

St. Patrick's Day Duly Celebrated

Splendid Parade Of Irish Society Witnessed By Hundreds—Eloquent And Appropriate Sermon Preached By Rev. John McGinn.

Yesterday was St. Patrick's Day and the Irish Society celebrated it by parading to St. Dunstan's Basilica where an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Rev. John McGinn. The weather, although cool, was bright and clear and as a consequence drew a large crowd who viewed the parade which was unusually large and accompanied by the League of the Cross and Legion Bands, discoursing stirring Irish music as the Society paraded the several streets as outlined in yesterday's Guardian.

Along the route of procession hundreds of people, many of whom wore the little sprig of shamrock, viewed the parade and enjoyed the national numbers rendered by the bands.

At the Basilica solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. James Farrell assisted by Rev. P. McMahon, D. D., as Deacon, Rev. C. McCarthy, Sub Deacon, Mr. Eric Robin, Master of Ceremonies.

Leonard's Mass was pleasingly rendered by the choir, and an appropriate sermon delivered by Rev. John McGinn of the Paulist Order in this city, who spoke in part as follows:

Text: "I admonish you as my dearest children. For if you have ten thousand instructors in Christ, yet not many fathers. For in Christ Jesus, by the gospel I have begotten you." Cor. (14-15):

When we survey the magnificent work that was accomplished by the great saint whose feast we celebrate today, it is difficult for us to think of him except in terms of majestic proportions. The extent of his ambition, the courage of his thought and action, and the measure of his success, put him far above a host of men who are remembered by humanity. Even among those who are truly great, the saints of Holy Church he has attained an eminence which was only attained by few. While it is not the way of the Church to make comparisons among the servants of God who have earned the right to be honored at her altars, nevertheless the hearts of the faithful have ever held in special esteem those whose efforts and labors were of extraordinary significance. There are saints whose very names are forgotten. Others whose work and achievements or whose special spirit are not familiar to us. But there is no one with the slightest acquaintance with the great disciple of Christ who does not recall with gratitude the Apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick.

Humanly speaking, it is extremely unlikely that any other type of character could have attained mastery over the Irish. The whole character of their life was patriarchal. They were not a united nation, living under the protection of a single great king. Their unity as a nation was of a very imperfect order. They frequently changed their king, and were never wholly united in thought and action to a centralized government. They were rather a union of large clans or families. They bestowed their loyalty upon their own chieftain. He was a father to them. He regulated all the affairs of his clan. He determined its religion. He selected its ministers and bards. He led his people in battle; dispensed justice when need arose; provided for the future; and was the foundation upon which the whole structure of his children's life depended. It is obvious therefore, that to convert the Irish, one would have to convert the chieftains. It is also clear that in order to supplant them and the Irish priests, as far as religion was concerned, that apostle would have to be one who would shoulder the responsibilities of a whole people. It would not be merely a matter of convincing minds and of showing the reasonableness of the faith of Christ; though indeed, that would be necessary; He who would win these people would have to be a man of generous sympathies with a heart that would share the ills and woes of his people, who would enter into their joys, who would face dangers and provide against them, who would know how to chastise and rebuke, who would live not for himself but for them, who would, in a word, be a "father." We know that other apostles had visited that Isle of the west, some of them notable men, but we also know that they left very little impression on the mind of the people. The ultimate

cause of their failure is not ours to know, they were not St. Patrick, and Patrick means "father of his people."

There is no more noble affection than that of a father for the children to whom he has given life. The heart of man is one of God's greatest creations, and is capable of many high loves. Each one of them, when they are not illicit but their own peculiar charm and sweetness. But there is an individual attractiveness about paternity which makes it unique. It combines tenderness and strength. It is manly, yet wistful. It is unselfish, and yet hungry for recognition and reciprocal affection. It is a chaste affection and consecrates all a man's other affections. No wonder that when God wanted to find a term with which to describe His nature to our minds, He revealed Himself to us as a "Heavenly" Father. We are not to be surprised, so noble a thing is fatherhood, that Christ advised us to pray thus: "Our Father who art in heaven, nor is it entirely without fitness that men use this term to signify source of origin of many kinds. Great men who have given rise to nations have been called "father" of their respective countries. Men who have engendered social institutions have been given the same beautiful title. Indeed there is a paternity of the mind which can be, and often is, superior in intimacy, and in power for good than that of flesh and blood. Certainly there is no one more deserving of this name than he who begets children in the order of grace. He by whose hands and ministry souls are "born again" in baptism; whose mind is ever busy with plans for the sustenance of these souls; whose love for them makes him forever reject the possibility of building his own home, is entitled to be called "father" by a wider and greater progeny. And if to lesser lights is given this great name, by what greater title does he not deserve it who gave Christianity to a whole race. No child ever cared the face of its father with more confidence than that people which learned to go to Patrick for advice and consolation. A great poet once implied that names do not count for much. But even he would have recognized that Christ was not employing empty symbolism when He changed Simon's name to Peter, or when He changed Saul into Paul. It may very well have happened that heaven's hand was employed in the dedication of a new missionary, even to the conferring of his name.

Today a great family unites to do honor to its sire. His children have been scattered to the four winds, so that every country and clime have come to know their features. There will hardly be a country where in he will not be invoked by his descendants and his virtues commemorated. They will gather together and be glad. It will be a spiritual gladness, for they will rarely be among the favored of the world in material things. They will be glad despite their wounds, in that they celebrate today the feast of him who taught them to lip the sweet name of Jesus Christ; who told them the story to the "Mother of fair love" Mary Immaculate; and whose zeal made them to be one of the most devoted families of the church. O father of a great people continue to regard them Thy own! Shield them from harm. Keep them from iniquity. When they fall, obtain for them the gift of repentance. Obtain for them the rich blessings of heaven. And when this life shall be no more gather the children thou hast begotten and lead them to the land of promise and to the God whom thou hast taught them to love!

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ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

Lord Hailsham, Secretary of State for war.

Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary for Colonies.

J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions.

The representative of the Ministry of Agriculture will be designated later.

Announcement of the personnel of the delegation tonight was well received by parliamentary observers who looked upon Great Britain's representation collectively as the strongest aggregation of first line ministers likely to proceed overseas on any subject for a very long time to come.

PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 9)

more than 7,000. The clergymen, he said, had held a "Civic Sunday" on which occasion they deplored the drinking conditions in Summerside. Methods of bootleggers and "speakeasies" were discussed by the speaker, who dealt also with conditions in the Prince County Jail. The Liberals, he said, had jailed the bootleggers and the Conservatives had allowed them to get out. They even released criminals under the Ticket of Leave Act, although they had opposed this act when the Liberals had introduced it at the last session of the Legislature.

Bank Overdraft

Mr. Allen took issue with the Premier's contention that it would be good business to get rid of the bank overdraft by issuing bonds. He discussed the bond market, maintaining that it would cost about 1 per cent more in interest to issue debentures than to leave the overdraft at the bank. His advice to the Government therefore would be to wait and see whether conditions improve.

Mr. Allen criticised the amalgamation of portfolio offices; it was all right for the Premier to act as Attorney General but he should do so at a reduced salary.

A cut in the seasonal allowances by 20 per cent was suggested by Mr. Allen.

He suggested, as another saving, that the representation might be reduced to one member from each district.

The Federal Conservative members were criticised for having opposed the appointment of the Duncan Commission.

It was remarkable that cycles of prosperity coincided with Liberal administration, Mr. Allen continued. We are now being misled by the federal and provincial leaders. True, we are on the road to prosperity and it is around the corner but we are heading the wrong way. We are on the road to depression and progress in this direction will continue until the next general election.

Mr. Allen cited the Department of Public Works report with respect to the work on the eastern approach to the town of Summerside. He commended the report. The work had been done under the Lea Government, under the direction of a Town Council of which the Mayor and finance and streets committee chairmen were Conservatives.

Mr. Allen discussed Summerside matters at considerable length.

He credited the Liberal Government with putting through the Domestic Companies Act, the revenue from which may, in the future, be sufficient to pay interest on the Provincial indebtedness.

The Liberal increase in debt was defended on the ground of capital expenditure incurred which added to our assets. Instead of the Province going back under the Liberals, it was really better off to the extent of \$137,000, he claimed.

The Liberals had made \$500,000 of necessary capital expenditure which left a small debt balance of \$400,000 and they increased the revenue of the Motor Vehicle Act \$150,000 per year. "So you see we were not only paying our way but doing better than that."

The legal professional class is now privileged to sit in the House and sell their time to the Government as Magistrates at a time when the farmers could not sell their produce. This bill had been put through by "sheer force of numbers."

Mr. J. A. MacDonald took objection to the speaker imputing motives to members of the Bar.

Mr. Allen said he was unaware of having imputed motives.

The method followed in taking examinations at Prince of Wales College was next dealt with. He believed the public schools should have two additional grades. This would relieve the congestion at the College. As the situation now stands, it is "not a question of how many they can put through but of how many they can stop from getting through."

With two additional grades in the schools the cost of re-binding and maintaining P. W. C. would be less and we would be able to turn out teachers who were really qualified.

Mr. Allen paid a tribute to the qualifications of Hon. Dr. MacMillan as Minister of Education. He like others had been obliged to fight his way up, and like all fighters he has made good.

Mr. Allen assured the House that Mr. Lea's election as leader had been the unanimous choice of the Liberal party, following Mr. Saunders' elevation to the Bench. He, Mr. Lea, had not boasted of being "the first farmer Premier." That was a statement which his followers had made.

Mr. Lea had been the first farmer Premier and he looked to the

time when Mr. Lea would become "the second farmer Premier" as well.

HON. DR. MACMILLAN

The Speaker's appointment was one which had satisfied "even the Opposition," said the Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, Minister of Public Health and Education, who warmly complimented the Hon. Dr. MacDonald on being elevated to the chair.

Regret was expressed at the passing of the late Hon. P. A. Scully, and an eloquent tribute was paid to the late Hon. Leonard MacNeill, Minister of Public Works.

The appointment of Lord Bessborough as Governor General, and his Excellency's memorable visit to the Province last summer, was referred to.

It was a matter of satisfaction to the efforts to make Government House a fit residence for the King's representative in this Province met with the sincere approval of the Governor General.

Reference to the charges in the House as a result of the provincial election was made. Last year all the Conservative members could do was oppose legislation which they believed to be against the interests of the Province. Today they are in office, placed there by the will of the people.

Amusingly Dr. MacMillan recalled the manner in which, one by one, the members of the old Liberal crew of 1927 began to desert the ship. When the ship was launched on the political seas in August a new man was at the helm. Near him was seated a very big man. It is supposed that he was not properly seated and that he was the one who upset the schooner. When the storm of the election had passed the survivors of the shipwreck found themselves somewhere on a barren mudflat. A roll-call was taken and of the 24 that started, only eleven answered to their names. About the second day, there was a great commotion among the rocks and mud "and something that looked as if it had been dragged from LePage's Wharf to Nine Mile Creek came aboard and there was my hon. friend from Rustico—making the twelve."

A previous speaker had said that depression periods always coincided with Conservative rule. This, Dr. MacMillan said, was not surprising. The people know to whom to turn when in trouble and they vote in the Conservatives to meet these periods of adversity.

The Liberal attitude towards the unemployment situation was scored by the speaker. It had been contended in the Liberal organ when the unemployment grant was first voted that we would get none of it because we had no unemployed; and this statement confronted the Island representatives when they went to Ottawa.

By a strange coincidence, he had received the report of the fire while on a visit to Ottawa and showed the telegram to the doctors. The first thing they asked was how many patients had been lost? He replied four or five and they said "That is wonderful, we thought if you had a fire there, half of them would be lost."

The important thing in the visiting Doctors' report was the idea contained therein of making Falconwood a centre for Mental Hygiene work throughout the Province and of doing everything possible for our mentally affected citizens.

At 11 p. m. Dr. MacMillan moved the adjournment and the House adjourned until 10 a. m.

Hon. Mr. Stewart said he believed the House might be able to prorogue next week if steady progress is made in the debate.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Frankly Dr. MacMillan admitted there were some men who made money out of the unemployment grant who should not have received it. He believed the Liberal Minister of Public Works, if he spoke honestly, would make the same statement. These expenditures were exceedingly difficult to control. The late Hon. Mr. MacNeill, the speaker knew, had made an honest and fearless attempt to carry out the policy fairly and squarely.

The unemployment relief money under the Conservatives reached three times as many people as did the expenditure under the Liberals. Dr. MacMillan maintained. He described the permanent work done on Queen Square, the approaches to Hillsboro Bridge, and other work done under the grant. He then went into a full analysis of the gravel situation and the methods adopted by the Government of purchasing local gravel pits, and giving the farmers an opportunity to haul the material and to distribute it on roads. Whether or not this so-called machine age is a good thing was difficult to say. It is certainly an age of lavish expenditure and speed.

The Opposition leader's speech was the first he had made in which he did not describe how he was stuck in the Tory road at Freetown. Dr. MacMillan referred to this frequently repeated complaint of Mr. Lea's and also to the similar predicament in which the present Opposition leader found himself in the last election campaign when he had got stuck, along with his political colleague Mr. Horace Wright, on his own road while returning from a campaign meeting.

References to some of the campaign statements of Liberal candidates were made by Dr. MacMillan.

FEELS RESPONSIBILITY

A great honor, he felt had been conferred on him by his appointment to the portfolio of Minister of Health and Education. He fully realized his shortcomings. He had had the privilege of listening to the other day to a long debate as to

whether he, Dr. MacMillan was properly appointed or not. The Opposition members had acknowledged his fitness for the position. The Opposition leader, however, had made some reference to the letters after Dr. MacMillan's name on the door of his office: "I make no apologies for them being there. They are mine; I earned them, anything I got in this world I have worked for." It was small politics on the part of the Opposition leader, he thought to have made the reference he did to this matter.

The prime importance of the health, welfare and education of the boys and girls of the Province over any other consideration—even that of Agriculture—was emphasized. The suggestion had been that the Health and Education portfolio might be filled at no cost to the Province.

Personally Dr. MacMillan said he would be glad to fill the portfolio at no salary if he could afford it. Every day he spent in the Government office he was cutting down his professional practice.

For his remarks in the Capitol Theatre during the campaign, Dr. MacMillan said he had no apology to make. Neither was he afraid to make them in any other part of the Province.

He quoted Dr. Wodehouse, Secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, as to the first overtures made to the Liberal Government of the Province for co-operation by the Association to the extent of \$100,000 in public health work. This offer the Government failed to take advantage of and the money which the Society might have expended here in public health activities, went to Three River, Quebec.

Dr. MacMillan also cited the record of the Bell Government with respect to the Dalton Sanatorium and its refusal to assist the Red Cross Society. Of that Government, Mr. Lea was Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.

Dr. MacMillan contrasted this attitude with the willing recognition given to health organizations, both under the Matheson and Stewart regimes.

The speaker gave full credit to the Liberal Government for its contribution to the Orphanages and for the payments it made toward the Provincial Sanatorium. \$40,000 was given and an additional \$12,000 has been paid by this Government. The Sanatorium is doing good work. It is full now and the demands of non-paying patients is going to be a very serious problem.

The conditions at Falconwood Dr. MacMillan continued, had given the Government serious concern since the time it had assumed office. He described the steps taken to have a thorough scientific report made of the institution.

By a strange coincidence, he had received the report of the fire while on a visit to Ottawa and showed the telegram to the doctors. The first thing they asked was how many patients had been lost? He replied four or five and they said "That is wonderful, we thought if you had a fire there, half of them would be lost."

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STILL

(Continued from Page 1)

month-old child was stolen. "A careful check on everything in the nursery was made as soon as police arrived," he replied. "This has been rechecked several times to make sure nothing was missing. No cigarette butts were found."

State troopers also have been checking the Sourland countryside through which they searched the week of the abduction.

The rest of Colonel Schwartzkopf's bulletins consisted of reports on the usual daily gist of rumors, tips and leads that so far have always landed his men in blind alleys.

As far as is known from his statements, the only odd angle of the investigation that has not been dropped is the checking of a story about two German servants who disappeared from their employer's home in Franklin Park, N. J., about thirty miles from here, the day after the kidnapping.

Mr. and Mrs. Leandro Lightfoot reported the couple went for a 60-mile automobile ride the night the child was stolen, and that after they left suddenly the next day, a chisel and wood similar to that used

St. Patrick's

Play Repeated To Full House

The St. Patrick's entertainment put on by the Benevolent Irish Society was repeated in the Prince Edward Theatre last evening to a packed house.

Great credit is due to these performers who, many of them appearing for the first time, carried off their parts in fine style.

Miss Bernadette Gaudet as Nellie Duffy played a leading role for the first time and did so in a masterly way.

Miss Vivian MacGuigan appeared on the stage for the first time, playing the role of Anna Ryan. She turned out some excellent acting and looked particularly winsome in the scene where she appeared as a bride.

Mr. Earle Carmody made his first appearance at a St. Patrick's entertainment and capably played the part of Harrison Woodsworth.

Mr. Roy McGillivray also appeared for the first time and played the difficult role of Doctor Nolan.

Mr. Douglas McDonald of St. Dunstan's University, did good work in substituting in the part of Father O'Brien.

Mrs. C. T. Carbonell, playing the role of Mrs. Patric repeated the success she made in last year's St. Patrick play.

The role of Louis Schmidt, the butcher was carried out in his usual good style by Mr. J. Austin Trainor under whose direction the play was produced.

Mr. Malcolm MacKinnon also made his first appearance on the Prince Edward stage, capably playing the part of Mike Patric.

The part of Ole Aunt Susan was well handled by Mrs. Michael Campbell.

Mr. Alfred Doucette, Mr. George Clow and Mrs. Ruby MacDougall all showed their worth as coming actors and actresses in their portrayal of their difficult roles.

Mr. Patrick McTague as Father Duffy and Mrs. Arthur Henry as Mrs. Murphy were, as was before mentioned, outstanding features of the play.

The cast must be congratulated on carrying out their parts without the least sign of stumbling or prompting.

The specialties were repeated the same as the previous night and were received in the same enthusiastic manner by the audience.

This enjoyable evening's entertainment closed at a pleasantly early hour, being over shortly after 10.30.

INTERESTING

(Continued from Page 1)

1932 crop says the statement. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has received a cable from a correspondent in London stating that official Russian statistics show that, in the case of collective farms, 51.5 per cent of necessary seed grain had been collected up to March 1st, whereas the plan called for completion of the entire collection program by March 10th. In the case of individual farms, seed collections amounted to only 29.6 per cent of the plan on the same date.

Another factor of great importance in the Russian agricultural program is the maintenance of tractors and power machinery. The extensive depreciation on motor equipment in Russia has been noted by visitors to that country.

In a cable received by the bureau early in March it was stated that at the end of 1931 there were 180,000 tractors in Russia, of which number 70 per cent required repairs. Up to February 20th only 44.3 per cent of the damaged tractors had been reconditioned.

A further cable received on March 15th stated that up to March 1st, 90 per cent of the tractors needing repairs had been placed in operating condition.

Will Not Comment On Beauharnois

TORONTO, Ont., March 17—(By The Canadian Press)—John Aird, Jr., last night refused to comment on evidence of R. C. Sweeney, former president of the Beauharnois Power development project, before the Senate investigation reiterating previous testimony before the Commons investigation that his concern had given Mr. Aird \$125,000 in victory bonds, which, he understood, were destined for the campaign funds of the Ontario Conservative party.

"I have nothing to say to the press," Mr. Aird said.

ed in making the kidnapers' leader had been found missing.

Diocesan Board

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