REDS IN HEART OF BERLIN

Russians Ring Berlin—On large-scale map of Berlin and suburbs, arrows indicate Soviet advances into and around the German capital, which is encircled except for a gap in the northwestern district of Spandau.
Powerful Armies Cut Into Heart of Blazing Hun Stronghold; Stalin's Tanks Reach Elbe River—Templehof Airfield Taken

Moscow, April 24.—(AP)—The newspaper Bolshevik said today “the hour is approaching when troops of the Red army will join up with troops of the Allies.”

London, April 24.—(AP)—Russian troops have tightened their encirclement of Berlin—already more than one-third in Soviet hands—and the German high command admitted today that Red army men in a swift dash halfway across central Austria have swept to within 89 miles of Berchtesgaden.

DRIVE TO EISENERTZ

The enemy communique said the surge through Austria carried to Eisenertz, 57 miles from Linz and 85 from Salzburg. Forces of the United States 3rd Army are 33 miles northwest of those two cities, and 110 from Berchtesgaden in their southward slice toward the Germans' Alpine redoubt. By German account, Russians in Austria were but 150 air line miles from a link-up with the 3rd Army.

CUT INTO HEART OF BERLIN

Two powerful Soviet armies were cutting into the heart of Berlin in savage street battles. The German high command said the Russian encircling drive around the capital on the southwest had reached “areas southeast of Brandenburg, and east of Potsdam.” Berlin's great western suburb, Brandenburg is 25 miles west of Berlin. The Reds were also reported to have driven into the Charlottenburg area of west-central Berlin, apparently after knife through the heart of the capital.

DRAW NEAR AMERICANS

South of the crumbling citadel of Nazidom, other Soviet forces drew near American troops waiting for an epochal merging of the eastern and western fronts. The German communique, broadcast by the Hamburg radio, declared the Germans still were resisting on the northern and eastern edges of Berlin.

ADVANCE OVER BODIES

More than a third of Berlin was in Russian hands. German reports indicated that fighting was swirling through nearly one-half of the wrecked city last night. Red Army troops and tanks advanced from point to point over the bodies of Germans who had been refused permission to retreat.

Relentlessly marching feet of Canadian infantrymen click along final miles of long road that began on the Normandy beaches.
NAZI SURRENDER

IMMINENT

London Certain Offer Extended to Russia

Milan, Venice Taken; Mussolini Executed

War Summary

Monday, April 30, 1945

The end is very near in Italy. Milan has been entered by the 5th Army, but the Partisans had already freed the city, as they have large areas of Northwestern Italy. British troops had a triumph of their own, capturing the 184th German Infantry Division intact. At last reports the 8th Army occupied Venice, which already had been largely taken over by Partisans. Graziani's Fascist Ligurian Army is seeking to negotiate a surrender.

The United States 7th Army, driving into the Bavarian Alps, has run into a snag—a French snag, not a German. According to Allied Headquarters, the French 1st Army, which occupied Stuttgart, has refused to give way to the Americans, who need the city as a base for their drive. The refusal has the backing of the French Council of Ministers, whose only ground is that the Big Three had not taken any action on France's request for postwar occupation zones in Southwest Germany.

Munich, where Hitler started on the road to power, has been taken by the United States 7th Army without a fight. The 3rd liberated 27,000 Allied prisoners in a camp at Moosburg in the course of an advance of up to 20 miles along the 80-mile front into the redoubt. The United States 9th Army is moving again and the British 2nd has crossed the Elbe on a drive east to connect with the Russians. The Canadians have cleared most of the Town of Leer and advanced to within seven miles of Emden.

An epidemic of suicide has broken out among the Nazis in Berlin as the Russian steamroller grinds steadily toward complete occupation of the city. Soldiers of the garrison are surrendering in thousands. One group of 12,000 gave up in a body. To the north the Russians are driving toward the Baltic and toward a link-up with the British 2nd Army to clean up the northern redoubt.
Armistice Plans Moving Swiftly;  
British Cabinet Ministers Wait  
On New Himmler Surrender Offer  
COUNT BERNADOTTE MAY CARRY NAZI PROPOSALS;  
FALSE RUMOUR SATURDAY CAUSES EXCITEMENT

LONDON PAPERS

AVER END NEAR,  
FUEHRER DYING

Expected Churchill Surrender Statement in House To-morrow

London, April 30.—(Reuters)—Following a week-end of rumours of peace, the London Daily Mail to-day summed up the expectation of Germany's imminent surrender in the banner headline: "Hitler Is Dying; War May End To-day."

Practically at End

That, too, was the keynote of British newspaper opinion, mainly based on the report that the Swedish intermediary, Count Folke Bernadotte, has been in contact with Himmler again.

While Broadsheet, the Daily Mail's diplomatic correspondent, said a high official of Whitehall had declared, "Hitler is dying or may already be dead."

"He believed the war in Europe could be regarded as practically at an end," Broadsheet stated.

Meanwhile, the newspaper's correspondent in Stockholm, Ralph Hovins, reported that diplomatic quarters in the Swedish capital believed that Bernadotte will "return with a new capitulation offer—this time to Russia as well as to Britain and the United States."

A Daily Herald headline reported "Churchill surrender statement likely to-morrow (Tuesday)," and the newspaper's political correspondent added, "But in London it is thought possible that even before this the Nazi rout may be complete."

Son of British Official Caught in Italian Trap

John Amery Accused of Aiding Fascists With Air Programs

London, April 30.—(BUP)—The Milan radio said to-day that Italian patriots have arrested 33-year-old John Amery, the son of Leonid Amery, Secretary of State for India, who is accused of having broadcast over Nazi and Fascist radio.

Scoury for Cover

Other Allied nationals who turned collaborationist with Germany's rise were reported scouring for cover as peace rumours spread and Allied armies closed in on the kill.

Radio Paris said former Vichy Premier Pierre Laval and his confederates, Marcel Debat and Jean Luchaire, have asked Swiss authorities for permission to pass through Switzerland to surrender to France for trial for treason.

Laval Loses Courage

A London Daily Telegraph dispatch from Zurich, however, said Laval apparently was determined not to surrender to the French. The dispatch said he was contemplating suicide, but appeared to lack the courage to go through with it.

Still another dispatch from Zurich said Laval, Dent, Luchaire and (Continued on page 10)

Peace Rumours Did Not Excite Hamilton Folk

Awaited Calmly For Confirmation, Then Went About Business

Hamilton may get excited, but not in a hurry.

When the unconfirmed story that peace had been declared in Europe spread through the city, with Senator Tom Connally of the United States as its source, Hamilton, cautious and cagey, said: "We'll wait and see."

A saunter along the main streets shortly after the rumour revealed no excitement. In Montreal the cabarets were closed, cinemas discharged their crowds, and the celebration kept up even after President Harry S. Truman said the report of peace was unconfirmed.

But on Hamilton streets, people locked in shop windows, just as before.

Perhaps the liveliest demonstration took place at the weekly YMCA "Teen Canteen" show, where the news was announced over a public address system. Dancing stopped, hugging was abandoned in favour of hand-shaking and back-slapping. However, when the story was announced as being without foundation, the jollity dropped and the grim business of dancing continued.

The V-E day committee was given the "stand by" order, and minsters began shuffling through the rosters for Sunday. However, they should be able to use them soon.

At homes throughout the city, small parties and bridge games were thrown into a state of expectancy. But most folks at home stayed home, hoping that the news wasn't true, many half-suspecting it turned out to be the case, that the announcement was premature.

"It can't be long, anyway," people said.
ALL GERMANS IN ITALY QUIT

All Land, Sea, Air Forces Surrender On Allies’ Terms

Nazi General Accepts Unconditional Demand, Fighting in Southern Austria Also Finished

Rome, May 2.—(AP)—Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel today unconditionally surrendered all German land, sea and air forces in Italy and southern Austria. Under the terms hostilities ceased at 12 noon, G.M.T. (3 a.m., E.D.T.). Field Marshal Alexander announced the surrender was signed at Allied force headquarters at Caserta Sunday afternoon.

NEARLY 1,000,000 MEN

Von Vietinghoff-Scheel's command includes all northern Italy to the Isonzo river in the northeast, and the Austrian provinces of Vonarberg, Tyrol, Salzburg and portions of Carinthia and Styria.

"The enemy's total forces including combat and rear echelon troops surrendered to the Allies are estimated to number nearly 1,000,000 men," Field Marshal Alexander announced. Headquarters earlier had announced that Gen. Jahn, commander of the Lombardy Corps of the Ligurian army, had surrendered with 2,000 Germans and many Italian Fascist troops.

Boches Flee Madly As Dempsey Forces Seal Off Denmark

Retreat Through Shell-Raked Corridor With Tommies, Reds Advancing Rapidly

Paris, May 2.—(AP)—British 2nd Army troops driving swiftly in a break-through north of the Elbe river came within nine miles today of cutting off Denmark and Schleswig Holstein. German troops fled madly toward Denmark through the shell-raked corridor near Lubeck, trying to escape both British and Russian armies. The United States 7th Army was fighting through the Alpine passes within 10 miles of the Austrian Tyrol capital of Innsbruck and a dozen miles of the Brenner pass. A hundred miles of snow-capped Alps lay between the 7th and the Allied armies driving north from Italy. The United States-3rd Army moved within 30 miles north of Salzburg and 44 north of Berchtesgaden in the area of Braunau, where Hitler was born. Tanks closed within 18 miles northwest of Linz and less than 40 of the Russians at Amstetten. A junction will cut the southern redoubt away from Czechoslovakia where the Germans have their last heavy industries.
Yanks Snare Von Rundstedt
Having Dinner With Family

Twice Commander of Nazis in West Is Not Surprised
With 7th Army in Germany, May 2 — (BUP) — An American tank crew surprised Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt at his dinner table while capturing the man who had battled the Allies from Normandy to the Rhine, it was announced today.

Von Rundstedt, twice commander of the German armies in the west, since the Allied invasion was taken at 10 o’clock last night at Bad Toelz, a resort town south of Munich.

He was having dinner with his wife and son, Hans Gerd, when an American tank rolled into the hospital grounds at Bad Toelz. Von Rundstedt, who was taking a solitary treatment, was living in a house attached to the hospital.

Von Rundstedt said he had not expected the Americans until the next morning. He then told his doctors he saw Adolf Hitler on March 19.

CAPTURED — Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, former commander-in-chief of German armies on the western front, has been captured by the Allies, it was announced today. He was taken with his wife and son at Bad Toelz, 25 miles south of Munich.

Huns in Holland
May Capitulate
London, May 2 — (CP) — The Luxembourg radio said tonight that the German capitulation in Holland was imminent. The radio, which is Allied-controlled, said reports from the 1st Canadian Army front indicated armistice negotiations had been in progress more than 24 hours.

Capt. D. H. Gibson
Home From Front
Twice Wounded, Has Served Overseas For Five Years
Veterans of the North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns, Capt. Desmond H. Gibson, son of Colonel the Hon. C. W. G. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, is home on leave after more than five years’ service overseas. Twice wounded, his exploits in the desert were described in detail in an article by Ross Monroe, Canadian Press war correspondent.

Originally with the Royal Engineers, Capt. Gibson transferred to the Canadian army for the campaign in Italy and France. He has been with the Canadians in Holland before coming home on rotation leave.

Capt. Gibson has two brothers in service. Lieut. Collin Gibson, who was wounded in France and is now an outpatient of Christie Street Hospital, and Spr. Kerr Gibson, serving with the Royal Canadian Engineers overseas.
HITLER DEAD

Doenitz, New Fuehrer, Will Carry On War; Russians Skeptical

LONDON, May 1 (AP).—The Hamburg Nazi radio said tonight that Adolf Hitler had died this afternoon in Berlin and had been succeeded by Admiral Karl Doenitz, his personal choice as heir, to command of the German nation.

"It is reported from the Fuehrer's headquarters that our Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, fighting to the last breath against bolshevism, fell for Germany this afternoon in his operational headquarters in the Reichschancellery," said the German-language announcement recorded by The Associated Press listening post in London at 10:27 p.m. (4:27 p.m. E.D.T.).

"On April 30 the Fuehrer appointed Grand Admiral Doenitz his successor. The Grand Admiral and successor of the Fuehrer now speaks to the German people."
HITLER, GOEBBELS

SUICIDE

Berlin Falls to Red Armies;
70,000 Germans Surrender

What a Day!
1. Russians capture Berlin.
2. Million Huns surrender in Italy.
4. Parleys in Holland may end in surrender, German officer hints.
5. Bottom lopped off Southern Redoubt.
6. Northern Redoubt cut into three pockets.
7. Laval reaches Spain, won't leave, is interned.

"NOTHING is more certain than that every trace of Hitler's footsteps, every stain of his infected and corroding fingers will be sponged and purged and, if need be, blasted from the surface of the earth. . . . He may turn and trample this way and that through tortured Europe. . . . He will find no peace, no rest, no halting-space, no parley."

Winston Churchill, June 12, 1941.
EISENHOWER KILLS MYTH: HITLER DIED LIKE A HERO

Quotes Himmler as Saying Fuehrer Dying of Brain Hemorrhage Week Ago—Goebbels Also Died With Hitler, London Sources Think

ROME, May 2—German armies in Italy surrender unconditionally.

Paris, May 2—Gen. Eisenhower authorized a statement today that Gen. Heinrich Himmler had told Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden at a meeting at Luhebeck April 24 that Germany was finished.

A meeting between Himmler and Count Bernadotte took place at Luhebeck at 1 a.m. on April 24, the author stated. At this meeting Himmler admitted that Germany was finished.

“Himmler told Count Bernadotte that Hitler was so ill he might be already dead. At any rate he could not be expected to live more than two days.”

Gen. Schillenburg (not further identified), who also was present, added that Hitler was suffering from a brain hemorrhage.

“Admiral Doenitz’s statement therefore that Hitler met a hero’s death at his post in contradiction with the facts given by Himmler and Gen. Schillenburg.”

Gen. Eisenhower added that an attempt by Doenitz to drive a wedge between the Russians and Anglo-Americans would be ineffective because “nothing can change the agreed operations of the Allied armies.”

Gen. Eisenhower’s statement was clearly designed to shatter at its inception any Nazi myth that Hitler actually went to his death while leading his troops in battle.

The statement established conclusively that for some time a less had his death, Hitler was a man mortally ill and utterly incapable of directing a military mission, much less exercising his civilian duties as chief of the German state.

London circles with excellent information sources circulating a report that Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels probably had died in Berlin with Hitler.

Remains Military Affair

Allied military leadership, reacting swiftly to German announcements of Hitler’s death, relegated all political aspects to the background today in speedy determination to crush all enemy resistance on every battlefield in Europe.

“The German situation remains a military affair,” authoritative sources said. “The Allied high command will proceed with military operations in accordance with plans already made.”

Afternoon London newspapers suggested that Doenitz’s emergence as the new “strong man” of Germany had delayed—if not made impossible—any chance of a general German surrender.

“It now seems certain,” said the London Star, “that surrender has receded and so has V-E day. Doenitz is the ablest leader left. He is also the best-determined Latinizer.”

Meanwhile Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz moved swiftly today in his role of successor to Hitler to shake up the Nazi military and diplomatic fronts in efforts apparently directed toward a last-ditch fight in Norway.

However, 13 hours after the Hamburg radio had announced the death of Goebbels, not a single top-ranking Nazi party man and only one commander had come forth to pledge allegiance to Doenitz as führer.

One of the first acts of Doenitz was to fire Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and replace him with Count Ludwig Seyss-Inquart.

HITLER DEAD, HESS JUST KEEPS EATING

London, May 2—Rudolph Hess, formerly number two man in the Nazi regime, was told today that he is dead, but it didn’t make any impression.

According to the London Evening News, Hess was informed of the development while eating breakfast and merely went on eating.

Hess guards doubt whether he understood what was all about.

The one-time Nazi big shot has been reported in a complete mental torpor for months.

Innsbruck, finance minister in the Von Papen and Von Schleicher cabinets, which immediately preceded Hitler’s rise to power.

There was no indication of a new post for Von Ribbentrop, former Germany’s ambassador to the United States.

Fight On As Fanatics

Gen. Franz Boedner, army commander-in-chief in Norway, broadcast an order of the day over the Oslo radio pledging allegiance to Doenitz and calling on German forces in the north to fight on as “fanatic communists.”

Simultaneously, Norwegian officials in London reported Doenitz had discharged Admiral Otto Ciliax, German naval chancellor in Norway since March 1943, because Ciliax had been reported to be a collaborator.

Food Deal in Holland May End in Surrender, German Officer Hints

By WILLIAM BOSS

With the 1st Canadian Army, May 2 (CP)—High-ranking German from the enemy’s Netherlands Command intimated during the course of negotiations with Canadian authorities on supplies to the Dutch civilian population that the talks had wider possibilities, not excluding the possibility of surrender.

Maj.-Gen. Harry W. Foster of Winnipeg and Pictou, Ont., commander of the 1st Canadian Division, who was one of the group conferring with the Germans April 28, said he would transmit the news to the proper authorities.

(Dispatch from Ross Munro, another CP war correspondent, said a captured German officer asserted Wednesday that Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered troops facing the Western Allies to cease fighting and to withdraw to the east to oppose the Russians. The report was attributed to a Canadian Army source. The dispatch said there was no confirmation or further information.)

Capitation Imminent

Luxembourg radio said Wednesday night a German capitulation in Holland is imminent. The radio, which is Allied-controlled, said reports from the Ist Canadian Army front indicated armistice negotiations have been in progress more than 24 hours.

Reports reached Canadian Army headquarters, through Dutch refugees and German deserters, of an uncontrolled civilian demonstration at Utrecht Monday. The German garrison was said to have watched the Dutch citizens shout and wave Netherlands flags without taking any disciplinary action. The demonstration was said to have been related to rumors the war was ended.

It may also have been connected with plans to deliver food to Dutch civilians, negotiations for which have been going on since April 25.

The negotiations began after Gen. Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander, said it was planned to drop food from airplanes over German-occupied Holland, the population of which has been reported near starvation.

First Convoys Move

After messages had been exchanged for several days, a German delegation crossed the Grebbe Line to a rendezvous in no-man’s land, west of Wageningen. Gen. Foster listened to the German delegation, headed by the Judge Advocate General of the Netherlands, which made suggestions regarding routes to shipment of food.

Another meeting was held April 29, at which Allied representatives included Lt.-Gen. Charles Poulton of London, Ont., commander of the Ist Canadian Corps, senior staff officers of the Ist Army Group, Allied Supreme Headquarters, and the Netherlands military government and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

A third meeting was held later attended by Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Gauleiter for the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

The first convoys consisting of several hundred trucks, loaded with food, began to move at 7 a.m. today from the Canadian lines across no man’s land in front of the Grebbe Line. They were headed for an unloading depot.
No Fighters Superior
To Men From Canada,
Is Monty's Appraisal

Field Marshal Montgomery said in a broadcast message to Canadians last week that "of all the soldiers that have fought under my command in this Great War, none are finer than the fighting men from Canada."

"There may be some as good, but there are none finer," he added. "It is my earnest desire that may one day visit your great country—if you ask me, I have fought alongside your men in battle and have many friends in the Canadian forces. I feel that I would like to see the country from which come these magnificent men."

Text of Message

"There have been asked to speak to the people of Canada. It does not seem fitting that I, a soldier, should speak for the people of a great country, but I am one of the few persons who can tell you the plain truth about the deeds of your fighting men, who left the home country to fight overseas for freedom. They can hardly speak of these things themselves. They come from all parts of Canada at the call of duty. They are a true cross section of the people. They have fought under my command in Sicily, in Italy and in Western Europe. In knowing them, I feel I knew something of Canada."

"For the first time in history, Canada has put into the field an army of its own. It has never been greater. In 1941 when Gen. McNaughton was forging the weapons—and right well he did the job. The weapon was well fashioned, and in battle under the able command of Gen. Crerar it stood up to every strain and strain and emerged at the end a magnificent fighting machine. Of all the soldiers that have fought under my command in this Great War, none are finer than the fighting men from Canada. There may be some as good, but none are finer."

Other Services

But Canada has sent us not only its soldiers, but sailors, airmen, nursing sisters and women in branches. All have come to lend a hand. These I do not know so well. I have met them and have heard about each, and they are obviously as good as the soldiers."

And you sent not only your men and your women, you turned your country into a great arsenal of workshops and provided the means of war to the utmost of your ability. In this war, Canada like the rest of the Empire, has suffered grievously, and has lost many fine men who held great promise for the future. It is the best who are taken. We mourn their loss with you and send our deep sympathy to their families and friends."

"We are now facing harder and more difficult tasks than we had to face in war. Given adequate resources, fighting Germany was easy compared with the difficulties of organizing the world so that all men shall have peace and prosperity."

"Intense destruction and damage has been done throughout the world. More than five years' effort and toll through the vast portion of the world has been devoted perforce to the production or use of the engines of destruction. We cannot quickly make up or that wasted expenditure of toil and energy."

"Hard Work Imperative"

Before us all there is a hard task and one which will call for all our resources, all our skill and our hard work. But we shall do it. We come of a good breed—the breed of Britain and her Empire. The British Empire has a great role to play in the days to come. There are many who will follow our lead. We must be strong and mighty. And we must make very sure that we know the way we want to go."

"It is my earnest desire that I may one day visit your great country—if you ask me, I have fought alongside your men in battle and have many friends in the Canadian forces. I feel that I would like to see the country from which came these magnificent men."

Good-bye and good luck to you.


Mercy Killing
Ended Hitler,
Russian Says

FLENBURG, Germany, May 22

(AP)—Russian Intelligence reports to Supreme Headquarters said today Hitler died in a mercy killing. Hitler was paralyzed and insane with pain the last five days of his life, a high Supreme Headquarters official quoted a Russian general as saying.

The Russians said a physician gave Hitler an injection "of some sort that put him to sleep forever," the official declared.

The Supreme Headquarters official said he had learned from another doctor that Hitler had been taking several injections over the last few weeks.

When the Supreme Headquarters control party, headed by Maj. Gen. T. H. E. Bowler, came here, Grand Admiral Doenitz informed him that he had been told the successor to Hitler on April 21 and took over when the Fuehrer's death was announced to him May 1.

The admiral produced three separate cables which he said gave him the right to surrender Germany and the German Army.

The first message, dated April 28, said "Doenitz appointed as successor." It was signed "Bormann," presumably Hitler's deputy, party leader.

The second message, dated two days later and also signed by Bormann, listed the ministers Hitler stipulated would have to serve with Dönitz.

"Fuehrer died 00:00 (03:30 p.m.)" the third message read. It was dated May 1 "Take over any action you deem necessary under circumstances," it added. It was signed "Goebbels."

There was some doubt as to the authenticity of the telegrams, however, because of the reported death of Goebbels several days before that date.
EUROPEAN WAR ENDS AS HUNS SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY
Let us rejoice with the home-coming Warrior....to him be all glory for battles bravely fought in the cause of right.

CAPT. E. G. WRIGHT  LT.-COL. LABATT

R.H.L.I. OFFICERS SAFE IN ENGLAND—Liberated by the Allied victory over Germany from the Nazi prison camps where they have been held since being taken prisoners in the Dieppe raid, two more officers of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry are to-day reported as "fit and well" in England. They are Lieut.-Col. R. R. Labatt, officer in command of the regiment at Dieppe, and Capt. E. Gerald Wright. Word of their safe arrival in England has been received by the wives of both officers.

LIEUT. HENDERSON  MAJOR PIRIE

The last of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) officers taken prisoners of war at Dieppe, and now reported liberated, is Lieut. Kenny R. Henderson, whose wife and young daughter reside at 128 Queen street south. Lieut. Henderson is the second son of Mrs. Henderson and the late Slt.-Major George Henderson, a veteran of the old 1st, of 42 Strathcarron avenue south.

He was employed by the H. C. Burton company at the time of his entanglement, won his commission with the R.H.L.I. overseas, and was reported a prisoner after the Dieppe assault in 1942. Lieut. Henderson is a graduate of Strathcona School and a member of St. George's Anglican Church.

On the right is Major Gibson Pirie, of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.), taken prisoner at Dieppe, who was reported freed in Saturday's 'Spectator.' His wife, the former Mary Beatrice Broughall, daughter of the Rt. Rev. L. W. B. Broughall, Bishop of Niagara, received a cable announcing his liberation.
Let us remember the Fallen
in sorrow and in pride....vowing
to be true to their example and
their memory ..... until peace,
 justice and freedom shall prevail.

KILLED IN ACTION
C.Q.M.S. Lorne Feaver, 53 Brit-
tannia avenue.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED
Gnr. Richard Rowbottom, Simcoe.

SEVERELY WOUNDED
Gnr. William Cyril Hutlings, 210
West 2nd street.

WOUNDED IN ACTION
Pte. Michael Tresnak, R. R. 5,
Simcoe.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED
Lt.-Cpl. John McElroy, 51 Elgin
street.

MISSING
Cpl. Charles Kenneth Harwood,
34 Sunset street.
Caldwell Kett, Hagersville.

Nine City District Men
V-E day was not a day of re-
joicing in many Hamilton homes,
where word was received that sons
and husbands had been killed or
wounded in the fighting abroad.
At least nine Hamilton and district
homes received casualty wires yest-
eryday. One soldier, C.Q.M.S. Lorne
Feaver, was reported killed in ac-
tion. Five men were reported
wounded and two missing in action.
A telegram received yesterday
morning informed Mrs. Edna Fea-
er, who resides with her three
children at 53 Britannia avenue, that
her husband, C.Q.M.S. Lorne Fea-
er, had been killed in action.
C.Q.M.S. Feaver enlisted Sep-
tember, 1939, and went overseas in
June, 1940, with the R.H.I.I.
(W.R.). Besides his wife and three
children, he leaves his mother, Mrs.
Thomas Feaver, Newlands avenue.
His father and one brother died
since he left for overseas.

W. J. LOOSER
Killed

PTE. WILLIAM JOHN (BILLY)
LOOSER, 19, Royal Hamilton Light
Infantry, son of Mr. and Mrs. W.
Looser, St. Leonard’s Ave., was
killed by a sniper’s bullet during
the successful initial assault on
Groningen, North Holland, the last
stronghold of the enemy in Holland,
according to information received
by his parents. Pte. Looser was
born in Toronto, and attended
Runnymede public school, Western
Tech, and Northern Vocational. He
enlisted in the C.A.C. in January,
1944, and after transferring to the
infantry was given a motor me-
chanic’s course. He arrived in Eng-
land last Christmas Day, and was
transferred back to the infantry and
went into Holland March 14 with
the R.H.I.I. He was buried in the
Canadian cemetery outside Gron-
ingen with his comrades who fell
during the week-end of April 12-14.
Pte. Looser was a member of St.
Paul’s Anglican church, Runnymede,
and in former years was a corporal
in the Church Boys’ Brigade. He
was also a member of the Canadian
Gas Model Aeroplane club. Since
his death, his mother received roses
that he had sent to her for Mother’s
Day. A brother, Ernest, also sur-
vives.

G. S. CLARKE
Wounded

Sergeant GEOFFREY S. CLARKE,
29, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry,
was wounded in action April 4 in
Holland and is now in hospital in
Belgium, recovering from shell
fragments in the left foot. He was
with the permanent force before
the war and went overseas in
December, 1939, with the R.C.R.,
returning in April, 1942 as a
prisoner of war escort. While in
Canada he was stationed at Calgary,
Victoria and Long Branch, where
he was an instructor at the Small
Arms school until he went back
overseas for the second time in
November, 1944. Sergt. Clarke is
the youngest son of Mrs. T. M. Ford.
Occupation Forces Only Stay Behind

By RALPH ALLEN
Globe and Mail War Correspondent

With the Canadian Army in Holland, May 13.—Married men in Canada’s European occupation forces will be allowed to bring their wives to live in Germany when the war’s shipping situation permits, if the next Dominion Government accepts a recommendation believed to be already on the way to Canada from Gen. H. D. G. Crean’s headquarters on the Continent.

From an unofficial but responsible source it was learned yesterday that the 3rd Division will provide the administrative framework for the Dominion’s estimated 25,000 occupation troops, and 15,000 reinforcements, although only a small percentage of the personnel will be drawn from the famed D-Day formations.

The 3rd Division’s infantry battalions will be replaced by nine specially constituted garrison battalions drawn largely from among the 10,000 N.R.M.A. draftees who came to England as infantry reinforcements, but who arrived too late to reach the battlefields.

Home for Christmas

From informed quarters it was learned that, although the army will not be in a position to make firm predictions until it has received more exact information about shipping allocations, it hopes to return all troops except the occupation force to their homes by Christmas.

The first full draft of probably 15,000 men is expected to dock in Canada next month, and it may be followed before the month is over by a second draft of approximately the same size.

Probably the movement will reach a peak of 20,000 men a month in August or September, but after the sixth month there may be a slight decline due to readjustments of world shipping.

It is impossible to guess what percentage of the 15,000 to 20,000 men who can expect passage in June will actually be heading back to civilian life, but it is unlikely that the 30,000 solders from this theatre will be discharged before July.

From the demobilization candidates with the longest service records will have to queue up behind the Pacific volunteers, and so far there is no way of estimating how many Pacific volunteers there will be. Questionnaires will be distributed early this week, but the answers won’t be back for several days.

In the meantime, those who know soldiers’ psychology have the best pren- sages that the men who have served in the West will be slow to volunteer, but that a lot of them will change their minds once they have had their feet in carpet slippers for a month or two.

Travel Via Britain

It is unlikely that any soldiers will be sent directly from the continent to Canada. The normal route will be through a transit camp at Nijmegen, by ferry across the Channel to a relocation centre at Alderney, and then direct to Liverpool, Glasgow or Southampton.

Even allowing for the inevitable delays in staging, army movement experts estimate that it won’t take more than 30 days to move a draft from Hamburg to Vancouver.

During the early stages of the occupation, at least, any transport aircraft made available to the Canadian Army for movement of troops will probably be used to facilitate leaves in the United Kingdom. Present rotation leave systems, both in the United Kingdom and to Canada, remain in effect, and he United Kingdom leaves are being stepped up.

Soldiers assigned to the occupation forces will be eligible, although many of them will not get home until the regular demobilization has been completed. The ceiling on length of service with the continental police force has not yet been fixed.

By ROSS MUNRO

With the 1st Canadian Army, May 14 (CP)—The Canadian Far East Force will be organized on American lines and will use United States equipment, it was learned here. The force will serve with the Americans.

While terms of service for the Far East have not yet been released here from Ottawa, Canadians who intend to volunteer hope they will receive American rates of pay.

It was taken for granted that they would be on American rations, generally appreciated by the troops here as better than British rations which they ate throughout the Mediterranean and Western front campaigns.

The force commander may be announced in the near future, although it was believed it has not been decided on definitely. The decision is being made in Ottawa.

A Canadian brigade group will leave shortly for Berlin to participate in the joint Allied occupation of the German capital.

The brigade group is representative of Canada and the army. The three infantry regiments are the Royal Edmonton, Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton, Ont.

This special Berlin brigade will be under command of headquarters of the 1st Infantry Brigade, led by Maj. J. N. B. (Des) Smith of Ottawa and London, Ont. It includes representative units from every division and formation.

lt. Col. Robert Labatt

May See Canucks in Holland

London, May 17—(CP Cable)—Three Canadian lieutenants-colonels captured at Dieppe and imprisoned in south Germany now are in England and there is a possibility two may visit the Canadian army in Holland.

Lt. Col. Robert Labatt, who commanded the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, who arrived here with Lt. Col. Frederick K. Jasper, of Windsor, Essex Scottish commandant, after more than 2½ years in Oflag 7-B, were due for a trip to the western front when the tour was cancelled at the last minute. Possibly they will go later, but Col. Jasper won’t make the trip. He has entered hospital to recuperate from the effects of his lengthy imprisonment.

The prison camp was freed by the United States 3rd Army, but the three officers left on a march to Munich 11 days before it was liberated. Later, however, with other Dieppe officers, they were freed when Munich was taken.

Marching along at the beginning of the long, hard road that finally will bring them to the German capital are men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton.
GARRISON PARADE MARKS VICTORY OVER GERMANY—Marking the observance of victory over Germany, units of the Hamilton garrison yesterday afternoon attended memorial and thanksgiving services in four local churches, following which they held a garrison parade down James street, from Main street to the armouries, close to 3,000 being in the line-up. Upper left photograph shows veterans of the 4th Battalion, C.E.F.; the greater part of which was made up of men from the old 13th Regiment. Upper right shows returned men of the 1st Active Battalion, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, many of whom fought at Dieppe, as they passed the saluting base in front of the Queen Victoria monument. Lower left shows the Royal Canadian Engineers, and lower right is a view taken at the saluting base. In the group shown are Brigadier A. A. Smith, M.C., V.D., who took the salute; Controller Hugh McIntyre, representing Mayor Samuel Lawrence; Capt. Desmond Gibson and Major J. W. Thomson.

COL. W. DENIS WHITAKER  LT.-COL. FREDERICK E. WIGLE

DECORATED—Col. William Denis (Denny) Whitaker, D.S.O., of Hamilton, has been awarded the bar to the Distinguished Service Order, and the late Lieut.-Col. Frederick Ernest Wigle, O.B.E., of Hamilton, has been awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry in the field. It was announced by national defence headquarters to-day.

REPORTED SAFE—Flying Officer A. R. W. McKay, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. McKay, of 3 St. James Place, is reported safe in the United Kingdom. He was posted missing after a Spitfire sweep early this year.
RIOTS LEAVE HALIFAX $1,000,000 HANGOVER

1,500 Plate-Glass Windows Smashed as All Stores Looted Floor by Floor—Liquor, Beer Stocks Stolen—Three Men Reported Dead

By ERIC DENNIS
Special to The Star

Halifax, May 8—There was a general smash-up here today, with the rioters setting a target for all plate-glass windows in the city. The rioters, after breaking into the stores, tore up the goods and took all the money. They then left the stores and went on to other parts of the city to continue their破坏.

STOKE AFTER STORE WRECKED

From the ocean terminals in the south-end to the colored settlement of Africville in the extreme north, from the waterfront to the downtown district, it was sheer chaos. The rioters, after breaking into the stores, tore up the goods and took all the money. They then left the stores and went on to other parts of the city to continue their destruction.

CURFEW, RACING BAN ARE LIFTED IN U.S.

Washington, May 9—(AP)—Immediate lifting of the midnight curfew and the ban on horse racing was announced today. The curfew will not run tonight.

Fred M. Vinson, director of war mobilization and reconversion, said the action was effective as of today and quipped: “The curfew shall not ring tonight.”

He told a news conference that the lifting of the ban on horse racing did not affect restrictions of the office of defense transportation on the movement of race horses, and deferred inquiries respecting these restrictions to O.D.T. officials.

5,000 ATTACK BATTERY

A mob of 5,000 attacked the big eastern coast hotels, stoning them through an armed guard. They smashed windows and pilfered everything they could find.

This is the way an ‘eye-witness’ described the scene as he peered out of a window into some of the main thoroughfares.

The main business thoroughfare was one of the worst hit, with glass broken and goods pilfered high with dresses and other articles.

PROTEST AGAINST CITY

Cause of the rioting still puzzled police, although most people believed it was a “vengeance” or “protest” demonstration for the way the city had treated blacks.

They said they and their families had been charged high rents for baking in the city. One family, for example, had paid high prices for goods and services.

Vast majority of the service workers, who make up all parts of the city, said they had been charged high prices for all services.

The city was in a state of confusion, with the streets crowded and the police struggling to maintain order.

The “big day” for the uninformed blacks was one of the world’s worst days. It started as a peaceful march to the main thoroughfare, but turned into a riot when the blacks were shot at by the police.

The rioters were shot down and some were wounded. The police opened fire and the streets were filled with smoke and fire.

HAMILTON MAN STABBED

The man was stabbled in the back by a group of blacks, who, according to the police, were trying to protect themselves from the rioters.

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MANY CANADIANS ROUTED THROUGH ALDERSHOT CAMP

(By Doug Hour, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

This is a story that could be datelined "Somewhere in England" because it is a story that could, in all geographical accuracy, be written almost anywhere within big stretches of the Empire's south.

It has to do with some of the old towns and villages where Canadian troops lived for four years and more the long vigil that finally found its outlet on the battlefields of Italy and western Europe. To the folk's back home they have been, because of censorship, just "Somewhere in England."

Veterans of the First Great War may have supervised many times that "Somewhere in England" was in uncensored reality Aldershot and they have been many times correct. Thousands of thousands of Canadians have soldiered in this stolid, lonely, monotonous land of barracks and parade grounds, Hampshire sand and troops in their seemingly countless multitudes.

Line Up For Trains

They have known and cursed this possessive town whose name for generations has been synonymous with the training of an army, in peace and in war. They have queued up time after time just to catch a train that in an hour would put them in London, far from the routine of their Nissen huts and daily parades and kit inspections and P.T.

They have packed into the southwestern hotel, down to the station, night after night to drink and sing until they were rocked and the proprietor finally came through the crowds bowing the inevitable "ladies, gentlemen, please." If they were officers they have gone time after time to the Aldershot Barracks.

Bisley Included

Or they may have served in Farnham, quaint little place that Farnham with the stream coursing through its park, its streets like a page from a picture book with their Tudoresque fronts. And, if they did, they knew well the old castle that stood atop the hill dominating this village that was part of Surrey and almost part of Hampshire. Only they would know the castle as a camouflaged school building that is what the war had made of it.

And in other directions out from Aldershot they may have shot on Bisley ranges where in peace-time the best in the Empire came to shoot, may have seen some of their comrades buried in Brookwood cemetery, last resting place of many a Canadian soldier including the dead of Dieppe. May have served with the Armoured Corps. May have gone north of Farnborough and soldiered around Camberley by night, never knowing before this war as a training ground for officers.

The Aldershot Command, from the arrival of the 1st Division in late 1939 until the European war was won, was a region Canadians knew well.
Canadian Servicemen, Women Qualify For New Defence Medal, Other Awards

Six New Campaign Stars Provided By Britain To Honour Service in Various War Theatres

London, May 18.—(CP Cable) — Canadian servicemen and service women in the United Kingdom will qualify for a new defence medal which is being struck, along with six new campaign stars, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today. He said in addition: “The currency of the 1939-1945 Star has been prolonged until this month and the award will be described as the 1939 to 1945 Star to meet the time factor.” Canadians qualified for the original 1939-1945 Star and, accordingly, additional Canadians now will be able to get the decoration, even if unable to qualify under the original time limits.

May Secure Both

Khitto recipients of the 1939-1945 Star could not also be awarded the Africa Star, but Mr. Churchill said the King has now approved the award of both to the same individual.

The King also has instituted a gift rose emblem to be worn with ribbon of the 1939-43 Star for “aircrews of fighter aircraft engaged in the Battle of Britain to October 31, 1940.”

Many Canadians will thus be able to wear both the 1939-1945 Star or the Africa Star to the ribbons they now wear and hundreds of Canadian airmen will put up the Rose Emblem.

Ribbons Available

The medals are the Atlantic Star, the Air Crew Europe Star, the Italy Star, the France and Germany Star, the Pacific Star, the Burma Star, and the Defence Medal. The ribbons for all these new awards, which were designed personally by the King, will be available at once. But the medals won’t be struck immediately.

Canadian military headquarters stated it was their understanding that all the new awards applied to the dominions as well as British troops. Time as prisoner of war may be counted towards the qualifying period for the 1939-1945 Star, but not towards the period of six months or two months for aircrew-operative service which must be completed before the grant.

(Continued on page 10, column 2)

To Wear Clasps

The Pacific Star—for operational service in the Pacific theatre from December 8, 1941—is dark green with red edges, a central yellow stripe and two other narrow stripes, one dark blue and the other light blue. The green and yellow stand for forests and beaches, the red edges for armies, the dark blue for naval forces and the light blue for airforces.

The Burma Star—for operational service during the Burma campaign—is a dark blue ribbon with a central red stripe and two orange stripes. The red stands for the Commonwealth forces, the orange for the sun.

Recipients will receive only one of these awards but a clasp will be awarded showing the other qualifications.

The Atlantic Star—primarily for men on convoys and their escorts and anti-submarine forces—is a blue, white and green ribbon shaded and watered. Aircrew will be eligible if engaged in operations against the enemy.

The Air Crew Europe Star—for operational flying from the United Kingdom over Europe up to June 5, 1944—is a light blue ribbon with black edges and a narrow yellow stripe at each side.

The Italy Star—for service in Sicily and Italy—is a ribbon in the Italian colours, green, white and red. There are five vertical stripes of equal width, in red at either edge, the one in the centre green, and the two intervening stripes in white.

The France and Germany Star—for operational service in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany between the invasion of Normandy and V-E day—is a ribbon in the red, white and blue of the Union Jack with five vertical stripes in equal width with blue at each end and red in the centre.

Edmonton, May 18 (CP) — Prime Minister Mackenzie King today announced that approximately 30,000 Canadian soldiers, all ranks, will serve outside of Canada in the prosecution of the Japanese war.

Mr. King made the announcement in a statement issued a short time prior to making a Federal election campaign address.

Mr. King said the naval force will be approximately 15,500 men of all ranks “serving afloat in Canada’s ships in the Pacific theatre.”

The army will provide a force composed of an infantry division supported “by the appropriate armored and auxiliary troops to operate with the United States Army.”

The precise character and strength of the RCAF has not been settled, Mr. King said, but the scale of RCAF participation will not be disproportionate to that of the other two services.

Mr. King said the broad outlines of Canadian participation in the Japanese war were settled during the Quebec conference in September, 1944.

Chosen from Volunteers

The Prime Minister said personnel for the navy, army and air forces will be chosen from among those who elected to serve in the Pacific theatre.

“Every possible opportunity for service with these forces will be given to those who elected to serve overseas. It will be realized, however, that the nature of operations in the Pacific theatre is such as to require the inclusion of a high proportion of trained personnel who have had previous operational experience.”

“Personalities from all three services upon return to Canada from active service to join the Pacific forces will be granted 30 days’ leave at their homes before reporting for duty. This leave will, of course, be in addition to such other leave as may be appropriate during the course of their training.”

Special Pay Rates

Mr. King said a special rate of campaign pay has been approved for all personnel who serve with the Pacific forces and added this would be in line with similar provision made for British and United States personnel serving in the same area and that they would be paid from the time of departure from Canada.

Members of the RCAF will receive higher allowances of a scale “similar to that provided to RCAF personnel serving in the same area.”

Mr. King said that the Canadian naval force, as already announced, will comprise cruisers, light fleet aircraft carriers, destroyers and frigates. “This force will be built up in the Pacific as rapidly as possible, and will cooperate with the British Pacific fleet.”

He reported the armament would be assembled by late summer and after initial training here would proceed to the United States for advanced and specialized training. It is anticipated they will be equipped with United States type of weapons in the interests of standardization.
Many Canadians routed through Aldershot camp

(By Doug How, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

This is a story that could be datelined "Somewhere in England" because it is a story that could, in all geographical accuracy, be written almost anywhere within big stretches of the English south.

It has to do with some of the old towns and villages where Canadian troops lived for four years and more the long vigil that finally found its outlet on the battlefields of Italy and western Europe. To the folks back home they have been, because of censorship, the seldom relaxed, just "Somewhere in England."

Veterans of the First Great War may have suspected many times that "Somewhere in England" was in uncensored reality, Aldershot, and they have been many times right.

Thousands upon thousands of Canadians have soldiered in this stolid, lonely, monotonous land of barracks and parade grounds, Hampshire sand and troops in their seemingly endless multitudes.

Line Up for Trails

They have known and cursed this possessive town whose name for generations has been synonymous with the training of an army, in peace and in war. They have queued up time after time just to catch a train that in an hour would put them in London, far from the routine of their Nissen huts and daily parades and kit inspections and P.T.

They have packed into the Southwestern hotel, down by the station, night after night to drink and sing until the old place rocked and the proprietor finally came through the crowds bellowing the inevitable "Time, gentlemen, please." If they were officers they have gone time after time after time to the Aldershot races.

Bisley Included

Or they may have served in Farnham, quaint, tranquil Farnham with the stream coursing through its park, its streets like a page from a picture book with their Tudoresque fronts. And, if they did, they know well the old castle that stood atop the hill dominating this village that was part of Surrey and almost part of Hampshire. Only they would know the castle as a cadetage school because that is what the war had made of it.

And in other directions out from Aldershot they may have shot on Bisley ranges where in peace-time the best in the Empire came to shoot; may have seen some of their comrades buried in Brookwood cemetery last resting place of many a Canadian soldier including the dead of Dieppe; may have served with the Armoured Corps at Wilting; may have gone north of Farmborough and soldiered around Cambrai or Sandhurst; but long before this war as training grounds for officers.

The Aldershot Command, from the arrival of the 1st Division in late 1918 until the European war was won, was, as region Canadians knew well.

DELTA COLLEGIATE CADET ATHLETIC CORPS INSPECTED

Army, navy and air force cadets and girls of the physical training classes at Delta Collegiate were inspected yesterday by Capt. R. Q. Rams, assistant cadet liaison officer, M.D. 2. Capt. Joan E. Walker of the C.W.A.C. received the salute from the girls at the march past. Lieut. William Sherrett, R.C.G.S., took the salute from the cadets. In the photograph, upper left, is a section of the air cadet union at the march past. Upper right shows a group of girls during the parade. At lower left is Capt. Rams, inspecting a group of sea cadets. He is accompanied by Cadet Major Robert Reeves. At lower right are seen the army cadets at the march past. Inset shows a pretty drummer of the school band.

CADETS AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

At the armories last night, between 600 and 700 army cadets of Central Collegiate, Delta Collegiate, F. R. Close Technical Institute and Westdale Secondary School were inspected by Hon. Albert Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Major-General A. E. F.otts, G.O.C., M.D. 2. At the upper left are shown some of those on the reviewing stand, left to right: W. S. Linton, chairman of the health and physical education committee, Board of Education; Major-General Fotts, the Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Col. A. E. Parker, M.C., and Right Rev. L. W. B. Broughall, Bishop of Niagara. At lower left is a group of the Central Collegiate cadet officers who were presented with the swords of nine local officers, who had given their lives, had been wounded or taken prisoner of war. A tenth sword honored N.C.O.'s and men who made the supreme sacrifice. Upper right photo shows the Lieutenant-Governor inspecting Westdale Secondary School cadets and, lower right, he is handing over the colours to Central Collegiate cadets. At the left of the picture is his aide-de-camp, Lieut.-Col. Baptist Johnston, O.B.E., V.D.
OFFICERS WIN PROMOTIONS—Word of the promotion of several senior officers from Hamilton and district has been received by next-of-kin. Brig.-Gen. Gordon Sinclair, R.C.A.M.C., was promoted to that rank some time ago, and Lieut.-Col. Denis Whitaker, D.S.O., has only recently been made a full colonel. Major Hugh Arrell has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Both the latter officers went over from Hamilton as lieutenants with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry in 1910; Brigadier Sinclair went overseas as a major in No. 5 Field Ambulance in 1915. Brigadier Sinclair practised medicine in Grimsby prior to going on active service the day Canada declared war on Germany. He went overseas in December, 1915, as second-in-command of No. 5 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., and served with distinction in the medical services in England, on the Italian and the Holland fronts. Col. Denis Whitaker won his D.S.O. at Dieppe as a captain in the R.H.L.I., and was promoted major soon after that attack. His wife is living in Toronto. The colonel was a star player with Hamilton Tigers' football team. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Arrell is the son of Harrison Arrell, K.C., crown attorney, at Caledonia, and Mrs. Arrell. His wife, the former Major Grace Russell, who was serving with the A.W.A.C., overseas, is now residing at Burlington, Ont.

POSTED—Sgt. June vanSomeren, C.W.A.C., has been posted for special duties in Washington, D.C. Miss vanSomeren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. E. vanSomeren, has been on the C.W.A.C. orderly room staff at the Canadian Army Trades School for some time.

TO MARRY SOON—Miss Ann Swick, daughter of Mr. Peter O. Swick, and Capt. R. L. Stern, R.H.L.I. (W.R.), youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stern, who are to be married in Ryerson United Church on Saturday, April 14. Capt. Stern was promoted to the rank of acting captain on his recent return from action overseas.

-Ontario Warriors-

The Military Cross has been awarded to Capt. Edward J. Billo, of Brantford, for gallantry in helping to stem an enemy counter-attack. Capt. Billo went overseas in June, 1944, for the second time, after serving with the Canadian Army in Britain in 1943. He is a graduate of McMaster University and was a teacher at Brantford Collegiate when he enlisted. A similar award has been made to CSM. R. J. McLelland, of Paris. CSM. McLelland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Amelia McLelland, received his award for distinguished conduct in the Cacar battle. He was with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry at Molak when he and two other men held back an enemy attack though armed with only one machine gun.

-CSM McLelland
Repeaters

Fathers, Sons Both Trained At Aldershot

By DOUG HOW

London, May 17 (CP).—This is a story that could be distributed as "Somewhere in England," because it is a story that could, in all geographical accuracy, be situated almost anywhere within big stretches of the English south.

It has to do with the fate of the old towns and villages where Canadian troops lived for four years and more in the last war, that finally found its outlet on the battlefields of Italy and Western Europe. To the folks back home they have been, because of a censorship that seldom relaxed, just "Somewhere in England."

Veterans of the first Great War must have felt at times at some sadhourd patriotic which may have concealed the fact that their sons were treading on ground they themselves had trod in the years between 1914 and 1918. In many cases, their suspicions would have proved correct.

Many Were at Aldershot.

If they have suspected many times that "Somewhere in England" was, in unspoken reality, Aldershot, they must have been many times correct. Thousands upon thousands of Canadians have stationed within this monotonous land of barracks and parade grounds, Hampshire sand and troopships and their seemingly countless multitude.

They have known and cursed this pervasive town; many names for generations have been synonymous with the training of an army. In peace and in war. They have queued up time after time just to catch a train that in an hour would put them in London far from the routine of their messes and daily parades and hit inspections and P.T.

They have packed into the Southwestern Hotel, down near the station, the night of a concert, the night of a dance, the night of a cricket match. They have gone to camp and read in orders that "There has been a shelling off in saluting fort..."

King Visited Camp.

It was to Aldershot that the King came more than once to inspect his division nearly always arrived from Canada, because it was always to Aldershot that they came before taking over, as they had,
Canadian Third Division, Built to Force of 25,000, In Occupation of Germany

Ottawa, May 26.—(CP)—Canada will be represented in the Allied army of occupation in Germany by the Canadian 3rd Division, which will be reconstituted and enlarged to a force of 25,000 men under command of Maj.-Gen. Chris Vokes, 41, of Kingstorn, Ont., formerly commander of the 1st Division and the 4th Armoured Division.

Centre in Hamburg

Announcing the make-up of the occupation force last night, Defence headquarters said it will be composed of brigades commanded by Brig. M. P. Bogart, Montreal; Brig. T. G. Gibson, Toronto, and Maj.-Gen. J. E. H. Sales, 41, of London, Ont. As part of the occupational group under Field Marshal Montgomery, it will be responsible for an area of northwest Germany centring on Hamburg.

The announcement, which said that members of the C.W.A.C. will be included in base establishments and officers of the force, gave no indication as to what post Maj.-Gen. R. H. Kowless, 41, of Westmount, Que., former commander of the 3rd Division, has been assigned.

The Canadian Third Division

(Continued from page 1)

Also fully represented will be the artillery, engineer, ordnance and other ancillary units which function with the division, which was used as an assault formation in the invasion of Normandy last June 6.

Parachuted Behind Russian Lines, Got Wonderful Treatment

THREE MEMBERS of a bomber crew who parachuted to safety behind Russian lines and now are home in Canada are, from the LEFT: F.O. Donald Banks, Middleton, N.S., air bomber; Flt-Sergt. Art Searle, Woburn Ave., Toronto, tail gunner, and Flt-Lieut. Nat Irvine, pilot. "We got wonderful treatment," they report.

BODY WRAPPED IN BLANKET GESTAPO HIMMLER IS BURIED

Luneburg, Germany, May 26—The body of Heinrich Himmler, wrapped in a gray British army blanket, was carted by truck into a woods near here today and dumped into a grave spaded out by three British Tommies.

For two days the body had been left on the floor of a Luneberg villa where the Gestapo chief ended his life with poison.

There was no religious service.

The men of a defence company who took the blanketed body by truck from the scene of Himmler’s suicide were sworn to secrecy as to its location. No Germans were near when burial took place.

Surgeons Removed Brain

Before the burial, British army surgeons removed the brain and took plaster casts of the skull and all relevant body measurements.

A senior intelligence officer said he had been told to dispose as he saw fit of the body of the Nazi Gestapo chief, whose private currency board of approximately $1,000,000 was discovered yesterday hidden under a barn near Berchtesgaden.

Buried in British Shirt

The body had not been embalmed and was clad only in a British army shirt and the army blanket he draped about himself when his own clothing was taken away after his arrest.

Some efforts were made to obtain a pine coffin of the type used by the Germans to bury victims of the notorious Belzec concentration camp, but none could be found.

"Let the worm go to the worms," one Tommy said.

That was the only comment spoken at the grave. (The London Daily Mail said an army chaplain conducted final rites, but this was not confirmed.)

The ground was smoothed so as to leave no trace that it was the final resting-place of one of the men who strode most heavily across the Nazi stage.

CAPTIVITY ENDS FOR THREE MEN; SAFE IN BRITAIN

F.O. Douglas H. Grundy
Was Taken Prisoner Last February—Soldiers Freed

One Hamilton officer of the R.C.A.F., and two soldiers are to-day reported liberated and safe in the United Kingdom, according to word received by their families here.

F.O. Douglas Haig Grundy, of 65 Cline avenue north, who has been a prisoner of war in Germany since February 23, 1945, is now liberated and safe in the United Kingdom. The son of Mr. and Mrs. William Grundy, he enlisted in September, 1942, while employed at the Steel Company of Canada. He won his wings at Dunville and went overseas in October, 1945. A former student of McMaster University, he was a graduate of Westdale Collegiate.

Lieut. Gordon R. Holder, '42, who had been seriously wounded at Falaise last August, was killed on February 20th, shortly after he went back into action with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. Lord Gord, who was in charge of the carrier platoon and was leading his men to support a company about to be overrun by the enemy, was instantly killed when anti-tank fire hit his machine. He was buried in the cemetery of a little German town, Beilberg. Many, many graduates will be sorry to learn of his death.

Private Frank J. Jensen, '38, was killed in the early part of March while serving with the Royals in bitter action inside Germany. Frank had just arrived in England on Christmas day. In February he spent his last leave with two Hamilton chums, one of whom suffered fatal wounds on the same day. The sympathy of the graduates is extended to his family.
ATLANTIC U-BOAT MENACE IS ENDED; VESSELS LIGHT UP

Washingoston, May 29—(AP)—With the end of the U-boat menace in the Atlantic, merchant ships operating in non-combat areas again are sailing fully lighted and without naval escorts.

No Serious Threat

Suspension of convoy regulations, effective at 3:01 p.m. EDT last night, was announced simultaneously by the United States navy and the British Admiralty. Officials announce a few German subs still are accounted for, the convoy suspension indicated either that the remaining few were either presumed sunk or did not constitute a serious enough threat to warrant continuation of convoys.

END LONG BLACKOUT

The suspension, the navy announced, is effective in all "non-combat areas" which presumably includes all Atlantic and Mediterranean waters.

Ships which would have sailed in trade convoys under war-time regulations will be sailed independently. At night merchant ships will be flown navigation lights at full brilliancy and need not darken ship.

The suspension brings to an end more than five years of war-time convoy operations.

NORMANDY BEARS TERRIBLE SCARS OF GREAT FIGHT

Carentan, Normandy, May 29—Norman towns ravaged by the grim warfare which swept across the hedgerow country last summer stand to-day as forlorn monuments to Allied victory on the beaches.

Almost a year has passed since the invasion, but bodies still are being pulled from the heaped debris by French workers trying to bring some order out of the chaos created by bombs and shells.

Not much progress has been made in rebuilding the battered towns. About all any one has been able to do is to remove the debris from the streets and haul away the worst of the wreckage. Some houses have been patched up and made habitable, but it will be many years before the towns can be rebuilt.

MATERIALS LACKING

Lack of building materials and transportation facilities are the principal problems rather than lack of labour. Until bricks, lumber and other material can be obtained there is little that can be done about restoring their homes and business.

St. Lo, scene of prolonged and bitter fighting, is one of the most ravaged of all the Norman towns. Only a fraction of the debris has been cleared away, and the streets are clogged with piles of rubble which once were buildings.

For a time the French considered leaving St. Lo just as it was—a place where tourists could see the havoc wrought by war and the fury of battle. Finally they started trying to clear up the wreckage, but they have barely begun.

All Bear Scars

Norman highways, like Norman towns, still bear the scars of war. They have been altered, the farmlands through which they pass show little traces of fighting. Nature has been kind. Most of the gouging wounds left by bombs and shells, and cattle graze in peaceful fields.

Food is no problem in the country and in almost every small town one can get an excellent meal of vegetable soup, beef, potatoes, green beans, rice, bread and butter and wine for about $2—a meal which would cost five times as much in Paris today.

Sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, spices, etc., are available, but the Normans are living well.

So peaceful is the lush countryside that it is startling to see now and then upon a field with crows.

It is surprising, too, how many of the great German dead are buried there by the families who came to love their country before it became a war zone. Each Sunday dozens of men, women and children visit the cemeteries and drop flowers on the graves.

FIRST HOMEBOUND CANADIANS MAY LEAVE BRITAIN JUNE 12

By ROSS MUNRO

With the 1st Canadian Army, May 28 (CP)—The first contingent of 5,000 Canadian long-service troops to go home may sail from the United Kingdom for Canada on June 12.

Four thousand of them will be flown from Holland to Britain and another 1,000 will go by ship on June 8 in the first mass movement in the repatriation plan, it was learned today.

A draft of 2,000 men selected for repatriation will arrive at the transit centre at Nijmegen May 31 and will continue to the next three days.

The repatriation depot in England is at Aldershot. The draft to go by ship, from Antwerp or Ostend, will report to the transit camp June 1.

Between June 8 and June 12 it is likely that the troops in Aldershot will be given leave in London or other points in England. The 5,000 in the first contingent will be chosen from a list of 10,000 long-service men made up by the End Echelon in Brussels recently and distributed to the units. Other contingents will probably be made up during June.

Under the original plan it was intended to move 15,000 Canadians to Canada during that month, but it will depend on the availability of shipping. It is presumed that shipping is guaranteed for the first 5,000.
SHOWS KEEN INTEREST — Mrs. Massey, wife of Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, visits the welfare and administrative offices maintained by the R.C.A.F. for Canadians in England. Here she chats with Y.M.C.A. supervisors A. R. McIntyre, of Fergus (centre), and Robert Low, of Hamilton.

GERMAN FORCES LEAVE HOLLAND

Leer, Germany, June 4—(CP Cable)—The first group of 14,000 foot-slogging members of the smashed German armies which surrendered to the 1st Canadian Army crossed from Holland into their homeland Saturday on the way to a large concentration area in northwest Germany. German civilians gathered in groups by the roadways to wave and shout greetings as the soldiers trudged along.

The first marchers, consisting of 426 officers and men guarded by Canadian-maned jeeps mounting machine-guns, stepped into Germany a few miles southwest of this naval town and bedded down for the night at one of the appointed transit camps pending the route of the march.

Sunday they moved on to another camp and within two or three days should reach the dispersal point—Wisens—near 2nd Canadian Division headquarters at Aurich. Here they come under German military control and move to their allotted districts in a concentration area north of a straight line between Emden and Wilhelmshaven.

Other marching parties, most of them considerably larger, are following behind and within the next few weeks personnel totalling 250,000 will be in their allotted area.

Canadians’ Occupation Force Now Being Formed in Holland

Utrecht, Holland, June 6—(CP)—Formation of the 3rd Canadian division (Canadian Occupation Force) is about to begin.

Garrison brigades numbers 107, 108 and 109 now have been almost completely moved to Holland and under command of the 3rd Canadian infantry division.

Each brigade now is about to be placed alongside the appropriate battalions of the 7th, 8th and 9th and the process of transferring personnel between the constituent battalions will begin.

Long-service personnel in garrison units will be transferred to the regular 3rd division battalions; their places will be filled by short-service men and volunteers for this type of duty from other formations, including the 3rd division.

The idea is to split the 3rd division into two parts when this is completed. The occupational force, comprised mostly of volunteers and men more recently overseas, will be ready for its role in Germany.

The veteran 3rd division, composed of longer service men, then will wait for reassignment, either as individuals on Canadian drafts or as units when the necessary point in priority tables is reached.

INSPIRING LEADERSHIP CITED IN R.H.L.I. COLONEL’S AWARD

Denis Whitaker Given Bar to D.S.O. For Cool Courage Commanding Unit—Pte. Leo Sloat Risks Life For Others

Col. William Denis Whitaker, former officer commanding the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, was awarded the bar to his D.S.O. for his display of inspiring leadership and great tenacity in one of the heavy battles waged in the Cacar sector of the western front early this year. The citation for the new award for the Dieppe hero, released to-day by the Department of National Defence, describes how the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) seized and held against repeated enemy counter-attacks a vital hill which dominated Cacar from the west.

Col. Whitaker has been promoted to full colonel since the time of the citation which follows:

"On February 19, 1945, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, then commanded by Lieut.-Col. Whitaker, was ordered to seize and hold the position southeast of Louviers, dominating Cacar from the west.

"Following a heavy artillery barrage and using armoured personnel carriers and tankettes, the regiment was almost completely successful in getting on to its objective. The elements who were forced to debus short of their objectives fought their way forward to them.

"LIEUT.-COL. WHITAKER directed the consolidation and made certain that defences were properly organized and co-ordinated. His care in this regard was fully justified during the night, when the enemy launched continued counter-attacks, securing a position using both tanks and infantry. When the enemy finally succeeded in overrunning one company position, LIEUT.-COL. WHITAKER used a counter-attack force he had organized to restore the situation. While this restoration was being effected, a force of enemy tanks infiltrated to within 25 yards of battalion headquarters where one was destroyed, while another was engaged on fire and his supporting artillery, machine-guns and mortars, LIEUT.-COL. WHITAKER was successful in repelling this assault.

"Enemy Counters"

"Repeated enemy attacks were dispatched during the night and when day broke seven knocked-out tanks and numerous enemy dead bore mute testimony to the able defensive tactics adopted by LIEUT.-COL. WHITAKER. These counter-attacks continued well into the next day during which each man mounted with tanks and infantry, and growing more furious in their attempt to dislodge the battalion from the important ground gained, each time LIEUT.-COL. WHITAKER was the full man of the occasion, and with inspiring leadership and great tenacity restored situation after situation with cool and deliberate planning, until a decisive enemy was forced to abandon a prearranged plan to retake the position due to the heavy casualties suffered in both armour and infantry.

"This outstanding action assisted the brigade in completing its task of furnishing the division with a base from which to mount further operations. LIEUT.-COL. WHITAKER'S cool courage under heavy fire was an inspiration to all ranks and will live forever in the annals of the regiment."

BRANTFORD COLONEL BEATEN BY CORPORAL


The member-elect says he "keeps like a million—just the same way I felt when I came out of the war."

His war bride, the former Colleen Kingswood of London, who arrived in Canada only two months ago, admits she is surprised to find herself married to a member of the legislature. "I certainly didn't expect this," she says. "To be quite frank, I'm thrilled. I'm still in the clouds. I've enjoyed every minute of the campaign and I think Canada is wonderful—it's swell. I wouldn't have missed a minute of this for the world."

WAR GUEST — Joyce Andrews, British war guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Eames, 66 Forsythe avenue north, who, after spending nearly five years in Canada, will be returning home to England this month. Miss Andrews attended Strathtyran and Westfield Collegiate and latterly has been in training at the Hamilton General Hospital. She hopes to continue her training at Manchester General Hospital.

Photo by Robert Beckett
Canadian Troops Will Recall Life At Leatherhead

By ROSS MUNRO

Leatherhead, Eng., June 15 (CP)—When the Canadian soldiers go home a lot of them will recall Leatherhead in their reminiscences of English towns they knew well; for Canadian field headquarters was near here for almost four years.

From July, 1940, to June, 1944, during the period of training and waiting, southern England, camp and then army headquarters were located at Headley Court, on a big estate from the Surrey town, 25 miles south of London.

Throughout this time Leatherhead was hidden by censorship under the anonymity of newspaper dates, "Somewhere in England," but it was from here that Canadian Army activities were directed.

After Dunkerque in June, 1940, the 7th Corps was formed, composed of Canadian and British troops under Gen. McNaughton and he set up his headquarters in Headley Court in July.

Following Christmas the Canadian Corps was formed and Gen. McNaughton, as corps commander remained on with his staff in the rambling mansion. When Canadian Army headquarters was formed in the spring of 1942 it took over Headley from the corps and this country house remained the Canadian headquarters until the army went to Normandy a year ago.

Many Friendships

Several thousand Canadians were stationed in and around Leatherhead and Headley during this time, and exceptionally close friendships grew between the soldiers and the townsfolk.

Hundreds of staff officers were billeted with English families in their homes around Headley and in Leatherhead itself. A suburban estate, called Tyrrell's Wood, was a favourite haunt of the Canadian officers coming and going on appointments to army headquarters lived in the hospitable homes of Tyrrell's Wood like members of the family.

After the Canadians departed Leatherhead turned to the quiet town it was in peacetime. But its people miss them, especially those climbing the streets, the canteens where so many Leatherhead people worked in the evenings, the gladness that the bustle and the friends they knew.

Things They Remember

Canadians who were stationed around Leatherhead will remember many things. The big movie in town where every one used to go: the Duchess Head pub and the King's Head in Epsom, six miles away; the race course on Epsom Downs where they used to go on schemes; the running horses pub at Mickleham down the darkening road from Leatherhead, where you could get a good meal by an open fireplace in the winter.

They'll remember the German bombers growing over Surrey on the way to London during the blitz; the fierce ack-ack spewing up from the city; the old land mine and bombs that dropped in the camp areas; they'll remember the towns around—Ashethe, Walton-on-Heath, Bookham, Burford Bridge, Dorking, Hiley Village, Redhill and Reigate.
Priority Given Troops For Railway Travel

MONTREAL, June 14 (CP).—Commuting tomorrow, most over-crowding sleeping car services will be entirely cancelled, it was announced tonight by the Canadian Passenger Association, following a directive from Transport Controller T. C. Lockwood that priority on railway equipment be given to movement of men and equipment of armed forces.

Sleeping-car services affected in the East include those between Montreal and Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, Ottawa and Toronto, Montreal and Northern Ontario points, and Toronto and Northern Ontario points.

The announcement from the Canadian Passenger Association, made by J. A. Bras, chairman, stated that patrons already holding sleeping car tickets should continue to hold them, as sleeping car accommodation would be available to the limit of railway resources.

Points Stressed

Mr. Lockwood, in his statement tonight, repeated previous requests that civilians defer unnecessary travel and made these points:

1. Top priority on railway equipment goes to personnel evacuating from hospital ships.
2. Next priority goes to service personnel returning from overseas or moving within Canada on duty.
3. To meet service personnel requirements, it will be necessary to stop moving sleeping cars on the Toronto-Ottawa and Montreal-Ottawa routes and the cars will be used on the trains, with the number of the cars to be determined by the situation, and whenever possible, the number of sleeping cars will be reduced.

Sleepers and Diners

In many cases "practically the entire sleeping and dining car services, or regular runs, will be affected for various periods of time."

Persons with advance sleeping car reservations should check the day for which reservations have been made to make sure that previous reservations accommodation is still available.

Mr. Lockwood asked the public to hold sleeping cars until after the scheduled time of the train travel for the next six to 10 months.

30,000 Per Month

He said the Defence Department has been putting out at least 30,000 sleeping car personnel each month, but that the monthly figure has been from 500 to 700. Sleeping car accommodation could be found. He added that the "strain on passengers" has never been greater, and the movement has not yet reached its peak.

Leads R.H.L.I.

LIEUT.-COL. ARRELL COMMANDS LOCAL UNIT IN VICTORY PHASE

Regiment Drives Hun From Holland, Freeing Slave Peoples—Now Occupying Country

Hoeltrop, Germany, June 15 (CP).—The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry—the "Rileys"—crossed the Rhine March 30 under a commanding officer appointed only the day previous. He was Lieut.-Col. H. C. Arrell, of Caledonia and Hamilton, and he led his unit of the 1st Canadian Army in the final victory. Friday the 5th, he led his men 10 miles north of Oldenburg with the assistance of the German forces facing the 21st Army Group.

Billeted in Private Homes

The battalion was billeted in private homes in and around the hamlet in northwest Germany 17 miles from Bremen. The march was made in process of formation.

Colonel Arrell, formerly a major as second-in-command of the R.H.L.I., succeeded Lieut.-Col. Denis Whitaker, one of the two Canadian officers of the British army who were transferred to England from Canada to take charge of the regiment. Whitaker had been battalion commander for the past five months in England.

The battalion's main actions came before the Rhine crossing.

Sweep Across Country

Riding on tanks and vehicles, the unit swept on 200 miles and arrived late the next night at Holste, where it took over a barracks from the German cavalry. The unit landed in France last July, and they have already been recorded in full. They included such actions as the fierce battle at Lechfeld, where the battalion also fought, and the capture of the town in France last July.

Made Steady Advance

The "Rileys" with other units of the 5th Brigade, 1st Scottish Division, were not long in Hogesheen, where they liberated 1,000 concentration camp prisoners. Included in the "Rileys" were the adjutant, Capt. W. O. Avery, C.M.G., Canadian Otten, Lieut.-Col. James Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont., and the unit intelligence officer, Lieut.-Col. John H. Coghlan, of Drummondville, Ont.

The main force continued moving up and by May 4 had reached a point where it was in contact with the enemy. On the 10th, the "Rileys" moved north to Hoogheelen, where they liberated 1,000 concentration camp prisoners. The unit also took over the sixth Guards infantry position after the Rhine crossing, and in extending the bridgehead came under fire from the town.

On April 1 the battalion began moving up the road to Zutphen in Holland in a bridge convoy and reached the Twente canal two days later against sporadic opposition that marked the final clean-up.

There was some opposition on the outskirts, but the "Rileys" moved through the town with little opposition, and the next day "E" and "C" companies went through to a canal 10 miles south of Zutphen. There they were held up by blown bridges. Fighting in the town was severe, but with much of the enemy fire coming from flak guns. However, the opposition was not severe.

From here the brigade wheeled east, moved into convoy to Ahorn and then to Holland. The 43rd British Infantry Division, led by Lieut.-Col. John H. Coghlan, then marched and captured the town.

Engineers Praised

Agassiz, a town near Dieppe, was built for its cement factories, and was the site of the flak gun battery, where the Germans held a strong position for a long time. The engineers, under Major S. E. Hopper, were responsible for the demolition of this battery.

On May 2 the battalion moved into Holland as far as a canal, then moved into a line of the "Rileys" who were on both sides of the canal. These were fired on by a small group of tanks, then moved on to the next position, and the "Rileys" crossed the canal in the face of enemy gun fire.

A German-speaking member of the staff of the Canadian engineering division, who was killed in action, was found with his body on the field, in the town, with his head on his hands and rifle on the floor. The body was later found to be that of a German soldier who had been killed by the engineers.

A "Rex" platoon under Lieut.-Col. P. A. Locke, of Williamsburg, Ont., and Lieut.-Col. H. B. Rowley, of Hertford, Eng., captured a battery of the 17th Canadian battalion. The battery was taken down by the engineers.

Prisoners Liberated

In the slave-labour camps the liberators found the prisoners in filthy conditions and all but starved. The food was inadequate, and the conditions were bad. The prisoners were liberated by a party under Major L. E. Coleman, of Trigg, N.S.

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‘RILEYS’ ARE NEAR EMDEN
AND LIVING LIFE OF RILEY

Holtrup, Germany, June 15—(CP)—The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry—the “Rileys”—crossed the Rhine March 20 under a commanding officer appointed only the day previous. He was Lieut-Col. H. C. Arrell of Hamilton, and he led his unit in the final victory drive.

The battalion now is billeted in private homes and hotels in this hamlet 17 miles east of Emden. Under Col. Arrell it will remain in Germany as part of the 2nd division occupying force relieved by the regular Canadian army of occupation.

Col. Arrell succeeded Lieut.-Col. Denis Winterton, one of Canada’s greatest war heroes, who was killed at Vimy Ridge. Winterton had been promoted to colonel on the eve of the battle and had raised the battalion from the previous September.

The battalion’s major actions came before the Rhine crossing, and included such actions as the fierce battle at Xanten and its environs, which were considerable.

The “Rileys” liberated two concentration camps at Hoogstraten, one containing 500 Dutch-Jewish women and the other young Dutch Jewish men. They were killed by the enemy as firing parties.

On May 2 the battalion moved into Oldenburg as far as a canal which runs through the city. A German-speaking member of the “Rileys” telephoned the burgomaster who said that he was willing to surrender the city but the military commander wouldn’t agree.

The next day the military commander and his staff withdrew, the burgomaster surrendered the city, and the “Rileys” crossed the canal in boats launched by district civilians.

RILEYS NOT MINGLING
WITH BEATEN ENEMY

Nijmegen, Holland, June 15—(CP)—Every Canadian soldier returning home must pass through the Canada draft camp operated here by Lieut.-Col. L. J. Flynn of Kingston and Ontario.

The homeward-bound soldier’s first call is to the report centre. Soldiers are received by Lieut. E. A. McLellan, Ottawa, who is assisted by Lieut. Bill Powell, Napanee, in making a preliminary check of their documents. Deficiencies are noted and the transport which brought the soldiers from their units is sent right back with a demand for the missing papers.

The group then goes to a marque where Capt. Bob Stewart, Ottawa, is in charge. Here the detailed check of documents is made. Name and regimental details are checked against the master roll by a battery of clerks. The soldier is then directed to the groups designated for various military districts across the country.

The soldiers then parades apart from daily roll calls. These are a pay parade during which soldiers check their pay and a currency into British funds, and a medical parade for a “free from infectious diseases” inspection. The paymaster sees that every man has at least 10 shillings in his pocket so that when he leaves the last camp in Britain he has change for underground fare, telephone calls and other minor expenditures.

Ike hours are occupied by facilities provided by the civilian auxiliary services. There is a continuous movie program in the 400-seat camp theatre, while in the evening the dinner nap and tea bar becomes a reading and writing room. The room is well stocked with recent Canadian magazines, digests and papers.

On Parade

Brantford, June 17 (Special)‐Major Louis Fossett, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, who was captured by Germans behind his own line and who later escaped toward his own lines, was killed by one of his own machine-guns. He was captured in the Netherlands and his capture is marked by a ceremony at a Canadian military council.

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The ceremony is held in the presence of the Canadian military council and a large number of witnesses as a mark of respect for the sacrifice of one of the soldiers of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

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THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR SATURDAY JUNE 16 1945

Big Signboard Has Message
Of Thanks From Leader

Nijmegen, Holland, June 16—(CP)—Placed by the mayor, on the way to a nearby railway siding is a signboard 20 feet tall by almost 10 feet across.

It came in four sections from the 1st Canadian Army headquarters, the day the camp opened to receive its first draft, and when placed together disclosed a personal message from Gen. H. D. G. Creer, army commander, to Canadians.

"Here’s wishing you a satisfactory and speedy return and that you find happiness at the end of it," the message reads.

"You go back with your share of the magnanimous reputation earned by the Canadians in every operation in every theatre of this war. A fine reputation is a possession beyond price. It remains. Maintain it, and let all of you—and thanks for everything."

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Glasgow, Liverpool Ports
For Arrival of Canadians

London, June 18—(CP)—The 2nd Canadian Division, which war-time security regulations concealed, the arrival point of Canadian contingents during the European campaign, was generally Glasgow or Liverpool.

When Canadian soldiers and airmen first set foot on British soil the night before, the weather was foggy. Portland Bill, Portland, was fogged in, and soldiers and airmen were landed at Portland, and one was landed at Newhaven.

Canadian soldiers ran into a police station. When a police officer reported the landing to headquaters, a general search was made of the area.

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R.H.I.I. PREPARES WELCOME FOR ITS RETURNING HEROES

Believe Train Reaches Toronto To-morrow at 8 o’Clock in Morning—Many Are Expected

Plunging westward through the night on an east coast troop train over the last lap of the long journey home, tired, but happy soldiers — taken prisoner in the assault on Dieppe in August, 1942, and held by the Germans for nearly three years — will arrive at M.D. No. 2 District Depot, Exhibition Park, Toronto, early to-morrow. And among the passengers will be five Hamilton officers, liberated from German prison camps last month.

Dance To-morrow

Word of the arrival of the officers to-morrow was welcomed not only by their families and friends but by men of the regiment with which they served, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (W.R.).

In the armories, to-morrow evening, the 2nd (reserve) Battalion of the regiment organizes a regimental dance, to which former members of the 1st (active) Battalion are invited. It will be a reunion of the officers and men who marched away in July, 1940 — many of whom have not seen one another since Dieppe.

One of the officers on the train will be Lieut.-Col. R. R. Labatt, who commanded the battalion during the Dieppe attack and who was taken prisoner. Other 1st Battalion officers taken prisoner at Dieppe who will be returning are Major H. F. Lazier, Major C. G. Frie, Capt. J. M. Currie, Lieut. G. J. Harvey and Lieut. E. G. Wright. Capt. Anthony Hill, of Toronto, who served with the R.H.I. (W.R.) in Dieppe another.

Arrival Time

Exact time of the train’s arrival is not yet known. Reports early this afternoon indicated it might arrive at 8 o’clock to-morrow morning.

Paratroopers Coming

A troop train expected Saturday morning will carry men from M.D. No. 2 who served in the 1st Canadian Paratroop Battalion. The men will parade as a unit to the City Hall, in Toronto, where they will be accorded a civic welcome. Most of the paratroopers will be from Toronto. Second largest group will be from Hamilton. The men will parade to University avenue armories after the reception, from where they are to be dismissed.

Eleven W.O.’s and men arrived at the depot this morning from overseas. They are: Pte. T. M. Grace, 31 Ferrie street west; W.Rm. F. R. Davison, 1053 Young street; W.Rm. R. G. F. Sardone, 1417 Avenue avenue; W.Rm. G. E. O. Donovan, 120 Main street west; W.Rm. L. R. L. 463 Cannon street east; Pte. O. C. Seddon, 101 Kensington avenue north; Tpr. W. G. S. Shaw, 93 Holmes avenue; Pte. R. E. Stacey, 104 Avenue avenue east; Pte. A. E. B. Johnstone and Sgt. A. F. Wheaton, 143 Florence street.

Red Cross drivers on the trip were Miss Helen Netleton and Miss E. Harkness. Organizations represented at Hamilton’s booth in the depot building were the Optimist Club, Rotary Club, Tiger Old Boys, West Hamilton Legion and citizens’ committee.

Veterans of Dieppe Attack Reunited With Families

Veterans of the 1st (active) Battalion, R.H.I.I. (W.R.), are arriving back in streaming numbers — back from the quiet English countryside where they trained for battle; from Dieppe, where the Germans hit them with all they had, from Caen, Verelles and the Hochwald; from Italy’s mud; from overseas hospitals and prison camps in Germany.

Lately, arrivals, including three members of the original staff of officers of the famous battalion, are Major E. W. Cubill, W.O., Capt. H. P. Kelley, and Capt. T. J. Brown and Lieut. John M. Taylor.

Seven additional officers — held prisoner by the Germans from the time of Dieppe until liberation in May — are expected home in the next few days.

If delay had been anticipated in their arrival, the regimental dance of the 2nd (reserve) Battalion, R.H.I.I. (W.R.), might have been postponed until later. As it is, the dance is to be held on Friday evening, commencing at 8:30 o’clock.

All members and former members of the 1st Battalion are invited to attend and it is expected about 1,000 will be there. Among them will be officers wearing the D.S.O. and M.C.—W.O.’s and men with the D.C.M. or M.M. — and many wearing wound stripes.

Lieut. Taylor, popular Tiger football star before his enlistment, may not be able to attend. Lieut. Taylor arrived in Hamilton yesterday morning, but is at the Hamilton Military Hospital today.

Liberated officers expected to be returned here shortly include Lieut. R. R. Labatt, officer commanding the 1st Battalion at Dieppe; Major H. F. Lazier; Major C. G. Frie; Lieut. E. G. Wright; Major Richard McLauren, Capt. D. J. Harvey and Capt. J. M. Currie.
BLAST INJURES FIVE CANADIANS IN OLD COUNTRY

Ammunition Dump Explosion Shakes Witney District

Witney, Surrey, England, June 18.—(CP Cable)—Five Canadian soldiers were injured, none reported seriously, when a huge ammunition dump at a Canadian army camp here exploded last night. Windows were broken and houses shaken in a radius of more than a mile by the blast.

No Lives Lost

So far as is known, no lives were lost.

The cause of the explosion was unknown but a court of inquiry will be held immediately. Preliminary examination indicated the explosion was caused by spontaneous combustion or by an internal explosion.

Lieut. Gen. P. J. Montague, chief of staff at Canadian military headquarters in London, visited the site, a Canadian reinforcement unit's ammunition dump, early today. A C.M.H.Q. statement said he expressed the belief the explosion was not caused by any intentional act and there was no evidence of neglect of duty.

The first explosion occurred at 10:18 p.m. yesterday.

Great Gallantry

"The behaviour of the troops was excellent," said any army statement. "Great gallantry was displayed not only by personnel of the National Fire Service but by officers and men of the different units in the camp."

The dump was established to serve all training units in the Canadian reinforcement area of Aldershot. More recently it had been used as a storage point for the return of all types of ammunition from different units and from there it was shipped to British depots.

The camp also was occupied as a repatriation depot for personnel of the Canadian Armoured Corps.

OFFICER-PRISONERS WELCOMED HOME—Several of the original slate of officers of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.), who were captured at Dieppe and returned to their homes here yesterday afternoon, and last night were guests of honour at the regimental dance in the Armouries of the 2nd Reserve Battalion of the regiment. In the top photo, left to right, are: Lieut. J. T. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Pigott and Lieut. F. L. H. H. G. Gibson, Minister for

RECALL DIEPPE MEMORIES—Guests of honour at the regimental dance of the 2nd Reserve Battalion of the regiment, left to right, are: Capt. E. G. Wright, Capt. H. L. F. MacDonald, Lieut. W. C. H. J. MacDonald of Hamilton, who completed a tour of operations as a bomber pilot in the European theatre and is home on leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. MacDonald. Pte. H. L. J. MacDonald, who is 6 ft. 4 inches, the tallest man in the City of Hamilton Squadron, to which he was attached during most of his 19 months overseas, has volunteered for Pacific duty.
Impatient Canadians Smash More Windows Of Aldershot Stores

London, July 5 (CP) - Canadians who have been waiting for a full month to return to Aldershot from their garrison town of the same name, smashed more windows of buildings during a demonstration today. The demonstration was held in protest against the delay in returning the Canadians to Canada.

Aldershot, July 5 (CP) - A military court of inquiry today opened an investigation into the disturbances in Aldershot. Canadian soldiers are accused of causing damage to property and vandalism.

The court inquiry into the demonstrations, which drew a crowd of 1,000, was attended by one of the soldiers charged. The soldier in question was one of the first to be arrested.

The court was asked to consider whether the soldiers were guilty of causing damage and vandalism.

The Canadian Government has been criticized for its handling of the situation, and the Canadian Prime Minister has promised to investigate the matter fully.

Police Take No Chances On Third Night

London, July 7 (Saturday) (CP) - The Daily Telegraph reported today that 200 police officers were on duty in Aldershot during the demonstrations. The police were prepared to use force if necessary.

By ALLAN NICKLESON

Aldershot, Eng., July 6 (CP) - Aldershot's shopping district - scene of window-smashing outbreaks by Canadian troops - was again the scene of violence today.

The demonstration, which was held at noon, turned into a riot. The police left the scene and the demonstrators continued their destruction of property.

The Canadian Government has been criticized for its handling of the situation, and the Canadian Prime Minister has promised to investigate the matter fully.

Papers Say Reputation Not Affected

London, July 8 (Saturday) (CP) - The Daily Telegraph noted that the Canadian Government has been criticized for its handling of the situation, and the Canadian Prime Minister has promised to investigate the matter fully.

The demonstration, which was held at noon, turned into a riot. The police left the scene and the demonstrators continued their destruction of property.

The Canadian Government has been criticized for its handling of the situation, and the Canadian Prime Minister has promised to investigate the matter fully.

Warning Given Little Too Late

Kitchener, Oct. 27 - Albert Kraehling, 17, suffered lacerations to his left hand and minor finger cuts on his right hand. He was treated for his injuries. He was also given a warning.

The incident occurred when a truck collided with a car, causing the driver to lose control of the vehicle. The truck then rolled over and came to rest on its side.

The driver of the truck, 22-year-old John Smith, was arrested on charges of impaired driving. He was also given a warning.

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Canadian Troops Moved: Many Sail For Dominion

Six Soldiers in Custody Following Riots; Repair Damage at Aldershot

Aldershot, England, July 7. (CP Cable)—Six Canadian soldiers were in custody today following a riotous demonstration yesterday at Aldershot. The rioting, which took place on the night of July 6, resulted in damage to property valued at several thousand pounds. The soldiers were charged with causing the disturbance.

Maple Leaf Criticizes Actions of Hoodlums; Conscribes Mentioned

London, July 7.—(CP)—The lead story in the London press to-day, with the British elections in mind, was the window-breaking rampage of Canadian repatriation soldiers in Aldershot yesterday. The Maple Leaf, in a long service vitriolic letter, the Maple Leaf said, "thousands of Canadian soldiers are good and angry with this motley group of hoodlums."

Futile Destruction

"Hooligans who tossed the good name of Canada to the dogs—reputation won by the blood of thousands of men, to speak of nothing else—have rightly earned the ingratitude of the bulk of the Canadian army overseas," the Maple Leaf said.

Describing the destruction in Aldershot as "utterly stupid and cowardly," the paper noted, "The English have put up with air raids, V-1s and V-2s—and God knows what during this war—but they now have to look on Canadian soldiers as a type of post-war hooliganism.

The Maple Leaf expressed a reason the repatriation of soldiers were kept close to Aldershot was to take advantage of shipping which might otherwise be available on a limited basis. It also declared, "Not one man will return to Canada one hour faster if all the windows in England are smashed."

Cures Comprehensible

The Daily Telegraph, however, said causes of the outbreak were "entirely comprehensible," while the Daily Express, owned by Canadian-born Lord Beaverbrook, also came to the defence of the Canadian army.

Stressing that a large number of soldiers have been overseas, the Daily Telegraph said: "Now that many of them are going home, the restraint which war imposed has become difficult..." The deservedly high reputation of Canadian troops is in this country will certainly not be affected by the incident...whose causes are entirely comprehensible."

Report Not Confirmed

London, July 7.—(CP Cable)—Col. Eric Gibbs, Canadian army public relations officer, said to-day that the Canadian army was not yet in a position to confirm or deny a published report that Canadian conscripts were involved in this week's window-smashing outbreaks at Aldershot.

On Friday the Press Association quoted an unnamed Canadian major as saying at Aldershot: "All this trouble has been caused by conscripts."

Aldershot disturbances have tarnished the Canadian army's reputation abroad. Col. Gibbs said to-day that a large number of men awaiting conscription have been demobilized because of the incidents. The majority of conscripts were to return to Canada as soon as possible, he said.

After Canadian soldiers awaiting transportation home demonstrated against what they called the lack of shipping, inadequate food and delay in pay, July 4, broken glass littered this street in Aldershot, Eng., where the commotion took place.

Pte. Charles House Killed in Action

Parents Informed of Son's Fate in Germany in April

Pte. Charles William Edward Joseph House was killed in action April 4, 1943, in Germany, according to information received recently by his parents. He enlisted September 3, 1939, and proceeded overseas with the R.H.L.I. (W.R.), under Lieut. Col. R.K. Lebatt, in 1941. Later he was transferred to the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James House, of 23 Minto avenue, formerly of 38 Glendale avenue north. In addition to his parents, he is survived by three brothers and four sisters, Hugh, of the R.C.E., at Prince Rupert; Lorne, of the R.C.N.V.R., in Toronto; James, of Hamilton; Mrs. George Tanner, Mrs. Laverne Strickland, Ellen and Joyce, at home.
RETURN OF CANADIAN FIRST DIVISION RECEIVES SETBACK

Three Weeks’ Delay Before Formation Can Move En Bloc

(By Ross Munro, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

London, Aug. 3—(CP Cable)—Movement of the 1st Canadian Division from Holland to England en route to a Canadian原 scheduled to begin August 7, has been set back nearly three weeks, it was learned today.

New Schedule

Under the new schedule, units of the division will move to a transit camp at Nijmegen August 28 on the first leg of the trip. A senior Canadian officer at Canadian military headquarters said the new schedule developed through a change in dates from the United Kingdom of certain vessels.

Informed that authorities intended to move the division home en bloc and because of the sailing dates, large reparations had been delayed.

Continue Policy

In the interval, the policy of sending small drafts in drafts is to be continued, but the drafts are not likely to be large. From 120,000 enlisted men of the Canadian army and the R.C.A.F., three drafts now available will be reparation drafts.

The C.M.H.Q. officer said the current shipping problem will not affect the overall Canadian shipping allotment for the period ending December 31, when it was guaranteed to have 120,000 members of the Canadian army and the R.C.A.F. home.

A helping hand is given by these Red Cross Officers to one of their number, now in France. Left to right: Betty Maw, Toronto, Susan Edwards, Ottawa; Margaret Ambrose, Hamilton and Mary Scott, Ottawa.
Westdale United Church of Canada
Paisley North and North Oval Hamilton, Ontario
Minister: REV. WALDEMAR WILLIAMS, M.A.
130 Dromore — Phone: 7-5763
Church Phone: 2-8215
Student Assistant (Youth Activities):
MR. RUSSELL HORSBURGH, B.A.
Retired Ministers
REV. HENRY BRAND, 1225 King St. West
REV. J. W. KITCHING, B.A., 29 Paisley Ave. North
Music Director—MR. F. W. VOOT, Phone: 2-8381
Organist—MISS JESSIE WHITE, A.T.C.M.

Whosoever thou art that enterest this church, remember it is the house of God; be reverent, be silent, be thoughtful; and leave it not without a prayer to God for thyself, for those who minister and those who worship here.

Capt. H. Douglas Fearman and his bride, the former Winifred Thompson, both graduates of McMaster University, were married in St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Hamilton. Mrs. Fearman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thompson, and her husband, recently returned from overseas, is the son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. D. Fearman, all of Hamilton.

Fearman—Thompson
One hundred guests attended the wedding of Capt. H. Douglas Fearman, son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. D. Fearman, to the former Winifred Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thompson, and Capt. H. Douglas Fearman, son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. D. Fearman. The church was adorned with ferns and white gladioli. The bride was given away by her father, who wore a white eyelet gown, her hat of the same material having a shoulder-length veil, and she wore shoulder-length eyelet gloves. She carried a bouquet of white gladioli, stephanotis and gardenias.

LIEUT. H. A. TAYLOR
Promoted Captain
Loaned to British Army, Wounded, Awarded M.C.

LIEUT. H. A. TAYLOR, M.C., who resides in Aldergrove, has recently been promoted to lieutenant, according to information received by his wife in 1944, when he volunteered for service with the British army as one of the group of officers loaned by the Canadian army. On their return from the wedding trip to Northern Ontario, Capt. and Mrs. H. Douglas Fearman will live in Kingston. For travelling the bride wore a navy blue costume, with scarlet topcoat.

BRIDAL PAIR—Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Bruce Mitchell were married on July 23, in the Church of St. Peter, the bride being the former Dorothy Letitia Rymal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rymal. The grooms parents are Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mitchell.
CRERAR REVEALS ARMY HE HEADED TOTALLED 500,000

Ottawa, Aug. 8. — (CP) — This was a "un Packing day" at the home of Gen. Crerar, retiring 1st Canadian Army commander.

Yesterday, bearing the insignia of a full general and the ribbons of many successful campaigns, he was received in triumph in national welcoming ceremonies.

To-day in a shirt and an old pair of slacks he began sorting an accumulation of personal effects and war trophies he gathered in the campaigns in the Mediterranean and northwest Europe.

Winding up a press conference last night after being feted at homecoming ceremonies, the general told reporters that after he had unpacked and cleaned up some "office work"—chore that should take him two days—he would go to the Muskoka district to fish and I hope you chaps won't follow me there."

He made some interesting disclosures at the conference. He said that during the February-March period when he was reported to have the largest army command in the world, he had actually a strength of 500,000 men at his disposal.

He also disclosed that when the 1st Canadian Corps was sent to action in the Mediterranean it was on the understanding that it would rejoin the 2nd Corps as part of the 1st Canadian Army when such a move was possible.

Pacific Volunteers

He said that already 30,000 high score men had been repatriated along with 16,000 volunteers for Pacific service. Key men, most of whom had high scores, had to be retained overseas so the orderly demobilization of the army would not be weakened.

The reinforcement problem last fall had been "a tough one," but the difficulties were chiefly statistical.

By this he meant that infantry casualty rates were based on the First Great War rate of 50 per cent, whereas in this war the rate was 70 per cent. "However," he added, "as it happened everything turned out all right."

In this connection he said he wanted to pay a tribute to the N.R.M.A. men who served in the 1st Army.

"They fought extraordinarily well," he added. He was "quite certain" that some of them had won decorations.

He would not discuss his future after his final retirement from the Army in six months. Some one asked if he was going to represent Canada as an ambassador and he replied: "I can't discuss my future at this time."

Proud of Men


MORE R.C.A.F. VETERANS ARRIVE—Over 100 R.C.A.F. personnel, of which 55 were Hamilton men, arrived at the armories last evening about 11 o'clock. An enthusiastic crowd of relatives and friends cheered wildly as they marched onto the drill floor from the buses which had brought them here from Toronto. The accompanying photographs show many happy reunions, as Hamilton families met their sons and brothers. Upper left, F.O. D. L. Paterson, of 17 Paradise road south, is welcomed by Miss Irene Beauchamp (left) and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Paterson. Flight-Lieut. Robert Kirkpatrick (upper centre), of 278 Westford avenue south, is shown with his wife. Upper right, F.O. H. R. West, of 101 Hope avenue, is a proud father as he meets his family. Left to right, they are: June, Mrs. West, F.O. West holding Donna, and Doreen.

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ATOMIC BOMB ROCKS JAPAN

 Destruction of Homeland Inevitable as Allies Use Mighty Atom for Bombs

Japanese May Expect Rain of Ruin Worse Than Man Has Seen

Washington, Aug. 7.—(BUP)—For good or ill, man has unlocked the incalculable power of the atom. He has entered upon the atomic age. His first use of this power—the same that energizes the sun and the stars—has been to make a bomb. It is the most terrible engine of destruction ever conceived. It may end the Japanese war soon. If the Japanese decide to fight on, it will demolish their homeland.

Controls Fate of Humanity

But, when the bomb's work is done, its makers hope to convert its power to the arts of peace, and to the enforcement of peace.

Upon realization of this hope hangs the fate of humanity. Atomic power could remake the world; it also could destroy it.

Its power to destroy has been made manifest to the Japanese. An

Fear of Consequences Forced Roosevelt to Shelve Bomb Secret

Washington, Aug. 7.—There is one topic of conversation to-day—the atomic bomb. Its revelation has staggered the imagination of the American people and the news has been received with mixed feelings. It is being said that mankind has entered a new age, the age of atomic energy.

Experts who have had experience with the bomb say that its effect is obliteration.

Steel Tower Vaporized

The heaviest bombs used in Europe caused widespread destruction. This new type, 2,000 times as destructive as the British grand slam, means oblivion for anything within its range. The steel tower which held the first bomb when it was exploded as a test was turned to vapour. A blind girl 120 miles away sensed the

Tokyo Next on List For New Attack If Enemy Stays in Fight

Washington, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Tokyo or one of Japan's other great war industry cities is believed to be next on the list for atomic bomb destruction. This is the view of officials trying to evaluate the possible effects of the terrifying new weapon—both on bringing this war to an early end and on shaping the world of to-morrow.

Under Government Control

From what has been announced publicly by President Truman and British and American officials it is clear that old ideas of national defence and security—based even on weapons as modern as the rockets Hitler used against London—are due to undergo radical changes. In its impact on peaceful pursuits, the newly harnessed energy still is some years from practical use, according to official reports.

New Weapon Equals 20,000 Tons of TNT

By C. R. BLACKBURN

Washington, Aug. 6 (CP)—Japan rocked today under the most devastating destructive force ever known to man—the atomic bomb—and Canadian science and Canadian uranium played a large part in this epochal achievement.

Existence of the great new weapon, which may speed up the capitulation of the enemy, was announced by President Truman at 11 a.m. E.D.T. in a White House statement. He said the first atomic bomb had been dropped on the Japanese army base of Hiroshima 16 hours earlier. That was about 8 a.m. today Tokyo time.

(Tokyo radio, reporting an attack on Hiroshima at 8:20 a.m., moronely said: "A small number of American B-29s attacked the city on Southwestern Hiroshima with incendiary and explosive bombs.") The bomb carried a walloo more violent than 2,000 B-29 Superfortresses normally could hurl at an enemy city, using old type T.N.T. bombs. It had the destructive force of 20,000 tons of T.N.T.

War Secretary Stimson, in a statement declaring the potential force of the new explosive "staggered the imagination," said results of first use of the atomic bomb had not yet been ascertained because

in development of the new weapon. He said Canada, in cooperation with Britain and United States, has undertaken to establish a pilot plant near Petawawa Military Camp to investigate "one of the methods of making materials required for the atomic bomb."

Three Years of Effort

Work on the mighty new weapon has been going on for some time—Dr. Stimson said its development culminated three years of effort by Allied scientists, industry, labor and military forces—but censorship held up any announcement until the first bomb was dropped.

The test of the weapon was carried out on the morning of July 16 in the New Mexico desert 120 miles southwest of Albuquerque. The flash was so brilliant that a blind girl in Albuquerque was reported to have exclaimed, "What was that?"

The War Department said two men who were standing six miles away were blown down.

Scientists agreed that a new epoch in both war and peace is probably at hand. Although much experimenting remains to be done, the newly-controlled energy can doubtless also be used to drive rockets, planes, ships and trains for constructive as well as destructive purposes.

Still thick secrecy shrouds much of the atomic bomb work. Its size has not been revealed. Beyond the
SURRENDER OR DIE
JAPANESE TOLD

Tokyo War Lords
Appalled By New
Weapon’s Power

Say “Diabolic” Device Explodes in Air After
Drop By Parachute—Damage to Hiroshima So
Great Authorities Think Many Bombs Used

Guam, Aug. 7.—(BUP)—Tokyo said to-day that atomic
bombs descended on Hiroshima by parachute yesterday,
exploded before reaching the ground and caused such great
devastation that authorities still have not ascertained its
full extent. Japanese propagandists said that the use of
the new weapon was “sufficient to brand the enemy for
ages to come as the destroyer of ... mankind” and “public
enemy number one of social justice.”

Britain and Canada Share
Atomic Bomb Secrets
**Tokyo Says Destruction Indescribably Complete; Cabinet Ponders Future**

**Impact of Atomic Bomb So Terrific All Life Seared By Heat, Pressure—Built-Up Section Of City Obliterated—War Plants Levelled**

Guam, Aug. 8.—(BUP)—Tokyo conceded to-day that most of Hiroshima had been destroyed completely by a single American atomic bomb Monday and said blasted and blistered corpses "too numerous to count" littered the ruins.

"The impact of the bomb was so terrific that practically all living things, human and animal, were literally seared to death by the tremendous heat and pressure engendered by the blast," one Tokyo broadcast said. American reconnaissance photographs confirmed that four and one-tenth square miles—60 per cent of the built-up area of Hiroshima—had vanished almost without trace in the world's greatest explosion.

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**Casualties Exceed 100,000**

Unofficial American sources estimated Japanese dead and wounded might exceed 100,000.

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**Adequate Warning**

His discussion of the atomic bomb and entry of Russia into the war against Japan overshadowed the President's report on Potsdam, which added little to the joint statement issued at the close of the conference.

He said that only Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States knew the secret of the atomic bomb and that they would keep it until some control is set up to protect ourselves and the rest of the world from the danger of total destruction.

But if the bomb was used against Japan, the President warned, the United States and the other nations would have complete control over its development and use. The President added that the Japanese surrender would speed up the production of the atomic bomb.

Preparations were continuing, that a catastrophe on a scale the world had never seen or imagined. Everywhere transports were on the move with supplies and troops.

The Japanese government, which had been unable to defend itself, was faced with the destruction of Hiroshima, charged over the radio on the morning of the 2nd that the United States was in position to meet the Japanese with an overwhelming superiority of air power.

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**May Reconsider Rejection**

As Tokyo painted a fearful picture of what is likely to happen, some sources said that Japan might reconsider its rejection of the Allied demand for her surrender before she is bombed. It was thought that Japan might consider a temporary surrender, pending the arrival of the Allied forces from the Pacific.

"It should not take the Japanese long to think this over," a Japanese official said. "We plan to present them with a terrible demonstration of our power as a warning and to show them the extent of our resources." The Japanese were urged to reconsider their decision to surrender.

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**Atomic Energy Alters Picture of Warfare at Sea—Destroy Outposts**

Washington, Aug. 8.—(AP)—The United States Navy expects that atomic energy may be extended to ships, naval installations and other bases of its future military power.

A naval expert at the University of California said that atomic energy might be valuable as a defensive weapon for any country with a large merchant marine.

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**Major Garrison City**

Hiroshima was, the President said, a major garrison city. It was described as a city of 350,000 people, with a large number of industries and military facilities.

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**Tcoma of thePenderson**

His view of the atomic bomb was that it was a powerful weapon, but that it was not a weapon that could be used with impunity.

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**Yalta Promise**

The decision to give Russia the bomb, he said, was made after consultation with Russia on the condition that it would not be used against Japan.

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**Main Secret**

Mr. Truman said that the bomb would be used against Japan as soon as the United States could prepare to do so.

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**reviews Results**

In reviewing the results of the Potsdam Conference, Mr. Truman hit these high points of political settlements for Europe:

1. The "big three" of Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, were up to settling the future of Europe and its colonies in a co-operative and orderly manner.

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**TRUMAN INDICATES JAPANESE GIVEN LAST CHANCE TO QUIT**

Warms Only Enemy Surrender Will Save Her From Total Destruction

Washington, Aug. 10.—(CP)—An indication that no further ultimatum will be sent Japan was given last night by President Truman in a broadcast address that followed his return from the Potsdam conference. He also disclosed that Canada, along with Britain and the United States, is in possession of what is probably the most valuable secret in the world.

A bomb can tear battleships to shreds. Spokesmen say.

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**Airmen Say Brilliance of Bomb's Explosion Seen Miles Distant**

Guam, Aug. 8.—(BUP)—Here are the eyewitness stories of the men who dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan:

Col. Paul W. Tibbetts, jun., 36, of Hamlin, N.Y., pilot of the Superfortress Enola Gay:

"We selected Hiroshima as the target when we made the flight. There was no opposition. Conditions were clear and we dropped the bomb at 8:15 a.m."

"Only Captain Parsons, Bombardier Major Thomas W. Ferebee, and I, knew what dropped. Others only knew it was a special mission."

"We knew immediately that we had to get out of there and made for Spain. We made the landing in less than 30 seconds to get broadside to the target."

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**Hard to Believe Effects**

"Then—when it exploded, it was a tremendous black cloud. Nothing was visible within 10 minutes of the explosion from the air. The streets and buildings and water front piers were clearly apparent."

"It happened so fast we could not see anything and could only feel the heat from the flash and the concussion from the blast."

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**Clean-Up Jap Garrison**

Undoubtedly, he conceded, an atomic bomb dropped into the water close to a fleet could cause great damage.

"We were told in a convoy at this stage to be highly vulnerable to high-flying planes carrying atomic bombs. At this stage, he said, when anti-aircraft guns are able to throw them back, and the skies with a concussive power, the ships are able under the circumstances.

"With ships and buildings damaged, including the emergency medical facilities, the authorities are having their hands full in giving aid to the injured."

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**Better World Must Rest**

"We should not forget that this is a world we can build together and in which the hope for world-wide peace must rest."

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**Main Secret**

"I realize the tragic significance of the atomic bomb," the President said. "And it is a weapon that, if not used, will be not lightly undertaken."

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**Mr. Truman's Chances**

"He is not a man who talks much," Mr. Truman has been said about Mr. Truman's chances of winning the next election. But his loss of face, said one of his allies, will help him.
RUSSIA AT WAR
WITH JAPAN

Red Army Invades Eastern Manchuria

Reds Will Join Allies in Pacific

'Loyal to Its Allied Duty,' Soviet Accepts Proposal That She Declare War
JAP PLEAD FOR MERCY AS NAVAL BASE RUINED; REDS ATTACK MANCHURIA

Million Men Strike on 2,000-Mile Front; Sharp Clashes Occur
London, Aug. 9.—(BUP)—A Red army of 1,000,000 or more men smashed into Manchuria from the east and west at key points along a 2,000-mile front to-day and—Tokyo said—collided head-on in battle with Japan's crack Kwantung army. The Allied source in Chungking said the Soviets already were several miles inside Manchuria at a number of points.
Radio Tokyo said that Russ-

Predatory Policy to Bring Oblivion
London, Aug. 9.—(CP)—The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia, accusing the Japanese of pursuing "an aggressive predatory policy," said to-day:
"Even now, after the collapse of Hitlerite Germany, faced with a flaccid, Japanese imperialists stubbornly drag out the war. The peoples of the U.S.S.R., as well as the freedom-loving nations of the world, can no longer tolerate a situation in which Japanese imperialists stubbornly condemn the countries of eastern Asia to the horrors and devastation of war.

Good Results Gained as Strategic Centre Hit at Noon To-day
Guam, Aug. 9.—(AP)—An atomic bomb—possibly more than one—was dropped on another Japanese city, strategically important Nagasaki, to-day and first word from the scene reported "good results." The bomb was dropped at noon, Japanese time—about nine hours after Tokyo radio reported Red army troops supported Russia's declaration of war on Japan by attacking enemy forces in

Hopes of Japanese Surrender Increase as Red Army Strikes

Truman Summons Atom Bomb Advisers
Washington, Aug. 9.—(AP)—President Truman called-in top military, diplomatic and scientific advisers to-day to discuss the atomic bomb, whose terrific destructive effect twice has been felt by Japan.
War Secretary Stimson took with him Major Gen. Leslie Groves, who supervised the secret work which harnessed for war purposes the atom's terrific energy.

Truman Expected to Tell Enemy Full Force Of Atomic Bomb Will Fall If War Continues
Washington, Aug. 9.—(CP)—Hopes of unconditional surrender by Japan grew space to-day as Russia's armies might move against Nippon from the north and Nagasaki lay stunned under the impact of the second atomic bomb employed against the enemy.

Redoubt in China Denies Japs
President Truman is scheduled to make a radio report to-night at 10 o'clock in which he may disclose further details of atomic bombing.

BRITISH EXPECT EARLY APPEAL FROM HIROHITO
Emperor May Pose as Saviour of Race, Slave Off Suicide
London, Aug. 9.—(BUP)—British political quarters believed to-day that Emperor Hirohito himself will sue for peace within a few weeks.

Conciliatory Tone Develops
They said the Emperor was likely to attempt to pose as a saviour of his people and offer to surrender to save them from destruction by atomic bombs.

There was no doubt here that Tokyo was embarrased on a campaign to ease the road to peace. It was noted that Japanese broadcast had taken on a conciliatory tone, particularly since the first atom bomb was dropped.

Any Japanese belief that the Allies would not make full use of the atomic bomb was believed dispelled by the dropping of the second such bomb on Nagasaki.

Little Time Left
With the Red banner Far Eastern armies on the march it seemed here that the Japanese had very little time left within which to make up their minds to surrender or be obliterated.

The Yorkshire Post suggested that Russia's first military objective might be the conquest of Korea in order to sever contact between Japan's forces in Manchuria and the homeland.

The London Times said Japan's situation was desperate and that only "by accepting the terms of capitulation offered at the Potsdam conference can she still escape physical ruin."

Canada in War Until Japs Quit, Mr. King Affirms
By KENNETH C. CRAGG
Ottawa, Aug. 8.—(Staff)—Early end of the war with Japan, under the pounding of atomic bombs and Russia's announced support for the Anglo-American military forces, was predicted today by Prime Minister King.

Even while envisaging the end of hostilities and "relief to the world," he declared preparations for Canadian military participation will be continued until Japan capitulates.

News of the Soviet's action broke in the Dominion-Provincial conference on reconstruction, but with dramatic effect. Delegates were grouped at the base of the Peace Tower for a formal picture.

The last leg in the front row has been straightened. The camera man, about to trip his shutter, watched the news flash wire relayed to King.

He rose immediately, turned to the group "Russia has declared war on Japan," and the group broke into a splutter of clapping.

Best News Since VE-Day
Official and unofficial Ottawa agreed with Prime Minister King that Russia's declaration was the greatest news since VE-Day.
Mr. King prepared an official statement in which he said:

"The welcome help of the area which has borne so large a part of the struggle against the Axis in Europe gives reason for confidence that with each of us doing our full part, the war in the Pacific can be brought to a very early conclusion and an end put to the colossal sacrifices of human life.

Shortly after returning to his office, Mr. King visited George N. Zerobin, Soviet Ambassador to Canada at the Soviet Embassy and had a long conversation with him.

Groups gathered outside the foreign newspaper offices when the announcement was posted and a spontaneous cheer broke out in praise of the second atomic bomb for the Japanese."
JAPS OFFER TO SURRENDER

World Awaits End of Fighting as Negotiations Open

BRITISH CONSULT ALLIES; SWEDISH MINISTER GIVEN NOTE TO UNITED NATIONS

Fate of Hirohito Hangs in Balance As Peace Sought
Conditional Surrender Offer Made Officially by Japanese

Foreign Minister Togo Tells Soviet Envoy Japanese Ready to Accept Potsdam Terms; Requests Ruling on Retention of Emperor

London, Aug. 10.—(CP)—An official statement from the residence of Prime Minister Attlee said to-day the British Government is in communication with the United States, Russia and China about the Tokyo broadcast offer to surrender. The statement said, however, that no official communication from the Japanese Government had yet been received by Britain regarding the broadcast offer to surrender if Emperor Hirohito is allowed to keep his place. This statement was issued shortly after 4 p.m. (11 a.m., E.D.T.).

Mr. Attlee has received unofficial news of the Japanese offer to surrender, the press secretary at 10 Downing street announced earlier. The Cabinet was summoned hurriedly.

Through Swedish Channels

At 8:30 a.m., E.D.T., Herschel Johnson, American minister in the Swedish capital of Stockholm, said no Japanese peace proposal had been transmitted to him by the Swedish Government. The Japanese had said the offer was being sent through the Swedish and Swiss Governments.

The Swedish foreign office had not commented, but it was the impression that any offer given to Sweden would have been delivered immediately.

The secretary of the Japanese minister in Stockholm, Suemasa Okamoto, said nothing was known at his office of the Domet announcement.

Advised to Remain at Work

The press attache of the Japanese legation in Bern said the Japanese had received no capitulation offer for transmission to the Swiss Government. Swiss authorities likewise said they had received no communications concerning the matter.

The statement from Prime Minister Attlee’s residence said the people would be officially advised when the situation clarified and it was not possible to continue work as usual. The text of the British statement:

"His Majesty's Government have not yet received any communication from the Japanese Government, but they are in communication with the Governments of the United States, Russia and China.

"A further statement will be made by His Majesty's Government as soon as the situation is clarified. Meantime, every one should continue to work as usual."

Early arrivals for the Cabinet meeting included Foreign Secretary Bevin, Herbert Morrison, lord president of the council, and A. V. Alexander, first lord of the Admiralty.

The gathering crowd cheered loudly as they arrived one by one in their cars.

Truman Awaits Appeal

Washington, Aug. 10. (AP)—President Truman assembled his Cabinet in an atmosphere of official expectancy to-day, but the war raged on in the Pacific as hours slipped by without official confirmation here of a broadcast Japanese surrender offer.

The first Cabinet meeting since the President returned from Potsdam was set for 2 p.m. (E.D.T.) at the White House.

As the day wore on, there was no word from either the President or State Secretary Byrnes across the street that a formal Japanese surrender proposal had been laid

(Continued on page 10, column 4)

Retention of Hirohito Is Only Stumbling Block to Immediate Acceptance

By C. R. BLACKBURN

Washington, Aug. 10 (CP)—Japan made an official bid for peace today, but placed on the offer a condition—retention of Emperor Hirohito with his powers. The official surrender offer from the Japanese Government was received here late today through the Swiss Government, but heads of the Allied Nations during the day had considered the proposition, advanced by the Japanese, an offer of the Japanese Domel Agency.

The broadcast stressed the condition that nothing in the acceptance of the unconditional surrender outlined at Potsdam should be construed as permitting the Emperor to be stripped of the prerogatives of sovereignty.

Forwarded by Swiss

That was the only apparent stumbling block to immediate acceptance of the offer. While declarations of Britain, the United States, China and Russia have not specifically covered the case of Hirohito, they have stuck firmly to unconditional surrender.

(Moscow radio commented tonight on the Japanese peace bid with the statement that "an unconditional surrender means just that—unconditional surrender.

(Communist I. V. Stalin is reported to have made the announcement after seeing the Japanese and offered to surrender on condition that Emperor Hirohito retain his status.

(An unconditional surrender means just that—unconditional surrender," he said. "This is no play on words.

(Just as Russia cleared the world of Hitler Fascism, so it intends to clear Asia of Fascism and Japanese aggression.

War Goes On

The formal proposition came through the Swiss Government in Bern and was forwarded by the United States Minister there to the State Department said it was received at 6:45 p.m. E.D.T.

Meanwhile the war went on although it was announced at Guam that Superfortresses which have contributed so much to the battering of Japan would not fly any missions Saturday. This was the first announcement of the end of all Allied air force against the Japanese. The War Department here said it knew of no new general cease-fire order.

The White House said in mid-afternoon: "Our Government through the regular diplomatic channels is in communication with Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China regarding the Japanese surrender offer."

That, said Presidential Secretary Charles C. Ross, "is all that can be said at this time." He added there would be no further statements tonight.

The first disclosure that the once disconcerting enemy of the Pacific was ready to call it quits was in an early morning Tokyo broadcast by the Japanese agency Domet.

The neutral capitals of Stockholm and Bern indicated the offer had gone into official channels.

Mr. Ross did not deny that the proposition had been made official.

His announcement of Allied consultation followed an hour's Cabinet meeting at the White House.

Must Be Unconditional

Some authorities reasoned that if the other Allies wanted to let Hirohito stay on the throne, the United States would not stand in the way of peace at that price.

The Allies, themselves, however, have learned that surrender must be "unconditional" and that they will not deviate from those terms.

The victory celebrations were under way around the world.

This was the case sequence of events on a day that appeared to mark at least the beginning of the end of arrogant Japanese belligerency.

Domet broadcast this morning that Japan would quit if Emperor Hirohito could retain his prerogatives.

'I'll Be Damned,'

Says Hoffmeister

Brookville, Aug. 18 (CP)—Canadian reaction to news of the Japanese surrender offer, seemed to be one of subdued excitement and high expectancy.

In Brookville, where Canada's Pacific Force Headquarters are preparing for action, Maj.-Gen. B. M. Hoffmeister exclaimed: "Well, I'll be damned," when informed of the Japanese surrender offer. But preparations went on.
Wild Celebrations Occur in World Centres But Tokyo Broadcast Does Nothalt Fight

San Francisco, Aug. 10—(AP)—Japan announced today she is ready to surrender under the Potsdam declaration if Emperor Hirohito can retain his power, but the White House made it clear that the offer had not been received officially and that the war is going on. The offer was transmitted by the Domel agency at 7:30 a.m. (E.D.T.) and picked up by the Associated Press and Government monitors. But it had not come through official diplomatic channels and the White House said at 10 a.m. that the United States is continuing to fight.

Russia Officially Informed

Despite this, wild celebrations had broken out on both sides and at other points throughout the Allied world.

Japan, through Domel, said the offer was being transmitted via Sweden and Switzerland, and the Moscow radio said Russia's ambassador in Tokyo had been officially informed.

Once the offer is transmitted through official channels, the condition imposed by the United States—namely, that Hirohito remain in power—may prove a stumbling block to immediate acceptance by all the Potsdam signatories, the United States, Britain, China and Russia. The Potsdam declaration itself did not mention the French, but two diplomatic sources of the United States Office of War Information have refrained from expressing that belief. Capt. E. M. Zacharias, in an official United States broadcast last month, told the Japanese that they would be able to form their own government under the Atlantic Charter, once the Allied unconditional surrender was met.

Hope For Speedy Peace

The Domel agency broadcast that the offer had been transmitted to the Allies through neutral intermediaries and expressed hope that an answer will be "speedily forthcoming." This ending the Allied wrath which has unleashed upon Japan the atomic bomb and the combined forces of Britain, Russia, China and the United States.

U.S. Garrison on Okinawa

Holds Jubilant Celebration

Happy Soldiers Dive For Foxholes When Fireworks Set Off

Okinawa, 9:30 p.m., Aug. 10—(BUP) American troops went wild on this island they conquered less than two months ago today when they heard radio reports that they had received an offer to accept the Potsdam surrender ultimatum.

They fired off guns and flares. Helicopters and jets flew overhead, showered the sky and exploded off. Soldiers and officers yelled and beat on buckles. They hollered one another's backs, shouting: "The war's over!"

The Okinawa strain of airborne technology was greater than any ever seen during Japanese and Allied attacks. The gunfire was directed on machine guns opened up. Bullets were falling everywhere.

"If we ever get into a foxhole, somebody's going to get hurt," they said.

But nobody did. The Yanks were certain they were going home soon. Their jubilation was the widest celebration ever seen in the Western Pacific.

Cheers Circle Earth As Peace Offer Made

Jubilation boiled up throughout the Allied world yesterday with the news that Japan had offered to surrender.

White House officials said that the Chinese and the United States, which had been expecting a showdown, were inconclusive about the news. The Chinese were inconclusive about the news.

Bombed and ensnared, Japan was defeated, they explained, by the Japanese government's failure to consider the possibility of surrender.

Tickertape was showered from buildings in Detroit and most other major cities, as the small towns, awaited developments.

No major demonstration was reported at any Canadian city or town. France heard the news impressively.

Parisians who went mad with joy when Germany surrendered gave only a glance to newspaper headlines telling of Japan's offer of peace.

There was no such calm at Pearl Harbor. In the attack that brought the United States into the war, Whistles shrilled at the great bases. Honolulu went wild with joy.

Liberated Manila joined in the festivities. Cheering broke out on the San Francisco Air raid guns screamed "all clear" on Okinawa while soldiers fired guns in the air and launched "victory rockets on Okinawa.

Cancelling of Attacks Stated Without Comment at Headquarters on Guam

GUAM, Aug. 11—(BUP)—All B-29 Superfortress operations against the Japanese were halted today while Japan's surrender offer was being considered by the Allied Governments.

The cancellation, a bare announcement without any amplification, came from U.S. Army Strategic Air Forces, the top command of the Superfortresses which have been attacking Japan with high explosives, incendiary bombs and at least two of the new atomic bomb.

MISSION PLANNED

It had been announced unofficially yesterday that Superfortress bombing attacks would continue as scheduled, and that it was believed that at least one small mission will be planned for today.

Today's announcement that the B-29's were being kept on the ground was the first announced relaxation by any Allied force in the war against Japan.

There are 10 bases in the Guam, the U.S. 3rd Fleet, which probably was still deployed around the enemy's home islands and which only yesterday sent its carrier planes in the second consecutive day of heavy strikes against Northern Honshu.

STATEMENT OFFICIAL

The U.S. Army Strategic Air Forces public relations officer, speaking to the correspondent this morning and answering all questions for the last 24 hours, said: "We have no comment on the situation today."

It was not disclosed whether the decision to keep the bombers at their bases came as a result of instructions from Washington or was made here.

It had been expected previously that the raids, which had been growing steadily in weight, numbers and frequency, would be pressed unrelentingly until Japan definitely gave in.
Orders to Cease Fire Are Sent to All Fronts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (CP).—A new date was blazed on the historic calendar of the world tonight—Aug. 14, 1945—as Japan accepted Allied surrender terms and brought to an end the second Great War.

President Truman made the announcement at a 7 p.m. E.D.T. press conference in the White House even as Prime Minister Attlee broadcast a similar message over the BBC from London. Moscow radio also carried the news for which the world had waited breathlessly for days.

Orders went out immediately to silence the guns in the far-flung Pacific theatre.

HISTORIC DOCUMENT

Washington, like every city in the Allied world, went wild with the news. Days of strained waiting ended in a tumult of cheers, horn-blowing and bell-ringing.

In a brief press conference which sent reporters racing to spread the gladdest tidings they will ever make known, the President read a historic document in the form of a message from the Tokyo Government which was transmitted to him through Swiss Government agencies.

It said in brief that the Emperor accepted the surrender terms outlined in the Potsdam Declaration, and would issue the necessary orders to all armed forces under his control to cease operations and place themselves and their arms at the disposal of the Supreme Allied Commander.

The President announced that Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been named to that post. He will have high British, Russian and Chinese officers with him when the surrender terms are signed.

FASCISM ENDED

As the great news became known, hundreds raced to the White House to join those already massed around the grounds. Mr. Truman, accompanied by his wife, walked out on the porch and stepped up to a hastily erected microphone and hailed this as "the day when fascism and police government ceases in the world. This is the day for the democracies."

For Japan, as for already vanquished Germany, it meant the end of savage conquest and aggression, and dismemberment of an empire won by blood-spilling, disarmament and occupation.

Those were the terms of the Allied declaration of Potsdam, decreeing unconditional surrender, to which Japan acceded.

Once the Japanese sphere had stretched from Attu to Timor and Java and India. Once Japan kept half a billion people enslaved under iron rule, and threatened to enfold another half billion.

Now she is defeated — without invasion — but at a terrific cost.

Mr. Truman read the formal message relayed from Emperor Hirohito through the Swiss Government in which the Japanese ruler pledged the surrender on the terms laid down by the Big Three Conference at Potsdam.
"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith." — Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s concluding words in his last address, undelivered on the day of his death, April 12, 1945.
'Victory Mad':
Crowds Swarm Hamilton Streets

Hamilton, Aug. 14 (Staff).—Any
doubts as to how Hamiltonians would
react to the news of Japan's surren-
der was soon dispelled about 7
o'clock this evening when the an-
nouncement of the end of the war
became general in this war-production
centre.

In less than half an hour after
the first announcement downtown
Hamilton began to fill up with
"victory-mad" crowds. The noise of
honking car horns and cheers was
dejacent. The exultation in-
creased almost every minute, and
long before 10 o'clock the central
area swarmed with thousands of
cheering citizens.

Much of the celebration centred
around Hamilton's small Chinatown.
Here on the block of King William
St. between John and Hughson Sts.
Impressive Chinese stood on the
sidewalks grinning broadly, while
scores of white citizens surged past.
Many of the natives stopped and
shook hands with the Chinese
merchants. "Congratulations," the
cheering Hamiltonians shouted,
while some remarked about 14
years of Japanese aggression. The
Chinese acknowledged they were very
happy. Many of the local Chinese
colony have lost loved ones during
the years of Jap warfare on their
faraway homeland.

As proclaimed today by Mayor
Lawrence, tomorrow will be a civic
holiday in Hamilton. Due to a last-
minute decision by City Council and
Board of Control, arrangements
were made tonight for bands to
play at public celebrations in sev-
eral city parks Wednesday night.
Otherwise there will be no orga-
nized entertainment. Churches will
be open all day for prayer and
thanksgiving and a number of the
larger churches have planned speci-
sal "services of thanksgiving.

Peoples Scattered

The solemn note was not forget-
ten in the first wild moments of
victory. Within 15 minutes of the
surrender announcement the Cen-
tral Hamilton Branch, Canadian
Legion, dispatched its sergeant-ata-
arms, Charles Gayter, and Secre-
tary Logan Stewart to the Cen-
town in Gore Park. There hun-
dreds of people were scattered,
and Mr. Gayter recited the Lord's
Prayer in tribute to the fallen of
two world wars.

The surrender announcement
called Mayor Samuel Lawrence
and City Clerk James F. Berry be-
tween a late afternoon city council
meeting and a dinner of the Ham-
lton Automobile Club following
that organization's 38th annual
orphans' picnic. His worship and
Mr. Berry proceeded to the H.A.C.
affair, which was cut short by the
humilious celebration in progress
on King St. outside the Royal Con-
nacht Hotel.

As previously arranged, barri-
rades were put out within an hour
of the 7 o'clock flash to shut the
downtown area off to motor traffic.

About 20 o'clock tonight, the fire
department received an alarm
for two bonfires on King St. at
Charles and a block away at Mc-
Nab St. When the firemen were
busy someone in the crowd cut
the three-inch hose. This was one
of the few vandalistic acts re-
ported.

Tram Stalled

Tram traffic was tied up at the
King and James bottleneck about
10 p.m. when the control switch
of a street car was stolen.

Sirens, Whistles
Blow as Ontario
Celebrates Peace

Windsor, Aug. 14 (Special).—
Downtown Windsor broke out in a
wild impromptu celebration early
this evening with the announce-
ment that Japan had accepted the
Allied surrender terms.

City police officers had a flow of
vehicular traffic on the streets
similar to that which greeted the
arrival of the end of the war in
Europe. One continuous line of
honking autos travelled up and
down Ouellette Ave., and each car-
ried passengers who were letting
the world in general know it was a
special occasion.

Confetti of all sorts floated from
windows of one downtown building.
As in the celebrations greeting
D-Day pretty girls came in for a
waving as they met with service-
men.

Sirens and whistles mingled with
the general noise, as Windsorites
lost no time in joining with the
celebration underway in Detroit.

Napanee, Aug. 14 (Special)
Napanee blew loose tonight follow-
ing Prime Minister Attlee's an-
nouncement that Japan had surren-
dered. Church bells rang long
and loudly to confirm the news of
victory and citizens thronged to the
main street to join in whoopee.

Trucks and motorists hastily gath-
ered flags and bunting and joined
in procession through the main
thoroughfares. Mayor Dr. D. B.
Hall has proclaimed Wednesday a
holiday and has asked churches to
hold services of thanksgiving.

Camp Borden, Aug. 14 (Special)
Rain dampened outdoor festiv-
ilities here as peace in the Pacific
was announced, but free shows
were offered to all troops at the camp's
two theatres. Celebration centres
were the two messes shared by
Canadian airmen and United
States sergeant instructors sent
here to familiarize Pacific volun-
teers with American weapons.

No restrictions on beer rations
were imposed, but the canteens
kept strictly to regular hours.

Church services of thanksgiving
have been scheduled for Sunday.

Galt, Aug. 14 (Special).—With
the ringing of bells and tooting of fac-
tory whistles, fire and police sirens,
Galtians were advised of the capitu-
lation of Japan and the end of
the second Great War. Immedi-
ately the streets were thronged
with celebrants and tooting autos.
Downtown streets were scenes of
wild jubilation. All of a sudden
flags and bunting went up. Tomor-
row and Thursday will be holidays
for which special programs had
been previously arranged, featured
by religious and thanksgiving ser-
VICES.

Beautiful weather favored the thanksgiving service. Top picture gives bird's-eye
view of ceremonies, with the City Hall Veterans' Association forming the color
guard. (Below) The rostrum from which the service was conducted. Mayor Saunders,
third from right, and Premier George A. Drew, second from right, officiated.
Fireworks Injure 200 Londoners Celebrating Peace

London, Aug. 15 (AP).—Britons continued their tumultuous victory celebration tonight with parades and fireworks and police reported nearly 200 persons had suffered injuries from the firing of rockets and cannon crackers.

The London Fire Department, up to midnight, turned out for 220 false alarms and 36 actual fires, most of them small blazes from fireworks and street bonfires.

Crowds milled around Buckingham Palace during the day and night, cheering and calling for the King. In response to their pleas the Royal Family made five appearances on a balcony.

Shortly before 11 p.m. Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose escorted by two plain clothesmen, left the palace and mingled with the throng. They watched from in front of the palace as their father and mother made their last appearance of the night.

Rain drenched the hundreds of participants this morning at the opening of the first of two official V-Days, but in the afternoon the sun broke through on festivities, which gathered momentum with the hours.

Centre of the morning's celebrations was Buckingham Palace and the route the gold and scarlet carriage of the King and Queen travelled to the first state opening of Parliament since the war began.

Royal Family Cheered

The crowd raised greetings to Their Majesties. While waiting, the people had whiled away the hours singing popular songs and hymns.

After the ceremonies at Parliament the King and Queen, with Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, more than once appeared on the balcony at Buckingham Palace and waved to cheering throngs. Restaurants and pubs were crowded. Business houses and stores closed.

Field Marshal Montgomery was given an ovation as he drove along Whitehall to receive the freedom of the Borough of Lambeth.

At the ceremony in Lambeth Sir Bernard warned: "Justice and freedom first must be established before peace can be secured. We can by no means sit back and relax because the war is over. We must lend a hand toward securing the peace, and must be prepared to sacrifice personal liberty to such extent as is necessary."

The world around welcomed the peace. Victory flags flew throughout the Netherlands and the Government declared Thursday a legal holiday.

Gen. de Gaulle, in a special broadcast over the Paris radio, paid tribute to French Indo-China for her efforts against Japan.

Aldershot Confers Freedom of City On Canadians

Aldershot, England, Aug. 14 (CP).—The town council of this garrison town today decided to confer the freedom of the Canadian Army who has served overseas in this war to become a Freeman of the Borough.

The decision came at a special meeting this morning by a small group of Canadian troops from two nights of splendid demonstrations.

"In an interview with a London Daily Express reporter, Mayor Jack White said that the reception had been created by the Canadians by their liveliness. "Over 800 Canadian soldiers have passed through Aldershot in this war," said Mr. White. "It has been a fine English welcome. They have been splendid fellows. It has been an honor to know them and serve with them."

"Do you think a little impulsiveness by an impatient few could possibly affect a high regard in which the Canadians are held here? Impossible."

"The mayor of this town very quickly made that clear at a special meeting when they unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Canadians. But we did more was wanted—hence our decision today."

"Aldershot as the home of the British Army today salutes the fighting men of a great dominion."

Mr. White said he expects a ceremony will be held soon to mark the occasion of the Canadians being made freemen of Aldershot.

Canada Proved Good Helpmate, Attlee Comments

Ottawa, Aug. 15 (CP).—Prime Minister Attlee in a message to Prime Minister Mackenzie King thanked the people of Canada for their part in the war and said: "Above all we must see that it never again shall war, even more grim and destructive than that from which we have escaped, blight the world."

In the reconstruction now to come Britain would go ahead with the confident knowledge that the help Canada so readily gave in war she would also give in peace.

Mr. Attlee's message: Complete victory has been achieved over the last of our common enemies and the dark shadow which for so long has overshadowed the world has finally been expelled. On behalf of the Government and people of the United Kingdom I send our most cordial thanks to the Government of Canada and to all those in Canada, whether in the armed forces or in civil life, who have, by their exertions, played so splendid a part in achieving this great victory."

DRAFT CALL SLASHED

Arrangements still must be completed for the signing of formal surrender terms. Then V-Day will be officially proclaimed.

"Meantime," the President announced, "the Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action."

While the world celebrated with unrestrained joy, the Japanese Government (which once had promised to dictate peace terms in the White House) was ordered to stop the war on all fronts.

Through State Secretary Byrnes and the Swiss Legation, Mr. Truman told the Japanese Government to "direct prompt cessation of hostilities by Japanese forces," and notify Gen. MacArthur of the effective date and hour of cessation and send emissaries to the General to arrange formal surrender.

In addition he announced plans for slashing army draft calls from 80,000 to 50,000 a month and forecast the return of 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 soldiers to civilian life within 12 or 18 months.

Army to Speed Demobilization

Ottawa, Aug. 15 (CP).—New regulations to "facilitate and speed up" the demobilization of the Canadian Army, extending to service personnel not previously eligible the opportunity for immediate discharge, were announced tonight by Defense Minister McNutt in a detailed, 900-word statement.

Times Square crowd celebrates announcement of Japanese acceptance of Allied surrender terms. View is looking south toward War Bond booth and reproduction of Statue of Liberty in front of Times Tower, with Broadway at left and 7th Avenue at right.
**Hamilton Will Honor Dieppe’s Gallant Dead**

**TRIBUTE TO DIEPPE HEROES**—Coinciding with the national day of thanksgiving for final victory to-morrow will be the commemorative services for the men who fell at Dieppe on this date three years ago, and the reserve battalion, R.H.L.I., will join with the veterans of the overseas battalion, R.H.L.I., in a memorial service at the Church of the Ascension. Above are some views reminiscent of Dieppe. Top left shows Canadian soldiers firing the last salute over the graves of about 20 of their comrades who died in the Dieppe raid. Top right shows a general view of the Canadian section of Brookwood Cemetery, Surrey, England, where many of the Dieppe dead are buried. Lower left is a group of distinguished mourners at the funeral of Dieppe victims held at Brookwood Cemetery, August 23, 1942. In picture at left: Front row, left to right—Major-Gen. J. H. Roberts, as commander of the 2nd Canadian Division, led the raid on Dieppe. Gen. H. D. G. Creeran, second row—Major-Gen. G. R. T. extreme left, and Major-Gen. C. B. Price, extreme right. Low shows Canadian chaplains conducting the funeral service at wood Cemetery.

**Run Small Arm Could Be Fired Around Corners**

(By Major Frank Ewan, War Correspondent for the Speculator and Southern Newspapers)

Upper, Holland, Aug. 16—Death-dealing discoveries in the realm of science that would have been turned against the Allied armies had the war with Germany lasted many months longer have come to light in the last few weeks after painstaking research by the 1st Canadian Field Research Section.

Officer commanding the section is Lieut.-Col. A. B. Dove, of Hamilton. In charge of radar research is Major Frank Rose, of Victoria. Artillery research is in charge of Major Harold E. Staples, of Hamilton. Capt. Ronald MacLean, of Vancouver, supervises research and experiments with enemy and Allied armor clothing. Discoveries range all the way from infrared ray sighting equipment, permitting tank crews to...
HOLD IMPRESSIVE SERVICES COMMEMORATING GREAT RAID

Officer Who Led Unit in Landing Gives Salute at Cenotaph

An impressive service of remembrance for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion (active) of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (W.R.), who gave their lives at Dieppe, was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, Major (Ven. Archdeacon) W. F. Wallace, padre of the 2nd Battalion, conducted the services and Capt. Alonzo Comfort, who was taken prisoner at Dieppe, delivered the sermon.

Corporal Pray for the Fallen

Col. Comfort pointed to the recurrence of wars in history and cited in which the Israelis were victorious despite great odds, because of their faith in God. He said: "We have been fighting a monster. Let us thank God that His power has been greater than our own. In this solemn hour we pay tribute to those who died at Dieppe and to the others who have given their lives for us in land and sea and in the air."

He said that a habit of men in action was to cry out to God, "Every one who has been in action on the battlefield will say the same."

First for Some

Capt. Al Comfort told of interviewing many of the returned men in England, and in other parts of the world, and all agreed that in time of great danger they had prayed even if they had never uttered a prayer before. "God has been gracious in sparing our lives, let us never forget those prayers," he said, and the call to Him gave us a sense of our own worth, as was brought out by the first part of the service, Dra. R.M. Charles, explained the significance of the Virgin Mary, who, he said, "is the spiritual source of all hopes and all prayers."

Tributes Paid Dieppe Heroes

Tributes were paid at a rally held last night at the Cenotaph in Comox to the Canadians who died during the Dieppe Raid. It was addressed by Lieut.-Col. C. F. E. Blount, Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, who reviewed the parade and the service held in memory of the men of the 1st Battalion (active) of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, who gave their lives in the Dieppe raid.

Memorial Service -- Scenes taken yesterday during the parade and service held in memory of officers and men of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (active) 1st Battalion (W.R.), who gave their lives in the Dieppe raid three years ago, are shown in the accompanying photographs. In the upper left picture, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Lanctot, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion during the raid, is shown on the left, and Lieut.-Col. A. E. Potter, M.C. and bar, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, on the right, saluting the cenotaph.

Dieppe Veteran Commands Inter-Allied forces throughout the ceremony were commanded by Lieut.-Col. E. A. Richardson, of Edmonton and Red Deer, officer commanding the 2nd Battalion, which was attended by Lieut.-Col. C. F. E. Blount, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, and Lieut.-Col. A. E. Potter, M.C. and bar, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, during the ceremony.

The German air raid sirens which signalled the beginning of the raid are sounded early in the forenoon announcing the start of the Dieppe Raid commemoration. In the morning there was a ceremony at the Canadian War Graves Commission. Major-General A. B. Matthews, present general officer commanding the Second Canadian Division, Air Marshal G. O. Johnston, Ottawa, Deputy Commander of the RCAF overseas, and Commander Stand, Halifax, deputy commander R.C.N. overseas.

Dieppe, Aug. 20. — Canadians who fought and died here on August 19, 1942, were honoured Sunday, on the ground where they fell, by their comrades of the 2nd Canadian Division. Under a heavy sky that poured rain down most of the day on troops and spectators alike, the great "reconnaissance in force" on this Normandy town was commemorated in a solemn and impressive ceremony lasting throughout the whole day. Townspeople by the thousands joined Dominions' troops and their Allies to celebrate the third anniversary of the landing foreshadowing the invasion of Europe.

Canadians Participate

Participating were a detachment of nearly 200 troops from the Second Canadian Division in Holland, including members of the Calgary Tank Regiment who travelled from Holland for the ceremony. In addition, Canadian troops from England, all members of the force that assaulted three years ago, were in the Second Division. Royal Canadian Naval and Air Force detachments members of the Royal Navy who took part in the operation, as well as French, Moroccan and American troops, were also present in the city, also participating was a detachment from number Four Commando, British troops who landed on the night of the assault wave to neutralize heavy artillery and radar equipment, now veterans of Navan.

A month earlier, veteran of the Dieppe Raid, Col. Jack Anderson, of Toronto, and Col. Denny Whitaker, of Hamilton, Ont., were two senior officers who fought with the infantry at Dieppe and who came back. Bill Dean, of Hamilton, regimental sergeant-major of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, was on hand again along with Lieut.-Col. C. F. E. Blount, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, and Lieut.-Col. A. E. Potter, M.C. and bar, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion.

Many senior officers attended the commemoration. They were headlined by Major-General Vanier, Canadian ambassador to France, who travelled down from Paris with Madame Vanier at the special invitation of the mayor of Dieppe, Pierre Biez.

Included in the group were Lieut.-General Montague, Wimpey, M.C., head of staff at Canadian military headquarters in London; Mr. General J. H. Roberts, Kingston, Ont., who commanded the Canadian tank force during the assault and now Canadian representative on the Imperial War Graves Commission; Major-General A. B. Matthews, present general officer commanding the Second Canadian Division; Air Marshal G. O. Johnston, Ottawa, Deputy Commander RCAF overseas, and Commander Stand, Halifax, deputy commander R.C.N. overseas.
1st Division Men Began to Move For Home Today

Utrecht, Holland, Aug. 24 (CP) — Tomorrow, Aug. 25, is D-Day for the last operation of all for the 1st Canadian Division — the beginning of the long journey home.

Movement of the 19,000 men at present constituting the division will be carried out in 16 drafts, beginning tomorrow and ending Sept. 9.

First to leave this area for the repatriation camp at Nijmegen will be the Royal Montreal Regiment, “A,” “B” and “C” Batteries of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and the 8th and 10th Batteries of the 2nd Canadian Field Regiment.

The next two days will see the Saskatoon Light Infantry, the 7th Battery of the 2nd Canadian Field Regiment and the 77th and 19th Batteries of the 3rd Canadian Field Regiment get under way Sunday, followed by the Carleton and York Regiment, of St. Stephen and Woodstock, N.B., and the 92nd Battery of the 3rd Field Regiment Monday.

All Out by Sept. 12

Sept. 9 will see all units going out as such from this area, with all personnel from headquarters staffs, who can be used for Canada, away by Sept. 12. The troops were told to be prepared for six weeks’ stay in the United Kingdom, although it is not expected any great number will be there that long.

First embarkations are expected between Sept. 13 and 15.

The warning on the possibility of embarkation being six weeks away discouraged the painting of too rosy pictures of speedy despatch and was designed to help the troops to schedule properly their spending while in the United Kingdom.

It is believed here the postponement of the division’s departure from Holland from Aug. 5 to Aug. 25 will not affect the ultimate sailings from England. Moving the troops in batches of 1,000 instead of 500 as originally planned will see the whole formation concentrated in the United Kingdom about mid-September.

Some for Occupation Force

The few remaining personnel with point scores of less than 30 are to be drawn out of the units by the administrative machine at Nijmegen and transferred to other formations or to the Occupation Force.

Among 1st Division personnel “frozen” in this area, however, are permanent force officers, clerks, cooks whose points are exceptionally high, dental, provost and pay corps officers and other ranks, all of whom are considered essential to the administration of the Canadian forces in the Netherlands. Staff officers are theoretically frozen as the army retains the right to find new jobs for them, but they all know now whether they are going or staying.

Ribbons for campaign stars were distributed throughout the 1st Division Thursday to those who are eligible for them with instructions to sew them up immediately.

ARMY VETERANS WELCOMED HOME—Another group of veteran fighting men was greeted at the Canadian Army Trades School last evening, members of the 1st (active) Battalions of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) and the A. S.H. of Canada (G.L.), arriving in the draft. At upper left, Pte. Malcolm Armit is greeted by his wife, mother and two nieces. Left to right, are Mrs. Armit, Iris Armit, a niece; Pte. Armit, Betty Armit, another niece, and Mrs. Janet Armit. At right above, C.S.M. Gordon W. Bookler, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bookler, 50 Hadding avenue south, and who was with the R.H.L.I. at Dieppe and through all its subsequent actions, exchanges battalion chatter with C. W. Burrows, M.M., another original, who was returned to Canada two months ago. C.S.M. Booker, at the right, was mentioned in dispatches. At lower left, Pte. James Loones is greeted by his mother, Mrs. Kate Loones, and his wife. At lower right, Pte. Robert Anderson, one of the tallest men in the draft, lowers over Verna Todd, left, and Lilian Johnston, right, distributing soft drinks for the Salvation Army.

Lieut. W. C. Luton
Cited For Bravery

Local Man Receives Certificate From Gen. Montgomery

Lieut. William C. Luton, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Luton, 30 Arnold street, has received a certificate from Field Marshal Montgomery citing him for gallantry in action, according to word received recently.

Lieut. Luton has served with the South Alberta Reconnaissance Regiment, and was in the thick of action when the Alberta, together with the Argylls and the R.H.L.I, made their famous break-through in the Hochwald area. Lieut. Luton is a graduate of O.T.C. in Brockville and, after serving for a time as an instructor at Camp Borden, went overseas, seeing much service after D-day.

Honour Veteran Thrice Wounded

Lieut. G. Erwin Fleury
Mentioned in Dispatches

Coincident with his arrival home recently, Lieut. G. Erwin Fleury, R.H.L.I. (W.R.), of 70 Pearl street north, has been awarded a mention in dispatches. He was wounded three times during his service overseas, once in Caen, again in Antwerp, and a third time during the action of Hochwald.

Formerly residing on Wellington street south, Lieut. Fleury is the son of Mrs. Bridget Ellen Fleury. He was educated at De La Salle College, and resided with his family in Toronto before coming to this city. He was employed as a salesman with the Darwin Hardware Company before enlistment.

His brother, Lieut.-Col. Frank J. Fleury, D.B.E., was appointed deputy assistant adjutant-general with the Canadians in the central Mediterranean theatre in 1944.
My Dear Mr. Sams,

Enclosed please find one (1) set of campaign ribbons, Canadian soldiers, for the use of, including the 1939-45 Star, France-Germany Star and the C.V.S.M. (Dear to you Pop)

As this office is at present very short of the ribbon you will notice that they are somewhat narrower in width than the regulations lay down, however it is the best we can do.

Hopeing this meets with your approval, we remain,

Sincerely,

(J. H. Sams Lieut.)

A/O GENERAL COMPANY

No. 1 CDN. GEN. RFT. UNFT. C.A.O.
An Order of Service

Which may be used at the time of the cessation of hostilities in Europe or at the end of the war

1. Opening Hymn

(1) "All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice,
Him serve with mirth, His praise forth tell:
Come ye before Him and rejoice.

(2) "Know that the Lord is God indeed;
Without our aid He did us make;
We are His folk, He doth us feed,
And for His sheep He doth us take.

(3) "O enter then His gates with praise,
Approach with joy His courts unto;
Praise, laud, and bless His Name always,
For it is seemly so to do.

(4) "For why the Lord our God is good:
His mercy is forever sure;
His truth at all times firmly stood,
And shall from age to age endure."

2. Call to Worship

"O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good, for His mercy endureth for ever."

3. A Prayer of Thanksgiving

Thee shall be said in unison:

"Almighty and everlasting God who makest wars to cease unto the ends of the earth, we praise and magnify Thy great mercy, which has brought us to this hour. We bless Thy Holy Name that earth, sea, and sky are safe again (in Europe); that the guns are silent; and that Thou hast brought us to this day of peace. May we dedicate all victory to Thy glory. Through Jesus Christ our Lord." Amen.

4. A Psalm shall be said or sung

Psalm 46.

5. Then shall be read one or more of the following passages from Holy Scripture:

Micah, Chapter 4, verses 1 to 4;
St. Matthew, Chapter 5, verses 1 to 12;
Isaiah, Chapter 40, verses 1 to 11;
Revelation, Chapter 21, verses 1 to 7.

6. Hymn

(1) "Praise, my soul, the King of heaven;
To His feet Thy tribute bring;
Ransom'd, heal'd, restor'd, forgiven,
Who like me His praise should sing?
Praise Him, praise Him, praise Him,
praise Him,
Praise the everlasting King.

(2) "Praise Him for His grace and favour
To our fathers in distress;
Praise Him, still the same forever,
Slow to chide and swift to bless:
Praise Him, praise Him,
Glorious in His faithfulness.

(3) "Father-like He tends and spares us;
Well our feeble frame He knows;
In His hands He gently bears us,
Rescues us from all our foes:
Praise Him, praise Him . . .
Widely as His mercy flows.

(4) "Frail as summer's flower we flourish;
Blows the wind and it is gone;
But while mortals rise and perish,
God endures unchanging on:
Praise Him, praise Him . . .
Praise the high eternal One.

(5) "Angels, help us to adore Him;
Ye behold Him face to face;
Sun and moon bow down before Him
Dwellers all in time and space:
Praise Him, praise Him . . .
Praise with us the God of grace."
THE OFFICER COMMANDING

AND OFFICERS OF THE

2nd (R) BN. ROYAL HAMILTON LIGHT INFANTRY
(W. R.) C. A.

REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY

AT

A MESS DINNER

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL

TUESDAY, DECEMBER THE ELEVENTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE

AT 6:45 O'CLOCK

IN HONOUR OF THE

Officers of the First Battalion

R.S.V.P.
THE MESS SECRETARY
R.H.L.I.
THE ARMOURIES,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

UNIFORM
OR
EVENING DRESS
**Army Form W4099**

**FOR FREE LEAVE TRAVEL ONLY**

**TRAVEL AUTHORITY**

Regiment:

Co. D, 101st

Rank:

LIEUT

Name and Initials:

SAMS, JOSEPH

is authorised to travel at the public expense and as indicated on the attached railway tickets.

Commanding:

Date:

2/Jan/1945

Authorized to travel over 50 miles at concession fares.

P.T.O.

**BERTHING CARD**

Name & Rank:

SAMS, J.P.

“B” Deck Room:

94

YOU MUST KEEP THIS CARD

**MOVEMENT CONTROL**

**BERTHING CARD**

Rank and Name:

LIEUT J.P. SAMS

Deck:

F

Room:

Berth:

**CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED.**

**RESTAURANT**

First Sitting

Table No.:

17

**BOARDING CARD**

Ship No.:

TA265

No.:

Rank:

LIEUT

Name:

SAMS, J.P.

Unit:

6

The details on this card must be filled in before arrival at the port, where it will be handed to Movement Control at the ship.
CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS

LEAVE PASS

Pass No. ...........................................

No. ...........................................

Date ...........................................

Rank ...........................................

Name ...........................................

Lt J.R. Sams

has permission to be absent from his unit from 1400 hrs. 7 Jan 45 to 1400 hrs. 9 Jan 45 for the purpose of proceeding to GHENT.

R.T.O.

C.A.S.F.

Station Bruxel

Depot

Med.

Orderly Room Stamp

JAN 6 1945

(Unit Signature Stamp)

Orderly Room

Lt. Day Adj.
Lieut. J.R. Sams.
127 Dalewood Crescent
Hamilton.

Mrs. I.E. Sams,
127 Dalewood Cres.,
HAMILTON, Ontario.
Welcome Home

We are very happy to say “Welcome Home, Comrade.” We are glad you are back. If there is anything we can do for you please contact any one of the CANADIAN LEGION Branches in this zone or nearest your home.

FRANK HILL
COMMANDER, ZONE 8, CANADIAN LEGION

Hamilton Central Branch
Hamilton East Branch
Old Contemptibles Branch
Hamilton Maccabees Branch
Ancaster Branch

West Hamilton Branch
Mount Hamilton Branch
Polish Branch
Burlington Branch
Stoney Creek Branch

Winona Branch
Dundas Branch
Caledonia Branch
Hagersville Branch

The District Officer Commanding, M.D. No. 2, in co-operation with the Reception Committee of the Hamilton Citizens’ Committee for War Services, and the Canadian Red Cross, Hamilton Branch, is pleased to advise you of the anticipated early arrival of

SAMS, H.R. Lt.

on train number 404 at the Canadian Army Trades School, Hamilton.

Reception of returning troops, unless other advice is received, takes place at the Canadian Army Trades School, Hamilton.

Definite time and arrival of this draft at the Canadian Army Trades School will be announced in the Hamilton Spectator and over Stations CKOC and CHML, at which time the above train numbers will be quoted.

No further information regarding the arrival will be given over the telephone.

This card will admit yourself and party to the Reception Centre.
Reichsbanknote

50 Reichsmark

Ausgegeben auf Grund des Bankgeleises vom 30. August 1924.

Berlin den 30. März 1933

Reichsbankdirektorium

50