

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague. Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00, (delivered or by mail) in Canada, and \$2.50 for U. S. A. Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year. (Delivered in advance; \$2.50 per year (paid) in advance, in Canada, and \$3.00 for U. S. A. Saturday Weekly (founded 1887) \$1.50 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

This is St. Patrick's Day and the world over it will be observed by all Irishmen and by the other nationalities which have become fused with them in the melting pot of the great war. Perhaps nowhere else will the Day be as reverently and as sacredly observed as on the battlefields of Europe where hundreds of thousands of Irishmen from every land on earth are engaged in the life and death struggle for the freedom of the world from the threatened tyranny of Prussian militarism.

In Charlottetown the Irish Societies will celebrate the day with the usual parade. At 10 this morning they will attend Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral in a body. The sermon for the occasion will be preached by Rev. M. J. Smith of Iona. After the service the Societies will parade the principal streets. The usual evening celebration has been postponed till Tuesday evening, Saturday evening being unsuitable, when a drama entitled "Retribution" will be staged by local talent in the People's Theatre.

Of the early history of St. Patrick little is known but that little has been so frequently chronicled as to make a repetition of it here unnecessary. Whether he was born in Scotland or in France, as is variously claimed, it is positively known that his life's great work was carried on in Ireland which he redeemed from paganism by a life of devotion and self sacrifice perhaps unparalleled in the annals of the Christian church. Many legends have been handed down through the traditions of centuries concerning the great Apostle of Ireland, one of which, with reference to Angus, the first King of Munster, is perhaps not familiar to our readers. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick states:

"When St. Patrick went about the Province of Munster, Angus, son of the King of Munster, went to meet him at Magh Feimhin in the lanus of Decies and joyfully conveyed him to the Royal City of Cashel, where the King believed and was baptised."

The legend is that the prince had his foot accidentally pierced by the saint's crozier or pastoral staff during the performance of the baptismal ceremony and suffered the most acute pain without complaining, thinking as he afterwards told the saint, that the piercing of his foot formed part of the ceremony.

Under the cloud of war St. Patrick's Day, 1917 is today being celebrated. We have some ground for hoping that, ere the anniversary comes around again, peace will have returned to the world, that the troubled situation in Ireland will have been amicably settled and that the blood now being shed by every section of the Empire and its allies, will have welded it into a more compact and unified, and contented people even than has characterized it in the past.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The revolution in Russia is the best news received since the outbreak of the war. It means that the Reactionaries and pro-Germans have been finally overcome and the progressive or constitutional Democrats have obtained the full control of the Government machine and will devote the whole resources of the country to the successful prosecution of the war.

A brief summary of recent events will elucidate the situation. The Duma, or house of assembly constituted in 1905 has had a stiff up-hill fight against the old Teutonic gang which has for generations acted as the Czar's advisers and controllers of the bureaucracy. The Constitutional Democrats or progressives who form the major part of the Duma have been thwarted again and again in their endeavour to obtain a government or ministry responsible to the elected representatives. In August, 1915, a year after the war, they succeeded in getting the Cabinet enlarged by the addition of ten members, five of whom were to be repre-

sentative of the Duma. The Reactionaries, or pro-German element resented this poaching on their preserves, with the result that an intrigue was set on foot to spike the guns of the Duma. This was successfully accomplished by gradually getting the Czar to dismiss the Duma ministers and to substitute Reactionaries. The situation reached its crisis on November 21 last when Professor Paul Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, led an attack on the government and directly accused the Czar of being once more the tool of the "Dark Forces" of the Empire—these "Dark Forces" being constituted by the Monk Rasputin, a number of extreme Teutonic Reactionaries, and some of the highest functionaries in the Court. The influence of the "Dark Forces" was dedicated to the bringing about of a separate peace with Germany. This Germanophile party used Rasputin, who possessed great influence with the Czar, as an agency for the promotion of its cause. In the ministry itself, the leader of the Reactionaries was Protopopoff, Minister of the Interior. The Duma and the Progressives generally wanted him removed, but early in December it became clear to all observers that Protopopoff would not be ousted. Instead, he was received in audience by the Czar who conferred additional authority upon him. He defied the Duma and the social organizations. He donned a gendarmery uniform, which no minister since the days of assassination of Von Plehve had worn, and it was obvious that the "Dark Forces" were again in control of the Czar. Then toward the end of December, the world was startled by the news that Rasputin had been slain in Petrograd by some young aristocrats who were known to favour the cause of the Allies. The decision not to prosecute the slayers, however, led to the fall of the Trepoff ministry—Premier Alexander Fedorovich Trepoff being forced to hand in his resignation on January 9, and in his place the Czar appointed Prince Nikolas Dmitrovitch Golizine, a bureaucrat of the old school. This was followed by an Imperial ukase on January 14 nominating another Reactionary as President of the Council of the Empire, and the changing of the constitution of the Council so as to give the Reactionaries a majority of twelve over the Progressives. This change was the last straw evidently. The Council of the Empire has had a longer existence than the Duma, being made up of men appointed by the Czar and holding office only during his pleasure. It had always until recently been entirely under the control of the bureaucracy, and had been used as a counterweight against the steadily growing progressive power of the Duma. As the result of the war the Czar seemed to draw nearer the Duma than ever before, and from its members, selected his advisers. The reappearance of Rasputin at Court, however, showed that the old gang were not easily to be downed, and the re-ascendancy of the Reactionaries realized the worst fears of those who had the best interests of Russia at heart. But Russia was not prepared to return to her bondage. All true Russians combined to put the Teutonic Reactionaries under foot, and the assassination of Rasputin, their catspaw, was the first indication the Censor gave the outside world that there was something doing "behind the ring line." The revolution has followed quickly and effectively on his heel. The Germanophiles have been brushed aside, let us hope, for ever, and the party of Progress and co-operation with the Allies in the prosecution of the war have the government in their hands. We may now look to the "steam-roller" from which so much has been expected and so little realized, becoming a really effective engine in the war.

NOTES

The action of the Government toward bringing back to Canada soldiers of the First Contingent in order that they may act as instructors to the men in training here seems excellent. The men who have been two years at the front should be much better instructors than any trained in Canada. The form of instruction they will give should fit the new battalions for the front in shorter time. Then, too, these men who have been through more than two years of actual warfare are entitled to the rest that is to be given them.

The Patriot evidently keeps on string a veritable poliglot capable of responding to any emergency. We have not the slightest doubt that the mythical correspondent from Dartmouth who played such a sorry part in the Alliance business is as genuine as the letter-writer turned on to express the alleged indignation of "French-Acadians" (by-the-by does a genuine Acadian ever use the hyphenic designation?) "Irishman," "countrymen," and "One Who Was Present." The letters have all a delightful sameness about them but that is all that can be said in their favour.

HAPPENING OF THE WEEK

The opening of the Provincial Parliament was one of the events of this week which was graced by both ladies and gentlemen to hear the opening ceremonies, the Legislative Chamber being crowded to standing room. Among those noticed were:— Mrs. A. A. Bartlett, Mrs. Jenkins, the Misses Jenkins, Mrs. D. O. M. Reddin, Mrs. Ivan Reddin, Miss Youngusband, Mrs. W. H. Aitkin, Mrs. Dalton, the Misses Dalton, Miss Ward of St. John, Mrs. Pethick, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Paton, Mrs. J. F. Morris, Mrs. T. Morris, Mrs. J. J. Johnson, Mrs. McNevin, the Misses McGregor and many others. The Guard of Honor under command of Major Leigh and headed by the 4th Regiment Band made an exceptionally fine showing and was viewed with pride and pleasure by many citizens.

Much sympathy is expressed for Lieutenant Richards, now stationed at Ives Point, in the death in Los Angeles, California, of his father John Richards of Bideford.

Mrs. Arthur W. Holroyd is being welcomed home from High River, Alta., where she has been for the past several months.

The Abegweit Chapter of the I. O. D. E. Summerside have just closed a most successful year doing a splendid patriotic work at home and overseas. The officers for the coming year are:—Regent, Mrs. Nell McQuarrie, Secy.—Miss Cella Burrows, Ass. Secy.—Miss Constance Burrows, Echoes Secy and Treasurer, Miss F. Hunt, Standard Bearer, Mrs. H. H. Bees.

Mrs. Purdy, who is leaving next month on a visit to Boston, entertained a number of friends at an enjoyable Motor Bus ride last Monday afternoon followed by a dainty luncheon at White's Parlors. Among the party were Mrs. A. L. Stewart, Mrs. W. F. Tidmarsh, Mrs. B. R. Holman, Mrs. Russell White, Mrs. Yeo, Mrs. H. Horne, Mrs. Wilfrid Taylor, Mrs. R. H. Jenkins, Mrs. T. White, Miss Douc, Miss B. Boyer, Mrs. D. McMillan, Miss I. Horne, Mrs. H. H. Sterns and Miss Eleanor Sterns.

Among the welcome visitors this week, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Auld are Mrs. Auld and Lieut Clyde Auld who came over from Halifax. Lieut Auld returns home today, Mrs. Auld remaining until next week.

Large, small and medium hats vie with one another for first place in popularity, but La Mode is in a liberal mood and favors none to the exclusion of the other. Mildly may set forth to a garden party, in a hat with a brim that swirls wide, as the hat that Gainsborough loved to paint, and next morning go shopping in a turban that is as devoid of brim as a nightcap. Trimmings are simplicity itself in their manner of application, but diverse as a milliner's wit in the form they take. Some of the most popular are quills—wound round a crown like a band—massive bead boucous, artless little wreaths of flowers, soutache braiding, old stitchey in heavy silks, towering ribbon bows, burnt ostrich mounts, and ostrich tips and bandeaux arranged in some piquant, unexpected way. Black, beige, brass, citron, grey, green and rose, these are the colors that play the leading parts, with navy blue, silver-brown and purple lending an able support, and cameo pink introducing an artistic touch of novelty.

The Sock Committee was indeed fortunate in securing Major Bartlett Club to assist in securing funds for its much needed work, as his lecture on Tuesday evening proved the success of former occasions when this talented gentleman favored Charlottetown audience. The sale of canopy, which was liberally donated, also helped to swell the receipts, and altogether the evening was most successful.

Mr. Arthur Crosskill's friends are welcoming him home from New York and hope that his health may now rapidly improve.

Friends and admirers of Miss L. M. Montgomery, of Prince Edward Island and "Ann of Green Gables" fame, are just now rejoicing in her new achievement of a book of poems entitled "The Watchman and Other Poems," which competent critics declare to be of a quality to admit the author to the front rank in the list of Canadian poets.

Mrs. F. G. Coomb's continued illness is causing her friends much anxiety.

Miss B. McKelvie of Summerside spent several days very pleasantly here this week.

Women letter carriers are about to be installed as an experiment for delivering the mails in Paris, the preference to be given to the wives of soldiers.

On St. R. L. Borden's latest visits to the front in France, Hon. J. D. Hazen was absent in the north on a pilgrimage to the cemetery, where his son, killed at the Ypres salient, is buried.

Mrs. C. D. Weeks and children said farewell to their friends this morning and are crossing over by the boat today on route to Medicine Hat to join Mr. Weeks who is located there.

Rudyard Kipling's new song entitled "Have You Heard of My Boy Jack," was introduced by Clara Butt at Queen's Hall, London, February 27th.

about work and play with a new and Christlike spirit in all things? PHILADELPHIA.

"Lord, when to Thee a little lad Brought the small leaves of bread; Thy touch enlarged the gift, until Five thousand men were fed.

"So wilt thou take our offerings small Of time and work and love; And multiply them many fold With blessings from above."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Some of the soldiers who went to France with the First Canadian Contingent are to be brought back to Canada and will be placed on instructional staffs in the various military districts. For some time officers of the first contingent have been brought back for instructional purposes, but now the rank and file are to be given an opportunity to act as instructors in the different military branches. At present plans are under way to bring back a number of the first contingent men. It is considered that the instructions the soldiers will receive in Canada will shorten their stay in England. The returned officers who have been instructing in Canada will be given much assistance by the returned soldiers. The announcement that these men will be brought back to Canada to act as instructors is being well received by soldiers who have been wounded and are now discharged. They claim that their comrades are entitled to the well-earned rest.

A prominent real estate dealer is authorized for the statement that the people of Ottawa may soon be fighting for houses in which to live if the present inactivity in building continues. While the population of the city is increasing there are very few houses going up to accommodate the new arrivals. Wages and the cost of building materials are away up in the air, and this is said to be the cause of the slump in that line of work. People who would, under ordinary circumstances, build houses, prefer to wait until conditions are easier. The scarcity of houses, of course, keeps rents high at a time when people are trying to economize and secure the lowest rentals possible. "One result of the slump in building is that the rate of interest is coming down. While seven per cent is still asked in certain quarters it is now possible to get money for six and a half per cent, and it is freely predicted that the rate will go still lower before long.

The auction bridge club had a very pleasant game at Mrs. MacCreedy's home on Thursday afternoon, quite a number of ladies being present.

Miss Ward of St. John, is spending a few days in the city visiting her brother, who is ill in the Charlotte-town Hospital.

Narrow at the shoulders, wide at the hips, narrow at the ankles—these are the fashionable fashions of 1917 assume a barrel-like contour, the necessary breadth midway being achieved by pockets, plaits and flying panels.

IRELAND THE PREDOMINANT PARTNER

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

Unless the English governing class will, with swiftness that will be quite startling, stop playing the fool the relations between England and Ireland will be very nearly exactly reversed. What Lord Rosebery said about England will be true about Ireland. She will be the predominant partner. This will not occur because we give the Irish Home Rule; on the contrary it will certainly occur if by any inconceivable imbecility we don't. To allow Ireland to be Ireland is at this moment the best and perhaps the last chance we have of allowing England to be England. If the political and moral conditions continue as they are at this moment, the balance will be restored, but the balance will be altered. All the solemn and silly things the Unionists have been taught to repeat in their political infant schools will be grimly and ironically fulfilled. The Union will be preserved. The Predominant Partner will be predominant. The question of England giving Home Rule to Ireland will have vanished for ever. For the question will be whether Ireland will give Home Rule to England. I have put this with the brutality involved in brevity, but I have tested it and thrashed it out through a thousand actual incidents and examples. They are too numerous to mention; but I will take four or five of the most indisputable. Perhaps the best argumentative method would be to take, one after the other, all the grounds on which we and our fathers and grandfathers, as we grew up, came to feel certain that the predominant partner in this curious island group was inevitably our own country.

First, it would be broadly said that England was rich and Ireland poor. But this is a statement inadequate to describe the strange feeling. I might almost say the superstitious feeling, by which men judge whether they are winning or losing. It is often a matter of mere of favourable oracles than of fruitful wars. What really affected the minds of Englishmen in the early nineteenth century was not that England was rich and Ireland poor. It was that England was growing richer and Ireland growing poorer. On one side of the green gulf was Free Trade,

spreading everywhere. On the other side was Famine, also spreading everywhere. And the omens were true, as omens generally are—for a time. This commercial country was rich enough to crush anything it chose in its agricultural country. To-day the same omens stand up distinct; but on the other side of the gulf. To-day the same oracles speak; but it is in a speech not our own. To-day Ireland is growing richer. England is not growing richer. In static economies England is doubtless still the richer country. But in active economies that creative hope and confidence which we English see in our grandfathers, the Irish see in their children.

Second, it was always said that the English were law-abiding. The compliance was, of course, muddle-headed; but it did correspond to something real and national. Apparently, what it meant was this: that the ordinary John Bull, or middle-class Englishman, had never found it necessary to distinguish between law and justice. For a patriotic Englishman the government of his country and the good of his country were exactly and invariably opposite things. As Mr. Hugh Law, I think, said in a book in which I had the honour of collaborating with him, it was the tragedy of Ireland that loyalty and patriotism, which generally go together, were there always separated. The "law-abiding" assumption can be seen in half a hundred things that an Englishman would say often and an Irishman man might say. "In this matter I have always thought the law should be altered." Some uneducated Englishman might say, in a misty manner, "Why, it ought to be allowed." But both imply that the law is justice, or if it is not, it must be by an accident. For nearly three hundred years all Irishmen have assumed that the law was injustice; not by accident, but by design. An English philosopher might say, "Such a man should be brought to justice." An English housemaid might say, "If you say another word I'll scream for the police." But Irish philosophers did not bring their countrymen to justice unless they had particular reasons for ruining them. And the Irish poor would call for their

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Giving Up Credit Business.

We wish to notify all our customers and the public generally, that we are going out of the credit business. For several years we have been buying all kinds of farm produce and paying cash for same, at the same time carrying a large stock of merchandise for sale, this we found difficult and since the great advance in prices of almost everything, it takes nearly double the amount of capital to do business, and besides, every barrel of Flour, pound of Tea, etc., on our Books ties up so much more capital, so we have finally decided to do a

Cash Business After April 30th.

This will give us several thousands of dollars formerly on Books which we will use in carrying larger stocks and more lines of Goods and will enable us to do more cash buying and in that way we can sell closer.

OUR MOTTO has always been "To pay highest cash prices and to sell at lowest possible prices". This can only be accomplished successfully by adopting the CASH SYSTEM both buying and selling.

Our New Department

will be opened next Thursday morning at nine o'clock with a well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHINGS and several other lines. Our stock is large and will be offered at BARGAIN PRICES. This opening sale will be conducted strictly on one price to everybody and that for spot cash.

No goods will be allowed on aprobation.

We feel sure our Customers will all agree that the Cash System is the right way of doing business. We believe they will all be satisfied that we are giving sufficient Notice before adopting this New Cash System.

COME ONE. COME ALL to our Opening Sale.

F. J. Holman & Co., Ltd.,

CHARLOTTETOWN N

The Test of Value is DEMAND. On this test the value of The Great-West Life Policies is strikingly obvious. For ten successive years popular opinion has given first place to the Great-West policies. For ten successive years The Great-West has written the largest Canadian Business of any Canadian Company. During twenty-four successful years—there has been a steadily increasing appreciation of the low premium rates—the high profit returns and the liberal conditions that characterize the Policies of the— The Great-West Life Assurance Co. BRANCH OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN HYNDMAN & CO., LTD., Managers P. E. I.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS. Furnished by W. S. Louson. JUST TRUST HIM. Haven't you always been ashamed of your worries as you have looked back upon them? Haven't you wondered why it was that you could ever have distrusted your Lord so cruelly? Haven't some of you learned to take up each day's tasks with a quiet mind and with a hopeful spirit because you know that God is planning for that very day to do his best for you? What more could any of us ask? He makes so much out of so little! We offer him a bit of our time, a fragment of our interests, and almost before we know it he has multiplied the little into so much that we wonder at his merciful goodness to us. What if we should turn the whole life over to him, without any holding back, so that he may make us over into a new creation, transform us by the power of his grace into new beings who shall go