the relations between them and their employers, and increase the efficiency and productiveness of each establishment.'

"The report reverts to the subject of remuneration in its concluding and highly significant formulation of ultimate and basic reforms. It finds three chief defects in the present system: enormous inefficiency and waste in production and distribution; insufficient incomes for the majority of workers; and unnecessarily large incomes for a small minority of privileged capitalists. The last evil it declares, must be corrected by a return of competition, by the adequate governmental regulation of such public service monopolies as will remain under private operation, and by heavy taxation of incomes, excess profits, and inheritances. 'The principle is clear that human beings cannot be trusted with the immense opportunities for oppression and extortion that go with the possession of monopoly power.' The evils in production and distribution, it asserts, would be in a great measure abolished by the living wage, industrial education, co-operation, and labor's participation in management.

"The report continues:

"'Nevertheless the full possibilities of increased production will not be realized so long as the majority of the workers remain mere wage earners. The majority must somehow become owners, or at least in part, of the instruments of production. They can be enabled to reach this stage gradually through co-operative productive societies and copartnership arrangements. In the former the workers own and manage the industries themselves; in the latter they own a substantial part of the corporate stock and exercise a reasonable share in the management. However slow the attainment of these ends, they will have to be reached before we can have a thoroughly efficient system of production or an order that will be secure from the danger of revolution. It is to be noted that this particular modification would not mean the abolition of private ownership. The instruments of production would still be owned by individuals, not the state.'

"Despite this veritable social ownership—the substance without the title—the report declares that the present industrial system is destined to last for a long time in its main outlines; private ownership, or capitalism, is not likely to be supplanted by a collectivist organization of industry 'at a date sufficiently near to justify any present action based on the hypothesis of its arrival.' 'This forecast we recognize not only as extremely probable, but as highly desirable; for, other objections apart, Socialism would mean bureaucracy, political tyranny, the helplessness of the individual as a factor in the order of his own life, and in general social inefficiency and decadence.'"

In his comments on this programme, Mr. Swing gives it high praise, saying that "the Bishops have taken a courageous step, possibly one that some day will be designated as the most serviceable that Catholicism has recently ventured in America." He also declared—as quoted above—that it is

a programme of "veritable social ownership—the substance without the title." If by "veritable social ownership," Mr. Swing means State Socialism, then he fails to discern the principal point established by the Bishops, namely, that between a system of widely distributed personal property, and state ownership and control there is a great gulf fixed—and that the difference is all in favor of Christian Collectivism.

In the words of Dr. Ryan, "one of the most remarkable features of the reception accorded this reconstruction programme has been the rather frequent comment that it is something new and almost revolutionary in the Catholic Church. Many seem to assume that because the Church opposes Socialism, she must uphold all the evils of capitalism. The fact is that she is against Socialism for the same reason that she is in favor of social reform, namely, for the sake of genuine human welfare. Were those who express surprise at the contents of the Bishops' Programme (and they are not all non-Catholics), acquainted with the traditional social principles of the Church, they would realize that this program is merely an adaptation of those principles to conditions and needs of the time in which we live.

"They would know that, in the words of Cardinal Gasquet, the traditional basis of property as taught by the Catholic Church is not individualism but Christian collectivism; that all the laws and institutions fostered by the Church before the Reformation tended towards a wide diffusion of ownership among the masses; that the Church is in no wise responsible for the development of the unlovely thing that we call modern capitalism; and that few indictments of the abuses of capitalism have been more severe than that written by Pope Leo XIII in 1891.

"In the light of Catholic social tradition, the reforms proposed by the Bishops are radical only in the sense that every thoroughgoing adaptation of old principles to new conditions must exhibit a certain radicalism of method."

National Catholic War Council Publications

Copies of the following named publications and of this Bulletin will be sent free to those applying to the Committee on Special War Activities, National Catholic War Council, 930 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

HANDBOOK OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL:

A descriptive account of the origin of the National Catholic War Council, outlining the problems which face the Catholic Church under war and post-war conditions, together with a synopsis of the organization of the Council and its various sub-committees. 123 pages, with index.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION:

A General Review of the Problems and Survey of Remedies. This pamphlet is issued by the Committee on Special War Activities under the authority of the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic War Council. This Committee is comprised of the Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, D.D., chairman; Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, D.D., Most Rev. P. J. Hayes, D.D., Right Rev. W. T. Russell, D.D., who sign the following foreword:

"The ending of the Great War has brought peace. But the only safeguard of peace is social justice and a contented people. The deep unrest so emphatically and so widely voiced throughout the world is the most serious menace to the future peace of every nation and of the entire world. Great problems face us. They cannot be put aside; they must be met and solved with justice to all. "In the hope of stating the lines that will best guide us in their right solution the following pronouncement is issued by the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic War Council."

This pamphlet is arousing keen and wide-spread attention throughout the country. It is considered by many competent critics to be the most practical programme on social reconstruction that has yet been issued by any organization, religious or secular, in America. Its wide distribution at this time is particularly desirable. 24 pages.

LAND COLONIZATION:

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS AND SURVEY OF THE REMEDIES:

This pamphlet is a competent summary of the serious problems which face the American people in connection with the utilization of land. One problem is that of supplying food to a starving world. Another and cognate problem is that of unemployment. A scientific utilization of the vast unused land resources of the United States would go far toward solving both these problems. This pamphlet reviews the principles underlying the back-to-the-land movement and outlines many suggested applications of these principles. 16 pages.

FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THOSE DEPENDENT UPON THEM:

A general survey of the problems connected with the mobilization and demobilization of our troops, particularly as concerns their families, including the questions of compensation for death or disability, compensation to dependants, insurance, allotments and allowances, vocational training for disabled fighters and cognate themes. 15 pages.

A Worker's Story

It is now the twenty-third of April, and we are sailing toward France, under the auspices of the National Catholic War Council. This organization, formed at the beginning of the war for the purpose of Construction and Reconstruction Work, both in America and in Europe, is sending over this, their second unit, to do Post War Work in France.

Our Unit is the second that the Council has sent over. The work done by the First Unit has been so effective that a call has been sent out for more workers to be sent at once This unit is composed of thirty young women, gathered from all parts of the United States—New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Texas, North Dakota, Nebraska, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota. Previous to their sailing these young women received a thorough course of training at the National Catholic Service School, Georgetown, Washington, D.C., where the various problems of Social Service, Reconstruction, Vocational and various other Post War Programmes were worked out according to the overseas needs. During the course various lectures were given by persons representative in both educational and governmental phases of reconstruction work.

After the thorough training given at the Service School in Washington, and after the endless red-tapeism involved in securing passports, inoculations, vaccinations, and other requisite necessities, our Unit was called to New York City, where a three days' Retreat was held through the courtesy of the Madames of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville. Here, under the splendid direction of Father John J. Burke, editor of the Catholic World, a series of most inspiring and beneficial conferences was given. Great emphasis was laid upon the spiritual side of the work outlined by the Council, and to this organization a pledge for faithful and efficient services was made.

Strengthened with this unusual background of both mental and spiritual force, the young women of this Unit set sail for Europe on Friday, April the eighteenth. Ten days later the shores of our new field of activities were sighted and gladly welcomed. After a day's stay at Havre, where all the necessary entanglements of inspection and so forth were gone through, we set out for Paris, where the power house of the work of the National Catholic War Council is to be located.

LUCIE A. PETRI,

April 26, 1919. Barnard, 1914.

The New Memorial Day: 1919

To Joyce Kilmer, Typical Soldier in the New Army of the Dead

By Eleanor Rogers Cox

(In New York *Tribune*)

Flowers for your grave, and an immortal flower
Of song to crown your name,
That God hath set within His skies forever
Above men's praise or blame.
Above the battle-flames a white star shining,
Above the Titan-strife
Of Death-joined hosts, a Death-defying symbol
Of Love and Song and Life.

Of Love—the fine word in its fairest meaning
Of human brotherhood—
As Jesus preached it, as St. Francis lived it,
As Dickens understood:
The blossom ultimate of man's progression—
The light-illumined thought
That of its own nobility created
The nobleness it sought.

Of Song—no life of all that in God's morning
Draws young impassioned breath,
But takes from yours more ardent pulse of living,
Fresh armament 'gainst Death.
For one your soul was with all forces living—
Work, Friendship, Loveliness:
And these within its lyric transmutation
Still live and lead and bless.

Of Life—what fresh divinity of meaning,
Of new-won bravery,
Enwreathes because of you, O Poet-brother,
The whole wide world to-day!
And sacrifice that seemed too great for thinking,
Illumined by that grace,
Becomes by strength of all you dreamed and died for,
A singing commonplace.

So not for you the dirge of lamentation—
But a great triumph-chaunt,
For that before the splendor of your going
Death yields his final vaunt.
Along the crystal ramparts of the morning
The answering bugles call—
Where freed from earth's enthralment walk God's knighthood,
Sun-bright and angel-tall.

The National Service School for Women

By May M. Murphy

The National Service School for Women, organized under the auspices of the National Catholic War Council, is one of the institutions which has grown from present needs as viewed by the Committee of Special War Activities. "Clifton" (as it is more popularly called by the students), located on a forty-acre tract lying just off Massachusetts Avenue, near Rock Creek Bridge, Washington, D.C., promises soon to become the Mecca of Catholic Women's Club activities.

Candidates going to foreign countries go as hospital visitors, canteen assistants and hostess houseworkers. The work in the domestic field of service embraces a broader scope, and graduates taking up tasks in the home land go into clinics, for the after-care of sick and disabled soldiers, sailors and marines; care of the families of these, in the larger cities; community and social centers in those cities that have been affected gravely by war industries, or that have large colonies from non-English-speaking countries. Students are instructed in the general principles of social service; aims and problems in reconstruction; a practical interpretation of the new social outlook resulting from the war insofar as it affects social service; the aims and organization of related governmental and social agencies; social legislation; special courses on family and child welfare; home economics; public health; industrial welfare; hospital social service; care of dependents of soldiers and sailors; woman in industry; typical agencies for social work. Four members of the school faculty are residents, but too strong an emphasis cannot be laid upon the value of lectures given by faculty members of the Catholic University, Georgetown College, members of Congress, representatives of the various Government departments, as well as leaders in work being done by the War Camp Community Service and social service organizations endeavoring to co-ordinate under its direction. The visiting of local institutions and actual participation in work in them, as well as attending conferences on movements of national interest and importance, is made a part of the students' activities.

The set-up of "Clifton" merits attention: To demonstrate the practical efficiency with which the institution is conducted, let us survey the Home Economics class "in action." Community life and community service (with the accent on service) greets the visitor from all sides—while a young woman is preparing breakfast she is receiving practical instruction in domestic science, and as she sweeps and dusts the hall or supervises a dormitory she learns practical household management (which is augmented, of course, by lectures), at the same time serving in community manner as well as feeding and housing herself. In accomplishing these assigned tasks she is spurred to a maximum effort, as she sees none of her energy wasted in the operation of this self-service plan. Each student finds opportunity for self-expression; if she prefers gardening to housekeeping, cooking to sewing, or driving an automobile to milking a cow or raising chickens, her choice is afforded range. The school launches a forward step in practically applied community service.

To focus the attention of communities in our country whose citizens are aroused to a keener appreciation of civic responsibilities is being attracted toward this institution as a source from which they may obtain the services of trained workers. The workers have come from all parts of the country; more than fifty per cent coming from west of the Alleghenies. The National Service School for Women is ready to receive the requests for assistance of all organizations requiring the services of trained workers in all branches of social service work.

The student is given no assurance at the outset of a position on completion of the course, the training period being one of probation. However, her services are sure to be utilized if she proves fitted for work in any branch of the varied programme of activities undertaken by the National Catholic War Council and now under its direction. Ten of the young ladies finishing in the last group have been assigned to Visitors' Houses; seven placed at Camp Upton, one at Camp Mills, two at Camp Meade, one at Camp Stewart, while another is the assistant directoress at "Victory," the Service Club at Norfolk, Va. The fast-increasing activities of the Council are constantly demanding additional forces, and one graduate was selected as assistant to the Field Secretary, while still another is doing industrial investigation work in Trenton, N.J. Eleven members of the last group were sent overseas to work among wounded and convalescent soldiers in hospitals, in industrial and devastated areas, and reports indicate that they are being most successful.

Because of the ever-shifting programme of the Government (which, of course, is necessary in dealing with the problems incident to the Adjustment Period now before us), no definite outline of courses can be given at this time. The National Service School for Women will continue to supply the Council's quota of overseas women workers as called for by the Government, and the training of women for this work will continue—the seven weeks' course being the one decided upon for some months to come. It is the hope and expectation of the National Catholic War Council that "Clifton" in time will resolve itself into a Community Service Training School, offering a course sufficient to equip the woman who has had academic training and who wishes to specialize and direct her endeavors toward this ever-broadening field.

While college women are preferred, those showing the equivalent in education, special training or talent, for any branch of social service work, will be given consideration.

Work of the National Catholic War Council

(*Continued from page 3*)

have been instructed how to co-operate with the local branches of the Fosdick Commission; how to better, when necessary, the moral conditions of the camps in their neighborhood; how to provide entertainment under Knights of Columbus direction in the camps; how to help the Travelers' Aid; how to recruit secretaries for camp work at home and abroad; and how to co-operate in governmental activities, such as the loan drives, or Red Cross campaigns. The effectiveness of this united, national co-operation of Catholics, guided by the suggestions of the War Council, is shown, among many other utterances, by the Red Cross in its letter of December, 1917, in which it states that, "The Catholic Church has rendered invaluable service to the American Red Cross," and, in a later letter, "The Christmas Red Cross Membership Drive received the enthusiastic support of the Catholic Church throughout the country."

What has been said of the work of the Committee on Men's Organizations applies as well to the work of the sub-committee on Women's Organizations. More than four thousand women's organizations have been registered and the multiform ways in which Catholic women helped the Government win the war have been nationally co-ordinated. It is through this committee that the highly important work of building and maintaining visitors' houses at various camps where they were most needed has been carried on, together with the equally urgent task of establishing community houses in various centers where they are most required. Twelve community houses have been opened or soon will be opened. This only makes a beginning of the work, and similar houses are required in at least two hundred industrial centers in the United States. In addition there is now the preparing, the dispatching, and the supervision of the overseas workers, three units of which have already been sent to France. The workers for the visitors' houses, the overseas units and the community houses are being trained at the National Catholic Service School at Clifton, Washington.

The chief need is for trained social workers who have had practical experience in settlements and similar social service houses. The number of Catholic women with this training and experience is small, yet on this trained body will hinge, in a large measure, the future of the work. There are many willing workers with a reasonable amount of social service experience, but we possess few well trained workers, and still fewer highly trained workers with technical equipment.

Field secretaries are employed by the committee organizing local forces to deal with local problems of welfare work, and teaching these local centers how to make use of parish halls, club rooms and existing school buildings. It is through this committee, also, that the work of taking care of the Catholic European college girls brought to this country, is being directed.

It is impossible to do more than merely glance at the various branches of the work of this committee, and of the other sub-committees referred to in this first general survey of our field, but each and every one of them will be taken up separately in future issues of the Bulletin.

Another sub-committee is that of Historical Records. This committee purposes to preserve a record of the names of all Catholics in the service of the United States and of all Catholic activity with regard to the war and its subsequent problems. Its field is immense. It will also publish shortly a special bulletin of general interest and war information. It keeps in close touch with governmental agencies of history and record. The sub-committee on Publicity is a bureau of information, useful and necessary not only for the Catholic body, but for all others—individual or organized bodies, since the work of one is of interest and closely allied with the work of all.

From the very beginning of the war the Catholic Church found it imperative to supply their many chaplains with all that was necessary to conduct divine service. This meant, in the first place, an altar, altar equipment, vestments, chalice, etc. All these go to make up what is called a chaplain's "kit." Moreover, for the welfare of the troops, it was necessary to supply prayer books, religious articles, the new testaments—literature that would be helpful and inspiring. To cover this special field the Chaplain's Aid Association was organized, as early as April, 1917. This association with its many chapters throughout the country is under the sub-committee of the Chaplains' Aid and Literature, of the Committee on Special War Activities. We need not review its work here. Sufficient to say it has distributed 400,000 prayer books, printed and is distributing 570,000 copies of the new testament and in general provides for these special needs of our Catholic—and frequently non-Catholic—soldiers and sailors, both at home and abroad. A monthly Bulletin is published by the Chaplains' Aid Association.

Under the Special Activities Committee is the Committee on Finance and also the Committee on Reconstruction. Elsewhere in the Bulletin there is a separate article on the work of this latter committee, work which has already—through its "Report on Reconstruction," signed by the four Bishops comprising the Administrative Committee aroused the keenest national attention, and is recognized as one of the most essentially creative services rendered by the National Catholic War Council to the country.

It may be added that all these committees are acting constantly in concert with Protestant and Jewish bodies. The chairman of the Committee on Special War Activities is also chairman of the Committee of Six, an advisory committee to the Commission on Training Camp Activities and to the War Department. The membership of this committee is as follows: Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry, chairman of the Executive Committee of the War Commission of the Episcopal Church; Mr. Robert E. Speer, chairman of War Time Commission of the Federal Council of Churches; Dr. William Adams Brown, secretary of the

War Time Commission of the Federal Council of Churches; Mr. John R. Mott, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; Colonel Harry Cutler, chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board in the United States Army and Navy, and Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., chairman of the Committee on Special War Activities of the National Catholic War Council.

It was in August, 1918, that the Commission on Training Camp Activities recognized the National Catholic War Council as an official agent of the Government in war welfare work. This did not mean the withdrawal of the official recognition already extended to the Knights of Columbus, nor was it intended as any unfavorable criticism of the work of the latter, but the Government decided—in the words of Secretary of War Baker—"to recognize not only the child but the parent of the child." The National Catholic War Council was at liberty to appoint its agents in war welfare work, and renamed the two agencies it had employed from the beginning of its existence: the Committee on Knights of Columbus Activities and the Committee of Special War Activities. At a meeting between Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Committee on Training Camp Activities; Bishop Peter J. Muldoon, chairman of the Administrative Committee, National Catholic War Council, and representatives of the Knights of Columbus comprising P. J. Callahan, William J. Mulligan, William J. McGinley, together with the Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., chairman of the Committee on Special War Activities, National Catholic War Council, an agreement was reached respecting the lines of action to be followed.

The National Catholic War Council was made responsible for all Catholic work in connection with the leisure time of the troops at home and abroad and the relations of the War Department with this work was, under the agreement, to be through the National Catholic War Council. Later on, when the chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities decided to appoint a liaison officer of each of the seven welfare organizations co-operating with that Commission, the representative appointed by the National Catholic War Council was the Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., chairman of its Committee on Special War Activities, which linked up the National Catholic War Council most effectively with the similar activities of the various other officially recognized welfare organizations. Then when the United War Work Drive for fnuds was successfully carried through, the co-ordination of the Catholic organizations of the country, which had been brought about by the National Catholic War Council, proved to be a most effective factor in the memorable success of that tremendous undertaking.

From the beginning of its activities the National Catholic War Council had contemplated the issuance of a Bulletin which should serve to promulgate a wide public knowledge of its work, but the publication of this organ was postponed by the authorities owing to the strenuous nature of emergency work which required the energies of all. It is for this reason that the Bulletin now sketches the general nature of the past work of the National Catholic War Council, but from this point onward its object will be to serve as a record of the contemporaneous work being done, and to prepare the ground for the future work which lies ahead of the Council.

Special articles written by authorities in all the varied divisions of the work of the National Catholic War Council will appear regularly in the Bulletin, together with articles of a more general nature, not forgetting the human interest stories which crop up so happily upon all sides in the form of letters from abroad and from many places in our own country giving evidence of the practical nature and far reaching effects of the Council's activities. The editor of the Bulletin hopes that all its readers, especially those engaged in the practical work of the Council, will remember that the Bulletin will welcome brief letters of experience, of criticism, of suggestion, and will especially welcome interesting stories from the field.

The Boy Scout Campaign

During the week of June 8th to 14th there will be conducted a national campaign by which the Boy Scouts of America will endeavor to obtain one million associate members. The campaign will be under the direction of former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo. At the meeting in New York on May 19th, held to welcome Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the following letter from Cardinal Gibbons was read by Mr. McAdoo:

"Dear Mr. McAdoo:

"The young boys of the nation are its fathers-to-be. We, as a nation, are best prepared when we train them in the right principles of American patriotism. To make them the fit citizens of tomorrow is the sacred obligation that rests upon us all.

"The Catholic Church, with untiring efforts, seeks to train them from their earliest years. Religion is the basis of true citizenship for the young and for the old. We welcome with our fellow-citizens any agency which, developing the religious spirit, will train you in the immediate obligations and duties of citizenship. The Boy Scouts, particularly in their splendid labors during the war, have shown how their organization helps toward such a result. It is an organization that does not deny, but builds upon the religious faith of the boy member. That exacts of him the faithful observance of all his religious duties.

"Such a movement for the promotion of right citizenship has our hearty approval, and we recommend to the priests and laity of America, in answer to the call of the President, the formation of Catholic units of Boy Scouts.

"Praying God's blessing upon the boyhood of America, I remain,

"Faithfully yours,

"J. CARDINAL GIBBONS."

The National Catholic War Council will do all in its power to further this campaign, and the following letter has been sent out to all the clergy of the country by Mr. Michael J. Slattery, Acting Chairman of Committee on Men's Activities:

"Reverend dear Sir:

"The week of June 8th to 14th has been set aside for a drive for membership in the *Boy Scouts of America* for the purpose of obtaining one million associate members. This membership will be offered to the mothers and fathers of American boys and to other adult citizens. The Committee on Special War Activities of the National Catholic War Council, recognizing the importance of keeping our Catholic boys together, has undertaken the work of building up the *Catholic Boy Scout Movement* in the United States, and we are anxious to bring to the attention of our Catholic people the importance of interesting themselves in the work of formation of Catholic Boy Scout Troops.

"The manual of the Boy Scouts of America maintains that no boy can grow into the best kind of citizenship without recognizing his obligation to God. The movement recognizes the religious element in a boy's life and makes every provision to have its members follow strictly the faith of their own religious teachings. A Catholic Bureau has been established with this national body so that the interests of the Catholic Boy Scouts can be well provided for.

"The forthcoming drive for membership, with its nationwide publicity, presents us with the opportunity of getting our Catholic people thoroughly aroused in the interests of this movement, and we should lend every assistance to make this drive successful."

A Group of Men in Khaki and Our Workers at the National Catholic War Council's Visitors House, Camp Meade, Maryland.

Hospital Social Service

The National Catholic War Council during the war appointed a Reconstruction Committee to study the needs and demands of after-war activities. One of the strongest recommendations of that committee was that while our great armies were being demobilized and were being re-absorbed into the industrial life of the nation their medical care should not be neglected.

A survey was made of the Catholic Hospitals in the principal cities of the United States, and it was determined to give medical care and advice through well-developed dispensaries and a properly organized social service department. The development of these dispensaries and social service departments has been one of the major activities of the Reconstruction Committee. Already dispensaries and social service bureaus have been organized in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

In each one of these cities one or more hospitals have been selected and dispensary organization has been perfected, clinical facilities standardized and social service bureaus organized with from two to five social service workers. The dispensary and social service departments are:

(1) Giving men discharged from reconstruction hospitals and whose cases are awaiting adjudication by the War Risk Insurance Bureau medical advice and emergency treatment.

(2) Affording men suffering any relapses a place for medical consultation.

(3) Advising and giving emergency treatment to men discharged from the Service and now suffering from the effects of slight wounds which do not entitle them to compensation or medical care from the Government.

(4) Allowing the families of any discharged service men to come to the clinics for a period of one year after their discharge and receive medical care, advice and treatment.

The social service department in each dispensary is to co-operate with the American Red Cross, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Board for Vocational Education and any other agencies whose purpose is to assist in returning the soldiers and sailors into the normal life of the community.

Text Book on Civics

The National Catholic War Council is preparing a fundamental text book on Civics. This book will be supplemented by a shorter book, which will describe in an inspiring manner the part which various great leaders belonging to the foreign nationalities which have contributed their quotas to the American nation and played in the upbuilding of our country. There is scarcely any nationality which has not contributed great leaders to American life, and nothing pleases the emigrant, or arouses his interest in Americanism more, than to know the part that his race has played in the national life of America.

Training Disabled Fighters

All the countries engaged in the war are making every effort to fit their wounded soldiers for useful occupations. For England with its 2,037,325 wounded men, and for France with its 2,675,000, this problem is very serious. For these countries the retaining of their wounded soldiers means the saving of five per cent of their already depleted man power, not to speak of the vast sums which would otherwise be expended for pensions. In the United States the problem of retaining wounded men, while not so serious as in England and France, is very important, for it means the preventing of 192,000 young men in the prime of life from becoming dependents on their friends or on the public.

The United States Government has made ample provision for the rehabilitation of its wounded soldiers. Congress has confided this work to the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The Board is authorized to place wounded men in schools and colleges and have them educated at government expense. The Federal Board is having little difficulty with men who have had a high school or college training before entering the Army. Hundreds of schools and colleges have offered their services to the Board for the training of these men. It is with the men who have had no high school or college training and who constitute more than eighty per cent of the wounded men that the greatest difficulty is being experienced.

For some months past the National Catholic War Council has been studying ways and means of meeting this problem. An agreement has finally been entered into with the Federal Board for Vocational Education for the establishment of a school for the training of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines in connection with the Catholic University of America. One of the University buildings has been taken over by the Council and arrangements made for the use of the machine and electrical shops. In addition to the equipment of the various engineering departments of the University, the National Catholic War Council will provide facilities for training in automobile mechanics, carpentry, plumbing and the commercial branches. Before taking up the regular trade work the men will be given fundamental training in mathematics, blue print reading and free-hand drawing. After they have taken the fundamental training they will be free to select the trades for which they are best adapted.

The wounded men to be trained at the Catholic University will be drawn from the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. As the school develops the Federal Board for Vocational Education expects to send men from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

While in training the wounded men will be under the supervision of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the National Catholic War Council.

The National Catholic War Council

Bulletin

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A Word to Our Readers

By the Right Reverend Peter J. Muldoon, D.D.

Bishop of Rockford, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, National Catholic War Council

With the appearance of this, the first number of the Bulletin of the National Catholic War Council, a step has been taken which has been in contemplation since the beginning of the Council's career, but which has been delayed until now in favor of emergency work demanding the unremitting efforts of all engaged in the service of the Council—which service has been, as it still is, the practical service of our Nation in its time of peril and of need.

It has been necessary to allow the work to speak for itself; little time could we afford to give to publicity. But the creation and the sustaining of enlightened and favorable public opinion, which is the proper function of publicity when applied to the furtherance of any worthy purpose, is now a most essential part of the work of the council. Our best energies may well be employed disseminating among the citizens of our country a wide and continuous knowledge of the nature, the extent, and the importance of the work being done by the Catholic Church in America through the agency of the National Catholic War Council. Great as were its manifold activities during the war —activities that are now a part of the imperishable record of patriotic achievements of American Catholics—the development and extension of these activities since the signing of the armistice are of an equal degree of importance. Mighty vistas open to us. The problems of peace, the questions of reconstructions, require organized national effort quite as much as did the problems of war. Widespread as is the public knowledge concerning our work, much more remains to be done. Our citizens everywhere throughout the land should be informed and be kept continuously enlightened as to its growth and progress. A large and ever-increasing number of Catholic men and women should participate in the work. Young people should know its inspiration and should be taught how to prepare themselves for future opportunities for Catholic social service. The Catholic press, whose great services the National Catholic War Council gratefully appreciates and acknowledges, may be relied upon to carry on its mission of diffusing accurate information concerning the labors of the Council, a mission which will be rendered more easy of fulfillment now that this Bulletin is published.

In particular, without in any way minimizing the many other aspects of the National Catholic War Council's services, I desire to re-emphasize the fundamentally important nature of its Reconstruction Programme. Realizing the importance of the issues involved, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee which issued the Reconstruction Programme, I take this opportunity again to request the co-operation of our Catholic clergy and laity in the careful study of this momentous document, and in assisting in the work of realizing its suggestions in practical action. The keen interest and the close, expert study given this Programme by the labor press of the country, and by many organs of advanced political thought, abundantly testifies to the vital character of the remedies for our social evils proposed in the Reconstruction Programme.

Fully cognizant of the splendid record made by the Knights of Columbus during the war and since the signing of the armistice, I am glad of this opportunity to express my deep appreciation of their zeal and their practical success in the expression of Catholic principles in social action. I believe that this Reconstruction Programme will furnish to our great fraternal organization ideals and inspiration which will extend still further their opportunities for serving God and Country.

In a letter to the National Catholic War Council, which is published in full elsewhere in the Bulletin, the Honorable Franklin Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, declares that the helpfulness and efficiency of our organization "has proven a powerful aid to the contentment and fighting spirit of the Navy," and furthermore declares that "The Department is desirous that your excellent work

be continued and that the Naval Service, whether the country be in peace or at war, have the benefit of your splendid co-operation. There is a very constant need for your services." Finally there is the voice of our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV. himself, who in a letter recently sent to His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, William Cardinal O'Connell, and to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States of America, gives his august approval to the plan of a yearly meeting of all the American Bishops, which shall be held in order to adopt a most suitable means in promoting the interests and welfare of the Catholic Church, and also expressing the great satisfaction with which he received the news that from among the Bishops two commissions shall be appointed, one of which shall deal with the social question, while the other shall study educational problems, both commissions reporting their findings to their Episcopal brethren. "Indeed, so urgent is the call to a zealous and persistent economico-social activity," says the Holy Father, "that we need not further exhort you in this matter. Be watchful, however, lest your flocks, carried away by vain opinions and noisy agitation, abandon to their detriment the Christian principles established by Our predecessor of happy memory, Leo XIII, in his Encyclical Letter, *Rerum Novarum*. More perilous than ever would this be at the present moment, when the whole structure of human society is in danger, and all civic charity swept by storms and envious hate, seems like to shrivel up and disappear."

Such an appeal makes further words unnecessary. This Bulletin will serve to give as wide publicity as possible to the great principles of Catholic social action and the record being made in their practical appreciation by the Catholic body of the country.

The Work of the National Catholic War Council

By Michael Williams

In presenting the first number of the Bulletin of the National Catholic War Council, some account must be made, although necessarily it must be brief, of the vast field of work undertaken by the Council, and of the results accomplished up to this time. Because of the fact that the National Catholic War Council is the directing center for Catholic War Relief Work and of post-war reconstruction activities, to speak in any fullness of its work would be to speak of the multiform and tremendous activities of the entire Catholic body of the country, numbering more than nineteen million souls. This is obviously an impossible task to attempt in this limited medium, and all that can be done here is briefly to sketch the main outlines of the activities of the Council.

With the entrance of our country into the war, the Catholic Church of the United States through its Archbishops expressed the loyalty of Catholics and proffered their services to President Wilson in a message recognized as one of the major events of the history of the war in our country. Then followed the practical task of transforming the high idealism and spiritual inspiration of this message into terms of action. The complex and unprecedented problems of war relief and civic co-operation confronted Catholics with difficulties of an especial kind. The doing of their duties as individuals, and as citizens, was not the problem—for as to this, their Catholic training had prepared and now urged them on, so that their response was immediate and splendid. But there was lacking a mechanism for their united national co-operation, as Catholics, with the various governmental agencies charged with the conduct of the war, and of war relief.

Fortunately, however, our Catholic fraternal organization, the Knights of Columbus, had laid down lines of national service before the war which provided channels for Catholic activity when the great war came. When the American troops were summoned to the Mexican border, the Knights of Columbus had initiated the work of building recreational halls that would serve as well for religious services in the various camps, and it was felt that such a civic co-operation promoted effectively the physical morale and the spiritual welfare of the troops.

With the opening of the world war the Fosdick Commission took up on behalf of the National Government the work of providing recreational centers in all camps, both at home and abroad, for the enlisted men. The Knights of Columbus volunteered the services of their Order, and that organization was named as one of the governmental agencies for the work.

In the General Convention of Catholics of the United States—held for the purpose of considering how we might best help the Government win the war—it was unanimously resolved that the excellent work of the Knights of Columbus should be commended, and that the Knights of Columbus should be selected as the representative Catholic body for the special work they had undertaken, namely, that of providing recreation centers for the enlisted men in the camps at home and abroad. Delegates from most of the dioceses of the United States, from forty National Catholic organizations and representatives of the Catholic Press Association, also expressed unanimously their opinion that the Catholics of the United States should create a national organization to study, co-ordinate, unify, and put in operation all Catholic activities incidental to the war; for it was apparent that besides the recreational work of the Knights of Columbus for the enlisted men, there were numerous and most important problems which only a national organization could deal with.

The Catholic body in this respect was like the National Government, and like other religious denominations. The Government showed how to answer the problem by creating the National Commission of Training Camp Activities of the Army and Navy. This Commission successfully co-ordinated the heads and representatives of many social and welfare organizations. The Protestant religious bodies followed this example by forming, "The War Time Commission of the Federal Council of Churches," in which all the Protestant bodies are included, even the Unitarians and Universalists. The Jewish body solved their problem by establishing the Jewish Welfare Board. The Catholics gave their answer in the National Catholic War Council. It was through the National Catholic War Council that the proper and authoritative direction of all the multiform activities of Catholics could be, and have been, accomplished.

The National Catholic War Council was intended not to control, but to direct; not to hinder or minimize, but to co-ordinate, to promote, and to inspire; not to rule in a bureaucratic fashion, but to facilitate, to speed up, and to suggest new means of accomplishing Catholic national action as the need for it should arise. The purpose of the National Catholic War Council was felt to be, and has proven itself to be, the authoritative inspiration and direction of American Catholicism in dealing with problems of the war, and the even graver problems that would follow the war. Therefore it had to embrace the entire organization of the Catholic Church. Hence, the National Catholic War Council was composed first of the fourteen archbishops, or metropolitans, as they are called in the United States. The extent of territory covered by their sees will be evident from the following enumeration: James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore; John Cardinal Farley, archbishop of New York; William Cardinal O'Connell, archbishop of Boston; Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul; Most Rev. Alexander Christie, archbishop of Portland, Oregon; Most Rev. John J. Glennon, archbishop of St. Louis; Most Rev. Sebastian G. Messmer, archbishop of Milwaukee; Most Rev. Henry Moeller, archbishop of Cincinnati; Most Rev. John B. Pitaval, archbishop of Santa Fe; Most Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, archbishop of Dubuque; Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, archbishop of San Francisco; Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, archbishop of Chicago. With the direct heavy burdens of their own sees, and the great distances to be covered for a common meeting it was impossible for this body to direct war work. Consequently they appointed, with power to act, an administrative committee of four bishops; Rt. Rev. Peter J. Muldoon of Rockford, Illinois; Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrembs of Toledo, Ohio; Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes of New York, and Rt. Rev. William T. Russell of Charleston, South Carolina. It was the office of this body to be a high court of general control and direction. All four of these bishops had also the work of their immediate dioceses to do, and necessarily their supervision of such a labor as national war relief, was of a general character.

The immediate supervision and direction of war relief work, therefore, was left to two sub-committees; the Committee of the Knights of Columbus, which had—and still has—for its field all activities within the camps, camp secretaries, and overseas work; and the Committee on Special War Activities which, to put it briefly and by way of exclusion, had—and still has—for its field all that is not included in the work of the Knights of Columbus. The funds of the Knights of Columbus, and the expenditure of them, were put under the control of that organization. And the same may be said of those of the Committee on Special War Activities. It will be seen, that both committees were left to do their independent work and carry on their own administration. Both were—and still are—held responsible by a higher authority, the Administrative Committee, and with this committee both meet at intervals for conferences and survey of the entire work through an advisory board, composed of the Administrative Committee, six representatives of the Knights of Columbus, and six of the Committee on Special War Activities.

From this outline it will be seen that the Catholic Church of the country from the lowest to the highest of its members has put itself at the service of the Government, and that within its administrative organization the widest range has been allowed to every agency and every organization, and that the inspiring spirit of it all is the determination to have every one, and every society, do their best, all working harmoniously under one authority for the welfare of the whole country.

With what thoroughness all fields are covered may be seen from the following survey of the constitution of the Committee on Special War Activities. The committee is composed of the Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., chairman; Rt. Rev. Monsignor H. T. Drumgoole; Rt. Rev. Monsignor M. J. Splaine; Rt. Rev. Monsignor Edward A. Kelly; Rev. William J. Kerby; John G. Agar, Charles Denechaud and Walter G. Hooke, executive secretary.

A Committee on Men's Organizations, a sub-committee of the above, is one of the many important branches which canalizes the executive energy of the main committee. The Committee on Men's Organizations deals with all Catholic men's organizations, other than the Knights of Columbus, throughout the country. How necessary this work of co-ordination is may be seen from the fact that there are nine thousand seven hundred and fourteen Catholic men's associations in the United States. All of them in greater or less degree have had to do with war work of some kind or other. The Central Committee informs itself as to what each organization is doing; also what is best fitted to do; and armed with this knowledge it is able to direct each organization as to the most needed work in its own community. In this way the Catholic clubs throughout the country have been utilized for the entertainment and repose of the soldiers and sailors, and the members of the organization contribute their personal services. They

(*Continued on page* 13)

Where the K. of C. War Work Stands

By John B. Kennedy

The Knights of Columbus have more than made good in their war relief and peace reconstruction work—they have made history. Never before had the Catholics of this country had such a direct and specific opportunity to act as a unit in doing something substantial and conspicuous for their country's cause. True, American Catholics had never failed the nation from the days of its birth through adolescence until it reached its early and strong maturity. American Catholics have also been prompt to give of their blood and treasure when the Nation had need of these. Patriotism has only one legitimate synonym in the minds of Catholics, and that is sacrifice.

When the great war broke out the Knights of Columbus had received their diploma of graduation as qualified agents in war relief work through their fine and efficient service to the men of the Regular Army and National Guard at the Mexican border. Eagerly they welcomed the new opportunity to serve. They had the organization, the machinery and the will to accomplish great things. The Hierarchy gave them the fullest endorsement, and with that as their good will capital, they subscribed their own initial war fund and commenced their work. Instantly their repute guaranteed them public favor, and when at length they appealed to the general public for funds in individual state jurisdiction drives, the support they received exceeded their most sanguine hopes. Briefly, instead of obtaining $3,000,000, as they had at first planned to campaign for, the K. of C. independent war drive resulted in over $14,000,000 for the Knights.

As rapidly as circumstances permitted, and circumstances were not always favorable to the Knights, they translated every dollar of this fund into services for the men in the Army and Navy. Buildings in every large camp in this country were quickly erected, equipped and manned, and through every phase of camp life the K. of C. men were known as energetic friends of the soldier, never so much as when the influenza plague swept through the camps and demanded heroic self-sacrifice on the part of all those who would truly earn the title of patriot.

Overseas the Knights encountered irritating delay in the establishment of their work. When William J. Mulligan, chairman of the K. of C. Committee on War Activities, went overseas with Rev. P. J. McGivney, supreme chaplain of the organization, the work of the Knights with the A.E.F. was definitely extended so that it embraced all the leading points of disembarkation and followed the movements of troops through training and rest areas to the very front of battle.

In a few months the K. of C. service was known to practically every man of the A.E.F. On the signing of the armistice the Knights had approximately 800 workers abroad, many of them having been injured in actual battle. The Knights were the first American war relief workers to establish themselves in Germany with the American army of occupation. They instituted clubs in Italy, in Great Britain, in Ireland, in Belgium, and they have now opened a club in Rotterdam, Holland. Besides this, they are financing the tour of an entertainment company in Russia.

The K. of C. have specialized in the free distribution of creature comforts to the men in the service. These comforts comprise candy, tobacco, handkerchiefs, soap, hot chocolate, etc. To date the Knights have given away approximately six million dollars' worth of material of this description.

The Knights have now 250 points of operation overseas. Over one thousand secretaries constitute the personnel of these establishments, and there is a corps of trained women secretaries assisting the executives in Paris headquarters. At home the Knights have over 360 buildings in home camps, manned by 750 secretaries. In all the large cities the Knights maintain service stations, and this feature of their work is emphasized in large Atlantic seaport cities like New York, Boston and Philadelphia, where all the transports are met.

One of the most important problems of reconstruction work—re-employment of returning service men—is being adequately solved by the Knights of Columbus in conjunction with the Committee on Special Activities of the National Catholic War Council. With Peter W. Collins, an expert formerly in the Government's employ, at the head of their Reconstruction and Employment Service, the entire K. of C. organization has been so developed and systematized that there are 37,250 K. of C. volunteer workers engaged in the hunt for good jobs for veterans. Each K. of C. Council is an employment bureau for returned service men. To date the Knights have found over 30,000 jobs for ex-soldiers, sailors and marines, and as their work intensifies more jobs will be found.

The K. of C. programme of public service has been marked, from the start to its present highly successful status, by the whole-souled co-operation of the entire membership and the full support of the public.

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The next issue of THE BULLETIN will contain a full account of the work done in finding employment for discharged soldiers and sailors by agencies of the National Catholic War Council covering the whole country.

Departure of Third Overseas Unit

After a short Retreat at the Cenacle of St. Regis, 140th Street and Riverside Drive, the Third Unit of Catholic women for overseas work sailed for France on Friday morning, May 16th, on the U.S. Transport "Mongolia" for Brest. It is worthy to note with what an atmosphere of religious blessing the unit sailed for France! On Thursday afternoon the young women assembled in the parlors of the archepiscopal residence and were received personally by His Grace Archbishop Hayes, who prayed God's blessing upon the group of Catholic women, trained under Catholic direction and sailing for Catholic France to do social and reconstruction work under Catholic auspices for our American girls with the A.E.F., with French girls in the industrial centres, and later in the devastated areas of France. The members of the unit felt that a very special privilege had been granted them by His Grace. They then returned to their retreat, which was given by the Reverend William J. Kerby, Ph.D., of the Catholic University, and the Reverend John M. Cooper, D.D., Secretary of the Committee on Women's Activities of the Council, who gave the Conferences of Retreat to the workers assembled at St. Regis. The closing ceremony of departure in the little chapel of the Cenacle was most impressive and recalled all that has been read of the touching scenes so often witnessed at the Seminary of Foreign Missions in Paris on the departure of young priests for far-off mission scenes. Of this ceremony at St. Regis an eye-witness writes:

"Most of the assembled were strangers, relatives and friends of members of the Unit, and there were many to whom, judging from their whispered questions, a Cenacle chapel was an unfamiliar place. But the crowd was a reverent one, and we all sat quietly in the dimness, and in a kind of expectancy, until all the lights were turned on

THIRD UNIT OVERSEAS WORKERS, NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL

Back row, left to right: Ruth Howard, Ellen Maria Welch, Fernanda Wille, Marie J. Kelley, Anna J. Hynes.
Front row, left to right: Gertrude E. Skelton, Mrs. Elizabeth Markey, Mary Margaret Furlong, Aline I. McDonald, Mrs. Walter G. Hooke (in charge), Estelle M. Tennis, Loretto McBride, Mary D. Matthews.

full, when the company of women in uniform filed in and took their places in front. Not only did their uniform set them apart from the rest of us, their faces were more serious, more purposeful, their very walk seemed different.

There was first the blessing of the pins and medals by the priest (the Reverend John M. Cooper, D.D.), then during Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament, the priest, standing just inside the altar railing, spoke directly to that attentive group in front. His message was not for the rest of us, it was only to the women in uniform that he spoke; his words were for them to carry away—the last words to be spoken by a priest before the overseas voyage.

After this short address they knelt, and recited in unison this solemn Act of Consecration. What an atmosphere of consecration filled the chapel! What solemnity!"

Act of Consecration for Social Workers

"Thou, O Lord Jesus Christ, didst empty Thyself, becoming the servant of all. Faithful in love for us unto the end, the offering of Thyself is our salvation. All true and abiding life: all love and service are from Thee and of Thee. We can serve Thee for Thou art the power of God and the wisdom of God. All things are Thine: and of Thine Own have we given Thee.

"Our humble, sincere consecration of ourselves to Thee is but an acknowledgment that Thou dost own us. Thine we are for God has given us to Thee. God hast given us to Thee even as Man and in Thy humanity dost thou own us completely. Thou art the power whereby our every human act will be directed rightly for men and for God. He that serves Christ, pleases God and is approved of men.

"We consecrrate to Thee our minds, our hearts, our bodies. May our energy, zeal and powers be animated, directed and inspired by love of Thee. In Thee may we always see and serve humankind, offering ourselves in that service as a clean oblation to Thee as Thou didst offer Thyself for us to our Father in Heaven. Accept, Lord Jesus, this consecration of myself: grant me the grace whereby through Thee I may always serve acceptably the living God."

Then, kneeling at the Communion rail, each worker was given the pin of the National Catholic War Council and the miraculous medal of Our Blessed Mother which had just been blessed. As she received it, each made the pledge that follows:

"I (name) consecrate myself to the service of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the interests of the National Catholic War Council."

The repetition of these words, by one after another, clearly, solemnly, was the most touching thing of all. Those women, in their half-military dress, from distant homes, from different states, seemed somehow welded together for their one great purpose by this ceremony of consecration.

Benediction was given, and during the "Tantum Ergo," sung by the Nuns, all present were bowed in prayerful adoration. When the familiar music of "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name" sounded forth, all stood and sang in earnest thanksgiving, while ushers with tapers lighted the colored flambeaux that had been placed in the pews, and that were now to be carried in procession by each one present and by the community of Nuns, out from the chapel and through the Convent grounds. In the dusk, which made the lights from the flambeaux so effective, the procession wended its way, the Unit in uniform, who had just pledged themselves to service, singing "Ave Maria Stella." This seemed just as it should be. These were the ones who had earned the right to sing; the others, friends and relatives and guests, seemed to keep silence in reverence.

Ranged on the garden path just beneath the balcony of St. Francis Regis house stood all those who had lately filled the chapel, flambeaux lighted, while the lights far down below were held by the Community of Our Lady of the Cenacle, and between the two the group to go overseas on the morrow, with the priest who had their welfare at heart, ranged themselves around Our Lady's statue, towering immaculate in the dark. There, by way of a consecration recited aloud, they prayed to Mary Immaculate, with their lamps in their hands, for protection and help.

The Unit is composed of Misses Aline McDonald, of New York, N.Y.; Mary D. Matthews, of Palestine, Texas; Estelle M. Tennis, of New York, N.Y.; Ellen Maria Welch, Waukesha, Wis.; Mary Margaret Furlong, Lowell, Mass.; Gertrude Elizabeth Skelton, Muskegon, Wis.; Mary B. Brennan, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Ruth Howard, of New York, N.Y.; Anna J. Hynes, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Marie J. Kelley, of LaGrange, Ill.; Loretta McBride, of St. Louis, Mo.; Fernanda Marie Wille, of New Braunfels, Texas, and Mrs. Elizabeth Markey, of Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Walter G. Hooke of New York accompanied the unit as directress.

This unit, the third to be sent over since February, will report at Paris, where under the direction of Hon. Charles I. Debechaud, of New Orleans, the overseas director of the Council and Mrs. Stocks Millar, director of women's work, they will be assigned to their tasks which will take them into all corners of the French Republic. The work of the Council overseas is being carried on in co-operation with existing French societies of Catholic women and is therefore not experiencing the difficulties incurred by some of the other welfare organizations.

TO BE ALWAYS REMEMBERED BY WORKERS OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL

The genius of the church is eminently conservative. She repels novelties in any shape and form and her instincts recoil at anything which jars in the slightest degree with preexistent conditions. The reformer of abuses she always hails, but his reforms must be carried out according to her own teachings, or he is flung out of her pale.

St. John of the Cross.

Etoile Club Still Entertaining Soldiers

Of the few service clubs which now remain in Paris where American Soldiers and Sailors may spend their spare hours, the "Etoile" Club at 16 Avenue Wagram, one block from the Arc de Triomphe, is one of the most popular. The club is under the supervision of Mrs. Stocks Miller, who, with a staff of twenty American girls, are daily assisting the A. E. F. and the U. S. N. men who come to the club.

The "Etoile" Club was organized by the National Catholic War Council. A dance is held every Wednesday evening in the club room.

PERSHING LEADS FIRST DIVISION VICTORY MARCH

General Rides at Head of 25,000 Men, With Complete Equipment, Through Massed Throngs in New York Streets.

WOUNDED IN AUTOS TAKE PART IN BIG CELEBRATION

Impromptu Receptions Held for Soldiers During Ten-Minute Rests Which Follow Each Hour of Marching.

Pictures of Gen. Pershing's welcome in New York are on today's pictorial page.

By United Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The 1st Division, first in France and first in battle, was first in the hearts of its countrymen today.

The famous unit, led by Gen. Pershing, marched down Fifth avenue in a "victory parade."

Over ground hallowed by the blood of their forefathers, who gave their lives for American liberty, these 25,000 young crusaders tramped through long lines of massed humanity to the accompaniment of resounding cheers. At their head rode Pershing.

New York had opened its arms to its own divisions—the 27th and 77th—but today's ceremony took on a national aspect, and the welcome to those units was overshadowed by the reception accorded the 1st. Intermingled with the hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers were representatives of every state in the union who had come here to see the 1st and Pershing.

The parade left 110th street at 10 o'clock. A few minutes before that hour Pershing and his staff rode up to the starting point. There the division, in full equipment, was bivouacked with its artillery and kindred engines of war—turning the prosaic avenue and park into a striking likeness to a city of France in war time.

Pershing Orders Start.

On the stroke of the hour, "Black Jack" Pershing gave a sharp command, the shapeless mass of olive drab began to assume form and the division, with the general and his staff at the head, began to move down the avenue with machine-like precision. This was the signal that galvanized the milling crowds into action, and a shout went up that drowned the strains of the quick-step played by the division band.

Grave and erect, Pershing gazed fixedly ahead as he rode, seemingly unconscious of the [illegible] minutes showered upon him. [illegible] horse, frightened by the [illegible] noise, became unruly, but the [illegible] quieted it.

Behind the general rode two non-commissioned officers, one bearing the Stars and Stripes, the other Pershing's four-starred pennant. Then came his staff, followed by the famous "composite regiment," representing almost every unit in the A. E. F. which participated in the London and Paris victory parades.

More than 1,000 wounded men of the 1st, borne in automobiles, were next in line. They were showered with flowers, cigarets and candies.

There followed rank after rank of infantry, artillery and machine gunners, supply and hospital trains, and all other sections of the division.

Carry 60-Pound Packs.

The doughboys, their backs bent under sixty-pound packs, with bayonets fixed and shrapnel helmets pulled forward at a business-like angle, plodded along at the semi-shuffling gait acquired by long months of hiking in the mud of France.

When Pershing reached Forty-second street, hundreds of wounded soldiers on benches and in wheel chairs struggled to their feet and saluted their commander-in-chief. Maimed as they were, they were still imbued with the spirit that had conquered the flower of the Prussian army. Many legless among them were lifted from their seats by marines to give the salute. It was a spectacle that brought tears to the eyes of many.

By the time Pershing had reached the "Victory Arch" virtually all the men in line were wearing flowers flung them by the crowds and literally were marching on a carpet of blossoms.

When Pershing passed St. Patrick's Cathedral, he caught sight of Cardinal Mercier, the Belgian

tributes showered upon him. The horse, frightened by the noise, became unruly, but the groom quieted it.

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The doughboys, their backs bent under sixty-pound packs, with bayonets fixed and shrapnel helmets pulled forward at a business-like angle, plodded along at the semi-shuffling gait acquired by long months of hiking in the mud of France.

When Pershing reached Forty-second street, hundreds of wounded soldiers on benches and in wheel chairs struggled to their feet and saluted their commander-in-chief. Maimed as they were, they were still imbued with the spirit that had conquered the flower of the Prussian army. Many legless among them were lifted from their seats by marines to give the salute. It was a spectacle that brought tears to the eyes of many.

By the time Pershing had reached the "Victory Arch" virtually all the men in line were wearing flowers flung them by the crowds and literally were marching on a carpet of blossoms.

When Pershing passed St. Patrick's Cathedral, he caught sight of Cardinal Mercier, the Belgian primate, who was viewing the parade from the steps. Dismounting, Pershing strode through the crowd, shook hands with the cardinal and returned to his place at the head of the parade.

Upon arriving at Washington Arch, the parade's terminus, Pershing again left his mount. Looking up the avenue where the crowds were still acclaiming his troops, the commander said:

"I never saw anything like it in all my life and I never expect to see anything like it again. It was a

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

Welfare Expert Says "Y" Slams Were Unjust

WASHINGTON, July 15.—That the Army has reached a point in its conduct of welfare work among the troops where it can handle this matter better than the civilian welfare associations is the conviction of Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, expressed in a report on the work of these civilian organizations during the war made public by the War Department.

Mr. Fosdick says that the Y. M. C. A. in France was unduly criticized by the soldiers, who considered it a commercial organization although it won that reputation by voluntarily assuming the management of the canteen problem, which had been a great burden to the Army. While he makes some criticisms of the men connected with the Y. M. C. A. he gives high praise to the women serving with the troops under that organization. He says that "looked at in the large, the Y. M. C. A. deserves the appreciation of the Army and the continued support of the country."

He has nothing but praise for the work of the Y. W. C. A., but of the K. of C. he expresses the opinion "that the amount of its work in France is not as large as the size of its allotment in last fall's campaign (the United War Work Campaign) would seem to suggest. Moreover, I believe that they are losing a real opportunity for service through their failure to employ women personnel."

The woman's branch of the National Catholic War Council in Paris is warmly commended, while the only comment on the work of the Jewish Welfare Board is that it is admirable and works under able leadership. Mr. Fosdick says that the Salvation Army is easily the most popular of the six organizations in France, but its work "is a great deal smaller than most people think." And the work of the American Library Association in sending books abroad is also praised as being highly effective.

He sums up his conclusions on this whole subject in these words: "It seems to me that the lesson of the war in social work involves therefore perhaps three points: The elimination of sectarian auspices; reduction in the number of agencies employed; and the transfer to the Government itself of much of the activity hitherto left to private initiative."

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Lundi 2 Septembre 1918

Gaston CALMETTE
Directeur (1902-1914)

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Rédaction en Chef { *M. ALFRED CAPUS*
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LE FIGARO

« Loué par ceux-ci, blâmé par ceux-là, me moquant des sots, bravant les méchants, je me presse de rire de tout... de peur d'être obligé d'en pleurer. » (BEAUMARCHAIS)

H. DE VILLEMESSANT
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Nos Alliés parmi nous

Une décentralisation particulière s'est opérée cette année. Jamais les habitants des grands centres n'ont reflué plus nombreux vers les villes d'eaux, les plages, les plus petites plages, les campagnes, les plus humbles campagnes. On s'est beaucoup dispersé, émietté même, dans les petits trous qui n'étaient pas chers et qui le sont devenus comme les trous célèbres, où toutes les vanités de l'argent ont, d'habitude, le goût de se frôler de près.

Il est vrai que les centres les plus lointains où la cupidité des seigneurs de l'alimentation exigeait des exilés volontaires les plus durs sacrifices, ont offert cette année, en échange, un surcroît de distraction : le voisinage immédiat d'un camp britannique ou d'une formation américaine.

Dès le train, les familles françaises se noyaient dans les uniformes kaki : Anglais élégants, Canadiens géants au rire ingénu, Américains robustes et graves, parfaitement à leur aise, la tunique déboutonnée ou ôtée. Les wagons bruissaient de mots anglais. Le pittoresque du voyage s'en agrémentait au point que l'on oubliait de déplorer l'augmentation du tarif des chemins de fer et que chacun ressentait, au contact de ces hôtes innombrables, un bon réconfort de certitude et de victoire.

Les retards dans les gares semblaient moins longs, à contempler le matériel américain. Les beaux trains de marchandises, aux wagons immenses, aux longues plates-formes, les voies décuplées pour laisser passer cette victorieuse métallurgie. Toutes les proportions formidables, mais pas colossales, des vastes conceptions de l'outillage de là-bas agrandissaient l'horizon des cervelles françaises habituées aux réalisations mesquines de nos administrations.

Tout cela dégageait une puissance sereine et sûre d'elle-même. On sentait dans son gousset les francs se transformer en dollars et, arrivé à l'étape la plus modeste, on subissait le prix de l'ancien Deauville avec un sourire doré d'espérance.

***

Peut-être les malades des stations thermales ont-ils un peu oublié leur traitement. La vraie cure était hors la ville. C'était la vue du campement construit comme par magie, où des milliers d'hommes s'exerçaient : aviateurs, fantassins, artilleurs.

Mon ami Régis Gignoux a décrit ici même, avec beaucoup de grâce, cette force. La rapidité féerique avec laquelle les plus vastes formations s'installaient.

Le cœur ardent des Français a le génie de l'improvisation. Grâce à l'étendue de leur territoire, qui a multiplié la grandeur de leurs conceptions et de leur développement industriel, les Américains ont opéré ici des prodiges de réalisation.

Dans un des plus modestes villages de la région Nord-Ouest où l'on puisse passer l'été, il n'y a d'autres commerçants que deux ou trois merciers ou épiciers. Ce village pourtant borde un bras de mer. Il dit qu'il a un port et une plage, et il lance, les jours où il fait très beau, quelques barques de pêche de tout repos.

Les rives sont d'anciennes avenues de forêt. L'animation y est petite. On s'ennuie un peu dans les villas et, vers le soir, à l'heure du thé, quelques dames de la bourgeoisie en villégiature ont coutume, faute de mieux, de se réunir chez la principale épicière. On n'y prend pas de thé parce qu'il n'y a pas de sucre ni de thé non plus. Le seul plaisir est une causerie, aimablement cancannière; mais l'heure du crépuscule s'y passe agréablement, en propos variés.

La maîtresse de la maison s'appelle — pourquoi ne pas l'avouer? — Mlle Grelot. Elle est une vieille demoiselle qui regarde les gens de travers sans nulle malveillance. C'est la nature qui a disposé ainsi ses yeux. Elle ne savait pas bien, avant la guerre, où est situé le Canada. Depuis la guerre, elle a vu beaucoup de Canadiens, hardis bûcherons de la forêt, dont le camp est à proximité du village, et qui abattent des arbres formidables et les équarrissent en se jouant.

***

L'un d'eux, à l'heure de la réunion quotidienne, fit tinter la sonnette de la porte d'entrée.

C'était un grand gaillard blond aux yeux bleus dont le sourire candide plut tout de suite à ces dames.

Il demandait des « fautres ». On comprit qu'il voulait dire des feutres, et comme il désigna dans les rayons l'objet qu'il désirait acquérir, on sut qu'il s'agissait d'espadrilles, chaussure légère fort en usage dans la région.

Mlle Grelot fit asseoir ce client de marque. Elle s'empressa à chercher dans ses réserves la pointure qui semblait convenir. Cependant le Canadien ôtait lui-même son gros soulier de bûcheron et, d'un coup de son jarret musclé lançant en avant son pied vêtu de laine, l'offrit à l'admiration générale.

Ces dames se récrièrent. L'une d'elles dit : « Quel beau pied ! » Une autre hasarda un conseil : « Pour moi, Mlle Grelot, il lui faudrait du 44 ! » « Ce sera trop grand », retorqua une troisième.

Mlle Grelot, arbitre et juge, apporta du 42 et, agenouillée aux pieds du Canadien, elle s'efforça de le chausser.

C'était dur. Le Canadien y mit la main. Avec un effort, le pied entra dans la chaussure de toile. Le client se leva, tapa du pied. Pour exprimer ce qu'il ressentait, il cherchait des mots qu'il ne trouva pas.

— Vous voyez bien, Mlle Grelot, s'écria la dame du 44, cela le gêne. Regardez, l'étoffe bride sur le cou-de-pied.

On essaya une pointure plus grande. Le front crispé du Canadien se détendit dans un sourire. Cette fois, ces dames s'approchaient l'une après l'autre du danger, non pas parce qu'on peut craindre que la vie de l'Etat en soit vraiment ébranlée (notre peuple, dans sa grande majorité, est trop raisonnable pour cela), mais par suite de l'effet que cela produit chez l'ennemi.

Le comte Hertling s'est efforcé ensuite de réfuter les déclarations que lord Cecil a faites au correspondant du *Tidningen* de Stockholm. L'afflux des troupes américaines ne sera pas plus décisif que ne le furent l'entrée en guerre de l'Italie et de la Roumanie. Quant aux pangermanistes, le comte Hertling leur refuse une influence prépondérante, et il termine en ces termes :

Messieurs, en Allemagne, tout le monde le sait, c'est S. M. l'Empereur qui gouverne, en collaboration constitutionnelle avec le Conseil fédéral et le Reichstag. Nul parti isolé, que ce soient les pangermanistes ou tous autres, n'a encore pu dicter au Reichstag ses décisions. En tant que chancelier de l'empire d'Allemagne, je n'ai connu que des partis allemands et une politique allemande.

Une fausse « Affaire »

A la veille de la rentrée des Chambres, on s'efforce, bien vainement d'ailleurs, de créer une nouvelle « Affaire » avec le cas de M. Malvy. Ce sont des protestations incolores çà et là, de petits murmures qu'on essaye de transformer en grondements; hier, c'était un affichage public et voué à l'indifférence, des noms des membres du Sénat ayant voté pour ou contre. Mais aucun de ces bruits ne dépasse un cercle étroit et ne se propage dans l'opinion; aucun de ces accents n'émeut. Un mouvement profond ne se crée pas d'une façon artificielle et sur des intérêts si mesquins. Il y faut une idée, un sentiment fort, et aussi un cadre. Or, l'idée n'y est pas, car jamais on ne fera accepter par des gens raisonnables que le sort du prolétariat soit lié à l'arrêt de la Haute Cour. On ne le fera pas accepter aux ouvriers eux-mêmes : un instinct sûr les avertit que cette aventure est tout entière bourgeoise et politique, bourgeoise par la personnalité du condamné, politique parce qu'il s'agit simplement de susciter des difficultés à M. Clemenceau et non de défendre la République contre lui, ce qui serait un peu violent comme paradoxe.

A défaut d'idée, a-t-on le cadre de ce mouvement? Pas davantage. Toutes les préoccupations sont fixées; on ne les détournera point de leur pôle, la guerre. On oublie encore que pour une affaire sur le modèle de l'Affaire Dreyfus, la première condition est de passionner, dans les deux sens, l'élite d'un pays. Car, en France, et en pleine démocratie française, l'élite a un rôle que les politiciens ont pris l'habitude de négliger et qui déjouera peut-être certains de leurs calculs. En bien ! l'histoire judiciaire de

La Guerre

1,491e jour de guerre

Communiqués officiels

Prise de Péronne

Bouchavesnes, Bullecourt, Hendicourt occupés

Les Allemands refoulés sur la Lys

FRONT BRITANNIQUE

1er SEPTEMBRE — APRÈS-MIDI

Hier soir, l'ennemi a contre-attaqué à plusieurs reprises nos nouvelles positions au **Mont-Saint-Quentin**. Toutes ses tentatives ont été repoussées après des combats acharnés. Il a laissé des prisonniers entre nos mains.

Nous avons fait des progrès dans la direction de La Transloy, et pendant la nuit nous avons chassé l'ennemi des villages de **Longatte** et **Ecoust-Saint-Mein** en faisant une centaine de prisonniers.

Au nord de la route Arras-Cambrai, une heureuse action locale, menée par nous à l'est **d'Haucourt**, nous a valu plus de cinquante prisonniers.

Dans le secteur de la **Lys**, notre avance continue. Nos troupes ont traversé la **Lawe** et approchent de la route La Bassée-Estaires.

1er SEPTEMBRE — SOIR

Ce matin, les troupes australiennes ont pris Péronne, après avoir repoussé hier soir les contre-attaques ennemies au mont Saint-Quentin.

A 5 h. 30, ce matin, les Australiens ont continué leur avance en liaison sur leur gauche avec les troupes anglaises.

De bonne heure, les Australiens s'étaient emparés des positions allemandes à l'ouest et au nord de Péronne et continuant leur progression, tandis que de violents combats se livraient dans les rues et les maisons en ruines, ont pris d'assaut les faubourgs à l'est de la ville.

Les troupes australiennes tiennent **Péronne, Flamicourt et Saint-Denis** et ont fait d'importants progrès sur les **éperons est et nord-est du mont Saint-Quentin**.

dix-huit prisonniers allemands, dont **mille deux cent quatre-vingt-trois officiers.**

En même temps, nous avons pris **657 canons allemands dont 150 de gros calibre.** Nous comptons plus de **5,750 mitrailleuses**, et plus de mille mortiers de tranchée.

Dans le butin, on compte encore **3 trains, 9 locomotives et de nombreux dépôts de munitions** contenant plusieurs centaines de milliers d'obus pour canons et mortiers de tranchée, des dépôts de matériel pour le génie, ainsi que d'immenses quantités de matériel de guerre de tout ordre.

FRONT FRANÇAIS

1er SEPTEMBRE — 2 HEURES APRÈS-MIDI

Les actions en cours ont continué pendant la nuit.

Nos éléments d'infanterie ont franchi le **canal de la Somme à l'est d'Epénancourt**. Plus au sud, nous nous sommes emparés de **Rouy-le-Petit** et nous avons fait deux cent cinquante prisonniers.

Dans la région au **nord de Soissons**, nous avons conquis **Leury** et réduit plusieurs centres de résistance fortement tenus par l'ennemi. Un millier de prisonniers sont restés entre nos mains.

1er SEPTEMBRE — 11 HEURES SOIR

Au cours de la journée, activité assez grande de l'artillerie dans la région de **la Somme et du canal du Nord.**

Au nord de l'Ailette, nous avons pris pied dans les bois à l'ouest de **Coucy-le-Château**. Au sud de la rivière, nous nous sommes emparés du village de **Crécy-au-Mont.**

Journée calme partout ailleurs.

FRONT AMERICAIN

1er SEPTEMBRE — 9 HEURES SOIR

Au nord de l'Aisne, nos troupes ont fait de nouveaux progrès à l'est de Juvigny.

Rien d'autre à signaler.

Les troupes australiennes ont pris Péronne hier matin. Après avoir repoussé toute la nuit de violentes contre-attaques — car l'ennemi aurait voulu reprendre le mont Saint-Quentin — elles ont pénétré dans la ville à la première heure et s'en sont emparées malgré une très vive résistance.

Les Allemands auraient eu, sans doute, l'intention de tenir aussi longtemps que possible sur la Somme au sud de Péronne avant de se résigner à regagner leurs positions de 1917. Car ni l'ingéniosité de l'état-major, ni la crédulité des masses allemandes ne sont

siste encore de cette ligne fortifiée aux abords de Quéant.

Et, sur la Lys, le repli allemand continue, considérablement gêné par la dure pression de nos alliés qui maintiennent étroitement le contact au cours d'engagements fort coûteux pour l'ennemi.

L'ATTENTAT CONTRE LÉNINE

Le Dictateur serait mort

Londres, 1er septembre.

Les journaux reproduisent une dépêche de Copenhague annonçant que Lénine est mort des suites de ses blessures.

Bâle, 1er septembre.

La *Pravda* donne le récit suivant de l'attentat dont le dictateur a été victime :

L'attentat a été commis par des jeunes filles appartenant à des milieux cultivés. Au moment où il sortait d'une réunion tenue par les ouvriers de la fabrique Michelson, où il avait parlé, il fut arrêté par deux femmes qui l'interrogèrent au sujet du dernier décret sur les importations des denrées alimentaires. Pendant la conversation retentirent trois coups de feu. Lénine fut atteint au bras (?) et au dos. Les chirurgiens aussitôt appelés ont constaté deux blessures à la partie supérieure du poumon et à la clavicule.

La *Pravda* attribue l'attentat aux milieux social-révolutionnaires et à l'Entente. Une des jeunes filles qui a commis l'attentat a été arrêtée. Une commission d'enquête, aussitôt constituée, serait en possession de documents faisant remonter la préparation de l'attentat aux milieux antibolcheviks de Samara.

Le commissaire du peuple pour l'intérieur Ounitski, qui accompagnait Lénine, a été tué. Les coupables ont été arrêtés.

Un général anglais aurait été attaqué à l'aide de bombes.

APPEL A LA TERREUR

Amsterdam, 1er septembre.

La *Pravda* publie un manifeste signé par Swerlof et adressé aux ouvriers à la suite de l'attentat contre Lénine.

Ce manifeste leur demande de maintenir le calme, et ajoute :

« Nous ne doutons pas que l'attentat soit l'œuvre des socialistes révolutionnaires de droite, agents des Anglais et des Français ».

La classe ouvrière y répondra par un terrorisme impitoyable.

AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

LA LOI MILITAIRE PROMULGUÉE

Un télégramme de Washington en-

tassins, artilleurs.

Mon ami Régis Gignoux a décrit ici même, avec beaucoup de grâce, cette force. La rapidité féerique avec laquelle les plus vastes formations s'installaient.

Le cœur ardent des Français a le génie de l'improvisation. Grâce à l'étendue de leur territoire, qui a multiplié la grandeur de leurs conceptions et de leur développement industriel, les Américains ont opéré ici des prodiges de réalisation.

Ces qualités s'additionnent. Elles donnent un irrésistible total. C'est la puissance infinie de ce tout qu'ont ressentie nos compatriotes, épars sur le sol natal, qu'ils n'avaient jamais si bien parcouru. Elle a calmé leurs misères nerveuses, avec le secours des verres d'eau de la source, de l'oxygène des campagnes ou de l'iode des bains de mer. Retrempés, restaurés, remis à neuf, ils sont prêts à affronter les dernières épreuves de la guerre et envisagent avec plus de courage les difficultés de la renaissance économique nécessaire.

***

En revanche, nous aimons nos alliés. Nous sommes sentimentaux facilement, parfois même avec trop de facilité. Cette fois, nous nous sommes livrés davantage, avec un sûr instinct de n'être pas trompés.

Les officiers anglais et américains ont trouvé dans les classes élevées de la société l'accueil le plus chaleureux ; les hommes de troupe se sont entendus avec la France laborieuse de la manière la plus cordiale, bruyante parfois, mais joyeuse toujours.

Les jeunes Françaises des villes, éparpillées cet été sur tout le territoire, comme aussi les jeunes paysannes, ont connu avec les Tommies et les Yanks les douceurs de la promenade du soir.

Cette promenade est parfaitement morale. C'est un usage anglo-américain qui marque une période d'essai loyal avant la période du flirt. Un soldat allié qui propose, avec beaucoup d'accent, à une jeune fille de se promener avec lui n'entend pas offenser celle à qui il parle. Le droit des femmes au respect des hommes est inscrit dans les codes anglais et américain. Les Françaises, qui, sous les beaux clairs de lune de l'été, ont parcouru nos routes, en échangeant avec un jeune guerrier en kaki un peu de mauvais anglais contre un peu de mauvais français étaient, si elles le désiraient — et elles le désiraient sans doute toutes — sous la sauvegarde d'un homme exactement imbu de la puissance la loi.

Si des promenades le long des haies noires baignées de lumière d'argent naissait la sympathie, on pouvait passer au flirt. Après le flirt, venait « l'engagement ». Mais cet accord ne s'obtenait jamais que d'un libre consentement entre deux êtres conscients de leurs droits et de leurs devoirs.

***

Il y eut beaucoup de promenades cette saison. Promenades interrompues souvent par le départ du promeneur pour le front et qui laissait la promeneuse solitaire et rêveuse, promenades qui ont parfois tourné à des unissons plus tendres, mais toutes promenades de bonne entente, humble partie de cette Entente sincère entre peuples civilisés qui est en train de libérer le monde.

main. Avec un effort, le pied entra dans la chaussure de toile. Le client se leva, tapa du pied. Pour exprimer ce qu'il ressentait, il cherchait des mots qu'il ne trouva pas.

— Vous voyez bien, Mlle Grelot, s'écria la dame du 44, cela le gêne. Regardez, l'étoffe bride sur le cou-de-pied.

On essaya une pointure plus grande. Le front crispé du Canadien se détendit dans un sourire. Cette fois, ces dames s'approchaient l'une après l'autre du pied ainsi chaussé à la française. Elles tâtèrent le bout, passèrent le doigt entre la toile et le cou-de-pied.

Le Canadien, enchanté, riait maintenant tout à fait. Il fit envelopper son emplette, la paya le plus juste prix et ne passa pas la porte sans envoyer un baiser à l'assistance, ravie de ses bonnes manières.

Ainsi, toutes les Françaises s'empressent pour le bien-être de nos alliés.

Pierre Soulaine.

LE COMTE HERTLING et LA PSYCHOSE ALLEMANDE

Le comte Hertling a eu hier soixante-quinze ans, et de toutes les années qui se sont accumulées sur sa tête, celle qui s'achève présentement est assurément la plus lourde. Les délégués des associations d'étudiants catholiques ont voulu cependant souhaiter sa fête au comte Hertling.

Le discours que ce dernier a prononcé à cette occasion est assez pauvre d'enseignements. Il prouve du moins que la science du professeur Janet ne lui est pas complètement étrangère. Dissertant du moral allemand, le comte Hertling a parlé de psychose avec une insistance singulière. Et sans doute le mot n'est pas flatteur appliqué à la vigoureuse Allemagne. Dans la bouche du comte Hertling, il est cependant une finesse suprême, il est l'expression scientifique et pédante d'une vérité qu'il n'a pas osé dépouiller de sa gangue : il signifie lassitude et découragement.

Ce n'est pas seulement avec des armes, a dit le comte Hertling, qu'il faut servir aujourd'hui la patrie. Dans l'intérieur aussi il y a de grandes et d'importantes tâches à remplir. Ce sont précisément les milieux qui ont passé par l'université qui sont les plus qualifiés pour cela. Le poids de la guerre oppresse notre peuple, je ne veux pas essayer de l'amoindrir par des paroles. Aux sacrifices en vies humaines que seules de rares familles n'ont pas connues, s'ajoutent les difficultés pour le présent et des perspectives inquiétantes pour l'avenir.

La guerre est pour nous l'événement le plus important, elle nous rend capables d'exploits insoupçonnés, mais elle exige aussi d'énormes efforts de nos nerfs. Ce n'est pas à tort que l'on parle de psychose de la guerre ; cependant, cette psychose se manifeste d'une façon différente chez les différents belligérants. Chez nos ennemis elle se manifeste sous la forme de la haine confinant à la folie à l'égard des centraux et notamment de l'Allemagne. Chez nous, au contraire, cette psychose se manifeste avant tout à l'intérieur par le développement de notre penchant à la critique, qui est particulier au peuple allemand et qu'il exerce de préférence à l'égard du gouvernement et de ses mesures. Elle se manifeste encore par un redoublement d'antagonisme entre les partis.

Il y a là, messieurs, incontestablement un

préoccupations sont fixées ; on ne les détournera point de leur pôle, la guerre. On oublie encore que pour une affaire sur le modèle de l'Affaire Dreyfus, la première condition est de passionner, dans les deux sens, l'élite d'un pays. Car, en France, et en pleine démocratie française, l'élite a un rôle que les politiciens ont pris l'habitude de négliger et qui déjouera peut-être certains de leurs calculs. Eh bien ! l'histoire judiciaire de M. Malvy ne touche pas plus cette élite qu'elle n'affecte le monde ouvrier. Elle est donc destinée à demeurer dans la zone vague de l'intrigue parlementaire et des manœuvres de couloir.

Alfred Capus,
de l'Académie française.

LE DIFFÉREND HISPANO-ALLEMAND

La Note du 10 août sera appliquée

Les garanties constitutionnelles suspendues

Madrid, 31 août.

A l'issue du nouveau Conseil qu'ont tenu aujourd'hui les ministres, la note suivante a été communiquée :

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L'épiscopat autrichien vient de publier un mandement condamnant l'agitation démocratique. Il est intéressant de noter en quels termes les évêques d'Autriche caractérisent ce mouvement. Peu d'informations présenteraient une garantie plus complète d'exactitude et d'impartialité :

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Le mécontentement est grand dans le peuple, mais il faut bien se dire que ni les grèves ni les émeutes ne nous donneront une pomme de terre ou un grain de blé de plus.

continuant leur progression, tandis que de violents combats se livraient dans les rues et les maisons en ruines, ont pris d'assaut les faubourgs à l'est de la ville.

Les troupes australiennes tiennent **Péronne, Flamicourt et Saint-Denis** et ont fait d'importants progrès sur les **éperons est et nord-est du mont Saint-Quentin.**

Sur la gauche des Australiens, les troupes de Londres, attaquant au **sud-est de Combles**, se sont emparées de **Bouchavesnes et de Rancourt**, ainsi que des hauteurs qui dominent ces villages et sont parvenues aux abords **du bois de Saint-Pierre-Vaast.**

Au cours de cette heureuse attaque les troupes anglaises et australiennes ont rencontré une vive résistance qu'elles ont surmontée, et ont fait plus de **deux mille prisonniers et pris quelques canons.**

Sur le reste du front de bataille, nous avons réussi des opérations locales en différents points au **sud de la route Arras-Cambrai.**

Nos troupes ont repoussé l'ennemi des hauteurs de **Morval** et ont pris **Beaulencourt et la crête à l'est de Bancourt et de Frémicourt.**

Nous serrons l'ennemi de près dans le **Transloy**, et nous avons conquis **Bullecourt** et **Hendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt.**

Nous avons fait **plusieurs centaines de prisonniers** au cours de ces diverses opérations.

Nous avons repoussé une contre-attaque ennemie lancée sur les nouvelles positions occupées ce matin par les troupes canadiennes au nord de **Hendecourt.**

Nos patrouilles ont légèrement progressé dans le secteur de **Lens.**

Sur le front de la Lys, nos progrès continuent.

Nos troupes ont atteint **Doulieu, Le Verrier et Steenwerck** et sont aux prises avec l'ennemi à **Neuve-Eglise et à Wulverghem.**

Au cours du mois d'août 1918, les troupes britanniques en France ont fait cinquante-sept mille trois cent

hier matin. Après avoir repoussé toute la nuit de violentes contre-attaques — car l'ennemi aurait voulu reprendre le mont Saint-Quentin — elles ont pénétré dans la ville à la première heure et s'en sont emparées malgré une très vive résistance.

Les Allemands auraient eu, sans doute, l'intention de tenir aussi longtemps que possible sur la Somme au sud de Péronne avant de se résigner à regagner leurs positions de 1917. Car ni l'ingéniosité de l'état-major, ni la crédulité des masses allemandes ne sont telles que l'on puisse, cette fois-ci, se servir de l'explication « stratégique ».

Mais si telle était leur intention, le beau travail de l'armée britannique suffit déjà à la rendre irréalisable. Péronne occupée et débordée par le nord, il n'est guère possible de songer à demeurer le long de la Somme, entre *Péronne* et *Nesle* tout au moins.

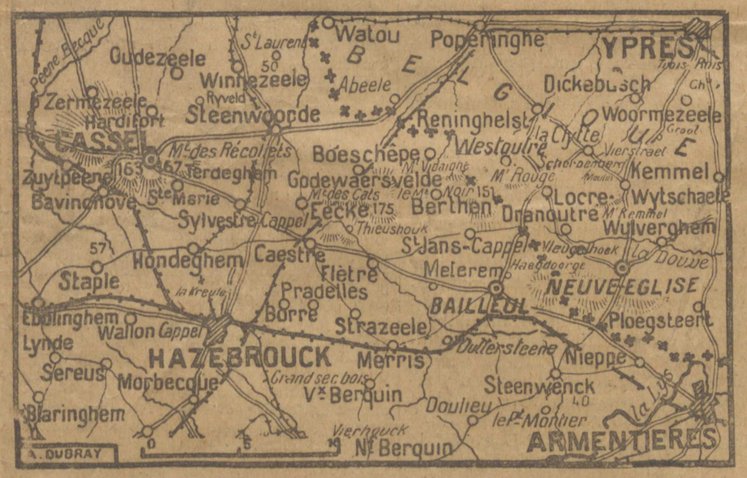
La retraite va commencer si elle ne l'est déjà. Et comme il importe que les armées alliées ne perdent pas le contact avec l'ennemi, celle de nos armées qui tient notre gauche, l'armée Debeney, a commencé hier ses premières opérations en vue de franchir le fleuve. La Somme jusqu'à Nesle se trouve doublée par le canal du Nord qui suit parallèlement son cours. Nous avons passé ce canal à l'est d'*Epenancourt*, c'est-à-dire à la hauteur de Chaulnes. Quand la Somme sera traversée à son tour, nos soldats auront à aborder le village de *Falvy*.

Plus au sud, là où le canal ne longe plus la rivière, mais incline à l'ouest pour atteindre *Nesle*, nous l'avons franchi et nous occupons le village de *Rouy-le-Petit*, où deux cent cinquante prisonniers ont été faits.

A la droite du champ de bataille, c'est-à-dire entre l'Ailette et l'Aisne, les progrès de l'armée Mangin continuent avec une régularité de bon augure. Sur la rive droite de l'Ailette, que nous occupons dans la région de *Champs* et de *Courbessaux*, nous avons pénétré, au sud de ce dernier village, dans les bois situés immédiatement à l'ouest de *Coucy-le-Château*. Nous ne sommes pas là à plus de trois kilomètres de ce bourg.

Plus au sud, nous avons pris *Crécy-au-Mont* et occupé *Leury* dont nous tenions hier les abords. Plus d'un millier de prisonniers ont été faits dans cette région.

A l'autre extrémité de la ligne, des deux côtés de la route d'*Arras* à *Cambrai*, les Britanniques continuent leurs progrès parmi le labyrinthe de tranchées de la ligne Hindenburg. La prise de *Bullecourt* et de *Hendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt*, arrachés de nouveau à l'ennemi, ébranle sérieusement ce qui sub-



LE DIFFÉREND HISPANO-ALLEMAND

La Note du 10 août sera appliquée

Les garanties constitutionnelles suspendues

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naires de droite, agents des Anglais et des Français ».

La classe ouvrière y répondra par un terrorisme impitoyable.

AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

LA LOI MILITAIRE PROMULGUÉE

Un télégramme de Washington annonce que le Président Wilson a signé hier le « bill » relatif au service militaire voté par la Chambre et le Sénat, et qui astreint au service tous les hommes âgés de dix-huit à quarante-cinq ans.

Une proclamation fixe au 12 septembre la date de l'inscription militaire.

On estime que treize millions d'hommes sont susceptibles de se faire inscrire.

Dans sa proclamation, le Président Wilson déclare :

Nous nous proposons solennellement une victoire décisive des armes et délibérément nous vouons la plus grande partie de la puissance militaire du pays à l'accomplissement de cette tâche.

Les circonstances imposent aux Américains d'accepter cette tâche avec le calme et la résolution d'hommes qui conçoivent pleinement la profonde et solennelle signification de ce qu'ils font. Ils regarderont cet appel comme un appel suprême de leur pays et y répondront en conséquence. Ce sera un solennel avertissement au monde entier que nous nous dressons tous ensemble avec une résolution et un but communs.

Cette loi sera la démonstration finale de notre loyauté, de notre esprit démocratique et de notre volonté de gagner la guerre. C'est un appel au devoir auquel tous les « vrais hommes » du pays répondront avec fierté et avec la conscience qu'en agissant ainsi ils accompliront leur part dans la défense d'une grande cause qui appelle tout homme de cœur à offrir son sacrifice suprême.

LE « LABOUR DAY »

Washington, 1er septembre.

Le président Wilson a lancé le message suivant, à l'occasion du de la fête du travail qui sera célébrée demain 2 septembre :

Mes concitoyens, le « Labour Day » de 1918 ne ressemble à aucun des Labour Days que nous avons déjà connus. Le Labour Day a toujours eu parmi nous une haute signification. Il est aujourd'hui suprêmement significatif. Quelque profondément conscients que nous fussions, il y a un an, de l'entreprise de vie et de mort où s'embarquait la nation, nous ne concevions pas la portée de cette entreprise aussi clairement que nous le faisons maintenant.

L'ARME INDTSRIELLE

Nous savions que nous étions tous associés et que nous devions tenir et frapper ensemble ; mais nous ne réalisions pas alors, comme nous le faisons aujourd'hui, que nous sommes tous les soldats d'une même armée, ayant certes de nombreux rôles à jouer, de nombreuses tâches à remplir, mais commandés par une seule et même obligation qui est de concentrer toutes nos forces vers un seul objectif.

Nous savons maintenant que chaque outil, dans toutes les industries principales, est une arme, et une arme qui sert aux mêmes fins que le fusil dans l'armée, une arme si indispensable que si nous la déposions, le fusil ne serait plus d'aucune utilité.

Et à quoi sert cette arme ? Pourquoi faisons-nous cette guerre ? Pourquoi sommes-nous tous en armes ? Pourquoi serions-nous honteux si nous ne l'étions pas ?

LE SENS DE LA GUERRE

Au commencement, il semblait qu'il ne s'agissait guère d'autre chose que d'une

guerre défensive contre une agression militaire de l'Allemagne. La Belgique avait été violée, la France était envahie. Comme en 1866 et en 1870, l'Allemagne s'était de nouveau mise en guerre pour réaliser ses ambitions en Europe, et il était nécessaire d'opposer la force à sa force.

Mais il apparaît comme évident, maintenant, que le but de cette guerre n'était pas seulement de détruire l'équilibre des forces en Europe. L'Allemagne, cela ne fait plus de doute aujourd'hui, voulait détruire tout ce qu'affectionnent les hommes libres de tous les pays, à savoir le droit de disposer de leur sort, le droit d'exiger que justice soit faite, d'obliger les gouvernements à agir au mieux des intérêts du pays et non pas en vue de satisfaire les intérêts privés et égoïstes de la classe dirigeante.

Ceci est une guerre dont le but est de garantir les nations et les peuples du monde entier contre toute puissance telle que l'autocratie allemande. C'est une guerre d'émancipation, et tant qu'elle ne sera pas gagnée, les hommes ne pourront nulle part vivre sans crainte et respirer librement en accomplissant leur besogne quotidienne, et se dire que les gouvernements sont leurs serviteurs et non pas leurs maîtres. C'est donc, de toutes les guerres, celle que le travail devrait seconder de toutes ses forces.

Le monde ne peut pas être sûr du lendemain, ni la vie des hommes en sécurité, et les droits de l'homme ne peuvent être en toute confiance garantis et défendus contre le règne de l'arbitraire et des intérêts privés, aussi longtemps qu'il sera permis à des gouvernements, comme ceux qui, après une longue préméditation, ont entraîné l'Autriche et l'Allemagne dans cette guerre, de diriger les destinées des hommes et des nations, de comploter tandis que les honnêtes gens travaillent, de fomenter des conflits dont les hommes, les femmes et les enfants innocents seront les victimes.

EFFORT UNANIME

Vous connaissez les caractères de cette guerre. C'est une guerre que l'industrie doit soutenir. L'armée des travailleurs, ici, est aussi importante, aussi indispensable que l'armée de ceux qui combattent effectivement sur les champs de bataille loin d'ici. Et non seulement on a tout autant besoin de travailleurs que de soldats dans cette guerre, mais le soldat est en réalité le champion et le représentant du travailleur.

Si nous ne remportions pas la victoire, cela mettrait en péril tout ce que le travailleur a cherché à obtenir, tout ce qui lui est cher depuis que l'aube de la liberté a commencé à luire et depuis qu'a commencé sa lutte pour la justice.

Les soldats au front savent cela. Voilà la raison pourquoi ils se battent avec une joie solennelle et pourquoi ils sont invincibles.

M. Wilson a terminé par un appel à l'Union : « Nous sommes invincibles, dit-il, lorsque nous sommes unis. C'est dans cet esprit que nous joignons les mains pour conduire le monde vers des jours nouveaux et meilleurs. »

EN RUSSIE

Projets de fédération antibolchevik

Dans une interview aux représentants de la presse étrangère, M. Tchaïkowsky, président du gouvernement de la région du Nord, a donné les précisions suivantes sur le mouvement qui a amené la chute des Soviets dans la Russie du Nord :

Notre gouvernement comprend les représentations de tous les partis, sauf de l'extrême gauche et des monarchistes. Son autorité s'étend déjà sur les provinces de Mourmansk, d'Arkhangel et sur une partie de celle de Viatha et de Vologda.

Un gouvernement semblable est formé en Sibérie. Notre intention est de former une fédération et de convoquer une Constituante au fur et à mesure que les gouvernements l'attitude des socialistes-majoritaires allemands.

L'orateur, ayant dit ensuite qu'il lui était impossible de connaître exactement si ces derniers ont définitivement rejeté les principes généraux du mémorandum socialiste interallié de Londres, protesta contre l'empêchement opposé à toute tentative de conférence entre les représentants ouvriers des pays en guerre ; il défendit la légitimité de tout effort destiné à amener un rapprochement international.

Notre devoir, conclut-il, est d'essayer de rallier à l'adoption de notre point de vue, uniquement inspiré par les idées de liberté et de démocratie, les peuples ennemis. Nous ne voulons pas de compromis avec les dirigeants militaristes de l'Allemagne ni de soumission à leurs instincts de rapine.

Nous ne voulons pas d'un nouveau Brest-Litovsk, mais d'une paix réellement honorable, que ne dictera aucune pensée d'impérialisme avouée ou dissimulée. C'est pourquoi s'ils acceptent comme base de discussion notre mémorandum, nous désirons converser avec les socialistes des empires centraux, afin de hâter le jour où le gouvernement d'outre-Rhin sera forcé de céder à la pression combinée des armées alliées et de ses populations désillusionnées et déçues.

LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL AU FRONT

M. Clemenceau, accompagné du général Mordacq, a passé la journée de dimanche sur le front et a parcouru les régions de Lassigny, de Roye et de Chaulnes.

Le président du Conseil, au cours de son déplacement, s'est entretenu de la situation militaire avec les commandants des principales armées en opérations.

La Guerre aérienne

Front français, 1er septembre.

Malgré le temps défavorable, notre aviation a fourni un travail important, en particulier en liaison avec l'infanterie dans la zone de la bataille.

Huit avions ennemis ont été abattus ou sont tombés désemparés.

Volant à faible altitude, l'aviation de bombardement de jour a lancé vingt-trois tonnes de projectiles sur les rassemblements ennemis et les convois de la région de *Vauxaillon, Neuville-sur-Margival, Laffaux* et *Nanteuil-la-Fosse*.

Plusieurs dizaines de milliers de cartouches ont été tirées dans les mêmes régions sur les troupes ennemies.

Front britannique, 1er septembre.

Au cours des combats aériens du 31 août, nous avons abattu six appareils ennemis et trois autres ont été contraints d'atterrir désemparés. Sept des nôtres manquent.

Malgré les nuages à basse altitude, notre service aérien a pu s'effectuer sur tout le front au cours de la journée. Nos avions et ballons ont maintenu leur coopération complète avec nos troupes.

Nons avons pris de nombreuses photographies et observé les mouvements de l'ennemi.

Pendant la journée, douze tonnes et demie de bombes ont été lancées.

La nuit, il a été impossible de voler.

L'aérodrome de Doulay bombardé

Londres, 31 août.

Dans la nuit du 30 août, nos esca-

prononcé le discours où le poète proclama « le principe de la souveraineté populaire », qui ne devait être appliqué qu'après dix-huit années de compression et de silence, au lendemain des événements de 1870.

M. Pams a continué en ces termes :

Aujourd'hui, c'est la France républicaine, ayant à ses côtés l'Italie libérée, l'Angleterre, pays classique de toutes les libertés, la jeune République américaine, d'avance acclamée par Lamartine, qui lutte pour l'établissement définitif du droit, de la justice et de la liberté.

Quel spectacle réconfortant ! Le soldat au front ou à l'usine, les femmes, les enfants, les vieillards assurant l'alimentation et l'activité de l'arrière, tous luttent, non pas pour servir des puissances de rapine et de proie, mais pour assurer l'installation définitive de la démocratie dans le monde.

Comment un gouvernement présidé par l'homme qui, dès 1875, dans le discours inaugural de sa présidence au Conseil municipal de Paris, disait la nécessité d'entreprises d'assistance et d'hygiène, affirmait l'âpre besoin de justice sociale qui tourmentait la démocratie, n'aurait-il pas revendiqué l'honneur d'avoir sa place à cette manifestation.

C'est en son nom que je suis venu vous saluer, vous qui, silencieusement, avez élevé cet édifice à la solidarité humaine, au milieu des affres de la plus effroyable tourmente. C'est un honneur pour le ministre de l'intérieur d'un gouvernement présidé par M. Clemenceau, par celui qui, aux regards de nos alliés comme de nos ennemis, incarne l'âme même de la patrie, de venir dire au pays tout entier en lui montrant votre œuvre : « Voyez, regardez, prenez modèle ! »

Après avoir écouté la *Marseillaise*, exécutée par l'harmonie des usines de Blanzy, M. Pams visita les bâtiments, guidé par M. Muller, architecte, et procéda à une remise de décorations. Il remit la croix d'officier de la Légion d'honneur à M. Mercier, entrepreneur de travaux publics, constructeur de l'asile ; la médaille des épidémies à Mme Saunier et à la Sœur Bardellet, dont le dévouement pour nos blessés et nos malades est cité en exemple dans la région.

ÉCHOS

Les petits cadeaux.

Pour réchauffer le zèle de ses fidèles tenants, Guillaume II les comble de cadeaux.

Au roi de Bulgarie, égrotant à Nauheim, après une conférence satisfaisante, le Kaiser, en signe de contentement, envoya son buste.

De quelle matière était-il fait ? Pas en bronze ! Il serait fondu et servirait sur l'Ailette. Pas en marbre, c'est trop froid pour une amitié si chaude. En biscuit, sans doute. Précieuse denrée en Allemagne. Bien des Boches en mangeraient.

Le comte Hertling, qui vient de parvenir au bel âge de soixante-quinze ans, a reçu, de son maître impérial, un vase.

Aussi a-t-il assuré l'auguste donateur de son zèle à servir la patrie.

Est-ce un vase destiné à recevoir les fleurs de la victoire ?

Il sera bien inutile. Un vase lacrymatoire serait d'un usage plus sûr.

Mais toutes ces générosités de l'Empereur, fort parcimonieux comme on sait, s'expliquent par ce détail :

Il est le principal actionnaire d'une fabrique de porcelaine.

DERNIÈRE HEURE

Les Australiens à Péronne

Front britannique, 1er septembre.

Après Bapaume, Péronne, comme en 1917 ; alors Bapaume était tombé le 17 mars et Péronne le 18 ; trois journées auront séparé cette fois la chute de ces deux villes associées dans les mêmes malheurs et dans les mêmes revanches. La vérité est que ces deux positions de la plus haute importance sont liées autrement que par une route, excellente d'ailleurs, la route Péronne-Bapaume-Arras.

L'événement militaire qui avait provoqué la chute de l'une devait entraîner la capture de l'autre. Ce n'est pas à dire que la prise de Péronne ait eu lieu sans combat et que nos alliés n'aient eu qu'à cueillir un fruit mûr comme en 1917. Péronne a été pris de haute lutte par la force des armes et plus exactement par l'admirable vaillance des troupes australiennes.

Lorsque nous racontions hier le magnifique exploit du mont Saint-Quentin, nous avions le sentiment, l'intime conviction de faire le récit de la prise de Péronne même, tellement le sort de la ville était lié à celui du mont. Celui-ci en nos mains, la possession de Péronne n'était plus qu'une question d'heures.

A la vérité, l'antique cité est tombée vingt-quatre heures après. A peine remis de sa surprise, le 31 au matin, l'ennemi résolut de reprendre le mont Saint-Quentin coûte que coûte. Il ne pouvait pas l'abandonner sans renoncer à conserver non seulement Péronne, mais la rive droite de la Somme au sud de la ville, et encore cette fameuse ligne de la Tortille où il espérait tenir, échappant ainsi à la dure nécessité de reculer jusqu'à la ligne Hindenburg.

Le 31 se passa donc en contre-attaques continuelles : vagues après vagues vinrent déferler contre les pentes de la position et y mourir. Les Australiens se montrèrent aussi grands dans la défense qu'ils l'avaient été dans l'attaque, et même, en se défendant, ils prirent, le 31, plus de cinq cents prisonniers.

Ce matin, la bataille reprenait non seulement devant Péronne, mais encore jusqu'à Bapaume et jusqu'à la rive sud de la Scarpe.

Tant de persévérance et d'audace devaient être récompensées : Péronne tombait sous les coups des vainqueurs du mont Saint-Quentin.

Ils entraient dans la ville par le nord. Du même coup qui faisait tomber Péronne, toute la ligne allemande se trouvait ébranlée : l'ennemi, menacé sur son flanc gauche et attaqué de front, abandonnait la route de Péronne à Bapaume et reculait à l'est de Bouchavesnes. Nous occupions Rancourt, ainsi que l'éperon situé à l'est du village, par quoi nous dominions le bois de Saint-Pierre-Vaast, de sinistre mémoire.

A mesure qu'on s'éloignait vers Bapaume du lieu de l'événement capital de la journée, la résistance s'accroissait. C'était le cas au Transloy. Puis de nouvelles brèches se creusaient dans les positions ennemies à Beaulencourt, à Hendecourt, arrachant à l'ennemi ses chances de résister là où il se l'était proposé.

Si vaincre c'est manœuvrer l'ennemi,

Le Monde & la Ville

RENSEIGNEMENTS MONDAINS

S. A. R. la princesse Arthur de Connaught vient de s'engager comme infirmière dans un hôpital de Londres.

— Le professeur Charles Richet, membre de l'Institut, est depuis trois jours dans la plus grande angoisse : son fils, le capitaine aviateur Richet, qui commandait, le 29 août, une escadrille de bombardement, n'est pas rentré d'une expédition dans les lignes allemandes. On a vu l'appareil qu'il pilotait s'enfoncer assez doucement jusqu'au sol, mais on n'a pu distinguer l'atterrissage. Il est permis d'espérer que ce vaillant officier, maintes fois cité à l'ordre des armées, chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, et qui avait exécuté plusieurs séries de raids des plus brillants, a pu sortir sain et sauf de cette dernière affaire ; mais le moins qu'on puisse craindre est qu'il soit prisonnier des Allemands.

MARIAGES

— En l'église de Fronsac, dans la Gironde, a été béni par l'abbé Ferrère, curé-archiprêtre de Blaye, le mariage de M. René de Kermoal, administrateur de la marine, décoré de la croix de guerre, fils de M. de Kermoal, inspecteur principal des douanes à Lorient, avec Mlle Raymonde Capdebon.

— On annonce le prochain mariage de M. Fernando de Pedroso, fils de la marquise douairière de San Carlos de Pedroso, avec la comtesse Robert Metaxa, née Frost, fille de M. et de Mme T. Gibbons Frost. Le fiancé est le frère du comte de San Esteban de Canongo, conseiller de l'ambassade d'Espagne à Londres. La cérémonie aura lieu le 11 septembre en la chapelle de cette ambassade.

— M. Guy de Bossoreille de Ribon, sergent au parc d'aviation de Casablanca, au Maroc, fils de M. Alfred de Bossoreille de Ribon, est fiancé avec Mlle Denyse de Chalain, fille du général, et de Mme de Chalain, née de Boutray.

— Le mariage de M. Henri Levêque, maréchal des logis au 13e dragons, décoré de la croix de guerre, avocat à la Cour d'appel, avec Mlle Françoise Lefebvre de Béhaine, sera célébré dans l'intimité, demain mardi 3 septembre, à onze heures et demie, à Saint-Honoré d'Eylau, chapelle de la Vierge.

DEUIL

— Une douloureuse nouvelle arrive de Gap : le général *Brugère* est mort, aux suites d'un accident, au col du Lautaret.

Né le 27 juin 1841, à Uzerches, dans la Corrèze, Henri-Joseph Brugère avait été le camarade de promotion de Sadi-Carnot, à l'Ecole polytechnique, d'où il était sorti, à vingt ans, avec le grade de sous-lieutenant d'artillerie.

Capitaine au moment de la guerre de 1870, il fut promu chef d'escadron au cours de la campagne. Colonel en 1881, il était nommé général de brigade en 1887 et général de division en 1890.

Le général Brugère, en dehors de ses commandements militaires très importants, puisqu'il fut gouverneur militaire de Paris, vice-président du Conseil supérieur de la guerre et généralissime de l'armée française, occupa les fonctions de chef de la Maison militaire et de secrétaire général de la Présidence de la République sous le président Carnot. C'est alors qu'il fut assez sérieusement blessé au cours d'un accident de chasse.

Il laisse plusieurs ouvrages militaires classiques, notamment : *la Tactique de l'artillerie*.

Le général Brugère était décoré de la médaille militaire et grand-croix de la Légion d'honneur.

— On annonce la mort de Mme Nicolas *Raffalovich*.

Fille de M. Arthur Raffalovich, grand-officier de la Légion d'honneur, correspon-

Nouvelles Diverses

Une femme égorgée

Rue du Marché, à Puteaux, demeuraient ensemble, depuis une dizaine d'années, Léonard Taffin, âgé de cinquante-deux ans, ouvrier d'usine, et Mme veuve Martinet, de quatre ans plus jeune. Taffin s'étant mis à boire et désertant souvent l'atelier, Mme Martinet le quitta et alla habiter 29, rue de Colombes, à Courbevoie.

Samedi matin, elle était occupée à préparer son repas, quand Taffin arriva et, sans dire un mot, sortant un rasoir de sa poche, en porta plusieurs coups à la gorge de la malheureuse, qui tomba presque décapitée.

Le meurtrier a été arrêté. Le cadavre de la victime a été envoyé à la Morgue.

L'explosion de la rue Basfroi

Cinq des blessés de la rue Basfroi, dont nous avons donné hier les noms, ont succombé à l'hôpital Saint-Antoine. Seule Mlle Amélie Bercoff survit, et son état est encore très grave.

Quant à la malheureuse ouvrière dont le corps carbonisé et méconnaissable a été lancé par l'explosion dans la rue, on croit, sans en avoir de certitude, que c'est une demoiselle P..., qui n'a pas reparu à son domicile.

Suicide extraordinaire

Château-Thierry. — Un drame peu ordinaire vient de se passer à Crouttes, à vingt et un kilomètres de Château-Thierry.

Une femme de trente-deux ans, Gabrielle Cottray, mère de deux petits enfants, était la maîtresse d'un jeune homme de dix-huit ans, Marcel Deluguy, vigneron. Ils décidèrent de se suicider en entraînant dans la mort les deux bébés, et voici le moyen qu'ils employèrent. Deluguy ayant trouvé un obus de 155 non éclaté, le plaça au milieu de la chambre et frappa dessus avec une hache. L'explosion fut effroyable. Tous furent tués.

On a retrouvé dans la maison une hache, une carabine, un fusil et un coutelas, préparés pour le cas où l'obus n'aurait pas éclaté.

Argus.

COURRIER DES THÉATRES

Ce soir

A la Comédie-Française, à 7 h. 3/4, *l'Epreuve* (MM. Dehelly, Croué, Numa ; Mmes Dussane, Even, Nizan) ; *Britannicus* (MM. Paul Mounet, Leitner, de Max ; Mmes Mad. Roch, Ducos).

— *A l'Opéra-Comique*, relâche. — Demain, *les Contes d'Hoffmann*.

— *A l'Odéon*, à 7 h. 3/4, *le Grillon du Foyer* (MM. Vargas, Coste, Maurice Lamy, Roger-Vincent ; Mmes Guéreau, Mag. André).

— *Au Vaudeville* (Gut. 02-09), à 8 h. 1/2, *Nono* (Sacha Guitry, Yvonne Printemps, Baron fils, Jeanne Delys, Jeanne Fusier, et Hiéronimus). Mat. jeudis, dimanches et fêtes.

— *Au théâtre Antoine* (Nord 36-32), à 8 h. 1/2, *Afgar ou les Loisirs du harem* (Mlles Lucette de Landy et Marguerite Girard ; MM. J. de Féraudy, Georgé et Girier dans le rôle d'Afgar).

— *Au Palais-Royal* (Gut. 02-50), à 8 h. 1/2, *Botru chez les civils* (Rip, G. Cahuzac, Clermont, Delphin, Trévoux et Arnaudy et Gabin ; Mlle Parisys).

— *A la Renaissance* (Nord 37-03), à 8 h. 1/2, *Florette et Patapon*, vaudeville (Mmes Irène Perny, Balza, Dialys-Marzel ; MM. Labry, Marzel, etc... et M. Jean Prévost).

— *Au théâtre Edouard-VII* (Louvre 32-60), tous les soirs, à 8 h. 3/4, et le dimanche, en matinée : *la Folle Nuit* (400e représentation).

— *Au Grand-Guignol* (Cent. 28-34), à 8 h. 1/2, *la Porte close* ; *Péché de jeunesse* ; *Gardiens de phare* ; *la Lanterne*. Mat. merc., sam., dim.

— *A l'Abri* (167, rue Montmartre) (Gut. 50-15), à 8 h. 1/2, la Revue *1918* (Boucot). Matinée dimanche, à 2 h. 1/2.

Bolchevik s'étend déjà sur les provinces de Mourmansk, d'Arkhangel et sur une partie de celle de Viatha et de Vologia.

Un gouvernement semblable est formé en Sibérie. Notre intention est de former une fédération et de convoquer une Constituante au fur et à mesure que les gouvernements régionaux se constitueront dans le Centre et dans l'Est de la Russie. Délivrés du joug des bolcheviks, nous n'avons pas d'ambition personnelle. Nous pensons que le peuple russe, malgré son ignorance, est capable de se gouverner sous une forme républicaine.

Il s'est ainsi constitué deux centres de résistance à la conquête allemande, dont on commence à apprécier l'efficacité. M. Tchaïkowsky espère davantage :

Nous voulons, dit-il, rétablir le front oriental, d'accord avec les Alliés, mais nous ne désirons pas nous appuyer uniquement sur les forces alliées, nous avons nos propres forces. En l'espace de quelques jours, nous avons recruté, rien qu'à Arkhangel, un fort contingent de volontaires. En même temps que nos troupes avanceront, notre gouvernement étendra son autorité administrative, ralliant autour de lui tous les éléments hostiles à l'Allemagne, pour former contre les empires centraux un nouveau front.

Les patriotes russes ont besoin de l'assistance militaire et financière de l'Alliance : « Avec cette assistance, conclut M. Tchaïkowsky, nous sommes confiants dans le succès de notre entreprise et de ses résultats en faveur de l'Entente. »

Le général Broussilof arrêté

Bâle, 1er septembre.

Le général Broussilof aurait été arrêté et conduit au Kremlin d'Iswetja. On aurait des preuves, établissant qu'il avait des relations avec les contre-révolutionnaires, mais ces preuves ne pourraient pas être publiées.

FRONT DE SIBÉRIE

On mande de Pékin, le 31 août :

Le colonel Semenof s'est emparé, le 28 août, de la gare de Borzia. Les bolchevistes se replient sur la rivière Onon, brûlant les ponts et détruisant les voies ferrées.

La rupture d'un pont à la gare d'Oussouri a obligé les Alliés à interrompre leurs opérations sur le front de l'Oussouri, la circulation étant arrêtée.

Les Socialistes et la Paix

Importantes déclarations de M. Henderson

M. Henderson a prononcé hier un discours à la conférence travailliste de Birmingham. Il a dit que les élections générales prochaines auraient l'avantage de permettre aux travaillistes de répondre aux exposés dénaturés par la politique de parti qui les accuse d'infidélité à la cause nationale et de recherche d'une paix de compromis.

— L'erreur, s'est-il écrié, vient de ce que nous désirons une victoire d'idéals et de principes démocratiques, et non un règlement imposé à la pointe de l'épée, qui ne réconcilierait pas les peuples, mais serait le germe de discordes futures.

M. Henderson affirma ensuite que la classe ouvrière n'est pas déloyale à la cause de la défense nationale, mais entend obtenir une paix équitable.

— J'ai été déçu, ajouta-t-il, au sujet de la nuit, il a été impossible de voler.

L'aérodrome de Doulay bombardé

Londres, 31 août.

Dans la nuit du 30 août, nos escadrilles ont attaqué l'aérodrome de Doulay ainsi qu'un autre aérodrome.

De très bons résultats ont été obtenus et un incendie a été provoqué à l'aérodrome de Doulay. Dix tonnes de bombes ont été lancées.

Un avion britannique manque.

(*Officiel.*)

ARMEE D'ORIENT

31 AOUT

Grande activité réciproque d'artillerie sur les deux rives du Vardar.

Sur la rive gauche du Vardar, les troupes britanniques ont exécuté une incursion réussie dans les lignes ennemies et ramené des prisonniers.

L'aviation britannique a bombardé des campements dans la vallée de la Strouma.

Inauguration du Sanatorium de La Guiche

M. Pams, ministre de l'intérieur, a inauguré, hier, en Saône-et-Loire, un sanatorium départemental, où seront soignés, dès maintenant, les soldats épuisés par les fatigues de la guerre, et plus tard tous les travailleurs, ouvriers et paysans atteints de la tuberculose.

Accompagné de M. Brisac, directeur de l'assistance et de l'hygiène au ministère de l'intérieur, auquel revient en grande partie l'organisation actuelle de la lutte antituberculeuse ; du docteur Léon Bernard, professeur à la Faculté de médecine, et du lieutenant Fournel, le ministre est arrivé à Mâcon hier matin, à sept heures.

M. Pams s'est rendu à la préfecture et y a déjeuné en compagnie du préfet, du président et du vice-président du Conseil général, de M. Richard, sénateur ; de MM. Faisans et Poncet, députés ; du général Muteau, commandant la 8e région ; de quelques personnalités du département et de représentants de la Croix-Rouge américaine. Puis, en automobile, il s'est rendu, en traversant la belle et pittoresque région de Cluny, à La Guiche, qui se trouve à quelque cinquante kilomètres de Mâcon.

M. Gailleton, maire de La Guiche, a fait au ministre et aux visiteurs qui l'accompagnaient les honneurs de ce bel établissement de repos, construit dans le cadre champêtre d'un site admirable.

M. Richard, président du Conseil général, a rendu hommage à tous ceux qui, par leur collaboration, ont permis de surmonter toutes les difficultés pour construire ce magnifique établissement. M. Poncet, député de la circonscription, a dit quelques mots, et le ministre a prononcé un discours très applaudi.

M. Pams s'est félicité d'abord d'avoir été convié à participer, au nom du gouvernement, « à une manifestation d'une si haute portée sociale ».

Il a rappelé que Saône-et-Loire fut le berceau de Lamartine et qu'à Mâcon fut tôire serait d'un usage plus sûr.

Mais toutes ces générosités de l'Empereur, fort parcimonieux comme on sait, s'expliquent par ce détail :

Il est le principal actionnaire d'une fabrique de porcelaine,

Ceci se passait aux usines Krupp.

Des milliers d'ouvriers qui avaient joui jusqu'ici de toutes sortes de privilèges, dont l'exemption de servir au feu n'était certes pas le moindre, travaillaient encore la semaine dernière avec allégresse dans le vaste domaine d'Essen-sur-le-Rhin. Leurs allées et venues animaient les chantiers, leurs chants ébranlaient les halls : les Germains, a remarqué Tacite, ont des voix d'ours.

Tout à coup, cloche, coup de canon, roulement de tambour, sifflet de sirène, on ne sait, un signal retentit. Ce fut le branle-bas du rapport. Les ouvriers d'Essen, social-démocrates, majoritaires et minoritaires, en restèrent abasourdis. Ils n'en sont pas encore remis :

Le rapport disait en substance : « La patrie a besoin de défenseurs. Il faut trente mille hommes pour combler le déficit. Vous partez dans quatre heures, messieurs ! »

Quatre heures ! Un peu plus qu'on en accorde au condamné avant de l'exécuter.

Car le psychiatre chancelier avait craint qu'en donnant un plus long délai les ouvriers d'Essen ne succombassent à cette névrose particulière qu'en France nous appelons désertion.

L'Epopée.

Assailli le 27 juillet dernier par douze avions ennemis, le lieutenant Edwin C. Chamberlain engagea le combat et en abattit cinq. Bien que son appareil, au sortir de la lutte, fût gravement endommagé, il facilita encore la fuite de ses camarades anglais. Puis il s'avisa de descendre. Mais il aperçut alors un détachement d'infanterie allemande. Il l'attaqua à la mitrailleuse, et le mit en déroute.

Obligé d'atterrir, il fit prisonnier un soldat ennemi, secourut un blessé français, franchit une rivière à la nage. Poussant le prisonnier devant lui, venant en aide au blessé, il parvint ainsi aux lignes alliées.

Questionné, il refusa alors de donner son nom.

Cette histoire authentique, dit le *Daily Mail* fit un certain bruit sur le front américain.

On le croit de reste.

***

Les Nouvelles d'Amsterdam nous apportent, d'autre part, le récit d'une évasion épique :

Trente-deux Belges et Français, raconte ce journal, armés de gants de feutre, de revolvers, de fusils de chasse et même de fusils Mauser belges, ont forcé la frontière du Limbourg.

Un Belge et un Français ont coupé les fils, tandis que quatorze de leurs compagnons couvraient l'opération et que les autres attendaient dans un bois. Au cours de l'opération, la lune se découvrit et une sentinelle allemande fit feu. Toutes les armes répondirent. Et tous les évadés réussissant à franchir les fils, arrivèrent sains et saufs sur le territoire neutre.

Le Masque de Fer.

positions ennemies à Beaulencourt, à Hendecourt, arrachant à l'ennemi ses chances de résister là où il se l'était proposé.

Si vaincre c'est manœuvrer l'ennemi, nous pouvons écrire hardiment qu'aujourd'hui, une fois de plus, l'ennemi a été vaincu à Péronne et ailleurs.

EN ESPAGNE

La saisie du tonnage allemand serait décidée

Madrid, 1er septembre.

Le communiqué publié hier à l'issue de la réunion du Conseil des ministres a été accueilli avec le plus grand calme dans les milieux politiques. Ce communiqué, malgré sa brièveté voulue, n'en souligne pas moins la ferme résolution du gouvernement espagnol de prendre toutes les mesures qu'exige la défense des intérêts nationaux.

Le nouveau torpillage de l'*Ariz-Mendi*, suivant de si près celui du *Carasa* et venant après la note énergique adressée à l'Allemagne, a profondément ému l'opinion publique. Le gouvernement a tenu à la rassurer en l'informant que, dès qu'il posséderа des renseignements sur les circonstances de ce dernier torpillage, il mettra à exécution les mesures qu'il a arrêtées, le 10 août, pour la sauvegarde des droits de la marine marchande espagnole, en se saisissant d'un tonnage équivalent à celui de la perte subie. (*Radio.*)

L'anniversaire de M. Hertling

Un télégramme du Kaiser

Amsterdam, 1er septembre.

Le Kaiser a envoyé le télégramme suivant au chancelier :

A l'occasion de votre soixante-quinzième anniversaire, je vous envoie mes plus cordiales félicitations et mes meilleurs vœux.

Que Dieu vous donne la santé et la force dans l'exercice de l'emploi responsable que dans un temps des plus sérieux vous avez assumé par pur patriotisme.

Je vous remercie chaleureusement, et tout le peuple allemand se joint aujourd'hui à moi pour souhaiter que les travaux de votre vie puissent être bientôt couronnés par une paix sûre avec l'ennemi auquel notre invincible armée a infligé avec une persévérance infatigable des blessures mortelles mais qui persiste dans son désir de nous annihiler.

Notre forte volonté et notre conception claire de l'avenir, avec la grâce de Dieu, nous guideront, nous et notre peuple, à travers ces temps calamiteux.

Comme marque spéciale de ma gratitude je vous envoie un vase.

Le chancelier a répondu par le télégramme suivant :

Pleinement conscient de posséder la confiance de Votre Majesté, je consacrerai toutes mes forces à obtenir pour la patrie la paix qu'elle demande.

Sous la sage direction de Votre Majesté, et se reposant sur sa superbe armée et ses chefs, le peuple allemand regarde en avant avec confiance le jour qui nous apportera la fin de la guerre mondiale. Ce sera ma plus grande récompense de pouvoir dire ce jour, devant Dieu et l'histoire, que j'ai fait mon devoir envers mon empereur et ma patrie. Toutes mes forces y seront consacrées.

d'honneur.

— On annonce la mort de Mme Nicolas *Raffalovich*.

Fille de M. Arthur Raffalovich, grand-officier de la Légion d'honneur, correspondant de l'Institut et attaché financier à l'ambassade de Russie à Paris, elle avait épousé son cousin, M. Nicolas Raffalovich.

Depuis le début des hostilités, elle s'était dévouée aux œuvres et aux blessés de la guerre, comme infirmière à Paris et au front, et était titulaire de plusieurs médailles. Elle sera vivement regrettée de tous ceux qui la connaissaient, notamment de ceux auxquels elle a si généreusement prodigué ses soins et sa sollicitude.

Le service funèbre sera célébré à l'église russe de la rue Daru, le mercredi 4 septembre, à onze heures du matin.

— En son château de Montgoubert, dans l'Orne, est mort, à l'âge de quatre-vingt-sept ans, le baron Albert *Le Guay*, administrateur et ancien sous-gouverneur du Crédit Foncier, officier de la Légion d'honneur, ancien conseiller général de l'Orne. Il avait été nommé par M. Thiers, peu de temps après la guerre de 1870-1871, préfet de Meurthe-et-Moselle, à Nancy, poste d'honneur qu'il occupa dans des circonstances particulièrement difficiles, en s'acquittant avec autant de fermeté que de tact de la mission de haute confiance qu'il avait reçue du chef du gouvernement. En 1878, il passait au Crédit Foncier dont il fut pendant dix-huit ans sous-gouverneur.

— A Nice vient de mourir Mme *Balestre*, née Verdier, femme du docteur Albert Balestre, médecin en chef des hospices civils et chef des services d'hygiène de Nice et du département des Alpes-Maritimes, mère du docteur P.-L. Balestre, médecin-major au front.

— On annonce la mort au champ d'honneur du commandant *d'Abzac*, chef d'escadrons de cavalerie, chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, décoré de la croix de guerre et des médailles du Maroc et coloniale. Il avait épousé Mlle Marguerite d'Humières et laisse quatre enfants. Son beau-frère, le capitaine Avril de l'Enclos, était tombé glorieusement pour la France dans le premier mois de la guerre.

— Nous apprenons la mort du contre-amiral Michel *Morin*, ancien chef de cabinet du ministre de la marine et ancien chef d'état-major général de l'armée navale, décédé dans sa soixantième année, au Praz de Chamonix.

— Des messes anniversaires ont été dites le 29 août en l'église de la Couarde-en-Ré et en la chapelle de l'hôpital de Châlons pour le repos de l'âme du jeune aviateur Pierre *Barillon*.

— Nous apprenons la mort de M. Prosper *Coupé*, administrateur des colonies, décédé à Dakar (Congo Français). Il était le frère de Mme de Almado Negreiros, femme de notre confrère le correspondant du *Seculo* à Paris.

Serigny.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Une assemblée générale de la colonie roumaine de Paris a eu lieu hier, pour fêter la présence du P. Basile Lucaciu, président de la Ligue pour l'unité de tous les Roumains ; de M. Basile Stroesco, l'illustre chef du mouvement bessarabien, et du docteur Jean Cantacuzène, président de la Fédération unioniste, réunis pour poser les assises d'un Comité national roumain d'action.

Diverses personnalités françaises, membres d'honneur de la colonie roumaine, assistaient à la réunion.

M. Raphaël-Georges Levy, membre de l'Institut, au nom de ses collègues de France-Roumanie, a tenu à exprimer ses meilleurs vœux pour la réalisation de la grande Roumanie.

SPECTACLES & CONCERTS

Aujourd'hui

A l'Olympia (2 h. 1/2), matinée avec le même spectacle que le soir.

Ce soir

Aux Folies-Bergère (Tél. Gut. 02-59), à 8 h. 1/2, *C'est Paris*, grande revue en 40 tableaux (Bach, Marly, Darbelle, Cornilla, etc... et le corps de ballet des Folies-Bergère).

— ***A l'Olympia*** (Tél. Centr. 44-63), à 8 h. 30, Léoni, les 12 Fils du Désert, S. Valroger, les Yost, Dim and Mano, F. Cochin, le corps de ballet J. et R. Ricaux, de l'Opéra, dans *Une Idylle dans les blés*.

— ***Au Casino de Paris*** (Tél. Cent. 86-35 et 03-33), à 8 h. 1/2, *Boum !* revue à grand spectacle (Dorville, Nina Myral, Saint-Granier, Yv. Reynolds et Aimé Simon-Girard).

— ***Au Concert Mayol*** (Gut. 63-07), à 8 h. 1/2, *la Revue des Revues* (25 tableaux ; 100 artistes ; 300 costumes) ; *les Excitantes*.

— ***Au Nouveau-Cirque*** (Tél. Cent. 41-84), à 8 h. 1/4, Pedersen, Terpsichore, *le Boxeur improvisé*, sketch avec Chevalier, Pissuitti, Chas, Pline, Léon Rogée, et 20 attractions).

— ***A Cadet-Rousselle***, 17, rue Caumartin (Tél. Louvre 37-10), à 8 h. 1/2, *Mind your Pips*, revue en 2 actes. 60 artistes, 150 costumes (grand bar américain).

— ***A la Chaumière***, 33, bd Clichy (Marc. 07-48), à 8 h. 3/4, Paul Weil, Paco, Folrey, Merry, Remongin et Suz. Micheline ; *Pas d'malles à ça*, revue ; *Transports*, ombres de Brunner.

— ***Aux Noctambules***, 7, r. Champollion (quartier Latin) (Gob. 42-34), M. Boyer, directeur ; à 9 heures, X. Privas, Cazol, Devilliers, Varennes, L. Berton, Vallier, *Allez Frères aux Noctambules*, revue (J. Clairette, L. Mervyl).

— ***A la Pie qui chante***, 159, rue Montmartre (Tél. Cent. 25-67), à 9 heures, Enthoven, Secrétan, Mauricet, Vallier, Devilliers ; *Quel tabac*, revue (Merindol, Jane Colombel, etc.)

— ***Au Ciné-Opéra***, 8, bd Capucines, spectacle permanent de 1 h. 1/2 à 11 heures. *La Balle mystérieuse* ; *le Prix du bonheur* ; *la Bataille du Piave*, etc... Orchestre Paul Fauchey.

PROGRAMME DES SPECTACLES

MATINÉE

OLYMPIA (2 h. 1/2). *(Même spectacle que le soir)*

SOIRÉE

FOLIES-BERGÈRE *C'est Paris*, grande revue en 40 tableaux.

OLYMPIA (Cal 44.63). — 8h30. Spectacle de mus.-h.

CASINO DE PARIS 8 h. 1/2. *Boum!* revue à grand spectacle.

CONCERT MAYOL (T. Gut. 68.07.). 8 h. 1/2. *La Revue des Revues.*

NOUVEAU-CIRQUE Tél. Cent. 41-84. Tls les soirs 8h 1/4.

CADET-ROUSSELLE. 8 h. 1/2, *Mind your Pips.*

CHAUMIÈRE. — *Pas d'malles à ça*, revue.

NOCTAMBULES (Quartier Latin. Gob. 42-34). 9 h. 0/0. Revue.

PIE QUI CHANTE. — 8 h. 1/2. — La Revue.

PATHE PALACE 32, bd des Italiens. Tls les jrs de 2 à 11 h. *Le général Gouraud récompense ses héros.*

CINE-OPERA, 8, bd des Capucines. De 1 h. 1/2 à 11 h.

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Printed for The Stars and Stripes, the official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces, by the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District. SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.

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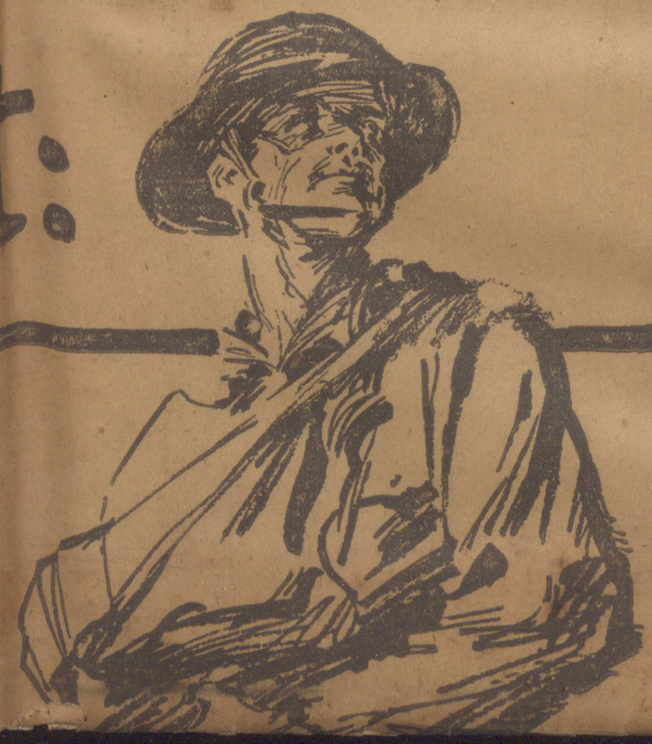

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France, Sept. 7, 1918

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4 GRANDES PAGES
DE PHOTOGRAPHIES
SUR LE DÉFILÉ TRIOMPHAL

L'APOTHÉOSE DES ARMÉES VICTORIEUSES

LES MARÉCHAUX FOCH, A GAUCHE, ET JOFFRE, A DROITE, VENANT DE PASSER SOUS L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE, S'ENGAGENT SUR L'AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

LES DEUX VAINQUEURS DE LA MARNE, CELUI DE 1914 ET CELUI DE 1918, AU ROND-POINT DES CHAMPS-ELYSÉES. DERRIÈRE LE MARÉCHAL FOCH : LE GÉNÉRAL WEYGAND

Le « clou » de cette journée mémorable était le passage des troupes sous l'Arc de Triomphe, dressé glorieusement au centre de cette place de l'Etoile qui est unique au monde. Il fallait un tel cadre pour les héros qui allaient défiler. Ce fut un spectacle sans pareil. Après que la délégation des mutilés eut descendu vers la Concorde, les deux maréchaux, Joffre et Foch, apparurent à cheval, derrière un peloton de gardes casqués, étincelants. Ils passèrent, saluant de leurs courts bâtons de velours bleu piqué d'étoiles d'argent, et l'acclamation formidable monta vers eux de tout un peuple criant sa reconnaissance.