

Day's Temperature
 Temperatures for the Prince Rupert district for today read:
 Maximum 39
 Minimum 55

VICTORIA, B.C.
 NORTHERN AND CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEWSPAPER

The Daily News

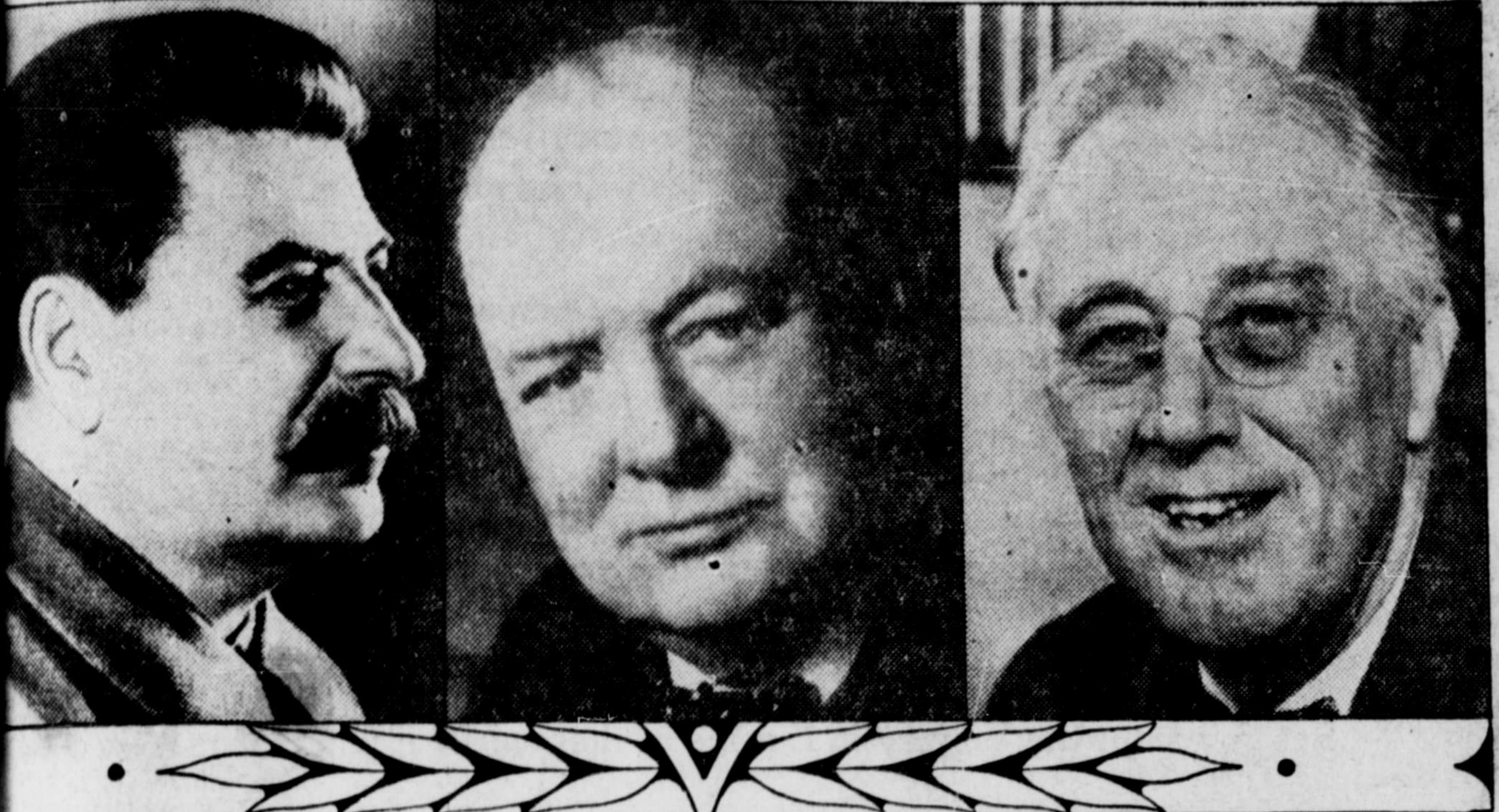
VOL. XXXIV, No. 107. PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., MONDAY, MAY 7, 1945. PRICE FIVE CENTS

Tomorrow's Tides
 (Pacific Standard Time)
 Tuesday, May 8, 1945
 High 10:38 19.1 feet
 23:08 20.9 feet
 Low 4:29 6.0 feet
 16:45 4.9 feet

NAZIS UNCONDITIONALLY QUIT

THEY SAW US THROUGH

War In Europe Ends As Reich Throws Herself On Mercy of Three Big Powers



Stalin Churchill Roosevelt

THE MILITARY LEADERS



MONTGOMERY EISENHOWER DE GAULLE CRERAR

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT TO SURRENDER SIGNED IN RED SCHOOL HOUSE AT REIMS, FRANCE, TODAY

The Allies officially announced today that Germany had surrendered unconditionally to Great Britain, United States and Russia thus bringing to a final end the European phase of the Second World War which started with the German invasion of Poland in September 1939 and ultimately involved almost all the nations of the world in history's most bloody conflict.

The document of surrender was signed at Reims, France, at 6 o'clock this morning, General Walter Smith signing on behalf of the Allies.

The siren whistles announcing "V-E Day" sounded in Prince Rupert on official instructions at 8 o'clock this morning. First announcement of Germany's surrender had been made a few hours earlier.

The official announcements of the end of the war in Europe were made co-incidentally at London, Washington and Moscow by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Harry S. Truman and Premier Joseph Stalin.

Germany's surrender was unconditional. In advising the Allies that arms were being laid down in all theatres of war, she appealed to the Allies for mercy.

Even as announcement of the final surrender came, bloody fighting was still going on for Prague, the capital of Bohemia in Czechoslovakia.

The surrender affects all places in Europe where pockets of resistance had been continuing including Norway.

Last night General Admiral Doenitz broadcast to all German u-boats at sea advising them to cease operations and return to port, thus officially bringing the Battle of the Atlantic to a close. The Flensburg radio on the Danish border broadcast an order by Nazi Admiral Doenitz, directing crews of all Nazi warships in the surrender areas, not to scuttle their ships.

Allied armies are moving into occupation as rapidly as possible.

The Canadian First, British Second, and American Ninth armies are sorting the more than one million German soldiers who laid down their arms last week. Along the Elbe River, the Ninth Army has begun withdrawing to a previously arranged line of demarkation between the U.S. and Russian armies.

The formal surrender agreement reached Saturday between Lieutenant-General Charles Foulkes, of London, Ontario, and Field Marshal von Blaskowitz, cover 30,000 troops in northwest Germany, in the Emden and Wilhelmshaven areas. These are additional to 120,000 Nazi soldiers in western Holland, and the Frisian Islands.

Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Western Allies and Russia Monday Paris Time.

Surrender took place at 5:41 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time Sunday in a school

War News Highlights

Imminence of "V-E Day"
 The British Broadcasting Corporation said Sunday the end of the war in Europe would come within a day or so and possibly within hours. The British Press Association said the hour of total German surrender is coming at unpredictable speed. The announcement of the end of the war in Europe will be made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and at 3 p.m. the same day the King will broadcast.

More Mass Surrenders
 There are rumors of further mass surrenders. The general in command of German forces in Norway is reported to have offered unconditional surrender. General Admiral Doenitz has ordered that there be no destruction of equipment or supplies in any of the remaining combat areas, an order that usually precludes surrender.

Only Fighting Russians
 A million Germans are still fighting in Czechoslovakia. The Germans are fighting only against the Russians.

Patriots Take Prague
 Czech patriots are reported to have assumed control of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, once described by Joseph Goebbels as the second capital of the German Reich.

COURT HOUSE LIGHTS WILL MARK "V-E DAY"

For the first time since the war began, the bright lights which outline the Prince Rupert Court House by night are about to be seen again. This night of "V-E Day" will be marked by the turning-on. The lights were being checked up at the week-end. In the days before the war, the Court House lights used to go on for special holiday occasions.

ASKED TO STAY AT WORK TODAY

Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of munitions and supply, appealed today to all workers in war and civilian industries and business plants and stores to stay at work today.

The Chinese used rockets in 1232 to repulse the hordes of Kublai Khan. They have been used in some capacity in almost every war since.

V-E Day Announcement Not Yet Authorized; 'Scoop' by Germany

The following was heard in New York today from a broadcast:
 Supreme headquarters authorized correspondent at 16:45 Paris Time (7:45 a.m. Pacific Daylight Time) Monday to state that Shaef has made nowhere official statement for publication to that hour.

Tomorrow V-E Day

LONDON, May 7 —It was announced officially by the British Ministry of Information that "V-E Day" will be Tuesday. An announcement a few minutes later said that the official announcement by the three great powers would be made at 9 a.m. tomorrow. Wednesday will also be a holiday in Britain.

GARDENS—VICTORY STYLE

LONDON —Victory gardeners, many of them, are planting flower gardens this season in patriotic colors. One favorite combination is red dahlias, blue cornflowers and white alyssum. Another is scarlet flax, blue lobelia and white alyssum.

MULTANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENT

WASHINGTON, May 7 —President Truman said today he had agreed with the British and Moscow governments that he would make no announcement on the surrender of enemy forces "until a simultaneous announcement can be made by the three govern-

TUESDAY IS "V-E DAY" IN CANADA

Hon. J. L. Ilsley Also Makes Announcement That Next Sunday Will Be Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving

OTTAWA, May 7 —Hon. J. L. Ilsley, acting Prime Minister of Canada, told the people of Canada in a broadcast address today that "There is every reason to believe that official word will be received by the early hours of tomorrow morning that Germany has surrendered unconditionally."

Mr. Ilsley announced proclamations making Tuesday a public holiday in Canada and authorizing the observance of next Sunday as a day of prayer and solemn thanksgiving.

"V-E DAY" FOR YANKS

Colonel J. H. Mellon, Commanding Officer of the Prince Rupert Sub-Port of Embarkation, has announced that "V-E Day" will be observed with business as usual. Special "V-E Day" Thanksgiving Services will be held tonight in Post Chapel atop Acropolis Hill. The Jewish services, conducted by Pfc. Harry Hirschhorn, and members of the Canadian Armed Forces as well as civilians of the Jewish Faith, are invited to attend. The Catholic Thanksgiving Mass will be held at 7:00 p.m. Chaplain Fleming will officiate. The Protestant Services, conducted by Chaplain Rowlands, will be held at 8:30 p.m.

Plastic surgery was first employed more than 5,000 years ago in India.

ASSOCIATED PRESS SUSPENDED FOR SURRENDER ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW YORK, May 7 —International News Service said today it had received the following dispatch from Supreme Allied Headquarters: "The Allied military authorities ordered the suspension of Associated Press filing of news despatches from everywhere in the European theatre of operation as a result of publication of a dispatch saying that Germany had surrendered unconditionally. This order was authorized for publication, but there was no textual comment."

Premier Hart— Rejoice But Don't Forget

"V-E Day" Message By Premier of British Columbia
 VICTORIA, May 7 —"We shall rejoice today, tomorrow and every day over this great victory, but we must not be unmindful of the task in the Pacific nor the great responsibility in connection with reconstruction." Premier John Hart said when asked for a statement on the declaration of victory in Europe.

"We must not forget our obligation to our brave men and women who have made such splendid contribution to victory. They must not be forgotten. They shall not be forgotten. In the midst of our rejoicing we pause to remember those in whose homes there is sadness. Many loved ones will never return. We would like these people to know that we do think of them and that our hearts are heavy that peace should have to be purchased at so great a price."

NO PAPER TOMORROW

In order that the staff may observe "V-E Day" there will be no issue of the Daily News tomorrow. The next regular edition will be on Wednesday afternoon.

OUR ARMY SHARES IN GREAT VICTORY

Canadians Played Leading Part in Toughest Battles of Europe

Review of Offensives

Through the hot, blistering sun of Sicily and Italy . . . the rain, the cold and the mud of France, Belgium and Holland . . . the final VICTORY . . . is the saga of the Canadian Army overseas. Here are the highlights of their advance from the sunny shores of the Mediterranean . . . the beaches of Normandy and on through Germany . . .

1939

Aug. 16: N.P.A.M. units called out on Home Service; Sept. 1: Germans attack Poland. Canadian 1st and 2nd Divisions authorized as Canadian Active Service Force; Sept. 3: Great Britain declares war on Germany; Oct. 6: Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton to command 1st Canadian Division; Dec. 17: First contingent of Canadian 1st Division arrives in United Kingdom.

1940

Jan. 24: The King inspects units of 1st Canadian Division in England; July 5: Hon. J. L. Ralston appointed minister of national defence; July 19: Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton takes over British Corps; July 21: Maj.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar becomes Chief of the General Staff; July 29: First call-up of 30-day training

1941

June 19: Establishment of O.T.C.'s at Brockville and Gordon Head, B.C.; June 27: Formation of Canadian Women's Army Corps; Sept. 5: Canadian nurses leave for South Africa; Canadians occupy Spitzbergen; Dec. 16: Lieut.-Gen. Stuart appointed Chief of General Staff; Canadians at Hong Kong; Dec. 25: Minister's statement on Hong Kong surrender.

1942

Feb. 3: Lt.-Gen. McNaughton returns to Canada; May 6: Record recruiting day—609 enlistments; June 12: Japanese land on Aleutians; Aug. 19: Canadians in raid on Dieppe. Ralston makes statement. First CWAC party arrives in United Kingdom; Sept. 17: Statement by Mr. Ralston on Dieppe operation; Oct. 16: SS. Caribou sunk in Gulf; Dec. 30: First Canadians (300 all ranks) to Eighth Army in North Africa.

1943

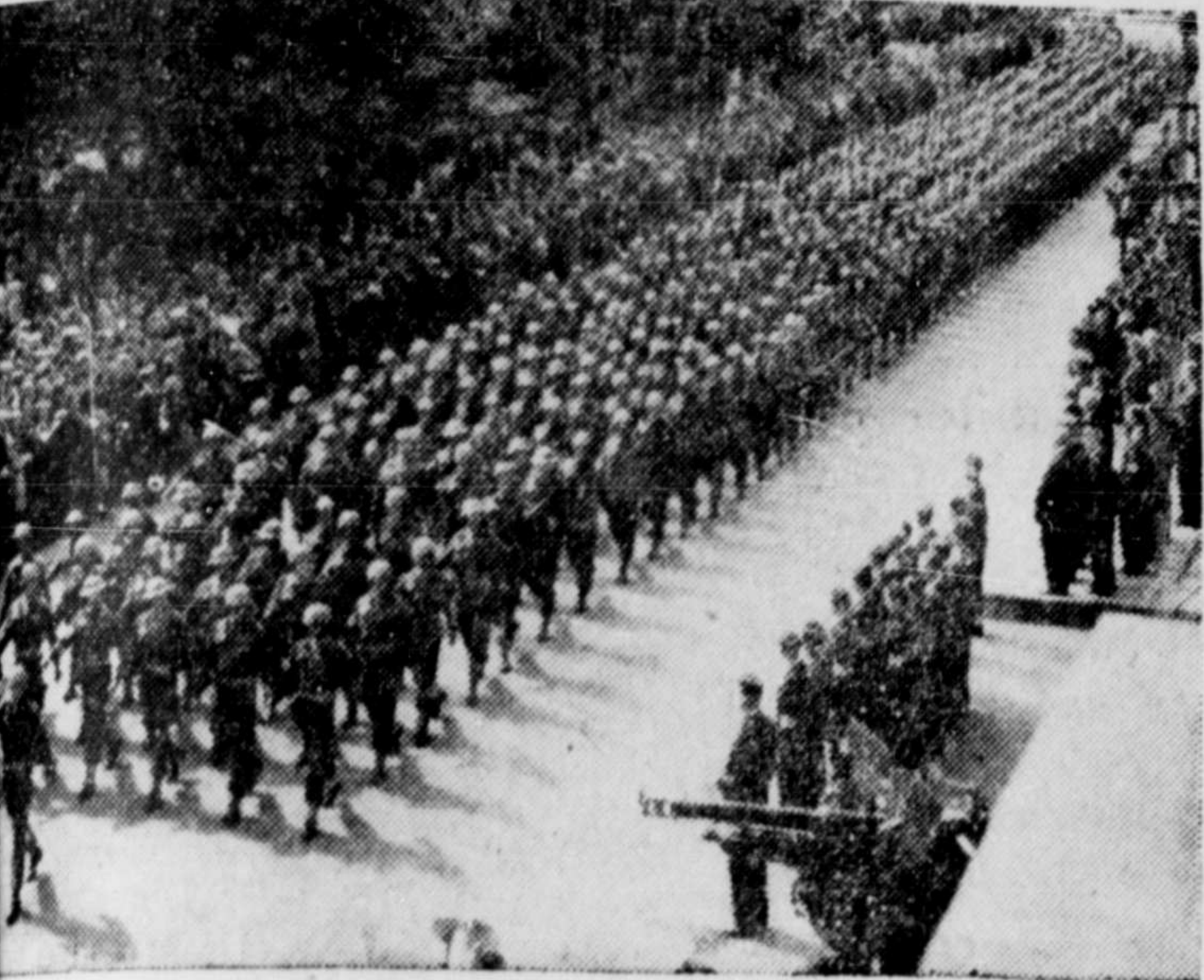
April 2: First Canadian hospital ship arrives at Halifax; May 1: Canadians in Tunisia as observers; May 12: Fighting ends in North Africa; July 10: Canadian 1st Division and 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade lands in Sicily; Aug. 6: Canadian troops start preparation to invade Italy; Aug. 13: First announcement of Sicily casualties; Aug. 16-17: Messina occupied. Fighting in Sicily ends; Aug. 22: Announcement of Kiska landings; Sept. 3: Canadian 1st Division and 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade land at Reggio, Italy and advance northward rapidly; Sept. 8: Unconditional surrender of Italy announced; Sept. 19: Capture of Potenza by Canadian 1st Division; Oct. 14: Capture of Campobasso by Canadian First Division; Dec. 8-9: 1st Canadian Division attacks across Moro River; Dec. 12: Retirement of General McNaughton as Army Commander; Dec. 11-19: Battle of Berardi Crossroads. V.C. is awarded Major Triquet; Dec. 20-28: Assault, capture and clearing of Ortona by 1st Canadian Division; Dec. 26: 1st Canadian Corps formed in Italy; Dec. 29: 1st Canadian Corps moves to Arielle front.

1944

Jan. 22: Landing at Anzio; Jan. 26: Kiska force returns to Canada; Jan. 28: 1st Canadian Corps under Lieut.-Gen. Crerar with Eighth Army; Feb. 3: General McNaughton returns to Canada; April 24: 1st Canadian Corps moves from Arielle area; May 23: Assault and breaking of Adolf Hitler Line, by 1st Canadian Corps; May 24: Major Mahoney secures bridgehead and wins V.C. at Melfa River crossing; June 4: 1st Canadian Corps came into Army Reserve. Rome fell to the Fifth Army; June 6: D-DAY. Canadian 3rd Division lands in Normandy; July 4: Battle of Carpiquet; July 8: Capture of Caen; July 9: Canadian 2nd Division lands in Normandy; Aug. 8: Caen breakthrough; Aug. 19: Falaise Gap closed. Major D. V. C. wins V.C.; Aug. 23: Paris liberated; Sept. 1: Dieppe re-entred; September 2: Gothic Line in Italy broken; Sept. 7: River Somme crossed; Sept. 12: Canadians take Le Havre; Sept. 20: Canadians capture Boulogne; Sept. 30: Calais liberated; Oct. 7-22: Battle of Schelde; Nov. 1: Antwerp port cleared; Nov. 2: Ralston resigns. McNaughton new minister of national defence; Dec. 12: V.C. announced for Pte. E. A. (Snokey) Smith.

1945

Feb. 8: Canadians open Siegfried offensive; Feb. 12: Canadians take Cleve; Feb. 15: Rhine River reached; March 23: Canadian 3rd Division crosses Rhine; March 30: Canadians capture Emmerich and drive north into Holland; April 18: Canadians in Holland seal off German escape; May 2: Fighting in Holland ceases; May 4: War in Europe ends.



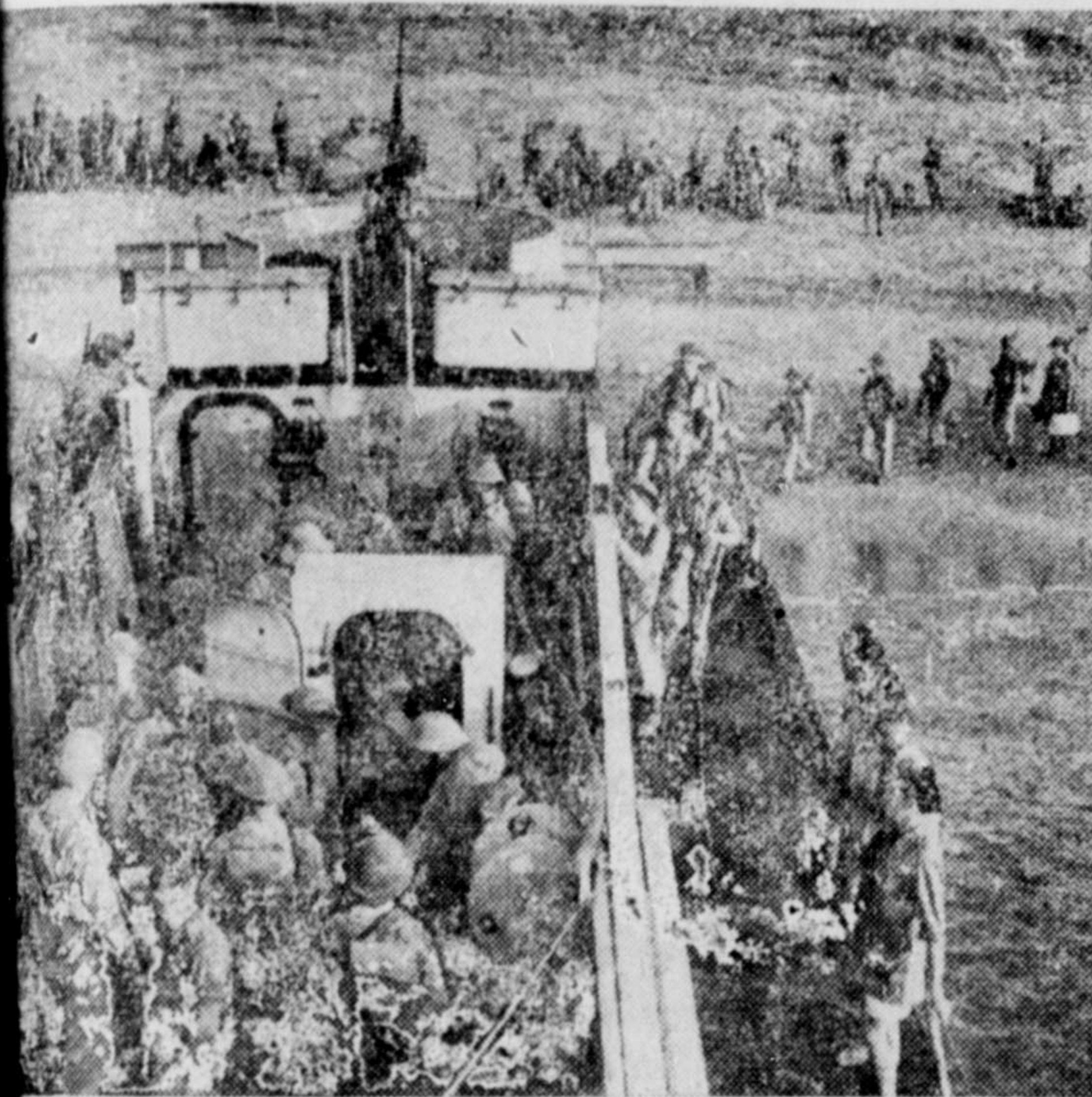
DIEPPE—Canadians march victoriously through the streets of Dieppe as they suffered casualties in the first large scale combined operation, August 19, 1942.



SICILY—Under protecting fire Canadians, in a human chain, pass supplies ashore after they landed in Sicily, July 10, 1943.



WELL INTO SICILY—These men of a famous Canadian Highland regiment, advance from Regalbuto to Aderno, in Sicily. Sicily was captured in 38 days.



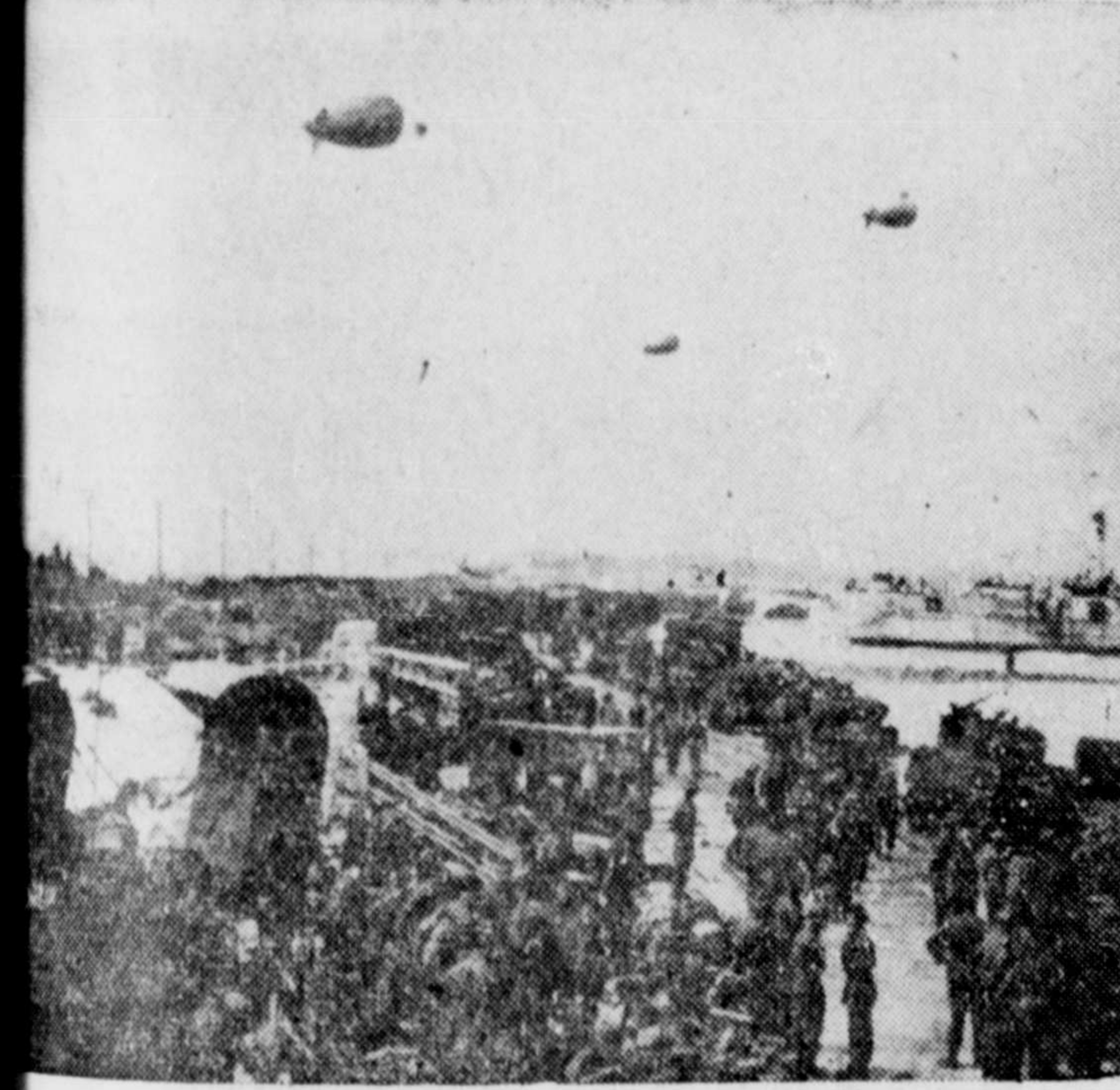
DIEPPE LANDING—It was on September 3, 1943, the Allies invaded Sicily. Canadians embark on landing craft for their assault upon the German one-time stronghold.



ORTONA—Canadians fought their way into Ortona, on the Adriatic, from street to street, house to house, floor to floor, before the enemy gave way.



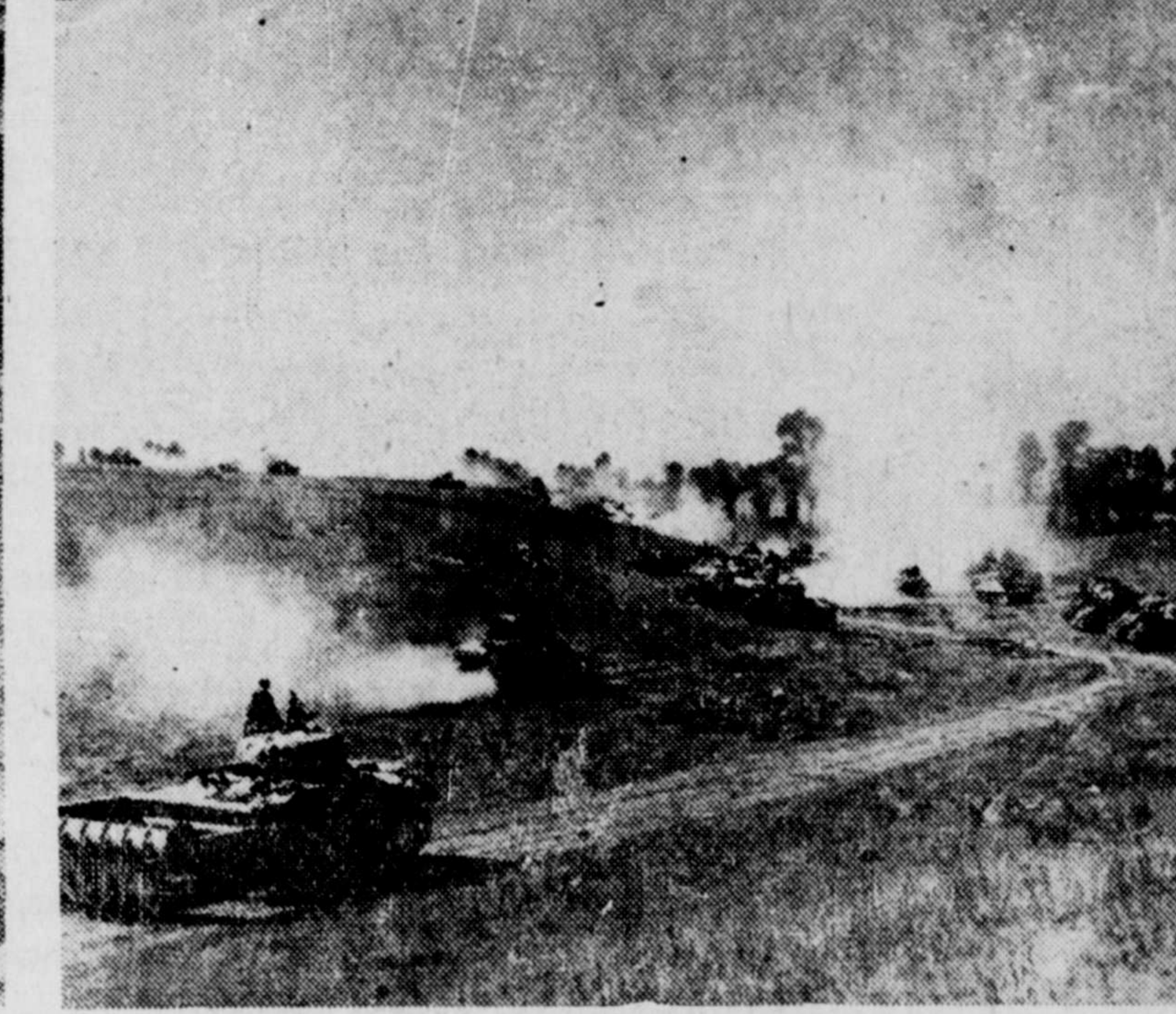
TOUGH NAZIS—They were no match for the Canucks at Ortona. These two, one wounded in the stomach, were marched to the rear at the point of a Tommy-gun in the hands of a Canadian soldier.



D-DAY—Canadians launched their "dagger which pointed to the heart of Berlin," June 6, 1944. The beaches of Normandy are crowded with tanks and their equipment.



CAEN—Milestone in the Canadian advance through France, Canadian troops move cautiously through rubble-strewn streets of Caen.



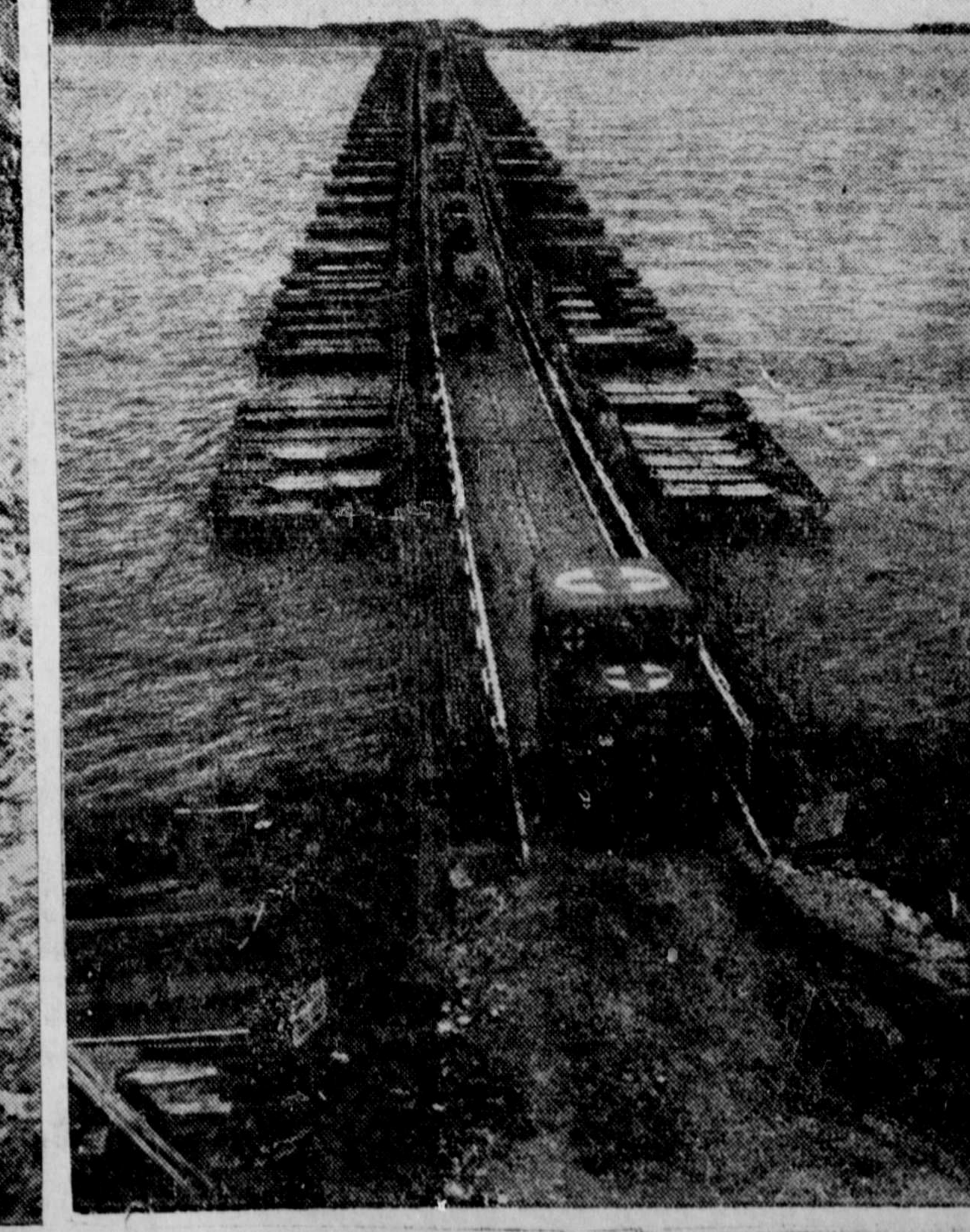
FALAISE—Strong point in the German defences in France captured by Canadians. Canuck armor advances to engage enemy.



SCHELDTE ESTUARY—Crossed in record time by Canadians during the flooding of area by Nazis. Canucks earned the name "water babies."



HOCHWALD—It took fierce fighting to clear the Nazis from the Hochwald. These lads dig in after they helped capture the town.



RHINE CROSSING—Germany's historic defence line was broken by First Canadian Army on bridges thrown across the river by Royal Canadian Engineers under heavy enemy fire. Here a Canadian column clears the great water barrier.

WORKING MOTHER SEEKS LEISURE; BIRTHS DECLINE

British Committee Reports Spare Time Bought With Tin Opener and Birth Control and Trend to Small Families Continues

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—A long-term policy which aims at an expanding economy and greater opportunity as well as greater security is needed if there is to be a reversal of the trend toward small families in Britain, says the Standing Joint Committee of Working Women's Organizations.

The Committee submitted written evidence to the Royal Commission on Population which has spent some months investigating circumstances behind the falling birthrate.

"The only way in which the working mother can ease the burden of work and obtain some leisure is to have fewer children," said its brief.

"Labor-saving equipment has been greatly developed between the two wars, but has always been too costly for the great majority of women. Almost the only devices within their reach were the tin and the tin opener.

"In a period when nearly every section of workers was enjoying improved conditions through trade union and parliamentary action, those who were engaged in the biggest single occupation in the country—that of working housewife and mother—began to buy a little leisure with the tin opener and birth control.

"If this has led to unfortunate results for the community, the community must bear the blame for its neglect of the work of the home."

Large Families Are Scorned

The committee said fear of war and fear of childbirth are unimportant factors in the decline of the birthrate. Scorn of the large family was listed as one reason for parents having fewer children.

"As the family of one or two children has become normal there has been a tendency to regard the family of several children with a mixture of pity and amusement and parents had to face not only increased financial worry but the scorn of others who knew better than that.

It is regrettable that the attitude of officials and members of some public authorities frequently encouraged this attitude. Parents with several children who were compelled to seek maintenance from public funds had to bear not only the injury of prolonged unemployment but insults, from members of committees and investigating officers for having too many children."

PNEUMATIC TIRE PIONEER
LEAMINGTON, Eng.—Arthur James Wilson who died at the age of 87 was the founder in 1905 of the Motor and Cycle Tires Benevolent Fund and one of the first men to use pneumatic tires in Britain.

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"Sorry to bother you..."

The wards of the Military Hospital are silent. Dim night lights keep vigil over long rows of beds. In every bed a Canadian boy has taken a furlough from pain in the blessed oblivion of sleep.

As the electric clock points to midnight, the silence is broken by a flurry of movement. Doctors and nurses hurry to a bed at the far end of the ward. Screens are swiftly wheeled into place.

A few boys awake, and propped on elbows, peer through the half-light. They know the meaning of those white barriers. They know that life and death have locked in final combat.

The Padre strides quickly through the ward. As he approaches, the Doctor shakes his head and steps back. A nurse rearranges the pillows with gentle hands. Then the Padre is alone with a boy far from home. Against the white pillows his damp, curly hair looks vividly alive.

"I'm glad you came, Padre," he whispers. "Will you read me something?" Then almost as an afterthought he adds, "I'm dying..."

The Padre could only open his worn Bible and seek blindly for the 23rd Psalm:

*"The Lord is my shepherd:
I shall not want..."*

As the gracious words of the Psalm whisper out, the boy's lips move in unison. Then the Padre prays—a short prayer for an airman on his flight to God. Peace, like a benediction, lingers on the pallid face. After a short silence, the boy looked at the Padre.

"I'm sorry to bother you... so late at night," he murmured.

He died as the first light of dawn filtered into the hospital ward.

.....
He died thinking of others. As you live, do you stop to think of the thousands of young men who face death daily—for you? Can your war effort compare with theirs? Can you ever say, "I think I've done enough?"

Think of these men when the Victory Bond Salesman calls on you. Yours cannot be a token purchase—it must be an all-out effort. The most you can buy is the least you can do.

• This is the true story of a young airman from Southern Alberta as told by his Padre.

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