

Scrap Book





CANADA

CERTIFICATE OF MILITARY QUALIFICATION

CANADIAN ARMY

NATURE OF QUALIFICATION Infantry (Rifle)

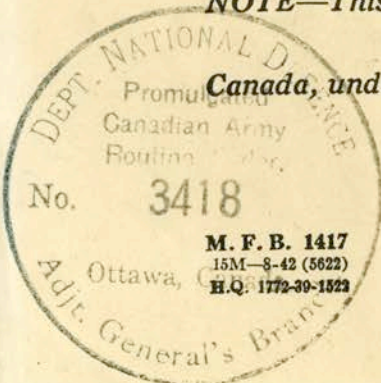
This is to Certify that 2/Lt. J.R. Sams Corps Gen List M.D. #2
has attended the required Course held at A-11 C.I.T.C. Camp Borden, Ontario
from 24 May 43 to 19 Jun 43 and has qualified
as Lieutenant (A.F.)
in

NOTE—This Certificate is registered at National Defence Headquarters Ottawa, Ont.

Canada, under No. 123532

for Adjutant-General

(R.L. Denison) Colonel
Commandant,
A-11, C.I.T.C.
Camp Borden, Ontario



**"DOMINION'S GREATEST DAY"
SUMS UP BATTLE AT DIEPPE**

Canadians Storm, Take
Heights in Face of
Terrific Fi

DIEPPE RAID

AT KISKA, DIEPPE, DOVER CANADIANS FOUGHT WAR

By ROSS MUNRO

When Prime Minister Chamberlain told the world Sept. 3, 1939, that Britain would stand by her word to invaded Poland, Canadian participation in the war thus declared started at once. Already serving in the R.A.F. was a group of Canadian airmen trained in Britain and they went into their fighting roles immediately.

A week before Christmas, 1939, the first contingent of Canadian troops was revealed to have reached Britain, and five days after Christmas a second contingent was safely in the British Isles.

In February, the personnel of the first R.C.A.F. squadron reached Britain and fresh troops arrived. Norway was invaded in early April and the Canadians were ordered to prepare for their first action of the war but the orders were cancelled.

Then Germany thrust through the Low Countries. The German invasion westward became the battle of France and the Canadian 1st division got ready to embark. The defence of France was a debacle and again sailing orders were cancelled. A few Canadian officers and men who had gone to France earlier were withdrawn.

The eyes of the German high command turned to Britain and the Luftwaffe carried blows of increasing weight across the channel. Invasion talk was in the air and the Canadian troops in England went through defence exercises.

Troops of the 2nd Canadian division arrived in August as the battle of Britain speeded up with Canadians in R.A.F. squadrons helping defend the skies.

Canada Lost Liner

While the battle was at its height awards to Canadians in the Royal navy told of the service men of the Dominion were giving at sea. Canada took over a half-dozen over-age U.S. destroyers and put her own personnel aboard.

Canadian airmen fighting in the battle of Britain helped build up the count of 1,000 attacking enemy planes destroyed in three weeks.

Canadian troops moved into defensive positions on the invasion coast as the R.A.F. broke the back of daylight attacks but Canada lost her finest liner, the Empress of Britain, to German bombers.

As the year ended, the first graduate of the British Commonwealth air training plan arrived in Britain from Canada. Through the winter months Britain took the blitz and survived it. The 1st Canadian corps was formed and Canadian tunnellers went to Gibraltar to help improve the defences of the fortress.

The first R.C.A.F. fighter squadron was formed and Canadian troops kept coming across the Atlantic while those in training in Britain polished up their soldiering by manoeuvres.

In September, 1941, as the Germans marched east in their Russian campaign, Canadian troops made their first headlines with a raid on Spitsbergen. Canadians in an R.A.F. fighter wing went to the Russian front and the R.C.A.F. became active with coastal command.

Malta was put to trial by the German and Italian air forces in

the New Year and Canadians flew in the island's seemingly hopeless defence.

Canadians now served in several theatres, numbered some 200,000 in battledress and 100,000 in the uniform of the air force. The name of the R.C.A.F. was well known to the enemy by now. Canadians in Ceylon helped beat down a Japanese air attack, and an R.C.A.F. coastal command unit earned the nickname, Demon Squadron, for its kills.

May 30, 1942, R.C.A.F. crews flew in what then was the greatest bombing operation of all time. A force of 1,000 bombers hit Cologne. As Malta kept up its gallant defence, a Canadian in the R.A.F., George Beurling, piled up a score as a fighter pilot that made him one of the war's greatest flying aces.

In the early summer, a special Canadian force struck August 19 at Dieppe. The big raid was fierce and costly but the Luftwaffe was lured into one of its greatest defeats of the war while the Allies achieved an effective formula for combined operations and learned lessons for the further use of men, planes and ships together.

In October, a Canadian naval force in the North Pacific worked with U.S. forces in the occupation of the Andreanof islands. As the year 1942 ended, R.C.A.F. bombers flew over the Alps to Italian targets with the R.A.F. Canadians flying R.A.F. bombers as well as their own were estimated to make up more than 25 per cent. of the air crew personnel of the parent force, R.C.A.F. squadrons overseas numbered more than 30.

Early in 1943, Canadian troops representing units of the 1st Canadian army joined the British 1st army fighting in North Africa. Canadian corvettes operated in the Mediterranean.

On July 10, combined British and U.S. forces invaded Sicily, with the 1st Canadian division forming part of Gen. Montgomery's army. The Canadians fought with distinction and then on the fourth anniversary of the start of the war landed on the toe of Italy. In the meantime, a joint Canadian-U.S. force occupied Kiska island in the Aleutians.

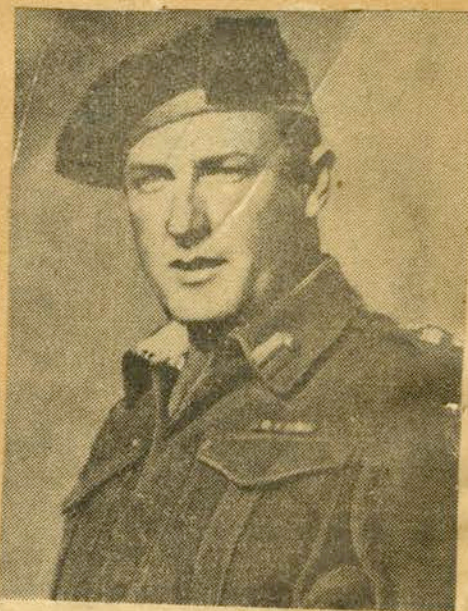
Meanwhile preparations went forward for Canadians participation in the main invasion of Europe. Months of intensive organization were climaxed when the Canadian 3rd division on June 6, 1944, struck the Normandy beachheads as part of Gen. Montgomery's powerful initial assault force.



CANADIAN LAND FORCES got into action again when the first "permanent invasion" of Europe got under way via Italy. From Sicily they spearheaded the slow, hard-fought route up the great Italian "boot" until the Germans were driven north of the Po River. Then, in a body, these battle-seasoned veterans were transferred to France to join General Crerar's all-Canadian 1st Army, given the arduous task of cleaning up the enemy in Holland



LIEUT.-GEN. TOMMY BURNS of Ottawa led an armored corps through the Italian and Sicilian campaigns, and took a leading part in the secret transfer of the First Canadian Corps from Italy



COMMANDER of a division in Italy was Maj.-Gen. B. M. Hoffmeister, Vancouver, also decorated with a C.B.E.



CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W.D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

58RN FS 11 EVE RATE

TROIS RIVIERES QUE MAY 8 1943 750P

MRS I E SAMS

127 DALEWOOD CRESCENT HAMILTON ONT

HAPPY MOTHERS DAY MOM GRADUATE SATURDAY BE HOME EARLY SUNDAY MORNING

JOE

834P

RECEIVED AT 4 KING ST. W. - DIAL 7-2-4

TELEPHONE
5 At 1052 By AD
TO BE DELIVERED
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CLASS OF SERVICE	
Full Rate	
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Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.	

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS



World Wide Communications

W.D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

NIGHT LETTER

Hamilton, Ont.
May 13th, 1943.

Cadet Joe R. Sams,
Officers Training Centre,
Three Rivers, Quebec.

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF COURSE AND GRADUATION STOP
MOTHER LEE AND I VERY PROUD OF YOU STOP ALL YOUR FRIENDS SEND REGARDS AND
BEST WISHES TO THE NEW LIEUTENANT AND WE ARE ALL ANXIOUS TO SEE YOU STOP
LOVE AND GOOD LUCK

DAD

Chge: Mill Owners,
44 words,
IES/MK.
3:00 P.M.



Interim Certificate No. TR. 858

OFFICERS' TRAINING CENTRE
CANADIAN ARMY (CANADA)

15 May 1943

This is to Certify that

No. B-150038 Rank Cadet Name Sams, Joseph Reed

General List Regiment

has attended the Course at the OFFICERS' TRAINING CENTRE at

Three Rivers, P.Q. from 19 February 1943 to 15 May 1943

and has attained the standard required to qualify for the rank of

2/Lieutenant in the Canadian Army, and for the rank of

Lieutenant in the Canadian Army (Reserve).

Arm or Service Infantry Rifle

A. Matthews

Lt - Colonel,
Commandant, O.T.C.

A final certificate will be issued in due course to Reserve Army Candidates.

A final certificate will be issued to Active Army Candidates after they have successfully completed the portion of the course given at the Advanced Training Centre.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

FORM 6122

Exclusive Connection
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WESTERN UNION
to an all World
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STANDARD TIME

C64 RKT CABLE

GREAT BRITAIN FT 71 16 31

EFM MRS E I SAMS

127 DALEWOOD CRES HAMN

ALL WELL AND SAFE WRITING ALL MY LOVE

JOE SAMS.

937 PM20

CNT 6133

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM



NUMBER

CHARGES



MRS I E SAMS.

127 DALEWOOD CRESC.,

CITY



Lieut. Sams

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Sams, of 127 Dalewood crescent, of the arrival overseas of their son, Lieut. J. R. (Joe) Sams. Lieut. Sams attended Westdale Collegiate and McMaster University prior to his enlistment in February, 1943. He served with the local unit of the R.C.A.S.C. (Reserve) for more than a year then with the McMaster contingent of the C.O.T.C., from where he was appointed to an officers' school in the active army. Lieut. Sams graduated at Three Rivers, Que., and was promoted to first lieutenant at Camp Borden. He served in camps at Simcoe, Camp Borden and Debert, N.S., before proceeding overseas.



CANNON HALL PARK, CAWTHORNE.



Peel Square, Barnsley. 17065.



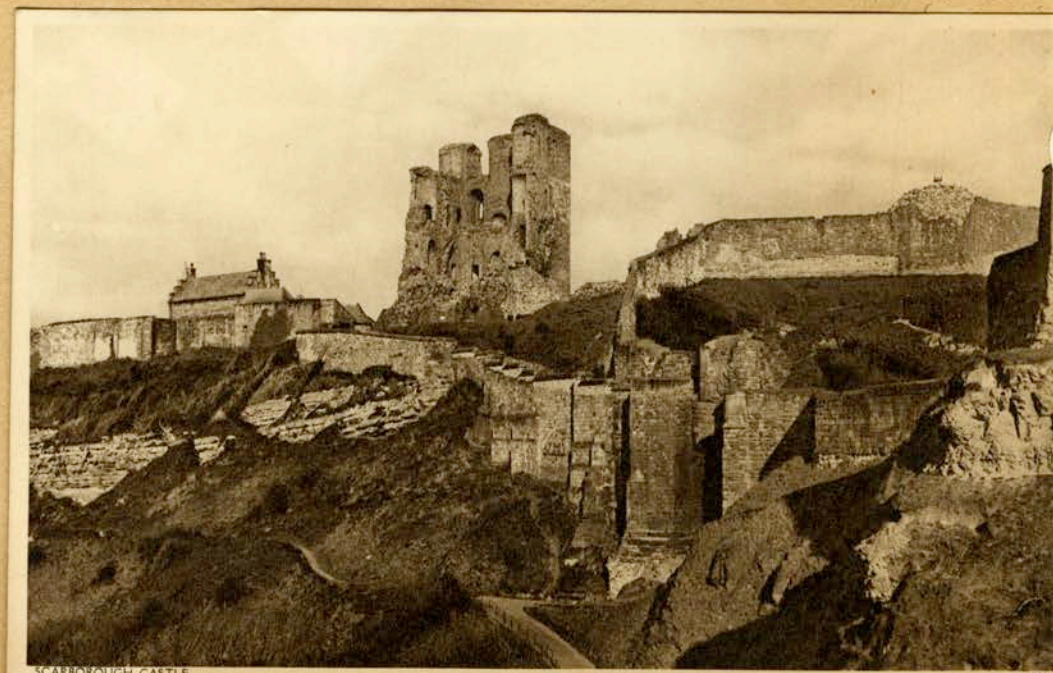
CANNON HALL PARK, CAWTHORNE.



Cheapside & Queen Street, Barnsley. 17059.



BANK HOUSE, CAWTHORNE.



SCARBOROUGH CASTLE



TH BAY, SCARBOROUGH



Cannon Hall, Cawthorne



Dale House, Cawthorne



General View of Cawthorne.



LILY POND, CANNON HALL PARK, CAWTHORNE.



Copyright
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THE UNDERCLIFF PROMENADE, LOOKING WEST, BRIGHTON



THE UNDERCLIFF PROMENADE, BLACK ROCK
(SHOWING MARINE GATE), BRIGHTON

Copyright
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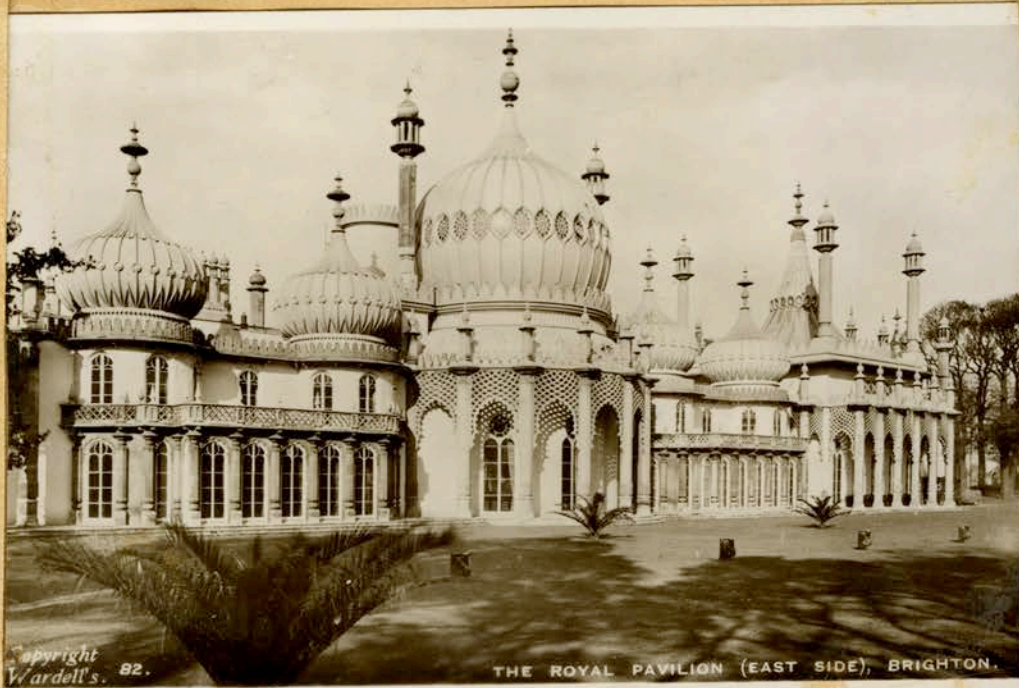
90

MADEIRA DRIVE, BEACH AND AQUARIUM, BRIGHTON.



FULKING, SHOWING THE DYKE HOTEL
AND THE DOWNS, SUSSEX.

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THE ROYAL PAVILION (EAST SIDE), BRIGHTON.



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SEA FRONT LOOKING WEST, BRIGHTON & HOVE

on Spectator

HOME EDITION

TUESDAY JUNE 6 1944

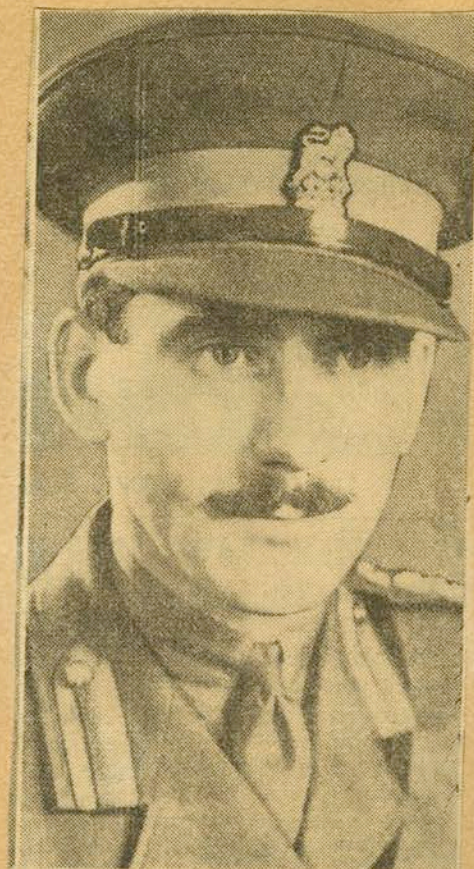
PRICE THREE CENTS

FORCES LAND,
INTO FRANCE

NORMANDY INVASION



HERE ARE THE MEN, the Canadian infantry who slogged their way from the Normandy beachhead, through some of the toughest fighting of the war to Germany and a glorious share in the victory. Here some of them are seen beside an amphibious buffalo used in transporting them across water areas



LIEUT.-GEN. G. G. SIMONDS



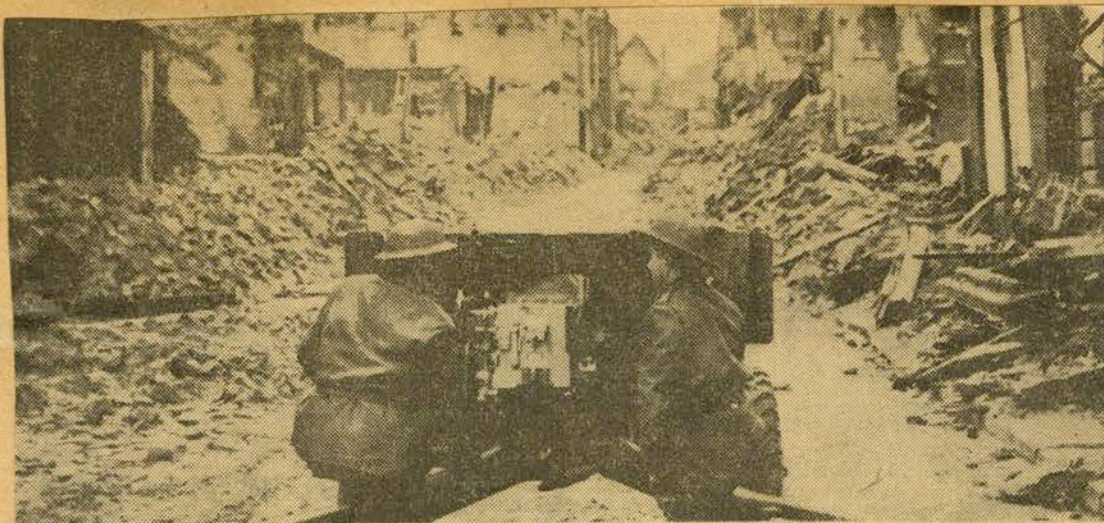
ANOTHER FRONT-LINE Canadian general was Maj.-Gen. Chris Vokes, who served in Italy and Holland



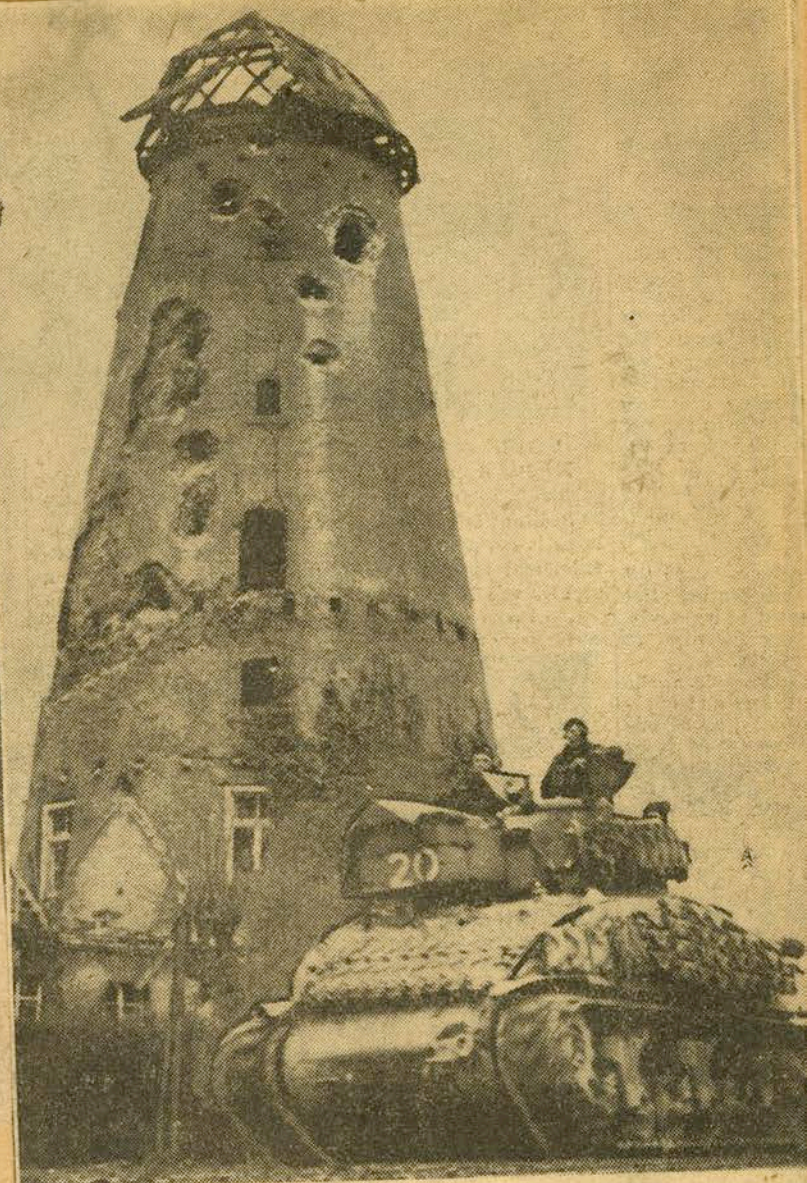
CANADA'S YOUNGEST general was Maj.-Gen. Dan Spry, who served in Italy and on the western front



THE INFANTRY never lost its spirit and marched along from triumph to triumph, taking the hardships and the heavy fighting in their indomitable stride as they moved to victory



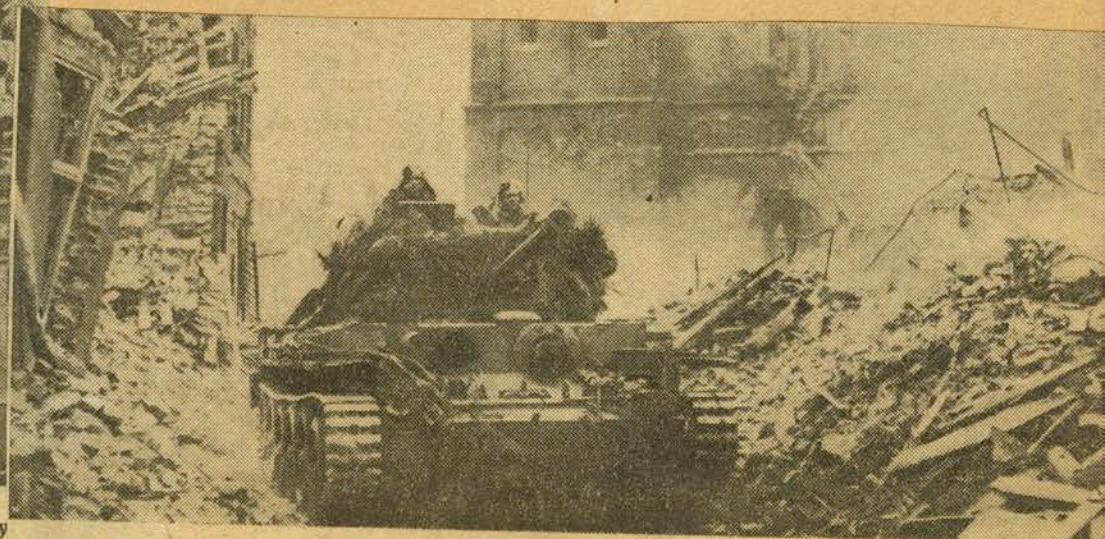
THEY BATTLED step by step through the streets of villages, towns and cities with a will to conquer that was equal to the best. When the Germans resisted, as they did in Kleve, the only result was devastation on vast proportion



THEIR COURSE took them through the historic Low Countries, scene of Germany's first large-scale successes, and their own successes were no less noteworthy



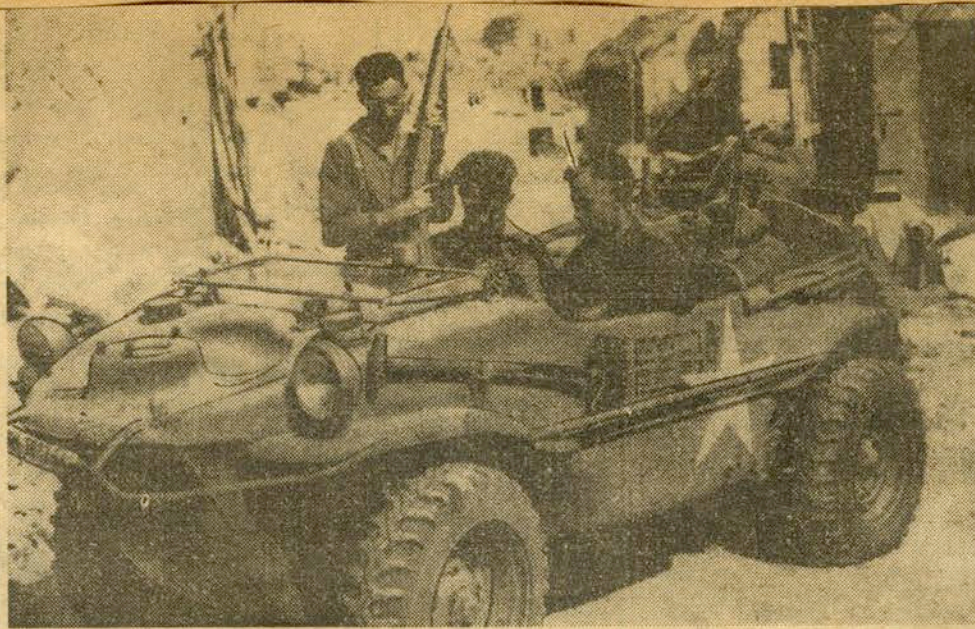
RIDING TO BATTLE on armored vehicles, the Canadians were happy warriors although their battle chores included such tough assignments as the Falaise break-through and clearing the Scheldt estuary



IN HEAVY TANKS they drove their way through the rubble left by their guns and aircraft. Complete demolition of all defended places is typified here in Udem where the Canadians brushed aside all opposition to press the Germans backward



Led by Pipe Major A. J. McMillan of Victoria, B.C., the band of a Canadian Scottish unit (left) parades through the streets of a small Normandy village. Three Canadians (right) examine Nazi amphibious



Jeep they captureed near Falaise and drove back to their own lines. Left to right: Pte. T. Schwartz, Windsor; Major J. S. Edmondson, Estevan, Sask.; and Capt. J. S. Bradley, Prince Albert.



After helping drive Nazis out of a stone quarry near St. Andre-sur-Orne, two lads (left) proudly display Nazi flag they seized. They are Ptes. L. B. Roy of Cornwall and R. L. Parker of Ottawa. Canadian soldier



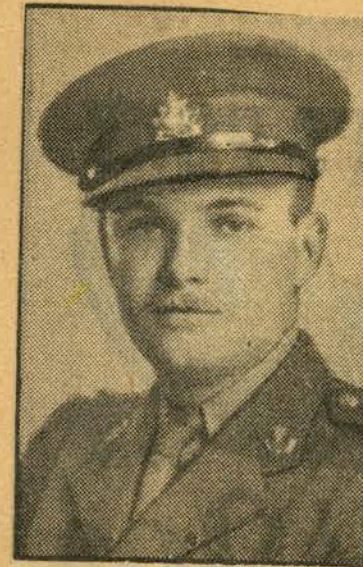
flashes a confident grin (middle) as he and his partner move toward Falaise to help trap and rout Nazis in "Valley of Death." Two others (right) examine abandoned Nazi loot, including furs.



MAJOR T. JOHN MACARTHUR GIVES HIS LIFE IN ACTION

**Simcoe Man Also
Makes Supreme Sacrifice—Many Local
Soldiers Wounded**

The army casualty toll for Hamilton and district to-day includes one officer and one soldier killed in action; one dangerously wounded; two officers and nine other ranks wounded; one officer and one soldier slightly wounded and one soldier injured.



WOUNDED — Lieut. T. Wesley Metcalfe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Metcalfe, 11 Cottage avenue, and whose wife resides at 130 Hunter street west, has been reported wounded in action in France. He enlisted in 1939.



Pte. Mills Pte. Tompkins

KILLED IN ACTION

Major T. John MacArthur, Milton.

Pte. Walter Doan, Simcoe.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

Guardsmen Stephen Gate, 321 Kenilworth avenue north.

WOUNDED

Lieut. Robert L. Stern, 121 Balmoral avenue south.

Lieut. Gordon R. Holder, St. George.

Pte. Gordon W. Tompkins, 167½ King street east.

Pte. J. W. Williams, 163 James street north.



DIES IN ACTION—Major T. John MacArthur, Royal Regiment of Canada, and whose next-of-kin is listed as his mother, Mrs. Charles MacArthur, Milton, is reported to have been killed in action in France on August 8.

Lance-Cpl. Edward J. Herman, 166 Simcoe street east.

Pte. John Wright, Simcoe.

Dvr. Robert G. Harp, Simcoe.

Gnr. Howard Fritch, 169 Niagara street.

Pte. Leslie Campbell, 125 Charlton avenue east.

Pte. Hugh Douglas, Hamilton.

Gnr. Robert Gordon Maxwell, Simcoe.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Lieut. R. C. Snider, 31 Bruce street.

Craftsman Nelson R. Campbell, Paris.

INJURED

Pte. William B. Mills, 136 Stapleton avenue.

Killed in Action

Major T. John MacArthur, Royal Regiment of Canada, whose next-of-kin is listed as his mother, Mrs. Charles MacArthur, of Milton, is reported to have been killed in action in France on August 8.

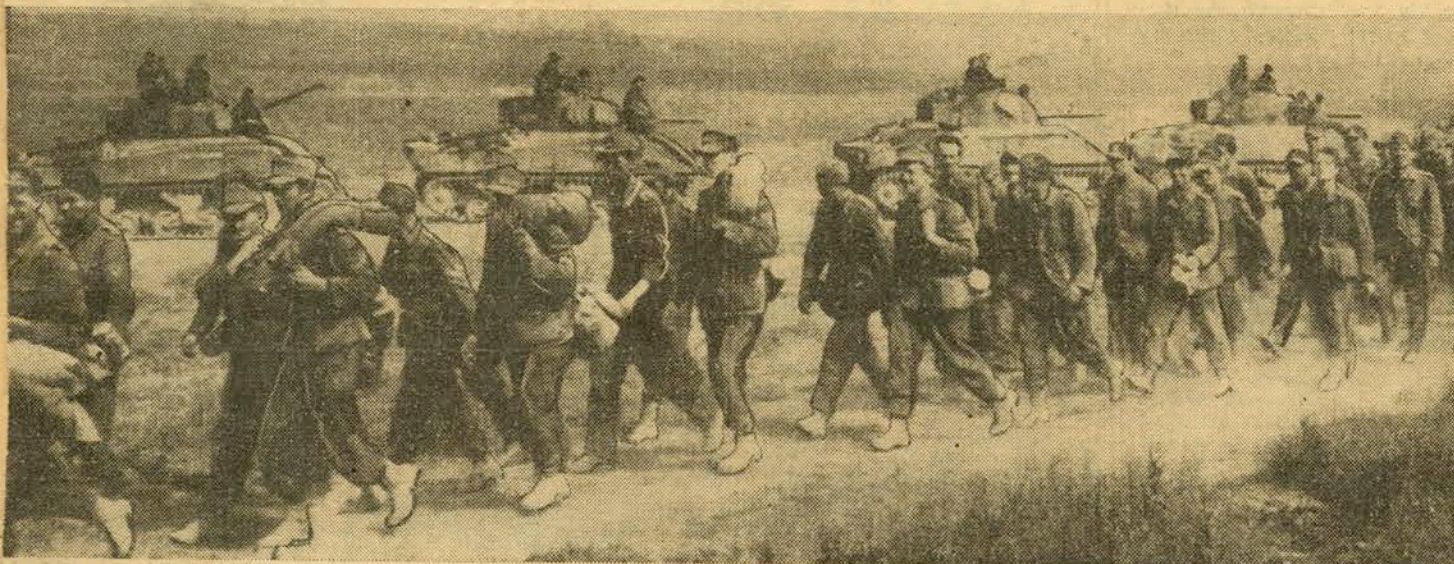
Dies of Wounds

Pte. Walter Doan, of Aylmer, formerly of Simcoe, died in France on August 8 as the result of wounds suffered in action. He was a son



Canadian motorized troops push on through the French village of Cintheaux, on way to capture of Falaise, and push eastward toward Paris in pursuit of fleeing Nazis. By pinning down Nazi 7th Army in Caen-Vire sector, Canadians and British forces have cleared way for Yank sweep through Rennes, Le Mans and Chartres.

Steady Punching by Canadians Holds Open Gate to Paris



Line of German prisoners streams back from the Falaise area after their capture by Allied troops, as Canadian tanks (rear) move forward to give support to advancing British forces.



Allied landings in Southern France are indicated by black arrows with larger shaded arrows suggesting possible big-scale operations for union of Mediterranean and Normandy forces. Fighting front in Italy, some 150 miles east, is shown at lower right. Part of big invasion armada is reported to have come from Gibraltar.

THREE HAVE GIVEN LIVES DURING HEAVY FIGHTING

Lieut. W. C. Selby, Pte. Raymond Armstrong Killed—Sgt. Eric Harrison Has Died of Wounds

One officer and two other ranks are reported to have given their lives; an officer and six other ranks are reported wounded and two others are reported injured in advices received by next-of-kin in Hamilton and district from the army casualties officer at Ottawa since yesterday.

KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. William C. Selby, 13 Leeming street.

Pte. Raymond Armstrong, 602 James street north.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Sgt. Eric Harrison, 307 Parkdale avenue.

WOUNDED

Lieut. Robin Reid, well known here.

Lance - Cpl. Douglas Robbie, Beamsville.

Pte. Walter Tuck, Smithville.

Pte. J. C. Wardrop, Dundas.

Sgt. S. E. Morkem, formerly of Hamilton.

Cpl. W. D. McKenzie, 25 Wood street east.

INJURED

Tpr. Bruce Lattimer Bunton, 120 Hunter street west.

Sgmn. Russell Hill, 14 Elgin street.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Gnr. Louis B. Risidore, 106 Ward venue.

Killed in Action

Lieut. William C. Selby, 30, son Mr. and Mrs. William Selby, 3½ King street east, and whose wife and daughter reside at 13 Leeming street, is reported to have been killed in action in France on August 7. Lieut. Selby enlisted in 1913, and arrived overseas in 1944. He was in France only two weeks when he was killed. He was employed by the Eaton Knitting Company here before enlistment.



WOUNDED — Lieut. Gordon R. Holder, R.H.L.I. (W.R.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holder, St. George, is reported wounded in action in France.



WOUNDED — Lieut. Robert L. Stern, R.H.L.I. (W.R.), son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stern, 121 Balmoral avenue south, is reported wounded in action in France.



These Red Cross officers are giving a helping hand to one of their number, now in France. Left to right are Betty Maw, Toronto; Susan Edwards, Ottawa; Margaret Ambrose, Hamilton, and Mary Scott, Ottawa.

Predict Fall of Falaise Within Matter of Hours

By ROSS MUNRO

With the 1st Canadian Army in France, Aug. 15 (CP Cable). — A Canadian officer said tonight Falaise might be entered within a matter of hours as troops of the 1st Canadian Army pushed forward through German defenses which appeared to be disintegrating.

Canadian guns are shelling the area all around Falaise, hammering roads that lead to and from the city and provide the Germans with a hazardous escape corridor from the pocket in which they have been caught in the west.

The Canadians are driving on the town from the north and northwest, with troops in the latter sector approaching from the Laize River valley. By late afternoon they were reported near Ussy, four miles from Falaise on a good road.

A staff officer at Canadian Army headquarters said there is no large-scale movement eastward through the Falaise-Argentan gap which is well-blanketed with shellfire. But, he said, there are rough roads between Falaise and Argentan over which German columns could attempt to move. American troops are pushing northward in an effort to cut these possible escape routes.

Rapid Advance

This afternoon I watched Canadian tanks and infantry going forward rapidly along roads leading through the Laize River Valley northwest of Falaise. Great concentrations of Canadian artillery sent shells hurtling over their heads into German positions.

The guns were set among stooks of freshly cut wheat and a Prairie soldier, wiping his moist forehead under the baking sun, remarked: "This is real threshing weather—but we aren't threshing wheat this time."

Lieut. Forbes McLauchlin, 29, of Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, B.C., said that although there was no firm line of defence the fighting was "damn tough," and another officer just back from forward areas said "The Nazis are fighting like bloody wolves all the way."

More and more Germans appeared to be surrendering, however.

Today Polish troops finally cleaned out the forest of Quesnay, east of the Falaise highway, where the Germans had resisted despite endless bombing and shelling.

The Laize Valley west of the highway is hilly and wooded, with steep banks leading down to cool, fast-flowing rivers. It is a hard country to fight through for it favors the defenders, but the Canadians penetrated with great speed.

Fighting in all sectors of the advance was particularly heavy yesterday and there were losses on both sides. One of the many stories of heroism concerned a Canadian tank officer who refused to come out of battle although he suffered a leg wound which broke a bone. He limped barefoot about his duties.

It is difficult to piece together a complete story of yesterday's fighting as many tanks are still in the line, but apparently at 11:42 a.m. Canadian tanks moved off from a start line between Robert Mesnil and Cauvicourt, east of the highway. They went ahead of the infantry and remained ahead until mid-afternoon, when foot-troops

pushed past them to take on German Infantry positions.

The first break in German resistance came after noon when the Germans began surrendering in an area around Soignolles.

"They just stayed and fought until we got to them," said Lieut. McLauchlin. "They just threw down their weapons and came out in front of an Ontario tank regiment."

"The Jerries have been coming back all day. There are hundreds of them in the fields around here."

McLauchlin did not cross the Laize River line until today and said that nearer to Falaise "the Germans certainly were contesting ground" with pockets of tanks, guns and nebelwerfers (multi-barrelled mortars).

ONTARIO TROOPS CERTAIN TO BAG VITAL JUNCTION

Fall of Falaise Said Inevitable; Drive Continues

With the 1st Canadian Army On the Falaise Front, Aug. 16.—(CP Cable)—Ontario infantry stormed into the outskirts of Falaise today and are probing into this vital road junction dominating the northern tip of the narrow gap through which Von Kluge is seeking to pull his battered German 7th Army out of the Normandy gap.

Heavily Defended

These troops drove down the highway from the north, swung around to west of the city during the night, then went down slopes on the edge of the city this morning and worked their way among the buildings of Falaise.

It is not known yet what opposition they are meeting, but the sound of fire from machine-gun and heavier guns can be heard from that area of the important communications centre.

Pockets of Germans are hidden in the woods north of the town.

For the first time since they started fighting in France the Canadians making the attack on Falaise are seeing villages in the battle area that hardly have a scratch. Until now all the villages have been heavily bombed and shelled and their occupation has meant little more than the occupation of piles of rubble.

Closing in on Falaise, target of their bitterly-contested 20-mile advance from Caen, Canadian troops captured or over-ran a number of towns and villages.

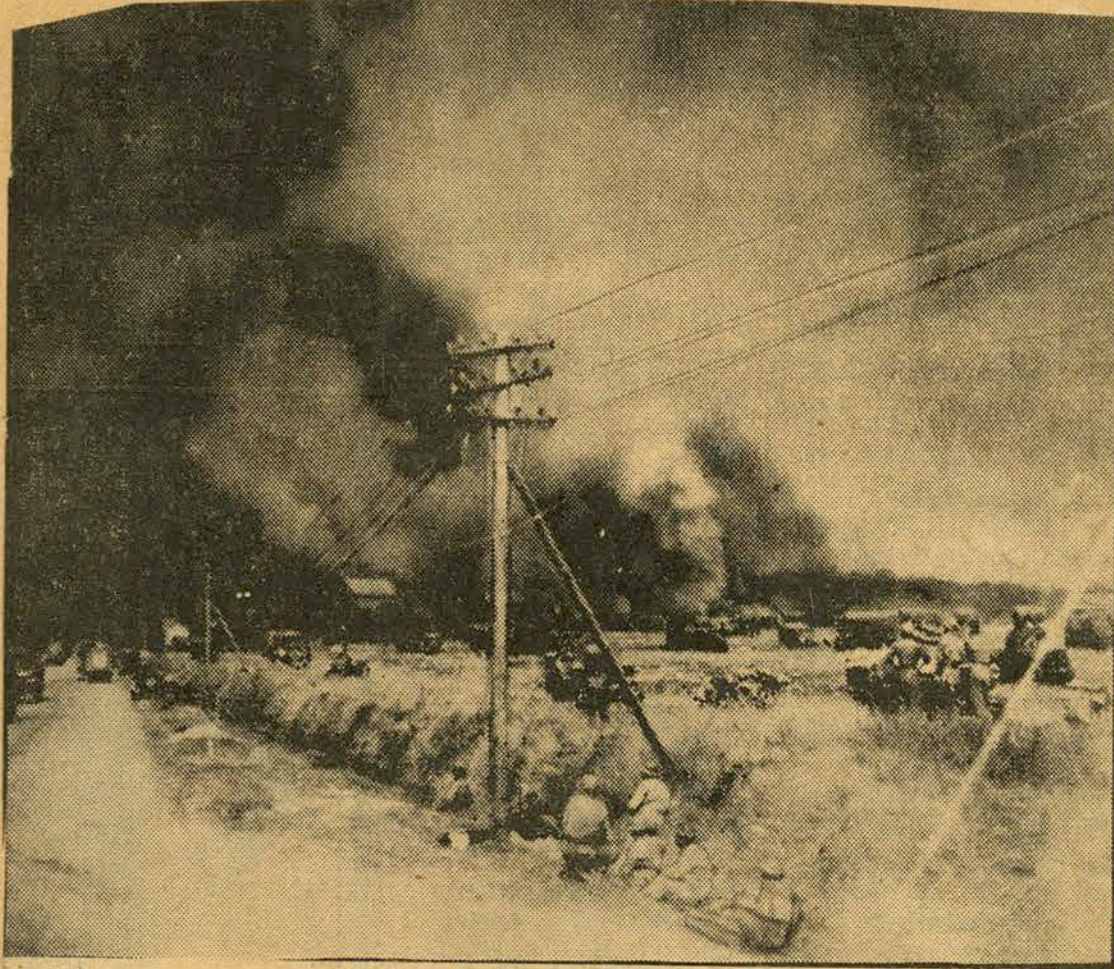
The towns of St. Pierre-Caniven, three miles north of Falaise, Aubigny, two miles north, and Ussy, five miles to the northwest, were captured by Canadian infantry and tank columns which broke loose late yesterday as a German screen of guns was pierced.

It is estimated that the Canadian army forces have taken 2,000 prisoners so far in this full-scale operation against Falaise, now in its third day.

Globe and Mail
Aug. 17, 1944



Nazis Bagged by Canadians—These German troops captured by Canadian forces near Falaise, France, south of Caen, wait in a farmyard for transportation to a prisoners' camp.



CANADIANS MOVE TOWARD FALAISE—Smoke rises from fires caused by bombing as Canadian soldiers take cover in the advance down the Caen-Falaise road in France.

—AP Wirephoto.

Ontario Infantry Holds Dominating Positions In Battle for Falaise

By ROSS MUNRO.

With the 1st Canadian Army in France, Aug. 16 (CP).—Western Canadian troops supported by tanks of an eastern armored regiment fought their way across the little Ant River into Northwestern Falaise today, but ran into stiff resistance from Germans established in buildings in the main part of the town.

Several Sherman tanks got across the river and tried to blast their way into the town, which has been damaged by shelling and bombing. At least one German tank firing on the Canadians was knocked out.

Falaise is bound to be captured sooner or later because it no longer is much use to the enemy. All day long Ontario troops have been consolidating positions on hills to the west and northwest and other forces are moving down on the town from the north.

Western infantry marched toward Falaise this afternoon along a paved

road running from the Laize Valley village of Clair Tizon, about seven miles away. They were supported by eastern tanks and close behind were French-speaking troops from Quebec.

This force filed past the Bois du Roi, a deep sloping forest where German pockets are still holding out.

Ontario infantry held dominating positions on the outskirts of the town and leading forces of western infantry which skirted these positions met little opposition and took only a few prisoners. Resistance became organized, however, as they pressed into the town from the northwest after working through the woods.

The tanks, with engineers ready to help them through the rubble of wrecked buildings, had some trouble getting across the Ante but finally several were successful.

They were greeted with machine-gun and small arms fire from houses along the main streets and side

streets, but they kept up the pressure of their attack.

Guns Leapfrog Forward.

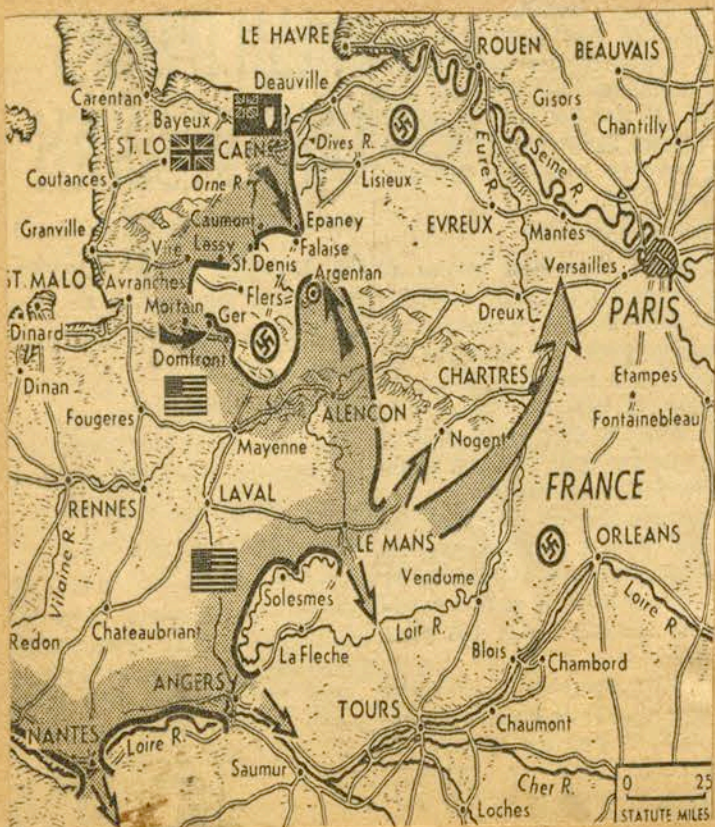
Batteries of 25-pounders have been leapfrogging forward to keep up with the advance and today they set up in the hills around Falaise, ready to plaster the town as the attacking force needs them.

The fall of Falaise had been expected today but the Germans fought fanatically in an attempt to stem the Canadian steamroller which is steadily pushing them back against American forces advancing from the south.

Throughout the day considerable mopping up was done northwest of Falaise. One Canadian column has slashed through this area, leaving pockets of the enemy to be cleaned up later.

One of those pockets was the Bois du Roi, large woods one mile northwest of the city where the Germans were holding out although completely surrounded.

The town of Villers Canivet, three miles northwest of Falaise, was captured and now all towns on roads leading to Falaise from the north and northwest are in Canadian hands.



CANADIAN FIRST ARMY OPENS NEW OFFENSIVE AFTER FALAISE FALLS

Americans Close to Within 32 Miles of French Capital As Great Thrust Aims at Forcing Enemy Back to Seine

Supreme Headquarters, A.E.F., Aug. 17. — (BUP) — The Canadian 1st Army lashed out in a new offensive between Troarn and Falaise in the direction of the Seine river to-day as American tank columns closed to within 32 miles of Paris with the capture of the railway centre of Orleans.

The companion drives launched by Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery threatened to forge a great new net around German 7th Army troops fleeing from the Falaise-Argentan pocket and front-line dispatches said that the Americans were driving on through relatively weak opposition toward the outskirts of the French metropolis.

PARIS CAN HEAR GUNS

German reports said the thunder of Allied guns could be heard clearly in the streets of Paris. As the Americans pushed on, Lieut.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's 1st Canadian Army opened its new offensive eastward and southeastward from the Caen-Falaise sector, advancing more than four miles and capturing St. Pierre-sur-Dives, Mezidon and Courcy. Heavy fighting also flared farther south around Barou and Damblainville as the Canadians and United Kingdom troops drove eastward in the area northward of captured Falaise. The new thrust apparently was aimed at forcing the Germans back to the Seine, more than 60 miles to the east and pinning them against the river with Crerar's men on their northern flank and Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's on the south. Units of the battered German 7th Army still were fleeing eastward from the Normandy pocket and it was believed that much of its armoured elements which escaped the trap, had run into a new and greater one.

U.S. Tanks Close In

Patton's rampaging tanks at Dreux were barely 20 miles from the bend of the Seine above Paris and could easily shift northward in that direction to complete the loop of destruction around the battered enemy.

There was no immediate word as to whether the Americans would attempt to break directly into Paris or by-pass the city to the north.

The Americans stormed and captured Dreux and Chartres, 39 miles west and 46 miles southwest of Paris, early to-day and raced on to

New York, Aug. 17.—(CP)

—A C.B.S. broadcast from Normandy to-day quoting a Canadian officer said the Germans had begun retreating on a 30-mile front from Falaise north to the Channel, and had evacuated Troarn, seven miles due east of Caen.

the east banks of the Eure and Aunay rivers—the latter 32 airline miles southwest of Paris. Simultaneously, another column was

Two weeks.

at Camp Artaban, Ancaster, for

Misses Marion and Shirley Rog-

visiting friends here.

Miss Marion Lowe, Brantford, is

In Chicago.

of Dundas, are spending a holiday

granddaughters, Loreto and Marie,

Mrs. T. Paci and Mrs. J. Brasi, and

Mrs. P. Peraziana and daughters,

School, Montreal.

graduated from No. 1 Wireless

to Buy Utensils

Dealers Refused

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—The Van-

couver Sun said yesterday several

hundred women-out metal army uten-

sils have been dumped "somewhere

in the Pacific" after salvage offi-

cial sought in vain for a junk

dealer who would buy them.

The newspaper, quoting an army

official, said the utensils ranged

from old steam kettles to latrine

buckets. They were offered to

three junk dealers and all refused

to buy them.

The scrap was transported from

the army's salvage depot to a scow

and towed to sea by an army tug and

Best front page—1, Jarvis Rec-

ord, 67; Alameda Dispatch, 63.

Record, 62; 2, Alameda Dispatch,

Miller, 86.

Best editorial page—1, Jarvis

Record, 62; 2, Jarvis Record, Ont., A. L.

Alameda Dispatch, Sask., S. J. Dorman,

Best all-round paper—1, Ala-

meda Dispatch, Sask., S. J. Dorman,

500;

Class 4, with circulation under

2, Dryden Observer, 76.

Vance, Ont., H. C. Campbell, 76;

Best front page—1, Dutton Ad-

vey Orris, 78.

Grand Forks Gazette, B.C., Stan-

Review, B.C., H. Legg, 79; 2,

Ont., G. A. Dills, 76.

Best editorial page—1, Creston

Observer, Ont., Alex M. Wilson,

77; 2, Milton Canadian Champion,

1,000, but more than 500;

Best all-round paper—1, Dryden

Observer, Ont., Alex M. Wilson,

Class 3, with circulation under

1,000, but more than 500;

Mantou, Sask., J. A. McGowan, 89.

Ont., J. H. Hiscoks, 90; 2, Watrous

River News, Leslie Way, 93.

Best front page—1, Peel Gazette,

River Town Crier, 97; 2, Powell

Best editorial page—1, Powell

B.C., Al Aisgard, 83.

points; 2, Powell River Town Crier,

Argus, B.C., Ben Hughes, 86 of 100

Best all-round paper—1, Comox

2,000, but more than 1,000;

Class 2, with circulation under

Herald, B.C., 90.5.

Best front page—1, Vernon News,

B.C., Frank Harris, 93; 2, Penttichon

with 85.5.

Herald, Ont., J. H. Cranston, each

Johnston, and Midland Free Press

Erle Times-Review, Ont., E. W.

Herald, 88.5 of 100 points; 2, Fort

Best editorial page—1, Penttichon

fisher, follow:

home executive editor, with pub-

by Fred J. O'Malley, Winnipeg Tri-

Other awards in class 1, judged

points.

S.C., tied for third, with 119.5

points, while the Brampton Con-

servator, Ont., and Vernon News,



CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

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W.D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

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LIEUTENANT JOSEPH REED SAMS HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED
TWELFTH AUGUST 1944 NATURE OF WOUNDS DESCRIBED AS SHELL FRAGMENT
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LETTERS AFTER NAME OF UNIT FOR QUICK DELIVERY STOP WHEN FURTHER INFOR-
MATION BECOMES AVAILABLE IT WILL BE FORWARDED AS SOON AS RECEIVED

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MRS I E SAMS

127 DALEWOOD CRES HAMILTONONT

INJURED AND IN HOSPITAL INJURY IS NOT SERIOUS LETTERS SENT

JOE SAMS



CANADIAN NURSES IN FRANCE—These Canadian nursing sisters are now on duty with a Canadian General Hospital in France. Left to right are: Lt. (N.S.) Teresa Woolsey, Dundas, Ont.; Welfare

Officer Margaret Ambrose, Hamilton, Ont.; Lt. (N.S.) Catherine Hull, Hamilton, Ont.; Lt. (N.S.) Margaret Kitchen, Hamilton, Ont.; and Lt. (N.S.) Ella Feasby, St. Catharines, Ont.

THE ROUND TABLE

September, 1944

-----Ralph Danforth's son Jim, a captain of infantry, and Earl Sam's son Joe, a lieutenant of Canadian infantry, have both been reported as wounded by shrapnel in France. And it is as tough on the folks at home as it is on the men themselves. Suspense is a hard burden.-----We have had very few messages from men in the service this month. Indirectly we heard that Ken Thompson is, or was, on the island of Corsica, so I assume by now he is well up into France. Much power to him and all the others who so labor for us in far places. May we be as true to them as they are to us!-----

Issued by the

MILL MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

CHICAGO, ILL.

To-day's Canadian Army Casualty Lists

OFFICERS

KILLED

Central Ontario Regiment
McDermott, George Alfred, Lieut.,
Mrs. Teresa Fairbanks (sister), 95
Dundurn street north, Hamilton, Ont.

Regiment de Quebec

Trudeau, M. A., Lieut., Westmount.

New Brunswick Regiment

Andrews, E. G., Capt., Saint John.

Manitoba Regiment

Duncan, D. A., Lieut., Winnipeg.
James, W. A., Lieut., Rosser, Man.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Royal Canadian Artillery
Dodds, J. W., Major, Edmonton.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Eastern Ontario Regiment
Ford, F. W., Lieut., Toronto.

WOUNDED

Canadian Armoured Corps
Colbeck, H. G., Lieut., Sedgewick,
Alta.

Central Ontario Regiment

Harshman, Ernest Theodore, Lieut.,
Mrs. Irene Mae Harshman (wife),
25 Belmont avenue, Hamilton, Ont.
Mackenzie, H. S., Lieut., Todmorden,
Ont.

Sams, Joseph Reed, Lieut., Mrs.
Catherine May Sams (mother), 127
Dalewood Crescent, Hamilton, Ont.
Wenn, F. S., Lieut., Toronto.

Eastern Ontario Regiment

Black, W. H., Major, Renfrew.

Quebec Regiment

Ward, D. W., Lieut., Sherbrooke.

Manitoba Regiment

Gregor, James, Lieut., Winnipeg.
Pyne, P. M., Lieut., St. James, Ont.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Western Ontario Regiment
Cropp, P. A., Capt., Woodstock.

Quebec Regiment

Knox, G. B., Lieut., Montreal.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED

Canadian Armoured Corps
Eckel, J. B., Lieut., Toronto.

WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING

—NOW PRESUMED KILLED

Canadian Armoured Corps

Sawers, W. D., Tpr., Acme, Alta.

Western Ontario Regiment

Balog, J. L., Pte., Windsor.

Sullivan, D. L., Pte., Amherstburg,
Ont.

Central Ontario Regiment

Lillycrop, Thomas Robert, Pte.,
B37551, Jack Lillycrop (father), Al-
derhot, Ont.

Walsh, Philip John, Pte., B88307,
Thomas Walsh (father), 153 East
avenue south, Hamilton, Ont.

Manitoba Regiment

West, G. C., Pte., Hearst, Ont.

KILLED

Royal Canadian Artillery
Belward, E. F., Gnr., Toronto.

Central Ontario Regiment

Gutjahr, C. O., L-Cpl., South River,
Ont.

New Brunswick Regiment

McCarthy, H. W., Sgt., Saint John.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Manitoba Regiment
Koop, Bernard, Rfn., Dundurn,
Sask.

Lovett, D. A., Sgt., Morden, Man.

DIED OF INJURIES

Canadian Armoured Corps
Guscott, R. B., Gdsm., Oshawa.

DIED

Royal Canadian Corps of Signals
Burgett, G. A., Sigm., Meeting
Lake, Sask.

Tougher, J. H., Sigm., Rochester.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

Central Ontario Regiment

Campbell, G. D., Pte., Burford.
Clolfe, W. D., Pte., Toronto.
Deluca, J. P., Pte., Mimico.
Ferguson, Peter, Pte., Toronto.
Forrest, George, Pte., Brantford.
Fortier, G. B., Pte., Victoria Har-
bour, Ont.

Grenier, J. L., Pte., Sherbrooke;
Que.

Howe, R. A., Rfn., New Liskeard.
King, D. K., Sgt., Barrie.

Korman, Morris, Sgt., Toronto.
Massey, V. S., Cpl., Toronto.
Newton, M. A., Sgt., Toronto.

Peck, A. W., Pte., Toronto.
Polonoski, J. W., Pte., Port Arthur.

Porte, I. S., Pte., Jackson's Point.
Sim, Robert Gordon, Pte., B46864,
Mrs. Edna Sim (wife), 47 Albany
avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

Simpson, Edwin, Pte., B38235, Ed-
win Simpson, sen. (father), 44
Strachan street east, Hamilton, Ont.

Slack, T. A., Pte., Toronto.
Sloan, Douglas William, Pte., B41-
642, Mrs. Annie Coupland (mother),
134 Queenston street, St. Catharines,
Ont.

Soles, Arthur Alfred, Pte., B42639,
Mrs. Mae J. Soles (wife), Box 17,
Port Dover, Ont.

Warriner, F. T., Pte., Toronto.
Wells, G. F., Sgt., Toronto.

Whitty, J. W., Pte., Stamford
Centre, Ont.

Nova Scotia and P.E.I. Regiment

Arnold, G. B., Pte., Lockport, N.S.
Bezanson, E. I., Forties Settlement,
N.S.

MacLean, D. M., Pte., Trenton,
N.S.

Powers, W. H., Pte., Deerfield, N.S.
Pryde, James, L-Cpl., Montreal.

New Brunswick Regiment

Cullum, C. H., Rfn., Creston, B.C.
Lutes, W. T., Pte., Moncton.

Price, F. L., Pte., Windsor, N.S.
White, W. H., Pte., Marysville, N.B.

Wright, R. A., Pte., Sydney.

Manitoba Regiment

Anderson, E. D., Pte., East Selkirk,
Man.

Beggs, Raymond, Pte., Kenora.
Dow, G. R., Pte., Calgary.

Keay, H. M., Rfn., Winnipeg.
Kozarchuk, Mike, Pte., Ethelbert,
Man.

Lockhart, J. E., Pte., Wolfville,
N.S.

Luhtala, Taisto, Pte., Port Arthur.
McLean, W. W., Cpl., Gilbert
Plains, Man.

Reid, Ernest, Pte., Boissevain, Man.

British Columbia Regiment

Campbell, Donald, Pte., Vancouver.
Smith, Leslie, Pte., Portland, Ore-
gon.

White, W. B., Pte., Alberni, B.C.

Saskatchewan Regiment

Demyen, George, Pte., Corning,
Sask.

Elliott, E. B., L-Sgt., Dunfermline,
Sask.

Ellis, W. H., Cpl., Turtleford, Sask.
Fishley, G. E., Pte., Bethune, Sask.

Folden, F. C., Pte., Daylesford.
Fox, William, Pte., Arcola, Sask.

Gunderson, H. O., Pte., Lintlaw,
Sask.

Hildebrand, George, Pte., St. Eliza-
beth, Man.

Lemieux, G. N., Pte., Celtic, Sask.
Ross, A. M., Pte., Abound, Sask.

Alberta Regiment

Bill, J. G., Pte., Red Deer, Alta.
Kindt, U. A., Pte., Raymond, Alta.

Klien, Philip, Pte., Webster, Alta.
Line, H. A., Rfn., Gull Lake, Sask.

McLay, A. M., Pte., Coolidge, Alta.
O'Donnell, J. J., Pte., Edmonton.

Stone, A. R., Pte., Baytree, Alta.
Sylvester, S. W., Cpl., Wetaskiwin,
Alta.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps
Ellis, Grant Ellis, Pte., B93292, Mrs.
Helen Ellis (mother), 369 Commando
street, Welland, Ont.

Fehr, Arthur, Pte., Stamford, Ont.
Huffman, M. E., Pte., Indianapolis.
Lumsden, G. A., Dvr., De Roche,
B.C.

Popp, John, Pte., Winnipeg.
Webb, Horace James, Pte., B42989.

WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING

—NOW REPORTED KILLED

Manitoba Regiment

Mayo, C. A., Rfn., Selkirk, Man.

KILLED

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps
Dundon, Hubert, Cfn., Brewers
Mills, Ont.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING

—NOW PRESUMED TO HAVE

DIED OF WOUNDS

Saskatchewan Regiment

Pow, D. E., Pte., Estevan, Sask.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Royal Canadian Artillery

Wilkinson, Harry, Gnr., Galt.

Western Ontario Regiment

Carleton, E. J., Pte., Toronto.

Saskatchewan Regiment

Kraus, J. E., Pte., Barrie.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

British Columbia Regiment

Squinahan, F. J., Pte., Alkali Lake,
B.C.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Regiment de Quebec

Babin, Leopold, Pte., Trois Riv-
ieres.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Manitoba Regiment

Culbertson, W. R., Pte., Brandon,
Man.

WOUNDED

Canadian Armoured Corps

Balfour, B. L., Tpr., Windsor.

Cuffe, W. I., Tpr., Hanover.

Hourie, D. A., Tpr., Vancouver.

MacLeod, T. M., Tpr., Penticton,
B.C.

MacNeil, J. J., Tpr., Big Pond, N.S.

Reid, M. C., Tpr., Blytheswood, Ont.

Royal Canadian Artillery

Anderson, N. H., Sgt., Guelph.

Stapleton, R. G., Gnr., Forest Gate,
Sask.

Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers

Hastings, Frederick, Sgt., B27243,
Mrs. Violet M. Hastings (wife), 57
Glennie avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

Netscar, Mike, Spr., Selkirk, Man.

Western Ontario Regiment

Campbell, R. L., Pte., Halifax.

Gauthier, A. G., Pte., Tecumseh,
Ont.

Geiger, C. H., L-Cpl., Toronto.

Gillett, R. T., Cpl., Leamington.

Harnock, H. M., Pte., Breslau, Ont.

Holmes, W. R., Sgt., Chicago.

Kieswetter, R. E., Pte., St. Clem-
ents, Ont.

Labadie, B. R., Pte., Chatham.

McNeil, D. J., Pte., New Water-
ford, N.S.

Miller, E. C., Pte., Preston.

Morgan, A. M., Pte., Malton.

Purdie, J. P., Sgt., Amherstburg,
Ont.

Rowland, C. J., Pte., Arkona, Ont.

Rusnak, W. N., Pte., Windsor.

Smith, L. M., Pte., Meaford.

Wing, W. J., Pte., Essex.

Wisner, R. C., Pte., Owen Sound.

Eastern Ontario Regiment

Lakins, C. L., Pte., Kingston.

Morley, E. A., Pte., Pictou.

Quebec Regiment

Barry, T. S., Cpl., Plattsburg, N.Y.

Humphrey, R. F., Cpl., New Bas-
ton, New Hampshire.

Mann, N. F., Cpl., Westmount.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

Bevan, L. A., Pte., London, Eng.

Brown, Alvin, Pte., West Lorne,
Ont.

Central Ontario Regiment

Bain, Herman, Pte., B157137, Mrs.
Sophie Bain (mother), Box 176, Port
Colborne, Ont.

Brooks, John Alexander, Pte., B105-
101, Mrs. Audrey Etta Brooks (wife),
60 St. David's street, Thorold, Ont.

Detheridge, W. R., Pte., Brantford.
Dove, R. J., Pte., Toronto.

Drew, N. R., Pte., Toronto.
Duckworth, William, Pte., Brant-
ford.

Giskula, Brunek, Pte., B38298, John.
Giskula (father), 98 Division street
north, Hamilton, Ont.

Ham, W. J., Pte., Brantford.
Hamilton, R. J., L-Cpl., Mimico.

Hammond, R. E., L-Cpl., Dorset,
Ont.

Hayden, O. A., Pte., Manitoulin Is.
Healey, J. G., Pte., Oshawa.

Herriman, G. L., Pte., Williams-
burg.

Holtam, Charles William, Pte., B43-
479, Mrs. Beatrice Holtam (mother),
121 Carleton street, St. Catharines,
Ont.

Jakeman, A. J., Pte., Highland
Creek, Ont.

Mainely, Joseph, Pte., Toronto.
Mancuso, John, Pte., Toronto.

Miller, Alexander, Cpl., B70539, Mrs.
Helen Mary Miller (wife), 3 Cumber-
land avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

Morris, Kenneth Allen, Pte., B138-
477, Mrs. Mary Jane Patton (mother),
R.R. 3, Hagersville, Ont.

Page, Ernest, Pte., Brownsburg,
Que.

Ranger, J. R., L-Cpl., Kirkland
Lake, Ont.

Still, S. M., Pte., Hilton Beach,
Ont.

Weatherill, F. J., Pte., London,
England.

Wilson, W. T., Pte., Toronto.

Regiment de Quebec

Barbeau, Emile, Pte., Montreal.

Beaudet, Conrad, Pte., Westmount.

Bouchard, Lucien, Pte., Ange-Gar-
dien, Que.

Brideau, J. G., Pte., Quebec.

Brodeur, W. A., Pte., Montreal.

Desloges, J. R., Pte., Windsor
Mills, Que.

Favron, C. E., Pte., Montreal.

Gauthier, Roland, Pte., Laterriere,
Que.

Gilbert, Leo, Cpl., Ste. Rose, Que.

Gingras, Rene, Pte., St. Andre, Que.

Lacroix, Jacques, Pte., Montreal.

Lalonde, Maurice, Pte., Montreal.

Larente, J. P., L-Cpl., Montreal.

Lecuyer, Gerard, Pte., Montreal.

Morin, Oscar, Pte., Limoilou, Que.

Racine, Ulric, Pte., Montreal.

Nova Scotia and P.E.I. Regiment

Bezanson, C. W., Pte., Port Med-
way, N.S.

Dickie, T. W., Pte., Oxford, N.S.

Morell, A. T., Pte., Monks Head,
N.S.

New Brunswick Regiment

Beaumont, W. W., Pte., Hillsboro,
N.B.

Beaulieu, Marcel, Pte., near Beaver
Brook, N.B.

Cote, Armand, Pte., St. Quentin,
N.B.

Leblanc, E. J., Pte., Cape Bald,
N.B.

British Columbia Regiment

Chisholm, A. D., Pte., Quesnel, B.C.

Reed, Luke, Pte., Victoria.

Saskatchewan Regiment

Barnett, G. W., Pte., New Osgoode,
Sask.

Booth, W. I., Pte., Winnipeg.

Ennis, S. E., Pte., Vandura, Sask.

Hill, S. H., L-Cpl., Waskada, Man.

OTHER R.H.L.I. OFFICERS HURT IN NORMANDY BATTLE



WOUNDED—Lieut. J. R. Sams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sams, 127 Dalewood crescent, is reported to have been wounded by a shell fragment in the right leg while serving with the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) in Normandy.



SERIOUSLY HURT—Lieut. Robert C. Doering, son of Mrs. Ray Doering and whose wife is the former Margaret Allen, of this city, is reported seriously injured in action with the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) in France.



DIED OF WOUNDS — Lieut. J. W. Strachan, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Strachan, of Winona, died of wounds suffered in France early this month. He was with the R.H.L.I. (W.R.).

Heavy Action Continues to Take Its Toll of Hamilton Fighting Men

Two district men are reported killed in action; one is reported to have died of wounds; one Hamilton soldier is a prisoner of war and 14 officers and other ranks are reported wounded or injured, in advices received by next-of-kin over the week-end. Lieut. Robert C. Doering, R.H.L.I. (W.R.), is reported seriously injured, and Lieut. J. R. Sams, with the same regiment, is reported to be wounded.



Pte. Donovan Gnr. Reid



Pte. Romak Pte. Teeple



Pte. Johnson Pte. Renwick

KILLED IN ACTION

Sgt. Harry P. Hamilton, Simcoe.
Pte. Frank Veenstra, Hagersville.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Pte. P. L. Johnson, Dundas.

PRISONER OF WAR

Pte. William Renwick, 42 Viewpoint avenue.

SERIOUSLY INJURED

Lieut. Robert C. Doering, 39 Eastbourne avenue.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Cpl. James L. Fisher, 206 East avenue north.

WOUNDED

Lieut. J. R. Sams, 127 Dalewood crescent.

Lance-Cpl. William Robbie, Dunnville.

Pte. Metro Z. Romak, Grimsby.

Gnr. Kenneth Reid, 193 Campbell avenue.

Pte. Stanley Donovan, 29 Frederick avenue.

Cpl. Harold Renton, Simcoe.

Pte. Ivan Teeple, Milton.

Gnr. Arthur T. Moe, 191 East Ninth street.

Pte. Alfred E. Bramwell, 20 Kinrade avenue.

OTHER R.H.L.I. OFFICERS HURT IN NORMANDY BATTLE

(Continued from page 7)

Cpl. Charles Buccilli, Port Colborne.

Cpl. Joseph S. Whitehead, 82 Sherman avenue north.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Lance-Cpl. Wilfred J. McIntosh, Simcoe.

Killed in Action

Reported missing on D-day, Sgt. Harry P. Hamilton, of the United States army, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hamilton, of Vanessa, has been killed in action, according to word received by his parents.

Sgt. Hamilton, 24, was born in Chase City, Virginia, and came to Canada about six years ago. The family first resided near Langton, but moved to the Vanessa district last year. Sgt. Hamilton enlisted in the American army shortly after the United States entered the war. He proceeded overseas in January of 1942. Prior to enlistment he was working on his father's tobacco farm.

Besides his parents, Sgt. Hamilton is survived by four brothers, Clarence Hamilton, in Virginia; James and William Hamilton, of Vanessa, and Thomas Hamilton, of Simcoe, and one sister, Mrs. Edward Crabb, of Simcoe.

Dies of Wounds

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, 358 King street, Dundas, have been advised that their son, Pte. P. L. Johnson, 24, of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.), died of wounds suffered in France on August 12.

Surviving, besides his wife and parents, are four sisters, Mrs. Norman Wilson and Mrs. Albert Edwards, of Dundas; Mrs. George Magnish, of Waterdown, and Mrs. Walter Warnick, of Hamilton, and a brother, Roy Johnson, of Hamilton.

Prisoner of War

Pte. William Renwick, 19, is now a prisoner of war, according to a telegram received from Ottawa by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Renwick, of 42 Viewpoint avenue. A former student of Hamilton Technical Institute, he was

ENEMY HAS SUICIDE TROOPS COVERING RETREAT TO EAST

Situation Likened to Deflating Huge Balloon; Tommies Have Aerial Help

On the Orne River Front, Aug. 14.—(AP)—The British 2nd army smashed deeper into the northern flank of the German escape corridor today as the enemy continued to hasten his flow of tanks and troops to the east in a dramatic race against time.

Hurrying Out

"The enemy carried out a very great movement on the roads yesterday and during the night and got some of their forces half way out of the bulge west of the Orne river," an officer at forward headquarters of Lieut-Gen. Dempsey's army said.

"The German withdrawal still is orderly. They were shot up and shot up badly by our planes, but they are using sideroads and clinging to the shadows of bushy hedgerows and it is difficult to catch them in the open."

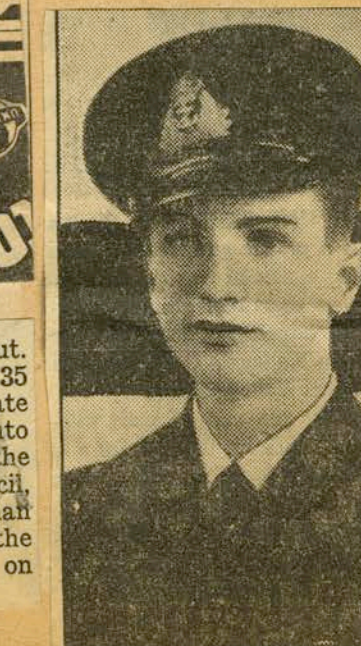
Packets of small German convoys, seldom exceeding 30 vehicles at a time were seen on the roads.



MISSING—Lieut. Hugh Harrison, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harrison, 38 Stanley avenue, is reported missing in action in France. He was serving with the R.H.L.I. (W.R.). In a recent letter to his parents he described difficult fighting in which his unit was engaged.



WOUNDED — Lieut. G. Robin Reid, R.H.L.I. (W.R.), whose mother resides in Niagara Falls, and who is well known here, is reported to have been wounded in France on July 25.



ON INVASION — Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) William Scarlett, 35 Oak Knoll drive, a graduate of the University of Toronto and former employee of the National Research Council, Ottawa, was among Canadian naval officers assisting in the landing of British troops on Sicily, Saturday.

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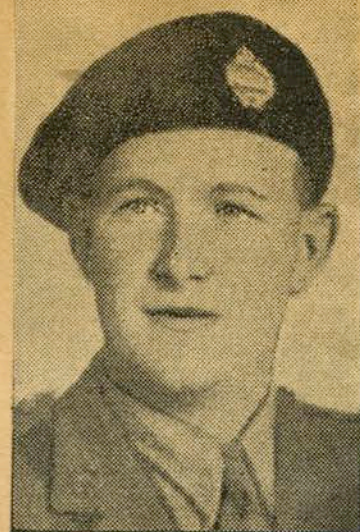
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IS INJURED — Major Hawley "Huck" Welch, former Hamilton Tiger football star, has informed his wife, who is living in Ancaster, that he is now in a British hospital with a severe leg injury.



GIVES HIS LIFE—Lieut. Thomas Sturrock, son of Charles Sturrock and the late Mrs. Sturrock, 12 Somerset avenue, and whose wife is the former Marie Bodendistel, Reg. N., has been killed in action with the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) on the western front.



ON HOSPITAL TRAIN — Lieut. James Foran Kingdon, First Canadian Army Signals, of Hamilton, seriously injured during pre-invasion battle manoeuvres, was among the casualties returned on ss. Lady Nelson from overseas and reached Chorley Park Hospital, Toronto, yesterday as a stretcher case. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon J. Kingdon, 118 George street.

Ontario veterans back from overseas included those shown here aboard hospital ship Lady Nelson. In picture at left are: Front row, left to right: Pte. William Cameron, Hamilton; RQMS. Dave Coubrough, Pte. M. F. Grubernay, both of Brantford; behind, left to right: Pte. G. M.

MacLeod, Gnr. H. S. Johnston, both of Hamilton; Pte. Lorne Lafler, Simcoe. In picture at right are: Front row: Lieut. R. G. Hardie, Chatham; FO. H. B. Date, DFC, Sarnia; Flt. Lt. R. A. Kalle, DFC, Windsor; behind: Lieut. W. G. M. Thornton, Wallaceburg; Lieut. Bob Doering, Hamilton.

Lieut. James F. "Jimmy" Kingdon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon J. Kingdon, 118 George street, suffered a compound fracture of the leg and severe lacerations in a motorcycle crash during battle manoeuvres in England. He was with the First Canadian Army Signals. Enlisting here in 1940 with No. 3 Company, A Corps Signals, under the command of Major B. C. Tebbs, Lieut. Kingdon was commissioned in 1942 on graduation from the officers' training centre at Brockville, from where he was posted to the Atlantic command. He proceeded overseas after serving nine months in Newfoundland.

A student of Westdale collegiate from where he graduated in 1939, Jimmy was with the sales department, International Harvester Company of Canada at the time of his enlistment.

POWERFUL DRIVE OF R.H.L.I. SHATTERED GERMAN DEFENCES

Dispatches Reveal That Hamilton Regiment Was One of Spearheads Which Broke Hun Resistance

With the 1st Canadian Army in France, Aug. 23.—(CP) —The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, one of the Canadian battalions which raided Dieppe two years ago, was part of the armoured force which struck at night south of Caen and broke into the German hinge position on the western front.

The R.H.L.I. captured the area of an abandoned airfield which was also the location of an enemy divisional headquarters as they completed their five-mile advance from a starting point near the village of Ifs in the opening phase of the Canadian army attack below Caen.

The battalion was in one of the two-mile armoured columns that rolled away at 11.30 p.m. the night of August 7 after the heavy R.A. bombardment of the forward German positions and under one of the greatest artillery concentrations assembled in front of the Canadian in Normandy.

The R.H.L.I. was preceded by British sappers with their special heavy equipment, a squadron of tanks of the Sherbrooke Fusiliers as well as self-propelled anti-tank guns and anti-tank guns towed by Canadian tanks.

Fight For Airfield

The advance from Ifs to the approximate line of the villages of Caillouet, which was taken by the Essex Scottish and their tanks, and Gramesnil, which was captured by British forces that also took part in the attack, cost the battalion extremely light casualties. There was a fight for the old airfield area and a quarry beyond it, where the enemy headquarters had been established, but with the assistance of the tank squadron, commanded by Major S. V. Radley-Walters, of Shigawake, Que., the objective was taken, permitting follow-up forces to go ahead.

With the Essex Scottish on their right and the Royal Regiment of Canada on their left, the R.H.L.I. formed up in their battle column less than two miles south of Vaucelles, the Caen suburbs, only a few hours before the attack was due to go in. They had had little time to rehearse the complicated operation but the troops were elated with the idea of going into battle riding in armoured vehicles.

The separate columns containing the mounted men of the three Dieppe battalions were practically identical. With each, there was

POWERFUL DRIVE OF R.H.L.I. SHATTERED GERMAN DEFENCES

(Continued from page 7)

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This is the investiture I went to. Montgomery pays tribute to Canadians as fighters

HOLLAND—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, presiding at an investiture of 69 First Canadian Army officers and men "somewhere in Holland" yesterday morning, paid a glowing tribute to the fighting qualities of Canadian troops in Western Europe since D-day.

Speaking of the clearing of the Scheldt estuary and the approaches to Antwerp, Monty classed the work of the Canadians in that battle as "a great military achievement for which you Canadians have not yet received full credit in the newspapers."

"It was a job that could have been done only by first-rate troops. Second-rate troops would have failed; they could not have done the job," he added.

The field marshal told his audience that the real military story of the battle of the Scheldt, when it is written, will give the Canadians the great credit which is justly coming to them.

Sixty-nine awards were presented at the investiture. These included 10 DSO's, 17 MC's, four DCM's, one bar to the MM, 34 MM's, and three BEM's. Recipients were representative of every province in Canada. The full list of names will be published in The Maple Leaf when they appear in the official Gazette.

With Field Marshal Montgomery at the investiture were General H. D. G. Crerar, GOC-in-C First Canadian Army, and Lt.-Gen. G. G. Simonds, commanding a Canadian

PRIVATE BUCK



"Better shut the flame-thrower off, Buck—I think I see the Sarge comin'!"

Patient Endurance Quality Necessary On Canuck Sector

With the 1st Canadian Army in Holland, Jan. 24.—(CP Cable)—Patience and endurance have been the qualities most required of 1st Canadian Army soldiers during their long static watch at the gateway to the shortest road to Berlin from the western front.

For more than 10 weeks, Canadian, British and Polish forces of Gen. Crerar's army have held an unchanged line from the islands north of the Schelde estuary eastward to the Nijmegen salient, where forward positions are inside Germany itself. They have played a holding role, one of the most thankless in war and one of the sternest tests of a good soldier.

There have been signs of restlessness along this broad, frozen front during recent weeks and in the largest-scale action since the winter lull began, British troops of the Canadian army, with support from tanks of an Ontario armoured regiment, killed, wounded or captured about 650 Germans around the village of Zetten, eight miles northwest of Nijmegen.

This fighting began January 18 when German paratroops tried to penetrate British positions in Zetten and continued until January 22, when the remnants of the smashed German force were driven across a canal about one mile north of the village.

Apart from this German misfire and unsuccessful attempts January 14 by Royal Marine Commandos to dislodge the Germans from a bridgehead on the south bank of the Maas river near Breda, activity on the Canadian front has been limited almost exclusively to important but rarely spectacular patrolling.

Canuck Ingenuity

The Canadians moved into the Nijmegen salient early in November after making available to the Allies the vitally important port of Antwerp by their brilliant but bloody month-long fight to clear the Germans from the Scheide estuary. Field Marshal Montgomery, 21st Army group commander, called the Schelde victory the finest operation of the western front campaign.

In the salient the Canadians took over positions occupied earlier by airborne and British 2nd Army troops. Men of a North Nova Scotia Highland Regiment and French-speaking Canadians from Le Regiment de la Chaudiere, of Lake Megantic, Que., were among the first Canadians on German soil.

Canadian ingenuity lessened considerably the discomforts of winter warfare in a climate that varied from flood-producing rain in November to snow and penetrating cold this month. The soldiers had their first white Christmas since leaving Canada.

Except for the men in the forward defence lines and around the gun posts, most troops found indoor quarters in requisitioned buildings or with hospitable Netherlands families. The less fortunate built deep dugouts, lined and roofed so that they are dry and comfortable under all conditions.

A vigorous training program has been carried on behind the lines during this long period of inactivity and the soldiers will be ready when the green light is flashed and the order given for the Canadian army to push on into Germany.

Last Nazi Bridgehead South of Maas Cleared After Five-Day Battle

By DOUGLAS AMARON

With the 1st Canadian Army in Holland, Jan. 31 (CP).—Canadian infantry have driven the Germans from their last bridgehead south of the Maas River in Holland after five days of vicious fighting around the tiny but strategic ferry harbor of Kapelscheveer, about 12 miles north and slightly west of Tilburg.

German paratroopers, who were ordered at all costs to hold this base about eight miles east of where the Maas River enters the Hollandsche Diep, finally were cleared early today from their dugouts in dikes and rubble-filled cellars. It was the third assault within a month on the Kapelscheveer position by 1st Canadian Army forces.

Attack at Dawn

The Canadian attack was launched at first light last Friday morning by Ontario infantry less than two weeks after Royal Marine commandos were forced to withdraw after almost gaining their objective. Polish troops under Gen. Crerar's command previously also tried and failed to wipe out the bridgehead.

The third attack was mounted on a greater scale than the other two, but once again the Germans clung to well-prepared positions, and while the issue was in doubt silence was maintained by the Canadian Army.

(The German High Command communique reported the launching of the attack last Saturday and German radio broadcasts subsequently told of heavy fighting. An enemy account Tuesday acknowledged the Canadians had "dented" the German positions.)

Fresh troops from another Ontario battalion replaced the soldiers withdrawn from the eastern approaches to the tiny ferry harbor and throughout Saturday and part of Sunday the Canadians inched their way from both sides into the enemy defenses. Canadian tanks gave them fire support.

The eastern objectives were reached, but Sunday night the Germans, who had replaced their casualties with other paratroopers from north of the river, counter-attacked again. The Canadians had to withdraw about 500 yards.

German Line Overrun

Still another attack was launched from the east at noon Monday, and by late afternoon some German positions were overrun. Further progress was made Tuesday and resistance finally was crushed when the last enemy machine gun ceased to fire early today with about 30 prisoners in Canadian cages and at least 120 German dead on the battlefield.

Canadian casualties were not light and among the officers especially the proportion was high. Many wounds were superficial, however, for the Germans had no heavy weapons, and casualties from frost-bite also were included in the total.

Clearing Kapelscheveer removed a serious threat to the 1st Canadian Army operations. The island where the ferry landing is located is about four miles long and 1,000 yards wide, with the Maas washing the north side and a canal running along the south.

The Germans originally had only a few men around the harbor, which consists of two or three houses, but they were reinforced until there were almost two full companies. Their positions were a base for patrolling and a constant menace to Canadian lines of communication further south.

Two dikes, a low one near the Maas and another 10 to 12 feet in height further inland, contained the main defenses. These were tunnelled dugouts and slit trenches from which the Germans overlooked flat unprotected land on either side and in which they were almost completely safe from shelling and mortar fire. Other strongpoints were in houses.

No Minor Operation

Clearing the Germans from here was no minor operation. They could send reinforcements in across the Maas and could threaten the Canadian flank by landing further along the island from the main harbor positions.

I watched the opening phases of this operation Friday morning

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First hot dog and hamburger stand in Europe is operated by the Canadian Army and both are for free. Here in kitchen of Blue Diamond within sound of guns on Western front, freshly cooked hamburger is inspected (left) by Capt. Pat McKeefery, Toronto, of the Catering Corps, as Lieut. Leo McKenty, Montreal, looks on. Biting into the first dog (right) is Cpl. John McIntosh, Galetta, Ont.

when in the half-light of a settling moon the white-cloaked Canadians piled into white-painted troop carriers known as buffaloes and were carried across the canal and on to the island proper.

It was a ghostlike sight as the soldiers set out in these amphibious tanklike vehicles, manned by British engineers who brought the Canadians ashore on D-Day last June and were with them on the landings near Breskens, south of the Scheldt Estuary, and on Walcheren Island, north of the estuary, last autumn. Voices were muffled until the roar of warming engines ended all need for silence.

The night was the coldest of the winter, with the temperature almost down to zero and the ground white with snow and ice. There was spasmodic shelling and occasionally as we waited in a house 1,000 yards from the canal we heard machine guns firing in the distance.

Fire Smoke Shells

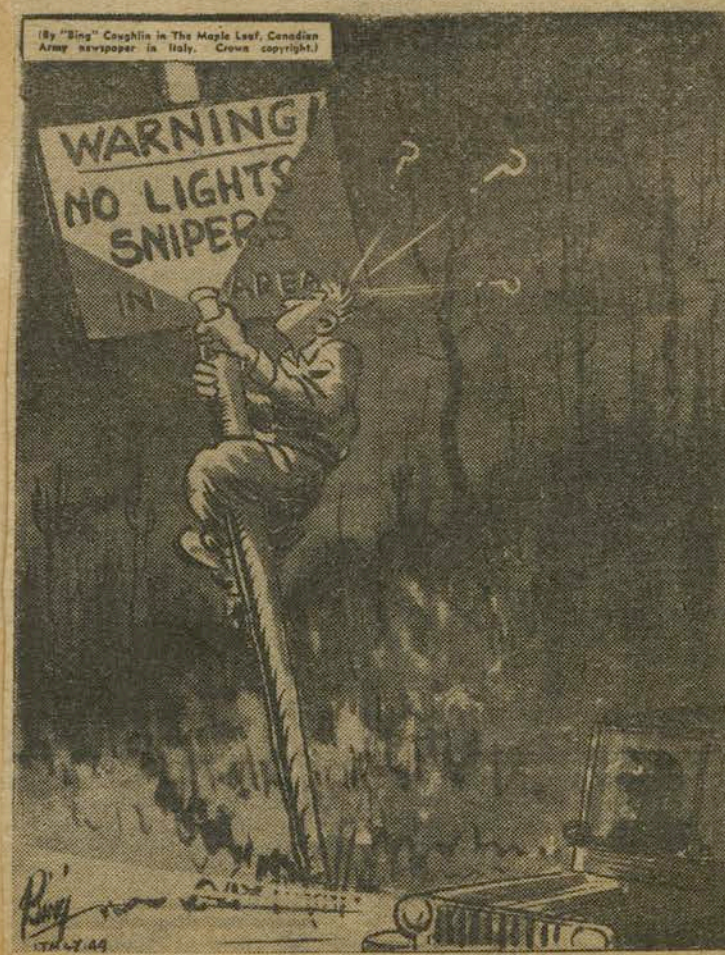
At 7:30 a.m. the attack went in, heralded by a salvo from several hundred guns and mortars. Squadrons of tanks lined up side by side added their sharp fire to the din.

Thousands of smoke shells were fired across the river to hide the advancing Canadians from the eyes of the Germans on the north bank and soon the whole area was wreathed in smoke and there was nothing we could see.

The first phase of the attack went quickly and successfully and there was optimism about an early end. But the Germans rallied with their counter-attacks and there followed the withdrawal on the Canadians' right flank and then the reorganization and gradual wearing down of resistance, which finally ended during Tuesday night.

THIS ARMY

(By "Bing" Coughlin in The Maple Leaf, Canadian Army newspaper in Italy. Crown copyright.)



ARGYLLS, R.H.L.I. IN SPEARHEAD OF CANADIAN ARMY OFFENSIVE

Lincoln, Welland Men Also in Big Push— Battle Record Lists Historic Engagements

The "hinge-smashing" regiments of the Allied Continental armies are going to be in on the kill. The Department of National Defence has disclosed that Hamilton's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (P.L.) and the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (W.R.) and the Lincoln-Welland Regiment are among the Canadian units of General Crerar's Canadian 1st Army spearheading the northern thrusts of the Allies on the western front.

Succeed in Heavy Tasks

It is generally admitted that a lot of the so-called "dirty work" of the campaigns in the west has fallen to the "Rileys" and the Argylls, they have been the shock troop spearheads in some of the most savage, nightmarish battles from Normandy to the Hochwald.

It was the "Rileys" and the Argylls who smashed the Caen-Falaise hinge of the German 7th Army, an action which permitted the Patton free-wheeling tanks to race to Paris. And, since they have been disclosed as being in action now on the western front, it is altogether likely that they helped smash the northern hinge of the Siegfried defences in one of the weirdest battles of the war—the conquest of the great Hoch forest defences.

Both regiments have added imperishable battle honours to already glorious records in their amazing race from the Caen-Falaise sector, through Belgium, Holland to the frontiers of the Reich. Casualties suffered among Hamilton men have indicated that they have paid the price, but they have never failed to take an objective, and their success in scores of cases has meant both major and minor disasters for the retreating Germans.

Dieppe Long Remembered

Take the case of the R.H.L.I. There was, of course, the bloody Dieppe assault that is already becoming legendary. Then came Normandy. The Germans had massed their finest troops, tough, battlewise veterans and practically all of their available armour in the west in the Caen-Falaise sector. They had massed their heaviest guns and thousands of mortars on those rolling wheat fields.

That hinge had to be broken—if it hadn't Rommel undoubtedly could have counter-attacked and broken the back of the Allied Normandy assault—Eisenhower himself admitted that.

One wild night in August the Canadians, with the "Rileys" one of the spearhead battalions, raced over the German gunpits between Caen and Falaise, cruised five miles through enemy territory and then withstood a powerful German counter-attack with the total cost of one man killed and 17 wounded. Specially-designed troop carriers raced to within a few yards of the muzzles of German guns, with bul-

lets spraying harmlessly off their steel-ribbed sides.

Hun Headquarters Overrun

That was too much for the Germans.

The R.H.L.I. overran a German field headquarters in a quarry near the Falaise highway, five miles from Caen. The sudden lunge forward was the first night attack on that scale undertaken in France to that time. An airfield was also captured by the Hamilton battalion.

Another name that the "Rileys" will long remember is Verrieres. They took that little strongly-defended Norman village late in July in the eerie glow of artificial moonlight, took it by themselves in a savage half-hour fight that saw the unit lose 230 men and the Germans screaming for mercy before the withering fire of the "Rileys' Bren guns.

When "Rileys" got within close range they dropped their Bren guns and lunged forward with the bayonet. The Germans broke, screaming.

From Normandy the R.H.L.I. raced up the Channel coast, took Calais in a stiff fight after being in action 21 days without rest, and cleaned up the enemy's rocket installations.

Censorship has veiled their activities since then, but it is likely that they took part in the battle of the dykes with the Argylls when the Scheldt estuary was cleared, in Montgomery's ensuing offensive across the flooded lowlands to the Hochwald.

Argylls Capture 3,000

The Argylls, who were disclosed to be on the Continent September 6, have had some amazing achievements in the fighting in the west. Two depleted companies of the Hamilton regiment, totalling but 70 men, aided by the tanks of a South Alberta Regiment, captured 3,000 Germans of the 7th Army in a three-day period in the Trun gap.

It was here that Lance-Cpl. Earl McAllister, of Hamilton, who was subsequently killed by a sniper's bullet, single-handedly captured 160 of the enemy.

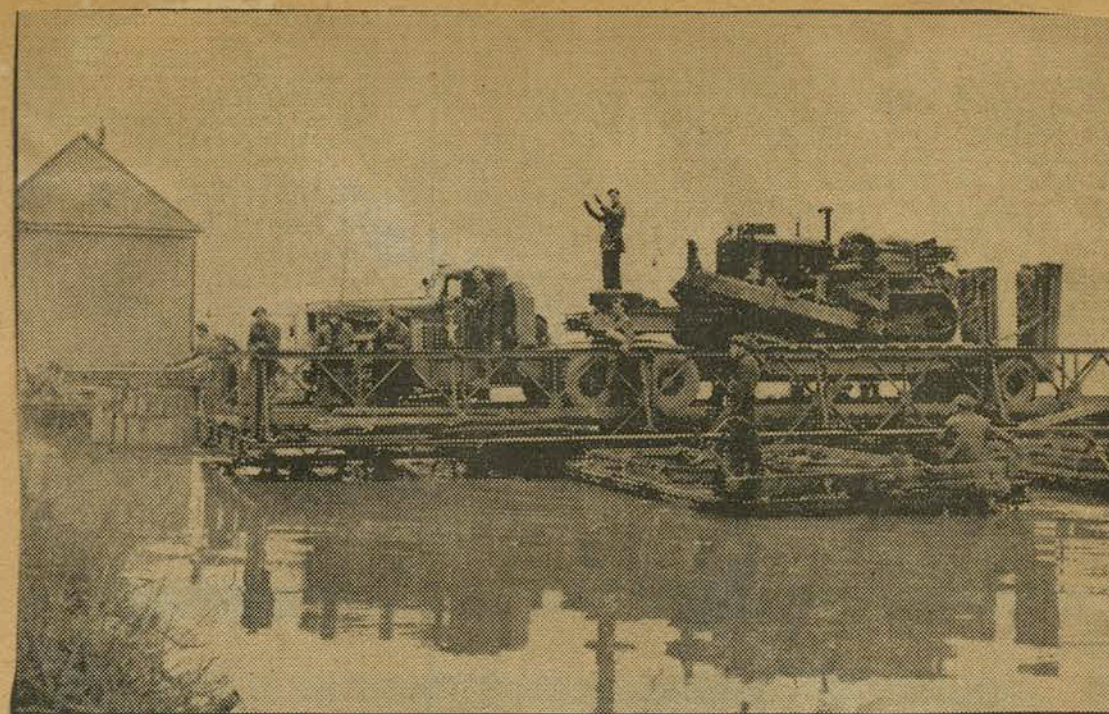
In Belgium with the Lincoln Welland Regiment they held a bridgehead over a canal at Moerbrugge for two days under murderous German fire.

It was no easy campaign for the Argylls after Caen. They fought at Tilly-la-Campagne in the battle for Falaise, in the Laison valley attack, at Trun, on the Seine, on the Leopold canal, and in the spectacular advance from Antwerp to the lower Rhine. They captured Steenberg, last major town to be liberated in southwest Holland.

It was a tireless advance through three countries, an advance in which the Argylls displayed the elan, courage and determination characteristic of all Scottish regiments.

The Argylls took their place in the line for the first time when the gigantic attack to break the Caen-Falaise hinge was being mounted. Four days later they went into Tilly-la-Campagne, which was thought to have been evacuated, but found the town swarming with S.S. troops. They fought their way into the centre of the place, but were ordered back.

It was on August 8 that the Argylls took their place with the Canadian Army in the attack on Falaise. They captured Cinthieux on the Falaise highway within 16 minutes and swept south to take up their position on Hill 195. During the night they took S.S. troops by surprise and beat back one German counter-attack. In troop-carrying trucks, ten abreast, behind 300 tanks, they rolled through the



WITH THE CANADIANS IN GERMANY—As the 1st Canadian Army drove deep into Germany, the transportation of heavy material was a problem they overcame. The Nazis flooded the country. Scenes like this were common. It shows a ferry, with tank transporter aboard, bringing a bulldozer across the flood waters. —Canadian Army Overseas Photo.

valley, fighting their way through German gun emplacements and reached their objectives.

St. Lambert-sur-Dives, held partly by the Argylls, proved a graveyard for the German 7th Army. Time after time the Germans tried to break through, but the Canadians mowed them down.

Race to Seine

After Trun the Argylls raced to the Seine without opposition, took the town of Igoville in a stiff fight, and cleared nearby Hill 95 under heavy machine-gun and mortar fire. On September 3 they reached the Somme, crossed near Abbeville and on to Bruges and St. Omer in Belgium.

After the magnificent defence of the canal bridgehead at Moerbrugge, the Argylls were the first Canadians to enter Holland. During the battle of the Scheldt the Argylls held the eastern end of the Leopold canal and crossed on October 14.

To the Argylls fell the bitterest of the fighting in this sector—they had to advance along a road strewn with felled trees, and through a dozen hamlets each strongly defended by crack German troops. They had a particularly bitter fight for the town of Calmthout, but they took the place.

Among the other Canadian regiments now on the western front are: Elgin Regiment, Highland Light Infantry of Canada, Galt, Ont.; Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment), Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, Algonquin Regiment.

Cathedral High Graduate

A popular young officer whose academic and military progress augured a brilliant future, has given his life in the bitter fighting in the Hochwald or just beyond. He is Lieut. Thomas Sturrock, former honour student at Cathedral High School, prominent debater and keen athlete, who was on the slate of officers of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) on the western front.

Lieut. Sturrock is the son of Charles Sturrock and the late Mrs. Sturrock, 12 Somerset avenue. His wife, the former Marie Bodendistel, Reg. N., and daughter, Anne, resided until recently at 38 Kipling road. She is now residing with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bodendistel, 24 Strathcona avenue south.

FOUR GIVE LIVES IN FINAL ATTACK TO CRUSH HUNS

Lieuts. Hugh McCutcheon, Thomas Sturrock Among Those Killed in Action

KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. Thomas Sturrock, 12 Somerset avenue.

Lieut. Hugh J. McCutcheon, 354 Aberdeen avenue.

Pte. Frank Hitchins, 57 Elgin street.

Tpr. Frank Watson, Rock Chapel.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Pte. Arthur Geddes, Beamsville.

WOUNDED

Pte. John N. Brown, 76 Cheever street.

Pte. James Glennie, 114 Market street.

L.-Cpl. Wallace Geddes, Beamsville.

SLIGHTLY INJURED

Pte. Charles M. Moore, Cayuga.

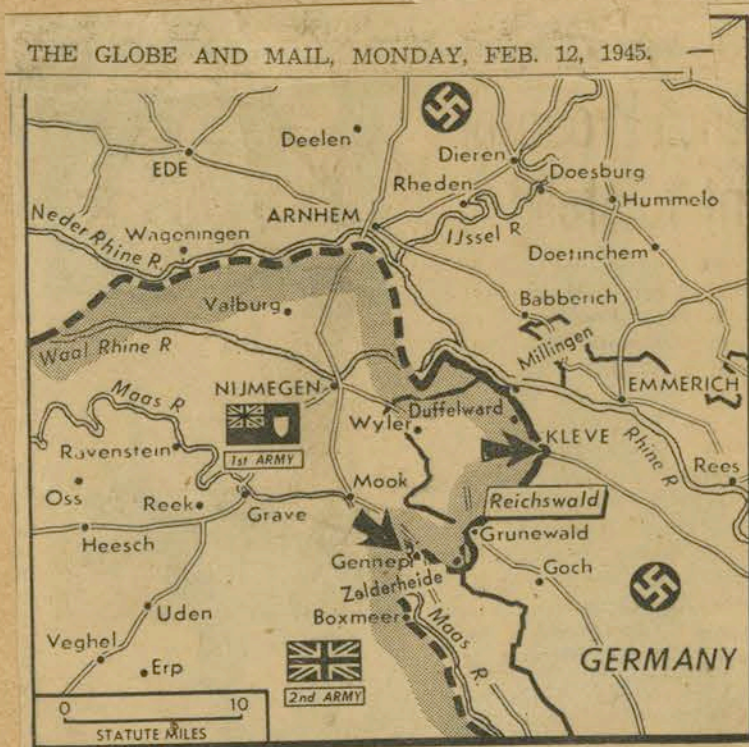
PRISONER OF WAR

Pte. Ivor Gordon Cooper, 4 Sanford avenue north.

Two Hamilton officers, Lieut. Thomas Sturrock, R.H.L.I. (W.R.) and Lieut. Hugh J. McCutcheon, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (P.L.) to-day are reported to have given their lives in the fighting on the western front. A Hamilton private, Pte. Frank Hitchins, and Tpr. Frank Watson, of Rock Chapel, are also reported killed in action. Four Hamilton and district men are listed as wounded, two of them brothers; a Cayuga private is reported slightly injured, and a Hamilton man is now known to be a prisoner of war in Germany.



CALCAR, GERMANY, after its capture by the First Canadian Army, is shown in this picture of wrecked buildings and rubble. This fighting patrol is making its way into what was once the town's proud main street. The Germans here and elsewhere are being paid for their wanton cruelty to others



1st Canadian Army push into Kleve and approximate battleline between Rhine and Maas is shown on map above. South of Aachen, Yanks are storming Prum (left).

CANUCKS FLAT IN SLITS AS PANZERS ROAR ABOVE

By JOHN CLARE
Star Staff Correspondent

With the Canadians Inside Germany, Feb. 23—From members of a company of a central Canadian regiment I learned yesterday the story of what it took to wrest a chunk of the Goch-Calcar road from the Nazis who are fighting fanatically for their lives. The Canadians paid an even greater price in staving off repeated enemy counter-attacks, which by last night had eased off, but had been replaced by a thundering barrage of enemy 88's, 75's and mortars.

Ex-Rugby Star in Command

The Canadians reached their objective late Monday afternoon. Their young rugby-playing commanding officer went in with the lead tank. He already has won the D.S.O. and in all this unit's battles he has been up in front where the fighting is. It was tough going for the tanks and even tougher for the infantry.

His company commander was wounded by a shot which hit him in the neck. Capt. Ben Bolt of Hamilton, who wasn't in the attack, swept up in a jeep and took over. It took a lot of persuasion to get the company commander to quit, in spite of his wound. He has the D.S.O., too. The soldiers said Bolt fought hard enough for both of them from there in.

When the battalion got to the objective that evening, the colonel sensed that it was going to be tough and, even before the first counter-attack was mounted, he gave orders to hold the position at all cost. Then the Germans came. They came behind tanks and riding on tanks and with the help of artillery.

Some of the German prisoners said the artillery barrage was put down behind them so that they would have to keep boring in or be killed by their own guns. Whatever the driving force, they came on and at times there was hand-to-hand fighting in and around the slit trenches where the Canadians were dug in.

"Hold On? D--- Right!"

Major Duncan Kennedy of Picton, N.S., was running into his own headquarters when he collided with a German coming around the building in the opposite direction. What happened?

"Well, the major always carries that Browning automatic of his when there is a battle on," said Sergt. A. E. E. Morris of River Herbert, N.S., who went up with the forward company of that first assault.

The colonel sent a radio message down to Ben Bolt to ask him if he could hold on. I have a feeling that historians write most of the historic heroic speeches which get on posterity's hit parade. They sound too pat. Bolt's reply was simple, good Canadian—"Damn right I can." He did.

Lieut. Joe Sams of Toronto had to make a running jump for a slit trench and found that it was already occupied by a German, even though it was inside what might technically be called the Canadian lines. But it was that mixed-up kind of a battle when the counter-attacks were pouring in. The German grappled with Sams and tried to take his revolver from him. However, Sams' batman, who was looking forward to sharing the slit trench with his boss, showed up at the moment when the German was making the most of his tactical surprise. The batman killed him with a Sten gun.

Evaded Tank Charge

When tanks poured into the Canadian position, the soldiers took to their slit trenches and stayed there while Panthers and Tigers clanked and snarled over them with their flat, wide treads clawing viciously at the earth. When they went through, the Canadians were still there ready to repel the infantry they felt sure would soon come. But they developed the technique of bringing the artillery down around their positions which forced the German riflemen back and they never did have a chance to cash in on the good job the tanks had done of making the Canadians keep heads down.

There was nothing left of the buildings which the regiment first took over as tactical headquarters.

They were completely smashed by the intense fire and headquarters moved to slit trenches with the rest of the troops. Grenades were tossed into one of these buildings while it was still partly standing. Germans were able to infiltrate at times like that to within grenade-throwing range.

Capt. W. F. Lees of Hamilton told how the boys drove supplies and ammunition up the road to the companies during the battle. Pte. Andy Bell of Brantford was one of the drivers who made trip after trip up and down the road on which the Germans were virtually piping heavy explosives. Carrier men began with 13 vehicles and ended the job with six still running.

Calm After Storm

As I talked to the men of the regiment yesterday, there was little to suggest the fierce battle that had been raging all week. On the horizon against a clear blue sky, the white smoke of battle rose in ragged plumes. Over to the right dirt rose in lazy black globs as an occasional mortar bomb smacked into the plowed land. There were a couple of snipers around operating on a modest scale, and every so often one of their efforts could be heard making a mean sound.

"You came up on a quiet day," said Sergt. Danny Butler of Hamilton, as he gave the finishing touches to a side of pork which he hung beside its mate on the branch of a splintered tree. Danny was an inspector in a packing house at home, and with all these German cows and pigs stepping on mines, he has been the handiest and busiest man in the outfit, for he butchers them in professional style. Soldiers were slashing off chops and dropping them into a frying pan over a petrol fire with the nonchalance of the oldest inhabitant taking a dip into the cracker barrel of a general store.

It was a quiet day where I was, but you could see the grim relics of war crouching like animals which have sunk back on their haunches to die. There were some of our own tanks and German guns and assorted vehicles, and up ahead, near the road, there were plenty of enemy tanks.

CANADIANS SMASH HUN LINES

SLASH WAY 4½ MILES INTO GERMANY AS ENTIRE ALLIED FRONT MOVES AHEAD UNDER TERRIFIC AIR, ARTILLERY ATTACK

Two Netherlands, Five Nazi Towns Taken in Plunge; Yanks Join Push

Paris, Feb. 9.—(AP)—The powerful new 1st Canadian Army offensive penetrated at least 4½ miles into Germany and well into the Siegfried line to-day, forming the northern jaw of an Allied pincer drive against the Ruhr.

Reach Pruem River

Burning Kleve, northern terminal of the Siegfried line, was imminently menaced. The new attack front widened to seven miles. Formidable forest defences in the Reichswald, considerably weakened by a terrific artillery and air bombardment, were being mopped up swiftly. Five German and two Netherlands towns fell. More than 1,200 Germans, including two battalion commanders, surrendered.

The United States 3rd Army advanced to within a mile of Pruem and reached the Pruem river eight miles inside Germany.

The French 1st Army broke the last German opposition south of Strasbourg and drew up to the upper Rhine banks on a 90-mile front from north of Strasbourg to Switzerland.

Like an avalanche which moves slowly at first, Gen. Eisenhower's offensive along the western front was gathering power.

Drive Unchecked

German broadcasts said the Canadian Army forces had breached Nazi lines in a large-scale offensive. The weight of Allied attacks on other fronts also was said by Berlin to be increasing.

The British and Canadian troops of Gen. Crerar's army were fighting less than eight miles from the elbow of the Rhine. Infantry, flame throwers and tanks met tough opposition in spots, but at no point were the Germans able to check their momentum.

British forces, cracking into the Reichswald from the northwest, overran Galgenstein and advanced beyond it. Canadian forces after a rough fight in Zyfflich advanced well to the east of it in the deepest new penetration of Germany within five miles of Kleve.

Air Troops Land

Kleve is the northern terminal of the permanent Siegfried line defences. It lies 35 miles northwest of Duisburg, gateway to the industrial Ruhr — always Germany's main arsenal but of increased importance now that the Russians have overrun the industries of Silesia and the United States 3rd Army has interdicted much of the Saarland's production. (Reuters News Agency in London quoted a radio dispatch as saying that Allied parachute troops had landed in the Reichswald forest.)

The last flicker of resistance was cleared in Schmidt by the 78th Division.

Take 4,083 Prisoners

The French 1st Army and its four American divisions broke the last organized German resistance on the west bank of the Rhine south of Strasbourg, it was announced officially. Supreme headquarters said 4,083 prisoners were taken on February 6, raising to more than 16,000 the number caged in a six-day period—most of them in lower Alsace.

The 1st Canadian Army offensive was in grand scale force and it was the first time that the 1st Army, heavily bolstered by British forces, had turned from its left flank anchor role and hurled eastward against Germany.

General Crerar's forces smashed across the flat sodden German frontier roughly at the same distance northwest of Duesseldorf and the Ruhr as the American break-through toward the Rhine is southwest of the Ruhr.

At least in its first stage, the new onslaught was focused along a five-mile stretch of the Nijmegen-Kleve road skirting the northern edge of the 45-square-mile Reichswald to the Nijmegen-Venlo road past the southwestern end of the fortified forest.

miles of the Russian armies pressing upon Berlin from the east.

The effect of air attacks already was so great that German troops shifting from one sector of the front to another in the enemy's juggle to meet each new threat were known to be having to use transit facilities deep in Germany, travelling many times the normal distance.

The German flow of supplies now is virtually frozen along the whole front west of the Rhine and north of the Moselle river, along which the United States 3rd Army was pressing into Germany.

The 80th Infantry Division advanced in the Siegfried line to a point two miles northwest of Bollendorf in the new 24-mile penetration area of Germany east of Luxembourg.

Advance Swiftly

The 3rd Army was having difficulty in reinforcing its new bridgeheads and in advancing swiftly because of the rapid and flooded rivers and the jagged terrain of the Eifel mountains in which it was attacked.

Hit Northern End

In its new offensive the 1st Canadian Army was attacking the northern end of the Siegfried line, there divided into three heavily fortified belts.

The first opposition was described officially as light, but there seemed no doubt the enemy would attempt to strike back with increasing strength as the Allies advanced. Allied flyers said they saw German reinforcements moving up yesterday.

Once through the Siegfried defences at this point, Allied forces could swerve southward along the western bank of the Rhine, effectively outflanking Field Marshal Von Rundstedt's forces now drawn up along the Roer river at the western edge of the flatlands leading to the Rhine.

Douglas Amaron, Canadian Press war correspondent, said in a field dispatch last night that Highlanders from Western Canada and French-speaking Canadian formation took part in the attack and initial reports placed them well on the way to their objectives.

Beside them were United Kingdom troops and armour also supported the attack, the dispatch said.

The United States 1st Army assault now threatens to detour around the Roer river line and thrust to the Rhine somewhere in the vicinity of Bonn, already sight of infantry in hill position near the captured Westwall bastion of Schmidt.

Mop Up Reich Towns

Kranenberg on the Nijmegen-Kleve road, 1½ miles inside Germany and five miles from Kleve, was captured in the deepest reported penetration. The town is eight miles from the Rhine.

Along with Kranenberg, Gen. Crerar's shock troops overran Wyler, Zuyfflick, Erlehom, Bruk, Denheuvcl and Gelgensteeg—some on the Netherlands and some on the German side of the border.

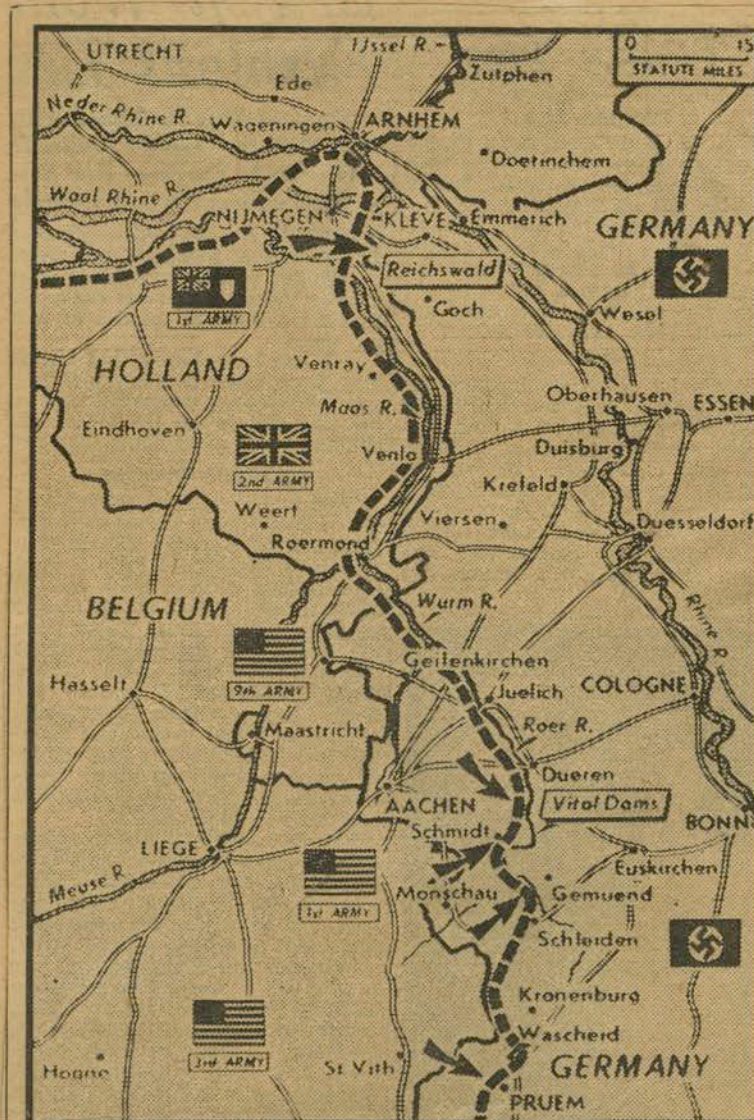
Resistance was spotty on the north side of the Canadian Army attack, but stiff around Bruk, on the edge of the Reichswald, farther south. Enemy troop trains moving up to the imperilled sector were under attack by Allied airmen. The offensive was powered by a creeping artillery barrage, guns firing wheel to wheel.

The 1st Canadian army sector had been quiet since November, after the Allied defeat at Arnhem, and during the months between the Germans had dug intricate mazes of trenches and tank traps and laid extensive minefields.

Casualties Light

Casualties were described officially as light. Every indication was that the Germans were caught by surprise, at least by the force of the onslaught which was preceded by a five-hour barrage and bombing and strafing attacks by at least 1,500 planes, many of them heavy bombers.

The aerial sealing off of the front made it unlikely that the Germans could get reinforcements up quickly to the new area of peril. At the point of the Canadian army attack, the Allies were within 360



BRITISH-CANUCK DRIVE—Arrows indicate Allied drives along the northern sector of the western front, broken line, as British and Canadian troops of the Canadian 1st Army, in a grand-scale offensive, crack the northern flank of the Siegfried line and plunge toward the industrial heart of Germany. The attack is being made in the rear of Nijmegen, at Reichswald. Yesterday U.S. forces took Schmidt in drives toward the Roer river dams, while other units pushed closer to Pruen. —AP Wirephoto.

More than 1,400 big guns used by Canucks in Reichswald push

Ground fire support for the launching of the First Canadian Army's attack in the Reichswald area on August 23 was provided by more than 1,400 guns, of which more than one-third were mediums, heavies, and super-heavies, it may now be revealed.

Crocodiles (flame throwers), flails (mine destroyers) and armoured personnel carriers such as were first employed outside Falaise last August were used.

To move the troops and their fighting equipment and supplies into position prior to D-day involved 35,000 vehicles, travelling an average of 130 miles and using an estimated 1,300,000 gallons of petrol.

To make this movement possible, a road construction program was completed, involving construction of 100 miles of new road, the construction of by-passes around three major bottlenecks, and the maintenance and repair of 400 miles of existing roads. Stores used in this program amounted to 63,000 tons of gravel and stone, 36,000 logs for corduroy, and 30,000 pickets. Some 1,880 tons of bridging equipment were used in the construction of military bridges across the river Maas to the forward areas.

In order to assure that the convoys reached their appointed destinations, approximately 10,000 route signs were erected, 500 gallons of white paint were used to mark trees and bridges, and more than 1,000 troops were employed on traffic control duties, making use of 1,600 hurricane lamps, 600 electric hand lamps, and even 500 police armbands.

The greatest difficulty to be overcome arose in the move to assembly areas, when, due to thaw, a number of routes became impassable. Some convoys already on the move had to be rerouted; in other cases new timings and even new plans had to be drafted. It was a terrific task but these alterations were carried out with very few hitches, due to the excellent cooperation of everyone concerned. In spite of the thaw precautions, the very heavy movement caused many stretches of road to break up, and this therefore demanded the continuous attention of the engineers and all their available resources. They did a whale of a job.

Other demands of the offensive entailed the production of more

than 500,000 air photographs and 15,000 enlargements, plus more than 800,000 special maps requiring more than 30 tons of paper.

If the ammunition allotment for the operation, which consists of 350 types, were stacked side by side and five feet high, it would line a road for 30 miles.

And, in conclusion, 1,100 tons of smoke materials, exclusive of artillery, were used in the ground plan, producing what was believed to have been one of the longest smoke screens in the history of this war. It was ten miles long.

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Canadians in Fierce Fight for Highway

Hun counterattacks touch off confused and bitter struggles in setting of fog, rain and mud

BY CAPT HEC STEWART

In the fog, rain and mud of one of the dirtiest days of the current Canadian Army offensive, Canadian and British troops were yesterday involved in a confused and bitter see-saw battle for the Goch-Calcar road and for the Moyland feature on the Cleve-Calcar highway.

In some sectors of the front the going was good, but in others the enemy fought us to a standstill with his furious counterattacks and even managed to penetrate our lines in the dark hours of the early morning.

Goch is not yet wholly ours, but the extermination of the enemy still within its southern defences is being methodically pursued under a fierce "stonk" of German mortar and shell fire. That part of the city sprawled north of the Niers river, including the railway yards and factory district, was cleared yesterday morning by Welsh troops who also captured intact a bridge across the Niers to the southern half of the town. Here the Scottish troops, who first entered Goch and caught the garrison commander in bed, are having a rougher go of it but are making headway.

Highway Still Contested

Control of the highway northeast from Goch to Calcar is still being bitterly contested. In the face of light opposition yesterday, Scottish troops jumped across the road west of the Cleve-Udem intersection and went on to capture the villages of Halvenboom and Buchholt, only two miles from Udem itself.

Canadian troops closer to Calcar have also cut the highway but are having to fight strenuously for their foothold. They were counter-attacked three times during the night and early morning. Artillery broke up the first German wave, our infantry themselves fought off the second and knocked out two German tanks in doing so, while the third developed into a free-for-all in the rain and fog with the issue still confused by late afternoon.

It was certain, however, that the Canadian lines were penetrated and that the enemy had temporarily won back a small stretch of the road. The attack cost the Germans at least 40 known dead.

At Moyland other Canadian troops are still heavily engaged in driving the enemy out of the village and nearby woods. They were counterattacked twice during the day, furiously so, but managed to hold their positions.

Jesus! Maria! Josef!

„Der Herr hat's gegeben, der Herr hat's genommen; der Name des Herrn sei gebenedeit.“ Job. 1, 21



Wir beten in Liebe
für den im Kriege gefallenen

Grenadier
Willi Dickhoff



MARCH 23, 1945.

CANADA'S WEEKLY

CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS
AADLAND, L106876 Richard (Chambers, Sask.); BOURGON, C123700 Ernest J. E. (Ottawa); DEARLE, H8810 Robert Henry (Carberry, Man.); MALONE, D137131 Edmund Robert (Montreal); MOORE, F52247 William Joseph (Corner Brook, Nfld.); O'NEIL, M12067 Harry (Rock Springs, Ont.).

CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS
BOHNET, K41245 A/Sgt. Ernest Arnold (Vancouver).
BRENTON, K71448 Henry (Duncan, B.C.).

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED
CANADIAN ARMoured CORPS
MADDEN, D21296 Philip (Ville LaSalle, P.Q.).

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY
FRASER, R17177 Bdr. James William (Petrolia, Ont.).

CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS
ELLIOTT, B128004 L/Cpl. George Frederick (Hamilton); RACICOT, D135910 Cpl. William Jean (Montreal); SHANAHAN, D76148 L/Cpl. Edward Joseph (Montreal).

AUBIN, D138072 Joseph E. A. (Montreal); FORTIER, C98700 John C. R. (St. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.); HILL, F4912 Ernest Glenmore (Point Edward, N.S.); MARTIN, B127830 Robert Albert (Thornbury, Ont.); SPRINGER, M38602 Arthur (Meeting Lake, Sask.); STAWNYCHKA, Miroslaw (Canora, Sask.).

DIED OF WOUNDS

CANADIAN ARMoured CORPS
BIEDERMAN, B155055 Lloyd Arthur (Port Colborne, Ont.).
MACALLISTER, D131689 Ronald Arthur (Brownsburg, P.Q.).

ROYAL CANADIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS
DYSON, B34631 Cpl. Thomas Edward (Hamilton).

CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS
McSPADEN, B159460 A/Cpl. John Earl (Fort Erie, Ont.).
DUKE, H63640 John Frederick (Woodlands, Man.); LAHODA, H10906 Walter Russell (Winnipeg); WARD, C5151 Henry Bruce (Cherry Valley, Ont.).

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS
CANADIAN ARMoured CORPS

McMURDO, K85328 A/Sgt. Charles Hamilton (Vancouver).

CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS
BARON, D142213 Gerard Auguste (Farnham, P.Q.); JOHNSON, M105004 Walter Olaf (Gwynne, Alta.); SPAETZEL, A38298 L/Sgt. Harold Edward (Bridgeport, Ont.).

MISSING

ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS
BARBARO, C90149 L/Cpl. Antonio (Ottawa).

ROYAL CANADIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS
RODGERS, G16571 Burton R. (Saint Stephen, N.B.).

CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS
PRESTON, C102765 George H. (Ottawa); SHAW, B119052 A/Cpl. Hedley M. (Georgetown, Ont.); TYERMAN, L102506 Norman R. (Valparaiso, Sask.).

WOUNDED

CANADIAN ARMoured CORPS
STEVENS, H63623 Arthur W. (Whittemouth, Man.); STURGESS, H63600 Victor P. (Eriksdale, Man.); YEOMAN, D3358 Joseph H. (Verdun).

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY
SCANTLEBURY, C9880 Sgt. John (Belleville, Ont.).
ADY, L56013 Harold S. (Speers, Sask.); HENNESSY, G3319 Elbridge D. (Atholville, N.B.); ROWE, F10169 William R. (Sydney).

ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS
HOULE, H36364 Wilfred (Portage la Prairie).

ROYAL CANADIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS
KEEHN, H38559 Walter V. (Fort Garry, Man.).

CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS
LODWICK, H16817 S/Sgt. Robert C. (Portage la Prairie).
BOOMHOWER, H45797 Sgt. Frederick M. (Dryden, Ont.).
ATKINSON, B64714 Cpl. Alfred D. (Lakeview, Ont.); GILLIS, H45821 A/Cpl. Malcolm A. (Geraldton, Ont.); KARHUSZ, H16256 Cpl. Charles M. (Winnipeg); LOGAN, K50076 Cpl. Robert G. (Vancouver); MITCHELL, K15914 Cpl. George L. (Vancouver); ROBERTSON, H101253 A/Cpl. George F. (Elkhorn, Man.).

BRADY, F97171 L/Cpl. Robert H. (Marion Bridge, N.S.); CORBIN, G33017 L/Cpl. Philippe (St. Leonard, N.B.); GADDIE, L51099 L/Cpl. Samuel J. (Broadview, Sask.); GRIFFIN, K2742 L/Cpl. John H. (Vancouver); MOHNS, L103546 L/Cpl. Gavin D. (Viewfield, Sask.).



A firing party firing a graveside salvo at a funeral service for members of the Royal Regiment of Canada, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and the Essex Scottish who died in battle in Western Europe. (Canadian Military Photograph.)



At a funeral service in Germany for members of the Royal Regiment of Canada, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, and the Essex Scottish who died in battle. The padres are (left to right) Hon. Capt. H. W. Johnston (Sarnia), C. J. Murphy (Dundalk) and J. Cardy (Toronto). (Canadian Military Photograph.)

BERNIER, H14437 Charles N. (Norwood, Man.); BRIDGES, M8866 Harold W. (Calgary); BURNS, F36295 Orville N. (North Bay).
CAUME, F39281 Raymond W. (Reserve Mines); CHILTON, B66061 Edward V. (Toronto); CHILTON, B17885 John W. (Toronto); CISAR, M1589 James (Fincher Creek, Alta.); CONNORS, F3614 John R. (Bayfield, N.S.); CROSSLEY, F52335 Raymond E. (Bramber, N.S.).

DEVORE, M56202 Elmer (Edmonton); DILLMAN, F2080 Guy C. (Dartmouth, N.S.); ERITH, D71803 Vernon A. B. P. (Montreal); FISHER, L107944 Lawrence L. (Qu'Appelle, Sask.); GILBERTSON, H65571 Thomas J. (Winnipeg); GWIAZDA, H70522 John (Molson, Man.).

HALLDORSON, L107407 Halldor (Paseweg, Sask.); HALLSTEAD, H67657 James M. (Port Arthur); HUDSON, A9262 Lloyd G. (Glencoe, Ont.); JACKMAN, K50919 Edwin C. (Nelson, B.C.); JOSEPH, K1493 Sammy (Chu-Chua, B.C.); LYTTON, K85416 Brian C. (Victoria).

MIDDLETON, M66221 William G. (Calgary); MITCHELL, M101977 Robert L. (Darlingford, Man.); MORGAN, F88248 Lloyd B. (New Aberdeen, N.S.); MORRISON, F55485 William H. (Pramboise Shore, N.S.); PAUL, F78657 Walter J. (North Devon, N.B.).

RHULAND, F57428 George M. (Jordan Falls, N.S.); RUDD, C92323 Donald F. J. (Ottawa); SAWDO, H70582 Robert (Savanne, Ont.); SHANNICK, C4999 Norman G. (Hybla, Ont.); SMITH, K85291 Clifford H. (Vancouver); TACHYNSKI, H41551 Caesar (Gypsumville, Man.).

WATERS, B134472 Daniel B. (Glac Bay, N.S.); WEATHERBEE, F58019 Archibald (Thompson, N.S.); WHEELER, M107302 Frederick H. (Wildwood, Alta.); WILMOT, H39240 Archibald C. (Crocus, Man.); WUDRICH, M5205 Ludwig W. (Bow Island, Alta.).

ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS
ALMOND, B85639 Alan E. (Welland, Ont.); ROTHWELL, F54804 Septimus W. (New Waterford, N.S.); WELLER, B6870 George E. (Brantford).

ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS
BURNSIDE, C11401 Hugh (Ottawa).
SMIELSKI, H65164 Maurice (Gilbert Plains, Man.).
ROYAL CANADIAN ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
MARTIN, B58513 Richard A. (Toronto).
ROWDEN, A60087 Donald B. (Chatham, Ont.).

(E)

Officers

KILLED

CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS
CAMPBELL, A/Major John Weston (Clermont, P.E.I.).

WOUNDED

CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS
DICKSON, Lieut. Thomas N. (Winnipeg).
KNOX, Lieut. Kenneth L. (Kyle, Sask.).

Other Ranks (Private, Trooper, Gunner or equivalent rank unless otherwise stated)

KILLED

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY
LOWE, K15322 James Harry (Natal, B.C.).

CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS
HILL, C53954 Sgt. Sherman Roger (Lakefield, Ont.).
ANGER, A11952 Carl Leslie (Listowel, Ont.); DOAN, A104710 Richard Eeven (St. Thomas, Ont.); KING, L108695 Conwell Oscar (Mildred, Sask.); LAVIGNE, D125043 Edward Joseph (Montreal).
REID, B155139 Bryce Joseph (Weston, Ont.); RYAN, A59440 Thomas Joseph (Parkhill, Ont.); SOUTHERN, B53705 Eli (Mount Dennis, Ont.); STANLEY, A88797 Austin Costello (Windsor, Ont.); WALLACE, A108936 Charles Henry (Bright, Ont.).

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED
CANADIAN ARMoured CORPS

BOLT, B48881 James Elgin (Collingwood, Ont.); GILL, C38307 George Vincent (Kingston, Ont.); HENRY, F30843 Thomas Haliburton (MacKenzie, British Guiana).

CANADIAN INFANTRY CORPS
DEREWORIZ, H204488 Walter (Winnipeg); DOUCETTE, F55317 Charles (Sydney); ELLEFSON, L74035 Orlando Morris (Saskatoon); KEEPING, F56474 Reginald (New Waterford, N.S.).

"C" Coy RAP L/Cpl. "Nick" Nicholas

FORMER TIGER FOOTBALL STAR LEADS UNIT IN FOREST FIGHT

Muddy Hochwald Battle Lacks Tank,
Plane Support Through Bad Weather
—Capt. Lyle Doran Tells of Mines

(By F.O. James P. Rennie, D.F.C., War Correspondent for the Spectator and Southam Papers)

Hochwald Forest, March 5.—Tree-to-tree stalking of enemy paratroopers through a dense tangle of pine forest and ferny undergrowth was the nerve-racking assignment successfully completed by an Ontario infantry unit to-day. Crack German troops contested every foot of the forest strong point, striving to hold Canadians until other Wehrmacht battalions could make good their escape across the Rhine. To-day the whole forest is firmly in our hands.

Forest Battleground

Accompanied by the officer commanding this Ontario regiment, I trudged over this wooded battlefield to-day. Evidence of heavy fighting confronted us everywhere. His own mud and rain-soaked troops rested wherever they could. German dead were sprawled where they had fallen, over tree stumps or slumped half out of pine camouflaged foxholes. Trees were splintered and broken where thousands of small arms fire and mortar bursts had hit.

This officer commanding, former Hamilton Tiger football star, who won the D.S.O. at Dieppe, was filled with the story of his gallant fighters. They were the first of our soldiers to enter Hochwald forest at its northwestern corner. Throughout yesterday they winked out Jerries, driving them from every tree in a wooded battle. Their en-

emies, planned, polished, A sequel to the Edwa es... the sharp-sweet season of femininity.

Played Vital Role

That fighting probably was the most important contribution to the triumph of the 1st Canadian and American 9th Armies as it gave the 9th an opportunity to break loose and surge toward the Rhine.

It was fighting that ranks in importance with Caen where British and Canadian troops last July broke the enemy hinge and American forces swept into Brittany and east across France.

The struggle is not yet over. More fighting lies ahead on the roads to Xanten, northern anchor city, and the Rhine. But rear-guards are expected to be the main opposition now.

Meanwhile, the Germans yesterday were backing up rapidly to a 25-mile stretch of the river between Xanten and Duisberg, pulling troops back over the river every hour.

(That circumstance prevented an accurate estimate of the Germans being pushed back to the Rhine by Field Marshal Montgomery's forces. On Saturday it was estimated perhaps 100,000 enemy troops were involved but undoubtedly large numbers got safely across the river.)

Troops from eastern and western Canada have battled in the forest since Ontario troops forged the corridor through it along the Goch-Xanten railway. Ontario infantry gained a mile Friday but the enemy counter-attacked. On both sides of it the Canadians also gained, despite thick minefields and the deadly fire of enemy machine-guns scattered through the underbrush.

Fiercest Yet

French-speaking Quebec troops, supported by Maritime and Toronto units, and Central Ontario infantry, Quebec and Western Canadian units also were engaged in the fighting.

Many veterans of Normandy said the Hochwald fighting was the fiercest yet. The Germans massed in the woods and behind them the greatest concentration of mortars and artillery the Canadians have ever encountered. They pounded the Canadian positions with rocket shells, 88s and 75s and sprayed the woods with air bursts. Moreover, the underbrush made fighting extremely difficult.

Several dirt roads run through the woods and the Canadian advance was made along them. Troops from many battalions have taken part in the fighting as it was essentially a job for sections and platoons, with each little group assigned a certain area to clear.

It was a grim task, for the Germans had prepared their defences well. Dugouts were works of art and slit trenches hiding machine-guns and snipers covered every line of advance through the woods.

It was the hottest spot on the Rhine front, with the strength of the defences matched only by the fanaticism of the defenders, who had to hold it if they were to save their forces between the United States 9th and 1st Canadian Armies from disaster.

HOCHWALD HINGE IS BROKEN BY BATTLE-SKILLED CANUCKS

Forest Bulge Will Be Taken Soon,
But Enemy Resistance Still Tough

(By Ross Munro, Canadian Press War Correspondent)

With the 1st Canadian Army in Germany, March 5 (CP Cable)—The Hochwald hinge which the Germans fended desperately for a week to cover their withdrawal across the Rhine has been broken by the 1st Canadian Army. With the Hochwald hinge gone, German resistance in forest bulge cannot be prolonged many more days, but a terrific fight on the forest line by Field Marshal von Rundstedt's paratroops and panzer forces has enabled the enemy to organize and carry out his withdrawal.

Take 17,000

Even so, the Canadian army have taken 17,000 prisoners since its February 8 jump-off. Only small batches of Germans—about 40 or 50 at a time—now are being picked up, mostly stragglers.

Sprawling forest areas north and south of the Goch-Xanten corridor have been cleared and Quebec and Western Canada infantry have attacked from the eastern end of the corridor to recapture another group of woods on the road toward Xanten.

Quebec infantry patrols are within 1½ miles of that key town.

Opposition is stiffening as the Canadians approach Xanten. The enemy is going to make a stand for this town eight miles due east of Uedem, in order to protect his ferry-crossings and delay Allied descent from the north on his other escape routes across the Rhine at Wesel and Orsoy between Xanten and Duisberg.

North of the Hochwald on the Calcar-Xanten road, Gen. Crerar's troops were two miles northwest of Xanten.

South of the Hochwald Canadian infantry attacked southeast of the forest, cutting the highway between Xanten and Sonsbeck, five miles southeast.

Clean Up Kappelen

British troops cleaned up Kappelen, 2½ miles south by southeast, and another column continued to advance eastward on the Geldern-Wesel highway, reaching a small river east of Issum.

The town of Issum, 9¼ miles due south of Xanten, was captured.

Fog and rain are preventing the 2nd Tactical Air Force from blasting the enemy on the roads and ferry-crossings, and the Germans are still making a skilful withdrawal behind rearguards which—with hundreds of demolitions—are dictating the speed of the Canadian army advance.

But the bulge is being compressed more hourly and the bloody battle of the Hochwald—a pygmy forest by Canadian standards, but a wooded bastion which for days has been manned by fanatically-resisting defenders—now is almost a memory for Canada's fighting men. It is a memory that will join those of Caen, Falaise, the Leopold canal and the Schelde estuary.

During the week-end they practically cleared this stretch of woodland, pivotal point on the northern sector of the western front, where the Germans had clung grimly to a formidable line running through the dank, eerie forest in a savage bid to protect a road to the Rhine.

Prolonged fighting, which had raged here since Ontario troops smashed a corridor through the forest last Tuesday, let up some time after Gen. Crerar's British troops joined forces Saturday with elements of the United States 9th Army and the Germans gave up that entire sector. Stopped dead at first, the Canadians went on to overrun nearly all the enemy positions in the forest.

NAZI TALKS WAY INTO GRIEF CANADIAN ARGUES WAY OUT

By JOHN CLARE

Star Staff Correspondent

With the Canadians inside Germany, March 5—Just to show how things get mixed up during a big push, especially in the dark, Maj. H. A. Parker, of Toronto, told me how the other night, when his Ontario regiment was moving ahead, there was a motorcyclist seen poking along behind a Canadian tank.

There were other vehicles on the road and the drivers, momentarily slowed down by the tank, paid little attention to the motorcyclist. But when there was a hold-up and the driver of the motorcycle began to abuse the tank driver, telling him that he was a very important person and must be getting along, the tank crew did pay some attention to him. It was probably because he was speaking German, and it turned out he wasn't important after all. He was just a German major.

It's a lot easier to talk yourself into trouble than it is to talk your way out of it, but on Saturday Don Phillips, of Weyburn, Sask., put up such a good argument to his German captors that they let him go. Phillips is a stretcher-bearer, and was out collecting wounded. On his way back to his lines he saw a wounded German raise his arm in a plea for aid. Phillips was patching the Nazi up when an enemy patrol came along and took him prisoner.

Back at German headquarters a Canadian barrage was making life uncomfortable, and Don added to

the Germans' discomfort by a running diatribe against them for bringing him in when he was helping one of their own men.

Don knows German well and was for a time interpreter for his unit. The Germans understood him without any difficulty and squirmed and grew red-faced under his lashing tongue as he told them what heels they were.

Finally they couldn't stand it any longer. They told him to get back where he came from and let them be.

CANADIANS TAKE KEY CITY XANTEN THREATEN RHINE

With the 1st Canadian Army in Germany, March 9—(CP)—The key town of Xanten, seven miles west of Wesel, and nearby Alpon, 5½ miles southwest of Wesel, have fallen and the 1st Canadian Army has compressed the Wesel bulge into a triangle of 20 square miles.

But across the Rhine for five miles east and south of Wesel the Germans have massed the greatest concentration of artillery ever to face the Canadian army, in a determined effort to prevent a crossing in that area. Evidently they fear such an attempt. If a bridgehead were established in this area, the Allies would have a network of good roads over which to burst into the north German plain, outflanking the Ruhr.

Fall of Xanten came after one of the fiercest battles of the month-old drive by Gen. Crerar's troops, who sought to eliminate the last German north Rhine bridgehead.

British troops fought through Xanten, capturing the town while Canadians in strength won the area south of the town in extremely heavy fighting under terrific artillery and mortar fire, particularly from guns across the Rhine. Quebec troops, including a French-speaking unit and western artillery, fought in the southwest outskirts of the town.

British troops also took the tiny hamlet of Mingweis on the Rhine one mile north of Xanten and pushed east of Xanten another mile to capture the town of Beek.

The whole Xanten area is being plastered by enemy artillery and mortars of all calibres. The concentrated fire is worse than anything at Caen in Normandy or in the battle for the Scheldt estuary last autumn and every advance by the

DISMAL FOREST IS TOMB OF NAZI 'CHUTISTS NOW

By FREDERICK GRIFFIN
Star Staff Correspondent

In the Hochwald, Germany, March 5—German bodies lie damply amid the rotting leaves of the Hochwald which they fought so hard to hold against the Canadians. These are the bodies of Elite paratroopers who fought like maniacs. But they lie like carrion by the edge of their foxholes and hide-pits. They lie amid the tall pines staring sightlessly at the gray March sky.

Not a stone's throw away in this German forest are the Ontario men who won it from them, carefully squatting beside camp fires.

Still Search for Mines

Denny Whittaker, the former Hamilton Tiger football star, very proud of his unit, ran me in a jeep along a trail of the gloomy German forest now strewn with the defeated dead. Men were still searching for mines.



Denny Whittaker

"Don't worry," said Denny briskly as we slogged through the mud. "I've driven 'up and down here now a dozen times and haven't blown up yet."

Maj. Louis Froggett of Brantford came out of a dugout rubbing his eyes sleepily. "Just catching up on a spot of dreaming," he said. He led me down the narrow ride or path of the forest up which his company had fought. This section was a dense thicket of young firs, a perfect hiding place for the enemy. You could not see into it a dozen feet.

Yet he and his men had fought up through it, flushing the Jerries with if they were rabbits, picking them off in their individual hides and holes. In their company advance to their objective beyond the forest cross-road they had killed 18 enemy with grenades, rifles and Brens fired from the hip and they had captured 18. They had dug in and were counter-attacked and killed 25 more; it was some of these I saw lying unburied. Then they rounded out their thrust by capturing 20 more unwounded Germans and 15 wounded ones.

Last night the Hochwald was virtually clear of Germans. As you know, this thick wood was the keystone in the layback line along which, during the past week, the enemy, driven out of the Siegfried line proper by the Canadian 1st Army, put up such a desperate last-ditch defence here along the Rhine.

Then in the past three days the

Hochwald, desperately held by picked paratroops, became the hinge on which the Germans swung back from the Maas on the west as they sought to hold back, by rearguard action, not merely the Canadian 1st Army, but the rushing U.S. 9th, while they evacuated as many men and as much material as they could at Wesel and other Rhine crossings.

Our armor, unleashed six days ago, was bogged down by the frightful going in dirty late winter weather. Yesterday was an early March wretchedness all along this Hochwald front. Steady rain turned the main roads into seas of soupy mud, side roads into almost impassable tracks of treacle, rutted hub deep, and fields into quagmires so that all vehicular movement was a nightmare.

When our armor was slowed down by the rains and the terrain, the Germans sensed it quickly and, always quick to react, plugged the Hochwald with the best they could send, namely these young picked, disciplined paratroopers, and hit out at our attempts to uncork it with mortars and 88's, well placed and well sighted with German skill.

Our Canadian infantry had to go it alone, clearing these woods acre by acre, in places almost tree by tree, in Red Indian fighting such as they last encountered in the Forest de la Londe, at the Elboeuf elbow on the Seine. Gallantly, at times under heavy mortaring and shelling, they carried out their task of penetration until finally the enemy cracked under our artillery fire and before our oncreeping infantry.



ASSAULT CRAFT bear these conquering Canadians of the First Army across the Ni river during their advance on Weeze, south of Calcar, Germany. Weeze was captured last Friday and since then General Crerar's men have made new advances

CANUCKS DRIVING BACK 5 REARGUARD DIVISIONS

With the 1st Canadian Army on the Rhine, March 6—(CP)—The Germans are organizing their defences on the east bank of the Rhine and are getting more guns into position for the battle of the river, a natural backstop for the shattered Siegfried line positions in the Rhine-Maas corridor.

Enemy shelling along the river line was increasing today. Under protection of mist and low clouds the enemy pumped 200 shells into the Kleve area during the last 24 hours and tried to shoot up roads in the Canadian army sector.

Expect Better Weather

Once the artillery now supporting Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's troops in the last phase of the fighting in the Germans' Xanten-Wesel bulge can be turned east again counter-battery work will certainly reduce this enemy fire.

The weather can be expected to improve and the Allied air forces will be able to launch a blitz against the Rhine defences as a prelude to the river crossing.

Elimination of the enemy bulge on the west side of the Rhine is continuing slowly and methodically. This bulge is approximately 15 miles wide, extending from a point just north of Xanten to Orsoy, due east to Rheinberg, and varies in depth, with its maximum about 12 miles.

Elements of five German divisions are fighting a rearguard action but Canadian army troops now are into Sonsbeck, five miles southwest of Xanten, which is one of the anchor points for the final defence. They have invested Xanten and have gained several miles along the Geldern-Wesel highway. Geldern is about 13 miles southwest of Xanten and Wesel eight miles due east.

Hastily Dug Defences

The defences of the east bank of the Rhine are nothing like those of the Siegfried line. They consist largely of hastily-dug trench systems, ditches and machine-gun and

artillery positions. There is a great depth to the defences and they are manned by an assortment of troops from formations which fought west of the Rhine and units brought from northern Holland, which now is denuded of Germans except for garrison forces.

Field Marshal von Rundstedt is faced with a great problem in manning the Rhine defences, and it will be impossible for him to be strong along the whole front. Within three months he has had four armies mauled. The latest figure of prisoners taken by the Canadian 1st Army since its drive was launched from east of Nijmegen Feb. 8 now is 19,500. German casualties have also been high.

Allied Armies Squeeze Nazis In Wesel Bulge

By ROSS MUNRO

With the 1st Canadian Army in Germany, March 7 (CP). — The battle of "flak alley" raged tonight as a German force of perhaps 20,000 men, compressed in an area eight miles by five miles, fought stubbornly to retain that enemy bulge west of the Rhine across from Wesel.

Canadian, British and American forces were pressing hard on this last enemy bridgehead of any size on the Rhine's west bank between Cologne and the Netherlands border and the Germans were fighting equally hard, although the chances of withdrawing are diminishing daily.

Resistance a Mystery

Reason for the bitter German resistance in this territory, screening the industrial Ruhr's northern approaches and known to bomber pilots as "flak alley" because of the heavy concentration of anti-aircraft guns, is a mystery.

The entire Northern front west of the Rhine has collapsed, but perhaps the Germans could not move the guns and ammunition dumps back over the Rhine and decided to fight as long as their ammunition holds out.

Most German anti-aircraft guns can be used in a ground role, and in every attack against the bulge Allied troops meet extremely heavy artillery fire from such guns. The enemy also is shelling the Allied lines from the east bank of the Rhine, where they have dug-in guns.

British troops of the 1st Canadian Army today closed around Alpon, on the Wesel road 5½ miles southwest of Wesel, but a small river was blocking their efforts to get into the town.

Close on Xanten

Canadian and British units, meanwhile, are in a semicircle before Xanten, strongly held bastion guarding Wesel seven miles to the east. Scores of anti-aircraft guns were firing from Xanten and from high, wooded ground south of the town.

Central Ontario infantry, supported by Western tanks, attacked the bulge in the area of Veen, halfway between Alpon and Xanten, this morning, but intense shellfire drove them back. Late this afternoon Western and Northern Ontario infantry launched another attack which was gaining ground at last reports.

Every road leading into the bulge has been blown and cratered, and progress everywhere has been inevitably slow. The terrain on the bulge perimeter consists of rolling fields, with odd stretches of woods, but from this barrier the country flattens out to the Rhine, and is marshy near the river.

Canadian, British Troops Take Xanten in Stiffest Fighting of Entire Push

Great Concentration of German Artillery Lined Up Against Crerar Army Near Wesel

(By Ross Munro, Canadian Press War Correspondent)

With the 1st Canadian Army in Germany, March 9.—(CP Cable)—The key town of Xanten, seven miles west of Wesel, and nearby Alpon, 5½ miles southwest of Wesel, have fallen and the 1st Canadian Army has compressed the Wesel bulge into a triangle of 20 square miles.

Mass Heavy Artillery

But across the Rhine for five miles east and south of Wesel the Germans have massed the greatest concentration of artillery ever to face the Canadian army, in a determined effort to prevent a crossing in that area.

Evidently they fear such an attempt.

If a bridgehead were established in this area, the Allies would have a network of good roads over which to burst into the north German plain, outflanking the Ruhr.

Fall of Xanten came after one of the fiercest battles of the month-old drive by Gen. Crerar's troops, who sought to eliminate the last German north Rhine bridgehead.

British troops fought through Xanten, capturing the town, while Canadians in strength won the area south of the town in extremely heavy fighting under terrific artillery and mortar fire, particularly from guns across the Rhine.

Beek Also Captured

Quebec troops, including a French-speaking unit and western artillery, fought in the southwest outskirts of the town.

British troops also took the tiny hamlet of Mingweis on the Rhine one mile north of Xanten and pushed east of Xanten another mile to capture the town of Beek.

The whole Xanten area is being plastered by enemy artillery and mortars of all calibres, including huge 21-centimetre mortars.

breaking the Siegfried line where it ran through the dense woods.

British Troops Added

After Kleve and Goch were captured and the Reichswald overrun, the 30th took up positions on the west of the Canadian army front and the 2nd Canadian Corps under Lt. Gen. Guy Simonds, of Kingston, Ont., came into the line on the central and eastern sector near the Rhine. The 2nd Corps struck with the attack over open farmland into the Hochwald (Hoch forest) line.

It was an all-Canadian corps when the attack began but later British formations were fed into it as it carried through its advance, with the 30th Corps conforming on its right.

As British and Canadian troops fought in Xanten yesterday Ontario troops slashed forward through a hail of enemy shell and mortar fire, much of it from the Rhine's east bank, to high ground south of Xanten.

Argylls in Action

At Veen, three miles south of Xanten, other Ontario infantry supported by Western Canada tanks were engaged in more stiff fighting.

(Only western tanks identified have been the South Alberta Regiment. Ontario infantry units named in the offensive have been: The Lake Superior Regiment, Port Arthur; the Algonquin Regiment, North Bay; the Highland Light Infantry of Canada, Galt; the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Hamilton; Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, Toronto; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, Cornwall.)

The concentrated fire is worse than anything at Caen in Normandy or in the battle for the Schelde estuary last autumn and every advance by the Canadians and by British infantry is through a bursting curtain of high explosives.

The enemy was fighting to the death to protect his north Rhine bridgehead.

The town of Veen, between Xanten and Alpon, still is held by about 400 Germans, but Ontario infantry are west and southeast of it. This area also is under fire from guns on the east bank of the Rhine.

(A front dispatch from Charles Lynch, Reuters war correspondent, said British and Canadian troops surrounded Veen.)

The enemy's armament concentrations at Wesel include hundreds of guns which he was able to withdraw from the west side of the great river recently. They include many flak guns which somehow were hauled over the Rhine. There still are a good many static flak guns in the triangle to add to the fire.

This sector became known as Flak Alley because of the density of the anti-aircraft guns the Germans placed in the area for use against Allied bombers flying in to attack the Ruhr from the northwest.

It is estimated that two full enemy paratroop divisions are holding the Wesel triangle and are being reinforced by crack troops from Wesel.

Face Sticky Job

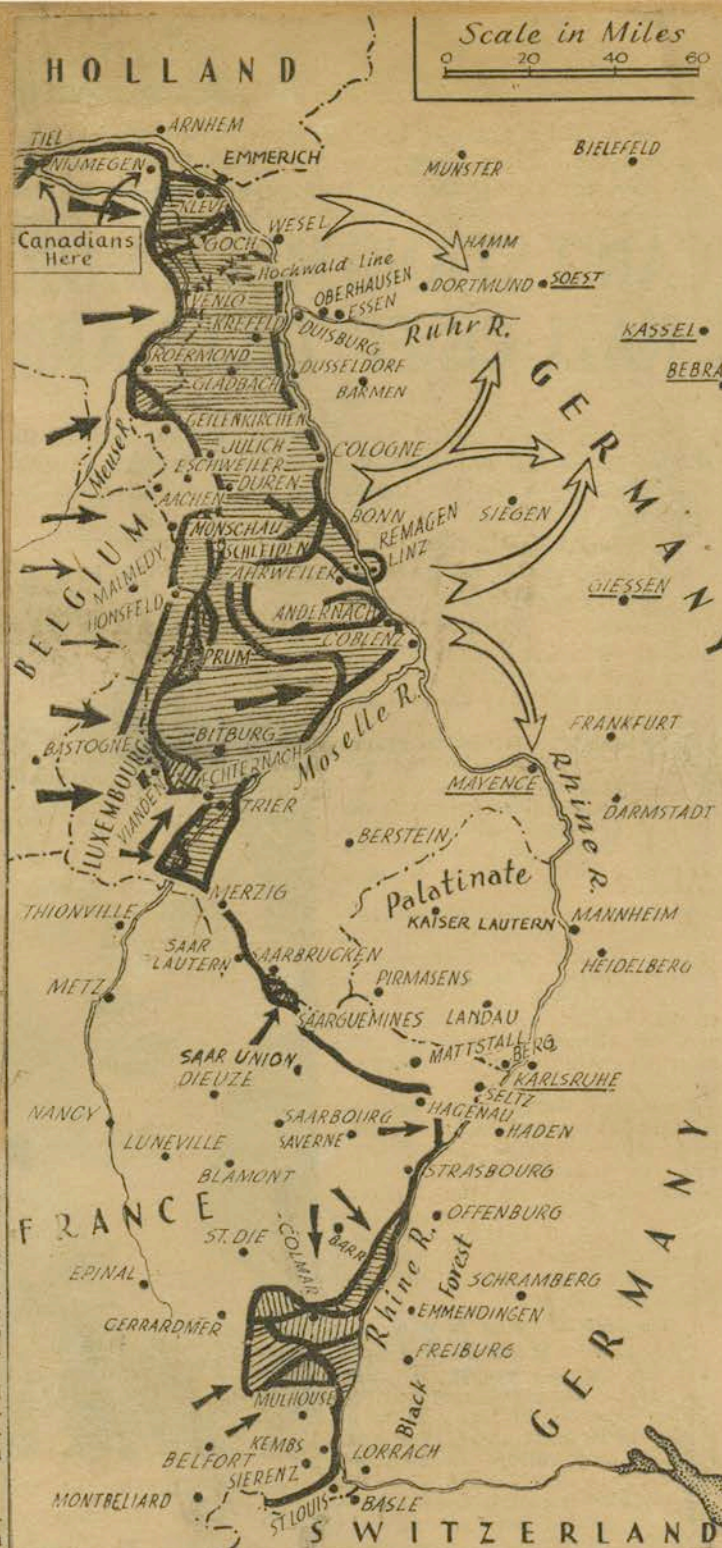
Gen. Crerar's forces, being regrouped with Canadian and British forces in approximately equal proportion, are faced with the stickiest job on the western front to smash this triangle which denies the Allies 9½ vital miles of the Rhine where it bends east between Xanten and Wesel.

The reason for the enemy's grim defence of this area now are apparent. He wants to keep Allied armies out of the north German plain and believes that by retaining this zone on the west bank it would be a sufficient threat to prevent Rhine crossing attempts north of the Ruhr.

Crerar Command Large

While this battle continued and American troops crossed the Rhine south of Cologne, it was permitted last night to disclose that for the offensive that crumpled the northern end of the Siegfried line Gen. Crerar had under his command the 2nd Canadian Corps and the famed British 30th Corps — both large corps which made up the biggest command ever held by a Canadian.

For the assault on the Reichswald (German forest) that began east of Nijmegen, February 8, the Canadian commander used the 30th Corps led by Lt. Gen. B. G. Horrocks, with some Canadian formations under his command. This corps did a magnificent job of



Disclosure that the Argylls had been in action came only last night when it was permitted to state that this regiment and Le Regiment de la Chaudière of Lake Megantic, Que., previously identified, were two of the Canadian infantry units which shared in last week's assault on the Hochwald (Hoch forest) line.

The "Chauds," a 3rd Division unit, did a great job in the attack over a flat open field west of Keppeln in the advance on the Hochwald line. Fighting alongside a Toronto regiment (perhaps the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada) they drove the Germans back on this flank, while Maritime troops (perhaps the North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, of Newcastle, N.B.) captured Keppeln, one and three-quarter miles north of Uedem.

Later the Chaudières were the first troops to penetrate the southern part of the Hochwald south of the corridor through which ran a road and railway linking Uedem

and Xanten and they saw heavy fighting in the dense woods, which were completely cleared. Then they broke out of the woods and advanced southeast.

In Spearhead

The Argylls were in the first spearhead which thrust into the Hochwald corridor and they had hard battles in the corridor when they were counter-attacked and came under intense fire from both flanks and from the eastern end of the corridor. They hung on, however, and kept the gap open while other battalions came up. Later the Argylls fought southeast of the Hochwald.

Previously, it was disclosed that the Canadian Grenadier Guards, a Montreal tank regiment, and the Algonquin Regiment of North Bay, Ont., and the Lake Superior Regiment, Port Arthur, Ont., were among formations engaged in the Hochwald fighting, fiercest since Normandy.

Identification of the Argylls brought to 14 the number of regiments named since the offensive opened February 8. All except the Grenadiers were infantry regiments.

ARGYLLS IN LEAD CRACKING ENEMY AT HOCHWALD GAP

Hamilton Unit Fights Trying Battles Under Intensive Cross Fire

(By Ross Munro, Canadian Press War Correspondent)

With the 1st Canadian Army in Germany, March 8.—(CP Cable)—Canadian infantry to-day launched two dawn attacks on the enemy bulge at Wesel—containing the last important German bridgehead on the western bank of the Rhine between Cologne and the Netherlands border.

Riding armoured troop-carriers—kangaroos—one force attacked toward Xanten, seven miles west of Wesel, and high wooded ground south of the town. Xanten—centre of "flak alley," so nicknamed because of the number of German anti-aircraft guns being used there against Allied ground forces—was heavily shelled by Gen. Crerar's artillery.

Three miles south of Xanten, Ontario infantry again struck at Veen, registering initial progress.

20,000 Huns

Perhaps 20,000 Germans were fighting fanatically in the bulge, although the reason for resistance was unclear since the entire northern front west of the Rhine has collapsed. But possibly they could not move the anti-aircraft guns, now being turned against the 1st Canadian Army, and ammunition dumps over the river and decided to fight on while the ammunition lasted.

In every attack Allied troops meet extremely heavy fire from such guns because most German anti-aircraft guns can be used in a ground role. In addition, the enemy is shelling the Allied lines from the east bank of the Rhine, where the Germans have dug-in guns.

British troops of the 1st Canadian Army yesterday closed around Alpon, on the Wesel road five and one-half miles southwest of Wesel, but a small river blocked efforts to enter the town.

Ack-Ack Defence

Meanwhile Canadian and British units were drawn in a semi-circle around Xanten, but were under fire from scores of anti-aircraft guns around the perimeter and from high, wooded ground south of the town.

The assault on the bulge was slow, because every road has been blown and cratered. This terrain consists of rolling fields with odd stretches of woods, but from this barrier the country flattens out to the Rhine and is marshy near the river.

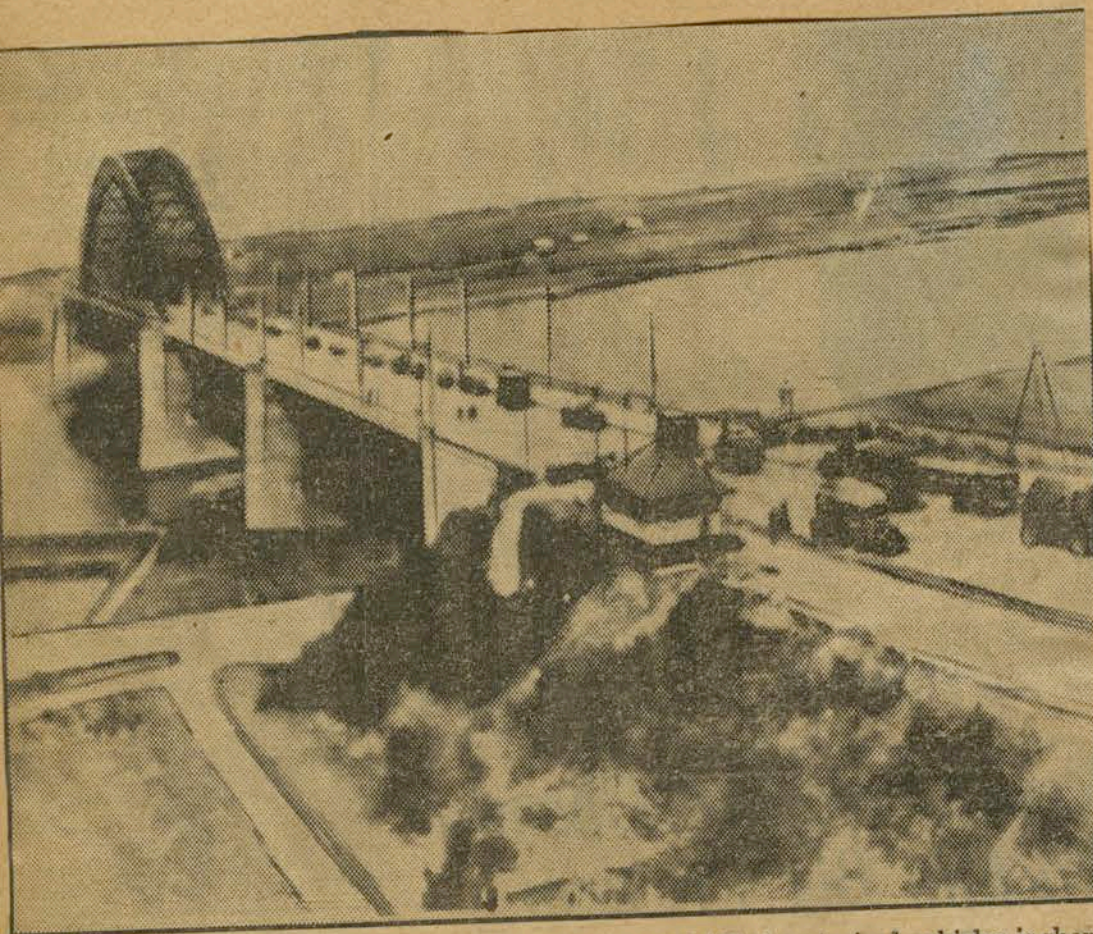
Central Ontario infantry, supported by western tanks, attacked the bulge in the area of Veen, halfway between Alpon and Xanten, yesterday morning, but were driven back by heavy shellfire. Another attack was launched late in the afternoon by western and Northern Ontario infantry which was gaining ground at last reports.

Argylls There

Argylls in action. The Argylls were in the first spearhead which thrust into the Hochwald corridor and they had hard battles in the corridor when they were counter-attacked and came under intense fire from both flanks and from the eastern end of the corridor. They hung on, however, and kept the gap open while other battalions came up. Later the Argylls fought southeast of the Hochwald.



ADVANTAGE IS TAKEN of every bit of cover available in the strenuous, often hand-to-hand fighting which marks the drive of the First Canadian Army into Germany. Here a Bren gunner uses an attic in Gennep as his fortress-observation post as he fires from the window to cover the advance of other Canadian soldiers in the street below



SUPPLIES FOR REICH ATTACK—A steady stream of Allied motorized vehicles is shown pouring across the captured Nijmegen bridge over the Waal Rhine river in Holland as tremendous quantities of supplies are rushed to the armies ahead as they prepare for the attack on German soil proper.

—AP Wirephoto.



ON THE ROAD NEAR GOCH a steady flow of men and arms pours toward the new First Canadian army front, many miles beyond. The Canadians have broken through the Hochwald line. The rich Ruhr industrial area is their next objective

TORONTO MAN BLINDS RHINE WITH 9-MILE SMOKE SCREEN

By FREDERICK GRIFFIN
Star Staff Correspondent

With the Canadians in Germany, March 10—Smoke gets in your eyes when Capt. Aleck Birks, chemical engineer from Toronto, gets busy. In the last month he has thrown more smoke in the Germans' eyes than any man in history and that includes Hitler. For Capt. Birks is the technical officer in charge of smoke for the Canadian army.

He has at present working under him four majors, 14 other officers and 900 men—all making smoke—which gives him one of the largest captain's commands on record.

He has been laying smoke screens along the Rhine ever since the Canadian first army launched its attack down from Nijmegen. This constant smoke was to protect our exposed right flank and to blind the Germans across the Rhine from observing our movements. For instance, the road from Kranenburg through Kleve to Calcar and beyond is in many places under direct observation by the Germans over the Rhine. It has drawn few shells, however, partly perhaps because the Germans are short of them, but largely because Capt. Birks and his men cloaked this road with smoke.

I have driven up and down this road many times. It has either been behind a billowing roll of smoke toward the Rhine or through a misty obscurity as the smoke came over the road. Directly opposite Kleve there is a height on the German side of the Rhine 300 feet high, called the Hoch Elten, from which he enemy, with glasses, could watch the road for miles. Day after day Capt. Birks screened it with miles of smoke.

"But the Germans have these roads taped," I said. "Why don't they shell them more than they do?" "The Germans aren't firing on them at present unless they can see their target," was the reply.

Capt. Birks moves his smoke-making machines around according to the wind. Each night his own meteorological staff calculates the ground winds for the next day and plans for the next day's smoke screen are laid in consequence. For the first three weeks southeast winds prevailed, but over a week ago they swung to the northwest.

"It's easy," said Capt. Birks. "The only difficulty is that a 20 per cent.

shift in the wind can throw us off the Axis.

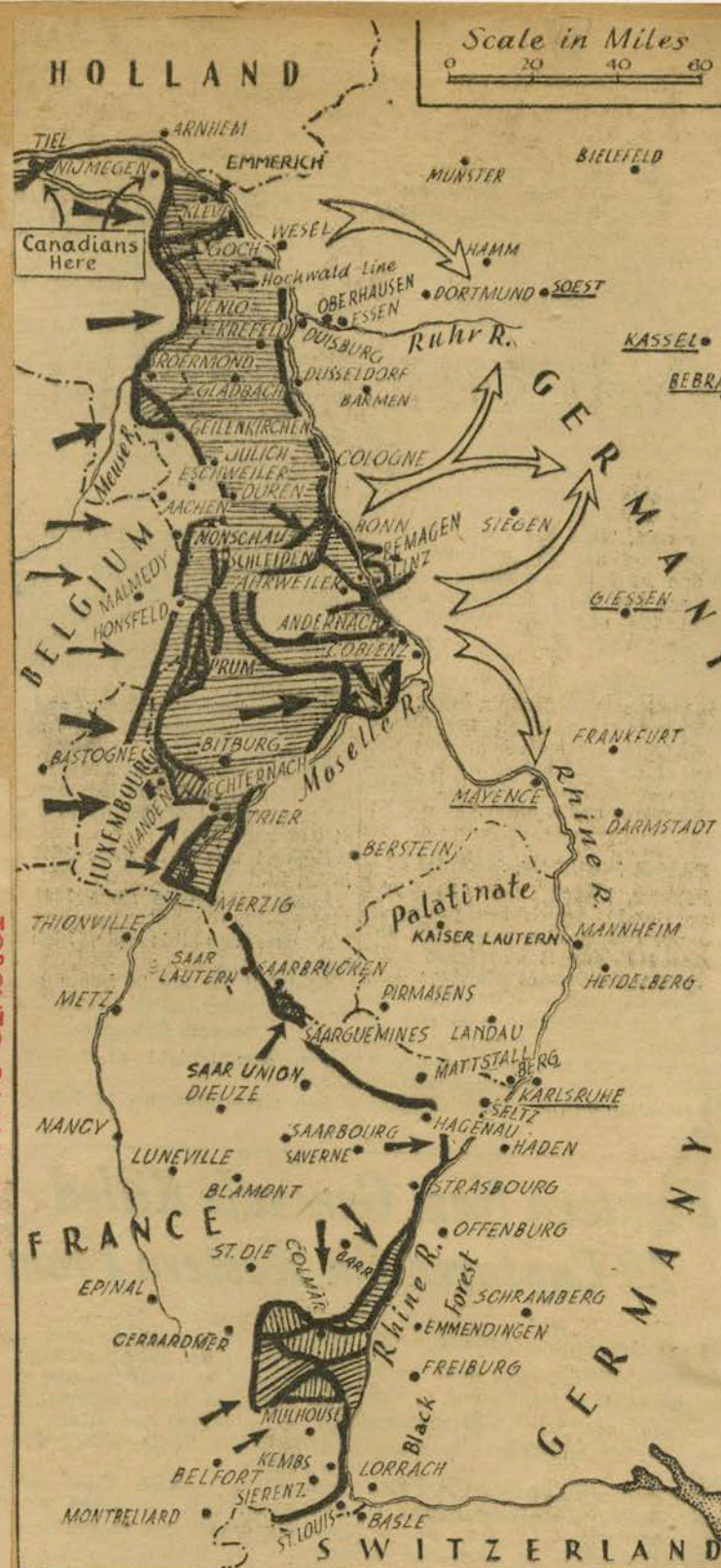
"The screen I am happiest about we pulled off Thursday," he went on—and no wonder he was happy, for it saved very many lives. It was the greatest and longest "beamed" smoke screen in history, a screen nine miles long, dense and effective, which covered all movement along the Rhine for that distance up to and including the attack on Xanten. That screen was maintained again all day yesterday.

"Beaming" smoke is a new method developed by the Canadians and used in the present attack on the Wesel triangle with pronounced success. Screens in the past were normally laid by placing generators in a line which threw out a widespread blanket, sometimes of varying and vagrant intensity. To "beam" the smoke Thursday and yesterday Capt. Birks placed a dozen big generators in two batteries, which threw a nine-mile solid curtain through which the enemy could not see from across the river and over which he could only shoot at random.

In the past British and Canadian troops moved as in a fog, with a visibility of about 200 yards.

Once on Thursday, in checking with the forward attack, Capt. Birks asked a British colonel if he would like the smoke switched off. "Good gracious, no," he replied. "It's the best protection we have—the men love it."

TORONTO DAILY STAR SAT. MARCH 10, 1945



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Argyll and Sutherlands In Battle for Hochwald

By RUSS MUNRO

With the 1st Canadian Army in they were counter-attacked and came under intense fire from both flanks and from the eastern end of the corridor.

The Hamilton troops hung on, however, and kept the gap open while other battalions came up. Later the Argylls fought southeast of the Hochwald.

The five-day battle waged last week for control of the Hochwald as described as the fiercest engagement for 1st Canadian Army since they landed in Normandy last June.

Previously it was disclosed that the Canadian Grenadier Guards, a Montreal tank regiment, the Algonquin Regiment, Sudbury, Ont., and the Lake Superior Regiment, Port Arthur, Ont., were among the units that fought the bitter battle.

DIEPPE VETERANS TOGETHER AGAIN IN FOREST BATTLE

R.H.L.I., Royals Fought
Through Hochwald Show;
Xanten Action Fierce

As Canadian troops hacked their way through the powerfully-defended Hochwald in the recent offensive of the Canadian 1st Army on the northern flank of the Allied lines, two of the regiments that swarmed ashore at Dieppe back in 1942 again fought side by side. It was officially announced last night that the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and the Royal Regiment of Canada, Toronto, were two of the Canadian regiments that took part in the offensive of the last month.

The R.H.L.I. and the Royals were in the fighting south of the devastated German town of Kleve and saw the fiercest action in the northern part of the Hochwald and around Xanten.

Fierce Barrage

In the battle to clear the forest—an advance which has been termed one of the corner stones of the great Allied victory in the west—the Canadians faced the heaviest artillery barrage since Normandy and a fanatical defence staged by crack Nazi paratroop divisions. British troops fighting with the Canadians lost heavily—one Imperial company losing 93 per cent. of its effectives in a single short engagement.

In a letter to Prime Minister Churchill, General Eisenhower said that the battle attracted "a sizeable enemy division to the north," thus increasing the Germans' vulnerability to the assaults of three American armies.

Argylls There, Too

It was announced last week that Hamilton's other infantry regiment, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, played a leading role in the Hochwald battle.

Two other Canadian regiments disclosed last night to have taken part in that offensive were the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, a machine-gun and heavy mortar unit, and the Fort Garry Horse, a Winnipeg tank regiment.

The Fort Garry Horse supported Canadian infantry in numerous attacks south of Kleve, writes Ross Munro, in a Canadian Press dispatch from the front in Germany, and was part of the spearhead attack of the 2nd Canadian Corps on February 25 which led to the assault on the Hochwald line. The Camerons supported a division throughout heavy fighting, notably at Keepeln, and Uedem in the southern part of the Hochwald.

CANADA PULLED ITS WEIGHT IN SIEGFRIED LINE SMASHING

By ROSS MUNRO

With the 1st Canadian Army in Germany, March 10—(CP)—In the northern Rhine offensive, the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Divisions, the 4th Armored Division and the 2nd Armored Brigade all saw heavy fighting during the big

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U.S. 9th Army advances to the south. Muenchen Gladbach had fallen to the Americans, and the Germans began to pull out rapidly from the Maas sector. But they left rearguards and it was no easy task for the 30th Corps to push ahead.

The Essex Scottish and the Lincoln and Welland Regiment fought in the battle of the Hochwald line.

The Essex Scottish, which paid such a heavy price in the 1942 attack on Dieppe, were in a tough fight between Kleve and Calcar, where they repulsed a heavy German counter-attack. They also took part in the advance on the Hochwald and later fought their way deep into the northern part of the state forest.

The Lincolns went into action in the 2nd Canadian Corps' attack of Feb. 26 against the main Hochwald line. The regiment fought its hardest battle near the eastern end of the corridor which divides the Hochwald.



LATEST NAZI CAPTIVE of Canadian infantrymen in their advance to the Ruhr is a German pig. Tpr. J. A. Mackrith, of Lachute, Que., left, and Tpr. A. D. Sheppard, Sydney, Cape Breton, lead the porker along the Calcar-Goch highway



NOT TANK EQUIPMENT, but the umbrella serves to keep off the rain while Pte. Donald Ryder, U.S. 9th Army tankman from Kalamazoo, Mich., stands in a tank turret awaiting orders in a German town

CANUCKS BEGIN DAWN PUSH TO CLEAR BULGE NEAR RHINE

With the 1st Canadian Army in Germany, March 8—Canadian infantry today launched two dawn attacks on the enemy bulge at Wesel—containing the last important German bridgehead on the western bank of the Rhine between Cologne and the Netherlands border.

Riding armored troop-carriers—Kangaroos—one force attacked toward Xanten, seven miles west of Wesel, and high wooded ground

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Edmonton
Medicine Hat
Calgary
Lethbridge
Banff
Kamloops
Vancouver
Dawson
High
Low
Yesterday Night
cold tonight.
River—Fair today and Friday; moderately
Lake Superior and Kenora and Rainy
Quebec: Fair today and Friday.
Northern Ontario and Northwestern
day and Friday.
St. Lawrence: Fair and a little milder to-
morrow.
Ottawa and Upper
Trent and Vicinity: Lower Lakes Re-
gion: Fair today
8 a.m. today
7 a.m.
6 a.m.
Midnight



VEEN, WESEL STRONGPOINT TAKEN BY ONTARIO TROOPS

With the First Canadian army in Germany, March 10—(CP)—Ontario infantry of the Fourth Canadian armored division today captured Veen, a strong point in the Wesel triangle west of the Rhine. This triangle now has been compressed by Canadian, British and U.S. troops into an area of 12 square miles.

For three days several hundred German paratroopers have fiercely resisted 4th Division infantry in the Veen area—three miles south of fallen Xanten—but the Canadians overcame the enemy by persistent attacks in extremely heavy fighting. North of Veen, the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division advanced more than two miles southeast of Xanten around the southern end of the Alter Rhein lagoon south of the Wesel bend in the Rhine.

Western Canadian and Quebec French-speaking troops of the division were swiftly clearing a large woods 1½ miles due south of Xanten, while other Quebec and western troops were probing down the main Xanten-Ossenbarg highway.

Heaviest Artillery

The Canadians were fighting against two divisions of fiercely-resisting German paratroopers, backed by the greatest concentration of artillery fire ever turned against the 1st Canadian Army.

Scottish troops of the 1st Canadian Army are astride a highway two miles south of the 2nd division spearhead. U.S. 9th Army infantry

cleared Ossenbarg and advanced on the right of the British column.

Thus Canadian, British and U.S. forces all were within 5½ miles of Wesel.

The German paratroopers are fighting a particularly orderly withdrawal under a screen of shellfire from guns across the Rhine around Wesel, but the enemy now has lost his last good lateral road and the capture of Veen meant the base of his triangle had to be shortened.

There is a mystery about the state of the road bridge and the massive rail bridge across the Rhine at Wesel. It was at first believed that they had been destroyed, but some reports now indicate both may be intact. The Germans could be using a special camouflage on the bridges to make them appear to have been blown.

At any rate they probably are prepared for demolition if not already blown, and it will be a miracle if either is captured in usable condition.

TORONTO DAILY STAR SAT. MAR. 10, 1945

CRERAR ON SHORTEST ROAD FOR LINK-UP WITH RUSSIANS

With the 1st Canadian Army on the Rhine, March 12—(CP)—Gen. Crerar's 1st Canadian Army poised a deadly threat to the heart of Germany today as they lined the west bank of the Rhine opposite Wesel, gateway to the north German plain.

Across the river, where the Germans intensified their defence system hourly, lay the shortest and quickest route for a link-up with the Russian armies.

Alive to the menace, the Germans had defended the Wesel triangle with their best troops for a week but resistance collapsed at 10 p.m. Saturday and Canadian and British troops had finished their job west of the great water barrier. They had cleared 40 miles of the river's west bank from Nijmegen, Holland, to Wesel.

Along the Rhine, especially from the Emmerich and Wesel areas, the Germans now are shelling Kleve and the roads to Calcar and Xanten. Canadian and British counter-bat-

tery work is being stepped up, however, and more German batteries are being engaged in the cross-river exchanges.

In the final surge Saturday, the First Canadian army took 500 to 600 prisoners to bring to about 21,000 their total for the offensive.

Nearly 10,000 of these prisoners were paratroops—the best the enemy had in the west.

MANY PRISONERS ARE YOUNGSTERS OF 14, 15 YEARS

(By F.O. James P. Rennie, D.F.C., War Correspondent for the Spectator and Southam Papers)

Western Front, March 10.—The heaviest sustained fighting in which the Canadians have engaged in since hitting the Normandy beaches is producing a veritable hell on an 18-square-mile patch of German soil across the Rhine from Wesel. That is the extent of the enemy bridgehead in this sector now and he shows no sign of relaxing his defence of the two last remaining escape bridges across the river.

Yesterday afternoon two Ontario units of 2nd Canadian Division completed mopping up snipers in Xanten. Fanatic paratroopers put up the same bitter fight there as they have wherever Canadians have met them since the clearing up of the Hochwald started ten days ago. Vicious close-quarter clashes in which our gains are measured in yards have marked this whole operation.

Feature of Xanten's fall was thickest man-made fog yet laid down by our troops. Under command of Capt. Aleck Birks, of Toronto, Pioneers spread a nine-mile smoke screen which it is believed prevented Jerry gunners from firing a single observed shot across the Rhine. For two days this fog has aided our fighters in this one sector while others just outside the belt have suffered murderous shelling from across the Rhine.

The first Ontario men to reach the outskirts yesterday were halted cold by massed machine-gun fire from the basement of a brewery and several factories. In answer to their summons, huge flame-throwers lumbered through the haze toward the buildings. First squirts from these monsters brought 50 Germans from the brewery.

One Canadian unit which has been active in all these "knock down and drag 'em out" fights, lost three of their men killed late yesterday. Just outside Xanten fighting became so confused that two Canadian companies and two German companies appeared surrounded at the same time. As the Germans started to withdraw they did so between two of our battalions headquarters and suffered heavy casualties.

"It's the toughest fighting for so long a period we've ever had and it's getting bloodier all the time," a headquarters colonel said. "The fighting in that receding pocket at the river is absolute hell."

The Germans are paying a heavy price in this bid to halt a northern crossing of his river defence line. Since February 23 his prisoners have totalled about 5,000 daily. With new spectacular American successes further south it is believed we are capturing about 7,000 daily now and where Canadians are fighting at the front of heaviest opposition enemy dead and wounded have mounted steadily.

"It's practically all paratroop stuff in our sector and they are terrific fighters," Capt. Don Bythell, of Toronto said. "But yesterday many taken were just kids. I would guess about 14 or 15 years old."

GLOBE AND MAIL SAT. MARCH 10, 1945

Ontario Men at War



Capt. Johnson
Shelburne
Died

FO Lloyd
Wingham
Killed

Flt. Sgt. MacNicol
Brantford
Missing

Lieut. Holder
St. George
Killed

Sgt. Granka
Brantford
Missing

Promoted to captain a short time ago, John E. Johnson of Shelburne has died of wounds received in Germany, according to word received by his wife, the former Helen Bennington. Son of Mrs. Lewis Hudd of Riverview and the late Robert Johnson, he had been overseas twice. After 18 months in Britain as a Dental Corps sergeant, he returned to Canada to train as an officer, going back overseas in December. He leaves two small daughters, Gloria and Bethaline Beryl.

Cpl. Jack McSpadden, 24, of Fort Erie, was killed in Holland Feb. 19. Before enlisting he was an aircraft welder. He went overseas last August.

Bombardier Philip N. Higley, who was awarded the Military Medal in May, 1944 for outstanding action on the field of duty has arrived home. Other Brantford men back are Sgt. H. J. Cogger and Pte. W. Hamblett, R.R. 6, Brantford.

Bdr. Higley was wounded by a Nazi sniper while fighting in Italy in January, 1944. He was awarded the M.M. for his bravery and coolness under fire on May 23, when the Germans launched a counter-attack against the Carleton and York Regiment. A wireless operator, he remained at his post to move artillery fore orders despite enemy sniper fire, mortars and tank machine gun fire.

FO. George Lloyd, 19, killed overseas last Sunday, has been buried in England, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lloyd of Wingham. He enlisted in May, 1943, and received his wings the next April, going overseas to serve with a bomber group.

Capt. James Short, 27, has suffered severe wounds to his face and neck, according to word received by his sister, Mrs. Gladys Beckham, Brantford.

Flt. Sgt. Robert Campbell MacNicol, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. MacNicol of Brantford, is reported missing in action overseas. Before he enlisted in March, 1943, he was a student at the Ontario Agricultural College. He went overseas 11 months ago.

Pte. Ivan J. M. Dunn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford O. Dunn of Brant-

ford, has been wounded in action for the third time. He enlisted in 1942 with the Princess Pats.

Serving with the R.H.L.I., Lieut. Gordon R. Holder, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holder of St. George, is reported killed in action. A graduate of McMaster University, he enlisted in August, 1942. He was wounded last August and returned to action in December.

L. Cpl. Ronald Alfred Luca, 30, of Brantford is reported to have suffered shell-fragment wounds in his left shoulder. He enlisted with the RCASC and went overseas last April, transferring to the R.H.L.I.

One of four brothers in uniform, Sgt. Bernard Granka, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Granka of Brantford, is reported missing on air operations overseas. He enlisted with the RCAF in January, 1943. He has been overseas since last June.

A Royal Military College graduate, Major George L. MacDonald of Brantford has been promoted overseas to lieutenant-colonel to command a battalion of Royal Canadian Engineers. Associated with a Toronto firm before going on active service in 1939, he was engineer at Camp Shilo until June, 1940. He went overseas in June, 1942.

John R. Long, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Long of Brantford, has been promoted to pilot officer with the RCAF overseas. He has been overseas for a year and a half and is now on operational duty as a wireless air gunner.

Greeted by almost the whole Village of Mount Pleasant, two war veterans, Pte. Herman Persall and LAC. Edwin Holt, were guests at a reception there sponsored by the War Service Club. Pte. Persall was with the RCAMC in England and on the Continent.

Gnr. George Arthur Potter, 22, son of Mrs. E. E. Potter of Waterloo, was killed in Holland Feb. 24. Four Kitchener and Waterloo district men reported wounded recently are: Sgt. L. A. Slumkofske, 29, son of Mrs. E. Slumkofske of Kitchener; Gnr. Edwin Meyer, 29, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alden Meyer of Kitchener; Pte. Edward Ziegler, 19, son of Mrs. Eliza Ziegler of Waterloo, and Pte. Lorne Ertel, son of Mrs. Caroline Ertel of Elmira.

Overseas since last October, Pte. John C. Echensweiler of Galt, son of Charles Echensweiler of Walkerton, is reported slightly wounded. Pte. James V. Johnson of Galt, a stretcher-bearer on the Western front, is listed as missing.

Sgt. R. L. Robbins, RCA, wounded in action last July, has arrived home in Niagara Falls to spend a furlough with his wife and family. Spr. Raymond T. Forestell of Niagara Falls returned yesterday after five years overseas, and Sgt. George Lomas, overseas four and a half years, is now visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lomas, Niagara Falls. Another Niagara Falls man, Pte. Joseph Kenyers, has been wounded for the second time on the Western front, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Kenyers.

CANUCKS SMASH CRACK HUN TROOPS IN BITTER BATTLES

Powerful Artillery Fire, Stubborn Parachute Units Prove Tough Foes

(By Ross Munro, Canadian Press War Correspondent)

With the 1st Canadian Army in Germany, March 10.—(CP Cable)—Ontario infantry of the 4th Canadian Armoured Division to-day captured Veen, a strongpoint in the Wesel triangle west of the Rhine—which now has been compressed by Canadian, British and United States troops into an area of 12 square miles.

Heavy Fighting

For three days several hundred German paratroopers have fiercely resisted 4th Division infantry in the Veen area—three miles south of fallen Xanten—but the Canadians overcame the enemy by persistent attacks in extremely heavy fighting.

North of Veen, the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division advanced more than two miles southeast of Xanten around the southern end of the Alterrhein lagoon south of the Wesel bend in the Rhine.

Western Canadian and Quebec French-speaking troops of the division were swiftly clearing a large wood 1½ miles due south of Xanten, while other Quebec and western troops were probing down the main Xanten-Ossenberg highway.

The Canadians were fighting against two divisions of fiercely-resisting German paratroopers, backed by the greatest concentration of artillery fire ever turned against the 1st Canadian Army.

Scottish troops of the 1st Canadian Army are astride a highway two miles south of the 2nd Division spearhead. U.S. 9th Army infantry cleared Ossenberg and advanced on the right of the British column.

Thus Canadian, British and American forces all were within 5½ miles of Wesel.

The German paratroopers are fighting a particularly orderly withdrawal under a screen of shell-fire from guns across the Rhine around Wesel, but the enemy now has lost his last good lateral road and the capture of Veen meant the base of his triangle had to be shortened.

May Take Bridges

There is a mystery about the state of the road bridge and the massive rail bridge across the Rhine at Wesel. It was at first believed that they had been destroyed, but some reports now indicate both may be intact. The Germans could be using a special camouflage on the bridges to make them appear to have been blown.

At any rate they probably are prepared for demolition if not already blown, and it will be a miracle if either is captured in usable condition.

Gen. Crerar's force, facing the stickiest job of the western front campaign in wiping out this enemy force guarding 5½ vital miles of the Rhine where it bends between Xanten and Wesel, has been regrouped with Canadian and British forces in approximately equal proportions.

One obstacle in the drive to the Rhine was removed yesterday as British troops fought through Xanten, guarding the Wesel bridge-head, while Canadians won the area south of Xanten in extremely heavy fighting.

EVERY CANADIAN UNIT IN NORTH RHINE PUSH

By ROSS MUNRO
Canadian Press Staff Writer

With the 1st Canadian Army in Germany, March 9—All the Canadian combat forces on the western front—two infantry divisions, one armored division and an independent armored brigade—participated in the northern Rhine offensive, it was permitted to disclose tonight.

The 3rd Infantry Division was the first Canadian formation in action when the offensive of Gen. Crerar's army was launched Feb. 8. The 2nd Division went into the line next, as well as the 2nd Armored Brigade.

For the 2nd Canadian Corps' attack Feb. 26 which hit the Hochwald defence line, the two infantry divisions, the armored brigade and the 4th armored division were used together under Lieut.-Gen. Guy Simonds of Kingston, Commander of the 2nd Canadian Corps.

The 2nd Division was in the battle in the Xanten sector and the 4th Armored Division was in action around Veen, about three miles south of Xanten, which covers a ferry crossing of the Rhine.

TORONTO DAILY STAR SAT. MARCH 10, 1945



When a soldier completes the course at the brigade battle training school, Debert, N.S., and comes safely through the three-day scheme of battle manoeuvres that are put on as the culminating scene in the four-weeks' training, he should be tough enough to stand anything, even to a berth on the Russian front, writes Syd Thomas, Canadian Press correspondent, from that camp.

For three days the troops live in the open, bunking in hastily erected shelters in the woods by night and in the day clambering through rugged countryside covered with snow or mud, according to the season of the year, engaged in large-scale battalion exercises.

The manoeuvres carried out for the most recent class at the camp provided about everything imaginable in the way of weather and

discomforts, following close on the heels of one of the worst storms of the winter that threw a thick blanket of snow on all parts of the camp and surrounding manoeuvre area, and left the soldiers floundering to their hips in heavy going.

With a road blocked out for them by the tractors and bulldozer ploughs, the troops were routed out of their beds at an early hour and sent out to the "battle zone."

And that eight-mile march wasn't taken at a leisurely pace either, snow or no snow. It was made at quick march, in near-zero weather and with cold, frozen snow swirling about them.

When the weather is favourable, training planes from the nearby R.A.F. army co-operation training field fly out with the troops, one day acting as friendly aircraft and another as enemy.

The three infantry battalions into which the brigade is divided go out separately on their manoeuvres, each one carrying out part of the campaign, attacking and seizing positions and then fighting off the enemy.

The first battalion, made up of Maritimers and Quebec men, is commanded by Lt.-Col. W. E. Macklin, of Hamilton, Ont., the second battalion of Ontario troops is headed by Lt.-Col. H. E. Harris, of St. Catharines, Ont., while the third or western battalion is under Lt.-Col. R. G. Parken, of Victoria, a Canadian Scottish officer. The 1st Field Training Regiment is commanded by Lt.-Col. H. M. Toy, and its members are drawn from all across Canada.

FOUR CANADIAN DIVISIONS USED IN GREAT DRIVE

(By Ross Munro, Canadian Press War Correspondent)

With the 1st Canadian Army in Germany, March 10.—(CP Cable)—In the northern Rhine offensive, the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Divisions, the 4th Armoured Division and the 2nd Armoured Brigade all saw heavy fighting during the big push by British and Canadian troops of the 1st Canadian Army which broke the anchor of the Siegfried line and precipitated the break-up of the German front west of the Rhine.

These veteran formations which have fought together from Caen into Germany made up the total Canadian combat strength on the western front.

Third "Teaming"

Disclosure of these formations' activities last night also revealed British forces contributed the equivalent of between eight and nine divisions to the actual fighting.

(A front dispatch Thursday night disclosed that in the Siegfried offensive Gen. Crerar also had under his command the renowned British 30th Corps.)

This offensive marked the third time the 3rd Division and the 2nd Armoured Brigade have been in heavy action simultaneously. They fought down the Caen-Falaise road together last August and later teamed up in the battle for the Schelde estuary in the southwest Netherlands.

Kick-Off to British

When the current offensive was launched February 8, Gen. Crerar gave the kick-off assignment to the British 30th Corps, which advanced against the Reichswald area. He placed the 3rd Canadian Division and two battalions of the 2nd Division under temporary British command.

As British 30th Corps troops smashed through the Reichswald, the 3rd Division attacked through the wastes of floodland between the northern side of the forest and the Rhine. The two 2nd Division battalions carried out their special assignment of capturing Wyler, on the Nijmegen-Kleve highway.

British troops captured Kleve and Goch, although some 3rd Division troops cleaned up some snipers in Kleve. The 3rd Division cleared the banks of the Rhine to Emmerich, northeast of Kleve, and as a result of these watery assaults were dubbed the "water rats."

Used Together

When the 2nd Canadian Corps, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Guy Simonds, of Kingston, Ont., launched an attack on the Hochwald defence line February 26 and precipitated the present bitter "battle of Flak Alley," both infantry divisions, the armored brigade and the 4th Armoured Division were used together.

The 2nd Division—the men of Dieppe—was in the battle for the Xanten sector, and the 4th Armoured Division fought around Veen, three miles south of that key town guarding the Wesel ferry crossings.

This attack touched off German resistance of such ferocity as had not been encountered by the Canadians since they burst down the Falaise road from Caen.

HAMILTON CANADA SATURDAY MARCH 10 1945



TIDBIT OF RED CROSS FOOD BOX—"This was the pick of the box and the item that all the prisoners looked for," Pte. John McFarland, repatriated R.H.L.I. veteran who spent nearly two and one-half years in German prisoner camps, tells Mayor Samuel Lawrence, as he holds up a tin of butter from a Red Cross prisoner-of-war food box. In the photo, taken at the civic employees' Red Cross meeting, are, left to right: E. R. C. Bower, chairman of civic employees' Red Cross committee; Pte. McFarland; Lieut. Robert Doering, another R.H.L.I. veteran, severely wounded at Falaise; Mayor Lawrence; Alderman Vernon C. Knowles, honorary chairman, civic employees' Red Cross committee.

CANADIANS ADVANCING ON RUHR FIND A LITTLE HUMOR IN WAR

DESPITE THE TERRIFIC NAZI RESISTANCE

TORONTO DAILY STAR:
2 Wed., Mar. 7, 1945



CANADIAN INFANTRYMEN ride on top of the tanks moving up to the front along the Calcar-Goch highway as the Canadian First Army pushes well into Germany. Pushing the Germans into an ever dwindling pocket, the Canadians are nearing Xanten, key to the enemy's last escape route, a lone bridge at Wesel



ALLIED SOLDIERS take a free ride on a street car in Kleve, Germany, as it is hauled along during cleaning up operations by Canadian engineers. In its push into the Ruhrland the Canadian First Army is meeting stiff resistance on the approaches to Xanten



EXAMINING FLAG taken from one of the German tanks captured during a counter-attack near Xanten are Tpr. C. Floyd, Parry Sound, Lieut. M. Cottrell, Reading, Eng., an anti-tank gunner, and Capt. D. Campbell, Hamilton

TORONTO DAILY STAR

1,590 COPIES PER DAY

TORONTO, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1945

28 Hamilton "Rileys" Hold Off

Whole Nazi Battalion

JUST STAYED, THAT'S ALL
HAMILTON HEROES SAY

There will be no serious delay through applying to the Department for information. You will get the additional advantage of being told how much, if any, of your own money you will have to put up and how much can be supplied from your re-establishment credit. You will be advised also of the correct procedure to be followed in making your intended purchases, and you can ask to be given the assistance of the local Advisory Committee on Re-establishment Credits.

**THIS WILL HELP YOU
IN YOUR PLANNING**

Re-establishment credit, your first step should be to get Credits at the nearest office of the Department. You should make no commitments until this has been done.

**Veterans
Apply for Their
Re-establishment Credit**



IT'S DINNER TIME, and are these Canadian soldiers hungry? While one of their number keeps watch with his rifle over the muddy parapet of the trench, the others set about fixing up some chow. This domestic battle scene was snapped as the Canadians neared the Rhine after their swift advance from the Maas river

NIAGARA REGIMENT IN HARD BATTLES DRIVING TO RHINE

Lincoln and Wellands at
Hochwald and Veen—
Hamilton Men in It

(By Ross Munro, Canadian Press
War Correspondent)

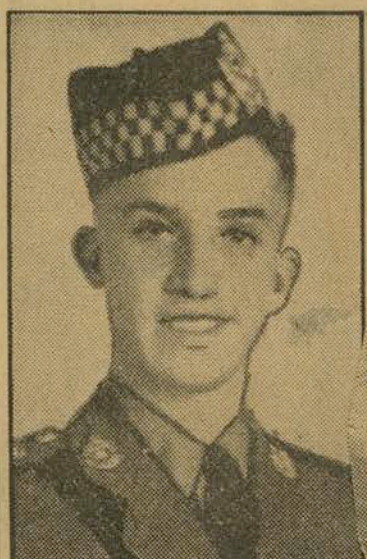
With the Canadian Army in Germany, March 27.—(CP)—The Lincoln and Welland Regiment from Ontario's Niagara peninsula began



EHL

March 27, 1945

THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR



YOUNG OFFICER—Attached to a battalion of the Imperial Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Captain Colin Brown, 21-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown, 11 Roanoke road, Westdale, was recently promoted to his present rank. Capt. Brown, who enlisted here two years ago, has been overseas for the last year.



WEARY AND MAROONED is this Canadian soldier who stands atop his tank in a flooded area east of Nijmegen awaiting rescue. Floods failed to halt the Rhine advance

U.S. TANKS IN MIDDLE GERMANY; ALL NAZI LINES ARE SMASHED; GREAT DRIVES ARE UNCHECKED

1st Army Armour Charges Into Weilburg in Mighty Sweep;
British and Canadian Armies Clear Right Bank of Rhine;
Entire Ruhr Is Outflanked From South—Retreat Is Rout

Paris, March 27.—(AP)—American tanks burst into the open plains of

as Essen, Duesseldorf, Gelsenkirchen, Mulheim and Oberhausen. The British 2nd Army forces were striking toward Bocholt, 12 miles north of Wesel, and Canadian formations fighting with Gen. Dempsey's forces were clearing the right bank of the Rhine in the sector northwest of Rees.

OUTFLANK ENTIRE RUHR

Resistance Decreases As Canadian Division Drives From Bridgehead

By ROSS MUNRO

WITH THE CANADIANS IN THE RHINE BRIDGEHEAD,
March 27 (CP).—Canadian troops, striking out from their hard-won sector on the Allied northern flank, tonight found opposition comparatively light—a sudden change after two and a half days

of toe-to-toe fighting in the area between the Rhine bank towns of Rees and Emmerich. One Canadian column advanced two miles to enter the town of Dornick, three miles southeast of Rees.

The best progress was made by the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders north and northwest of Bienen, three miles southwest of Rees, which is 11 miles southwest of Emmerich. Bienen was the key to the German defenses in this region and once it fell the Canadians were able to push forward with much less difficulty.

Millingen Captured
Millingen, one mile northeast of Bienen, also has been captured and the Emmerich-Wesel railway was a crossed north of Bienen.

The North Nova Scotia Highlanders of Amherst and Truro captured all their objectives in the Millingen area Monday night. They co-operated with the Highland Light Infantry of Galt, Ont., in taking Bienen.

The Canadian Scottish, a Victoria unit, is one of the Canadian units across the Rhine, it was disclosed. The build-up into the bridgehead was going well today, although rain and a low ceiling cut down air support. Canadian artillery and engineers are aiding the advance.

Globe and mail march 28, 1945

Dare Heavy Nazi Fire, Ontarians Recover Piat

With the Canadians in Germany, March 27 (CP).—An incident during the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry's heavy fighting on the outskirts of Xanten three weeks ago in which two Ontario soldiers carried out a desperate mission to recover a Piat—an anti-tank rocket gun—under enemy fire was related today.

The men were Cpl. T. A. Davidson of Leyton Ave., Toronto, and Cpl. A. Wright of Proton Station.

During a stiff engagement a company of the R.H.L.I. took up positions in two houses 30 feet apart and for 15 hours repelled a succession of fierce counter-attacks by large bodies of enemy paratroops. The enemy managed to shoot two men manning the Piat in the second house and then took up positions in a building near by.

Getting Low in Ammunition

The small R.H.L.I. party was getting low in ammunition and it was decided somehow that the Piat and its ammunition must be recovered. Although the distance between the buildings was small, the fact that the area was commanded by enemy machine guns made the attempt a virtual "suicide mission."

However, Davidson and Wright immediately volunteered. After

Canadians Clear Half Emmerich; Opposition Stiff

By ROSS MUNRO

With the Canadians at Emmerich, March 29 (CP).—More than half of this ferry crossing town on the Rhine's east bank was cleared tonight by the Regina Rifles and the Canadian Scottish, Victoria, B.C., fighting through the factory area and rubble-heaped streets.

The Canadians, who battled their way last night into this town 22 miles northwest of Wesel after flooding out of their sector of the bridgehead on Field Marshal Montgomery's left flank, fought today under machine-gun and sniper fire from shattered buildings and shell-fire from the wooded slopes beyond the town, which in peacetime had a population of 13,000.

Tanks of the Sherbrooke Fusiliers Regiment, Sherbrooke, Que., supported the Western infantry in the centre of Emmerich, firing down the streets and into enemy-held buildings.

Factories Defended

The Royal Winnipeg Rifles fought along the northeastern fringe of the town where German infantry defended several factories and a cemetery.

British flame-throwers mounted on Churchill tanks, blasted enemy machine-gunners from buildings this morning as the Canadians broke into the main part of the town. Several German tanks have been engaged in the streets and driven off.

The Canadians found Emmerich strongly held by German infantry, under orders, apparently, to prevent the Canadians breaking away on good roads fanning out north and northwest from the town.

But full extent of Canadian progress in this northwest sector was hidden by a security blackout, which is expected to remain in effect for several days and prevent specific mention of Canadian advances.

Gained Station Area

In Emmerich, however, the Regina Rifles worked along the railway line leading to the centre of the town earlier today and went through the station area. Some men from the Canadian Scottish were with them and the Sherbrookes provided support fire.

Meanwhile several other Canadian regiments were lined up on the Rhine bank opposite Emmerich—territory cleared of Germans by Canadian "Water Rats" during the February amphibious drive through the Rhine flats. During last night these Canadians fired thousands of rounds of shells, interspersed with bursts of machine-gun fire, into the stubbornly held town.

SHOT DOWN IN HUNGARY RAID BOMBARDIER PRESUMED DEAD

LIEUT. ROY WILLIAM KENNEY, 24, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, was wounded in the knee, March 8, in Germany, when a shell landed 10 yards away, and he now is in hospital in England. Only 16 days previously, he was wounded in the eye by a mine blast. In August, 1942, he married Miss Rose Lazarenko, Hemlock Ave. Lieut. Kenney was born in Kapuskasing, the son of Robert Kenney, a veteran of the last war, and Mrs. Kenney. He enlisted in 1940, and went overseas in September, 1942. A brother, Robert, is with the Canadian army over-



C. H. MORROW
Killed



R. W. KENNEY
Wounded

F. R. FLETCHER
Missing

A leader in sports and a star football player with collegiate teams in Brantford before the war, Major



Major Carroll

Roger Carroll has been killed on active service in Germany. He was with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. A private in a militia regiment before the war, he received his commission at its outbreak and was promoted captain when he went overseas early in the conflict. After three years' service overseas he returned to Canada in 1943 as instructor at Ipperwash and returned overseas in September, 1944.

Three Towns Are Captured By 8th Army

Rome, April 11 (AP).—The British 8th Army has burst out of its bridgehead across the Senio River against strong opposition and reached the Santerno River at many places, it was announced tonight.

Other troops of the 8th Army have landed on the shore of Lake Comacchio four miles behind the German positions in an amphibious leap-frog operation, a special communique disclosed.

At the same time the Allied 5th Army was reported to have advanced more than three miles north of Massa against heavy resistance. American forces also pushed nearer Carrara.

The success of the 8th Army put British, New Zealand, Indian and Polish troops at least four miles north of the Senio as Allied Headquarters announced the capture of three towns and said the enemy defenses on the Senio River had been "breached on a broad front."

The German radio said a "first-class" battle has developed between Lake Comacchio and the Via Smilia where the British forces are attacking on a 20-mile front.

The Transocean Agency broadcast claimed the Germans wiped out the first line of the British troops and then withdrew to the Santerno sector.

Three Towns Fall

The Allied communique said 8th Army troops who stormed across the Senio Monday night in the opening phase of a campaign to annihilate the German 10th and 17th armies in Northern Italy had captured Lugo, Fasignano and Cotigiana.

In the first day of the British drive 1,200 German prisoners were rounded up.

Fifth Army troops led by the tough and experienced United States 442nd Regiment, composed of Japanese-Americans, and the 473rd Regiment of the United States 92nd Division, a Negro outfit, captured Massa on the Italian west coast.

Pushing on along a 5½-mile front the 5th Army troops aimed at La Spezia, major Italian naval base 12 miles north.

Crossing the Frigido River north of Massa, the 5th Army troops ran into heavy German small arms fire and extensive mine fields.

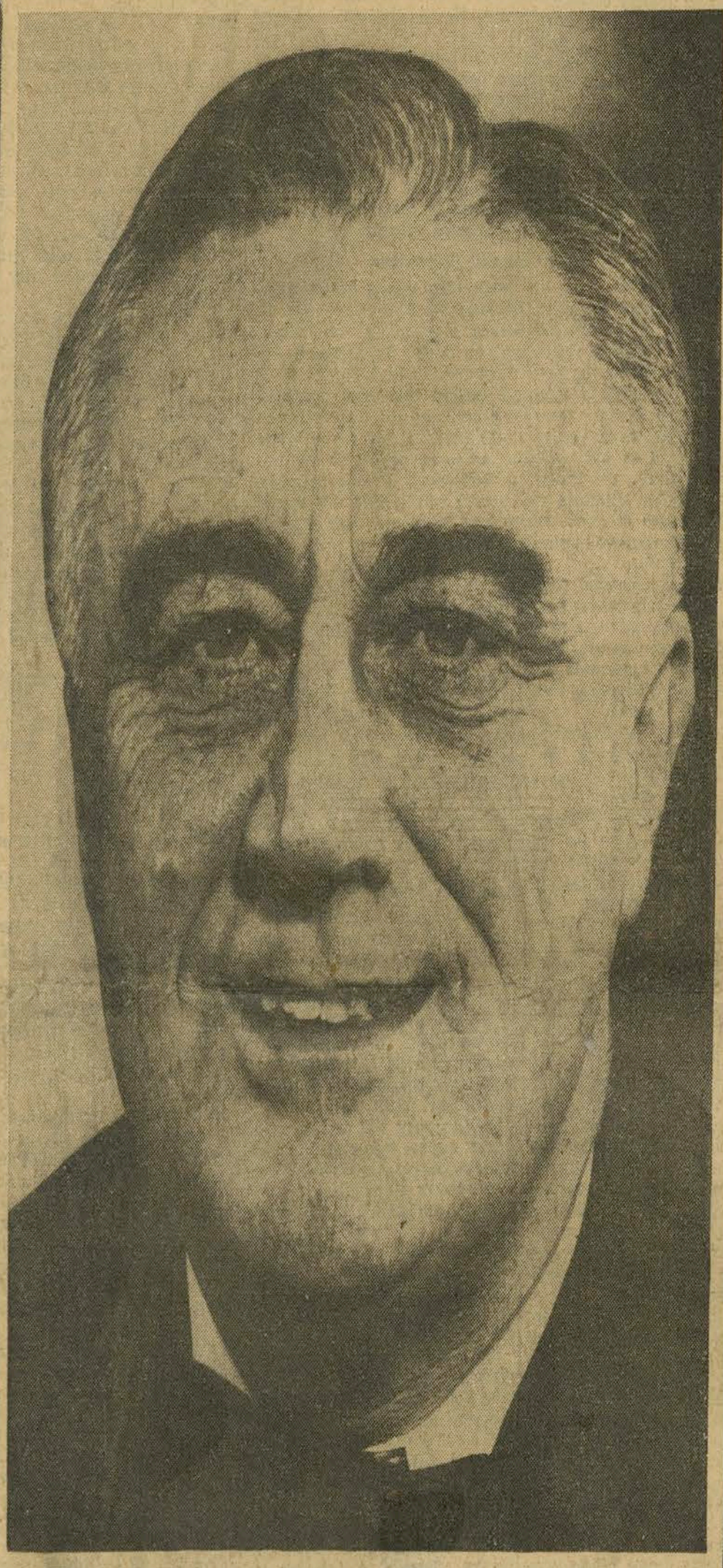
On the central Italian front south of Bologna, the Germans continued to cling to their mountain crag defenses in the rough country south of Highway 9.

Capture of Lugo put Allied troops astride the Bologna-Ravenna Highway and the Ferrara-Faenza Highway. Bologna, German rail and supply centre, is 30 miles west of Lugo.

New Zealanders in Van

South of Highway 9—the Bologna-Ravenna main lateral route—other 8th Army troops moved across the Upper Senio River, establishing a bridgehead near Cuffiano, four miles from the highway southwest of Aenza.

In the major drive north of the highway the initial crossings of the



Franklin Delano Roosevelt

January 30, 1882---April 12, 1945

Britain Grief-Stricken Was Sitting at Fireplace When Seized

Received Midnight

By ARTHUR KROCK

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times and The Globe and Mail

Washington, April 12.—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, war President of the United States and the only Chief Executive in history who was chosen for more than two terms, died suddenly and unexpectedly today at 4:35 p.m. at Warm Springs, Ga., and the White House announced his death at 5:14 o'clock. He was 63.

The President, stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage, passed from unconsciousness to death on the 83rd day of his fourth term and in an hour of high triumph. The armies and fleets under his direction as Commander-in-Chief were at the gates of Berlin and the shores of Japan's home islands as Mr. Roosevelt died, and the cause he represented and led was nearing the conclusive phase of success.

Mr. Roosevelt was sitting in front of a fireplace at Warm Springs in the Little White House atop Pine Mountain when the attack struck him. His last words, spoken to Cmdr. Harold Bruenn, naval physician, were: "I have a terrific headache."

Dr. Bruenn described it as a massive cerebral hemorrhage.

The President's Negro valet and a Filipino messboy carried him to his bedroom.

Funeral Saturday

The funeral will be in the White House East Room in Washington on Saturday. Burial will be at the Roosevelt ancestral home at Hyde Park, N.Y., Sunday. The body will not lie in state.

President Roosevelt very soon in the United States immediately expressed their great sense of loss and their sympathy.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand said: "I deeply deplore the passing of a great and good man, a world statesman and leader. His death at this moment is a colossal loss to mankind. The deep and sincere sympathy of the Government and people of New Zealand go out to Mrs. Roosevelt and family and to the whole American nation."

There probably never has been—certainly not in modern times—a foreigner more loved in this country than President Roosevelt. His popularity as war leader and statesman was second only to that of Prime Minister Churchill. His speeches were read and heard here with profound interest.

The British people had faith in him as a defender of the oppressed, the inspiration of American military prowess and architect of the future. There was a genuine and widespread wish in this country to see the President here at the end of the war. There is no doubt he would have received a public ovation like no other man before him.

Never Doubted Him

Although the British have had their American

nce had been placed in Mr. Roosevelt and his skill as an international negotiator as demonstrated so often in meetings with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin to help bring the world through the agony of reconstruction.

United States Ambassador James Winant issued a simple statement of two sentences tonight on the death of President Roosevelt whom he has served as Ambassador in London during most of the war years. He said:

"The greatest American of our age is dead. I hope every citizen of the United States will stand by his post."

Pope Pius Grieves

At Rome Pope Pius XII received the news with visible sorrow and immediately telegraphed condolences to the President's family and the United States Government.

The news of the President's sudden passing was communicated to the Pontiff in his private quarters by Monsignor Giovanni Battista Montini, acting for the Secretary of State, after the Pope already had retired.

Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, who was awakened after midnight by the news, expressed profound sorrow on behalf of the Italian people.

France's sympathy for the United States was expressed in a formal statement by Gen. de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government.

"A great disaster!" said Georges Dault, French Foreign Minister, pressing the feeling of the average Frenchman.

The French generally considered President Roosevelt one of the great men of this age—not only because it was to him that they

gave a great share of the credit for the fact that a massive American army was landed in France

to drive out the German conqueror, but also because it was to him they looked to lead the United States and the world into new paths after this war. Something

of this feeling was in the expressions of sorrow one heard last night from all those in Paris who had learned the news. When this correspondent telephoned Gen.

Charles de Gaulle's house the maid who answered asked what the call was about.

"It is about the death of the President of the United States," said the correspondent. Her gasped "Oh!" in shocked tone was a striking and sufficient commentary. It was in a sense the voice of France.

FORCES COLLAPSE

Vienna Falls

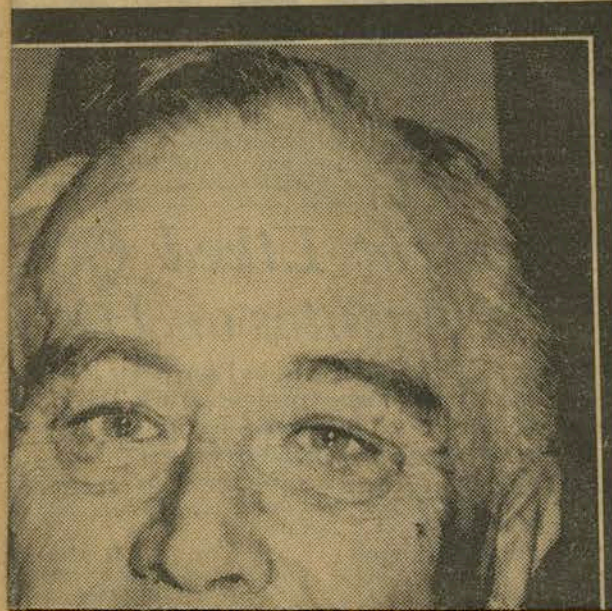
REPORT YANKS WITHIN 16 MILES OF CAPITAL, 90 FROM SOVIET LINES

Erfurt Taken By 3rd—Resistance By Boches Fading Rapidly;
Denmark, Hamburg, Luebeck Outflanked By Great Allied Drives

Paris, April 13. — (BUP) — American troops were reported unofficially only 15 to 16 miles from Berlin to-day and field dispatches said German resistance appeared to have collapsed even on the last approaches to the wrecked capital.

60-MILE ADVANCE

Paris, April 13. — (AP) — The U.S. 9th Army closed within 45 miles of



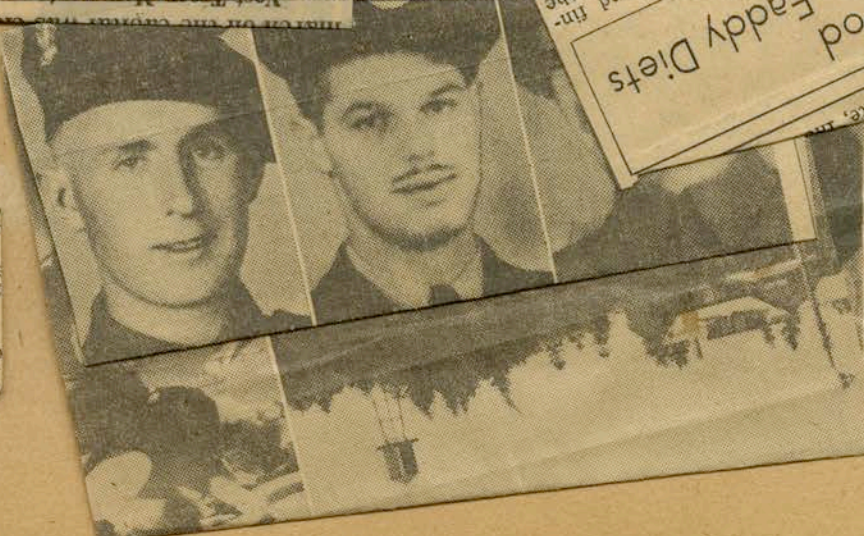
British

Being a Dad was the subject of an address given by Mr. Gordon Price, principal of the Central High School of Commerce, at the Association parents' night last evening. Mr. A. E. Tuck in the and Mr. J. Haslam came in the morning singing. I. S. Jones, Messrs. S. Vin. Spaldin, H. lam, pro. Overd, E. S. Barber, and the fathers served refreshments afterward. Mr. R. W. Hewson's class won the attendance prize.

home baking, arranged by Mrs. Kelly's group, followed the meeting. Misses J. and E. Walker, of Niagara Falls; Mrs. J. J. for English schools, and a sale of goods of which are used for candy.

tion camp containing 1,000 women, among them wives of some of the liberating officers. The Polish forces gained 14 miles yesterday in a northerly direction and the 2nd Division kept pace with them to the west, reaching the Assen area, 15 miles south of Groeningen. West of Assen, Canadian troops made contact with the enemy on a canal south of Leeuwarden, 33 miles west of Groeningen. A battle group of the 3rd Canadian Division about 10 miles southeast of

Belton. Found and Miss Nord Polled, of St. John. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spillied, of St. John. Mackan, Mr. T. W. Mackan and home baking, arranged by Mrs. Kelly's group, followed the meeting.



Food
Faddy Diets

R.H.L.I. FIRST CANADIAN UNIT TO ENTER CITY OF GROENINGEN

Angry Netherlanders Attempt to Get
at Wounded Germans in Big Hospital

(By F.O. James P. Rennie, D.F.C., War Correspondent for
the Spectator and Southam Papers)

Groeningen, April 17.—The task of the 2nd Division in northern Holland was rapidly nearing its end to-day after organized resistance of the German garrison in Groeningen collapsed at noon on the fourth day of bitter street fighting. The city was the first of the big Dutch centres to be cleared of Huns by the division in the lightning sweep north from the Rhine. All battalions of the division participated in the Groeningen attack. Reconnaissance patrols have fanned out beyond Groeningen and reached the sea at several points.

Clear Out Snipers

Troops from all parts of Canada to-day were searching every house in the city of more than 100,000, clearing out snipers still fighting despite the surrender of the garrison commandant at noon. It was estimated that prisoners taken in the four days would near the 3,000 mark. The city presented a weird picture during the clean-up process. Long streams of prisoners with single or two-man escorts were being marched out. The whole population crowded the streets definitely cleared of Germans. Glass from shattered windows covered pavements, and several fires still burned in buildings, where flame throwers were needed to hoist the enemy. The city is little damaged, but bridges over canals which criss-crossed through town are demolished.

At one busy intersection the body of a dead German laid on the sidewalk with his coat thrown over his head and shoulders. At another, my jeep was halted while troops blasted open a German vault found during the search. It was cracked with a roar and shower of glass before the traffic resumed on that street. Canadians had a guard thrown around the big hospital filled with German wounded. This guard was put on duty after "angry citizens" expressed a desire to get at the enemy within. A brigade commander said the first entry into the city's outskirts was made Friday night and Saturday morning by the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and Calgary Highlanders.

Small Arms of Battle

Other units followed through with the final attack launched against the city centre last night. The whole battle featured small arms clashes, and most buildings bear small arms scars from thousands of rounds exchanged almost ceaselessly during the short siege. Despite liberation for two hours, when I reached the city there was little of the wild greeting from citizens shown by small towns along my 100-mile drive from the southeast. Sounds of fighting in isolated parts of the city may have had a restraining effect, or the parting threat of some Germans who told citizens they would return with bombers if ousted from Groeningen. But they watched as our troops methodically combed the city, and convoys continued through the streets on what most of the troops were hoping were final moves to free the last of northern Holland of German occupation.

TWO SOLDIERS FROM DISTRICT DIE IN BATTLE

Welland, Hagersville Men
Killed—Capt. Kenneth
A. Wharton Wounded



Captain Wharton Pte. McGraw

KILLED IN ACTION

Pte. Kenneth A. Morris, Hagersville.

Pte. William F. Cope, Welland.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

Captain Kenneth A. Wharton, 4 Paisley avenue north.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Pte. Francis W. McGraw, 136 Forest avenue.

There is a small casualty list for this city and district, released to-day, but two district soldiers have given their lives in the cause of freedom. One Hamilton officer is reported wounded and another rank slightly wounded.

Two district soldiers have been killed in action, while serving with a Central Ontario regiment. They are Pte. William Frank Cope, son of Mrs. Florence Cope, of 3 Southworth street, Welland, and Pte. Kenneth Allen Morris, son of Mrs. Mary Jane Patton, of R.R. 3, Hagersville.

Two Suffer Wounds

Captain Kenneth A. Wharton, whose wife resides at 4 Paisley avenue north, has been wounded in action. Captain Wharton is a Brockville graduate and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert N. Wharton, of 59 Graham avenue north.

He enlisted in 1941 and proceeded overseas in February, 1944, where he was recently promoted to his present rank. A graduate of F. R. Close Technical Institute, he was a sign painter, prior to enlistment.

Pte. Francis William McGraw has been slightly wounded in action, during the fighting on the western front. Pte. McGraw is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry McGraw, of 136 Forest avenue.

He enlisted on October 11, 1943, and went overseas in November, 1944. He is 19 years of age. Pte. McGraw is a graduate of St. Patrick's school and was previously employed at the M. & Y. Products.

Canadians Take 25,000 Prisoners In Three Weeks

By ROSS MUNRO

With the 1st Canadian Army, April 20 (CP).—The 1st Canadian Army has taken 25,000 prisoners since April 1, when it became operational east of the Rhine, it was announced tonight as Canadian and Polish troops made new advances in the Kusten Canal line screening the German North Sea ports of Emden and Wilhelmshaven. Canadians in Holland advanced into the Grebbe line.

This prisoner total—equivalent to a daily average of 1,250 captives—was one of the biggest hauls made by Gen. Crerar's troops since the wreck of the German 7th Army last August in the Trun Gap in Normandy.

Resistance Slackens

In Northwest Germany, meanwhile, enemy resistance slackened a little tonight. With the Krusten Canal line broken in two places, Canadian and Polish troops made some new advances.

On the Oldenburg sector, Canadian infantry pushed north from their bridgehead over the canal seven miles west of the town and gained nearly a mile. The Algonquin Regiment, North Bay, Ont.; the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Hamilton, Ont., and the Lincoln and Welland Regiment, St. Catharines, Ont., supported by Western Canada tanks, are operating from the bridgehead.

Germans Withdrawing

Shelling in the bridgehead area lessened, and German paratroops and naval battalions appeared to be making limited withdrawals to positions south of Zwischenahner Lake, 10 miles northwest of Oldenburg.

The bitter struggle for the bridgehead fought by the Canadian 4th Armored Division now is easing. This four-day fight since the bridgehead was established Tuesday was as intense at times as that in which the Canadian 3rd Division was engaged in the Leopold Canal in Belgium last October to open the attack on the Breskens pocket south of the Schelde Estuary.

Fifteen miles south of Oldenburg Canadian infantry advanced east of the main north-south highway to capture Grobenkneeten against light opposition.

DIFFICULT TASK OF FREEING ALL HOLLAND FACES CANUCKS

Country Threatened By Catastrophe
If Germans Continue Loosing Waters

(By Ross Munro, Canadian Press War Correspondent)

With the 1st Canadian Army, April 20.—(CP Cable)—The Canadian Army faces one of the most difficult operations of the war—to liberate the rest of Holland. This enemy-held territory is threatened with catastrophe if the Germans continue to employ flood defences to retain their hold on Fortress Holland.

Like Tidal Wave

Within the last few days the Germans have flooded or saturated hundreds of square miles of Dutch farmland. Eighty square miles north of Amsterdam and immediately south of the Zuider Zee causeway is under 12 feet of water which surged in like a tidal wave from the Zuider Zee when the enemy blew up 300 feet of dike.

Between Utrecht and Amsterdam about 30 square miles is under three feet of water, and between Amersfoort and the Zuider Zee miles of country have been flooded or saturated so that no attack could be made over it except in amphibious vehicles.

South of Utrecht along the Neder Rhine another area was beginning to be flooded.

This is only the start. By resorting to use of all the Dutch flood defence devices, the Germans can inundate practically all the Netherlands territory still in their hands. Twenty-five per cent. of Rotterdam and Amsterdam may be made uninhabitable.

With wanton disregard for Holland—many sections of which they have plundered as they have done in few other European countries—the Germans may loose more flood waters. Scores of dikes, sluices and locks are prepared for demolition.

Years to Recover

If the flood policy is followed all the way in the enemy suicide stand in Fortress Holland, it will take the Netherlands several years to reclaim the areas flooded by fresh water from the Zuider Zee and the Neder Rhine and from five to ten years for areas flooded by salt water from the North sea.

The large-scale flooding would inevitably lead to epidemics in cities where sewage and water supply are cut off.

This situation with all its grim possibilities places the Canadian army in a dilemma in continuing operations on the Netherlands front. If a Fortress Holland assault or even a large-scale attack is made on the Greebe line screening the "fortress," the Germans may flood the entire country and bring even more misery to thousands of Netherlands.

If the Canadians do not attack, conditions for the Netherlands will become increasingly worse, particularly in the cities, for the enemy garrisons are giving them little or no consideration.

Pitiable Situation

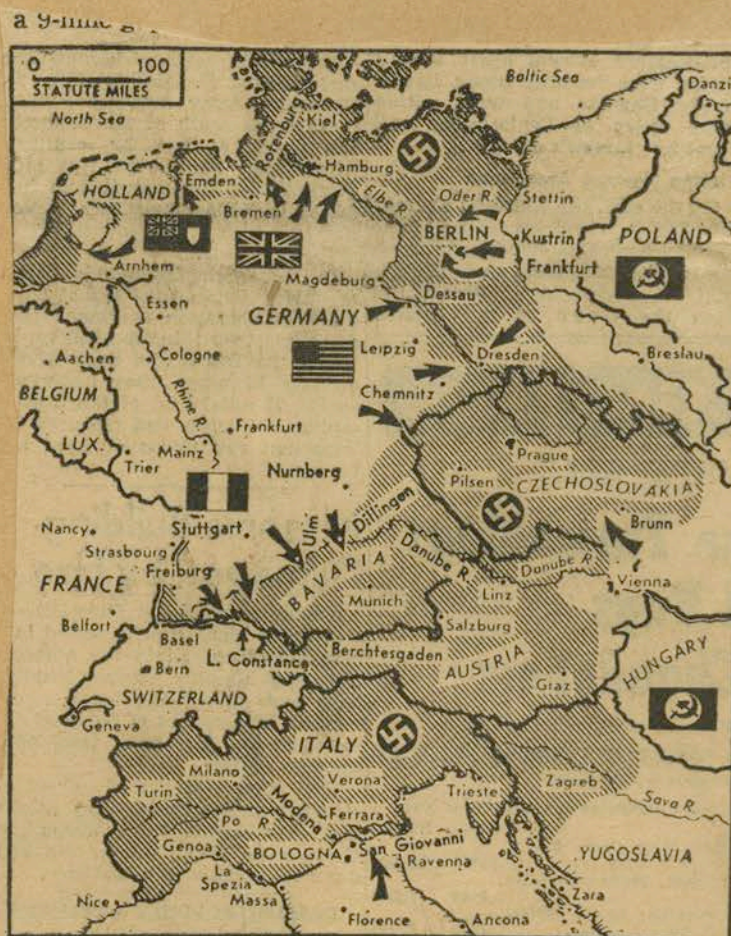
Whatever happens, a pitiable situation will exist in unliberated Holland.

Should the operation be undertaken, it probably would develop into a continuous amphibious job across inundated land. Most of the Greebe line can be flooded, although there is a dry gap through Amersfoort to Utrecht. The whole area north and south of Utrecht can be inundated within a few days. This is called the "new water line." Immediately west of this is the "old water line." Around

Amsterdam and Rotterdam and along the north-south line linking the two more flooding can be carried out.

The attack on Fortress Holland would be a series of amphibious operations from town to town and city to city in buffaloes or landcraft—as intricate an undertaking as combined operations have known.

The Netherlands intended to use the whole of the flood system in 1940 when they were invaded, but the Germans jumped them too rapidly. The Germans are not likely to be caught in the same position.



Shading marks shrinking Germany. Junction of Yanks and Russians is expected north of Dresden. U.S. 7th, seizing Danube bridge at Dillingen, is 53 miles from Munich, and French troops are at Lake Constance. Canadians continue advances to North Sea ports.

War Summary

Friday, April 20, 1945

Western Front: Gen. Omar Bradley declared that the first phase of the 12th Army Group's campaign east of the Rhine had ended and there would be a temporary halt for consolidation before the second began. His announcement came as the 1st Army captured Leipzig. To the south the 7th Army held half of Nurnberg and bypassed the city by sending tanks in a 12-mile thrust toward Munich. On the northern end of the front the British 2nd Army swept to within five miles of Harburg, suburb of Hamburg, on the west side of the Elbe. The Canadians have liberated all Northeast Holland, but are meeting bitter resistance on the approaches to Emden and Wilhelmshaven.

Eastern Front: In a sample of understatement that was amazing even for Moscow, the Russian communique announced Thursday that the drive on Berlin had begun and bridgeheads

had been established on the west banks of the Oder and Neisse Rivers. In contrast the Germans reported the greatest Soviet offensive of the war and described terrific fighting as the Red Army closed on Strausberg, only 10 miles from the burning capital. Of the Neisse crossing the German radio announced that the River Spree had been crossed also, and that the Russians were only 55 miles from a junction with the Americans.

Italy: The 8th Army has smashed through the Argenta Gap and debouched on the plain within 11 miles of Ferrara. The breakthrough threatens the enemy's whole line across Italy, but there are no signs that the Germans intend to get out of Bologna without a bitter fight. American and New Zealand troops are only seven and a half miles from the city and fighting a grim battle with veteran German paratroopers.

War Summary

Saturday, April 21, 1945

Western Front: It was fitting that Nurnberg, shrine of the Nazis and venue of Hitler's birthday parties, should be captured on Der Fuehrer's birthday. It fell in the course of a drive by three Allied armies into the Bavarian and Austrian Alps, where, it is said, the Nazis will make their last stand. If they do, the southern redoubt will have to fare better than the northern, for that is already being chopped into sections. The British 2nd Army has swung to the north between Bremen and Hamburg in a 20-mile outflanking sweep that severed communications of the two great ports. The approaches to Bordeaux have been cleared, and when the Gironde channel has been swept the port will be available for imports to relieve the situation in France.

Eastern Front: Russian troops are at the very gates of Berlin, and the capital is going to its death in a hell of fire, steel and blood. That is how the German radio describes the situation as Red armies drive west on a front of 100 miles. In the city itself peace riots are reported after a day of bombing by American heavies from the west and swarms of Stormoviks from the east. South of Berlin the 1st Ukrainian Army scored a massive breakthrough from the Neisse River in a drive to link up with American forces and encircle the city.

1945

Brantford Indian Ace Sharpshooter, Scout With Rileys

L.-Cpl. Wilfred J. King
Displays Innate Skill
From Famed Forebears

(By F.O. James P. Rennie, D.F.C., War
Correspondent for the Spectator
and Southam Papers)

With Canadians in Germany, April 21.—As a woodsman and hunter, the early North American Indian was without equal, and men of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry—the "Rileys"—are prepared to swear on a stack of dead Jerries it's as true to-day as it ever was.

On three occasions in the last few days a descendant of Canada's first settlers has made the unit's collective eyes pop with his exploits.

At Groeningen

He is Lance-Cpl. Wilfred J. King, full-blooded Indian from Brantford, and one of Hamilton's fightingest fighting men. He pulled his first eyebrow-lifter in the early evening, as his unit opened its assault on Groeningen in north Holland.

As the carrier on which King was riding neared the city's edge, three Germans were seen to rise from shelter at the far edge of a field and run for the cover of nearby trees.

The corporal was off his carrier in a flash and from a kneeling position killed two of the running Jerries, and wounded the other.

Doesn't Waste Bullets

He did it with three bullets, from an ordinary service rifle.

Later that night his platoon of infantrymen was pinned down near a crossroads by heavy sniping from tall buildings all round. With more than an overlong city block to go, seeking tank support, King volunteered to make the dash. His pals don't know how he made it, but through the avalanches of small-arms fire he completed the sprint to the nearest command post without a scratch.

Last night he completed the hat-trick. Leading a patrol into enemy-held territory, he was given an objective down a sandy road well beyond heavy woods. When he hadn't returned for breakfast, the whole patrol was posted as missing and an armoured patrol was sent out to investigate and rescue if necessary.

But King was encountered not far from camp, bringing his war troop back with him. Along the road he had run into a heavy road-block which he believed was covered by enemy fire. So without either compass or maps, he had plunged into the woods in the pitch black night and, after miles of detours, brought his patrol out dead on its objective. It just took him longer, that's all, but he made it in the end.

Argylls Smashed Attack In Which Colonel Died

By DOUGLAS AMARON

With the Canadians in Germany, April 22 (CP).—Lt.-Col. Fred Wigle, commanding officer of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton, Ont., was killed April 14 while organizing the defense of his tactical battalion headquarters against an attack by German infantrymen.

Several other members of the headquarters staff of 10 to 15 men were killed or wounded in fighting off the Germans, who eventually were driven back with heavy casualties.

Col. Wigle took command of the Argyll's 1st Battalion last February and led it through some of the toughest fighting the 1st Canadian Army has seen.

In civilian life he had been a football and hockey player, starring on McGill University and Montreal teams.

Went on, Took Town

The Argylls, angered by the loss of their colonel, went on that morning to capture the town of Friesoythe, a few miles south of Kusten Canal.

Col. Wigle was shot through the back as he was going up the inside staircase of the house to organize

defense in the upper rooms. He died almost instantly.

The Argylls, advancing on Friesoythe from the southeastern flank with two companies forward, was followed by battalion headquarters. The opposition was light and the companies advanced quickly and Col. Wigle was stopping only temporarily in the house, pending another move forward.

About 50 soldiers were seen approaching the house from the right flank and the colonel sent a scout to see whether they were Germans or Canadians. After the scout was taken prison, Col. Wigle organized headquarters defense and ordered no one to fire unless the Germans attacked, because it appeared the enemy might by-pass the house.

Killed Early in Fight

Shooting started, however, and the colonel was killed early in the fight. The enemy was armed with automatic weapons and bazookas, said L. Cpl. Bus Fraser, Churchville, N.Y., who operated a wireless set with one hand and a tommy-gun with the other.

About 18 to 20 Germans surrounded the house which contained 17 prisoners in addition to headquarters personnel. The Canadians took up positions at all the doors and windows.

"The Germans came up to the house and threw grenades through the windows," said Fraser. "None got inside. The boys did a real job. They were fighting mad after the colonel was killed, and I guess that's why they stuck it."

Sniper Who Got Colonel Killed

The lance corporal said machine-gun fire was coming in every window, but the Canadians answered with everything they had. He estimated that only six attacking Germans escaped. The sniper who shot the colonel was killed.

Fraser, born at Musquodoboit, N.S., lived at Gravenhurst, Ont., before moving to the United States, said he stayed at his wireless set constantly, calling other companies for help.

"Thank goodness I got through to them," he continued. "None of us thought we would get out alive when we saw the Germans, but after about 45 minutes we saw our boys coming up."

Col. Wigle, a tall, raw-boned officer, was a general staff officer, 1st Class, 4th Armored Division, before joining the Argylls. He is survived by his widow and a son.

Heroic Deeds Recalled

An R.H.L.I. (W.R.) original, who went through the Dieppe assault unscathed, was reported wounded recently and has since died of his wounds, his wife has been informed. He is Sgt. James Ratcliffe, of 1392 Cannon street east, and was serving on the western front.

Sgt. Ratcliffe was a member of a Bren gun crew with a famous battalion before Dieppe. In that raid, he spent seven hours ashore, and fought through withering fire, into the town itself. During the withdrawal, he had to swim to a landing craft, which was blown up and he was thrown into the water. He swam to another boat, was picked up and taken back to England.

In civilian life Sgt. Ratcliffe was in the auto upholstering business. His wife, two children, Charlotte Ann and Judy and his father, James Ratcliffe, live on Cannon street east. He has two brothers, L.A.C. Arthur, in Pendleton, and William, city.