

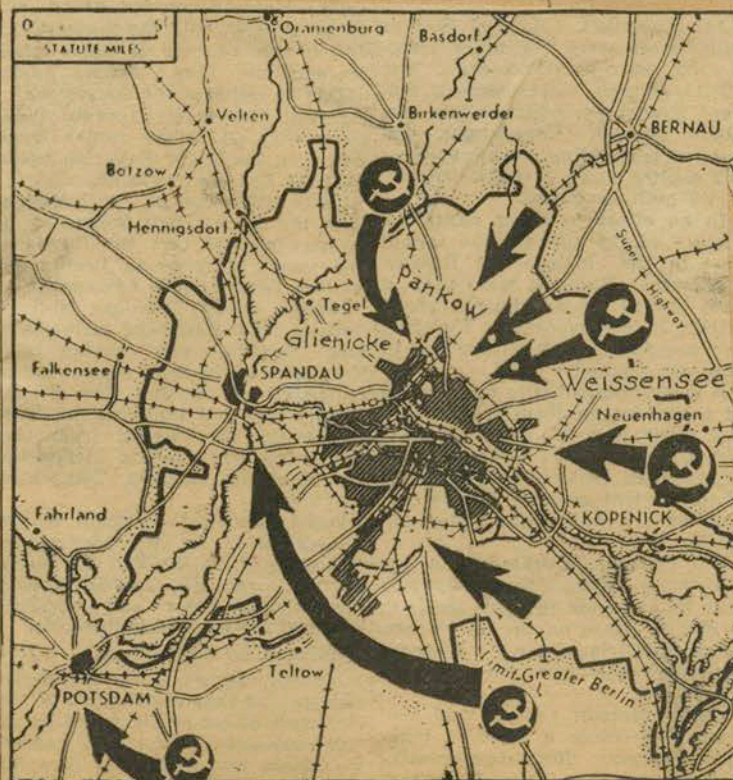
# The Globe and Mail

Edition ★ ★

TORONTO, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1945.

3 Cents /

## REDS IN HEART OF BERLIN



**Russians Ring Berlin**—On large-scale map of Berlin and suburbs, arrows indicate Soviet advances into and around the German capital, which is encircled except for a gap in the northwestern district of Spandau.



# The Hamilton Spectator

HAMILTON CANADA. TUESDAY APRIL 24 1945

## Powerful Armies Cut Into Heart of Blazing Hun Stronghold; Stalin's Tanks Reach Elbe River—Templehof Airfield Taken

Moscow, April 24. — (AP) — The newspaper Bolshevik said to-day "the hour is approaching when troops of the Red army will join up with troops of the Allies."

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

### DRIVE TO EISENERZ

The enemy communique said the surge through Austria carried to Eisenerz, 57 miles from Linz and 85 from Salzburg. Forces of the United States 3rd Army are 93 miles northwest of those two cities, and 110 from Berchtesgaden in their southward slice toward the Germans' Alpine redoubt. By German account, Russians in Austria were but 155 airline miles from a link-up with the 3rd Army.

### CUT INTO HEART OF BERLIN

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

### DRAW NEAR AMERICANS

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

### ADVANCE OVER BODIES

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



**MISSING** — Flying Officer A. R. W. (Bud) McKay, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. McKay, of 3 St. James Place, this city, who has been listed as missing after bailing out of a damaged Spitfire over enemy territory.



**LEADS COMPANY**—Major Lyle H. Doering, who was recently promoted to that rank after serving several months on the brigade staff, is one of the young company commanders serving with the R.H.L.I. in the recent engagements reported from the western front.



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



# The Globe and Mail

Ontario Edition ★ ★

TORONTO, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1945.

3 Cents Per Copy

## NAZI SURRENDER

## IMMINENT

### London Certain Offer Extended to Russia

### Milan, Venice Taken; Mussolini Executed

#### War Summary

Monday, April 30, 1945

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

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

Munich, where Hitler started on the road to power, has been taken by the United States 7th Army without a fight. The 3rd liberated 27,000 Allied prisoners in a camp at Moosburg in the course of an advance of up to 29 miles along the 80-mile front into the redoubt. The United States 9th Army is moving again and the British 2nd has crossed the Elbe on a drive east to connect with the Russians. The Canadians have cleared most of the Town of Leer and advanced to within seven miles of Emden.

An epidemic of suicide has broken out among the Nazis in Berlin as the Russian steam-roller grinds steadily toward complete occupation of the city. Soldiers of the garrison are surrendering in thousands. One group of 12,000 gave up in a body. To the north the Russians are driving toward the Baltic and toward a link-up with the British 2nd Army to clean up the northern redoubt.



# Armistice Plans Moving Swiftly; British Cabinet Ministers Wait On New Himmler Surrender Offer

## LONDON PAPERS AVER END NEAR, FUEHRER DYING

Expected Churchill  
Surrender Statement  
in House To-morrow

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

### Practically at End

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

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

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

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

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

## Count Bernadotte May Carry Nazi Proposals; False Rumour Saturday Causes Excitement

London, April 30.—(AP)—A new surrender offer from Heinrich Himmler, presumably to all three major powers was understood to be "on its way" to-day. Cabinet ministers were ordered to stand by as swiftly-moving developments pointed to Germany's collapse. This capital was outwardly calm, even though a V-E day announcement was expected at any hour. There was more ministerial activity in Whitehall than there had been in some time. There were indications that only details of Germany's surrender remained to be worked out. These may concern whether Himmler or any other ranking Nazi leader could give solid evidence that the German pockets on the Atlantic coast and in Norway would lay down their arms.

## SON OF BRITISH OFFICIAL CAUGHT IN ITALIAN TRAP

John Amery Accused  
of Aiding Fascists  
With Air Programs

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

### Scurry for Cover

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

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

### Laval Lacks Courage

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

Still another dispatch from Zurich said Laval, Deat, Luchaire and

(Continued on page 10)

### Moving Swiftly

It was possible that uncertainty over the temper of commanders such as Col.-Gen. Georg Lindemann in Denmark was holding up an agreement on details.

The Press Association said "there is no longer any doubt that armistice moves are in progress and moving swiftly."

Speculation centred around the possibility that May day might be chosen for a victory announcement.

It was felt here, however, that before this comes Premier Stalin may announce the capture of Berlin—that the Russians are determined to claim this prize before the Nazis will be allowed to give up.

This may take a few days, since Moscow is always cautious in announcing the capture of any major place.

### Light Up Moscow

Many people saw significance in the two reports that Prime Minister Churchill may make a statement in the House of Commons to-morrow and the Russian announcement that the Moscow blackout will be lifted to-night.

A dispatch from Stockholm quoting the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said Count Folke Bernadotte, who was described as the man who last week relayed Himmler's offer to surrender Germany to the United States and Britain, had had a new meeting with the Gestapo head.

The report said Bernadotte returned to Germany Saturday and left Sunday for Denmark, presumably en route back to Sweden.

### Four Major Points

Meanwhile authoritative circles in London reaffirm the four major points that are the great powers' conditions as a preliminary to granting Germany an armistice:

1. Unconditional surrender.
2. The offer to be made equally

(Continued on page 10)

## Peace Rumours Did Not Excite Hamilton Folk

Awaited Calmly For  
Confirmation, Then  
Went About Business

Hamilton may get excited, but not in a hurry.

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

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

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

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

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

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



# ALL GERMANS IN ITALY QUIT

## All Land, Sea, Air Forces Surrender On Allies' Terms

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

Rome, May 2.—(AP)—Col.-Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel to-day unconditionally surrendered all German land, sea and air forces in Italy and southern Austria. Under the terms hostilities ceased at 12 noon, G.M.T. (8 a.m., E.D.T.). Field Marshal Alexander announced the surrender was signed at Allied force headquarters at Caserta Sunday afternoon.

### NEARLY 1,000,000 MEN

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

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

## Boches Flee Madly As Dempsey Forces Seal Off Denmark

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

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



# CANADIANS GIVE NAZIS TRUCE, DUTCH TO BE FED

By FREDERICK GRIFFIN  
Star Staff Correspondent

With the Canadians in Holland, May 2—A dramatic series of conferences between Allied and German officers in a little red schoolhouse during a four-day truce, has resulted in arrangements for the immediate delivery of food to the starving Dutch by land, sea and air.

The climax came Monday when Seyss-Inquart, the reichskommissar of the Netherlands and the top German commander with other officials, including Dutchmen of rank, conferred with high Allied officials including Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, to conclude the agreement.

## Didn't Enjoy Walk

Seyss-Inquart, an Austrian like Hitler—he was a cabinet minister of the murdered Chancellor Dolfuss and later became the Austrian No. 1 Nazi—is said not to have enjoyed his walk of two miles over a mine-trapped and tangled road before reaching the rendezvous where he was given a lift. Nor could he have enjoyed seeing, parked right in front of the schoolhouse, the magnificent black Mercedes car which used to be his.

This custom-built beauty, capable of 120 miles an hour, has a dashboard like a fighter plane and still carries the German plate RK-1 in honor of the reichskommissar. But it also sports the royal arms of the Netherlands. It was seized by Dutch patriots in Groningen and was presented to Prince Bernhard.

Among those at this historic meeting were Gen. Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff, Gen. K. Strong, of the intelligence, Gen. Sir Frederick de Guignand, Montgomery's chief of staff. There was also a Soviet representative and his interpreter, a Soviet army girl.

## Deliver 1,000 Tons

As a result of the agreement reached, 200 Allied trucks, driven by Canadians, today started to transport 1,000 tons of food to a depot at Rhenen within the German lines. Both sides had agreed to put the roads in shape by removing mines and other obstacles.

The receiving depot is manned by Canadians, British, Dutch and Germans.

Under the agreement, the air is free to R.A.F. transport planes carrying food and ships with similar cargoes will begin entering Rotterdam soon. These ships have not only been guaranteed complete immunity from attack, but will be met by German escorts and brought through minefields by German pilots.

In addition to the food, the Germans have agreed to admit special Red Cross medical feeding teams with three skilled dietetic observers to each team, 20 special feeding units and a hospital unit with research and laboratory facilities for the treatment of people suffering from extreme malnutrition.

## Canadians Got Overtures

On April 25 the signaller at headquarters of a French-Canadian brigadier received a wireless message from the German commander-in-chief in the Netherlands, approving the principle of food deliveries, but disagreeing as to the method. He intimated he wanted to confer regarding better means. During the next two days, Canadian and German wireless operators remained in hourly communication, while Allied

## RICHARD STRAUSS, 81 HAS THE SONG READY

Garmisch, Germany, May 2 — (AP)—Richard Strauss, now 81, and still fairly vigorous, is still composing and still hoping with the war's end his later major works will get a wider hearing. He is living here with his family and working on "Capriccio," a one-act opera.

supreme headquarters considered the original message.

The enemy sent another message April 27, saying they had further proposals to offer, and asking if it were possible to cross the lines in order to discuss them. They were told to cross the Grebbe line just southeast of Amersfoort.

The local Canadian commander accompanied Major Alan Magee of Montreal and Major Jack Wharton, who, carrying a white flag, walked into no man's land. The enemy general approached under a white flag, escorted by a captain and a subaltern.

They jeaped from the front—the Germans blindfolded—to a schoolhouse at Achterveld, where Major Gen. Harry W. Foster of Winnipeg and Picton, Ont., commander of the 1st Canadian division, was acting as corps commander. He heard the German suggestions regarding food routes. These entailed demilitarizing a certain sector of the front.

## Nazis "Felt Unwell"

When the Germans indicated the talks had wider possibilities, not excluding the possibility of surrender, the Canadian general said he would transmit the news to the proper authorities. The parties agreed to a further meeting April 29. The Germans asked to have their blindfolds off for the return trip, saying riding with their eyes covered in an open jeep made them feel unwell. The Canadians agreed.

Enough Germans came to the next meeting for a Rotary convention, including the commander of the 6th Paratroop division. Allied representatives to whom the Germans reported included Lieut. Gen. Charles Foulkes of London, Ont., commander of the 1st Canadian Corps. He presided at the operational negotiations, which made no progress. Since his corps front exceeded the front of the German divisional commander, he demanded another conference to be attended by the German commander-in-chief in the Netherlands. Administrative arrangements for these meetings were under Lieut.-Col. Jim Houghton of Kingston, Ont.

## Yanks Snare Von Rundstedt Having Dinner With Family



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

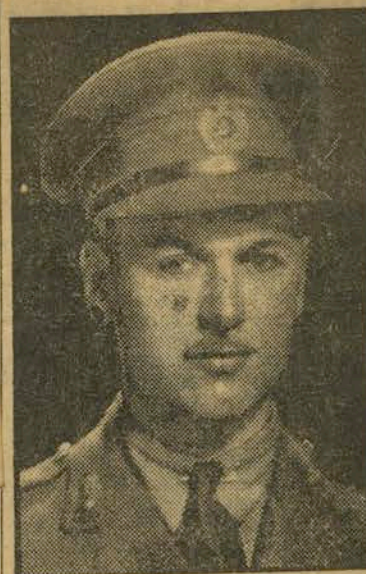
## Twice Commander of Nazis in West Is Not Surprised

With 7th Army in Germany, May 2. — (BUP) — An American tank crew surprised Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt at his dinner table and captured the man who had battled the Allies from Normandy to the Rhine, it was announced to-day.

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

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

Von Rundstedt said he had not expected the Americans until the next morning. He told his captors he last saw Adolf Hitler on March 12.



**HOME ON LEAVE**—Capt. Desmond Gibson, son of Col. the Hon. C. W. G. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, is among Canadian officers returned home this week on rotation leave after five years' service overseas. Capt. Gibson was with the Royal Engineers for a time, transferring later to the Royal Canadian Engineers. He was wounded twice.

## Capt. D. H. Gibson Home From Front

### Twice Wounded, Has Served Overseas For Five Years

Veteran of the North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns, Capt. Desmond H. Gibson, son of Colonel the Hon. C. W. G. Gibson, M.C., and Mrs. Gibson, is home on leave after more than five years' service overseas. Twice wounded, his exploits in the desert were described in detail in an article by Ross Munro, Canadian Press war correspondent.

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

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

## Poag—Baillie

A pretty wedding took place last evening, at 5.30 o'clock, in MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, when Dora Churchman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver E. Baillie, became the bride of Mr. Robert H. Poag, son of Mrs. Poag and the late Capt. Herbert Poag. Very Rev. Dr. Beverley Ketchen conducted the ceremony.

The church was decorated for the occasion with spring flowers and candles. Mr. Leslie Somerville played the wedding music and accompanied Miss Marion Dickenson, who sang The Lord's Prayer and O Perfect Love.

Given away by her father, the bride wore a graceful gown of ivory marquisette over satin, trimmed with hand-made Swiss lace. A halo headdress adorned with seed pearls held her fingertip-length veil in place. She carried roses, sweet peas and gypsophila. The bride's attendant, Miss Janet Bryce, was gowned in cherry pink crepe, with a matching flower hat, and her bouquet was of sweet peas and cornflowers. Capt. D. K. Frid was best man. Ushering the guests to their places were Mr. T. C. Clark, jun., and Mr. Richard McLean, the latter of Welland.

A reception was held afterward in the Mural Room of the Royal Connaught Hotel, decorated with spring flowers. Eighty guests were received by the bride's mother, who wore a copen blue silk suit with matching ruffled net hat and a pink carnation corsage bouquet. Assisting her, the mother of the groom was attired in powder blue crepe with a pink flower hat, a corsage bouquet of Butterfly roses.

The bride and groom left for a wedding trip to Buffalo. For travelling, the former wore a brown and white striped silk jersey frock, brown tailored coat, hat and accessories. They expect to reside at the Southwest Manor Apartments, Caroline street south.

## Huns in Holland May Capitulate

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



# HITLER

# DEAD

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

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

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

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



# HITLER, GOEBBELS SUICIDE

## Berlin Falls to Red Armies; 70,000 Germans Surrender

### *What a Day!*

1. Russians capture Berlin.
2. Million Huns surrender in Italy.
3. Moscow reveals suicide of Hitler, Goebbels.
4. Parleys in Holland may end in surrender, German officer hints.
5. Bottom lopped off Southern Redoubt.
6. Northern Redoubt cut into three pockets.
7. Laval reaches Spain, won't leave, is interned.

"**N**OTHING is more certain than that every trace of Hitler's footsteps, every stain of his infected and corroding fingers will be sponged and purged and, if need be, blasted from the surface of the earth. . . . He may turn and trample this way and that through tortured Europe. . . . He will find no peace, no rest, no halting-space, no parley."

*Winston Churchill, June 12, 1941.*



# EISENHOWER KILLS MYTH HITLER DIED LIKE A HERO

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

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

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

"A meeting between Himmler and Count Bernadotte took place at Luebeck at 1 a.m. on April 24," the authorized statement said. "At this meeting Himmler admitted that Germany was finished."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Remains Military Affair

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

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

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

"It now seems certain," said the London Star, "that surrender has receded and so has V-E day. Doenitz is the ablest leader left. He is also the most determined last-ditcher."

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

However, 15 hours after the Hamburg radio had announced the death of Hitler, not a single top-ranking Nazi party man and only one commander had come forth to pledge allegiance to Doenitz as fuehrer.

One of the first acts of Doenitz was to dismiss Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and replace him with Count Lutz Schwer-

## 'HITLER DEAD,' HESS JUST KEEPS EATING

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

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

Hess' guards doubted whether he understood what it was all about. The one-time Nazi big-shot had been reported in a complete mental torpor for months.

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

There was no indication of a new post for Von Ribbentrop, former Rhineland champagne merchant.

## Fight On As Fanatics

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

Simultaneously, Norwegian officials in London reported Doenitz had discharged Admiral Otto Ciliax, German naval chieftain in Norway since March, 1943, because Ciliax

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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

By WILLIAM BOSS

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

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

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

## Capitulation Imminent

Luxembourg radio said Wednesday night a German capitulation in Holland was imminent. The radio, which is Allied-controlled, said reports from the 1st Canadian Army front indicated armistice negotiations have been in progress more than 24 hours.

Reports reached Canadian Army Headquarters, through Dutch refugees and German deserters, of an uncontrolled civilian demonstration at Utrecht Monday. The German garrison was said to have watched Utrecht citizens shout and wave Netherlands flags without taking

any disciplinary action. The demonstration was said to have been related to rumors the war had ended.

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

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

## First Convoys Move

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

Another meeting was held April 29, at which Allied representatives included Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes of London, Ont., commander of the 1st Canadian Corps, senior staff officers of the 21st Army Group, Allied Supreme Headquarters, and the Netherlands military government, and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

A third meeting was held later, attended by Arthur Seyss-Inquart, gauleiter for Holland, at which military matters related to the food movement were quickly settled.

The first convoys consisting of several hundred trucks, loaded with food, began to move at 7 a.m. today from the Canadian lines across no man's land in front of the Grebbe Line. They were headed for an unloading depot.



## No Fighters Superior To Men From Canada, Is Monty's Appraisal

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

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

### Text of Message

Text of his message, broadcast in Canada by the CBC, follows:

I have been asked to speak to the people of Canada. It does not seem fitting that I, a soldier, should speak for the people of a great country, but I am one of the few persons who can tell you the plain truth about the deeds of your fighting men, who left the home country to fight overseas for freedom. They can hardly speak of these things themselves.

They came from all parts of Canada at the call of duty. They are a true cross section of the people. They have fought under my command in Sicily, in Italy and in Western Europe. In knowing them, I feel I know something of Canada.

For the first time in history, Canada has put into the field an army of her own. I first met and got to know that army in 1941 when Gen. McNaughton was forging the weapons—and right well he did the job. The weapon was well-fashioned, and in battle under the able command of Gen. Crerar it stood up to every stress and strain and emerged at the end a magnificent fighting machine. Of all the soldiers that have fought under my command in this Great War, none are finer than the fighting men from Canada. There may be some as good, but none are finer.

### Other Services

But Canada has sent us not only her soldiers, but sailors, airmen, nursing sisters and women in branches. All have come to lend a

hand. These I do not know so well. I have met them and I have heard about each, and they are obviously as good as the soldiers.

And you sent not only your men and your women, you turned your country into a great arsenal of workshops and provided the sinews of war to the utmost of your capacity.

In this war, Canada like the rest of the Empire, has suffered grievously, and has lost many fine men who held great promise for the future. It is the best who are taken.

We mourn their loss with you and we send our deep sympathy to their families and friends. We who live on must see to it that they have not died in vain. And what of the future? We are now facing harder and more difficult tasks than we had to face in war. Given adequate resources, fighting Germans was easy compared with the difficulties of organizing the world so that all men shall have peace and prosperity.

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

### Hard Work Imperative

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

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

Good-bye and good luck to you all.

## Mercy Killing Ended Hitler, Russian Says

Flensburg, Germany, May 23 (AP).—Russian Intelligence reports to Supreme Headquarters said today Hitler died in a mercy killing.

Hitler was paralyzed and insane with pain the last five days of his life, a high Supreme Headquarters official quoted a Russian general as reporting.

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

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

When the Supreme Headquarters control party, headed by Maj-Gen. Lowel Rooks came here, Grand Admiral Doenitz informed him that he had been willed the successor to Hitler on April 21 and took over when the Fuehrer's death was announced to him May 1.

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

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

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

"Fuehrer died 1530 (3:30 p.m.)" the third message read. It was dated May 1 "Take over any action you deem necessary under circumstances," it added. It was signed "Goebbels."

There was some doubt as to the authenticity of the telegrams, however, because of the reported death of Goebbels several days before that date.



**The Hamilton Spectator**

32 PAGES

HAMILTON CANADA MONDAY MAY 7 1945

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**EUROPEAN WAR**

**ENDS AS HUNS**

**SURRENDER**

**UNCONDITIONALLY**



*Let us rejoice  
with the home-coming  
Warrior.... to him be all  
glory for battles bravely  
fought in the cause of right.*



CAPT. E. G. WRIGHT



LT.-COL. LABATT

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



LIEUT. HENDERSON



MAJOR PIRIE

The last of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) officers taken prisoners of war at Dieppe, and now reported liberated, is Lieut. Kenny R. Henderson, whose wife and young daughter reside at 128 Queen street south. Lieut. Henderson is the second son of Mrs. Henderson and the late Sgt.-Major George Henderson, a veteran of the old 13th, of 42 Strathcona avenue south.

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

On the right is Major Gibson Pirie, of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.), taken prisoner at Dieppe, who was reported freed in Saturday's Spectator. His wife, the former Mary Beatrice Broughall, daughter of the Rt. Rev. L. W. B. Broughall, Bishop of Niagara, received a cable announcing his liberation.



*Let us remember the Fallen  
in sorrow and in pride....vowing  
to be true to their example and  
their memory .....until peace.  
justice and freedom shall prevail.*



Gnr. Hutchings C.Q.M.S. Feaver

**KILLED IN ACTION**  
C.Q.M.S. Lorne Feaver, 53 Britannia avenue.

**SERIOUSLY WOUNDED**  
Gnr. Richard Rowbottom, Simcoe.

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

Pte. Harold Jones, R.R. 2, Simcoe.

**WOUNDED IN ACTION**  
Pte. Michael Trescak, R. R. 5, Simcoe.

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

**MISSING**  
Cpl. Charles Kenneth Harwood, 34 Sunset street.

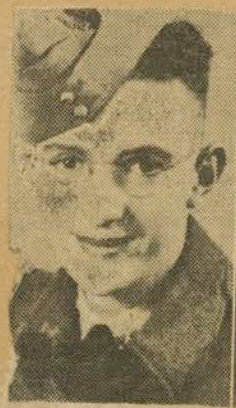
Caldwell Kett, Hagersville.

**Nine City, District Men**

V-E day was not a day of rejoicing in many Hamilton homes, where word was received that sons and husbands had been killed or wounded in the fighting abroad. At least nine Hamilton and district homes received casualty wires yesterday. One soldier, C.Q.M.S. Lorne Feaver, was reported killed in action; five men were reported wounded and two missing in action.

A telegram received yesterday morning informed Mrs. Edna Feaver, who resides with her three children at 53 Britannia avenue, that her husband, C.Q.M.S. Lorne Feaver, had been killed in action.

C.Q.M.S. Feaver enlisted September, 1939, and went overseas in June, 1940, with the R.H.L.I. (W.R.). Besides his wife and three children, he leaves his mother, Mrs. Thomas Feaver, Newlands avenue. His father and one brother died since he left for overseas.



W. J. LOOSER  
Killed

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



G. S. CLARKE  
Wounded

**SERGT. GEOFFREY S. CLARKE**, 29, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, was wounded in action April 4 in Holland and is now in hospital in Belgium, recovering from shell fragments in the left foot. He was with the permanent force before the war and went overseas in December, 1939, with the R.C.R.'s, returning in April, 1942, as a prisoner of war escort. While in Canada he was stationed at Calgary, Victoria and Long Branch, where he was an instructor at the Small Arms school until he went back overseas for the second time in November, 1944. Sergt. Clarke is the youngest son of Mrs. T. M. Ford.



# See All Canadian Troops Home Before Christmas

## Occupation Forces Only Stay Behind

By RALPH ALLEN

Globe and Mail War Correspondent  
Copyright

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

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

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

### Home for Christmas

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

The first full draft of probably 10,000 men is expected to dock in Canada next month, and it may be followed before the month is over by a second draft of approximately the same size.

Probably the movement will reach a peak of 30,000 men a month in August or September, but after the sixth month there may be a slight decline due to readjustments of world shipping.

It is impossible to guess what percentage of the 10,000 to 20,000 men who can expect passage in June will actually be heading back to civilian life, but it is unlikely that many soldiers from this theatre will be discharged before July.

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

In the meantime, those who know soldiers' psychology the best prophesy that the men who have ser-

ved in the West will be slow to re-volunteer, but that a lot of them will change their minds once they have had their feet in carpet slippers for a month or two.

### Travel Via Britain

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

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

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

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

By ROSS MUNRO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is expected the brigade will be in Berlin about a month.

## In Canadian Brigade Leaving for Berlin



Marching along at the beginning of the long, hard road that finally will bring them to the German capital are men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton.

## Lieut.-Col. Robert Labatt May See Canucks in Holland

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

Lieut.-Col. Douglas Catto, of Toronto, commander of the Royal Regiment of Canada at Dieppe, and Lieut.-Col. Robert Labatt, who commanded the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, who arrived here with Lieut.-Col. Frederick K. Jasperson, of Windsor, Essex Scottish

commander, after more than 2½ years in Oflag 7-B, were due for a trip to the western front when the tour was cancelled at the last minute. Possibly they will go later, but Col. Jasperson won't make the tour. He has entered hospital to recuperate from the effects of his lengthy imprisonment.

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





**GARRISON PARADE MARKS VICTORY OVER GERMANY**—Marking the observance of victory over Germany, units of the Hamilton garrison yesterday afternoon attended memorial and thanksgiving services in four local churches, following which they held a garrison parade down James street, from Main street to the armouries, close to 3,000 being in the line-up. Upper left photograph shows veterans of the 4th Battalion, C.E.F., the greater part of which was made up

of men from the old 13th Regiment. Upper right shows returned men of the 1st Active Battalion, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, many of whom fought at Dieppe, as they passed the saluting base in front of the Queen Victoria monument. Lower left shows the Royal Canadian Engineers, and lower right is a view taken at the saluting base. In the group shown are Brigadier A. A. Smith, M.C., V.D., who took the salute; Controller Hugh McIntyre, representing Mayor Samuel Lawrence; Capt. Desmond Gibson and Major J. W. Thomson.

## CANTEEN SERVES TWO THOUSAND

Figures released to-day by officials of the Active Service Canteen disclosed that that entertainment centre for servicemen stationed here and in the surrounding district performed a somewhat amazing task on V-E day and the preceding Monday.

It will be recalled that on V-E day an open restaurant was quite a rarity, but the Active Service Canteen, with the co-operation of several Hamilton food dealers, provided no fewer than 2,158 meals to servicemen on the Tuesday, and 1,801 on the Monday.

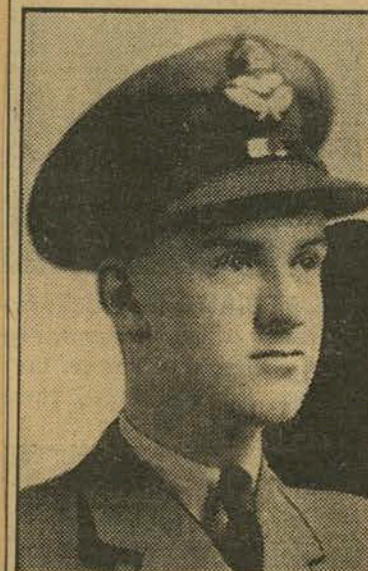
And those meals were provided free, with the volunteer staffs giving up their V-E day celebrations to do the work. On the Tuesday evening 75 girls were present when a dance was held.

Hamilton dealers who opened their stores and warehouses to provide the canteen with the huge amounts of food and milk needed were: McLarens Ltd., Royal Oak Dairy, Jackson's Bread Company, the Square Fruit Store, H. H. Fearman and Company, Ltd., and the Ross Meat Market.



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

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



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



# RIOTS LEAVE HALIFAX \$1,000,000 HANGOVER

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

By ERIC DENNIS  
Special to The Star

Halifax, May 8—I have just walked, crawled and climbed through the ruins of Halifax business districts. There is devastation everywhere. The business areas look like London after a blitz. The streets are littered with broken plate glass, with paper, shoes, whiskey and beer bottles. The jails are jammed with civilians and service personnel—men and women alike. The hospitals are overflowing with injured, some of them dying. Three navy men are dead, one killed in the rioting and another, an 18-year-old Vancouver youth, who succumbed to over-intoxication.

A body identified as that of Lieut.-Commr. John George Smith, R.C.N.V.R., of Halifax and England, was found this morning on the campus of Dalhousie university. An investigation is in progress to determine the cause of death.

Fire was the only thing left for the drinking, reeling, shouting crowds to completely lay the city in ruins. Thousands of panes of plate glass windows have been smashed. Stores have been emptied to the last shoelace. Dozens of merchants have been financially ruined. Few, if any, had carried riot insurance.

## STORE AFTER STORE WRECKED

From the ocean terminals in the south-end to the colored settlement of Africville in the extreme north, from the waterfront to northwest Halifax, store after store lies in wreckage. Their stocks which were not carried away to caches by organized looters or "souvenir hunters," have been trampled into the street slimy with rain and debris. This is the final scene in Halifax's VE-Day riots which raged unchecked for hours on end and cost city merchants over \$1,000,000.

Ambulance and police sirens are shrieking in the streets this morning, as new casualties were being found in the morning clean-up. Police and services provost corps are still chasing soldiers, sailors, airmen and civilians over the streets, fences and rooftops.

Two downtown buildings stand charred in fire ruins. They were touched off by incendiary early last evening as a last fling before a curfew was clamped on Halifax and all service personnel were ordered back to barracks by Rear Admiral L. W. Murray, C.B.E., commander-in-chief of the Canadian northwest Atlantic.

## OTTAWA PROMISES HELP

Donald Gordon, chairman of the wartime prices and trade board, has promised Halifax to "do everything possible" to rush supplies to this city as replacements for those destroyed. Little hope was held out by Mr. Gordon and by W.P.T.B. authorities at Halifax that sufficient plate glass could be secured to replace the thousands of panes broken.

The rioting started when service men defied two policemen at a Sackville St. liquor store around midnight Monday night, smashed through the window and pulled bottle after bottle, case after case of spirits and beer into the street. The store had been closed since Friday night.

Within seconds hundreds had joined them. Police were crushed in the rushes as they tried to stop them. "Come and get it," they shouted as they hurled the liquor out on to the street.

Then everywhere in the business districts further rioting flared. A street car was stopped and set on fire, a police patrol wagon overturned and fired. As the crowds became drunk-crazed from the

# RIOTS LEAVE HALIFAX WITH MILLION-DOLLAR HANGOVER

(Continued from Page One)

of sailors and other servicemen were left with nothing to do.

While a group of British and Canadian sailors walked gleefully and "be-damned-to-it-all" down one side of the street in their underwear, French seamen cruised happily on the other side, their pant-legs rolled to the knee and bellowing French songs.

Then, just before midnight the mad binge started.

The looting of Halifax's three liquor stores followed in quick order. Women and girls joined in lifting cases of beer and spirits from the shelves and carrying them out into the street. Policemen and navy shore patrol could do nothing but stand dumbly by.

## GAVE LIQUOR AWAY

The rioters wandered into alleyways drinking from one bottle as they held others tight against them. Surfeited, they tried to sell and in a city where bootleggers ask and get \$15 a quart, the liquor was going begging at \$5, \$2 and even \$1. As events moved to a frenzy pitch, it was being given away. "They were drinking whiskey by the case," said one policeman.

Thousands strong, a mob milled in front of the Y.M.C.A. building. There the first tram was halted and set on fire with the passengers still in it. They managed to escape in time. The rioters tore out the seats, broke the windows and kindled the debris. The raid on other street cars followed.

As police pulled up in a paddy wagon, servicemen turned on it with shouts of high glee. They rocked the police car back and forth on its springs like a teeter until it toppled on its side. The driver, Constable Fred Nagle, crawled out from behind the wheel, suffering only slight injuries. Someone touched a match to the gasoline spilling from the tank and in a moment the car was a torch.

The rioters, most of them by this time thoroughly drunk, started smashing windows and pillaging but this was on a small scale compared to what happened Tuesday.

By about 6 a.m. there was comparative quiet as exhausted rioters one after another fell asleep wherever they happened to be.

## 5,000 ATTACK BREWERY

A mob of 5,000 attacked the big Keith brewery, crashing through an armed guard. They scrambled over a high steel fence and rammed in the doors. It was the second brewery raided.

This is the way an eye-witness described the scene as he looked out of a window into Barrington St., the main business thoroughfare:

"A sailor is staggering up the street with a woman's seal fur coat over one arm and a half-empty bottle of beer in the other. He is shouting, 'They're all just a bunch of thieves,' at nobody in particular. A woman is behind him, both arms piled high with dresses, and behind are her children, carrying everything from pots and pans to men's shoes. The kids can hardly walk, they're loaded down with so

years," she said, "and it wasn't even broken in the Halifax explosion in 1917."

Two bricks were thrown through the front window of the Halifax Herald. A merchant seaman smashed the windows of the Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. with the brass hand grips from one of the tram seats.

## GANGS ROAM STREETS

A shoe store was the first place looted as bands roamed up and down Barrington and Hollis Sts., the city's main thoroughfares, kicking in windows or smashing them with clubs or boards they tore off buildings.

After this wave subsided, a mob of about 500, mostly sailors, marched on Granville St., breaking every window as they caroused along on the west side. In the space of two blocks they smashed 25 windows. They were led by two sailors wielding pieces of wood about six feet long.

A body of naval shore patrol men finally arrived and some rioters took to their heels. The crowd had broken up by the time nine truckloads of military provosts, accompanied by members of the city police, drove up to the scene.

Before the situation reached its crisis, Mayor Butler called a conference with Rear-Admiral Murray, Attorney-General J. H. MacQuarrie, Brig. D. A. White, officer commanding military district No. 6 and Air Vice-Marshal A. L. Morfee, air officer commanding. They considered imposing martial law and equipping police with tear gas bombs. However, the milder measure of a curfew was adopted.

This proclamation was read from the sound truck by Admiral Murray. All persons were ordered to return to their "homes, barracks or billets" or "leave themselves open to the full extent of the law."

At one time about 300 rioters were in custody. Two sailors, believed to be the ringleaders of the jewelry store looting and fire, were arrested but as yet no charges have been laid.

Merchants and others affected by the rioting and looting were wondering who would pay for the damage. Much of the smashing was done by sailors, but civilians joined in the looting with equal enthusiasm.

## "PROTEST AGAINST CITY"

Cause of the rioting still puzzled most people, although some sailors asserted it was a "vengeance" or "protest" demonstration for the way the city had treated them.

They said they and their families had been charged high rents for adequate accommodations in this crowded city—accommodating 120,000 people with space and facilities sufficient for only 70,000—and had paid high prices for all services.

Vast majority of the servicemen were from all parts of Canada. And as any families or friends of servicemen know, living in Halifax or being stationed here has always been one of their chief gripes.

This city during the war has accommodated thousands of sailors and other servicemen, and there were thousands on the loose with

TORONTO DAILY STAR  
Wed., May 9, 1945 2

## SWEEP UP THE BITS V-E DAY HAS GONE



The "big day" for one of the unnamed heroes of Toronto's "dawn patrol" was today as he started to clean downtown streets of the debris left after the V-E celebrations. Says he, "It's no pushover."

bonfires set in mid-street. It was a night of frenzied celebrations, with civilians predominating.

An iron sign was used to smash the window of a Quebec liquor commission store on Staley St., near St. Catherine, but commission officials reported that none of the stock was missing. At the intersection of Peel and St. Catharine Sts., in the heart of the uptown district, street car trolley-poles were removed and windows smashed until traffic was diverted from the main thoroughfare.

Verdun, in the southwest section of the island, had its share of celebrating. Effigies of Hitler and Mussolini were hanged on numerous balconies while bonfires blazed below.

## HAMILTON MAN STABBED

Special to The Star





**DELTA COLLEGIATE CADET, ATHLETIC CORPS INSPECTED**—Army, navy and air force cadets and girls of the physical training classes at Delta Collegiate were inspected yesterday by Capt. R. Q. Sams, assistant cadet liaison officer, M.D. 2. Capt. Joan E. Walker, of the C.W.A.C., received the salute from the girls at the march past. Lieut. William Skerrett, R.C.C.S., took the salute from the cadet

corps. In the photograph, upper left, is a section of the air cadet union at the march past. Upper right shows a group of girls during the parade. At lower left is Capt. Sams, inspecting a group of sea cadets. He is accompanied by Cadet Major Robert Reeves. At lower right are seen the army cadets at the march past. Inset shows a pretty drummer of the school band.



**CADETS AT MEMORIAL SERVICE**—At the armouries last night, between 600 and 700 army cadets of Central Collegiate, Delta Collegiate, F. R. Close Technical Institute and Westdale Secondary School were inspected by Hon. Albert Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Major-General A. E. Potts, G.O.C., M.D. 2. At the upper left are shown some of those on the reviewing stand, left to right: W. S. Luton, chairman of the health and physical education committee, Board of Education; Major-General Potts, the Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Col. A. E. Parker, M.C., and Right Rev. L. W. B. Broughall,

Bishop of Niagara. At lower left is a group of the Central Collegiate cadet officers who were presented with the swords of nine local officers, who had given their lives, had been wounded or taken prisoner of war. A tenth sword honoured N.C.O.'s and men who made the supreme sacrifice. Upper right photo shows the Lieutenant-Governor inspecting Westdale Secondary School cadets and, lower right, he is handing over the colours to Central Collegiate cadets. At the left of the picture is his aide-de-camp, Lieut.-Col. Baptist Johnston, O.B.E., V.D.

## MANY CANADIANS ROUTED THROUGH ALDERSHOT CAMP

(By Doug How, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

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

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

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

### Line Up For Trains

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

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

### Bisley Included

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

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

The Aldershot Command, from the arrival of the 1st Division in late 1939 until the European war was won, was a region Canadians knew well.



# Canadian Servicemen, Women Qualify For New Defence Medal, Other Awards

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

London, May 18.—(CP Cable)—Canadian servicemen and service women in the United Kingdom will qualify for a new defence medal which is being struck, along with six new campaign stars, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons to-day. He said in addition: "The currency of the 1939-1943 Star has been prolonged until this month and the award will be described as the 1939 to 1945 Star to meet the time factor." Canadians qualified for the original 1939-1943 Star and, accordingly, additional Canadians now will be able to get the decoration, even if unable to qualify under the original time limits.

### May Secure Both

Hitherto recipients of the 1939-1943 Star could not also be awarded the Africa Star, but Mr. Churchill said the King now has approved the award of both to the same individual.

The King also has instituted a gilt rose emblem to be worn with ribbon of the 1939-43 Star for "air crews of fighter aircraft engaged in the Battle of Britain to October 31, 1940."

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

### Ribbons Available

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

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

(Continued on page 10, column 2)

of one of the new stars may be authorized.

### Waive Time Limit

In the case of persons in operational service on V-E day the Italy and France and Germany Stars will be granted without service requirements and there is a similar waiving of the time qualification in the Atlantic and Air Crew Europe Stars.

Mr. Churchill said the Defence Medal "is intended to recognize the service here of forces from the dominions who stood by us in time of grievous need and will also be an award subject to a three years' qualification to those citizens of this country who during the years of danger served here in the forces—the Home Guard, the National Fire Service, the police and civil defence.

"This medal touches about 7,000,000 people and recognizes the struggle against the enemy's air and bomb attack."

A white paper on the campaign stars said arrangements for the awards "have been generally agreed in discussion with the dominion governments, though certain questions of detail remain to be settled."

### Five to Individual

Mr. Churchill said these awards were issued to "commemorate the feats of the army, the endurance and courage of our forces by sea, land and air, and of our merchant navy in the main theatres of war."

The maximum number of stars granted to any one recipient will be five.

Mr. Churchill said he will "look into" the advisability of issuing certificates which could be hung up in the homes of men disabled and discharged, as was done after the First Great War.

The Defence Medal ribbon has green edges and a flame-coloured centre, "symbols of enemy attacks on our green and pleasant land," with two black stripes representing the blackout, it was announced outside the House of Commons.

### To Wear Clasps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. King said the naval force will be approximately 13,500 men of all ranks "serving afloat in Canada's ships in the Pacific theatre."

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

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

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

### Chosen from Volunteers

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

"Every possible opportunity for service with these forces will be given to those who have not, as yet, served overseas. It will be realized, however, that the nature of operations in the Pacific theatre is such as to require the inclusion of a high proportion of trained personnel who have had previous operational experience."

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

### Special Pay Rates

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

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

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

He expected the army formation would be assembled by late summer and after initial training here would proceed to the United States for advanced and specialized training. It is anticipated they will be equipped with United States type of weapons in the interests of standardization.



# MANY CANADIANS ROUTED THROUGH ALDERSHOT CAMP

(By Doug How, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

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

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

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

## Line Up For Trains

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

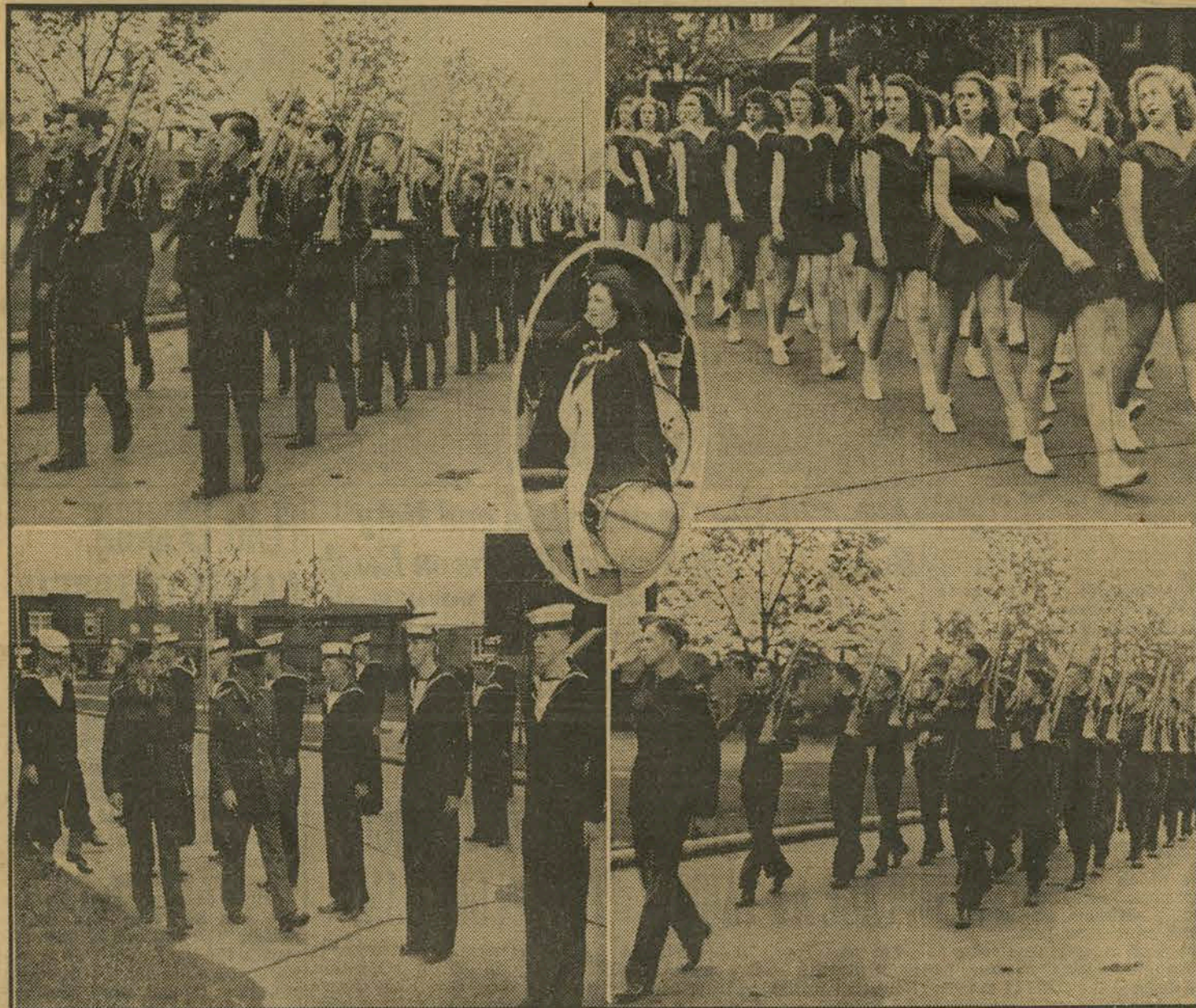
They have packed into the South-western hotel, down near the station, night after night to drink and sing until the old place rocked and the proprietor finally came through the crowds bellowing the inevitable "time, gentlemen, please." If they were officers they have gone time after time to the Aldershot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

## Bisley Included

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

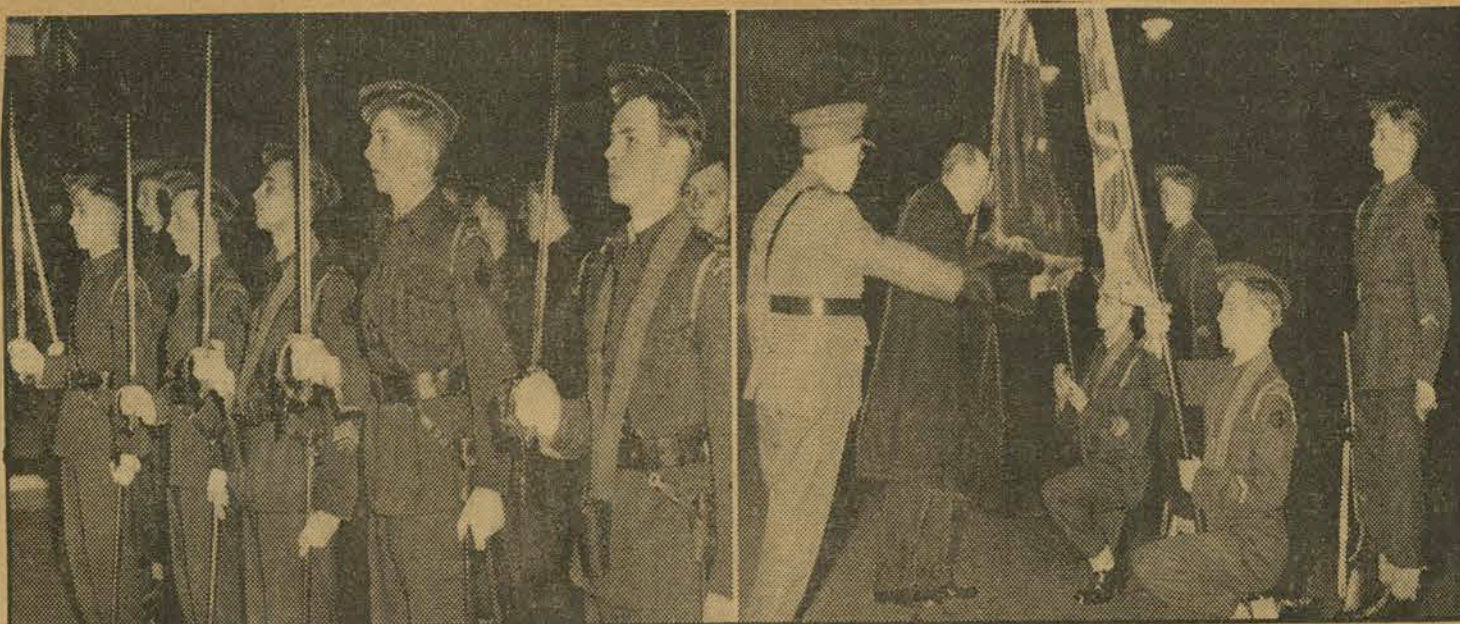
And in other directions out from Aldershot they may have shot on Bisley ranges where in peace-time the best in the Empire came to shoot; may have seen some of their comrades buried in Brookwood cemetery last resting place of many a Canadian soldier including the dead of Dieppe; may have served with the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

The Aldershot Command, from the arrival of the 1st Division in late 1939 until the European war was won, was a region Canadians knew well.



**DELTA COLLEGIATE CADET, ATHLETIC CORPS INSPECTED**—Army, navy and air force cadets and girls of the physical training classes at Delta Collegiate were inspected yesterday by Capt. R. Q. Sams, assistant cadet liaison officer, M.D. 2. Capt. Joan E. Walker, of the C.W.A.C., received the salute from the girls at the march past. Lieut. William Skerrett, R.C.C.S., took the salute from the cadet

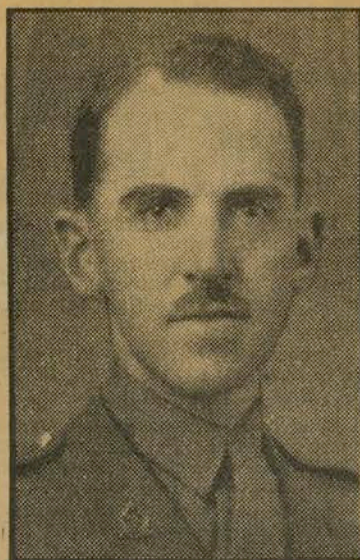
corps. In the photograph, upper left, is a section of the air cadet union at the march past. Upper right shows a group of girls during the parade. At lower left is Capt. Sams, inspecting a group of sea cadets. He is accompanied by Cadet Major Robert Reeves. At lower right are seen the army cadets at the march past. Inset shows a pretty drummer of the school band.



**CADETS AT MEMORIAL SERVICE**—At the armouries last night, between 600 and 700 army cadets of Central Collegiate, Delta Collegiate, F. R. Close Technical Institute and Westdale Secondary School were inspected by Hon. Albert Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Major-General A. E. Potts, G.O.C., M.D. 2. At the upper left are shown some of those on the reviewing stand, left to right: W. S. Luton, chairman of the health and physical education committee, Board of Education; Major-General Potts, the Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Col. A. E. Parker, M.C., and Right Rev. L. W. B. Broughall,

Bishop of Niagara. At lower left is a group of the Central Collegiate cadet officers who were presented with the swords of nine local officers, who had given their lives, had been wounded or taken prisoner of war. A tenth sword honoured N.C.O.'s and men who made the supreme sacrifice. Upper right photo shows the Lieutenant-Governor inspecting Westdale Secondary School cadets and, lower right, he is handing over the colours to Central Collegiate cadets. At the left of the picture is his aide-de-camp, Lieut.-Col. Baptist Johnston, O.B.E., V.D.





**BRIG. SINCLAIR**



**COL. WHITAKER**



**LIEUT.-COL. ARRELL**

**OFFICERS WIN PROMOTIONS**—Word of the promotion of several senior officers from Hamilton and district has been received by next-of-kin. Brig. Gordon Sinclair, R.C.A.M.C., was promoted to that rank some time ago, and Lieut.-Col. Denis Whitaker, D.S.O., has only recently been made a full colonel. Major Hugh Arrell has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Both the latter officers went over from Hamilton as lieutenants with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry in 1940; Brigadier Sinclair went overseas as a major in No. 5 Field Ambulance in 1939. Brigadier Sinclair practised medicine in Grimsby prior to going on active service the day

Canada declared war on Germany. He went overseas in December, 1939, as second-in-command of No. 5 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., and served with distinction in the medical services in England, on the Italian and the Holland fronts. Col. Denis Whitaker won his D.S.O. at Dieppe as a captain in the R.H.L.I., and was promoted major soon after that attack. His wife is living in Toronto. The colonel was a star player with Hamilton 'Tigers' football team. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Arrell is the son of Harrison Arrell, K.C., crown attorney at Caledonia, and Mrs. Arrell. His wife, the former Major Grace Russell, who was serving with the C.W.A.C. overseas, is now residing at Burlington, Ont.



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



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

—Photo of Miss Swick by Hubert Beckett.



## Ontario Warriors

The Military Cross has been awarded to Capt. Edward J. Billo, of Brantford, for gallantry in help-



**Capt. Billo**

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



**CSM McLelland**



## Hamilton Soldier Writes Impression Of War's Ending

"Like a Dream" When  
Cease Fire Order Just  
Half an Hour Ahead

V-E day on the western front . . . little cheering among the Argylls . . . the troops dressed and armed, ready to push on to the next objective. Then the order to "stay put" . . . artillery still pounding away at the shattered German lines . . . 30 minutes to the cease fire order. . .

"I guess it's true that it is all over," a Hamilton soldier writes, "but I'll never be really happy until I see those swine coming to us with their hands up high . . . it has been pretty tough and I won't forget certain things for a long time. But we (the Argylls) pushed them back every time we met them. Behind us we left a trail of destruction—the only language they understand. So I am not surprised those Heinies have given up—at that rate there will be nothing left of Germany.

"It is a great day, this May 6, one day I won't forget. People at home are celebrating, I suppose, but out here we are all tense and waiting. We'll have to clean them up, but it is definite that the last shot will be fired at 8 o'clock this morning. Now, as I write this, it is 7.30 a.m.—half an hour to go and it will all be over. I cannot believe it. It is like a dream."

The writer is Pte. J. B. Flis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Flis, of 108 Beechwood avenue, who enlisted while a freshman at McMaster University and went overseas with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (P.L.).



**WESTDALE CADET INSPECTION**—Westdale Secondary School cadets turned out in strength yesterday for their annual inspection, held on the campus adjoining the McMaster University drill hall. Affiliated with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the corps was under the command of Cadet Lieut.

Col. Clift Read. Centre picture above shows the corps passing in review. Inset upper right shows Captain Roy Sams, assistant district cadet officer, M.D. 2, and Captain W. N. Mounfield talking with a girl cadet marker. The inset, left, shows the girl cadet corps passing the saluting base in review.

## AWARDS GIVEN AT INSPECTION OF CADET CORPS

Westdale Secondary School cadets turned out in strength Monday afternoon at the annual inspection, which was held on the broad campus adjoining the McMaster University drill hall.

The Boys' Cadet Corps, which is affiliated with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was under the command of Cadet Lieut.-Col. Clift Read, while the girls' corps was under command of Pat Hamilton. The corps band was led by William Whitlaw.

The inspection party of Capt. W. N. Mounfield and Capt. Roy Sams, assistant district cadet officer, M.D. 2, with Major Cameron Thorburn, E.D., of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was accompanied by Principal Dallas W. Bates, T. W. Oates, W. S. Luton, Major G. R. Allan, J. W. Hamilton, chairman of the Board of Education, and other representatives.

After inspection and the march past, with Capt. Mounfield and Major Thorburn on the saluting base, the girls' corps exemplified physical training exercises with precision. The boys' corps demonstrated physical training, after which a program of knot-tying, Morse signalling, rifle shooting, Bren gun drill and other cadet syllabus requirements was carried out.

The demonstration was followed by platoon competition and presentation of awards on the year's cadet work by Capt. Sams. The platoon competition was won by No. 2 platoon, commanded by Cadet Lieut. John Elford.

The inspection closed with one minute's silence in memory of Lieut. William McKeon, who was

C.O. of the corps in 1941, and those other former members of the corps who had made the supreme sacrifice. Last Post and reveille by the bugle band concluded the inspection.

## Repeaters

## Fathers, Sons Both Trained At Aldershot

By DOUG HOW

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

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

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

### Many Were at Aldershot

If they have suspected many times that "Somewhere in England" was, in uncensored reality, Aldershot, then they have been many times correct. Thousands upon thousands of Canadians have soldiered in this stolid, lonely, monotonous land of barracks and parade grounds, Hampshire sand and troops in their seemingly countless multitudes.

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

They have packed into the Southwestern Hotel, down near the station, night after night, to drink and sing until the old place rocked and the proprietor finally came through the crowds bellowing the inevitable "Time, gentlemen, please." If they were officers, they have gone time after time to the Aldershot Officers' Club at the Queen Hotel.

They have, if they were in the ranks, driven officers to the sanctuary of a movie or a hotel simply by raising their arms in the salute that is seldom forgotten in this centre of the British military world. Then they have gone back to camp and read in orders that "There has been a slackening off in saluting. In future . . ."

### King Visited Camp

It was to Aldershot that the King came more than once to inspect his divisions newly arrived from Canada, because it was always to Aldershot that they came before taking over their battle camps in other parts of the south. It was in Aldershot that Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Col. J. L. Ralston looked over the soldiers.

Or the soldiers may have been stationed in Farnborough or Crookham or Cove because there were reinforcement units in all these satel-

## R.H.L.I. Veterans Plan Organization

First Battalion Members  
Will Meet Next Friday

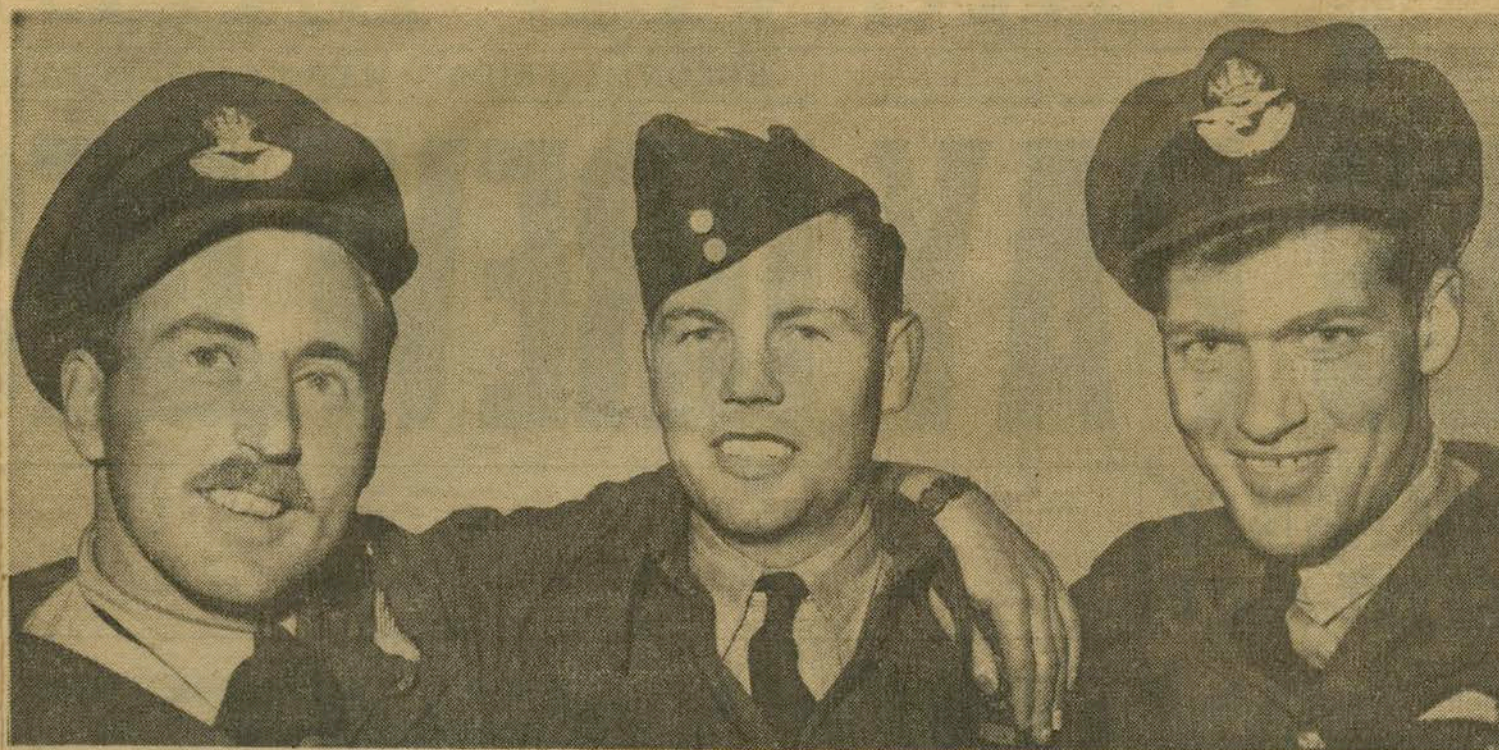
Veterans of the First Battalion, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (W.R.), are planning to form an organization to perpetuate the comradeships formed here and overseas in World War II. With that in mind, they are meeting at the new armouries on Friday, May 25, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Major Hawley "Huck" Welch, who has returned to civil life in Hamilton after serving overseas with the R.H.L.I. as a company commander, said to-day that it was hoped the organization would not only be a means of maintaining the comradeships formed on the battlefield, but would further be in a position to accomplish useful work. "One of the chief points to be discussed at our meeting will be how we may best serve a useful purpose," said Major Welch. "There will no doubt be much that we can do among the families of those men of the regiment who gave their lives or of those who are meeting difficulties in rehabilitation."

Major Welch hoped that all ranks who served with the first battalion of this famous Hamilton regiment would make a point of attending the organizational meeting.



## PARACHUTED BEHIND RUSSIAN LINES, GOT WONDERFUL TREATMENT



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

## CAPTIVITY ENDS FOR THREE MEN; SAFE IN BRITAIN

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



F. O. Grundy

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

F.O. Douglas Haig Grundy, of 65 Cline avenue north, who has been a prisoner of war in Germany since February 23, 1945, is now liberated and safe in the United Kingdom. The son of Mr. and Mrs. William Grundy, he enlisted in September, 1942, while employed at the Steel Company of Canada. He won his wings at Dunnville and went overseas in October, 1943. A former student of McMaster University, he was a graduate of Westdale Collegiate.

## Canadian Third Division, Built to Force of 25,000, In Occupation of Germany

### Ontario Regiments Included in Units Remaining in Reich

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

#### Centre in Hamburg

Announcing the make-up of the occupation force last night, defence headquarters said it will be composed of brigades commanded by Brig. M. P. Bogart, Montreal; Brig. T. G. Gibson, Toronto, and Brig. W. J. McGill, Ottawa. As part of the occupational group under Field Marshal Montgomery, it will be responsible for an area of northwest Germany centring on Hamburg.

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

#### H.L.I. Included

Included in the force will be the following regiments:

The 7th Recce Regiment (17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian

### CANADIAN THIRD

(Continued from page 1)

Hussars), Montreal; Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Regina Rifle Regiment, Canadian Scottish Regiment, of Victoria; Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, Toronto; Le Regiment de la Chaudiere, Lake Megantic and Eastern Townships, Que.; North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, Newcastle, N.B.; Highland Light Infantry of Guelph, Galt and Kitchener, Ont.; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, Cornwall and Peterboro', Ont., and the North Nova Scotia Highlanders, Amherst and Turo, N.S.

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

## BODY WRAPPED IN BLANKET GESTAPO HIMMLER IS BURIED

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

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

There was no religious service.

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

#### Surgeons Removed Brain

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

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

A major and three sergeants carried out the unceremonious burial. A soldier who witnessed the removal said the sergeants took Himmler's body by head and feet, carried it behind the house and dumped it into a one-ton truck alongside three spades.

#### Buried in British Shirt

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

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

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

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

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



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

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





Hundreds of recently repatriated Canadian ex-prisoners of war were visited at a Canadian reception depot in England by Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. Here the Commissioner chats with Pte. H. C. Mayers, Toronto, and J. B. Dyck, Vancouver.

## First Home-Bound Canadians May Leave Britain June 12

By ROSS MUNRO

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

Four thousand of them will be flown from Holland to Britain and another 1,000 will go by ship on June 5 in the first mass movement in the repatriation plan, it was learned today.

A draft of 2,000 men selected for repatriation will arrive at the transit centre at Nijmegen May 31 and drafts of 1,000 each will also report there for air passage on June 2 and 3.

A fleet of transport planes will start the flights June 2 and they will continue for the next three days.

The repatriation depot in England is at Aldershot.

The draft to go by ship, from Antwerp or Ostend, will report to the transit camp June 1.

Between June 5 and June 12 it is likely that the troops in Aldershot will be given leave in London or other points in England.

The 5,000 in the first contingent will be chosen from a list of 10,000

long service men made up by the 2nd Echelon in Brussels recently and distributed to the units. Other contingents will probably be made up during June.

Under the original plan it was intended to move 15,000 Canadians to Canada during that month but it will depend on the availability of shipping. It is presumed that shipping is guaranteed for the first 5,000.

### Interesting Wedding

A marriage linking two well-known Ontario families will be that of Miss Elizabeth Ann Sifton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, and Major Ernest Llewellyn Gibson Smith, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, son of Brig. Armand Smith, M.C., V.D., and Mrs. Smith, of Winona. The bride-to-be is a driver in the transport section of the Canadian Red Cross Corp. is the granddaughter of the late Clifford Sifton. Major Smith is the grandson of Senator E. D. Smith of Winona. The wedding is to take place sometime in June.

## Home Trainees in Line For Occupation Army

Ottawa, May 28 (CP).—Indication that army men—NRMA or otherwise—now in training in Canada would eventually see service in the army of occupation in Europe, was given here today in a demobilization booklet distributed by Defense Headquarters.

The booklet, entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" said the policing of conquered territory in Europe was essential to future peace. No reference was made to an occupation force in Asia after Japan has surrendered.

The booklet sets out the composition of the force in Germany as follows:

"The Canadian occupation force in Europe will, at the commencement, be made up largely of short service personnel at present overseas."

"In All Fairness"

"However, following organization and despatch of the Pacific force from Canada there may be left serving in Canada a number of relatively shorter service personnel not previously despatched overseas who would, in all fairness, become available to relieve—for repatriation and demobilization—the longer service personnel at that time remaining with the occupation force in Europe."

The booklet also confirmed that men with any overseas service would be demobilized ahead of men with only home service, no matter how long that home service had been.

Men with low priority discharge scores, such as NRMA personnel, can also be directed into essential industry and professions. But "every possible safeguard will be established to prevent the absorption of personnel so released into permanent employment to the prejudice of higher priority personnel."

Special regulations and special

boards have been established to control the movement of low priority men to essential posts.

This program will be followed in conjunction with postwar reconstruction and to alleviate critical manpower shortages.

The personnel will be identified by the Labor Department and the men will be directed to the jobs with the stipulation they are subject to army recall.

However, the essential jobs will go first to personnel returning from overseas, second to other general service personnel and last to NRMA personnel with home service only.

## MERCHANT SHIPS MAY SAIL AGAIN WITHOUT ESCORT

Atlantic U-Boat Menace Is Ended; Vessels Light Up

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

No Serious Threat

Suspension of convoy regulations, effective at 8:01 p.m. E.D.T. last night, was announced simultaneously by the United States navy and the British Admiralty.

While latest official announcements said a few German subs still are unaccounted for, the convoy suspension indicated either that the remaining few were either presumed sunk or did not constitute a serious enough threat to warrant continuation of convoys.

End Long Blackout

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

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

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

During the European war, the United States navy escorted 16,760 ships across the Atlantic in 3,552 escort trips. In that time only 15 ships sailing in convoy were lost to German submarines.

## NORMANDY BEARS TERRIBLE SCARS OF GREAT FIGHT

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

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

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

Materials Lacking

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

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

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

All Bear Scars

Norman highways, like Norman towns, still bear the scars of war. They are pitted and rough, but the farmlands through which they pass show little traces of fighting. Nature has healed most of the gaping wounds left by bombs and shells, and cattle graze in peaceful fields.

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

Sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, spices and oils still are luxury items, but the Normans are living well.

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

It is surprising, too, how many of the graves are decorated with flowers—placed there by French families who came to love the Allied troops billeted in or near their towns. Each Sunday dozens of men, women and children visit the cemeteries and drop flowers on the graves.





**SHOWS KEEN INTEREST**—Mrs. Massey, wife of Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, visits the welfare and administrative offices maintained by the R.C.A.F. for Canadians in England. Here she chats with Y.M.C.A. supervisors A. R. McIntyre, of Fergus (centre), and Robert Low, of Hamilton.

## GERMAN FORCES LEAVE HOLLAND

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

The first marchers, consisting of 425 officers and men guarded by Canadian-manned jeeps mounting machine-guns, stepped into Germany a few miles southwest of this naval town and bedded down for the night at one of the appointed transit camps dotting the route of the march.

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

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

## Canadians' Occupation Force Now Being Formed in Holland

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

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

Each brigade now is about to be placed alongside the appropriate brigades of the 3rd division—the 7th, 8th and 9th—and the process of transferring personnel between the constituent battalions will begin.

Long-service personnel in garrison units will be transferred to the re-

gular 3rd division battalions; their places will be filled by short-service men and volunteers for this type of duty from other formations, including the 3rd division.

The idea is to split the 3rd division into two parts when this is completed. The occupational force, comprised mostly of volunteers and men more recently overseas, then will be ready for its role in Germany. The veteran 3rd division, composed of longer service men, then will wait for repatriation, either as individuals on Canada drafts or as units when the necessary point in priority tables is reached.

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

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

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

### The Citation

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

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

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

"Lt.-Col. Whitaker directed the consolidation and made certain that defences were properly organized and co-ordinated. His care in this regard was fully justified during the night, when the enemy launched continual counter-attacks against the position using both tanks and infantry. When the enemy finally succeeded in over-running one company position, Lt.-Col. Whitaker used a counter-attack force he had organized to restore the situation. While this restoration was being effected, a force of enemy tanks infiltrated to within 25 yards of battalion headquarters where one was destroyed. By masterful use of his own troops and his supporting artillery, machine guns and mortars, Lt.-Col. Whitaker was successful in repelling this threat.

### Enemy Counters

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

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

## BRANTFORD COLONEL BEATEN BY CORPORAL

Brantford, June 5—"Why shouldn't a corporal beat a colonel? That's democracy," states Cpl. Stanley Dye, Prog. Cons., who defeated Col. Don Williamson, Lib., by 120 votes in Brantford riding. Cpl. Dye, overseas with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, returned home in March. He is still waiting his discharge. Col. Williamson served overseas with the paratroopers. "We are old friends," says Cpl. Dye.

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

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



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

—Photo by Hubert Beckett



# ADIANS MAKE HOSPITAL RECORD IN BATTLE ZONE

(By Margaret Ecker, Canadian Press War Correspondent)

Paris, June 5.—(CP)—No. 8 Canadian General Hospital, in the crucial days before final victory in western Europe, chalked up a record that tops that of all Canadian military hospitals in Italy, Britain or the western front.

During the 33 days after the Canadian push north and east from Nijmegen began February 8, more than 18,000 casualties—most of them Canadian and British—were cared for in the hospital's makeshift buildings near 'S Hertogenbosch, Holland. Sixteen hundred operations were performed in an operating room improvised in the former hostage camp maintained by the Germans for Dutch military prisoners.

The hospital is resting now and there are only about 150 patients in its beds. What the next job for No. 8 will be has not been announced. It may go home to Canada—a magical word—or stay to care for the Canadian occupation force. At present the nursing sisters and doctors are on leave at Canadian leave centres through Europe.

## Work Long Stretches

The hospital went into Normandy in July, 1944. Its sprawling canvas tents were hardly up before casualties from Caen rolled in. During the first two weeks ambulances brought more than 2,000 patients along the dusty Bayeux-Litry road.

Under the commanding officer, Col. W. E. Hume, of Sherbrooke, Que., the staff worked at least 14 hours a day and often the operating room staff did 36-hour stretches. Water was scarce. There was hardly any for personal washing, and when there was it was cold.

Major Mima MacLaren, of Ottawa, now matron-in-chief in Europe, was the matron then. The nurses would go through fire and high water for her—and they did. All day long the guns roared. At night enemy planes swooped over the Canadian lines and shrapnel from the ack-ack guns fell so heavily among the tents that sisters on duty wore tin helmets. One jagged piece tore through the canvas and landed a few inches away from the assistant matron, Capt. Dorothy Macham, of Toronto.

## Too Far Back

When the Canadians broke through at Caen and Falaise, No. 8 followed them. The chief complaint I heard from officers, nurses, stretcher-bearers and orderlies was that the hospital was never close enough to the front and wounded men had to be driven too far along rough roads before they received adequate medical care.

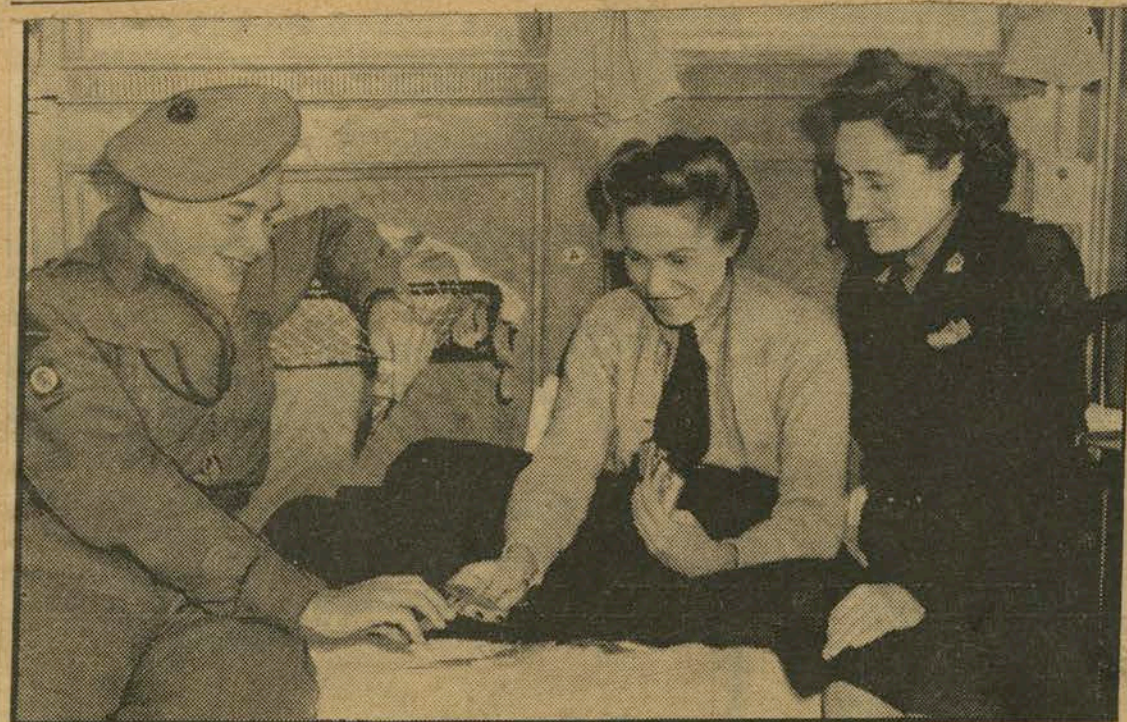
Finally, in Antwerp they had their first real buildings but about every 15 minutes during the autumn a buzz-bomb whizzed over and crashed nearby, smashing their windows. In midwinter they went to 'S Hertogenbosch, on the road between Eindhoven and Nijmegen, and for many months cared for about 75 per cent. of Canadian casualties.

During the last weeks before victory, the medical officers and many other ranks worked a schedule of 18 hours on and eight hours off. The nurses were on duty 12 hours, every day of the week.

But as one of the nurses said when I talked to her in Paris: "There wasn't a day without a laugh—and none of us, men or women, would have missed it for anything."



**VICTORIOUS CANDIDATE AND GRANDCHILDREN**—Russell T. Kelley was elected member for Hamilton-Wentworth in yesterday's voting. His son, Capt. H. P. Kelley, is expected home soon, and his arrival is being anticipated by his wife and father. Pictured above is the proud grandfather with his twin grandchildren, Jayne, at the left, and Russell, aged 19 months.



**RETURN HOME**—Aboard the hospital ship Lady Nelson as she docked at Halifax this week-end, Lieut. A. T. Kirby, three times wounded in Germany, dropped into a nursing sisters' cabin and stayed for a game of cribbage. His pretty opponent is Lieut. (N.S.) M. Legg, London, Ont., who was with the Canadian General Hospital in Italy.

Watching is Lieut. (N.S.) M. Nicholson, Hamilton and Brantford, who has been with No. 1 Canadian Special Hospital overseas. Her husband, Capt. George M. Nicholson, R.C.A.M.C., is serving overseas. Lieut. Nicholson will reside with her mother-in-law, Mrs. G. F. Nicholson, 827 King street east.

# Canadian Troops Will Recall Life At Leatherhead

By ROSS MUNRO

Leatherhead, Eng., June 15 (CP).

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

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

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

After Dunkerque in June, 1940 the 7th Corps was formed, composed of Canadian and British troops under Gen. McNaughton and he set up his headquarters in Headley Court in July. The following Christmas the Canadian Corps was formed and Gen. McNaughton, as corps commander remained on with his staff in the rambling mansion. When Canadian Army headquarters was formed in the spring of 1942 it took over Headley from the corps and this country house remained the Canadian headquarters until the army went to Normandy a year ago.

## Made Many Friendships

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

Hundreds of staff officers were billeted with English families in their homes around Headley and in Leatherhead itself. A suburban estate, called Tyrrell's Wood, close by Headley, was by far the most popular, and year after year officers coming and going on appointments to army headquarters lived in the hospitable homes of Tyrrell's Wood like members of the family.

After the Canadians departed Leatherhead returned to the quiet town it was in peacetime. But its people miss the soldiers clomping down the streets, the canteens where so many Leatherhead people worked in the evenings, they miss the vehicles, the bustle and the friends they knew.

## Things They Remember

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

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



# Priority Given Troops For Railway Travel

MONTREAL, June 14 (CP).—Commencing tomorrow, most overnight sleeping car services will be entirely cancelled, it was announced tonight by the Canadian Passenger Association, following a directive today from Transport Controller T. C. Lockwood that priority on railway equipment be given to movements of members of the armed forces.

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

The announcement from the Canadian Passenger Association, made by J. A. Brass, chairman, stated that patrons already holding sleeping car tickets should communicate immediately with sleeping car reservation offices to see if accommodation will still be available, and that dining car service will be seriously curtailed and, in some instances, cancelled entirely. It was recommended that passengers carry lunches, and that they take advantage of existing day services on which coach accommodation would be available to the limit of railway resources.

## Points Stressed

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

1. Top priority on railway equipment goes to personnel disembarking from hospital ships.
2. Next priority goes to service personnel returning from overseas or moving within Canada on duty.
3. To meet service personnel requirements, it will be necessary to switch sleeping cars, tourist cars, diners and even day coaches on occasion from "a great many" regular passenger trains.

## Sleepers and Diners

4. In many cases "practically the entire sleeping and dining car service" on regular runs will be affected for various periods of time.

5. Persons with advance sleeping car reservations "would do well" to check the day for which reservations have been made to make sure that previously-reserved accommodation is still available.

Mr. Lockwood asked the public to refrain from holding large meetings involving railway travel, and also appealed to civilians to "postpone pleasure and holiday travel for the next six to 10 months."

## 30,000 Per Month

He said the Defense Department would require accommodation for at least 30,000 returning service personnel each month, but that the monthly figure would be higher if shipping accommodation could be found. He added that the "strain on passenger facilities of the railways has never been greater, and the movement has not yet reached its peak."

# Affects Trains From Ottawa And Montreal

The Ottawa pool train and the Toronto-Montreal train are among those affected by the Government order restricting the use of sleeping-car accommodation, it was learned last night. Northern Ontario rails journeys also are affected in those cases where the trip is in the overnight class.

Most of the sleeping cars on the C.N.R. run from Toronto to Montreal will be taken off, starting immediately. Instead of seven or eight sleeping cars on the Toronto-Montreal trains, there will be three or four.

"It will create a problem for civilian passengers," said John Bell, C.N.R. terminal passenger agent at Union Station. "Civilians travelling north of North Bay, to such places as Timmins and Swastika, will have to sit up in the coaches."

"Western trips to Detroit are not considered overnight runs, and the sleeping cars will not be disturbed. The Ottawa trips, which are pool trains, also will be affected. It is likely that the sleeping cars of one of the lines will be removed and both companies will split the cars of the other."

## Some Must Sacrifice

The restricted use of sleeping car accommodation will create travelling difficulties, it is admitted. But it is pointed out that military personnel has priority over civilian movements, and with a shortage of Pullman cars, some one must suffer.

"The bottleneck will continue for some months," one rail official said. "It may continue until the end of the year. The ruling applies to what are termed overnight trips, but there is a possibility it might be extended to take in other schedules."

The C.P.R. has 549 first class sleeping, parlor and dining cars in operation. Last year the sleeping, parlor and observation cars handled 64,045,050 passengers, an increase of 8.7 per cent over 1943.

# Leads R.H.L.I.

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

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

(By Allan Nickleson, Canadian Press War Correspondent)

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

### Billeted in Private Homes

The battalion now is billeted in private homes and hotels in and around this hamlet in northwest Germany 17 miles east of the bomber-blasted naval base of Emden. Under Colonel Arrell it will remain in Germany as part of the second division occupying force until relieved by the regular Canadian army of occupation now in process of formation.

Colonel Arrell, formerly a major as second-in-command of the R.H.L.I., succeeded Lieut.-Col. Denis Whitaker, one of Canada's football greats with Hamilton Tigers, who was transferred to England on promotion to a full colonel. Whitaker had been battalion commander from the previous September when he took over from Lieut.-Col. B. R. Ritchie, of Montreal.

The battalion's major actions came before the Rhine crossing



Col. Whitaker

Capt. Avery

and they already have been recorded in full. They included such actions as the fierce battling at Xanten and casualties since the unit landed in France last July 5 have been considerable.

### Made Steady Advance

The "Rileys" with other units of the Fourth Brigade—Essex Scottish, from Windsor, Ont., and the Royal Regiment from Toronto—took over the Sixth Brigade positions after the Rhine crossing, and in extending the bridgehead came under light shelling.

On April 1 the battalion began moving up the road to Zutphen in

Holland in brigade convoy and reached the Twente canal two days later against sporadic opposition that marked the final clean-up.



HEADS "RILEYS" — Lieut.-Col. H. C. Arrell, of Caledonia and Hamilton, who took command of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry the day before the unit crossed the Rhine.

The Royal Regiment already had crossed the canal when one company of R.H.L.I. went over by ferry under fire, including that from two German tanks which fired on Canadian tanks, also crossing by ferry, and knocked one out.

Flame-throwers came into use two days later when "A" Company used the weapons to drive out or burn to death many Germans holding some houses at the cross-roads at Ex-e-Tol. Retreating enemy provided some opposition, including bazooka fire, as the R.H.L.I. crossed the Overijsselsche canal April 10, first of the brigade to do so.

### Sweep Across Country

Riding on tanks and vehicles, the unit swept on another 20 miles and arrived late the next night at Hoogeveen and took over a barracks, from which the German occupants had fled. It was one of the few towns in which electricity still functioned and that indicated the enemy was retreating so fast he hadn't time to wreck the power plant.

Westerbork was liberated without opposition and the "Rileys" moved north to Hooghalen, where they liberated two concentration camps, one containing 800 Dutch Jewish women and the other young Jewish men used by the enemy as firefighters. The unit also came in contact with some of the French paratroops, who had been dropped to help the advance.

April 13 the unit moved towards Assen and kept going until it reached a point one mile from Groningen. En route the battalion encountered fire from machine guns and from guns which originally had been anti-aircraft weapons.

### Bridges Demolished

Several detours were necessary because the Germans turned to making last-minute road and bridge demolitions, sometimes when the Canadians were as near as 200 yards to them.

There was some opposition on the outskirts of Groningen, but that night "A" company secured a bridge across the canal which runs through the town and the next day "B" and "C" companies went through to a canal in the centre of the town where they were held up by blown bridges. Fighting in the town was severe at times, with much of the enemy fire coming from flak guns. However, the opposition soon was wiped out.

From here the brigade wheeled east, moved in convoy to Alhorn in Germany, took over from the 43rd British Infantry Division against little more opposition than mined roads and scattered mortar fire.

Moving along the Oldenburg-Bremen highway April 23 the unit engineers made initial discovery of some improvised mines, such as shells in boxes on the road and which exploded on contact.

Next day the "Rileys" sent supporting tanks ahead while troops marched on either side of the road covering the fields. Rearguard enemy forces made stands behind machine-guns in buildings and one officer said, "You could tell our route by the number of burning buildings we left behind."

### Engineers Praised

Against opposition that brought few casualties the unit moved into Falkenburg, billeted in buildings for a couple of days, then started for Oldenburg. Here, engineers came in for high praise because of the speedy way they removed roadblocks and covered craters through use of bulldozers.

On May 2 the battalion moved into Oldenburg as far as a canal which cuts through the town and were fired on throughout the night by machine-guns and riflemen on the opposite bank.

A German-speaking member of the "Rileys" telephoned the burgo-master who said he was willing to surrender the city but the military commander wouldn't agree. The next day the military commander and his staff withdrew, the burgo-master surrendered the city, and the "Rileys" crossed the canal in boats launched by district civilians.

A "Recce" platoon under Lieut. P. A. Locke, of Williamsburg, Ont., freed a slave-labour camp in Oldenburg containing a mixture of Russian, Italian, French, Polish and German men, women and children, while two prisoner-of-war camps were liberated by a party under Major W. L. Coleman, of Joggins, N.S.

### Prisoners Liberated

In the slave-labour camp the liberators found the prisoners in a filthy condition and all but starving. They lived on turnip soup and

crusts of bread and the 2,556 inmates shared the same sleeping quarters.

Meanwhile, a Recce party of five spotted 46 enemy troops in and around buildings on the outskirts of the city and took them prisoners. The enemy were heavily armed and half of them were Hungarians. Included in the "Riley" five were the adjutant, Capt. W. O. Avery, of Caledonia, Ont.; R.Q.M.S. James Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont., and the unit intelligence officer, Lieut. Beverley Easton, of Chatham, Ont.

The main force continued moving up and by May 4 had reached a point eight miles north, seizing only an odd German soldier. When word came through that the German army would lay down its arms the following day there was a great show of handshaking and back-slapping, but little celebration.

The unit stayed in the area until May 8, then moved back to Alhorn, then to Holtrop.

Now the battalion awaits movement orders prior to demobilization, proud of its battle honour and its men.



## 'RILEYS' ARE NEAR EMDEN AND LIVING LIFE OF RILEY

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## ENEMY ACTION COST CANADA 59 VESSELS

Ottawa, June 15—(CP)—The transport department today made public the names of 59 ships of Canadian registry which have been lost by enemy action. Supplementing the list were the names of two—Lady Nelson and Nipiwani Park—which were torpedoed but salvaged.

Ships of 10,000 tons or more lost were: Empress of Asia, Canadoolite, Europa, Proteus, Nereus, Montrolite, Victrolite and Calgarolite.

Smaller ships were: Waterloo, Maroz, Portadoc, Lady Somers, Trevisa, Thorold, Kenordoc, Frank B. Baird, Collingdoc, Collingdoc, Robert W. Pomeroy, Princess Marguerite, Shinal, Maplecourt, A. D. Huff, J. B. White, Erik Boye, Canadian Cruiser, Vancouver Island, R. J. Cullen, Lady Hawkins, Lennox, George L. Torian.

Lady Drake, Mount Louis, James E. Newson, Troisdock, Sarniadoc, Torondoc, Liverpool Packet, Prescodoc, Donald Stewart, Lord Strathcona, Oakton, John A. Holloway, Norfolk, Chr. J. Kampmann, Bic Island, Carolus, Rose Castle, Angelus, Jasper Park, Cornwallis, Watuka, Watkins F. Nisbet, Lucille M. Mildred Pauline, Albert C. Field, Point Pleasant Park, Taber Park and Avondale Park.

the "Rileys" crossed the canal in boats launched by district civilians.

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In the slave-labor camp the liberators found the prisoners in a filthy condition and all but starving. They lived on turnip soup and crusts of bread and the 2,556 inmates shared the same sleeping quarters.

## HERE'S HOW CANUCKS BEGIN LONG TRIP HOME

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

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

The group then goes to a marquee where Capt. Bob Stewart, Ottawa, is in charge. Here the detailed check of documents is made. Name and particulars of each soldier are checked against a master roll by a battery of clerks. Here the soldiers are separated into groups destined for various military districts across the country.

There are only two parades, apart from daily roll calls. These are a pay parade during which soldiers change European currency into British funds, and a medical parade for a "free from infectious diseases" inspection. The paymaster sees that every man has at least 10 shillings in his pocket so that when he begins his last leave in Britain he has change for underground fare, telephone calls and other minor contingencies.

Idle hours are occupied by facilities provided by Canadian auxiliary services. There is a continuous movie program in the 400-seat camp theatre, while in the evening the daytime snack and tea-bar becomes a reading and writing room, well stocked with current Canadian magazines, digests and papers.

## Rileys Not Mingling With Beaten Enemy

### Regimental Duties Few For Hamilton Regiment

Members of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (W.R.) stationed in Germany, a few miles south of the naval base of Wilhelmshaven—are accepting the rigid law of non-fraternization as a wise policy and necessary measure. They do not want to have anything to do with breaking a law that carries a penalty as much as seven years' imprisonment, a dispatch explained today.

They have their "spit and polish" parades each morning and also some police work about the district. Beyond that, their regimental duties are few. Sports such as softball and volleyball are in full swing and other entertainments such as movies and army shows. The men realize they will soon be moving back into Holland to make way for the army of occupation and they know they can fraternize to their heart's content there.

## Canadians Must Pass Through Draft Camp

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

It is the homeward-bound soldier's first stop after leaving his unit. Here he and his buddies arrive when their formations act on administrative instructions ordering their dispatch to Canada.

The repatriate spends 24 hours at Col. Flynn's camp, then normally moves through a series of transit camps in Holland and Belgium to the United Kingdom where embarkation for home follows a final, last leave.

## Glasgow, Liverpool Ports For Arrival of Canadians

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

When Canadian soldiers and airmen first set foot on British soil at either place it was generally raining, or at least foggy.

Canadians came to know other ports in their training and in their departure for battle areas.

For the Normandy landing, the 3rd Canadian Division sailed from Portsmouth and Southampton. It did its training in the months preceding Normandy D-day along the south coast, making initial practice landings near Bournemouth and finishing training with big attacks with full fire support on a

section of Torquay bay, south of Torquay.

For the Dieppe raid, the 2nd Division trained on the Isle of Wight, made several practice landings on the beach at Portland Bill, between Bournemouth and Torquay bay, and sailed from Portsmouth, Southampton and Newhaven for the actual operation. Those who came back returned to Portsmouth and Southampton, but majority of the infantry came into Newhaven.

The 1st Division trained for the Sicily landing in the area of Dundonald camp, south of Glasgow near Ayr and Troon.

Another well-known combined operation training area for the Canadians was Loch Fyne, on the west coast of Scotland just north of the mouth of the Clyde.

THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR SATURDAY JUNE 16 1945

## Big Signboard Has Message Of Thanks From Leader

Nijmegen, Holland, June 16.—(CP)—Placed by the main exit so that every soldier leaving the Canada draft camp here marches past it on his way to a nearby railway siding is signboard 20 feet tall by about 16 feet across.

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

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

"You go back with your share of the magnificent reputation earned by the Canadians in every operation in which they have participated in this war. A fine reputation is a possession beyond price. Maintain it for the sake of all of us, past and present, in the days ahead."

"I know that you will get a great welcome on your return. See to it that those Canadian units and drafts which follow after you get just as good a 'welcome' home when they, also, get back. Good luck to each one of you—and thanks for everything."

Painted at the bottom is a facsimile of the army commander's signature.

Brantford, June 17 (Special).—O

Major Louis Froggett, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, who was captured by Germans behind his own line and who led them toward his own company until one of his own machine-gunners started shooting and he and his captors had to duck, is back at his home here. "It was a nice setup," Maj. Froggett said. "They didn't know my company position. I did. They were walking right into a trap. And then one of my fellows, who had seen the German uniforms but hadn't spotted me, started shooting. He hit my bat-



Major Froggett

man, who had been captured with me, and we had to crawl back with the Germans about 200 yards to get away. I was in sort of an odd position, 'escaping' from my own company."

Major Froggett and his batman were surprised by the Germans when the major started out to find his signaller at Xanten to report his company's objective had been taken.

"I didn't think my captivity would last long, considering the position the Germans were in. I found out that they didn't know my company was beyond them. I believed it was just a matter of time before I would be released."

### Taken by Paratroopers

"It was March 8. All day I sat there with the Germans after they had been stopped trying to get me out of there. Then they took me by another route through Wesel and on to a prison camp. They were paratroopers, well disciplined and good soldiers, and I got the treatment an officer usually gets."

He was a prisoner a little more than a month. On April 12 the Americans swept through the village where he was held.

A veteran of the fighting at Falaise, Caen, the Calcar Road, Antwerp, and a dozen other "hot spots," Major Froggett was wounded early in the fighting in Normandy. He was reading a book in a company vehicle when a plane dropped a bomb and a piece of shrapnel hit him in the head. He was out of the fighting for only a short time.



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

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

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

## Dance To-morrow

Word of the arrival of the officers to-morrow was welcomed not only by their families and friends but by members of the regiment with which they served, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (W.R.). In the armouries, to-morrow evening, the 2nd (reserve) Battalion of the regiment holds a regimental dance, to which former members of the 1st (active) Battalion are invited. It will be a reunion of the officers and men who marched away in July, 1940—many of whom have not seen one another since Dieppe.

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

## Arrival Time

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

ing. Lieut.-Col. A. E. Parker, M.C., officer commanding the reserve battalion of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.), said an invitation had been extended to Brig. J. M. Rockingham, D.S.O., who succeeded Lieut.-Col. Labatt in command of the active battalion, and who is now at Ottawa, preparing for service in the Pacific theatre.

The active battalion, meanwhile, under command of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Arrell, is in the Oldenburg area of Germany, performing occupation service.

Col. Denis Whitaker, D.S.O. and bar, who commanded the unit during some of the most bitter fighting in France, is now in charge of a training centre in England.

According to information from army public relations officers, M.D. No. 2, to-day, four troop trains are due to reach Toronto before the week-end. The nominal rolls will be released to-morrow, and it is expected that there will be Hamilton men on each of the trains.

## Paratroopers Coming

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

Eleven N.C.O.'s and men arrived at the depot this morning from overseas. They are: Pte. E. M. Grace, 81 Ferrie street west; Rfmn. F. S. Davis, 1161 King street west; Pte. J. G. Florio, 147 Albany avenue; Rfmn. E. G. O'Donnell, 120 Main street west; Pte. R. L. Pacey, 463 Cannon street east; Pte. O. G. Seddon, 101 Kensington avenue north; Tpr. W. G. S. Sheppard, 93 Holmes avenue; Cpl. R. E. Stacey, 104 Avondale avenue; Pte. A. E. Fry, Dunnville, and Sgt. S. F. Wheaton, 143 Florence street.

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



**HAMILTON PARATROOPERS ARRIVE**—Arriving in Halifax Wednesday morning aboard the large troopship Ile de France, these Ontario veterans of the European campaign anxiously await entraining for their homes. Before leaving, the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion paraded through the streets of Halifax and were given a rousing welcome. Front row, left to right: Pte. G. Labuick, Hamilton; Pte. O. Trevisol, Windsor; Tpr. R. Chiswell,

Hamilton. Second row: Pte. G. J. A. Hill, Huntsville; Pte. L. Wiseman, Bowmanville; Cfn. G. A. Fraser, Woodstock; Cpl. F. C. Garner, Embro. Third row: Cpl. F. G. Topham, Toronto; Sgt. D. K. Fairborn, Brantford; Pte. G. A. Huntley, Oshawa; Pte. C. Gioberte, Hamilton. Fourth row: Pte. R. D. Amalo, Hamilton; Cpl. A. W. Raika, Hamilton; Pte. G. Sylvester, Hamilton; Pte. H. MacKillican, Belleville. —Canadian Army Photo.

## Officers Back From Battlefronts, Prison



LIEUT. J. M. TAYLOR



CAPT. T. J. BROWN



CAPT. H. P. KELLEY

## Veterans of Dieppe Attack Reunited With Families

Veterans of the 1st (active) Battalion, R.H.L.I. (W.R.) are arriving back in increasing numbers—back from the quiet English countryside where they trained for battle; from Dieppe, where the Germans hit them with all they had; from Caen, Verrieres and the Hochwald; from Italy's mud; from overseas hospitals and prison camps in Germany. Latest arrivals, including three members of the original slate of officers of the famous battalion, are Major E. W. Cutbill, D.S.O., Capt. H. P. Kelley, and two liberated officer-prisoners, Capt. T. J. Brown and Lieut. John M. Taylor.

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

If delay had been anticipated in their arrival, the regimental dance of the 2nd (reserve) Battalion, R.

H.L.I. (W.R.), might have been postponed until later. As it is, the dance is to be held on Friday evening, commencing at 8.30 o'clock.

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

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

Liberated officers expected to be returned here shortly include Lt.-Col. R. R. Labatt, officer commanding the 1st Battalion at Dieppe; Major H. F. Lazier; Major G. G. Pirie; Lieut. E. G. Wright; Major Richard McLaren; Lieut. G. D. Harvey and Capt. J. M. Currie.





**HEADS TIGERS**—Major Hawley A. (Huck) Welch, former star backfielder, who was last night elected president of the Tiger Football Club. The team will operate in the Interprovincial Union and "Huck" has been surrounded by a strong executive.



**AIR HERO HOME**—Veteran of 53 operational tours against the enemy, Wing-Commander B. F. "Barney" Rawson, D.F.C., who attained that rank at the age of 21, has arrived back and is at the home of his parents, Rev. Norman Rawson, minister of Centenary United Church, and Mrs. Rawson.

## BLAST INJURES FIVE CANADIANS IN OLD COUNTRY

**Ammunition Dump Explosion Shakes Witley District**

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

### No Lives Lost

So far as is known, no lives were lost.

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

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

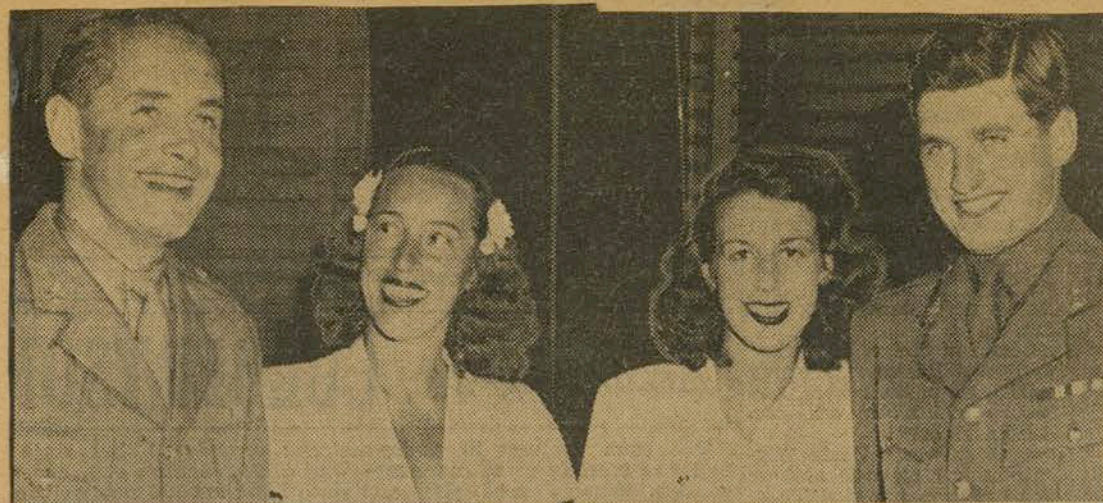
The first explosion occurred at 10.18 p.m. yesterday.

### Great Gallantry

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

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

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



**OFFICER-PRISONERS WELCOMED HOME**—Several of the original slate of officers of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) who were captured at Dieppe returned to their homes here yesterday afternoon, and last night were guests of honour at the regimental dance in the Armouries of the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion of the regiment. In the top photo, left to right, are: Lieut. John M. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Pigott and Major Joseph M. Pigott, D.S.O. In the lower photo, Mrs. E. Vaughan Wright, of Ancaster,

is receiving the grateful thanks of Lieut.-Col. R. R. Labatt, who commanded the "Rileys" at Dieppe and was himself taken prisoner, for her work in organizing the prisoner-of-war parcel information centre here and for the comforts supplied the regiment by the Women's Auxiliary during her term of presidency. One son of Mrs. Wright was killed at Dieppe; another, Capt. E. G. Wright, captured there, returned with the latest group to arrive home.



**RECALL DIEPPE MEMORIES**—Guests of honour at the regimental dance of the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion, R.H.L.I. (W.R.) last night were some of the original officers of the 1st Battalion, captured at Dieppe, who returned home yesterday. At the top, from the left, is Lieut.-Col. A. E. Parker, M.C., officer commanding the reserve battalion of the regiment; Lieut. George Harvey, one of the liberated officers; Col. the Hon. C. W. G. Gibson, Minister for

Air, and former officer commanding the regiment, and Major Charles G. Pirie, who was liberated from Oflag 7B last month.



**JOINS WAVES**—Miss Barbara Adam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Adam, has joined the W.A.V.E.S., and is taking her basic training at Hunter College, New York. Barbara, who is an exceedingly popular girl, has finished her second year at McMaster. She has had experience as a reporter, and is noted in sports circles, holding a tennis championship, and being an expert in skiing and figure-skating. She has also served in the Red Cross nursing section, and has taken part in numerous patriotic drives.

**Flt. Lt. Kenneth J. MacDonald** of Hamilton, who completed a tour of operations as a bomber pilot in the European theatre is home on leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. MacDonald. Flt. Lt. MacDonald, who is 6 ft. 4 inches, the tallest man in the City of Hamilton Squadron, to which he was attached during most of his 19 months overseas, has volunteered for Pacific duty.



# Impatient Canadians Smash More Windows Of Aldershot Stores

London, July 5 (CP).—Canadians who last night turned Aldershot streets into glass-strewn thoroughfares as they expressed resentment in delay at going home, returned to the town tonight, Press Association reports from that garrison town said.

There were reports of fresh damage being caused to window panes along two streets untouched last night.

Two fire engines, with bells clanging, were driven through the streets in efforts to clear the soldiers.

An officer addressed a crowd of men outside the police station, appealing to them to return to camp without further demonstrations.

"You are only giving us a bad name," he said.

There was no cheering or shouting, reports said, the soldiers going about their work of destruction as they did on Wednesday night, when a bystander said they appeared to be "men with a grievance." Damage was reported greater last night than the previous night.

The Press Association said Aldershot residents remained indoors during the disturbance and the only sounds heard in the town were the tinkling of broken glass and the crunching of hundreds of feet over glass-littered pavements.

The Press Association said they surged through the streets of the centre of the town for more than two hours, despite appeals of an unidentified Canadian officer to return to barracks.

The Press Association said they entered a brewery store to help themselves to beer and spirits.

Most of the damage this time was done in Union St., where not a single pane of glass was reported left, and Wellington St.

Last night's disturbance was concentrated around the High St. intersection.

The officer who urged the men to return to barracks said: "You are only giving us a bad name. The Canadians are getting their fair share of boats, but the shipping position is most difficult. If you have a grievance see your officer about it in the morning."

Military police, who did not intervene in last night's disturbance, were said to have done so tonight. The Press Association said one of the men who entered the brewery store was hit on the head with a bottle by an M.P.

The Press Association said the man ran out of the store, blood streaming from his face, and others followed him. It was the first report of an injury in the two nights of disturbances.

Every window on the ground floor of the principal hotel in Wellington St. was smashed.

No similar incidents have been reported from American encampments, but a "fedup and underfed GI" wrote in Stars and Stripes today:

"Twenty-two days ago we landed at this 'concentration camp' to await shipment. All grades pull details twice weekly including guarding empty baggage rooms, etcetera. Five master sergeants in one barracks pulling latrine duty are costing the Government about \$1,000 per month. Two hours of drill per day is common.

"Marching to chow in columns of three your dog tags are checked. If you're out of line you've had it. My old man's hogs wouldn't eat the chow, but the mess officer is sporting a bronze star."

Aldershot, July 5 (CP).—A military court of inquiry today opened an investigation at this garrison town into a disturbance by 500 Canadian soldiers "impatient and restless" at a delay in their repatriation.

The court inquiry into the demonstration, which drew a stiff rebuke from one of the generals who led the men in battle, was closed to the public, but a statement probably will be issued when the inquiry is completed tomorrow or Saturday.

Shopkeepers in the heart of the business district of this Hampshire town cleared the debris from around their premises and opened for business as usual after the 2½-hour demonstration Wednesday night and early today.

At least 25 shops were damaged and 87 large windows broken by troops estimated by Canadian

military headquarters to number about 500—men who with other thousands were stationed at repatriation centres here awaiting shipping space to return to Canada.

## Schoolboy Action

While broken glass was still being swept from the streets, Maj. Gen. Dan Spry of Winnipeg, commander of Canadian reinforcement units, addressed the soldiers drawn up in a hollow square in the barracks parade ground. He termed the incident "a schoolboy action" by "20 or 30" soldiers which was the sort of thing to "undermine the good reputation the Canadians built up on the battlefield."

Gen. Spry said he understood there were three main grounds for complaint—shipping, food and pay.

He explained the reasons for the shortage of shipping which was delaying repatriation of Canadian troops from overseas and said that as far as food was concerned they were on home establishment rations, which were less than they got in the field, but far more than British civilians were getting.

Gen. Spry acknowledged the men had a legitimate pay grievance.

The men had drawn pay when they left for embarkation leave and had no money left when they found their sailings delayed. He promised they would be able to draw more money.

Smashed windows made up the main damage during the demonstration. Some were broken with bricks, others smashed with heavy boots or with bottles of jam taken from other smashed storefronts.

No one was injured.

There was no looting other than removal of a few jam jars. Florists and leather goods stores, grocery shops, pubs, theatres and general stores all suffered. No attempt was made to enter any premises except at an open amusement arcade where some men pulled pinball machines onto the sidewalk and pushed them over, causing damage estimated at £1,000 (\$4,500).

Citizens surveying the damage termed the outbreak "nonsensical." Men in the barracks told reporters there had been rumblings of discontent for weeks. Some civilians said they heard criticism by the Canadians of "fleeing" tactics adopted by some Aldershot storekeepers.

# MASSEYS RETURN HOME FOR VISIT

London, July 13.—(CP Cable).—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian high commissioner in London, and Mrs. Massey are returning to Canada early next month for a combined holiday and Government business trip, it was learned today.

The high commissioner, who completes his 10th year in the London post next autumn, was in Canada a year ago, but this will be Mrs. Massey's first visit to the Dominion since before the war. The length of their stay is not yet decided, but it will probably be for more than a month.

It was also learned that Garnons, a convalescent home for Canadian officers sponsored by the Massey Foundation, will close at the end of July. This Herefordshire estate overlooking the Wye valley was turned over to Canadian medical authorities five years ago and more than 2,700 Canadian officers have spent a period of convalescence there between discharge from hospital and return to their units.

The Canadian Officers' Club which Mrs. Massey operates in London still is functioning and caters for about 200 soldiers daily.

# Move Canadian Units From Aldershot Camp

## Police Take No Chances On Third Night

By ALLAN NICKLESON

Aldershot, Eng., July 6 (CP). — Aldershot's shopping district—scene of window-smashing outbreaks by Canadian repatriation troops Wednesday and Thursday nights—was clear of troops and civilians before midnight tonight and reinforced military and civil police said they expected the night to pass without serious incident.

Canadian troops were virtually all in barracks at 10:30 p.m.—the permanent military curfew hour in this army town, but ignored by soldiers during the two nights of demonstrations mainly in protest against repatriation delays caused by the shipping shortage.

(London newspapers Saturday reported a Canadian exodus from the town. The Daily Express said "hour by hour last night lorried convoys of Canadian troops left Aldershot . . . until by midnight fewer than 2,000 Canadians were left in the town." The Daily Sketch, without giving authority for the statement, said the town would "be clear of all Canadian troops by noon today.")

Provost and town police took no chance while curious crowds of Aldershot residents and British and Canadian soldiers milled about the shattered business area during the evening.

A couple of intoxicated Canadian soldiers were taken into custody when they began shouting unintelligibly and a report that four Canadians were sighted in the woods near the town carrying baseball bats was quickly investigated. However, they proved to be sentries on duty and no other incidents developed.

It was reported about a half-dozen of the 100 Canadian soldiers taken into custody after Thursday night's riot were being detained as participants. A number of others have been dealt with as being AWL and some have been released.

London evening papers carried under front-page headlines today's CMHQ announcement that 100 soldiers had been taken into custody for questioning and that the built-up area of Aldershot was "being cleared of transient troops as quickly as possible."

The army promised court-martial action against the men involved in the window-smashing, but it was believed most of the 100 will be released on the grounds they were innocent bystanders. A military court of inquiry began sitting yesterday and likely will go through the week-end.

Men at the Aldershot repatriation depots represent most units in the Canadian Army, but they are not in their old formations. Most are long-service men who left their original units as volunteers for the Canadian Far East force or as individuals qualifying for discharge.

The depot houses many more "repats" who can be moved out quickly because the army has been maintaining here a pool from which the troops can be moved speedily to any port if shipping space should become available.

## Papers Say Reputation Not Affected

London, July 7 (Saturday) (CP).

—The Daily Telegraph said today causes of window-breaking outbreaks at Aldershot by Canadian repatriation troops were "entirely comprehensible" while the Daily Express also came to the defence of the Canadian Army.

Under the heading "Browned Off," the Daily Telegraph stressed the length of time Canadian soldiers had been overseas and added: "Now that many of them are going home, the restraint which war imposed has become difficult. . . . The deservedly high reputation of Canadian troops in this country will certainly not be affected by the incident . . . whose causes are entirely comprehensible."

The Daily Express, devoting its entire editorial column to the matter, was similarly free of criticism. "Let it never be forgotten," said the newspaper owned by Canadian-born Lord Beaverbrook, "that these Canadians who now are so anxious to get home have been in England longer than troops of any other ally."

## Warning Given Little Too Late

Kitchener, Oct. 27. — Albert Kraehling, 17, suffered lacerations to his left hand and minor finger cuts on his right hand when a round of blank .303 ammunition exploded in the dining-room of his home.

The ammunition was brought home by a younger brother, Joseph, 14, from Victoria park where it had been found following a demonstration by troops from Camp Ipperwash. Apparently it had been thrown aside after failure to explode. A slight shake was all that was needed to set it off.

The older boy, a member of a reserve army unit, said he had often been warned in training of the danger connected with "dud" shells and was giving similar advice to his brother when the blast occurred.



# Canadian Troops Moved; Many Sail For Dominion

## Six Soldiers in Custody Following Riots; Repair Damage at Aldershot

Aldershot, England, July 7.—(CP Cable)—Six Canadian soldiers were in custody to-day following riotous demonstrations Wednesday and Thursday nights as a protest at delay in repatriation. Military and civilian police continued to patrol the streets of this garrison town to-day after an uneventful last night and more convoys of Canadian troops were moved from the built-up areas as a precaution against a recurrence of the window-smashing of earlier in the week.

### Work of Hotheads

The disturbances were believed to be the work of a few hotheads and of the more than 100 troops originally detained for questioning only six were placed in custody. Canadian military headquarters in London said there will be court-martials if the evidence warrants.

The shopping centre, a shambles yesterday after two nights of disturbances by Canadians critical of a delay in arrangements for their return to Canada, was a busy place this morning with residents queuing up to buy their week-end provisions. All the damaged shops appeared to be open.

Local police, reinforced from many parts of Hampshire, were confident there will be no repetition of the rioting, but strong patrols will keep watch until all the troops are moved. All but a few hundred Canadians destined for repatriation will have left Aldershot proper by to-night.

Men at the Aldershot repatriation depots represent most units in the Canadian army, but they are not here in their old formations. Most are long-service men who left their original units as volunteers for the Canadian Far East force or as individuals qualifying for discharge.

### Being Cleared From Camp

About 500 men who were moved to-day are going to embarkation ports as part of the normal repatriation program. Others are being cleared from the trouble zone to outlying repatriation depots.

The Canadians on the streets to-

## Maple Leaf Criticizes Actions of Hoodlums; Conscripts Mentioned

London, July 7.—(CP)—The lead story in the London press to-day, with the British elections over, was the window-breaking rampage of Canadian repatriation soldiers in Aldershot Wednesday and Thursday nights—but it remained for the Canadian troops' own paper, the Maple Leaf, to criticize them. In vitriolic language, the Maple Leaf said "thousands of Canadian soldiers are good and angry with this motley group of hoodlums."

### Futile Destruction

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

Describing the destruction in Aldershot as "futile, stupid and cowardly," the paper asked: "The English have put up with air raids, V-1s and V-2s—and God knows what during this war—do they now have to look on Canadian soldiers as a type of post-war threat?"

The Maple Leaf said the main reason the repats and others were kept close to Aldershot was to take advantage of shipping which might become available suddenly and declared, "Not one man will return to Canada one hour faster if all the windows in England are smashed."

### Causes Comprehensible

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

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

### Report Not Confirmed

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

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

One Aldershot disturbances have been blamed on personnel due for discharge. Col. Gibbs said to-day that a majority of men awaiting repatriation were long service men. A minority of conscripts were also being repatriated. The early draft of conscripts was for the



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

## AWAITING CALL

John Willey, son of Mrs. Hazel Willey, city, was in Davenport Friday taking final physical examinations for entry into the U. S. Army.



JOHN WILLEY

Air Corps, which he passed with flying colors. He is now at home awaiting call which is expected in the immediate future. John expects to be centered somewhere in California.

## Pte. Charles House Killed in Action

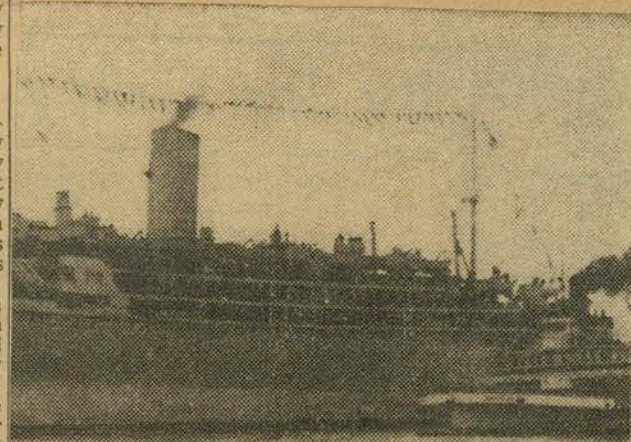
### Parents Informed of Son's Fate in Germany in April

Pte. Charles William Edward Joseph House was killed in action April 4, 1945, in Germany, according to information received recently by his parents. He enlisted September 3, 1939, and proceeded overseas with the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) under Lieut.-Col. R. R. Labatt, in 1941. Later he was transferred to the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James House, of 23 Minto avenue, formerly of 35 Glendale avenue north. In addition to his parents, he is survived by three brothers and four sisters, Hugh, of the R.C.E., at Prince Rupert; Lorne, of the R.C.N.V.R., in Toronto; James, of Hamilton; Mrs. George Tanner, Mrs. Laverne Stri-bell, Ellen and Joyce, at home.



Pte. House



approaches Wolfe's Cove, with Chateau Frontenac and members of the RCAF and 570 Army personnel.

The ship shortage has been the chief complaint of the troops and at an election meeting earlier in the week some Canadian soldier spectators shouted: "We want ships" after civilian hecklers had exclaimed: "We want houses." An Aldershot man tried to explain the shipping shortage but the soldiers retorted with "there were plenty of ships to bring us over." Photographs in British newspapers of the liners Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary jammed with home-bound United States troops have not helped to make things easier.

Some troops complained they were told before they left the Continent they would depart for Canada almost immediately. They found their journey delayed until they were paid. Mrs. George House, of Mouton, Pas-



# Court-Martial Opens On Aldershot Mutiny; Capital Charge Heard

Aldershot, Eng., July 31 (CP).—Two officers called by the prosecution testified today, at a Canadian general court-martial arising out of riots July 4 and 5 among Canadian soldiers stationed here, that Lloyd States, six-foot private from New Glasgow, N.S., was one of the principal agitators in the first riot.

The court also heard from a provost officer, Lieut. J. E. Lajeunesse of Montreal, that some British troops and some civilians participated in the rioting. He did not estimate the percentage of British troops among the rioters. Testimony also was given that no direct orders were given the crowd to disperse.

States, a Negro, faces six charges, of which the most serious are causing and inciting to mutiny, penalty for which is death.

Sgt. Emmanuel Schuler, Burnstall, Sask., of the Lord Strathcona Horse, Winnipeg, and Pte. I. L. MacIntyre of Stavards, P.E.I., an RCA SC member, will be tried on mutiny charges this week, and two other Canadians will appear before a lesser military court on other charges arising from the disturbances.

and then we heard a window crash. After that the crowd surged down High Street."

Capt. Warren said that after the jail was checked by three soldiers from the crowd and no Canadian prisoners were there, States stood up on a wall and shouted that, although the men were not in jail they were in the repatriation depot guard house.

## States Was Drinking

Capt. Warren testified under defense cross-examination that States' speech was thick and he smelled liquor on his breath.

"He had been drinking but I do not think he was drunk, although when he was moving he did not appear to be very steady on his feet," the officer added.

States sat slumped in an office chair seldom looking at witnesses during the proceedings, which opened at 10 a.m. and continued until five o'clock with a break for lunch.

Called by the prosecutor, Col. Calder said when he reached the crowd at the intersection there were several hundred soldiers stopping civilian and military vehicles and threatening to overturn them. The majority of the soldiers were Canadians.

He testified that he managed to get a degree of attention, and asked the soldiers to tell their grievances, which some did. Delay in shipping was mentioned, and he did his best to explain shipping difficulties.

# ALDRESHOT COURT ACQUITS SOLDIERS IN MUTINY CASE

## Findings in Three Other Charges Based on Riot Will Be Given Later

Aldershot, England, Aug. 3. — (CP Cable)—Pte. I. L. MacIntyre, of St. Avards, P.E.I., to-day was found not guilty of causing a mutiny at Aldershot the night of July 4 as a Canadian general court-martial ended its hearings against three Canadian soldiers arising from last month's riots.

The court previously found Sgt. Emmanuel Schuler, of Burnstall, Sask., innocent of a charge of not suppressing a mutiny.

Findings on three other charges against Schuler and two others against MacIntyre will be promulgated later.

Schuler's case was heard at the opening of the day's session.

Other charges faced by the defendant, member of the Lord Strathcona Horse (Winnipeg) and a veteran of battle service with the 5th Canadian Division, are joining in a mutiny, using violence and using threatening language against a superior officer.

At to-day's hearing the court rejected a defence application that both mutiny charges be dismissed.

# CANADIANS STAY AT BIG ESTATE

Hereford, Eng., Aug. 2.—(CP)—Garnons, an estate as English as a Constable painting and as refreshing as a Canadian holiday resort, has ended five years' service as a convalescent home for Canadian army, navy and air force officers.

Leased, equipped and maintained by the Massey Foundation, Garnons provided 2,700 servicemen with the rest and recreation they needed to restore them to full health after they recovered sufficiently from wounds or illness to be released from hospital.

It opened as a convalescent home in August, 1940, and was restored to its owner, Sir Richard Charles Geers Cotterell, who has been on active service with the British army, at the end of this July.

Servicemen from every part of Canada spent periods from ten days to six weeks on the 6,000-acre estate.

They liked the easy, happy atmosphere, the comfortable quarters, the good food and the varied opportunities for relaxation and entertainment. They liked, too, the pleasant, and attractive, volunteer hostesses who, if not always Canadian-born, were always Canadian-conscious.

Two women who helped greatly to make Garnons the happy place it was were Mrs. Walter Reid, formerly of Belleville, Ont., the senior hostess, and Miss Margaret Burroughs, of London, England, who was housekeeper. Miss Burroughs, on the staff of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., for 14 years before the war, had full responsibility for staff and household problems.

# Writes of Thrill In Ordering Flag Broken at Berlin

## Hamilton Officer Gets Medals From Fuehrer's Palace For Argyll Mess

Major John A. Farmer, D.S.O., E.D., of Hamilton, now with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada in Germany, who, as commander of the guard of honour, issued the order which unfurled the Union Jack over Berlin—the first time it was flown in Germany since Allied victory—tells many interesting experiences as a member of the British force of occupation in a letter to Lieut.-Col. H. D. Fearman, D.S.O., V.D., officer commanding 2nd (reserve) battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (P.L.).

Major Farmer secured a number of German medals—iron crosses and other Hun-valued trinkets—apparently churned out by the bushel to help maintain an optimistic and encouraged Nazi army—as souvenirs for the local officers' mess of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada. Lieut.-Col. Fearman has now received these German decorations.

## Found in Ruins

Major Farmer's letter to Lieut.-Col. Fearman, reads in part as follows: "Yesterday I spent the afternoon sightseeing through the ruins of the centre of Berlin, spending most of my time in Hitler's chancellery picking up odd souvenirs. I was hoping to locate something suitable as a souvenir for our mess at home, but what had escaped destruction was pretty well gone to earlier souvenir hunters. I believe, however, Major Pete Mackenzie is on the search for something appropriate. In the meantime I picked up as large a variety of medals as I could find among the thousands in the store room of the chancellery and had to scratch like an old hen to find them in the mixed debris of plaster, masonry and splintered woodwork.

"I wish I could write you at some length and describe our experiences and impressions after entering Germany again, and finally Berlin as part of the occupational force for the British occupied zone. Of course the highlight so far was the ceremony of raising the British flag officially for the first time in history over Berlin.

## Had Proud Honour

"I had the proud honour of commanding the Guard of Honour, comprising a captain's guard from each of the British Genadier Guards, the 2nd-10th Queen's Regiment, 2nd Devons and the A. and S.H. of C., and the thrilling honour of giving the command at which the Union Jack burst from the masthead and majestically took the breeze at the foot of the Franco-Prussian war monument in the Charlottenburger Chaussee. The solemn intent with which the German civilians in the crowds gazed on the flag was very noticeable.

"... Non-fraternization comes hard when civvies are anxious to deal cameras, watches and jewels for cigarettes or food. There are many civvies who would seem, on the surface at least, to want to make friends. We are, however, permitted to be friendly and kind to youngsters under eight and many of them are cute little Krauts."

# RETURN OF CANADIAN FIRST DIVISION RECEIVES SETBACK

## Three Weeks' Delay Before Formation Can Move En Bloc

(By Ross Munro, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

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

## New Schedule

Under the new schedule, units of the division will move to a transit camp at Nijmegen August 26 on the first leg of the trip. A senior Canadian officer at Canadian military headquarters said the new situation developed through a change in sailing dates from the United Kingdom of certain vessels.

It was said that authorities intended to move the division home en bloc and because of the sailing-date changes repatriation had been delayed.

## Continue Policy

In the interval, the policy of sending high-point men home in drafts is to be continued, but the drafts are not likely to be large. Those for whom shipping space now is available will be repatriated.

The C.M.H.Q. officer said the current shipping problem will not affect the over-all Canadian shipping allotment for the period ending December 31, when it was guaranteed to have 126,000 members of the Canadian army and the R.C.A.F. home.

# Lieut. G. V. Wright Gets Bar to M.C.

## Ancaster Officer Serves With Imperial Regiment

Ottawa, Aug. 1. — (CP) — Lieut. Gordon V. Wright, M.C., 23, of Ancaster, Ont., has been awarded the Bar to the Military Cross for distinguished service overseas, defence headquarters announced to-day.

Lieut. Wright has been serving on loan to the British army and won the award for service in the northwest European theatre of war. He joined the Canadian army as a private late in 1939 and was commissioned overseas in 1943.

Lieut. Wright is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Wright, of Ancaster. Another son, Lieut. Ian Wright, was killed in action while serving with the R.H.L.I. at Dieppe and the eldest son, Capt. Gerald Wright, was recently released from a German prisoner-of-war camp where he had been held since the Dieppe raid.

Mrs. Wright had already heard from her son of the award of the Bar to his Military Cross. In a recent letter he laconically expressed it thus: "The Bar to my M.C. arrived on July 1 — also 600 cigarettes." No further mention was made of the award in a later letter.

Lieut. Wright has been serving throughout the northwest Europe campaign as an officer on loan from the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry to the 4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, an Imperial unit. He is now stationed near Hanover, in Germany.



A helping hand is given by these Red Cross Officers to one of their number, now in France. Left to right: Betty Maw, Toronto, Susan Edwards, Ottawa, Margaret Ambrose, Hamilton and Mary Scott, Ottawa.

CANADIAN RED CROSS DESPATCH — SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1944

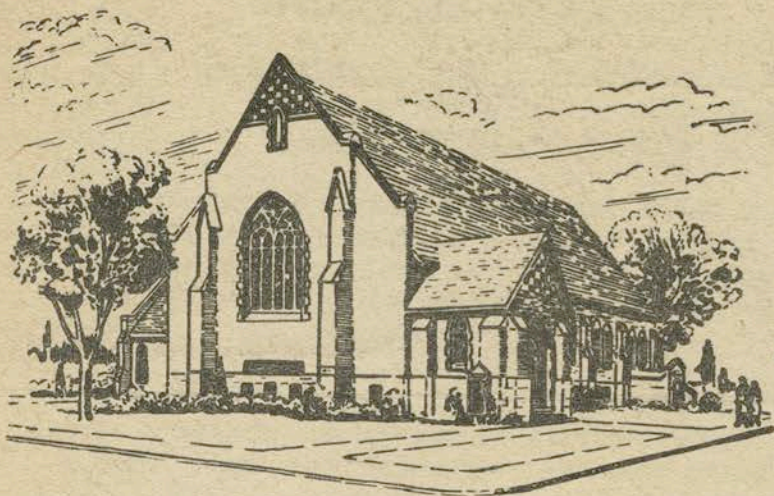


## Vincent Massey On Way Home

Glasgow, Aug. 6 (CP).—Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain, and Mrs. Massey, sailed aboard the Queen Elizabeth yesterday for Canada. The trip is a combined holiday and business visit.

## All U.S. Troops To Leave Britain

London, Aug. 8 (AP).—Brig.-Gen. E. F. Koenig, commander of the United Kingdom base, said today that all American troops remaining in England—now less than 175,000—were expected to leave by Feb. 1. Gen. Koenig is being succeeded by Brig.-Gen. F. S. Strong of Detroit, army specialist in closing out operations.



## Westdale United Church of Canada

Paisley North and North Oval Hamilton, Ontario

Minister: REV. WALDEMAR WILLIAMS, M.A.

130 Dromore — Phone: 7-5763

Church Phone: 2-8215

Student Assistant (Youth Activities):

MR. RUSSELL HORSBURGH, B.A.

Retired Ministers

REV. HENRY BRAND, 1225 King St. West  
REV. J. W. KITCHING, B.A., 29 Paisley Ave. North  
Music Director—MR. F. W. VOGT, Phone: 2-8381  
Organist—MISS JESSIE WHITE, A.T.C.M.

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



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



**BRIDAL PAIR**—Flt.-Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Bruce Mitchell were married on July 23, in the Church of St. Peter, the bride being the former Dorothy Lation Rymal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rymal. The groom's parents are Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mitchell.

—Photo by Carey Studio.

## Fearman—Thompson

One hundred guests attended the wedding in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Westdale, at 7.30 o'clock, last evening, when Rev. E. A. Slack united in marriage Winifred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thompson, and Capt. H. Douglas Fearman, son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. D. Fearman. The church was adorned with ferns and white gladioli. Mr. Henry Bowlden was at the organ, and also accompanied Mrs. P. R. Baily, when she sang The Lord's Prayer, before the ceremony, and O Perfect Love, during the registration. The after-reception was held in the officers' mess of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (P.L.) in the Armouries.

The bride, given away by her father, wore a white eyelet gown, her hat of the same material having a shoulder-length veil, and wore shoulder-length eyelet gloves. She carried a bouquet of white gladioli, stephanotis and gardenias.

Miss Elva Cousins was maid of honour, the bridesmaids being Misses Marjorie Miller and Lorraine Ackert. Their dresses were of eyelet, the maid of honour being in powder blue and the bridesmaids in pale yellow. Their hats and long gloves matched their frocks, and all carried cornflowers and daisies.

Flying Officer J. N. Eydt was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Chester Fearman and W. B. Black.

The bride's mother was in French grey sheer, with large black hat and corsage bouquet of Briarcliff roses. The groom's mother wore a gown of rose petal pink crepe, with rose flowered hat, and her corsage was of gardenias.

On their return from the wedding trip to Northern Ontario, Capt. and Mrs. H. Douglas Fearman will live in Kingston. For travelling the bride wore a navy blue costume, with scarlet topcoat.

## Lieut. H. A. Taylor Promoted Captain

Loaned to British Army,  
Wounded, Awarded M.C.

Lieut. Harry A. Taylor, M.C. whose wife resides in Aldershot has recently been promoted to captain, according to information received by his wife. In 1944, he volunteered for service with the British army as one of the group of officers loaned by the Canadian army.

The same year, he was wounded in action, which resulted in the award of the Military Cross. A former employee of Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited, he was a member of N.P.A.M. for two years before enlistment with the active in 1942. His parents, Mr. and Ernest Taylor, reside at Aldershot.



Lieut. Taylor



# CRERAR REVEALS ARMY HE HEADED TOTALLED 500,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Pacific Volunteers

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

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

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

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

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

He would not discuss his future, after his final retirement from the army in six months. Some one asked if he was going to represent Canada as an ambassador and he replied:

"I can't discuss my future at this time."

## Proud of Men

(From The Spectator's Ottawa News Bureau, by Reg. Hardy)

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Bronzed and fit from his service overseas, his blue eyes twinkling with good humour, General Crerar relaxed at army headquarters last night and between puffs at his favourite pipe answered the flood of questions which over a score of newspapermen shot at him.

He demonstrated that he has lost none of his cunning as a tactician. When questions having a political tinge were directed at him he merely grinned and declared that he didn't intend to get involved in politics and that was that.

But he answered without hesitation every question which concerned the well-being of his men overseas, the place he hoped they would play in civilian life upon their return. One gathered that not only was he very proud of the men who had served under him, but that he was intensely interested in their future.

He was not unduly worried about Canada's returned men making good, however. Canada was getting back better men and better women than she had sent overseas, better on account of the experience they had gained; men and women broadened by travel and by contact with human experiences they would not have known at home.

## Fatherly Attitude

When Gen. Crerar speaks of his boys it is with the same note of pride and enthusiasm that a father talks about his sons.

Would Canada's returned men make good in civilian life?

They certainly would. They would make better employees, given the chance, than they had been before going overseas. There was nothing the Canadian soldier could not do if he knew what he was doing. Naturally it would take some time for many of them to readjust themselves to civilian life.

Well, the average Canadian didn't fret and the matter had posed no serious problem. However Canadian boys and British like were the kind who couldn't resist the appeal of a child's blues and many a bar of chocolate had been passed out to German children.



Canadians test special army clothing designed for the invasion of Japan with its wet-cold climate. At Mount Washington, N.H., they are, left to right: Sqms WO2 J. E. Horner, Ottawa; Capt. Jack Edwards, Toronto; Capt. Robert D. Rae, Montreal; Sgt.-Maj. Charles Heuston, London, Ont.; Cpl. Daniel McGowan, Verdun, Que.; WO1 Eric Stephenson, Toronto.

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



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3 Cents

## ATOMIC BOMB ROCKS JAPAN

### Destruction of Homeland Inevitable as Allies Use Mighty Atom for Bombs

#### Japanese May Expect Rain of Ruin Worse Than Man Has Seen

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

#### Controls Fate of Humanity

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

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

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

#### Fear of Consequences Forced Roosevelt to Shelve Bomb Secret

(By R. T. Bowman, Special Representative of Hamilton Spectator at Washington)

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

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

#### Steel Tower Vapourized

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

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

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

#### Under Government Control

From what has been announced publicly by President Truman and British and American officials it is clear that old ideas of national defence and security—based even on weapons as modern as the rockets Hitler used against London—are due to undergo radical changes.

In its impact on peaceful pursuits, the newly harnessed energy still is some years from practical use, according to official reports,

### New Weapon Equals 20,000 Tons of TNT

By C. R. BLACKBURN

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

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

(Tokyo radio, reporting an attack on Hiroshima at 8:30 a.m., merely said: "A small number of American B-29's attacked the city on Southwestern Honshu with incendiary and explosive bombs.")

The bomb carried a wallop more violent than 2,000 B-29 Superfortresses normally could hand an enemy city, using old type T.N.T. bombs. It had the destructive force of 20,000 tons of T.N.T.

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

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

#### Three Years of Effort

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

The test of the weapon was carried out on the morning of July 16 in the New Mexico desert 120 miles southwest of Albuquerque. The flash was so brilliant that a blind girl in Albuquerque was reported to have exclaimed, "What was that?" The War Department said two men who were standing six miles away were blown down.

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

Still thick secrecy shrouds much of the atomic bomb work. Its size has not been revealed, beyond the



# SURRENDER OR DIE JAPANESE TOLD

## Effectiveness Not Slighted

An investigation was under way into the extent of the destruction in the world's first atomic bombing, Tokyo said. First reports showed that a "considerable number" of houses had been demolished and fires broke out at several places, the broadcast added.

The broadcast, coming almost 36 hours after the raid, said the destructive power of the new weapon "cannot be slighted," but claimed that Japanese authorities already were working out "effective counter-measures."

"The history of war shows that the new weapon, however effective, will eventually lose its power, as the opponent is bound to find methods to nullify its effects," Tokyo said hopefully.

The enemy version of the attack said a small number of American planes dropped a "few" of the new-type bombs. It was announced officially at Washington that only one bomb was dropped. It was apparent that the Japanese could not believe a single plane and a single bomb could cause so much destruction.

Tokyo attributed the use of the atomic bomb to impatience over the "slow progress of the enemy's much-vaunted invasion of Japan's mainland."

## Tokyo War Lords Appalled By New Weapon's Power

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

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

## Beyond Imagination

"Man is at least well on his way to mastery of the means of destroying himself utterly," is a typical comment and scientists reinforce the appalling prospect opening out before mankind if they fail to control the vast power that science has provided by pointing out "Just imagine what would have happened if the Germans had been able to affix an atomic bomb, which is no bigger than a golf ball, to the nose of their flying bombs and rocket bombs and discharge them against London. There would be no London left now and Nazis would be lords of the earth."

## Leave Earth in Ruins

So the press and the public ask with apprehension, knowing that it was a race between Britain and the United States on one side and Nazi Germany on the other to discover how atomic energy could be used in war. "Have we any guarantee even now that other nations are not on the track of the secret also? If so, how could we prevent them from using it to conquer the world?"

The answer appears to be nothing could be done. Any aggressive nation engaging in atomic war in the future with Britain and the United States would leave the earth in ruins without a human being upon its surface.

# Britain and Canada Share Atomic Bomb Secrets



# Tokyo Says Destruction Indescribably Complete; Cabinet Ponders Future

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

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

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

## Bomb Can Tear Battleship To Shreds, Spokesman Says

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

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

Col. Paul W. Tibbets, jun., 36, of Miami, pilot of the Superfortress Enola Gay.

"We selected Hiroshima as the target when we made the landfall. There was no opposition, conditions were clear and we dropped the bomb visually at 9.15 a.m.

"Only Captain Parsons, Bombardier Major Thomas W. Ferebee, of Mocksville, N.C., and myself knew what dropped. Others only knew it was a special mission.

"We knew immediately that we had to get out of there and made a sharp turn in less than 30 seconds to get broadside to the target.

### Hard to Believe Effects

"Then—it was hard to believe what we saw.

"Below us, rising rapidly, was a tremendous black cloud. Nothing was visible where only minutes before the outline of the city with streets and buildings and waterfront piers were clearly apparent.

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

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

Washington, Aug. 8.—(AP)—The United States navy expects the principle of the atomic bomb to be extended in time to naval shells and rockets.

This would give these already hard-hitting weapons terrific new power. A single shell hit which a modern dreadnaught could easily take now might, for example, tear it to fragments if the shell carried the explosive power of the atomic bomb.

A navy spokesman, discussing the subject to-day, declined to hazard a guess as to what the discovery of how to release atomic energy might mean eventually to naval warfare.

He recalled, however, an instance when an ammunition ship blew up from a torpedo hit. The underwater concussion wrecked the steering gear of a destroyer well removed from the scene.

### Clean-Up Jap Garrisons

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

On the face of it, surface ships would appear at this stage to be highly vulnerable to high-flying planes carrying atomic bombs. All this may change, however, when anti-aircraft guns are enabled to throw atomic shells back and fill the skies with a concussion no present-day plane could withstand.

The spokesman said the atomic bomb, had it become available earlier, would have been a great aid to the navy in the island campaign it had to wage to carry the war to the Japanese homeland.

### Casualties Exceed 100,000

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

Five major war plants and scores of smaller factories, office buildings and dwellings were known to have been levelled. Only a few skeletons of concrete buildings remained in the obliterated area. Additional damage outside the totally-destroyed section was being assessed.

Radio Tokyo, breaking its silence of more than 60 hours after the raid, said the "indescribable destructive powers" of the bomb had crushed big buildings and small dwellings alike in an unparalleled holocaust.

Inhabitants were killed by blast, fire and crumbling buildings, Tokyo said. Most bodies were so badly battered that it was impossible to distinguish between the men and the women.

### May Reconsider Rejection

As Tokyo painted a fearful picture of the catastrophe, some sources saw a possibility that Japan might reconsider her rejection of the Allied demand for her surrender before she is invaded.

"It shouldn't take the Japanese long to think this over," one ranking officer said. "We plan to present them with bursting atoms as often as possible."

Preparations were continuing through the Pacific for an invasion of Japan if necessary, however. Everywhere transports were on the move with supplies and troops.

The Japanese, stunned by the destruction of Hiroshima, charged over the Tokyo radio that the United States was violating article 22 of The Hague Convention and showing disregard for humanity by attacking a non-military city with the atomic bomb.

### Important Garrison City

Hiroshima actually was an important quartermaster depot and garrison city for the Japanese army.

"Those outdoors burned to death, while those indoors were killed by the indescribable pressure and heat," Tokyo said. It called the city a "disastrous ruin."

"Medical relief agencies that were rushed from the neighbouring districts were unable to distinguish, much less identify, the dead from the injured," the enemy broadcast said.

"The impact of the bomb was so terrific that practically all living things, human and animals, were literally seared to death by the tremendous heat and pressure engendered by the blast.

"With houses and buildings crushed, including the emergency medical facilities, the authorities are having their hands full in giving every available relief possible under the circumstances."

Radio Tokyo still referred to the atomic missile as merely a "new type bomb." It said order gradual was being restored in the stricken city.

The Japanese Cabinet was called into a special session at the official residence of Premier Kantaro Suzuki, this morning, to hear a report from its chief secretary, Hisatune Sekomizu, on the raid, Tokyo said.

# TRUMAN INDICATES JAPANESE GIVEN LAST CHANCE TO QUIT

## Warns Only Enemy Surrender Will Save Her From Total Destruction

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

### Adequate Warning

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

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

But it would be used against Japan, the President warned, "until we have completely destroyed Japan's power to make war; only a Japanese surrender will stop us."

The British, Chinese and United States Governments had given the Japanese adequate warning of what was in store for them, the President said.

"We have laid down the general terms on which they can surrender. Our warnings went unheeded, our terms were rejected. Since then the Japanese have seen what our atomic bombs can do. They can foresee what it will do in the future."

### Prior Agreement

The President revealed that the "most important item" on the Potsdam program was plans for winning the war against Japan, and that Russia agreed to come in before being informed of the projected use of the atomic bomb.

The speech threw no further light on the methods by which countries allied with the British and American effort which defeated Germany, will share in reparations.

Nor did it add anything to the brief reference in the joint statement to arrangements for free access of the Allied press in countries controlled by Russia, a subject which has aroused congressional criticism on the ground that the promise of such freedom was too vague.

Mr. Truman promised that the United States would "help to the limit of our strength" to feed and rehabilitate the ravished people of Europe lest "we may lose some of the foundations of order on which the hope for world-wide peace must rest."

The President urged Japanese civilians to leave industrial cities immediately and save themselves from destruction.

### Maintain Secret

"I realize the tragic significance of the atomic bomb," the President said. "Its production and its use were not lightly undertaken."

atomic bomb because it was a military base and "we wished in this first attack to avoid, in so far as possible, the killing of civilians."

"But that attack is only a warning of things to come," he continued. "If Japan does not surrender, bombs will have to be dropped on war industries and, unfortunately, thousands of civilian lives will be lost."

### Reviews Results

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

1. The "big five" Council of Foreign Ministers (Britain, the United States, Russia, France and China) was set up to settle the peace of Europe in a co-operative and orderly manner, without a single big peace conference, and in the belief that "adequate study now may avoid the planting of the seeds of future wars."

2. This council will draft a peace treaty for Germany, but it cannot be made effective until "Germany has developed a government." Meanwhile, Germany will be rid of Nazism, armaments, war industries, its notorious general staff "and all its military tradition" and the Allies will seek to make it over into a "decent nation."

3. The basis of reparations is that Russia and Poland should get half of what is taken from Germany and the rest of the Allies the other half. The purposes of reparations are first, to strip Germany of all machinery and other things with which she might prepare for another war, and second, to help repair the countries the Germans devastated.

4. In carving out of Germany 40,000 square miles for the new Poland, the "big three" at Berlin determined that only about 1,500,000 Germans will have to be moved from that territory into Germany, while Poland has to absorb 3,000,000 Poles from Russia. The settlement of Polish boundaries is a "compromise," but "there is much to justify the action taken."

### Yalta Promise

5. The decision to give Russia the northern third of east Prussia, with an ice-free port at Koenigsberg, actually was secretly agreed upon at Yalta by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Mr. Stalin and therefore was binding on the Berlin conference.

6. Eastern European countries "are not to be spheres of influence of any one power." The Allied control commissions for Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria "have been functioning completely, our satisfaction, but improvements were agreed upon at Berlin."

7. The "big three" also agreed that in those countries, plus land and Poland, "the

Mr. Truman chosen as the initiator.



## RUSSIA AT WAR

## WITH JAPAN

### Red Army Invades Eastern Manchuria

#### Reds Will Join Allies in Pacific

Washington, Aug. 8. — (AP) — President Truman announced to-day that Russia has declared war on Japan. Mr. Truman made the momentous announcement to a hurriedly summoned news conference. He said he had only a simple statement to make but it was so important he could not delay it. Then with a broad grin he declared: "Russia has just declared war on Japan. That is all."

##### NEWS NOT UNEXPECTED

The disclosure that the Soviet Union at last had pitted its enormous might alongside Britain and the United States against the Pacific enemy had not been unexpected. When it would come, however, had been a matter of conjecture for months. Official Washington at once took this development, along with the unleashing of atomic bombing against the

#### 'Loyal to Its Allied Duty,' Soviet Accepts Proposal That She Declare War

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP).—Tokyo radio said tonight that the Soviet Army suddenly launched an attack against Japanese forces on the Eastern Soviet-Manchuria border early Thursday morning, Japanese time.

A communique released by Kwantung Army headquarters at 3:30 a.m., the broadcast said, reported the Soviet Army suddenly opened the attack against Japanese forces with its ground forces.

Simultaneously, the broadcast quoted the communique, a small number of Soviet aircraft started bombing attacks on Manchurian territory.

There was no indication of the exact location of the attacks.

The eastern border of the Japanese puppet territory faces toward the great Soviet base of Vladivostok.



# ATOM BOMB RAZES NAGASAKI

## JAPS PLEAD FOR MERCY AS NAVAL BASE RUINED; REDS ATTACK MANCHURIA

### Million Men Strike on 2,000-Mile Front; Sharp Clashes Occur

London, Aug. 9.—(BUP)—A Red army of 1,000,000 or more men crashed into Manchuria from the east and west at key points along a 2,000-mile front to-day and—Tokyo said—collided head-on in battle with Japan's crack Kwantung army. The Allied sources in Chungking said the Soviets already were several miles inside Manchuria at a number of points.

Radio Tokyo said that Rus-

### Predatory Policy to Bring Oblivion

London, Aug. 9.—(CP)—The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia, accusing the Japanese of pursuing "an aggressive predatory policy," said to-day:

"Even now, after the collapse of Hitlerite Germany, faced with a fiasco, Japanese imperialists stubbornly drag out the war. The peoples of the U.S.S.R., as well as the freedom-loving nations of the world, can no longer tolerate a situation in which Japanese imperialists stubbornly condemn the countries of eastern Asia to the horrors and devastation of war.

### Good Results Gained as Strategic Centre Hit at Noon To-day

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

## BRITISH EXPECT EARLY APPEAL FROM HIROHITO

### Emperor May Pose as Saviour of Race, Stave Off Suicide

London, Aug. 9.—(BUP)—British political quarters believed to-day that Emperor Hirohito himself will sue for peace within a few weeks.

### Conciliatory Tone Develops

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

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

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

### Little Time Left

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

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

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

## Canada in War Until Japs Quit, Mr. King Affirms

By KENNETH C. CRAGG

Ottawa, Aug. 8 (Staff).—Early end of the war with Japan, under the pounding of atomic bombs and Russia's announced support to the Anglo-American military forces, was predicted today by Prime Minister King.

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

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

The last leg in the front row had been straightened. The cameraman was about to trip his shutter, when the news flash was relayed to Mr. King.

He rose immediately, turned and told the group: "Russia has declared war on Japan," and the delegates broke into a splutter of cheering.

### Best News Since VE-Day

Official and unofficial Ottawa agreed with Prime Minister King that Russia's declaration was about the greatest news since VE-Day.

Mr. King prepared an official statement in which he said:

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

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

Groups gathered quickly outside newspaper offices when the announcement was posted and a spokesman commented:

"That's the second atomic for the Japanese."

## Hopes of Japanese Surrender Increase as Red Army Strikes

### Truman Summons Atom Bomb Advisers

Washington, Aug. 9.—(AP)—President Truman called in top military, diplomatic and scientific advisers to-day to discuss the atomic bomb, whose terrific destructive effect twice has been felt by Japan.

War Secretary Stimson took with him Major-Gen. Leslie Groves, who supervised the secret work which harnessed for war purposes the atom's terrific energy.

### Truman Expected to Tell Enemy Full Force Of Atomic Bomb Will Fall If War Continues

Washington, Aug. 9.—(CP)—Hopes of unconditional surrender by Japan grew apace to-day as Russia's armed might moved against Nippon from the north and Nagasaki lay stunned under the impact of the second atomic bomb employed against the enemy.

### Redoubt in China Denied Japs

President Truman is scheduled to make a radio report to-night at 10 o'clock in which he may disclose further details of atomic bombing, Russian entry into the war and



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26 PAGES

HAMILTON CANADA FRIDAY AUGUST 10 1945

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## JAPS OFFER TO SURRENDER

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
World Awaits End of Fighting

★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
as Negotiations Open

★  
BRITISH CONSULT ALLIES;  
SWEDISH MINISTER GIVEN  
NOTE TO UNITED NATIONS

Fate of Hirohito  
Hangs in Balance  
As Peace Sought



# Conditional Surrender Offer Made Officially by Japanese

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

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

London, Aug. 10.—(CP)—The Stockholm radio said to-night that Japan had handed the Swedish minister of foreign affairs a note to the British, American and Russian Governments.

(An N.B.C. broadcast from Stockholm said the American, Russian and British ministers were immediately summoned to the foreign office, where the document was transmitted to them.)

statement was issued shortly after 4 p.m. (11 a.m., E.D.T.). Mr. Attlee has received unofficial news of the Japanese offer to surrender, the press secretary at 10 Downing street announced earlier. The Cabinet was summoned hurriedly.

### Through Swedish Channels

At 8.30 a.m., E.D.T., Herschel Johnson, American minister in the Swedish capital of Stockholm, also said no Japanese peace proposal had been transmitted to him by the Swedish Government. The Japanese had said the offer was being sent through the Swedish and Swiss Governments.

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

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

### Advised to Remain at Work

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

The statement from Prime Minister Attlee's residence said the people would be officially advised when the situation clarified and that "meanwhile, every one should continue work as usual."

The text of the British statement:

"His Majesty's Government have not yet received any communication from the Japanese Govern-

ment, but they are in communication with the Governments of the United States, Russia and China about the radio broadcast from Tokyo as to surrender terms.

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

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

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

### Truman Awaits Appeal

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

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

As the day wore on, there was no word from either the President or State Secretary Byrnes across the street that a formal Japanese surrender proposal had been laid (Continued on page 10, column 4)

## Retention of Hirohito Is Only Stumbling Block To Immediate Acceptance

By C. R. BLACKBURN

Washington, Aug. 10 (CP).—Japan made an official bid for peace today, but placed on the offer a condition—retention of Emperor Hirohito with his powers.

The official surrender offer from the Japanese Government was received here late today through the Swiss Government, but heads of the Allied Nations during the day had considered the proposition, advanced first in a broadcast by the Japanese Domei Agency.

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

### Forwarded by Swiss

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

(Moscow radio commented to-night on the Japanese peace bid with the statement that "unconditional surrender means just that—unconditional surrender.")

(Commentator I. J. Yarameshenko made the assertion after noting that the Japanese had offered to surrender on condition that Emperor Hirohito retain his status.

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

"Just as Russia cleared the world of Hitler Fascism, she intends to clear Asia of Asiatic Fascism and Japanese aggression.")

### War Goes On

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

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

The White House said in mid-afternoon:

"Our Government through the regular diplomatic channels is in communication with Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China regarding the Japanese surrender offer."

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

The first disclosure that the once disdainful enemy of the Pacific was ready to call it quits was in an early morning Tokyo broadcast by the official Japanese agency Domei. The neutral capitals of Stockholm and Bern indicated the offer had gone into official channels.

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

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

### Must Be Unconditional

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

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

When a "cease-firing" order might silence the guns of war thus remained highly uncertain. Yet victory celebrations were under way around the world.

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

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

## 'I'll Be Damned,' Says Hoffmeister

Brockville, Aug. 10 (CP).—

Canadian reaction to news of the Japanese surrender offer, seemed to be one of subdued excitement and high expectancy. In Brockville, where Canada's Pacific Force Headquarters are preparing for action, Maj.-Gen. B. M. Hoffmeister exclaimed: "Well, I'll be damned," when informed of the Japanese surrender offer. But preparations went on.



## Wild Celebrations Occur in World Centres But Tokyo Broadcast Does Not Halt Battle

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—(AP)—Japan announced today she is ready to surrender under the Potsdam declaration if Emperor Hirohito can retain his power, but the White House made it clear that the offer had not been received officially and that the war is going on. The offer was transmitted by the Domei agency at 7.30 a.m. (E.D.T.) and picked up in the United States by the Associated Press and Government monitors. But it had not come through official diplomatic channels and the White House said at 10.40 a.m. that the United States was continuing to fight.

### Russia Officially Informed

Despite this, wild celebrations had been set off on Okinawa and at other points throughout the Allied world.

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

Once the offer is transmitted through official channels, the condition imposed by Japan—that Hirohito remain in power—may prove a stumbling block to immediate acceptance by all the Potsdam signatories—the United States, Britain and China. The Potsdam declaration itself did not mention the emperor's status, but broadcasts of the United States Office of War Information have refrained from attacking Hirohito. Capt. E. M. Zacharias, in an official United States broadcast last month, told the Japanese they would be able to form their own government under the Atlantic Charter, once the Allies' terms of unconditional surrender were met.

### Hope For Speedy Peace

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

## CANADIANS HOPE TO RETURN SOON

Utrecht, Holland, Aug. 10.—(CP Cable)—News of Japan's broadcast surrender offer swept to-day through Canadian camps in Holland and brought a general expression of hope that, if true, soldiers may get home sooner than they expected.

"That should get us home a little quicker now," said Cpl. Robert MacPherson, of Weston, Ont., summing up the aspirations of most of his comrades.

Cpl. Ralph Cole, of Perth, N.B., celebrating a reunion with his boyhood chum, Gnr. Earl Gamblin, also of Perth, said: "Maybe I'll meet that 3½-year-old kiddie of ours now, whom I haven't seen yet, just a bit sooner."

Gamblin remarked: "We've really got something to celebrate now."

Another popular reaction was that of three officers, who chorused: "Why didn't we volunteer for the Pacific force—we'd be home now."

## Cheers Circle Earth As Peace Offer Made

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

While caution checked celebrations in Canada and the United States, rockets roared skyward from far Pacific bases and American soldiers, without waiting for an official end to hostilities, began cheering and singing.

Firecrackers exploded the length and breadth of Free China, and the canyon-like streets of Chungking were jammed with men, women and children yelling their delight at the imminent end of the "Dwarf Devils" aggression.

Bombed and enslaved, slapped and bayoneted for eight years—longer than any other people at war with Japan—the Chinese released their long-dammed emotion with a roar of joy.

### London Outdoes VE-Day

Londoners joined in a spontaneous uproar that overshadowed even the wold observance of VE-Day. Soldiers kissed all the girls within reach—and had enthusiastic co-operation.

Pubs filled with celebrants and quickly were emptied of spirits. Fireworks painted the sky in suburban Battersea. A snake dance column twisted through Piccadilly Circus.

There was no report from Moscow of public celebration on a large scale.

Excitement ran high, however, with many Russians putting forward the view that the Red Army's

Manchurian offensive had been the deciding factor in bringing about the peace bid.

The United States watched and waited. Bursts of torn paper fluttered down from New York's skyscrapers and troops returned from Europe set up a jubilant din when they heard the report that led them to believe they might be going home instead of toward Tokyo.

### Tension in Washington

New York's 14,800 policemen were ordered to stand by for a demonstration far greater than the one on VE-Day, whenever the actual end of the war should come.

Washington was quiet but tension mounted hourly.

Ticker tape was showered from some buildings in Detroit but most large cities, like the small towns, awaited developments.

No major demonstration was reported at any Canadian city or town.

France heard the news impassively. Parisians who went mad with joy when Germany surrendered gave only a glance to newspaper headlines telling of Japan's offer. France had no Hong Kong or Pearl Harbor to remember.

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

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

## Two-Day Holiday To Follow Peace Is British Plan

London, Aug. 10 (CP).—Britain's Government is in communication with Washington, Chungking and Moscow concerning a Japanese offer of surrender, a 10 Downing Street statement reiterated tonight, adding "no official statement on this matter can be made."

Issued at 11:30 p.m. (6:30 p.m. EDT), the statement dealt with official arrangements for the celebration of victory when the end of the war is announced.

The two working days immediately following the official announcement will be regarded as public holidays, as far as Government factories and services are concerned, it was announced.

Earlier tonight the Swiss and Swedish Foreign Offices said they had transmitted "important communications"—believed to be Japan's surrender offer—to Great Britain, the United States, China and Russia.

### Sent Through Sweden

Sweden, the protecting neutral power for Britain and the Soviet Union in Japan, acted as intermediary for Russia and Britain. Switzerland, acting in Japan for the United States and China, conveyed the offer to these powers.

Radio broadcasts from the two neutral countries, made only a few minutes apart, did not give the official text of the surrender offer, but it was believed to conform to Tokyo broadcasts which said Japan would accept the Potsdam terms if the Emperor were permitted to retain his throne.

Prime Minister Attlee cautioned the British people to "work as usual" until the situation was clarified.

Mr. Attlee had called his newly formed Cabinet into session at 3 p.m. (10 a.m. EDT) and crowds gathered before 10 Downing Street to cheer the Prime Minister and the Cabinet members.

Traffic was jammed on almost every main street and highway, and showers of scrap paper floated from office buildings.

Outside the apartment where Winston Churchill now lives throngs of office workers cheered and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Smiling broadly as he left the house, Mr. Churchill responded with the V sign.

Members of the United States Women's Army Corps, armed with rattlers, streamers and spoons, led an impromptu procession through the streets.

Canadian, American and Australian servicemen hoisted a protesting bobby to their shoulders and climbed atop a canopy over a statue. One soldier shinnied up the side of a stalled double-decker bus and kissed all the girls he could reach.

## Cancellation of Attacks Stated Without Comment At Headquarters on Guam

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

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

### MISSION PLANNED

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

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

There was no immediate word from the U.S. 3rd Fleet, which probably was still deployed around the enemy's home islands and which only yesterday sent its carrier planes in the second consecutive day of heavy strikes against Northern Honshu.

### STATEMENT OFFICIAL

The U.S. Army Strategic Air Forces public relations officer came into the correspondents' press room this morning and said: "The B-29's are not flying today. There is no amplification of this statement, but it is official."

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

It had been expected previously that the raids, which had been growing steadily in weight, numbers and frequency, would be pressed unrelentingly until Japan definitely gave in.

## U.S. Garrison on Okinawa Holds Jubilant Celebration

### Happy Soldiers Dive For Foxholes When Fireworks Set Off

Okinawa, 9.30 p.m., Aug. 10.—(BUP)—American troops went wild on this island they conquered less than two months ago to-day when they heard radio reports that Tokyo had said Japan would accept the Potsdam surrender ultimatum. They fired off guns and flares. Tracers criss-crossed the sky. Men yelled and beat on buckets. They hammered one another's backs shouting:

"The war's over!"

The display of pyrotechnics was greater than any ever seen during Japanese suicide attacks.

Searchlights were turned on. Machine guns opened up. Bullets were falling everywhere.

"We'd better get into a foxhole, somebody's gonna get hurt," they said.

But nobody did. The Yanks were certain they were going home soon and the result was the wildest celebration ever seen in the western Pacific.

## VJ-Day Will Be City-Wide Holiday Hamilton Decides

Hamilton, Aug. 10 (Staff).—The after the cessation of hostilities with Japan is announced will be proclaimed a public holiday in Hamilton by Mayor Samuel Lawrence, it was decided this afternoon by Board of Control which met jointly with members of a special citizens' committee in charge of a reception for returned service personnel Sept. 2.

The "welcome Home" party for veterans will be held the evening of Sept. 2 in the Civic Stadium at Scott Park. Opinion was general that the surrender of Japan would come soon and that any war's end celebration would not conflict with the civic tribute to fighting men and women planned for Sept. 2.

There will be no planned program for VJ-Day and the ensuing holiday in Hamilton. Con. Henderson, Edward Stewart and Samuel R. Manson felt that the barricading off of a large downtown sec-



TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1945.

# PEACE AT LAST

## Orders to Cease Fire Are Sent to All Fronts

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

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

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

### HISTORIC DOCUMENT

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

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

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

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

### FASCISM ENDED

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Truman read the formal message relayed from Emperor Hirohito through the Swiss Government in which the Japanese ruler pledged the surrender on the terms laid down by the Big Three Conference at Potsdam.





*"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."—Franklin Delano Roosevelt's concluding words in his last address, undelivered on the day of his death, April 12, 1945.*

—PHOTO BY HOSKING & NICE, TORONTO.



# 'Victory Mad' Crowds Swarm Hamilton Streets

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

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

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

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

## Poppies Scattered

The solemn note was not forgotten in the first wild moments of victory. Within 15 minutes of the surrender announcement the Central Hamilton Branch, Canadian Legion, dispatched its sergeant-at-arms, Charles Gayter, and Secretary Logan Stewart to the Cenotaph in Gore Park. There hundreds of poppies were scattered, and Mr. Gayter recited the Lord's Prayer in tribute to the fallen of two world wars.

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

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

About 10 o'clock tonight, the fire department responded to an alarm for two bonfires on King St. at Charles and a block away at MacNab St. while the firefighters were busy someone in the crowd cut the three-inch hose. This was one of the few vandalistic acts reported.

## Tram Stalled

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

# Sirens, Whistles Blow as Ontario Celebrates Peace

Windsor, Aug. 14 (Special).—Downtown Windsor broke out in a wild impromptu celebration early this evening with the announcement the Japs had accepted the Allied surrender terms.

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

Confetti of all sorts floated from windows of one downtown building. As in the celebrations greeting D-day pretty girls came in for a bit of kissing as they met with servicemen.

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

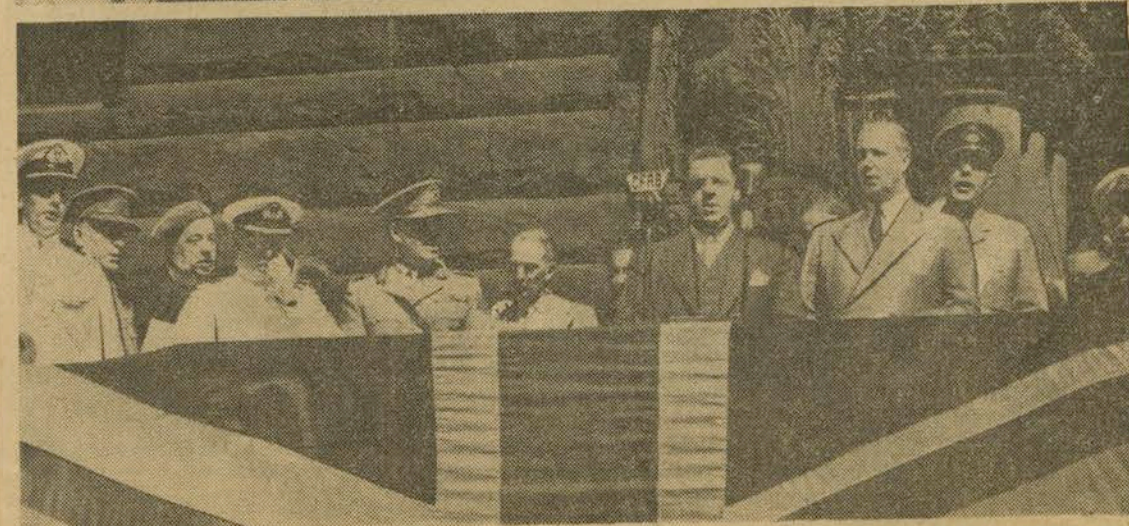
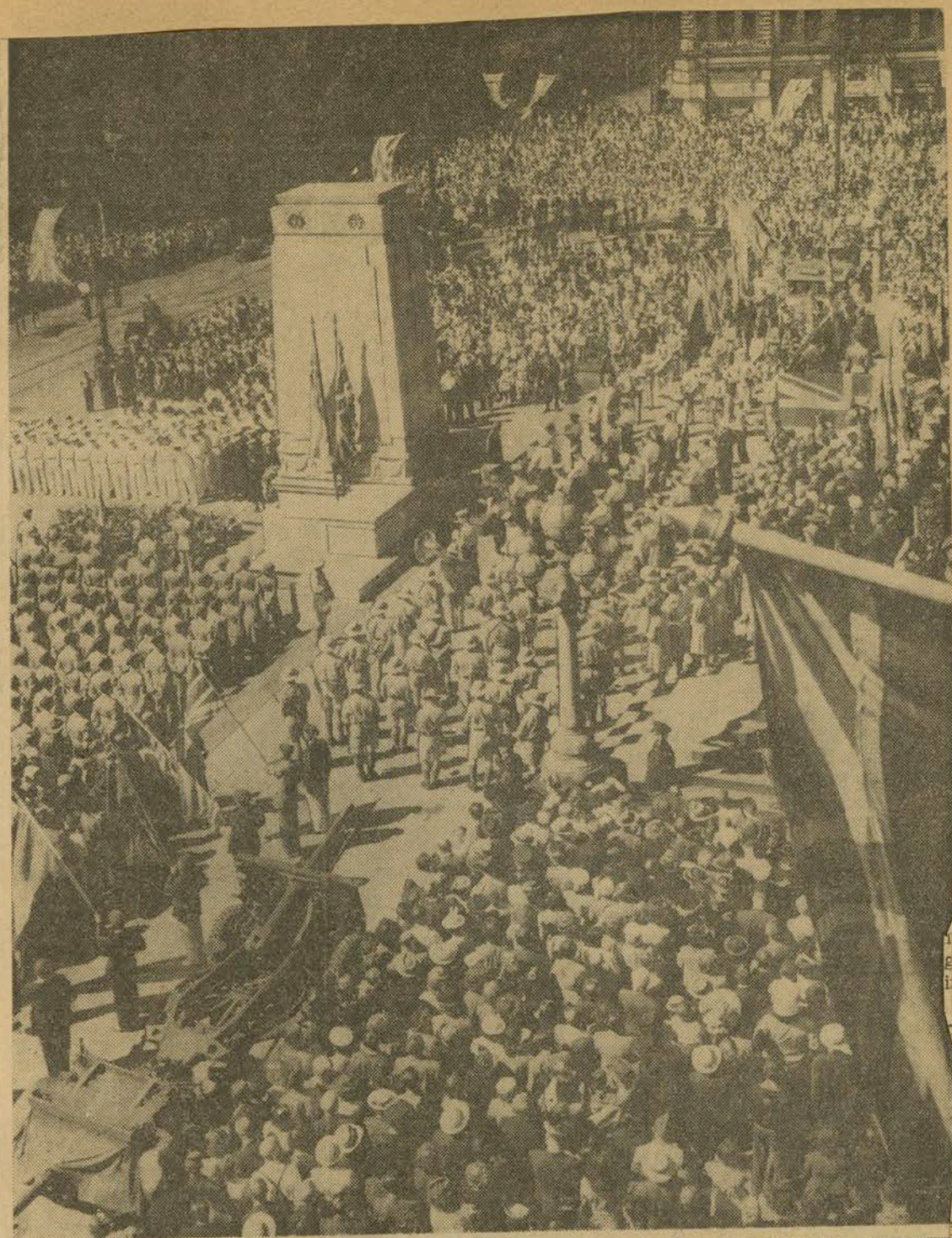
Napanee, Aug. 14 (Special).—Napanee blew loose tonight following Prime Minister Attlee's announcement that Japan had surrendered. Church bells rang long and loudly to confirm the news of victory and citizens thronged to the main street to join in whoopee. Trucks and motorists hastily gathered flags and bunting and joined in procession through the main thoroughfares. Mayor Dr. D. R. Hall has proclaimed Wednesday a holiday and has asked churches to hold services of thanksgiving.

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

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

Church services of thanksgiving have been scheduled for Sunday.

Galt, Aug. 14 (Special).—With the ringing of bells and tooting of factory whistles, fire and police sirens, Galtonians were advised of the capitulation of Japan and the end of the second Great War. Immediately the streets were thronged with celebrants and tooting autos. Downtown streets were scenes of wild jubilation. All of a sudden flags and bunting went up. Tomorrow and Thursday will be holidays, for which special programs had been previously arranged, featured by religious and thanksgiving services.



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



## Fireworks Injure 200 Londoners Celebrating Peace

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

The London Fire Department, up to midnight, turned out for 220 false alarms and 56 actual fires, most of them small blazes from fireworks and street bonfires.

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

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

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

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

### Royal Family Cheered

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

After the ceremonies at Parliament the King and Queen, with Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, more than once appeared on the balcony at Buckingham Palace and waved to cheering throngs.

Restaurants and pubs were crowded. Business houses and stores closed.

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

At the ceremony in Lambeth Sir Bernard warned: "Justice and freedom first must be established before peace can be secured. We can by no means sit back and relax because the war is over. We must

all lend a hand toward securing the peace, and must be prepared to sacrifice personal liberty to such extent as is necessary."

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

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



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

### DRAFT CALL SLASHED

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

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

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

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

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

### Army to Speed Demobilization

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

## Aldershot Confers Freedom of City On Canadians

Aldershot, England, Aug. 14 (CP)

—The town council of this garrison town today decided to invite every member of the Canadian Army who has served overseas in this war to become a freeman of the borough.

The decision came at a special meeting a little more than a month after Canadian troops did thousands of dollars' damage during two nights of window-smashing demonstrations.

In an interview with a London Daily Express reporter, Mayor Jack White said no ill-feeling had been created against the Canadians by that "liveliness."

"Over 500,000 Canadian soldiers have passed through Aldershot in this war," said Mr. White. "It has been their English home. They have been splendid fellows. It has been an honor to know them and serve with them.

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1945.

## Canada Proved Good Helpmate, Attlee Comments

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

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

Mr. Attlee's message:

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



# Hamilton Will Honor Dieppe's Gallant Dead

Hamilton, Aug. 17 (Staff).—Aug. 19, 1942, is a date that will live forever in the battle annals of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and in the memory of all residents of Hamilton and district points. On that day the 1st Battalion of the "Rileys" hit the beaches of Dieppe and fought through the hell of that Canadian engagement, suffering several hundred casualties.

Those gallant men, who never came back from Dieppe, will be remembered and honored once again at a memorial parade and church service Sunday afternoon. Returned veterans of the R.H.L.I. and officers and men of the 2nd Battalion (Reserve) will parade to Church of the Ascension, where the service will start at 3 o'clock.

Archdeacon (Major) W. F. Wallace, battalion padre, will conduct the service, assisted by Cpl. Al Comfort, a repatriated prisoner who was captured at Dieppe and returned home some months ago.

Lt.-Col. A. E. Parker, MC and Bar, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, R.H.L.I., in announcing plans for the Sunday service today, issued a request that the additional space in the Church of the Ascension be reserved for the many relatives and friends of regiment members who are expected to attend.

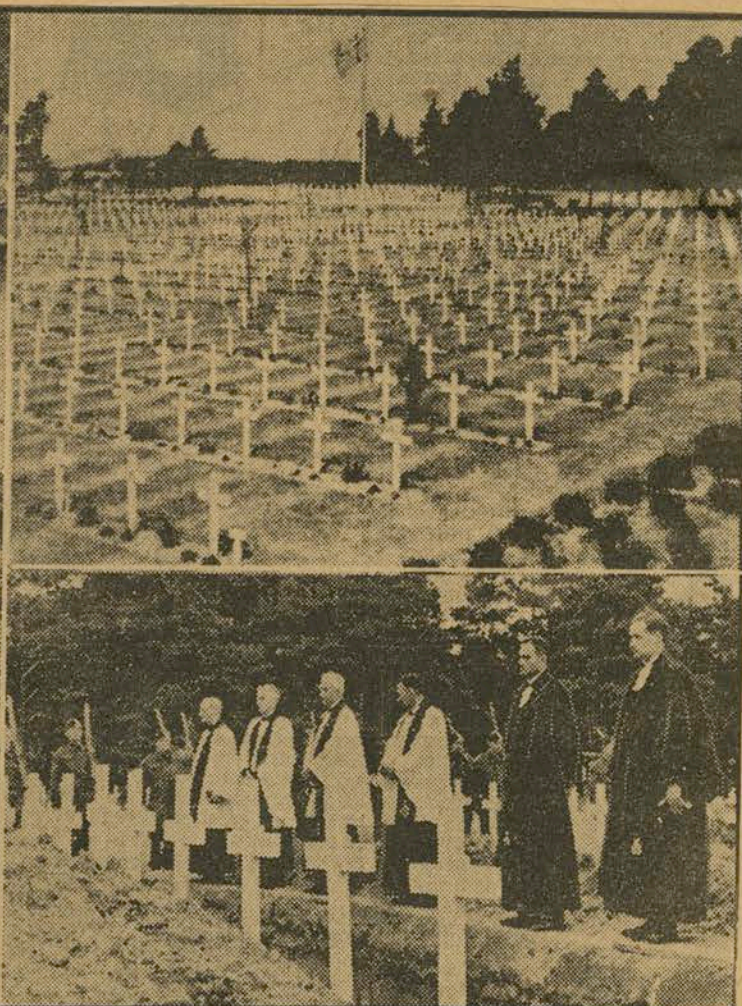
Following the church service, the regiment will parade to the Cenotaph for a brief memorial service and the placing of wreaths.

Members of the 1st Battalion R.H.L.I. Veterans' Association, organized in recent weeks, will stage a reunion and picnic Saturday afternoon on the eve of the Dieppe anniversary. The outing will be held in the H.A.A.A. grounds, Charlton Ave. W., and Major H. A. (Huck) Welch, president, heads the committee in charge of arrangements.

Many Dieppe veterans and other R.H.L.I. men from Hamilton and out-of-town are expected to attend the picnic and stay over for the Sunday service.



**TRIBUTE TO DIEPPE HEROES**—Coinciding with the national day of thanksgiving for final victory to-morrow will be the commemorative services for the men who fell at Dieppe on this date three years ago, and the reserve battalion, R.H.L.I., will join with the veterans of the overseas battalion, R.H.L.I., in a memorial service at the Church of the Ascension. Above are some views reminiscent of Dieppe. Top left shows Canadian soldiers firing the last salute over the graves of about 50 of their comrades who died in the Dieppe raid. Top right shows a general view of the Canadian section of Brookwood Ceme-



tery, Surrey, England, where many of the Dieppe dead are buried. Lower left is a group of distinguished mourners at the funeral of Dieppe victims held at Brookwood Cemetery, August 23, 1942. In the picture are: Front row, left to right—Major-Gen. J. H. Roberts, as commander of the 2nd Canadian Division, led the raid on Dieppe; Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, at that time commander of the Canadian army; Gen. H. D. G. Crerar; second row—Major-Gen. G. R. T. extreme left, and Major-Gen. C. B. Price, extreme right. Lower shows Canadian chaplains conducting the funeral service at Brookwood Cemetery.

## Limited Force of Canadians May Help to Occupy Japan

By C. R. BLACKBURN

Washington, Aug. 16 (CP).—Canadians may form part of the Allied force to be used as occupation troops in Japan, but the situation as yet is not sufficiently clear to determine the composition of that force.

President Truman said, at his press conference today, that there would be no zoning of Japan territory for occupation purposes as was the case in Germany.

But he said the details probably would be decided by the Supreme Allied Commander, Gen. MacArthur. He said also that the occupation forces would be made up of Allied units as well as Americans.

So far as could be learned here no decision has been made regarding the plans already well advanced for training Canadian troops at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., in preparation for service in the Far East.

## Historic Flag Hoisted Again

Dieppe, France, Aug. 20.—(CP).—Three years ago yesterday when units of the 2nd Canadian Division raided Dieppe two unknown soldiers hoisted a Union Jack on top of a downtown hotel during the battle.

Both men were killed in subsequent street fighting, but to-day the flag was returned to Canadian custody.

It had been stolen by a Dieppe citizen from the Germans who had removed it from the building after the raid. During the ceremonies to-day commemorating the third anniversary of the operation it was presented to Major-Gen. G. P. Vanier, Canadian ambassador to France, for Canada.

## HUN SMALL ARM COULD BE FIRED AROUND CORNERS

(By Major Frank Swanson, War Correspondent for the Spectator and Southam Papers)

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

Officer commanding the section is Lieut.-Col. A. B. Dove, of Hamilton. In charge of radar research is Major Frank Rose, of Victoria. Ammunition research is in charge of Major Harold E. Staples, of Hamilton. Capt. Ronald MacLean, of Vancouver, supervises research and experiments with enemy and Allied army clothing.

Discoveries range all the way from infrared ray sighting equipment, permitting tank guns to be



# HOLD IMPRESSIVE SERVICES COMMEMORATING GREAT RAID

Officer Who Led Unit  
in Landing Gives  
Salute at Cenotaph

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

## Corporal Preaches

Coinciding with the Empire thanksgiving for the final defeat of the enemy, prayers were offered for those who had given their lives, the wounded and the disabled and those who had lost loved ones.

Cpl. Comfort pointed to the recurrence of wars in history and cited one in which the Israelites were victorious despite great odds, because of their faith in God.

"Since 1939 we have been fighting a monster. Let us thank God that by His power we have overthrown that monster. In this solemn hour we pay tribute to those who died at Dieppe and to the others who have given their lives on land, sea and in the air."

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

## First for Some

He told of interviewing many of the returned men in England, and in other parts of the world, and all agreed that in time of great danger they had prayed, even if they had never uttered a prayer before.

"God has been gracious in sparing our lives, let us never forget those prayers, and the call for help we gave at that time. It was more than a prayer, it was a confession—that if our lives were spared we would do better."

"If we are to honour those who gave their lives for us, let us honour God. In doing it, let us be living heroes."

In a word of consolation to those who had lost loved ones, he said: "Those who have given their lives for us, breathing the name of Jesus in their last breath—we believe that they are alive in Him—this is our hope. Death is not a separation, but a door leading to a better life—they have merely departed for a season; this is our consolation."

After service, the regiment paraded to the cenotaph, where a brief memorial service was held and wreaths were placed by relatives of those who had given their lives and by members of the regiment.

Major Wallace offered a prayer and members of the bugle band sounded the Last Post.

Ceremony in France  
Lasts Entire Day,  
Despite Heavy Rain

(By Major Frank Swanson, War Correspondent for the Spectator and Southam Papers)

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

## Canadians Participate

Participating were a detachment of nearly 200 troops from the Second Canadian Division in Holland, including members of the Calgary Tank Regiment who travelled from Holland for the ceremony, 150 Canadian troops from England, all members of the force that assaulted three years ago with the Second Division, Royal Canadian Naval and Air Force detachments, members of the Royal Navy who took part in the operation, as well as French Moroccan and American troops now stationed in the locality. Also participating was a detachment from number Four Commando, British troops who landed on the far right of the assault wave to neutralize heavy artillery and radar equipment, now veterans of many other operations.

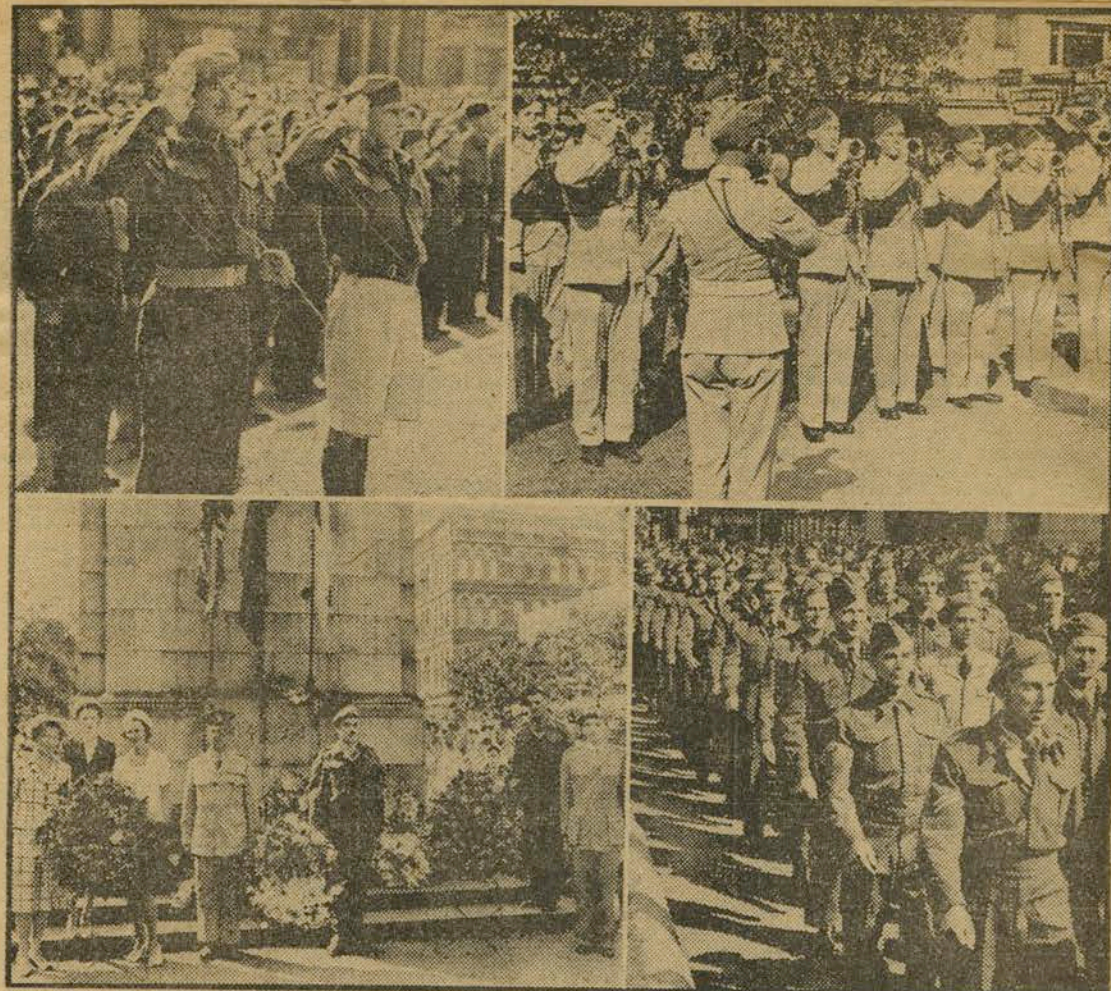
## Col. Whitaker There

Col. Jack Anderson, of Toronto, and Col. Denny Whitaker, of Hamilton, Ont., were two senior officers who fought with the infantry at Dieppe and who came back.

Bill Dean, of Hamilton, regimental sergeant-major of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, was on hand again along with R.S.M. Chuck Halstead, of Okotoks, Alta., a member of the Calgary Tank Regiment.

Among other veterans of the raid who returned were Pte. Henry Dorval, Welland, Ont., and Cpl. Ray Vear, Galt, Ont.

The German air raid siren which signalled the landing three years before sounded early in the forenoon announcing the start of the ceremony. Later in the morning there was a ceremony at the Canadian cemetery on high ground overlooking the point where Dominion troops penetrated farthest inland, troops of the South Saskatchewan Regiment.



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

right shows the bugle section of the band playing Last Post. Lower left, wreaths are placed on the cenotaph. Shown in the picture are Mrs. G. S. Matchett, Mrs. Donald McIlwain and Mrs. Reginald Baisley, wives of three officers who lost their lives during the raid, on the left; R.S.M. William Browett, M.M., and Lieut. K. R. Henderson, centre, and Pte. H. M. McCormack, who was taken a prisoner of war, and Lieut. G. D. Harvey, on the right. Lower right shows members of the regiment who took part in the raid on Dieppe approaching the cenotaph.

## Dieppe Veteran Commands

Inter-Allied forces throughout the ceremony were commanded by Lieut.-Col. C. A. Richardson, of Edmonton and Red Deer, officer commanding the Calgary Tank Regiment, and himself a veteran of the Dieppe landing.

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

Included in the group were Lieut.-General Montague, Winnipeg, ex-chief of staff at Canadian military headquarters in London; Major-General J. H. Roberts, Kingston Ont., who commanded the Canadian task force during the assault and now Canadian representative on the Imperial War Graves Commission; Major-General A. B. Matthews, present general officer commanding the Second Canadian Division; Air Marshal G. O. Johnston, Ottawa, air officer commanding in chief, R.C.A.F. overseas, and Commander Stead, Halifax, deputy commander R.C.N. overseas.

## Tributes Paid Dieppe Heroes

Toronto, Aug. 20.—(CP)—Heroes of Dieppe were honoured during victory thanksgiving services yesterday, third anniversary of the Canadian attack on the French coastal base.

Addressing a rally at Lessard Park in nearby York township, Lt.-Col. the Rev. S. E. Lambert, Christie Street Hospital chaplain, recalled the gallantry of the Canadians at Dieppe.

"Let us always remember them and their sacrifices," he said. "They were the first men in the units of the Canadian Army to die in large numbers in this war."

In Windsor, home of the Essex Scottish Regiment which played a large part in the Dieppe operation, memorial services were held in All Saints' Anglican Church, St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church, and St. Paul's Church.





**ARMY VETERANS WELCOMED HOME**—Another group of veteran fighting men was greeted at the Canadian Army Trades School last evening, members of the 1st (active) Battalions of the R.H.L.I. (W.R.) and the A. & S.H. of Canada (P.L.) arriving in the draft. At upper left, Pte. Malcolm Armitt is greeted by his wife, mother and two nieces. Left to right are Mrs. Armitt, Iris Armitt, a niece; Pte. Armitt, Betty Armitt, another niece, and Mrs. Janet Armitt. At right above, C.S.M. Gordon W. Booker, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Booker, 90 Haddon

avenue south, and who was with the R.H.L.I. at Dieppe and through all its subsequent actions, exchanges battalion chatter with C. W. Burrows, M.M., another original, who was returned to Canada two months ago. C.S.M. Booker, at the right, was mentioned in dispatches. At lower left, Pte. James Loomes is greeted by his mother, Mrs. Kate Loomes, and his wife. At lower right, Pte. Robert Anderson, one of the tallest men in the draft, towers over Verna Todd, left, and Lillian Johnstone, right, distributing soft drinks for the Salvation Army.

## 1st Division Men Began to Move For Home Today

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

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

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

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

### All Out by Sept. 12

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

First embarkations are expected between Sept. 15 and 19.

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

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

### Some for Occupation Force

The few remaining personnel with point scores of less than 50 are to be drawn out of the units by the administrative machine at Nijmegen and transferred to other formations or to the Occupation Force.

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

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

## Lieut. W. C. Luton Cited For Bravery

### Local Man Receives Certificate From Gen. Montgomery

Lieut. William C. Luton, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Luton, 91 Arnold street, has received a certificate from Field Marshal Montgomery citing him for gallantry in action, according to word received recently.

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



Lieut. Luton

## Honour Veteran Thrice Wounded

### Lieut. G. Erwin Fleury Mentioned in Dispatches

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

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

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



Lieut. Fleury





BURMA STAR



ITALY STAR



FRANCE AND  
GERMANY STAR



PACIFIC STAR



1939-45 STAR



AFRICA STAR



DEFENCE MEDAL

**CAMPAIGN RIBBONS** — These campaign ribbons have been officially authorized by His Majesty, covering service in Africa, Italy, the Pacific, Burma, northwest Europe and Atlantic convoy routes. The ribbon for these campaign "stars" and for the Defence Medal, which is for non-opera-

tional service outside the western hemisphere, is in short supply, but there should be sufficient by the end of November for those entitled to wear them. Most home-coming personnel have already been issued with ribbons denoting service in European theatres.

—Canadian Army Photo.

No. 1 Cdn. General Reinforcement Unit

10 Aug 45

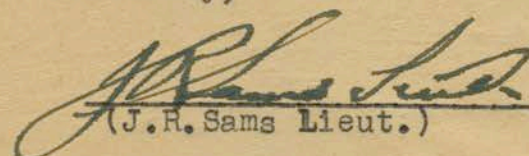
My Dear Mr. Sams,

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

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

Hopeing, this meets with your approval, we remain,

Sincerely,

  
(J.R. Sams Lieut.)

A/O GENERAL COMPANY

No. 1 CDN. GEN. RFT. UNIT, C.A.(C)



39-45 Star

France &  
Germany Star

C.V.S.M.  
& Clasp.



# An Order of Service

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



## 1. Opening Hymn

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

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

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

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

## 2. Call to Worship

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

## 3. A Prayer of Thanksgiving

Then shall be said in unison:

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

## 4. A Psalm shall be said or sung

Psalm 46.

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

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

## 6. Hymn

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

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

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

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

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





THE OFFICER COMMANDING

AND OFFICERS OF THE

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

REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY

AT

**A MESS DINNER**

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL

TUESDAY, DECEMBER THE ELEVENTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE

AT 6.45 O'CLOCK

IN HONOUR OF THE

**OFFICERS OF THE FIRST BATTALION**

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

UNIFORM  
OR  
EVENING DRESS

OVER



**B 905715 ARMY**

FOR FREE LEAVE TRAVEL ONLY

**TRAVEL AUTHORITY**

Regiment:

*C. H. R. U.*

Rank

*Lieut*

Name and Initials:

*J. R. Sams*

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

*J. R. Sams*

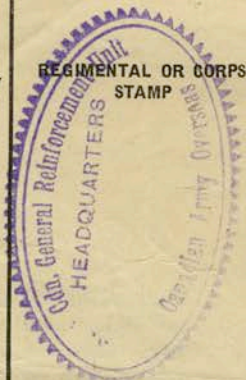
Commanding.

Date *2* / *Jul* / 194*5*  
(month)

Authorized to travel over 50 miles at concession fares.

(P.T.O.)

REGIMENTAL OR CORPS STAMP



A.F.W. 3083 (Revised)

ALL ENTRIES IN BLOCK LETTERS.

3

LYING SITTING ABLE TO WALK SLIGHT SEVERE

Regt. No. }

A.S.N. }

Rank

*LIEUT*

Name

*SAMS, JOSEPH*

Regt. or Corps }

Organisation }

*R. H. L. I.*

Diagnosis

*F.D.K. RT KNEE*

Evacuating }

Unit }

*10 CGH*

Ship

*SEA*

Date

*13-9-44*

Signature

**BERTHING CARD**

Name & Rank

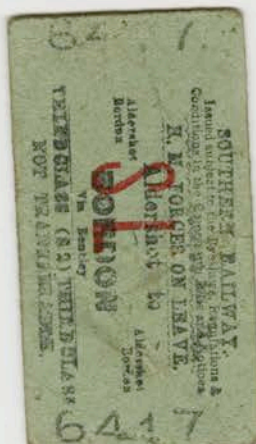
*Lieut. J. R. Sams*

"B" Deck

Room

*94*

YOU MUST KEEP THIS CARD



CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED.

**RESTAURANT**

First Sitting

Table No.

*17*

Name

MOVEMENT CONTROL

**BERTHING CARD**

Rank and Name

*Lieut. J. R. Sams*

Deck

*F*

Room

Berth

THIS CARD MUST BE RETAINED

30M-2-43 (8429)

Can. F-ST. 1068  
40/P & S/1344 (8482)

**BOARDING CARD**

Ship No.

*TA265*

No.

Rank

*Lt*

Name

*J. R. SAMS*

Unit

*F6*

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



CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS  
LEAVE PASS

Pass No.....

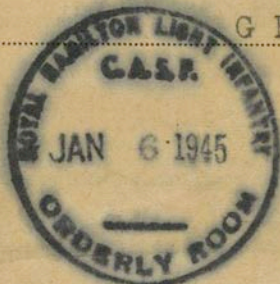
Date..... 7 Jan 45

No..... Rank..... Lt Name..... J.R. Sams

has permission to be absent from his unit from..... 1400 hrs..... 7 Jan 45

to..... 1400 hrs..... 9 Jan 45..... for the purpose of proceeding to

G H E N T



Orderly Room Stamp

R. T. O.  
STATION *Brunich*  
DEPOT *Midi.*  
*7/4-45.*

*capt*  
*W.D. Day & adj.*

(Unit Signature Stamp)



CANADA POST CARD



Lieut. J.R. Sams.  
127 Dalewood Crescent  
Hamilton.



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



## CANADIAN LEGION

# Welcome Home

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

### FRANK HILL

#### COMMANDER, ZONE 8, CANADIAN LEGION

Hamilton Central Branch	West Hamilton Branch	Winona Branch
Hamilton East Branch	Mount Hamilton Branch	Dundas Branch
Old Contemptibles Branch	Polish Branch	Caledonia Branch
Hamilton Maccabees Branch	Burlington Branch	Hagersville Branch
Ancaster Branch		Stoney Creek Branch



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

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

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

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

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

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



B·06640763

Reichsbanknote

50

**Reichsbank**  
**Reichsmark**

Ausgegeben auf Grund des Bank-  
gesetzes vom 30. August 1924.

Berlin, den 30. März 1933

Reichsbankdirektorium

*Carl Winterhagen* Präsident

*Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Sander*



50



B·06640763