JUNE 11, 1921

was reading the morning paper which had just been delivered by the rurs! mail carrier. On the approach of Smith she laid down the paper, to take up a revolver lying near her hand.

For beavens sake put that thing down !' the ranchman oried irritably. Do you think me a brute ?" No. Only a thief."

The man's face was livid with age. Her voice woke an olden rage. mory, but he put it aside. don't suppose a woman is to blame because she can't understand about things. It will make me the laughstock of the country if it gets that you sat here all day, revolver in your hand, afraid of me.

"I am not airaid of you. If the community laughs at my sitting here it should have hissed at you a week ago. Here I shall remain until the "Of all the tarnal fools! I'm

beaten, Mies Whitney. You can go home, and I give you my word I'll not touch the gate. Your word ?'

rage the man dared not In his speak. He strode up close to her and glared in her face, then fell back a few paces crying incredu-lously: "Why, Esther — Esther Whitney—the girl—my old chum so long ago, back in Indiana. How have you happened to drift out here? thought you had married long ago.

She shook her head.

No. I'm not married. But it can't be possible that you are the Joel Smith whom I remember so well! I thought you would make a different n !" she added bitterly. Esther, why won't you see things man !'

as they are ?" he cried. " I'm right glad to see you and I'll do anything I can to help you on. There are dozens of things I want to ask you about old friends. Now go home,

Unflinchingly her eyes met his. Not until the reservoir is empty."

"Say, I'm sorry! Now after that you can't refuse to do as I ask. The alfalfa can go to blazes. I'll even say I was wrong, if that will make you feel better. You see-" "I do not see, and I do not

want to." The man's face, where not covered by his heavy beard, grew strangely pale. He turned on his heel, lock-ing back to say: "Use the water all you want to Esther. I renounce all claim to it."

"I'll not yield—I'll not !" she vowed under her breath, when he was out of sight. "Oh, why did I ever come here ? And to think we might have been friends, if it hadn't been ior this miserable old head. gate !'

She retained her place. The middle of the afternoon Smith reapeared. The sun was very hot, and was beating down on Esther's peared. unprotected position. Her face was pale and drawn, and under her eyes were dark circles. What do you want ?" she de-

manded. He stopped only a step from her

side. His voice was firm, convincing. "I've come to take you to the house, out of this blazing sunlight. Yes, I am going to do it, even if you do try to shoot me down," and his hand closed on hers, which had reached uncertainly for the revelver. The next moment he had lifted her

in his arms and started for the house. She straggled flercely for a moment, then said : "Put me down, I'll walk."

I am not going to run any rick of your going back to that head-gate, Esther. You can have all the water .- you can have anything that I can give you-buy, if you will not

the lessons which affliction alone the lessons which silliction alone capter is well meaning and whith oan teach. But, it there were not to do the square thing by labor, still the sub-strate of goed in the English it is not good that one class of people which we know to be there, society be made completely depend. we could hardly heps that the day of we could haraly heps that in day of redemption would ever come. England needs redemption even more than Ireland needs liberty. For England's sake as well as for Ireland's, justice should be done to

Ireland. A great step forward has been taken when the wrongs that are being perpetrated by the English Government are recognized by Englishmen to be as hateful in the

England is a splendid rebuke to many Protestant leaders in the Ireland, some Protestant denomina-tions have been committed against everything that seems to be favor-able to the Irish cause. Their prejudice has gone to such limit as to blind them to the hideousness of the crimes committed by the English Government in its present policy in Ireland. It is humiliating that any

who account themselves as Christians should become so degraded by their prejudices as to be indifferent to such infamous conduct of a nation that accounts itself civilized. It is to be hoped that the action of the Pretestant churchmen in England will shame their co religionists in the United States at least " to assume

a virtue if they have it not." Whether wrangs are done on both

sides or not, there remains only one proper attitude for Christian people and civilized men everywhere. Government can continue in defience of the most fundamental principles of Government. No civilization that calls itself by that name can main. tain itself by defying the elemental conceptions of civilization. Whether the Irish people are justified or not in the methods used by them in their warfare against one whom they call an invader, their moral sense as a nation is not impaired by deeds which may or may not be in truth crimes against humanity. They respect staical standards whether their interpretations of them be justifiable or not. On the other hand, there is no attempt at moral justification on the part of England. England's policy in Ireland is not justifiable. It is condoned because f the provocation and defended, if at all, on the basis of necessity and on that basis alone. The moral sense of the world has

condemned England's policy in Ireland. England's better self now condemns that policy. The con. science of America, so far as it has Times. een awakened to a sense of the

wrong that is being perpetrated in Ireland, condemns England. The voice of humanity cannot be long suppressed. America should have voiced its emphatic protest long We believe it cannot be since. silent much longer, lest it prove itself false to its own ideals and

recreant to its world responsibilities. -The Missionary.

THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Again the nation is confronted by a serious crisis that will determine whether for the coming years we will have social peace or a continuance of the old-time economic warfare. Capital and labor have again some to grips and neither of them is in a Auxiliary, Mgr. Reland-Gozzelin. So mood to yield an inch of ground. Such mentality is not conducive to the practise which came into force an amicable settlement of difficulties. Still, the experience of the past years during the War, and especially during the most fervent times of th might have taught both parties that Sacree, is seen to be maintained just as solidly in the days of the peace. Moreover, although the fact of the their best interests are served by mutual understanding and sympa-thetic co-operation. Their struggle separation still exists, the Church finds herself in the position of being has cost themselves and the nation incalculable losses. recognized now as one of the national It gees without saying that the forces. proposed slashing of wagas is not much to the liking of the working. On the day following this reception at the Sorbonne the head of the men. Their unwillingaces to allow wages to be reduced considerably Pelish State set out for Verdan. He was accompanied by M. Barthou, the Secretary of War, acting as the representative of the French Govand in all the various departments of industry is not without some justification. For, it seems to be a general opinion that, except for a few war industries, wages really have not been any way above the ernment. It happened to be Sunday, and en leaving the train the first act of the party was to proceed imme-distely to the gloricus but mutilated line required by recognized American Cathedral of Verdun, where, at the entrance, the President of the Polish standards of living, so that the reduction would mean a lowering of the standard of living for large classes of nation and the representative of the French people were received by the Bishep of Verdun, Mgr. Ginisty, wearing the cheir habit of his epis-copal rank. Before visiting the cita-del and the battlefields these illusthe laboring population. That, of course, is not a desirable thing. If this is the case, labor, indeed, has a grievance and its opposition to a general reduction of wages is fully justified. trieus visitors made their way to the sanctuary of the Cathedral and then On the other hand, there is a assisted at the Sunday Mass. Is any one going to suggest that suspicion, which has a strong founda. this saced function was something previously arranged specially in henor of the great of France ? Such tion in fact, that employers are using the present unemployment as a means to make laber feel its depend. a suggestion is merely a piece of self-deception; because it was not ence and to wrest from the wage. carners things that they have won by hard fighting. In this light, many an innevation, but rather something are viewing the drive on the closed shop, which by a large number of union men is regarded as a blew in the nature of maintaining an old tradition. Only a shert time bafore this the simed at the unions themselves. In head of the State held an official reception of the diplomatic corps at fact, one industrial magaate the Elysce. Among the brilliant uniforms and the black robes there given utterance to a sentiment that s quite outspaken in the matter. steed out congaicuously the purpls of the Cardinal Archbishep and the He said that the unions have done little good for the workingman and that both the laborer and the public would be better off without them. He might have added, and that was violet soutane of his Auxiliary. That again was the renewal of a courtesy which was interrupted only coursesy which was incerupted only since the time of the separation. It appears that M. Millerand, when the invitations were sent out, gave orders that the practise of the Conthe lurking sentiment which prompted the strange utterance, that the capitalist would be so much better off without the unions. And that nebedy would be inclined to doubt. Without unions laber is action was remarked and commented utterly helpless and completely at upon at the time in terms that were the mercy of capital. Granting that | more satisfying than surprising

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

ably symptoms, added to other indi-cations, of a new state of disposition

the dangerous elements that creep into the national organism, or from

ming

conscience and will, in overc

State must contend.

terms, he said

the difficulties against which the

There is a proof of this in the

campaign for the success of the national loan. Chief among the influences that contributed to make

that loan a success, the Minister of

Finance acknowledged the influence of the Church. He conveyed his grateful recognition to the Bishops

when, in unequivocal and significant

shevism there is, at the very founds

in the Palais-Bourbon.

perity of the motherland.

'You have proved that the French

of

capital is well meaning and willing ent upon the good pleasure of another class.

This, however, is not the opportune mement to settle broad questions of principle. The urgency of the sit-uation calls for some speedy adjust-ment in order that industry and production may go on without friction Some working plan ought to be devised, even if it is only of a tem-Gevenment are recognized by devised, even if it is only of a make-eyes of men as they are iniquitous in the eyes of God. The protect of religious leaders in would work great bardships for many and might besides cause permany Protestant leaders in the United States. Through the activity industries. A tolerable bargain is of the Uleter men who came to the United States for the purpose of alienating American sympathy from it will bring upon itself and others great sufferings without any pro-

spect of success. Only when normal conditions have been restored, will the opportunity present itself to take up bigh issues of justice and permanent settlements. This is a stage or. transition, and everything agreed upon is of this same temporary and transient character. The one great concern for labor as well as capital ought to be to keep our industries going and to prevent unemployment on a large scale. This should be attempted if it does not require some temporary sacrifice in wages or profits. That is demanded not only

by the intersets of labor and capital but by the welfare of the community. Such times as the present offer tempting opportunities for the social agitator. It would be a pity if his voice should prevail to the detriment of all, rather than the voice of reason and common sense and Christian charity. The situation is such as to give men pause. It is un-American and unpatriotic to put a sprag in the wheels of industry at a time when it is essential that they should be going at full speed ; but it is also un American and unpatriotic to make an attempt to lower the standards of living of American workingmen and to defraud them of justly gained advantages. It is the duty of workmen to maintain the efficiency of our national industries and to attain a high water mark of production. It is the daty of employers to consult the best hast interests of the public and to make

it possible for their employees to maintain the customary American standards of living. The responsi bility is mutual. Selfish interests must be subordinated to higher considerations. The industrial crisis is upon us. It is fraught with great pportunities, but also with great dangers .--- Cathclic Standard and

FRANCE'S APPEAL TO

France the Polish Republic presented which were prominently though indirectly the consequences of the France-Pelish visit.

solemn reception in the ampithester

Now what do these incidents, incidents accompanied with but little colat, but none the less signi-ficant, amount to ? They are undeni-AN IRISH MOTHER'S HEART

There is beauty in her mountains and a charm in Erin's hills, A glory in her inland lakes, a music in her rills.

that the Government professes in regard to the Church and the power But inland lake and mountain rill your charm can ne'er impart An image of the beauty in an Irish of religion. The Government of today respects that very same power mother's heart. which not long since it affected to ignore when it was not actually per-

I've heard your thrushes singing secuting it. And the Government feels the need of an alliance with neath the whitened hawthorn tree. this power. The Government has need of the Church's support sgainst

the Shannon's jeyous music And rolling onward to the see. But sweeter singing haunts me as I sit from men apart,

without conspire against the honor and security of la patrie. Moreover, Tis the love-song of my childhood from an Irish mother's heart. the Government has need of the moral authority of the Church, which is exercised over the popular

What seek ye, sons of Erin, roving

sadly o'er the earth, In the heap of gold that glitters or in stones of priceless worth ? Sure you'll never find a jewel in the

big world's busy mart Like the one you left behind you in an Irish mother's heart. -JOSEPH S. HOGAN, S. J.

> THE SPIRIT OF JUSTICE

Cathelics are ready, as always, to sacrifice themselves in order to There is scant evidence, even at the present moment, that men are willing to sattle their disputes, ensura the greatness and the prosfrankly and honestly, on a basis of Your clergy and your people have obeyed your admonitions." justice. Yet no settlement arrived at on any other basis than that of justice can have any permanence or Such sentiments as these, which any binding force. Expediency only inspire and influence our statesmen, are shared by a great body of opinion leads to temporary makeshifts which instead of settling the fundamental in the Chamber. This is to be seen in a recent parliamentary discussion. issue, ultimately only aggravate and emphasize the original difficulty. Addressing the House, one of the members stated that opposed to Bol-That is the reason why our settle ments of recent dates in reality have not settled anything, but are tion of things, only one single resistrather threatening to unsettle every. ing force, only one single, insuper-able barrier, and that is Catholicism, thing. This is, unfortunately, as true in international as in national the religion which "for 2,000 years has, in every part of the globe, stood affaire. The world is suffering, and that very acutely, from a case of suppressed justice. Justice always for the protection of the family, of order, of labor, and the rights of has two sides, your own and that of ownership." What gave this declarthe other fellow. But when ation greater cogency and force is comes to a settling of difficulties, the fact that the speaker, M. Forgeot, we find that every one is just fascinated and hypnotized by his is neither a believer nor a church. goer, but one of those incredulous own side of the situation so that he cannot at all see the side of the persons who are able to recognize and appreciate the Church only from other man.

without. On that account his pro Self-interest, passion, partisan nouncement was greeted with hearty ship, prejudice are entirely too potent in the relations of men. applause by almost the whole of the Chamber. Bafore the War that sort They prevent a readjustment that would truly auswer all the purposes of thing was howled down and hooted and that would effectually promote But for all that we are under no the cause of peace. Whenever a delucions as to the sentiments and mental processes which dictated the dispute is trought to a head in our days, each party starts with the language of M. Forgeot, or which let foregone assumption that its posioose the flood of applause in the tion is the right one and that it Chamber. The fear of Bolshevism must prevail; otherwise it will not and a certain self-interestedness had sccept the final agreement. If it a good deal to do with this appeal to the Church. Like the Voltairean yields to pressure of some kind, it eserves to itself the right to annul Conservatives of the time of Louis the agreement at the first opportune Philipps who wanted "a religion for the people" and ended by de-Chris moment. It goes without saying that such mentality does not make tianizing the people and going withfor stability. Hence, we have come out religion themselves, our own to a condition of things where every free thinkers today would have no objection at all to benefiting by the thing is provisional. No one know whether the present arrangement will last till the morrow. Justice is protection of the Church and at the ams time utterly disregarding her the only thing that can give permanlaws. They forget, also, that if Catholicism is the only stable bulence to agreements, settlements adjustments. wark against the excesses of evil, it is even still more a vital power for

Injustice has a powerful tendency to irritate men. To be the victim of a deliberate wrong is a consideration that will drive a man or a class to frenzy and make them disregard all the consequences of their actions. Rightly or wrongly who make that admission. It pro-claims in no uncertain terms that their belligerent attitude, their smoldering anger which the slight-

est outward provocation can fan into

a terrible and destructive blaze



benefits by it. In reality, injustice

will never be to any one's advantage. Justice is good policy in social life,

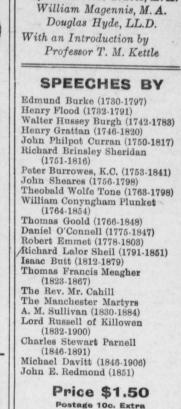


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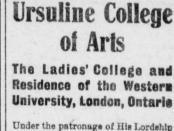
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THREE





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to

THE CHURCH Francois Veuillot in Americ

The recent official visit rance of the President of opportunity, on the part of official France, of displaying yet another taken of respect for the Catholic Church. Two incidents there are

During his stay in Paris the Marechal Pilsudski was accorded a

of the Sorbonne. Among the high personages of the State who responded to the invitation of the President of the Republic there were to be seen Cardinal Dabois and his

take care of yourself, I am going to do it for you. Now, that may se well ba understood."

She began to cry, not angrily, but like a repentant child.

Never mind the water. I am glad there is some one who wants to take care of me. Let me walk to the house. I'll lie down and rest, while Jacoba gets supper for us. Then we will talk over old times.

Sure we will ! And, remember ; I am going to take care of you and of your wanch," he said, putting her on her feet.

SHAME OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTS

The Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury has recently made pro-test in the House of Lerds against reprisals in Ireland. Nine Protes-tant Bishops and heads of the principal non conformist churches in Great Britain have sent a letter to Lloyd George and to the Irish Secretary endorsing the protest of the Archbishop of Canterbury and pleading for pasce in Ireland. Among the signers of this letter ware the Moderator of the Scattish United Free Church ; the chairmen of the Congregational and Bantist Unions of Scotland ; the presiding efficers of the Wesleyan, Methodist and Presby-terian Churches, and the Society of Friends. In this letter of protest these heads of Protestant Churches of England declares : "The present policy exposes us to misunderstanding and to hestile criticism even of the friendliest of the world's nations.' This protest of the leaders of Protestantism in England is one more evidence of the finer qualities of the English people, to which we have made reference in the past, and which offer a basis of hope for Ireland and give promise of English regeneration. We doubt if England will be regenerated until it enters upon the way of the cross and learns the time has come when all the ele-ments of order and of discipline must range themselves about the Church ; that same Church which the leaders of yesterday thought they could destroy, or else reject as some cast. off garment, old fashiened and worn out. Against the combine which is

the diffusion of good. But even so, their admission is not without its

significance, and should not be lost

This admission goes farther, much

further, than the vision of those

sight of

forming under our very eyes-which made itself heard in the debate on the restoration of the French Embassy to the Holy Sec-between French the social revolution and anti-clerical sectarianism, stand only the pro-tection and shelter to be found in Catholicism. To have the protection and the covering shelter of Catholiciem, recourse must be had to Cath olicism as it exists in fact, and not as it exists in the imagination. If necessary, Catholics of today must bring that home to their new allies. For the Catholics of today are in quite a different position from that in which they were in the days of the "religion for the people;" they are a force conscious of itself, and they are determined to retain that position.

And that is where we stand now. The position is such that in spite of the sectarian elements which force themselves into the management of the country ; in spite of the lack of understanding of these new aids of Catholicism; in spite, too, of the religious ignorance which continues to work have among our people, we have reached a point that is absolutely the opposite of the attitude of mind that prevailed before the War. It praves conclusively that we are marching on the homeward track instead of slipping down the descent that heads into the abyss.



May the light of knowledge Shine over your intelligence : May the light of grace Shine over your soul May the light of love Shine over your heart.

The first step towards a peaceful adjustment of conflicting claims in the realization that both parties are really seaking justice, and that neither party is bent on circumventing the other. If both parties are convinced of this, they will be inclined to submit to the final award, even though it goes sgainst them. Bat they must be persuaded that the settlement actually has been made in a spirit of justice. But if from the outset, one party refuses to submit the case to impartial arbitration, and stubbornly holds that its case is unmistakably just, there is room for suspicion that said party is not animated by justice and fairness, but by some other less henorable motive. Or if, on the other hand, one party endeavors to gain an advantage by reason of a situation which gives it the whip hand for the time being, we can understand that the other will consider such arrangement only of a temporary character and is watting for the mement to scrap the whole affair. Accordingly, mutual distruct is in the very air about us. Agree-ments become increasingly difficult. The desire to do the right thing must become evident; and than we shall have made some real progress iswards social readjustment and scenomic reconstruction. The grav ing for justice is strong in man. It is perhaps the most powerful and ineradicable social instinct. Good-will can obtain between men only on the condition that there is an honest desire for justice. The new era of peace and prosperity would soon dawn if men would begin to settle their economic disputes on the basis of justice. As long as they are more concerned about holding on to privileges, even if they have been sanctioned by time, than plain justice, the leaven of uprest and the ferment of discontent remain in the social organism. Injustics will ultimately recoil upon him who



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