

HI-Y-GRAD DANCE
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DANCING
Monday Night, June 23rd.
 ADMISSION 35c PLUS TAX
 DANCING 9-12 (STANDARD TIME)
 MAKE IT A DATE

Notre Dame Alumnae holds Annual meeting
 The Alumnae of the Congregation of Notre Dame held their annual meeting and business meeting yesterday afternoon from five until seven o'clock in the Children of Mary Hall at Notre Dame Academy.
 The large hall was fittingly decorated for the occasion. Beautiful bouquets of the first flowers of the season, artistically arranged in the room, lent a welcome and friendly atmosphere to the place.
 The members of the Alumnae were received by the Superior of the Academy, Sister St. John of Meda and Miss Anna MacInnis, President, assisted by the Vice President, Miss Marian King.
 Mrs. Carl Green acted as convener and was ably assisted by the committee consisting of: Mrs. Frank MacMillan, Mrs. Alban Farmer, Mrs. Fred Coyle and Mrs. Fred Shannon.
 Tea was poured by Mrs. J. J. Henby and Mrs. J. J. Morris.
 The graduates of last year, happy to meet again, added to the success of the tea by serving in an amiable manner. The ushers of the evening also helped by their capable service to make each and all feel at home.
 A select and delightful program of vocal singing was rendered by Miss Laura Jeanne Arsenault and Miss Phyllis Blanchard. The violin selections graciously executed by Miss Kathleen Hornby and Orchestra were greatly enjoyed and appreciated by all present.
 After tea a short business meeting took place in which the President, Miss Anna MacInnis, gave a comprehensive report of the year's work. The Sister Superior, after thanking the Alumnae for their wonderful work and splendid achievements, introduced the graduates of this year, who were warmly welcomed into the Alumnae.
 Cyprus has been a British colony and base since 1914.

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Fancy Work on Display at Notre Dame
 A very interesting display of fancy work, painting, weaving, and other work by the Pupils of Notre Dame is being shown at the Academy at present and is attracting many visitors. The showing will continue today and this evening and it is expected that a great many visitors will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing this creditable display of work.
 Included in the display is hand painted china; a great variety of clever paintings in oil, water colors, pastel, pen and ink; parment lamp shades, wooden lamp stands and birch panels decorated in oil painting; lamps, vases and mirrors decorated in pewter and brass; a fire screen, wooden book covers and stands in pyrography.
 It would be almost impossible to single out any particular section of the exhibition for special mention as each and every piece of work is carefully done. Even the work done by the pupils of Grades one and two are cleverly and artistically executed. This fine showing reflects much credit on the Sisters who have taught the children.
 A special attraction is the hand made loom which is the work of Master Lyman Moore. It is a fine piece of work and its builder deserves much credit.
 Work done by Grades nine and ten and also the Commercial Class includes: Jackets, jerkins, skirts, blouses, dresses, woven cushion tops and scarves woven by the hand made loom.
 Grades seven and eight have on display: An assortment of peasant's aprons, pillow cases, also crayon, pen and ink drawings.
 Grades five and six: Aprons, towels, runners and class drawings.
 Grades three and four: Covered coat-hangers with jacket for gloves and scarf, rosary and project books and crayon drawings.
 The youngest of the pupils at the Academy, Grade one, have on display some creditable handkerchiefs bags, cut-outs and project books.
 However, it would be impossible to properly describe the work. Readers would be well rewarded by a trip to the convent to see the display themselves.

Health of fighting Services important
 OTTAWA, June 18—(CP)—Canada spent an estimated \$700,000 for medical and dental equipment and supplies for fighting services in May. Munitions Minister Howe said in a statement issued tonight.
 "The entire cash proceeds of the \$600,000,000 Victory Loan will go towards war expenditures but it is well to point out that not only mechanical equipment of war will be purchased with this money," he said.
 "There are many other vital needs to be financed and a most important one is medical and dental equipment."
 Purchases by the medical section cover a wide range and increase in value each month. May outlays showed an increase of nearly 200 per cent above August, 1940, and purchases for the current three month period are expected to reach \$2,000,000, compared with \$1,250,000 in the first three months of 1941.
 More than \$500,000 was spent on x-ray equipment for Canadian military hospitals in the Dominion and overseas, and nearly 110 tons of drugs were ordered in the first three months of 1941.

Gives picture of Growing air might
 OTTAWA, June 18—(CP)—A leading figure in the air defence of the United Kingdom, Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, former commander-in-chief of the Royal Air Force coastal command, today gave interviewers a picture of the rising force of British air power.
 He envisioned the day when long-range aircraft would attain the ideal condition of providing air protection for ship convoys right across the Atlantic.
 As to present day air protection at sea, he confined himself to saying that R.A.F. aircraft travelled "far from land, ready to spot and pounce on enemy boats."
 (United States announcements concerning convoy protection have indicated that American planes may provide air guards as far as 100 miles to sea, out towards Britain.)
 Visiting Canada and the United States on a special mission—he would not comment on reports he was here in connection with the ferrying of war airplanes across the ocean to the United Kingdom—Sir Frederick spoke with enthusiasm of the service given by Canadian airmen under his command.
 "Our air photographs tell us that our new bombs of the type we are dropping on Germany are superior to those used by the Nazis in destructive power," he said.
 He added that troops abroad must be assured of maximum air support in battle and be adequately equipped.
 Joseph Chedley, member of the opposition, said that "if the present rate of recruiting and munitions making is continued or increased, the country might be bled white." He said it then would be impossible to carry out the war program and provide for home defence. Two government supporters urged conscription which they described "the only reasonable and equitable democratic way of winning victory."

CANADIANS TAKE PART IN HUGE WAR MANOEUVRES
 (By Ross Munro, Canadian Press War Correspondent)
 SOMEWHERE ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST, June 18—(CP Cable)—Fighting an enormous mimic battle in which 100,000 troops, hundreds of tanks and 10 squadrons of aircraft were used, the Canadian Corps, with British armored and infantry divisions, attacked to the Channel over the rolling south downs to crush hordes of invaders played by powerful British forces.
 For three days all Sussex and West Kent have been a battle area, for this anti-invasion try-out was the largest, most realistic, and toughest in which the Canadians ever have engaged in their long series of training exercises.
 Formidable formations of Tommies, representing parachute troops and air-borne divisions, massed the defences of Britain and strove to cripple the decisive Canadian counter-attack. Both Canadian divisions were in the field together for the first time under Lt. Gen. A. G. McNaughton's command, supported by a Royal Canadian Air Force Army Co-operation squadron.
 Canadians Retrieve Losses
 After faltering at the start, the Canadians hit their stride to retrieve the loss and rapidly captured one town after another. The home guard was called out and aided the Canadian advance.
 An escarpment 10 miles from the coast was stormed by the Canadians with a British armored division and close support bombing by the R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. The Canadians and some British regiments smashed final resistance in hot battles on the third day.
 The Canadian Corps never had been put to such a test of endurance and stamina as the invaders, represented by divisions of the brigade of guards all wearing forage caps, opposed the defenders wearing steel helmets and made a determined attempt to throw the Canadian plans into disorder.
 The Canadian methods of fifth column and trickery were used all over the area by the enemy—parachute troops sprang up behind the lines, headquarters were attacked, disoriented, and captured. Ingenious methods put forth to create all the confusion of actual battle.
 All in Battle Zone
 Practically every unit and headquarters of the overseas army moved to the battle zone with all equipment as if the Germans actually were invading. The south Corps headquarters moved from its Mansion House for the first time since it was established here last summer and a few hours after the general staff had gone parading, troops captured the old headquarters.
 Alert thinking by Capt. Viscount Duncannon in checking a message purposefully sent to Sir Alan Brooke the Commander in Chief, saved Gen. McNaughton from capture. The message, later proved to have been from an enemy source would have taken Gen. McNaughton to a rendezvous held by 500 parachute troops.
 Only a small number of troop-carrying trucks were allowed in order to test the physical condition of the men and movement without all their vehicles. The Canadian infantry advanced most of the way on foot, slogging as much as 80 miles in 2 1/2 days, fighting all the way against parachute troops and forward columns of the invaders.
 The exercise was witnessed by Gen. Brooke and Lt. Gen. Giffard Martel, commander of the British army corps. Brig. Gen. Giffard Martel, Canadian tank expert, was an interested spectator of the

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Discuss Menzies War effort talk
 OTTAWA, June 18—(AP)—Various aspects of the intensified war effort outlined last night in a radio address by Prime Minister Robert Menzies were discussed today during a debate in the House of Representatives.
 Opposition Leader John Curtin said he welcomed the appointment of an assistant minister in charge of aircraft production and also the move to curtail civil gasoline consumption.
 He added that troops abroad must be assured of maximum air support in battle and be adequately equipped.
 Joseph Chedley, member of the opposition, said that "if the present rate of recruiting and munitions making is continued or increased, the country might be bled white." He said it then would be impossible to carry out the war program and provide for home defence. Two government supporters urged conscription which they described "the only reasonable and equitable democratic way of winning victory."

Caribou Pay Dirt Aids War Effort
 Responding to the appeal to aid the nation at war, W. J. Corrigan, prospector and placer miner at Abbotsford, British Columbia, sacrificed his grubstake to send a quantity of coarse Caribou gold to purchase a Victory Bond. Top left shows the grey-fringed miner as he posed in the back yard of his one acre plot proudly wearing his Victory Torch, evidence that he has purchased a Victory Bond. The bottom picture shows the miner in conversation with Harvey Henderson, district team captain of the Abbotsford Victory Loan committee, while the top right shows an assistant at the Royal Canadian mint proudly displaying the phial of gold on a plush pillow.
 (Signed) W. L. MacKenzie King
 Mr. Corrigan who lives at Abbotsford, British Columbia, wrote as follows to Mr. King:
 "Please excuse the liberty I take but not having even five cents in money and being anxious to do my bit, I am sending you the balance of my last year's work, placer mining in the Caribou as I want to invest every cent of it in Victory Bonds. Knowing my object will do me this favour as I know the little vial contains more than the price of a 50 dollar bond. Thanking you in anticipation and hoping soon to be back in the Caribou again digging out more.
 Yours respectfully,
 (Signed) W. J. Corrigan
 ABBOTSFORD, B. C. (Special) June 17.—"It was all I had to help with," declared W. J. Corrigan, 4047 Yale Road, Abbotsford, when asked if he was the prospector who had sent a quantity of coarse Caribou gold to Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King at Ottawa as a contribution toward the 1941 Victory Loan.
 Reluctant to admit he was the one who sent the gold and still more reluctant to talk about it or himself and adamant against having his picture taken until told it was a request from government, Mr. Corrigan is a typical miner. He told Harvey Henderson, team captain for District 3, Unit C, Division 4, B.C., of the Victory Loan Campaign that he had tried to convert the gold into cash through the B. C. office in the community.
 One offered him \$29. an ounce and the quantity would not be sufficient to buy a bond. He knew, he said, it was worth more as gold and that it also contained silver. He therefore packaged the gold and sent it registered mail to the Prime Minister and sent a letter explaining that in this way Ottawa would save the cost of assay and smelting by doing it at the mint and furthermore have the value to use at once for war purposes.
 Greatly pleased when Mr. Henderson pinned label "Torch" emblem on his blue work shirt to signify that he had purchased a Victory Loan bond, Mr. Corrigan admitted the gold had been hard won. It was secured in a small Caribou placer workings operated by himself and three other men last season, near Quenel. The work had been difficult as there was an overlay of huge boulders on the pay dirt and before they were finally forced to desert last fall temperatures had dropped at night to 26 degrees below zero.
 Mr. Corrigan resides on a one-acre property near the town of Abbotsford on a surviving link of the famous old Yale road, historic route to the Caribou gold workings in the early days. His wife died three years ago and a sister now resides with him. They were both in the neatly kept garden, picking juicy red strawberries for lunch when the interviews arrived. Priced possessions of Mrs. Corrigan are autographed pictures of Douglas "Wrong Way" Corrigan, remote relative and George McKencher, North Vancouver, "the old miner" of CBR broadcast popularity, a close personal friend.

QUEEN'S CANADIAN FUND TOTALS
 MONTREAL, June 18—(CP)—National Total of the Queen's Canadian Fund For Air Raid Victims has reached \$352,439, compared with \$369,942 Tuesday, it was announced tonight.

90 Mounties 'Captured'
 In the meantime a provost company made up entirely of Royal Canadian Mounted Police fell into a trap and the guards "got their man"—90 Mounties and their motorcycles being taken prisoner.
 At another town Royal Canadian Engineers were thrown into the fight as infantrymen to mop up fifth columnists. The town was filled with the enemy, many of them dressed in civilian clothes, so an Ottawa colonel declared a curfew, making all bona fide residents go home and rounding up the enemy remaining in the streets.
 The Canucks even detained the vice's wife as a suspected fifth columnist until she was definitely identified.
 While the Canadian Corps cleaned up the confusion in back areas, the British armored division were invading the south tank battle with an enemy tank brigade on the south downs. A squadron of Britain's newest land dreadnoughts plowed up the Sussex soil and smashed enemy formations.
 2nd Division
 The whole Canadian 2nd Division was cut up by air-borne troops. All the division's troop-carrying vehicles were captured, so the men had to move on foot nearly 80 miles by forced marches. By the second night the Canadians were in position for the main attack and swarmed up the escarpment to the top of the downs and then lunged toward the coast. A western brigade led the 1st Division and an Ontario brigade was at the head of Maj. Gen. Victor Odlum's 2nd Division.
 British tanks were supported by the Canadian divisions in a coordinated drive to the beaches and the invaders' sea stand a mile from the coast. The enemy brought up hundreds of Bren-gun carriers and a number of tanks to stave off defeat, but R.C.A. and R.A.F. planes bombed these columns.

Shape Farm Work To War Efforts
 FREDERICTON, June 19—(CP)—With attention focused on increased war effort, the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada had staped its education program toward strengthening that effort, stated Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu, Alberta, in her national education report. "The quickened tempo of industry has required more skilled workers and the training of unskilled workers," she said.
 Institutes in British Columbia have sponsored training schools and assisted students to attend technical schools. In Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec they have encouraged the sale of war savings stamps and certificates in the schools.
 Leader training classes and rural study groups have been organized in Ontario and Quebec to study how best farm resources can be adjusted to war needs, as well as conserving farm help so that more rural young people may be free to assist in making munitions and other war needs.
 The Maritimes have offered scholarships to assist the students to fit themselves for better war service, and for progress in youth training schools.
 Despite the steady increasing war work, Institutes have not decreased in their usual activities in making better conditions in and about rural schools of Canada. In some provinces special studies have been made of problems of the larger school administration unit with a view to increasing benefits to be derived from this plan of administration.



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 (Top right photo by Karsh, Ottawa.)

QUEEN'S CANADIAN FUND DONATIONS FOR AIR RAID VICTIMS
 Repeated bombing raids on British port areas and the industrial midlands has attracted fresh attention to the frightful suffering of the many thousands of civilians in Great Britain who are harried from shelter to shelter and finally driven into the open country by successive raids. Eventually places are found for them all, places of relative security, but their belongings of all kinds are destroyed. The task of emergency feeding alone is difficult. The best way of helping them up once more with some quantity of clothing and bedding is much more difficult.
 To meet these enormous needs, funds have been started in various parts of the world. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth has permitted the use of her name in connection with the Dominion campaign, which is officially known as "The Queen's Canadian Fund for Air Raid Victims."
 Every dollar contributed to the Queen's Canadian Fund goes without deduction to the Lord Mayor of London for distribution to the homeless and needy.
 Contributions from this Province should be forwarded to the Royal Trust Company, Charlottetown, which reports the following receipts to date:
 Received yesterday:—
 Mrs. Canfield and Mrs. Boulter, Victoria, \$2.50.
 Pleasant Grove Women's Institute, \$10.00.
 Red Cross, Hunter River, \$10.00.
 Bethel Red Cross, \$5.00.
 North Wiltshire Women's Institute, \$5.00.
 Lady Patricia Lodge, Canoe Cove, \$2.00.
 Mrs. Andrew Johnson, Sr., Long River, \$5.00.
 Mrs. Emanuel McAnlay, Morell, \$11.00.
 Previously acknowledged \$1,788.88.
 TOTAL—\$1,839.38.
 WHAT A HOPE!
 NEW YORK—(CP)—Movies bankrupted saloons, declared a motion picture magazine in 1912, publishing a cartoon promoting the idea as "a practical answer to the liquor question."

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