PRINCE EDWARD: Today, Wed. and Thurs.

The Capitol Today & Wed.

THE NIGHT WAS MADE FOR *MYSTERY!*

DAILY 2.30 — 7.00 — 8.45 P. M. DAYLIGHT

ALSO: VARIETY — CARTOON MUSICAL — NOVELTY

De Gaulle Issues Ringing Challenge To All Frenchmen

(By The Canadian Press)

Gen Charles De Gaulle springs from obscurity to world notice in less than a month in a career to which the adjective "meteoric" justly applies.

On May 25, when Gen. Maxime Weygand of France dismissed 15 generals as a result of the German break-through in the north, he plucked De Gaulle from the rank of Infantry Colonel and appointed him Major General. Before the war he advocated a strongly mechanized French force—the kind of German force that overwhelmed France.

On June 6, Premier Reynaud chose De Gaulle as his special assistant to look after war ministry affairs.

On June 16, when Marshal Henri Petain succeeded Reynaud, De Gaulle was kept on at the war ministry.

Angry at the French suit for terms from Germany, he went to England.

He broadcast an appeal at once to all Frenchmen to continue the fight and rally around him. On Sunday he organized a French national committee to continue the war and promptly received recognition of the British government.

The defeated French government dropped him from the cabinet for his speeches and discharged him from the army for his Sunday action.

"The war is not lost! Long live France!"

Physically, De Gaulle looks like the man to back up his ringing words. He is six feet, two inches tall, is of striking handsome appearance, and is under 50.

Long before the war at the risk of his chances for advancement, he criticized the vaunted Maginot Line, in which most of the French war college put blind faith.

He even went so far as to appear before the Chamber of Deputies to propose creation of 10 heavily mechanzied army divisions. The chamber said no.

Tragic events have proved De Gaulle's prophecy, and now he has become the champion of a free France.

HAMPSHIRE NOTES

The many friends of Mr. Chester Edwards of Hampshire are sorry to learn of his continued illness.

Mr. Ralph Tompson of Hartsville spent a pleasant weekend visiting friends in Hampshire.

Mr. Judson Clow, Jr., of Hampshire has moved into his new residence.

Mr. Cyrus MacKenzie of Glen Valley was a recent visitor to Hampshire.

The many friends of Mr. Wilson Stewart of Hampshire are glad to see him home again after his recent operation at the P. E. I. Hospital.

Hampshire School is progressing favorably under the skillful management of Mr. Miller MacFadyen of Kingston.

Mr. Stanley Newman of New Haven was a recent visitor to Hampshire.

Master Cleveland Stewart of Hampshire is able to be out again after his recent attack of pneumonia.

CREPE HANDBAGS DRESSIEST OF ALL

Dressiest of all are the new season handbag models of dark crepe or faille. They are smaller and more formal in size, but just as interestingly shaped as any of the leather ones. Some have bright gold frames and clasps, others are trimmed with amber.

One bag shaped like a stubby fat cornucopia has an amber handle dotted with circles of white. Though most of these bags have handles of one kind or another, there are also thin flat envelopes of crepe that make up for their casual shape by a trim of tucking running crosswise of the entire bag.

News Briefs

MANILA, June 24 —(CP) — A group of Manila Frenchmen today cabled President Albert Lebrun of France their "eternal shame" at the separate armistice France has concluded with Germany.

CHUNGKING, June 24 —(Monday) —(AP) — Foreign minister Wang Chung-Hui declared today that if Japan invaded French Indo-China, China would be forced to take self defence measures of her own. He did not elaborate.

OTTAWA, June 23 — (CP) — Possibility of a regional union in the western hemisphere "which may have a profound influence upon the present conflict," was envisioned in a statement issued tonight by the national executive committee of the League of Nations Society in Canada through its President, Senator Cairine Wilson of Ottawa.

LONDON, June 24 — (CP) — Labor Minister Ernest Bevin reported he is submitting a plan under which more women may work one or two days a week to provide a break for the regular employees in munitions and other industries.

OTTAWA, June 24 —(CP) —Appointment of Yves Lamontagne, senior trade commissioner in the Trade and Commerce department, as a member of the wartime prices and trade board, was announced tonight by Labor Minister McLarty. Mr. Lamontagne, a native of Montreal, was commercial attache in the Canadian legation in Brussels until recently.

TORONTO, June 24 —(CP) — Mrs. W. B. Hopkins of Toronto, national president of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, appealed tonight to the women of Canada to assist in raising $100,000 to buy a Bolingbroke bomber the I. O. D. E. has promised to donate to the government. Mrs. Hopkins said that in addition to money contributions, Canadian women could donate any old gold or silver which could be sold and melted down, the proceeds being used for the bomber fund.

FREDERICTON, June 24 —(CP) — Decision to hasten preparations for placing refugee children in New Brunswick homes was made at a weekend conference of provincial officials. Premier J. B. McNair, who returned from Ottawa Saturday, said the matter was growing rapidly in scope and the number of children to be settled in Canada was much larger than the 10,000 mentioned at the refugee conference in Ottawa early this month.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL MOSAICS

The great Roman Catholic Cathedral in Westminister, London has had its interior gradually enriched and embellished, and chapel after chapel has received its treasures and been dedicated. But much of it still remains for the faithful in posterity. A few years ago it was decided to add a series of mosaic designs in the apse behind the high altar; these have now been submitted to the cathedral authorities.

The Westminister Cathedral, which was built between 1893 and 1905, was designed by Bentley and is distinguished by a campanile 283 feet high.

T. C. A. RESUMES

MONCTON, N. B., June 21 —(CP) —Suspended while hard surfacing of runways at the local airport was being completed, the daily service of Trans-Canada Air lines between Moncton and Montreal, was resumed this morning.

Ralston Forecasts Heavy Increase In National Revenue

Reports Tax Yields "Considerably In Excess" Of September Estimate, But Warns That "Maximum Effort Will Be Necessary.

OTTAWA, June 24—(CP)— Announcing an over-all deficit of $118,000,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940 Finance Minister Ralston delivered his first Budget address today in the House of Commons and forecast a heavy increase in the national income, "a very large proportion" of which would be diverted to war purposes.

He estimated this increase in national income at $700,000,000 for the current fiscal year at a moment when "the enemy of mankind stands with naked sword at the threshold of Britain," Col. Ralston called upon the Canadian people for "the maximum effort which is physically possible."

The deficit amounted to exactly the same figure as the expenditures for war purposes during the last fiscal year. Total revenues were $562,000,000—an all-time record—and total expenditures $681,000,000.

These figures were contained in the lengthy economic and financial review with which the Finance Minister opened his Budget address.

It was Col. Ralston's first Budget address and possibly his last. He goes at once to the defence portfolio succeeding the late Hon. Norman Rogers. Col. Ralston was appointed Sept. 7, 1939 but was not elected to the House of Commons until some months later and the budget address at the emergency session in September was delivered by Revenue Minister Ilsley.

Text of Statement

A partial text of Finance Minister Ralston's budget speech follows:

"I rise to my allotted task today with a sense of heavy responsibility, this budget is being delivered at the most critical hour in history. The Hun is hammering at the gate. Backed by almost incredible weight of mechanized power, he has operated with cold-blooded ruthlessness . . .

"We know now only too well that we are paying the price of long years of wishful thinking. There is no doubt that all of us in the Democratic countries, Governments and peoples alike, have been blinded to the stark potentialities of force and evil.

"Fortunately, at last, I believe, our eyes are opened and we see clearly. And if we do, it is not too late. For no one and no event can shake my conviction that in the long run truth must triumph over falsehood, good over evil, justice over might.

"Obviously, the message which I must bring today cannot be a pleasant one. I come to you to collect part of the price to which I have referred. Nor can I be dogmatic or definitive in the proposals I make. We live from day to day—indeed, from hour to hour—and our plans must be subject to change in the light of new circumstances.

"There will, I am sure, be those who will think that I have not gone far enough and probably those who will contend that I have gone too far. Still others will differ with me on details of specific measures.

"All that I can say is that I have spared no pains to ascertain the relevant facts, to weigh the merits of various measures and proposals, and to reach conclusions in the light of the supreme emergency which faces us today.

First War Budget

"In the first war budget of last September, my colleague, the Minister of National Revenue, (Hon. J. L. Ilsley), who delivered the budget speech, laid down the broad principle of the government's policy of war finance.

"We believe it is the part of wisdom," he said, "to follow as far as may be practicable a pay-as-you go policy."

"Events which have happened since, and particularly those of the last few weeks, have not detracted from the wisdom of that policy, but rather have reinforced the need for a vigorous effort to apply it in every possible way.

"The general policy was elaborated further as consisting of two parts: an initial period of quietness and hesitation, and a second period in which rising business activity and expanding income had acquired momentum.

"In the initial period of the war in which business was expected to be hesitant, if not actually depressed, the appropriate financial policy was declared to be one which would facilitate the expansion of national income and the drawing into employment of our full manpower.

"In accordance with the declared policies, the government made its first financing in the form of a short-term banking operation which was definitely expansionist in character. This was a loan of $200,000,000 arranged with the banks in November, 1939, on the security of two-year notes at a rate of 2 per cent.

"It will be recalled that of this amount $92,000,000 was used to repatriate Canadian securities held in London. This gave the United Kingdom a substantial supply of Canadian dollars which was used to purchase Canadian foodstuffs, raw materials and war supplies.

Monetary Policy

"This borrowing from the chartered banks was facilitated by appropriate monetary policy. Between August and November, the Bank of Canada's assets increased by approximately $107,000,000 as a result of the purchase of securities and the increase in the value of its gold and foreign exchange reserves. This provided cash to meet the enlarged public demand for notes in circulation and to increase the cash reserves of the chartered banks by $33,000,000.

"With this increase in cash reserves, the Chartered banks were enabled to increase their total Canadian deposits by approximately $306,000,000. In the same period, they increased their current loans by approximately $147,000,00, mainly to finance the large wheat crop, and added to their net holdings of securities by $158,000,000.

"By the middle of January it became apparent that business had acquired sufficient momentum to justify going to the public for a loan out of savings. We therefore offered our first war loan in the form of 3 1-4 per cent 12-year bonds callable by lot during the last five years. Very carefully preparation had been made for the campaign and the success of the loan was even greater than we had expected. Of the total subscriptions of $375,000,000 we allotted $200,000,000 to cash subscribers, and $50,000,000 to subscribers who desired to convert their holdings of one of our issues which was to mature on March 1.

"Even this January borrowing was to a considerable extent expansionist in character in that it converted into government expenditures a considerable amount of idle bank savings.

Savings Certificates

"I come to a further major step in our borrowing operations, namely, the inauguration of our War Savings Certificates program on May 27. These certificates are issued in small denominations for the purpose of facilitating regular savings and contributions to Canada's war effort by persons of moderate and small means.

"The stagnation in business which he (Mr. Ilsley) contemplated as probable during the first few months of war was not in fact realized. It is true that for the first few weeks financial and commodity markets were upset by the shock of war and business itself was retarded by uncertainty and the disruption of certain established channels of trade.

"But the financial policies outlined in the September budget and the institution of foreign exchange control on Sept. 16 restored confidence to financial markets and prevented the dumping of securities and the export of capital which might otherwise have produced serious disorganization.

"The prompt establishment of other controls through various war agencies, such as the wartime prices and trade board, the war supply board and the agricultural supplies board, also made its contribution to the restoration of confidence and the rapid adjustment of trade and industry to the new wartime conditions.

"There were various economic factors which also worked to improve conditions. The large wheat crop of last year, for which the initial price guaranteed by the Government was realized by the producers immediately upon delivery, gave a very important stimulus to business generally.

"Almost equally important was the phenomenal rise during the first four months of war of Canadian exports to the United States. Our neighbor to the south experienced an intense forward-buying boom and in that we shared through greatly increased exports. Initial war orders were important in contributing to the early expansion of the textile, boot and shoe, and iron and steel industries particularly.

"At the turn of the year, however, business activity in the United States receded very sharply.

"But while the rapid increase in Canadian business activity was slowed down somewhat, the cumulative increase in war orders and the recovery in Canadian exports to Britain, which had been abnormally low in October and November, largely offset the influence of the United States recession.

"Business activity in Canada flattened out in February and March but generally did not recede. In recent weeks the tempo of United States business has increased sharply and there are already indications that Canadian exports to that country are responding to a more active market.

National Income

"On the basis calculated by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations our national income for the calendar year 1939 was in the vicinity of $3,800,000,000. Using the same method of computation we consider that our national income for the fiscal year 1940-1941 will not likely be less than $4,500,000,000. We must see to it that by far the greater part of that increase is used for war purposes.

"I need hardly say that our war effort is not in any sense to be limited by such financial calculations or by what we can comfortably accomplish. We must make the maximum effort of which this country is capable. Financial provision can be made and will be made for whatever it is physically possible for us to produce or to procure in the way of war services, supplies and materials.

"If an appropriate financial policy is not followed the ultimate result will inevitably be that the government will be frustrated in its attempt to procure goods for war purposes by the competition of consumers who seek to spend their increased buying power to satisfy civilian wants. In that event, also, the familiar spiral of rising prices, then rising wages and costs, and then prices rising still further would begin to work.

"Prices would rise more rapidly than wages and salaries, and, by this indirect, hidden and most inequitable process, the civilian population and particularly the wage and salary earners and the receivers of fixed incomes, would be forced to curtail their consumption not only of luxuries but of comforts and necessaries as well.

"Eventually in such a process, our entire economic life would be disorganized; a hectic period characterized by feverish speculation, waste and extravagance would develop; and a collapse of the inflationary structure would be as inevitable as it was at the close of the last war.

"The government's financial and economic policies have been so designed as to try to safeguard against that type of situation.

"They have been evolved with the aim to avoid unjustified price increases or speculative excesses, to keep our economy functioning as effectually as possible and to secure the necessary diversions of man power, equipment and materials to war purposes in a way which would be the least dangerous to the economy and the most equitable as between different individuals and groups.

Opportunity For All

"There is every likelihood in my opinion that the expenditure of $700,000,000, and more, for war purposes plus the very large amounts which the United Kingdom is spending in this country will bring us before very long to the point when everyone able and willing to work and not needed for military service will find an opportunity for productive employment.

"In the relief estimates which have been tabled there is provision for the rehabilitation of unemployed workers and the technical training of young men and women. Already we can see evidence that shortages have appeared in certain types of skilled labor.

"To overcome this obstacle we must have the co-operation of Canadian employers in providing the necessary apprenticeship and other training, and of our labor organizations in facilitating the necessary entrance of young men into their trades. We must not allow bottlenecks to develop and retard our armament program in this supreme emergency.

"To the extent that we can increase the national income, we can increase our war power without crippling sacrifice in our standard of living. Some reduction in personal consumption there must necessarily be, and it can easily be made by those of us who are above the minimum standard of living.

"To sum up: In the measures which I shall propose we are endeavoring to ensure that at least a very large proportion of the increase in national income shall be diverted to war purposes while, at the same time, leaving sufficient stimulus to bring the country as rapidly as possible to the maximum use of its labor, plant and resources.

"In this connection it will be seen that many of our tax proposals will not require immediate payment and that much of the planned-for increase in revenue will not be called for during the present fiscal year.

Increase In Imports

"One feature of our economic activity since the outbreak of war, which is of special concern and deserves special mention here, is the great increase in our imports. Most of these increased imports have had to come from countries outside the British Empire.

"In normal times we are able to use any excess receipts from our trade with one country to meet any deficits in our trade with another. At this time, however, when Britain has such vital need of gold and United States dollars to purchase planes and other war equipment, we cannot expect her to settle all her trade balance with us in gold or foreign exchange.

"Since the United Kingdom could not supply us with goods to pay for all her purchases here, and since, as I have just explained, the sterling with which she was able to pay for these purchases could not be converted into dollars in the normal way, other measures were necessary. The Canadian government undertook to accept and use this sterling in buying Canadian securities from Britain and thus to provide her with Canadian dollars with which to pay for purchases of Canadian goods.

"While such purchases of Canadian securities held in London will, of course, strengthen our financial position on international account, nevertheless two immediate problems face us.

"In the first place, our domestic market must absorb new securities to a corresponding amount. In the second place, the fact that the surplus sterling arising from our trade with Britain cannot be converted into United States dollars and must be used up by repatriation of securities means that our increased sales to Britain do not help us, as they would in normal times, to pay for the heavy imports of which I have spoken from non-Empire countries.

"The result is that we must find from some other source the United States dollars needed to pay for the greater part of our imports from that country.

"More recently, and despite the utmost care in selecting as far as possible Canadian sources of supply, the government's war orders have contributed directly and indirectly to this increase in imports from hard currency countries.

Foreign Exchange

"It is apparent that already there has developed, between consumers and private business on the one hand, and the Government and firms supplying government orders on the other, an active competition for foreign exchange with which to purchase imports. The problem of policy thus posed is not one of maintaining an exchange rate. The powers of the foreign exchange control board are quite adequate to do that.

"The problem is to ensure that, in handling the supply of foreign exchange which may be, from time to time, available, war requirements shall take priority over other requirements, and that to some degree also the requirements of industries which are exporting goods and therefore assisting us to acquire foreign exchange, shall take priority over the requirements of domestic trade.

"At the time of the September 1939 budget, it was estimated that the total revenues for the fiscal year 1939-40 would be $516,000,000, including $21,000,000 to be derived from new and increased taxes. Because business expanded more rapidly than was anticipated, the yield of both our old and new taxes has exceeded our expectations.

"It is now estimated that when our books for the year are closed, our total revenue will amount to $562,000,000. (This includes, it is true, a bookeeping item of $20,000,000 of credits to non-active accounts for which offsetting or contra items appear on the expenditure side of the statement.) The figure which I have given for total revenues represents an increase of nearly $47,000,000 over the previous all-time record revenue which was received during the fiscal year 1937-38.

Taxation Revenue

Dealing particularly with revenue from taxes, let me say that of the September 1939 tax increases, only the luxury taxes were effective in the past fiscal year. Actual collections under the increased rates of the personal and corporation income taxes would not be made until the present fiscal year. The same is true of the excess profits tax. Nevertheless, tax revenues for the fiscal year 1939-40 are estimated to have been $468,000,000 as compared with $436,000,000 in the previous fiscal year.

In the September 1939 budget, total expenditures for the year would, it was estimated, aggregate approximately $651,000,000, not including the two items of capitalized defence expenditures and further losses in the marketing of wheat.

Our total expenditures for last year are now estimated at $681,000,000. This includes all our defence expenditures and in addition a further $27,000,000, incurred in wheat marketing. Once the war had begun, it seemed that conservative accounting could no longer justify the capitalization of defence expenditures as provided for in last year's estimates and all such items have been charged to war expenditures.

Furthermore, while at the close of the fiscal year there still remained unsold a small amount of wheat of the 1938 crop, it was clear that the losses of the Canadian wheat board in respect of the marketing of that crop would amount to at least $52,000,000. Therefore, an advance of this amount was made to the board and this enabled the board to pay off guaranteed bank advances to that amount in respect of 1938 wheat.

As provision had already been made in the accounts of the year 1939-40 for setting up a reserve of $25,000,000 in respect of possible losses in marketing this wheat, the difference between this sum and the advance of $52,000,000 made to the board, namely, $27,000,000, has already indciated been included in the 1939-40 expenditures.

When we add to our estimated expenditure of $651,000,000 these two items of $27,000,000 of capitalized defence expenditures and $27,000,000 more for wheat losses, you will note that if we had spent what we estimated the total expenditure would have been $705,000,000. It will be seen, therefore, that since our actual aggregate expenditures were only $681,000,000 we have done considerably better than was expected last September.

Expenditure Details

The figure of $681,000,000 which I have given as representing our aggregate expenditures for the year may be broken down by main categories of expenditure as follows (using round numbers):

Ordinary expenditures —$398,000,000.

Capital expenditures —7,000,000.

Losses on and non-active advances to government-owned enterprises —$42,000,000.

War expenditures —$118,000,000.

Other special expenditures including unemployment relief and wheat losses —$89,000,000.

Other charges —$26,000,000.

In the above item of "other special expenditures," the amount for unemployment relief, relief works and wsetern drought area relief totalled $62,000,000 as compared with $47,000,000 during the preceding year. This includes a net expenditure of $7,500,000 under the prairie farm assistance act.

Under "government-owned enterprises," the main item of expenditure was the net income deficit of the Canadian National Railway, which amounted to slightly over $40,000,000 as compared with $54,000,000 for the preceding year.

The net result of the year's receipts and outgoings is that, because our revenues were about $46,000,00 greater and our expenditures about $24,000,000 smaller than were anticipated, our over-all deficit for the year will be about $70,000,000 less than was expected. However, the actual deficit will approximate $118,000,000 as compared with $51,000,000 in 1938-39.

As a result of the over-all deficit of $118,000,000, the net debt of the Dominion rose to approximately $3,270,980,000 as at March 31, 1940. Gross liabilities at that date are estimated at $4,028,573,000. On the other side of the balance sheet, offsetting these liabilities in part the Dominion had active assets, including cash on hand, sinking funds, and active loans and investments, amounting to $757,593,000.

At the close of the fiscal year there was outstanding unmatured direct funded debt (including treasury bills) amounting to $3,695,685,000, of which $67,196,000 were held in sinking funds against certain issues payable in London. Bonds and debenture stocks bearing the guarantee of the dominion and outstanding in the hands of the public aggregated $1,084,479,000 at as March 31, 1940. These guaranteed securities were decreased by $987,000 during the year. There are also outstanding certain other contingent liabilities arising out of guarantees given under relief acts and various other statutes. These are fully set out in the white paper which is being placed on Hansard.

It will also be of interest to honorable members to know that as at March 31 last the average rate of interest on the dominion direct funded debt (including treasury bills)—3.40 per cent as compared with 3.52 per cent on March 31, 1939, and 5.02 per cent on March 31, 1930.

Graphic Crime Picture Has Suspense, Romance

"Double Alibi," a new murder mystery film that gets off the beaten track, opened yesterday at the Capitol Theatre.

Co-starring Wayne Morris, Margaret Lindsay and William Gargan, this unusual Universal offering may well set a new trend for mystery and action dramas—it's that "different."

Morris, who rose to stardom as the screen's outstanding portrayer of prizefighters, does the most dramatic work of his career. He has the bizarre role of an engineer who is suspected of murdering his estranged wife, and who masquerades as a reporter so that he can take part in the investigation while he seeks out the real killer.

With its background of a big-city newspaper, "Double Alibi" presents Miss Lindsay as a health columnist who has ambitions to become a "real newspaperman."

William Gargan is effective as the hard-boiled city editor who can't see Miss Lindsay as a reporter and wants her to settle down to domesticity with him. Roscoe Karns becomes for the first time a newspaper photographer. As usual, his characterization supplies action and mirth.

James Burke, veteran comedian, here essays his first serious role and in many ways he is the "surprise' of the picture. Also seen to advantage in important supporting roles are William Pawley, Frank Mitchell, Wade Boteler, Robert Emmett Keane, Cliff Clark and others.

The Central Guardia

This column is reserved for news local interest but advertising a newsy nature may be inser at 5 cents a word strictly pa able in advance.

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSU ANCE. L-9789-7-21-3

PILGRIM CABINS, Stanho will open Dining Room Service Season, beginning Wednesday, Ju 26th. L-841-6-25-

ROBB-HOUGHTON—A weddi of much interest in Moncton, Do chester and other sections of t county was solemnized in Halif Saturday when Rev. Gordon Vi cent united W. Fraser Robb, el est son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Robb, of this city, and Miss Dorca Houghton, daughter of Mr. an Mrs. Frank Houghton, of John son's Mills, formerly of Moncto The bride and groom will hone moon in Prince Edward Island af ter which they will reside in Mon ton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robb ar widely known in this city. M Robb is an employee of Th Transcript editorial staff and bot he and his bride received thei education in the Moncton schools —Moncton Transcript.

NORTH WILTSHIRE CHURCH PLAY — In Wiltshire Church on Sunday evening the Y.P.U. presented their 4-act play—"The Lost Church." During the play vocals were rendered by Hilda Noye and Peggy MacLean, also selections by the church choir. Following is the cast of players—Man of the world, Emerson Deacon; son, Vernon Clark; Mother, Lillian Deacon; Daughter, Peggy MacLean; Poor woman, Mrs. W. R. Clark; Neighbor, Henry Godfrey; Spirit of the Church, Lyretta Brown; Spirits of Evil, Jean Easter, Helen Hatherby, Muriel Toombs and Thelma MacLean. The offering for the evening amounted to $5.94. The service closed with "God Save the King."

C.W.L. MEETING — The annual meeting of the Fort Augustus sub-division of the Catholic Women's League was held May 13th. After the recitation of the League prayer, the president, Mrs. William Hughes, gave a splendid report of the year's work, referring fittingly to the loss sustained by the absence of Rev. Father Croken who has been transferred to Souris since the last annual meeting. A hearty welcome was then extended to Rev. Father Callaghan, as Honorary chaplain, and who by word and deed has helped in every way for the advancement of the League. Then followed the reports of the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Leo Dunn and Treasurer, Miss Roberta Weatherbie, outlining the Social and financial condition of the Society. The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows: President, Mrs. John Heron; 1st vice-president, Mrs. J. J. MacDonald; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. John McNally; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. Louis Grimes. Recording Secretary, Miss Leola Weatherbie. Treasurer, Mrs. Patrick Duffy. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Joseph Curley. Votes of thanks were then tendered to the President, Mrs. William Hughes, who has most capably filled her term of office, also to the retiring officers, Mrs. Leo Dunn, Miss Robert Weatherbie and Mrs. Kathleen MacKenzie who have helped to make the year's work so successful. The counsellors were also named for the ensuing year. The meeting closed with benediction by Father Callahan.

Personal

Miss Alta Campbell, R.N., has returned to her home at New London after spending the last eight months in U.S.A.

Mrs. W. H. P. Irving has returned to her home in Capt Traverse after spending the winter in Florida.

Pte. L. G. MacPhee, Aldershot, is spending a furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. MacPhee, Prince Street.

Miss Marguerite MacDonald, Chepstow, left yesterday afternoon by the Hochelaga on a visit to friends in Antigonish, N. S.

Miss Ruth Toombs of the Experimental Station left Saturday morning on a three weeks visit to her sisters, Mrs. Frederick Kaehler, New Jersey and Mrs. William Christmann, Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pearden of Hyde Park, Mass., spent the weekend in the city having come down by car to visit Mr. Pearden's mother, who has been quite ill.

Miss Alta Campbell, R.N., of New London, and Miss Hazel Adams, Kensington attended the Refresher Course for Registered Nurses which was held in Charlottetown last week.

Mr. Warren L. Walker of Montpelier, Vermont, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. James P. Roper of Princeport, Nova Scotia, motored to the city Saturday evening and left on return to Princeport yesterday.

Mr. J. F. MacMillan, President of the Chisholm Saw Mills, Limited of Edmonton, Alberta, arrived in the city on Saturday night on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Donald MacMillan, St. Avards. Mr. MacMillan was formerly Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in Charlottetown and in Edmonton, Alberta. He will remain on the Island for about a fortnight.

NATIONAL GOV'T FOR EGYPT

CAIRO, June 23 —(CP) —King Farouk of Egypt accepted the resignation today of Premier Ali Pasha Maher and his cabinet in the first step to form a national union government. The new government will share a policy in view of the Italian air attacks upon Egypt. Italy and Egypt severed diplomatic relations June 13th.