

The Catholic Record

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915

ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY

A national figure passed out of the activities of the Catholic Church in America when the Most Rev. James Edward Quigley, Archbishop of Chicago, died in Rochester, N. Y., last Saturday evening. He was only sixty-one years of age, but into very few lives of that relatively short duration has there ever been crowded more work that made for the glory of God and the welfare of mankind.

CHRIST AND THE WAR

If there is one direction more than another in which the present European war has caused the minds of men to travel, it is to Christ. Never was the need of a Saviour greater than to-day. Men's minds have been shaken and sifted as never before. A year ago the world was at peace. Prosperity had been widespread. The keynote of the age was optimism.

THE BIBLE AND THE MASS

At a time when thousands of non-Catholics, weary of doubts, are looking longingly at the Catholic Church as the one possessor of doctrinal certainty, it becomes important to recall what the Bible has to say in regard to the doctrines of Catholicism, among the foremost of which is the Sacrifice of the Mass—the Church's great act of worship. The Council of Trent declares it "of faith" that in the Mass there is offered a true and proper sacrifice. Now let us turn to the Bible:

er virtues. Greece and Rome had exalted physical strength and mental acumen, but had never risen to the conception of Christian charity. Even one of their wisest, Aristotle, could not understand why anyone should declare a love for God. And when there is no love of God, there is no love of one's neighbor. Christ knew that if this world were to be relieved of its darkest tragedies, men would have to become meek, and merciful, and humble.

And Christ was essentially practical. He knew that man, in his fallen state, if he is to become meek and merciful and humble, requires grace from heaven. Only by participation in the divine nature, could man be lifted to supernatural virtues. Only by the body and blood of our Lord Himself could man's transformation be effected. So the Eucharist was instituted, a channel of grace and supernatural life. And love became the law, the hallmark of a Christian.

So in the weary prolongation of the present war, it is to no far God that we Catholics turn for light and comfort, but to God, ever-present with us, really, truly and substantially, though hidden in the Eucharist under the sacramental veil. And as we kneel before His altar, we believe that from that same risen God, who could change even the vilest pagan to a Christian saint, will come, sooner or later, the influence that will ally the passions of war, and will restore peace to the earth.

LOURDES AND ITS CURES

Among the testimonies to the truth of the cures at Lourdes, that of Dr. James J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D., Sc. D., sometime dean of Fordham University medical school, and professor of physiological psychology at the Cathedral College, New York, will be read with interest. Writing in "The Queen's Work," for July, Dr. Walsh, in speaking of his visit to Lourdes, recalls a striking case which he witnessed of a lupus that had lasted for years healing at Lourdes in the course of twenty-four hours.

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Among the prophecies which foretell the sacrifice of the Mass, the most celebrated is that of Malachias (or Malachi) 1, 10-11, in which after predicting the passing away of the old sacrifices, the sacred writer announces a new and more perfect sacrifice. "I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of Hosts, and I will not receive a gift of your hand, for from the rising of the sun even to the going down, my name is great among the Gentiles, and in every place there is sacrifice and there is offered to my name a clean offering: for my name is great among the Gentiles, saith the Lord of Hosts."

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The great swarm of locusts which, as related in press despatches a few weeks ago, ravaged the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua and Honduras was a visitation sufficiently rare in our day to merit such description. It recalled one of the primeval scourges of man, and, in the history of the Hebrew race, one associated with God's direct dealings with them as recorded in the Scripture narrative. The description in the book of

Exodus of the Eighth Plague inflicted upon the Egyptians because of the hardening of Pharaoh's heart, and his refusal to let the Israelites depart from their land, might indeed have served to describe the scene in Honduras a month ago. Let anyone who has beside him a daily paper of June 15th, read again the press despatch referred to, and then turn to the Mosala narrative as recorded in the tenth chapter of Exodus. With a little recasting either might, so far as the facts recorded are concerned, be substituted for the other.

"AFTER DOING millions of dollars of damage to cereal and fruit crops of Nicaragua," says the journalist, "great swarms of locusts, so vast as to obscure the sun for hours during their flight from place to place, invaded the Atlantic coast section of Honduras, and are ravaging the great banana plantations near Ceiba and Truxillo."

For several hours the sky was hidden by the millions upon millions of devastating insects. They had the appearance of a great cloud moving rapidly and getting more dense every minute. The tall mountains back of the city were entirely obscured for more than an hour.

After hanging over the city for a long while the locusts began to settle down in the rich banana valleys to the south, where they began their work of eating the plants and otherwise injuring the crops, which, according to another account, they stripped practically bare.

ADEN IS ATTACKED

War has broken out in a new spot. Aden the famous port of call for vessels to and from India by way of the Suez Canal and Red Sea, is threatened by a large hostile force consisting of Turks and Arabs, with 20 guns. Aden is situated in the southwestern corner of Arabia, near the southern extremity of the Red Sea, and is one of the hottest and driest spots inhabited by white men. Were the Turks to capture it all traffic to and from India would have to ground by the Cape, for the mining of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb would be child's play to the possessor of Aden or the coast to the west of the town. There was a sharp action on Monday, when the Aden camel corps and the movable column, consisting of 250 riflemen, held off a Turkish force numbering several thousand men at Lahei, in the Aden hinterland, and retreated safely at night across the desert to Aden.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

July 10.—The surrender of the German African army to Botha, important gains by the Allies on both battle fronts where the French took trenches from the Germans north of Sonchey, while the Russians drove back the Teutons twelve miles in Poland; a successful air raid by the Italians; the sinking of the German warship Roon in the Baltic by a British submarine,—such are some of the features of the week's war news.

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