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to Editors { Rev. D. A. Casey.

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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 Chieago, 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. He was born in our own province of Ontario, in the town of Oshawa, on October 15th, 1854, and like so many of our people his family moved to the United States for the wider opportunities that nation then afforded. After brilliant studies in the United States and in Europe, culminating in the highest honors at the Propaganda Rome, he was ordained priest for the diocese of Buffalo in 1879. During seventeen years he exercised with quiet but untiring zeal the work of the priesthood in the city of Buffalo, of which See he was named Bishop in 1896. During the seven years of his administration of the diocese of Buffalo he left an ineffaceable impression upon the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church in western New York. To Buffalo's loss and Chicago's gain he was translated in 1903 to the great archdiocese of the middle west and there for the past twelve years his labors have been incessant, fruitful and glorious. Attacks upon his powers both physical and mental was enormous, and of few men can it be more truly said than of James Edward Quigley that he was a martyr to the duties of his state in life. His figure will occupy a commanding position in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. May he rest in peacel

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 ag optimism. It was generally held that the human race, for the most part, was advancing to higher levels intellectual attainment and achievement. And then the war broke out, and on the fields of Belgium the world went back to barbarism. A year has passed and the war still rages with unabated fury. Over ten millions of men, it is said, are either killed, wounded or missing. And of peace there seems no prospect. Both the Allies and Germany seem bent on fighting to the death. Who can bring peace? Even the man in the street seems to realize to-day that the world is in a crisis which only Christ can solve.

Since the war broke out old pagan principles have been graphically discredited. We hear men talking less to-day about "the survival of the Nor do we hear so often that other old pagan maxim that "in this world men get what they deserve." We think of poor little Belgium in all her burden of want and misery and invasion, and we know to-day that the sufferings of the good in this world are one of God's myster ies which will be fully solved in the life beyond the grave. And we return with new understanding to the Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be

And here in the Sermon on the will find the explanation and solution were mainly due to lack of the mild. | eously with them.

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. Christknew 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 prac tical. 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 By the reception of the Eucharist men were filled with love for their brethren. The early Christians com municated daily. And it was because he recognized how mighty a part the Eucharist could play in building up men's spiritual lives that the late Pontiff. Pius X., issued his decree on Daily Communion.

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 allay the passions of war, and will restore peace to the earth.

THE BIBLE AND THE MASS

At a time when thousands of non Catholics, weary of doubts, are look ing 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 :

Among the prophecies which fore

tell 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.' The sacrifice of which the prophet bring themselves to believe, or who speaks is to be universal, new, and a acrifice in the proper sense. For the Hebrew word "Minchah," which corresponds to the word "offering." in the text signifies especially a blood less sacrifice, consisting of flour, pearl barley or sacrificial cakes, as described in the second chapter of Leviticus. And the same word Minchah" was used in verse 10 to designate the sacrifices of the Jews, which were real sacrifices and not merely metaphorical. The Hebrew words for "there is sacrifice" and there is offered" are also sacrificial terms with a " technical " sense.

Now such a sacrifice as the prophet Malachias speaks of could not be the Aaronic sacrifice, nor the Sacrifice of the Cross, nor the sacrifice of good works. It is, therefore, the sacrifice of the Mass.

This may be shown as follows : The sacrifice could not be the Aaronic sacrifice, for the prophet expressly states that the Aaronic sacrifice is to be done away with, which happened after the fall of Jerusalem; and besides the Aaronic sacrifice was only offered in the temple at Jerusalem.

Nor can this sacrifice be the sacrifice of the Cross, which was not offered in every place, but only in one place, and that "in a bloody manner," whereas the word "Minchah" designates an unbloody sacri-

Nor can this sacrifice described by Mount (St. Matthew v.), the world | Malachias be the "sacrifice of good works." which is not a sacrifice propof its sorrows. What caused the erly so called, and cannot be said to present war? Ambition and lack of take the place of the Jewish sacricharity. No one knew better than fices, for good works existed prior to Christ that the miseries of this world the Jewish sacrifices and simultan-

So this sacrifice, which Malachias predicted would be offered to the glory of God, throughout the world, is the sacrifice of the Mass, which the Catholic Church celebrates today and for all time.

Next week (D. V.) we shall see what the New Testament has to say in regard to the sacrifice of the Mass, and shall show not only that Our Lord Himself instituted it, but that St. Paul declared himself a " sacrifloing priest" in the clearest terms.

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 Cathe dral 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. know nothing merely physical and nothing psychic," he states, " not even the deepest powers of the influ once of mind over body that could have accomplished this."

The subject of psychotherapy is no trange one to Dr. Walsh, whose text book on this theme is well-known. So it is particularly instructive to read his statement that at Lourdes he felt he was in the presence of some force that could only be satisfactor ily designated as supernatural, and especially in view of the fact that he writes that he had gone to Lourdes in a rather sceptical state of mind. Anyone who goes to Lourdes, says

Dr. Walsh, and stays there several days is sure to come away impressed with the idea that a mystery is at work there. Those who disbalieve have either never been there or have had merely a hasty visit of a few hours.

Dr. Walsh has recently been read ing Johannes Jorgensen's book on Lourdes and commends it to every physician. Despite some inexact ex pressions here and there regarding certitude and miracles, the book is well worth reading. The history of its author is striking. His conversion followed a visit to Assisi, the native place of St. Francis, in whom Jorgensen had felt strangely inter-

More than half of the cures Lourdes, says Dr. Walsh, are of tuberculous diseases. Lupus is often cured in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, after lasting many years. Leg ulcers of years' standing are cured in a single day. With every year the accumulation of cures admittedly insusceptible to suggestion

Dr. Walsh states that since his visit to Lourdes he has followed its clinic, which is published regularly, with histories of the cases. He has often talked with physicians who have been to Lourdes. Sometimes there are young ones who can not off but older men nearly always even though they may happen to be religious faith exemplified there, come away deeply impressed. One of the greatest scientists in present day medicine to whom the Nobel prize was awarded, assured Dr. Walsh that Lourdes and its mystery were at one time for him the barrier but feel that somehow at Lourdes the Almighty stoops to His creatures

What Lourdes can effect upon the something merely human, to be explained away by the influence of mind upon matter, and then be convinced they had seen something more than this. The cure of tuberculous cases can not be explained by any theory of mental suggestion. "Lourdes is the place," writes Dr. Walsh, "to get in touch with the greatest mystery that I know in this little world of ours."

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 The description in the book of atmosphere of Ulster Unionism.

Exodus of the Eighth Plague indicted upon the Egyptians because of he hardening of Pharo's heart, and his refusal to let the Israelites depart in obscure towns in Ireland. The 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 Mosaic narrative as recorded in the enth 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 moun tains 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.

IN THE book of Exodus, we are told the Lord, as a chastisement to Egypt ian obstinacy, "brought a burning wind all that day and night, and when it was morning the burning wind raised the locusts. And they came up over the whole land of Egypt. and rested in all the coasts of the Egyptians, innumerable, the like as had not been before that time, nor shall be hereafter. And they covered the whole face of the earth, wasting all things. And the grass of the earth was devoured, and what fruits soever were on the trees, which the hail had left; and there remained not anything that was green on the trees, or in the herbs of the earth in all Egypt."

MANY OF our readers are no doubt familiar with Cardinal Newman's famous description of the locust plague in Callista, which is not only one of the choicest passages of that great writer, but one of the most effective word-pictures in modern literature. In that striking account, the 'millions upon millions" of the journalist becomes "myriads upon myriads, passing imagination, to which the drops of rain or the sands of the sea are the only fit comparison." "So dense are they when upon the wing," he continues, "that it is no exaggeration to say that they hide the sun, from which circumstance indeed their name in Arabic is derived. And so ubiquitous are they when they have alighted on the clothe its surface." With the details entirely out of sympathy with the of the visitation as an integral part of the Cardinal's sacred romance and of its bearing upon the fortunes of his hero, we are of course not here concerned, but to one wishing to realize the extent which the plague may assume in tropical countries. and of its appalling after-effects, a against materialism, for he could not perusal of the fifteenth chapter of Callista will be profitable.

A WELL-KNOWN Toronto stock human mind is then described by Dr. broker, Mr. Aemelius Jarvis, also of Walsh. He has known men go there yachting fame, who has recently requite ready to scoff and remain to turned from a trip abroad, has depray. He has known others to go livered himself of a series of immathere feeling that they were to see ture reflections upon the subject of recruiting in Britain. According to this gentleman Nationalist Ireland has failed to respond to the call of patriotism, while Unionist Ulster has done rather more than her share If the raising of a considerable army well-trained and completely equipped, can be said to constitute patriotism Carsonism has certainly something to show. But if active participation in hostilities and the shedding of blood upon the "field of honor" are of the essence of that virtue. Mr. Jarvis has opened his mouth on the subject only to put his foot in it. An intelligent traveller, sojourning for a short time in a country, may pick up much valuable information, but should he fall into designing hands he is just as liable as not to have his knowledge extended at the expense of his credulity. Some such fate seems to have overtaken Mr. Jarvis whose nautical skill has evidently recorded in the Scripture narrative, failed to avail him in the windy

As was pointed out in these columns a week or two ago, the valorous Ulster volunteers are still doing duty smell of powder, other than that used to expel blank cartridges in royal salutes to King Carson, is still unknown to them, nor have their ears been tickled with the musical "zip" of the shrapnel shell. They have been effusively applauded by their interested friends for their handsome appearance and manly bearing on parade, but from the grit and grime of the trenches their wellcut Belfast uniforms are still immaculately free. Many of their officers are said to be gentlemen and scholars and to number among their accomplishments profound knowledge of the German lauguage, but of the rough and ready field talk of the Teuton invader or the idiom of the trenches they have not yet the first

PRESS DESPATCHES, censored or the participation of Ulster Volunteers in the valorous work of British and Canadian troops on the continent, nor have the illustrated weeklies contained any Ulster Unionist portraits in their galleries of honor. No! "enlistments" may have been many in Belfast, but Belfast alone with its outlying territory has been the scene of their valorous exploits. On this point certainly, Mr. Jarvis has been literally "stung." Else Canada's preeminent skipper is better informed than those who live in Ireland and KNOW.

OF THE PART taken by Nationalist reland in the work of horror and leath in France and in Flanders, the press is, on the other hand, the daily witness. It is not necessary for us to enlarge upon what is the constant theme of commanders and observers. When there is any particularly dangerous work to be done the Irish Susileers, the Connaught Rangers or other corps from Nationalist reand are in the thick of it, and it is the Michael O'Learys and the Burkes and the Sheas who in this war as in Britain's wars of the past have given to valor and to endurance fresh significance. When we hear of a bavo net charge by the "Carson's Own, or read of the "V. C." being pinned by the King upon the breast of a Twelfth " parader, it will be time snough for Mr. Jarvis and other superficial observers to talk of Ulster Inionist patriotism.

ONE KNOWING witness is worth a thousand guessers. This, then, from the Derry Weekly News :

"To announce now that the Ulster Division will not go to the front until its numbers are practically doubled, and Catholic Irishmen being excluded from the ranks neans that the force is not intended to be used in the present war. The conclusion to be arrived at is selfevident. Twelve thousand Protestants enrolled as Ulster Covenanter cannot be procured. It is an impossibility. might be enlisted by the end of the time this Ulater Division is eating balls. The grossness of the scandal begins to disturb patriotic Unionist Irish Unionist fathers, whose sons are under the clay in Flanders, are more indignant than Nationalists, who were from the first sceptical as to the bons fides of the promoters of the Ulster Division."

And the same paper adds that Sir Edward Carson, member of His Majesty's Government, wants the Ulster Division kept at home, and that he is likely to succeed in his sinister desires. All of which goes to show that Nationalist vigilance as to Ireland's future must not suffer relaxation.

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 Sonchez, while the Russians drove back the Teutons twelve miles in Poland; a successful air raid by the Italians; the sinking of the German Roon in the Baltic by a British submarine,—such are some of the features of the week's war news.

KITCHENER ON THE POSITION

The biggest job before Great Britain-that of equipping and cloth ing and arming her vast new armies
—is well in hand. Such was the message Lord Kitchener conveyed to the people of the United Kingdom in his statement yesterday at the Guildhall in London. He had been from the first, he said, unwilling to ask for a supply of men in excess of the equipment available, holding it to be most undesirable that soldiers keen

to take their place in the field should to take their place in the field should be thus checked, and possibly discouraged, or that the completion of their training should be hampered owing to a lack of arms. In calling for more men to make good the wastage of war Lord Kitchener added: "We have now reached the nation when it can be said that this period when it can be said that this rawback has been surmounted, and that the troops in training can be supplied with sufficient arms and material to turn them out efficient

THE COMING BRITISH ADVANCE

The first phase of the war, so far as Great Britain is concerned that of the hurried putting together of an organization for the arming and equipment of three million men, and the assembling of arms, clothing and material, has come to an end with the definite declaration by the Min-ister of War that his Department is now able to clothe and equip recruite as they come in. The next step will be the moving of Kitchener's army to the continent. That process has tion to make a reasonably accurate guess estimates the British Army in ncensored, have told us nothing of France at more than three-quarters of a million men. The British gen eral advance, to which almost a year of strenuous work in factory, arsenal and workship has been leading up, will not begin till Britain has at least a million and a half of men available for the battle-front. That time approaches. Probably all that remains by way of preparation is the accumulation of a big stock of highexplosive ammunition. And as to that Mr. Lloyd George becomes more chirpy daily. In his utterances and in Lord Kitchener's speeches there is no warrant for the profound gloom of the pessimists.

ADEN IS ATTACKED

War has broken out in a new snot. Aden the famous port of call for vessels to and from India by way of threatened by a large hostile force onsisting of Turks and Arabs, with 20 guns. Aden is situated in the southwestern corner of Arabia, near the southern extremity of the Red driest spots inhabited by white men. Vere the Turks to capture it all traffic to and from India would have to go round by the Cape, for the min ing of the Straits of Bab el Mandah 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, con ng of 250 riflemen, held off Turkish force numbering several thousand men at Lahej, in the Aden hinterland, and retreated safely at night across the desert to Aden. The enemy will, no doubt, follow soon, but the city should be able to stand siege without much tdanger. Rein ents from Bombay will reach Aden before there is any serious danger, but another little war is not wanted at present. The Yemer Arabs are good fighting men, and are usually rebellious against the Turk They are fanatical Moslems, however and living near Mecca, are specially susceptible to the influence of the Mullahs, who have been preaching a holy war against the infidel.

BOTHA FINISHES JOB

Botha has finished his work in German Southwest Africa. All who were left of the Kaiser's fighting force there have surrendered uncon ditionally, and the army of the South African Union will be demobilized at the men were called out under the compulsory service law to defend British South Africa from attack that law, but many have volunteered for service in Europe, and a large contingent of South Africans in the pink of condition will go forward very soon.

GERMANS ARE REPULSED

Sir John French, reporting on conditions around Ypres, says that since the capture of German trenches north of that city on Tuesday the enemy has made repeated attempt ake them, but on every occa sion the British and French artillers have stopped their advance. Yeste day, after two days of cannonading the Germans evidently had enough They fell back along the canal, and thus enabled the British to extend their gains. The enemy's losses in this action, particularly in his counter attacks, have been severe.

NEWS FROM THE FRENCH FRONT The night French official report

records heavy artillery fighting along the front. Arras has suffered greatly from bombardment with shells of heavy calibre. The Germans seem determined to wreck the city as they have wrecked Ypres. In the Vosges, near Fontenelle, on Thursday night the French made a notable gain where they lost some ground two weeks ago. By a night attack they not only retook their own lost trenches, but, pushing on, they pene trated the German lines for almost half amile along a front of 600 yards. The Garmans fled, leaving behind 19 offifficer and 32 men who were woundtured. The Germans opened a hot artillery fire at daybreak yesterday, but the French concentrated their gune so that the enemy could not come back, and proceeded to incor-porate in their lines the captured the Holy Sec. — Standard and Times.

positions. In the Woevre, near Ailly, the Germans claim, and the French concede, the capture of seme trenches over a front of 850 yards. The French lost 250 prisoners

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RUSSIA COMES UP SMILING

Back comes the bear, dancing on his toes, and swinging his mighty forepaws about him with scarcely diminished vigor. The victims, as usual, are the Austrians. It seems that Von Mackensen's army is on the extreme right, or Bug side, of the Germanic advance between the Vistula and the Bug, while the Austrians are on the left. The Arch-duke Joseph Ferdinand pushed forward north of Krasnik early in the week in the belief that the Rus sians were in full retreat. The Muscovites, finding that he had got out of touch of the more careful Mackensen on his right. posted a large body of men in a wood near which the Austrianshad to pass. The Russians attacked suddenly, and with such success that the Austrians fell back in confusion toward Kras-nik, leaving 15,000 prisoners in the hands of the enemy. This check in itself is not likely to cause the abandonment of the advance upon Lublin and Ivangorod, but it will assuredly lead Mackensen to delay matters until he can add some relia ble German troops to the Austrian army and a competent German ad-viser to the Archduke's Staff.

TURKS FAIL IN ATTACK

A despatch from Athens to the London Daily Telegraph states that stub-born fighting continues on the Galli-poli Peninsula, where the Turks have been reinforced, and have made a violent counter attack upon the Allies without success. A German officer of high rank and 500 Turks were cap-tured on Wednesday. British sub-marines are still operating in the Sea of Marmora, and one of them by a clever ruse obtained provisions at the port of Kutaleos. The submarine went boldly into the port, and the officers, by speaking German, made the port commander German submarine. His credulity has cost the people of Kutaleos a lot, for they have been expelled from the made when they provided the enemy with food on the port commander assurance that everything was all right.—Toronto Globe, July 10.

THE POPE AND OUR LADY OF MERCY

In his hour of sore trial and travail the Holy Father, like many of his august predecessors, turns to august predecessors, turns to Mary, "Our Lady of Mercy," as an intercessor for the restoration of peace. He has written recently to the Bishop of Savona and Noli, Right Rev. Mgr. Scatti, a lengthy letter, onor of the centenary of the Blessed at Savona, commemorating the re-turn of his persecuted predecessor, Pope Pius VII., to Rome, in April, 1815, after the overthrow of Bonaparte, his persecutor, on the field of Waterloo. The letter to the Bishop, the Holy Father, speaking (amongst other things) of the reasons wi influenced him to interest himself in the celebrations, said : Venerable brother, you may rest

assured that your Marian festivities, about to take place with so much joy are desired most eagerly on our part. once. It must be remembered that vive devotion towards Mary and conence in her in a great number And these celebrations recall the memory of things likely to conform that same confidence : for they bring to one's mind that about a hundred years ago, during a similar upheava ole of Europe, the Vicar of Jesus Christ was very harshly dealt with and scarcely permitted to direct the barque of the Church, harassed by the greatest storms and waves, but that by the ready assistance of the Madonna (of Savona), which he had implored. Pius VII., most unexpectedly was restored to the Church and to the city and that in the following year (1815) he fulfilled a vow made to Mary Help of Christians by placing a golden crown on the statue at Savona. On account of these things, we are induced to add to the solemnity of your commemoration by our authority, not only through gratitu because in the case of a most holy predecessor both the Pontifical liberty and dignity were vindicated in a marvelous manner through the protection of the Mother of God, but also that we may draw down that same protection in these times, so sad and terrible for Christendom. fore, will that one of the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church be present in our name at your sacred solemnities, and that it be our beloved son, Andrea Cardinal Archbishop of

Milan." There is a high prophetic inspiration, it may well seem to Catholics, in those words drawn from the depths of a heart wrung not less, under the mysterious ways of Almighty Provi-dence, than that of his meek and sweet-tempered, but yet dauntless predecessor, the saintly Pius VII. Let us wait in hope, and be incessant in our prayers, in perfect accord and sympathy with the Vicar of Christ, placed as he is in the midst of Arguseyed and hydra headed lying enemies, twisting every innocent word he utters into a barbed arrow directed at some one or other of the warring