No Advance In Hog Prices Predicted By Speaker At Rotary

Professor W. J. Reid Says Volume Of Production Too High In View Of Britains Policy To Starve Germany.

We in Canada feel the result of the war in Europe as we have felt no war in the past. War is a horrible business and we must face it. The Allies must bring it to a close as speedily as possible by every means in their power and one of the most effective in this as in the last war is to starve them into submission. The explanation of the effect of this policy on the Canadian bacon market was the purpose of his addressing the Rotarians, said Professor W. J. Reid of the Department of Agriculture and member of the Canadian Bacon Board at the Charlottetown Hotel yesterday.

Past President J. W. Boulter was in the chair and the guests were Frank Tinney of the Experimental Farm and D. MacLean of New Glasgow, N. S., former Manager of the Acadia Coal Company.

The speaker said he wished to make clear at the outset of his remarks that the prospects of the farmers of this and other Maritime Provinces were dark as far as any improvement in the marketing of bacon hogs is concerned. Sections of Canada closer to the grain producing areas are in a better position because of lower feed costs. Mr. Reid gave substantial reasons for his belief that there could be no advance in prices. We are at war, a war that must be fought with all our powers and which must be won at all costs. The government of Great Britain have a food control board with wide powers. The purpose of this body is not only to ensure the food supply of the people of the United Kingdom and their Allies, but also to prevent Germany obtaining supplies from neutrals. This can only be done by outbidding Germany on the world markets. Great Britain is buying surplus food products from the mainland of Europe at high prices. She has been piling up vast stores far in excess of her requirement. No one can estimate the quantity, but it is known that lately goods purchased by britain from European neutrals have had to be stored in the countries where purchased because of lack of sufficient accommodation in their own country. In Canada there is stored sixty million pounds and it is the problem of the Bacon Board to find room in the domestic market for any further surpluses.

Our agreement entered into with the mother country last September is to supply them with 5,600,000 pounds of Grade A Wiltshire sides per week at a price of 102 shillings per hundred the price to vary slightly according to circumstances. This is the high price outlet. Our domestic consumption is approximately 4,500,000 pounds per week and brings a considerably lower price. The price the farmer gets must result from a combination of the two. Mr. Reid illustrated this by saying it was much like a farmer being offered a high price for half his crop of potatoes on condition that he sells no more. The farmer must therefore figure the returns on his crop as just half what he received plus the consumption value of the half left on his hands.

Bacon imports from the United States is also a serious factor in determining the domestic price. Bacon prices in the country to the south are considerably lower and there was a threat of a flood of imports. This was met by establishing a quota of 1,500,000 pounds per week. The speaker said this was a delicate step because the American Government might have turned round and shut off our exports to them. The resentment was overcome by an agreement to purchase planes and other war material.

Another factor which gives the Bacon Board a daily headache is the exchange between the three countries, Canada, United States, and Great Britain.

In Canada from January 11th to March 7th the number of hogs marketed was 42 per cent over the same period last year and the prospects were for a steady market all summer and an increase in 1940 over 1939 of nearly 40 per cent.

Mr. Reid closed by saying that we are fighting for a just cause and must have patience believing that Canada will in time come into her own. In the meantime the price though low will meet the cost of production and perhaps a slight profit.

Gain Ground

(Continued from page 1)

SLOW WITHDRAWAL

PARIS, May 13—(AP)—Allied advance motorized columns poured their fire into massive German attacks in the Netherlands and Belgium today as they gradually withdrew except west of Liege, Belgium, where the French counter-attacked with tanks.

A French War Ministry spokesman emphasized that while French, British, Hollanders and Belgians were retiring slowly in the face of savage onslaughts by German motorized corps and tremendous blasting attacks from the air, the withdrawal was in accordance with strategic plans and was not to be considered a retreat.

The heaviest fighting, the French stated, occurred in the Belgian Ardennes Mountains, north of France, where the Germans threw forward several divisions of infantry and between 1,500 and 2,000 tanks in an effort to sever Allied communications.

"It's the big push," said one official commentator, but "we've erected the wall against it."

On this wall, he said, "the great battle will be fought."

The Germans were "able to advance," said the nightly French communique of this sector.

"Our cavalry units, after having fulfilled their mission to retard the enemy, fell back on the Meuse which was reached by the enemy on a part of its course."

The Meuse (Maas) River swings southwestward, south of Liege, and after passing through Namur and Dinant, enters French territory at Givet, some 45 miles west of the Luxembourg border.

The Germans were reported waging a violent battle for possession of Longwy, French town at the junction of the French, Luxembourg and Belgian borders. The French held the town.

The battleline along Luxembourg was described as partly in French, partly in Luxembourg territory.

Further north official spokesmen of the War Ministry declared the Germans had taken but one of the Liege forts, that at Eben Emael, 15 miles north of the famous fortified centre which stemmed the German advance 12 days in 1914.

Advance Checked

German infantry with a spearhead of two motorized divisions which poured through this gap in the Albert Canal defence line appeared to be checked in the sector west of Liege, French spokesmen said.

It was here, in the vicinity of St. Trond, 35 miles east of Brussels, the Belgian capital, and 30 miles northwest of Liege, that the French counter-attacked "mostly ed by tanks."

"Heavy losses—on the enemy" were inflicted in this clash of machine-age armies, fought to stop the Germans until the main allied force can arrive.

A French force of tanks and armored cars was reported earlier today to have waged its first large scale battle with a similar German column and broken it up.

Farther north, in Holland, the French said the Germans made progress "especially to the south of the lower Muese River."

Tremendous Air Battles

The spokesman said "tremendous" air battles were accompanying the troop movements on both sides.

An official French compilation showed the Germans have lost 400 airplanes in 3 1-2 days of this violent activity.

Hundreds of planes on both sides bombed enemy objectives, seeking to break up moving columns.

Enemy attacks on the outposts of the French Maginot Line east of the Mosele and near the Saar were reported by the high command to have been repulsed.

Allies Move Up

Allied troops moving up to the line of battle to the low countries were described as progressing in "impeccable order and with perfect regularity" despite German air attacks.

The Germans were using methodical tactics; motorcycle troops in advance then waves of tanks and finally the infantry.

Defence Minister Edouard Daladier of France was in Belgium, where he inspected outposts.

Allied operations are proceeding under the supreme command of General Gamelin of France.

Refugees arriving by rail in Paris told how their trains had been strafed by German planes. At least 800 came into the Paris North Station, all wearing special arm bands and under the supervision of Belgian and French officers.

Meanwhile official spokesmen warned the public to be on the lookout for German parachute troops which might attempt "Fifth Column" activities in France.

The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 5 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

CRASWELL for Photographs.

POSTPONED SALE at Vernon Proud's, Union Road, takes place this afternoon at 2:30. L-404

AUCTION at E. W. Taylor's starts today, one o'clock. L-405.

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE. L-9789-4-21-311.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture will supply barley seed to producers at one dollar per bushel, cash in advance. Submit your orders immediately. P.E.I. Department of Agriculture. L-350-5-11-31

POSTPONED SALE at Vernon Proud's, Union Road, takes place this afternoon at 2:30. L-404

Holland Royal

(Continued from page 1)

The 59-year-old Netherlands Queen fled to Great Britain aboard a British warship several hours after her daughter, Crown Princess Juliana, her husband, Prince Bernhard, and their two babies reached a haven in London. It was reported in London that fear of a "fifth column" attempt to kidnap the Royal Family prompted the flight from the war-ridden country.

(In London, a statement issued by the Dutch legation said German planes had started bombing Queen Wilhelmina's residence before she was persuaded to go to London. It added that the Germans also were trying to capture the Queen.)

A proclamation broadcast by the commander-in-chief of the Dutch forces from Hilversum announced the transfer of the seat of the Government in order to maintain its complete freedom of action.

Dutch Anger Aroused

The Dutch, their anger aroused by the activities of traitors within their defence lines, arrested 300 persons today in a "fifth column" mop-up in Amsterdam. That brought to 900 the total of suspected persons arrested since the war began for Holland four days ago.

Although Amsterdam was quiet tonight, truck loads of military police and soldiers rode through the streets with rifles ready.

The Germans were spread along the outer fringe of Dutch provinces from the coast on the north east to the Belgian frontier in the south.

Retreat by Plan

Holland's high command acknowledged that the Germans are driving through the border tier of provinces—Groningen, Drent, Overijsel and Gelderland.

It admitted they had spread into the interior in North Brabant Province and reached the North Sea coast and the Ijsselmeer (Zuider Zee) at some points on the eastern shore on a drive through Friesland Province.

But the Dutch said they had retreated within their defence positions according to plan and with small losses. They said they had fought a retarding action in the northern provinces, where there are no defence lines.

At some places in western Gelderland Province, Nazi forces have penetrated to Dutch positions protected by inundations, the high command announced.

This indicated that fighting had begun along the Grebbe water line—the first main water defence for the so-called stronghold of Holland, the most populous area in which are Amsterdam, the Hague and Rotterdam.

Grebbe line extends south from the Ijsselmeer to the big rivers which cut east and west through the middle of Holland.

Backed up by many fortifications, it forms the Dutch bulwark east of the main Inundation defences through Utrecht Province.

South of the rivers, mechanized German units were reported by the communique to have pushed almost half way through North Brabant Province, which borders Belgium, to the Langstraat region north of Tilburg.

Intense Air Activity

Intense German air activity was reported in Brabant, where the Dutch were supported by French forces.

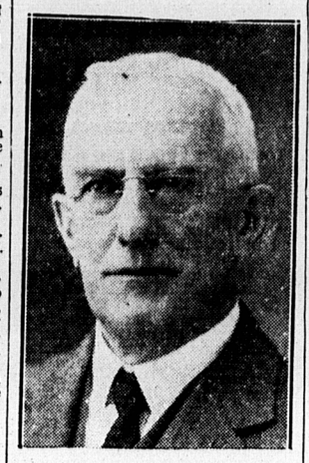
Small detachments of Germans still held out in the southern part of Rotterdam, but the Dutch dominated most of the port city which the Nazis tried to seize at the outset of their invasion four days ago by dropping parachute troops.

Waalhaven Airport near Rotterdam admittedly still is in German hands but the Dutch said it was under artillery bombardment and air attack by British planes.

The Germans, meanwhile, continued harassing scattered communities with air bombardments, parachute soldiers and the activities of saboteurs.

Dutch authorities, putting in force the sternest measures, however, were said to be stamping out "fifth column" elements almost as quickly as they showed themselves.

Provincial Chairman



EDMUND T. HIGGS who has been appointed by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, as chairman of the Prince Edward Island Committee of the War Savings Committee to launch the sale of War Savings Certificates.

P. E. I. Hospital

(Continued from page 1)

qualities of gentleness, kindness and patience, which are necessary in your work as nurse. I congratulate you one and all on your attainment and wish you every success in your chosen profession." The Valedictory was read by Miss Annie MacEachern.

The prize for highest standing in theory given by Miss Mair was awarded to Miss Louise Simpson.

During the evening, an instrumental Trio, Messrs. Reg. and Charles McGregor and Albert Blanchard delighted the audience with several selections for saxophone and piano. A reading by Mrs. Ray Keenan, vocal soloes by Miss Marguerite Cudmore, and Miss Audrey Gillis were also much appreciated by the large crowd which filled the hall to overflowing. Two bouquets were presented to Miss Mair, and the Graduates, by Daphne Bissett, and Helen Holman, charming little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bissett, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Holman of Charlottetown. The very capable chairman of the evening's program was Dr. H. D. Johnson.

Following was the text of Dr. W. L. MacDonald's address to the graduating class:

Your Honor, Nurses, Fellow Practitioners, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My immediate reaction when I was asked to address the graduating class on this occasion was to give a positive "no," not that I was not appreciative of the great honor sought to be conferred upon me, and the opportunity it gave me to express the debt of gratitude both doctors and patients alike owed to the trained, skilled sisterhood who devote themselves to the nursing profession, but because I felt there were many older and more experienced of my professional brethren more capable than I to discharge such an onerous duty. But having allowed myself to be persuaded, I tried to think of a subject which might interest you and with which I myself have first hand particular knowledge, and so decided to give you some idea of the nursing profession as carried on in the Old Country.

There, as you know, all the public hospitals are maintained by voluntary contributions and endowments, for the benefit of those unable to pay either for nurses or medical attendance.

There are no public hospitals there as here where the rich can pay for their treatment, and no doctors attending patients in a public hospital are allowed to collect fees. They give their services free, and only the chief medical doctor and surgeon are paid salaries. The services of the others is free for charitable purposes, and the positions much sought after for the experiences in training. A most similarly with the nurses.

Poorly Paid Profession

Probably nursing is the most poorly remunerated profession in the Old Country, the salaries being considerably less than those paid to teachers in this province. But there, as here, it is a most highly esteemed profession to which the best women in the land aspire. They know when they seek entrance, it is to a life of sacrifice and service. To them little of the ordinary pleasures of life are available. There as here, as you know, all nurses must live in, and are under the closest supervision and direction. A hospital staff and school of nurses is run on military lines. That is, the Matron is the Commander-in-Chief, the sisters officers, the staff nurses non-commissioned officrs, and the probationers privates. Late leave is granted, of course, but should the nurse be late rising for duty in the morning future leave is cancelled for a more or less indefinite period. But this seldom happens, the probationers and nurses are so devoted to their profession that they strive to be examples one to the other, especially in responding to and respecting discipline. They work whole-heartedly in conjunction with the doctors; indeed, they are at all times most helpful, especially to young doctors permitted to practice in the hospital or at outdoor relief, which absorbs so much of the time and attention of the Hospital staffs in the Old Country.

In this connection I would like to say a word about the development of a characteristic essential to the medical profesion and nursing, and to which much attention is devoted in training probationers.

Nursing is a responsible profession and requires diligence, patience and sympathetic understanding. It is a noble profession calling for the best in all who undertake it. A nurse must, above all things, have an eye to discover and observe. If I am asked what, in connection with patients and others, should be observed, my reply is: anything, everything; the color of their eyes and hair, the shape of their head, the clothes they wear and how they wear them, the way they walk and hold themselves, how they shake hands, say good-morning and good-bye, and how they react to their fellows and the world in a hundred other things.

Need Active Mind

Such observations demand an active, rather than a passive attention, a breaking up of that state of useless reverie in which the untrained mind spends the greater part of its life. This reverie can, with discipline and habit, be changed into an alertness, an awareness, that serves to supply the mind with food upon which it may ruminate. Someone with authority has said that we only use one-third of our brain for the ordinary affairs of life. I do not know how he arrived at this conclusion, but I should regard his estimate as being too liberal.

At first faced with her patient, the beginner observes a lot of things that are very obvious and quite dissociated. How can it be otherwise? But after a time, and quite insidiously, things observed are not only more subtle, they tend to become systematised, purposeful and synthetically useful. There arises the power of observing things that are not obvious, the power of looking for things, associated things which, taken together make sense.

What I have said about the importance of observing by sight applies equally to the other senses—hearing, touch, smell. The character of a voice and of a cough, the rhythm of breathing, the texture of a skin, the resistance of a muscle, these and many more things register quickly and with meaning when this habit has been cultivated. And the various senses supplement each other.

Selective Observations

When we have arrived at this stage, another thing happens. We not only make observations without knowing it, our observations take on a selective character; they group themselves in terms of affinity. We have now developed the faculty of distinguishing the essentials from the non-essentials. I believe that what is called the "clinical instinct" is not due to a "sixth sense" nor to "psychic" power, but to the fact that it is possible to make many observations of which the observer is largely unconscious and to effect a synthesis of observations possessing causative association, discarding the rest.

People's faces must be observed for other things than their complexion—for the expression of pain, physical and mental, and whether pain is only recent or long standing; for happiness and unhappiness; and especially for anxiety and fear. What, in short, is the dominant emational state? The value of this kind of observation is incalculable. It enables us to test the things that patients tell us; that "agonising" pain, those sleepless nights, those days and weeks of so little food that it is a wonder life is not extinct. Yes, but also "my mind is at ease" when quite clearly it isn't. We must look at their faces; we must put them on the couch and on the scales, of course—but we must look at their faces.

A medical man of understanding was asked what he would advise in his experience as the first qualification of a successful nurse. He said without hesitation that the nurse should be able to anticipate the patient's wish. If a nurse can do that it means that she has found the way to the understanding of her patient's personality. It means that she has studied the patient as well as the disease.

This, I think, sums up briefly the prime duty a nurse has got to discharge in connection with both patient and medical attendant, especially in public institutions. There are so many things and so many patients for the doctor himself to attend to that he is apt to overlook something which only close observation could discover. Here the nurse is his deputy and other self. It is for her to use her eyes, her ears, her nose, indeed, all her senses to gather up all the information she possibly can about a patient and advise the medical attendant accordingly. Then, with the joint training and experience of nurse and doctor there is greater hope and greater assurance that the medical attention will prove of the greatest benefit and blessing to the patient under their joint charge.

I hope you will take these remarks and advice in the spirit in which they are given. All through my course it has been insisted, by professors and seniors alike, that the power of observation and attention to little details, which otherwise would seem of little consequence, is all important in the treatment given to those under our medical charge.

Differ From Specialist

It has been claimed that a specialist is one who knows more and more about less and less. In that respect the nurse and family doctor differ entirely from the specialist. The nurse and family doctor has got to know more and more about everything possible to be known concerning the patient.

In our striving to make ourselves efficient in our life profession—and we are of little consequence unless we are efficient—we have little time or some times even inclination to climb to the heights and see ourselves and our work in its proper place. I know no way of doing that salutery thing better than by cultivating interests outside our work. They keep us in balance and keep us sane—if those interests are in human beings and their work, so much the better. For the nurses I should think so very much the better. But, in any event, interests or hobbies or what you will.

Life is an amazing thing and we, who are part of it, are amazingly interesting. Nurses are fortunate indeed in the opportunities which their activity gives them to see life, and to see it whole.

I would like to congratulate the Medical Staff, Miss Mair and her Staff on the excellent training given to nurses at the Prince Edward Island Hospital. To be frank, I have been surprised and greatly pleased with the efficiency of the nursing staff in the Prince Edward Island Hospital. Their keenness and ability as compared with nursing staffs in hospitals I have been in elsewhere comes second to none.

I thank you for your kind attention and hope that each and all of you will enter your profession now fully qualified with all the enthusiasm and determination to make a success of it. Go forward with confidence and as you grow in wisdom and knowledge you will achieve a happy and successful career. You have my best wishes, as well as the best wishes of all the medical profession to go forward and make good both for your own sakes and for the sake of suffering humanity.

VALEDICTORY

Your Honor, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Medical and Nursing staffs, Classmates, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Another year has rolled swiftly by and the duty and honor of delivering our farewell address upon this eventful night has fallen to me. Three years of study and guidance have prepared us, we hope, not only for this occasion, but for a lifetime of service.

The ambitions of our earlier years were realized when we entered the training school as probationers. The time has passed all too quickly giving us memories of arduous work and study, happy companionship, and bitter moments of discouragement, but also moments brightened by the gratitude of the sick entrusted to our care, and the satisfaction of increasing skill in our profession.

Many factors have entered into any success we have achieved, not the least being the advantage of training in an up-to-date institution with the most modern equipment and facilities. Of far greater importance than any material benefits, however, are the skill and tact of those directing the destinies of the Hospital.

To you, Members of the Medical staff, we extend our sincere thanks for the sound instruction and kindly help you have never failed to give us.

Especially we must bespeak our gratitude to you, Miss Mair, ever solicitous and untiring, in your efforts for us and the institution, and to you the members of the nursing staff, for your constant help in all our difficulties and for the example you have set us in your professional standards of work.

To you, who have not yet completed your course, may we offer a word in parting. You are travelling a hard road in many ways and often there seems to be more difficulties than advantages along the way. Do not be discouraged by such trials and remember that criticism and discipline are only meant for your improvement and given those who have your welfare and the standards of your chosen profession at heart.

Fellow Classmates—We do not say we have come to the end of the trail or to the parting of the ways. There is no end to the road of knowledge and we must go forward together to give the world of our best, seeking the satisfaction of work well done. We shall carry with us many pleasant memories of these days so rich in work and friendship. The world that lies before us is in turmoil. May we be as ready to serve where needed, either in the endeavors of war or peace, as others of our calling have always in the past glorified our profession.

In closing may I quote from His Majesty's Christmas Message, "I said to a man who stood at the gate of the year, 'give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown,' and he replied: 'Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than light and safer than the known way.'

Trinity United Church

TUESDAY, MAY 14th

P.E.I. Presbytery—Heartz Hall.
3.30—Mission Band—Social Hall.
7.45—Rangers—Board Room.

Canada's Trade Commissioner In Norway Missing

OTTAWA, May 13— (CP) —Canadian trade commissioners and their assistants in Belgium and the Netherlands are safe but no word has been received with regard to the trade commissioner to Norway and his assistant, trade minister MacKinnon announced tonight.

The minister said according to word received from the Canadian legations in the low countries, Yves Lamontagne, trade commissioner to Belgium, and his assistant, Maurice Belanger, and J. A. Langley and W. A. Stark, trade commissioner and his assistant, respectively, in the Netherlands were safe.

"Every precaution" is being taken for their further safety, he added.

Mr. MacKinnon said, however, the department still is without information regarding Richard Grew, trade commissioner to Norway, and his assistant, T. J. Monty. No word as to their whereabouts has been received since Germany invaded Norway a month ago.

"Every effort is being made through official channels to trace the whereabouts of these two officers," the minister said.

BEECHAM "DOWN UNDER"

MELBOURNE — (CP) — Sir Thomas Beecham of London is coming to conduct concerts on June 22 and 27 and make four other professional appearances in this Australian centre.

KIWANIS GOODWILL

NEW YORK — (CP) — President F. D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King sent messages of goodwill for Kiwanis International programs of U. S.-Canada goodwill featuring luncheons in May.

Mr. E. T. Higgs Member Of War Savings Committee

OTTAWA, May 11 —Organization of the War Savings Committee moved one step nearer completion today with the appointment of nine provincial chairmen. Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, in making the announcement, said organization of provincial committees, representative of agriculture, labour, industry, finance, education and the professions, will be completed immediately.

Provincial War Savings Committee chairmen named today by Mr. Ralston are:

B. C. —Christopher Spencer, Vancouver.
Alta.—John Burns, Calgary.
Sask. —W. C. Yule, Regina.
Man. —E. J. Tarr, K. C. Winnipeg.
Ont. —R. V. LeSueur, Toronto.
Que.—Napoleon Charest, Montreal
N. B. —George E. Barbour, Saint John.
N. S. —W. K. McKean, Halifax.
P. E. I. —Edmund T. Higgs, Charlottetown.

84th Annual Meeting Of Local Y.M.C.A.

The eighty-fourth annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held last evening in the "Y" building with President, J. M. MacFadyen in the chair, and a good attendance of members and friends. The retiring General Secretary, Mr. Norville E. Luck presented a comprehensive report of the activities of the organization for the year, reviewed its pressing problems, and made a forecast for the future. The Association took part in the Confederation Celebration, initiated a swimming-meet, and gave instruction in swimming and supervision to public bathing.

At the declaration of war, the local "Y" swung into active service, opening a booth in the Exhibition building, and helping in many ways the soldiers stationed in the City, not the least of which was the throwing open of the building for the use of the soldiers.

Although plans to erect a new building had to be laid aside due to the war, the Secretary expressed the belief that at a more settled time, the Board of Directors would be able to carry out their original resolution. The closing of the gymnasium, a most regretable fact, curtailed the Association's activities in physical training, but much credit was due Miss Lella Worthy, and Mr. James Cudmore, for the way in which they had carried on despite such a handicap.

Credit To Auxiliary

The Secretary gave much credit to the Ladies Auxiliary for their financial help, and their great energy in initiating mid-day dinners for school children, as well as their close co-operation in all the activities of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Luck declared that the community service rendered by the "Y" might well be judged by the great number of groups and individuals who used the facilities of the building during the year, but he stated that wash-room accommodation had been curtailed and felt that the City should do something in respect to the "deplorable conditions" of our public lavatories. The Secretary expressed pleasure at the improved financial standing, and thanked all those, especially Mr. J. P. Hillion, who had helped in any way.

The Boys' Camp should be continued, and the excellent work of the Boys' Committee should be helped and encouraged in every way. The Annual Hobbies Exhibition had been a decided success, and had future possibilities. Mr. Luck stressed the need of true education among the young people. He said: "Our young people are being moulded to a system in which they must not think for themselves so much as accept what has already been determined. True education is much more a matter of continually adapting oneself to life's situations and people about us, than memorizing academic perscriptions for the test of an examination." He urged the "Y" to examine their future program in this regard, and carry out, as in the past, a program which developed independent thought amongst the young. The close co-operation with the students of P. W. College and the S. C. M. of that institution was mentioned.

The visits of different members of the Y. M. C. A. in other centres was commented on, with emphasis on the contact benefits ensuing. The Secretary thanked the H-Y Club and the Y's Men's Club for their great help in the past year.

Outlines Issues

Mr. Luck then outlined the issues which faced the local association, and stressed particularly the pressing and urgent need for study and agreement on membership policy which was the basis of the whole movement. In closing, Mr. Luck breathed a wish that "the Divine Providence which has now for nearly a century guided and blessed this work in so many ways, throughout the entire world, be called upon and looked to in the days ahead to be our inspiration and guide, revealed to us in the life and death of the Saviour of Mankind."

The Treasurer's report was submitted by Mr. A. Belcher. The Treasurer reported a much improved financial standing, and declared that due to the successful campaign, all loans would be paid off, leaving the Association free from debt, but he stressed the need of rigid economy. In moving the adoption of this report, Dr. J. A. Clark said that he looked forward to better days ahead, and stressed the need of thinking about not what we get from the Y. M. C. A. and the community, but what we give. He referred to the very fine work of the retiring General Secretary. Mr. J. W. Boulter seconded the motion, and also paid tribute to Mr. Luck, and stressed the need of a re-thinking of the idea of membership.

Adjutant Lynch, Mrs. W. M. Brehaut, Mrs. MacLean, Mr. J. P. Hillion, and Mr. MacFadyen all expressed their appreciation of Mr. Luck's work, and declared that his words and report would receive careful consideration.

Elect Directors

The report of the nominating Committee was presented by Mr. J. W. Boulter, Mr. T. Roy Cudmore was appointed to a two year term on the Directorate, filling out the term of Mr. A. Pickard. Mr. K. M. Martin of St. James Church, Mr. F. M. Stewart of the Central Christian, Mr. A. J. Haslam of St. Paul's, and Mr. J. M. MacFadyen of Zion Church, together with a member to be selected from the Y's Men's Club were appointed for a three year term. The report was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Ralph Creighton presented the Resolution Committee's report, which consisted of thanks to all those who in any way contributed to the success of the Y. M. C. A. in the past year.

The meeting was opened with a short devotional service by Adjutant Lynch of the Salvation Army who spoke on the subject of "Going Forward". Dr. Clark closed with prayer.

I. M. T. BUS SERVICE RESUMED

EFFECTIVE MAY 15th,

	Daily Ex. Sun	Daily Ex. Sun.	Saturday Only	Sunday Only	Sunday Only
Bus leaves Charlottetown for Summerside	*10.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Bus leaves Summerside for Charlottetown	9.45 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.01 p.m.	9.50 p.m.
Bus leaves Summerside for Borden	*12.10 p.m.				
Bus levaes Borden for Summerside	4.15 p.m.				
Bus leaves Charlottetown for North Lake	4.30 p.m.				
Bus leaves North Lake for Charlottetown	*7.00 a.m.				
Bus leaves Tignish for Summerside	*6.45 a.m.				
Bus leaves Summerside for Tignish	5.45 p.m.				

*Direct connections to mainland and United States points.

L-409-5-14-31.

Too Late To Clasify

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J. M.'s MEATS

SPECIAL

Strictly Fresh Lobsters

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Resignation

(Continued from page 1)

servative members elected last March, was specially called to deal with questions of leadership.

Five Candidates Reported

Mr. Hanson's election as temporary leader required several ballots and, according to unofficial information from the secret meeting, there were five candidates.

Joseph Harris, member for Toronto-Danforth and a candidate for the national leadership at the convention which chose Dr. Manion in 1938, was reported to be the runner-up to Mr. Hanson. Other candidates were Hon. Grote Stirling, member for Yale and a former Defence Minister, Howard Green, member for Vancouver South, and Clair Casselman, chief Conservative whip and member for Grenville-Dundas.

Selection of Mr. Hanson as House leader was completed about 4 p.m., after which the caucus took up the question of national leadership.

At dinner adjournment it was reported that a committee would meet with Dr. Manion at 7.30 p.m. but it was not stated what its instructions were.

"I am extremely appreciative of the responsibilities which have been entrusted to me," Mr. Hanson said when he left the caucus room for the dinner recess. "That is all I have to say at the moment."

Dramatic Withdrawal

Denton Massey, member for Toronto-Greenwood and a candidate for national leadership at the 1938 convention, was on the list dramatic withdrawal.

Busy with his duties as a flying officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force, Mr. Massey advised the caucus by wire this morning that he would be unable to attend. Later, however, he flew to Ottawa, appeared briefly at the caucus in uniform and withdrew his candidature.

Dr. Manion personally opened the caucus this morning after which he presented a statement containing his resignation, coupled with the declaration that if his colleagues believed it to be in the party's best interests he would seek a seat in the House of Commons and remain as national leader.

He then withdrew from the caucus room and John R. MacNicol, member for Toronto-Davenport, was chosen chairman. Dr. Manion remained away from the caucus for the remainder of the discussions.

Mr. Hanson was member of the House of Commons for York-Sunbury from 1921 to 1935 when, as Minister of Trade and Commerce, he went down to defeat with his party. He was elected again in the Dominion contest last March.

Born in Bocabec, N. B., March 20, 1879, he takes over the House leadership for his party at the age of 61. He is a barrister and has practised for many years in Fredericton, where he resides.

Mr. Hanson was elected Mayor of Fredericton for two consecutive terms, 1918 to 1920, both by acclamation. He was elected to the House of Commons in a by-election, May 1921, and re-elected in the Dominion elections held later that year. He was returned in 1925 and 1926 by the largest majorities received by a candidate in York-Sunbury up to that time, and again in 1930.

During the Parliamentary session of 1932 Mr. Hanson was chairman of the Commons Committee on Railways and Telegraphs, and for the session of 1934 he was chairman of the Banking and Commerce Committee.

When Hon. H. H. Stevens resigned from the Bennett Government as Minister of Trade and Commerce in 1934 Mr. Hanson was chosen to succeed him. He was sworn in as minister and member of the Privy Council on Nov. 17, 1934.

After the 1935 defeat, he practised law until the Dominion election of last March when he ran as a National Government candidate and was reelected.

Mr. Hanson is married and has one daughter. He is a director of the New Brunswick Telephone Company and other companies, General Counsel and Chief Solicitor for Fraser Companies Limited and their subsidiaries, and senior partner in the law firm of Hanson, Dougherty and West.

HAPPENS THERE TOO

LONDON — (CP) — Phillip Kirk, 13, was drowned when upset from a canoe he was paddling in Grovelands Park, Southgate.

BIRTHS

HUGHES—At the Charlottetown Hospital, on May 14, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Ivan Hughes, (nee Mary Conway) Charlottetown, a son.

DEATHS

CAMPBELL—At Montague, May 13, 1940, Mrs. Charlotte Campbell, age 86 years. Funeral notice later.

MONAGHAN —At Edmonton, Alberta, on May 10th, 1940, Mr. Patrick Monaghan, formerly from Kelly's Cross, Lot 29, in his 70th year.

N. D. MacLean

UNDERTAKER
EMBALMER

Charlottetown and
North Wiltshire

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