LEEDS, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945

DAILY-ONE PENNY

STRUGGLE IN

PRAGUE

Order

THE Commander of the

I German troops in Czechoslovakia has issued a "fight

on" order.
Broadcast by Prague No. 1 radio,

SOS for Help

London late yesterday afternoon.

at Midnight

Polish Settlement

Hopes-Molotov



THE EUROPEAN WAR IS OVER AND THIS IS VE-DAY AND A HOLIDAY

Broadcasts by the King and Mr. Churchill To-day

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Why Announcement is Delayed

From Our Political Correspondent FLEET STREET, Monday Night

THE European War is over, apart from clashes in Prague and other parts of Czechoslovakia, which are expected to subside quickly. To-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Prime Minister will announce European peace over the wireless. The Prime Minister's statement will be brief.

At 9 p.m. the King will broadcast.

To-morrow is to be VE-Day. This and the following day-VE-plus 1-will be official holidays.

Unconditional surrender has been made by Germany to all three major Allies-Britain, America and Russia. The difficulty of synchronising the victory announcement in London, Washington and Moscow, has been responsible for the delay in the issue of the announcement.

The British Government worked their hardest to arrange for VE-Day to be declared to-day. But this is a matter on which all three major Allies have to agree. Mr. Churchill spent a great part of to-day in telephonic communication with Provident Trumen and Mambel Stalin. The Prime Minister also had an audience with

The Cabinet met several times. Mr. Churchill had luncheon with the three Chiefs of Staff-Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, and Marshal of the Air Force, Sir Charles Portal. I understand there were Victory toasts.

VICTORY

a holiday.

also be a holiday.

HOLIDAYS

To-day (Tuesday) will be

treated as Victory-in-Europe

Day and will be regarded as

The day following

(Wednesday, May 9) will

Allied Naval Force Off

Norway

been sighted at the entrance to Oslo

Flord, Swedish radio said last night.

An Allied naval force of 48 ships has

Crowds gathered outside Downing Street and along Whitehall in expectation of seeing the Prime Minister.

All day London has been waiting for Mr. Churchill's announcement of victory.

Rumours went round that the Prime Minister was to speak at six o'clock, but the hour did not bring forth the hoped-for develop-

Adjournment for Prayer Parliament will

achieved little ourselves without the firm support and wise guidance of the War Office, and we have always known that you and the Army Council regarded us as part of your team.

"We have tried to be worthy members of that team, and we are glad to know that you consider we have succeeded." to-morrow afternon at 2.15, as previously arranged. It is not quite clear how business will be conducted. The preliminary hour of questions may be taken in the usual way. Technically, the House cannot adjourn for the Thanksgiving Service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, until the

Margaret's, Westminster, until the war is officially declared as over.

It is expected that as soon as the Prime Minister has spoken on the radio he will go to the House. Mr. Churchill will then propose that the House adjourns for prayer.

Led by Mr. Speaker, the Commons will walk over to the "Parish Church,"

as St. Margaret's is known to Members. The speaker will be pre-

ceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms carrying the Mace.
Mr. Churchill and other members of the War Cabinet and the majority of Members will follow. The House of Lords will go to Westminster Abbey.

Party Leaders to Speak

The House is expected to meet on Wednesday. An early opportunity is to be taken for an Address of Congratulation to the King on the triumph of his arms and of grateful thanks to the members of the Forces for their efforts in these war years.

Mr. Churchill will move this Address, which will be seconded by Mr. Arthur Greenwood. Sir Percy Harris, on behalf of the Liberals, and other party leaders and book benchers. other party leaders and back benchers will speak.

will speak.

The Prime Minister's broadcast on Thursday night, the fifth anniversary of his becoming Prime Minister, will be of historic interest.

Mr. Churchill will, I understand, review the whole course of the war and will praise the contribution of Britain's Allies to the common victory.

Army Chiefs also to

Broadcast

In addition to the victory messages

from the King and Mr. Churchill there are to be broadcasts to-day by General Eisenhower and Field-Marshals Montgomery and Alexander.

Montgomery Thanks the War Office

In reply to the message of congratulation sent by the Army Council on the occasion of the unconditional surrender of the German armies facing 21st Army Group, Field-Marshal and Montgomery sent the following message to the War Minister:—
"Will you please thank the Army Council for the message which I have command of the American been much appreciated by us all. I would like to say that we could have

There will be token forces from the armies of Belgium, Czechoslovakia and other Allied nations

The entire Allied occupational and administrative organisation will be years before there is a Fourth Reich and Allied military occupation may continue as long as 10 years.

Any German Government that may been much appreciated by us all. I would like to say that we could have

WHY DOENITZ GAVE IN

Norway Decision Last Straw

From Our Military Correspondent Monday Night DMIRAL DOENITZ'S reign

has been cut short by the Army Commanders. They rendered him no allegiance and took the matter of surrender into their own hands.

The last straw for Doenitz was the decision of General Boehme, as Commander-in-Chief in Norway, that resistance there was hopeless.

As there will not be a German Army to support in the field any attack on our sea supply lines, there was little to be gained from a U-boat campaign. The order issued by Doenitz for all submarines to cease hostilities and return to their Norwegian bases is significant of his final change of mood.

Old Diehard Trick

The Admiral occupies the final position the Nazi party had always intended for a Service chief. Whether by design or the Admiral's own initiative, a Service man as negotiator appeared when the party folded its tents.

tents.

Two things the German diehards can claim by this. They are that it was not the Party or the Army who made the final surrender.

The same trick was tried in 1918. A German Field-Marshal was to have headed the armistice delegation, but when it appeared at Compeigne the civilian Erzberger was substituted. Thus the "honour of the undefeated army" was saved and the onus of collapse placed on the home front.

It was at this period that Foch remarked: "Unless you march into Germany the Boche will trick you yet."

Occupation Duties

Things are different this time. True, we have the substitute negotiator, but the Allies have marched into most of Germany and control of the country had begun. Commissions and committees will have their place later, but for the occupation period four Army Councils will be at the head of four zones to make effective the disarmament of the Reich.

canisation is also ready to proceed deal with the industrial situation and the problems of food.

The latter is a complex subject affecting all Europe. It is at present being handled from S.H.A.E.F. by Colonel Templer, and expansion of the section is imminent. The Ministry

the section is imminent. The Ministry of Food will take a hand with representatives on the spot.

Field operations are giving way to the handling of prisoners. They are too numerous to be counted, but may reach the 4,000,000 mark—a far greater number than that of the French capitulation to the enemy.

Some U-Boats May Still Attack

From Our Naval Correspondent The enemy's first hostile act against us was carried out by U-boats, and it is almost certain that they will also strike the last blow.

Many of his remaining U-boats are probably still at sea, and although those operating in the North Sea and off our coasts will pick up the radioed cease fire" order quickly, there are others in the Atlantic and in more distant waters which will not. As in the 1914-18 war, it is therefore highly probable that U-boat attacks will be made against Allied shipping for several days after the signing of the surrender terms.

"The Yorkshire Post" will be published to-morrow but will not appear on Thursday.

quoting telephone reports from Oslo. "There are no reports that troops have been landed, but it is expected that this will take place at any moment," the radio added.—Reuter. Future of Germany— Toil and Sweat

HE terms which have been Commission will begin to operate at a time to be decided by the three density her of all means of Great Powers. presented to Germany will making or preparing for war. They will involve the immediate disarming of the Werhmacht and the Lutfwaffe, end the surrender of all surviving war

They must be accepted without reservation or equivocation, and an Allied Armistice Commission will ensure that they are observed.

Germany's future frontiers will be

Germany's future frontiers will be laid down at the Peace Conference, which may not be held for two years. But there may be some interim adjustments—notably in Poland, the Baltic and East Prussia.

For a period of weeks the whole of the Reich will be administered by A.M.G. (Allied Military Government). This will be succeeded by the Allied Control Commission, with its headquarters in Berlin. headquarters in Berlin.

Occupational Zones

Occupational zones were finally agreed at Yalta. The Russian Army will occupy the greater part of Germany. Its zone will extend from the eastern frontiers of the Reich to

the eastern frontiers of the Reich to the Eibe.

British forces will occupy the North and North-West, including the great ports of Hamburg and Bremen. The United States Army will be in the south and south-west, and the French in the Rhineland.

There will be token forces from the armies of Belgium, Czechoslovakia and other Allied nations.

The entire Allied occupational and

Berlin will be brought into direct communication with London immediately—for the first time since September 3, 1939.

A Reparations commission will be set up in Moscow almost at once. Russia and the United States have appointed their representatives, but Britain has not yet selected her

man. Monetary reparations will be comparatively small. Germany will pay in goods and services.

All the Allies are agreed that the Germans shall "toll and sweat" to repair the damage they have caused. Many thousands of the "Master Race" will be compelled to work at the restoration of Russia's devastated towns and cities.

Trial of War Criminals

War criminals will be brought to tria' at the earliest possible moment in the countries in which their crimes were committed.

were committed.

The Germans, who have suffered few shortages during the war, will now have to tighten their belts. All Allied aid available will go first to the starving and semi-starving countries.

Hitler's Third Reich, which was to have lasted 1,000 years, has lived for 12 years and three months. It will be years before there is a Fourth Reich.



The Pilot that Weathered the Storm

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO GEN. EISENHOWER

THE KING last night sent the following telegram to General Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander, on the Allied victory:-

Eleven months ago you led the Allied Expeditionary Force

To it was entrusted the task if annihilating the German armis in Western Europe, and of this liberating the peoples whom

All the world now knows th after fierce and continuous wa fare, this force has accomplished its mission with a finality achieved by no other such expedition in history. On behalf of all my peoples, I ask that you, its Supreme Com

THE END IN

BRESLAU

40,000 German

Prisoners

The fortress of Breslau, capital of

Upper Silesia, which has been holling

out against the Russians had

Marshal Koniev's forces first reached

the Neisse, has surrendered, the

German-controlled Prague acid

Later Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day stated that forces of the 1st Ukrainian Command had on-

oletely captured the town and ortress of Breslau.

fortress of Bresiau.

Up to 7 p.m. over 40,000 Gernans had been taken prisoner.

Last night's Moscow communique stated that forces of the 1st Wilta Russian Front had reached the Eyer

Russian Front had reached the Rier Elbe, north and south-east of Magdeburg and captured the town of Zerbst, 22 miles south-east of Magdeburg, and Genthin, 17 miles west of Brandenburg.

Troops of this front on Sunda, captured 3,100 German officers and men. On aerodromes they captured 34 enemy 'planes.

Troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front advancing west and south-west of Moravska Ostrava, captured a number of towns, and on Sunday took prisone over 2,000 German officers and men—Reuter.

Japanese Retreat

in Burma

WITH THE 14th ARMY, BURMA.

Japanese troops, shelled an harassed by Eritish troops an

he eastern part of Burma which i

Heavy casualties are being inflicte

on the tranped Japanese who are trying to escape over the rough bullock tracks in the Pegu Yomas

Borneo Island

WASHINGTON, Monday
Australian troops have made fres
gains on Tarakan Island, off the coaof Borneo. They have captured a hi
in the heart of the town of Tarakan

and runways on the Tarakan airfit have been prepared to take All aircraft, which may be already usi the airstrips.—British United Press.

WASHINGTON, Monda

guerrilla forces, are clearing out

still in their hands.

determination which, under wise leadership, have brought them to their goal of complete and crushing victory. I would ask you also to convey a special message of congratula-

mander, will tell its members

how deeply grateful we are to

nd how unbounded is our

tion to my own forces now under your command.

Throughout the campaign they have acquitted themselves in all services with a valour and distinction for which their fellow countrymen will for ever hold them in honour.

4,000,000 Dead in

were put to death in Auschwitz (Osweicm) was over 4,000,000, and industrial concerns made fortunes from their bodies, the Russian State Atrocity Commission said in a report

plant, personally directed by Himmler. ccording to the report. Roughly one million victims were processed" each year in the huge area, in which were some 620

In addition to being a factory for wholesale externanation, Auschwitz was a great industrial centre for the manufacture of superphosphates and fertilisers—from human bodies.—British United Press.

One Camp

MOSCOW, Monday The number of human beings who

This was Germany's largest murder

barracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday
"The Polish issue," Mr. Molotov
stated to-night, "should be settled in
accordance with the wish of the

accordance with the wish of the Polish people.

"The Allies have successfully rettled the Jugoslav question, although they were not able to do so at once," he told a Press conference.
"I have no doubt that the Polish question will also be settled successfully."

Mr. Molotov added that the four presidents of the United Nations Conference—Mr. Eden, Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Soong and himself—had concluded their consultations on the amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and unanimity had been achieved.

"Now that the heroes of the Red

achieved.

"Now that the heroes of the Red Army and the Allied armed forces have assured our victory in Europe," he said, "the work of the conference should be speeded up and the foundations of post-war international security laid."—Reuter.

West Riding Troops Enter Utrecht

UTRECHT, Monday
The traditionally stolid Dutch
reople went completely wild when
men of the 49th (West Riding
Division entered Utrecht, in West
Holland, this morning.
The 20-mile drive from the former
front line was made through reads

front line was made through roads crowded with delirious villagers, under a rain of tullps and lilacs and with church bells ringing.

One column of British troops was held up in the suburbs while the last nest of Dutch Nazis was cleaned up by underground troops. An occasional shot, still rings out over the city shot still rings out over the city.
Anton Bussert, leader of the Dutch
Nazis, was captured in his headquarters.—British United Press.

CHAOS ON THE ROAD TO COPENHAGEN

German'Fight On' Weary and Boastful Nazis Clung to Their Rifles

From Our War Correspondent, JOE ILLINGWORTH

COPENHAGEN, Sunday Night HERE are about 300,000 Germans in Denmark, and most of them still carry their arms. I can testify to this, for I was one of four war correspondents who made

the more than 300-mile dash through the German lines from the British front to Copenhagen this week-end.

Broadcast by Prague No. 1 radio, it said:—
"The report broadcast at midday to-day by the enemy station at Flensburg saying that the Reich Government has capitulated unconditionally to the Soviet Union as well, does not correspond to the facts. It is clearly enemy propaganda, intent on breaking the will of our troops to resist.
"The Reich Government has only ceased the fight against the Western Powers. We set out a few hours after the order to "Cease fire" had Powers.

"In our area the struggle will be continued until the Germans in the East are saved and until our way back into the homeland is secured."

The announcement was repeated in Czech. begun to operate, and found Later the German-controlled Prague radio said:—
"The Soviets are attacking our

"The Soviets are attacking our positions in Bohemia from the area of Saxony between Dresden and Chemnitz. They attacked without pausing for regrouping with very strong forces, which were supported by fairly large tank columns.

"The attackers were able to gain ground along the Dresden-Chemnitz motor road."

begun to operate, and found that a good many Germans thought that a truce, and not a surrender, had been signed.

To-day we found Germans guarding one of the great Danish bridges and manning its anti-aircraft defences. Our progress was, in fact, barred at one point by Germans who were holding a road block. The situation cleared up after a long delay and we reached Aabenraa, well beyond the Danish border, last night.

Here we found a small unit of the Public Relations Department, which had come by another route. The unit comprised three officers and about 20 men. We continued with them to Copenhagen to-day after a long discussion with a German general, which ended in his providing an escort of two Staff officers. Another S O S message sent from Prague after the Doenitz surrender statement had been published, reached Czechoslovak circles in

First Party Across

At that time ours was the first "Heavy fighting in the streets con-tinues. The Germans are throwing hand grenades at houses showing Czechoslovak flags. German aircraft have been dropping bombs on Broad-casting House and on other public buildings in the centre of the city British party to cross the Danish border and to make the overland journey to Copenhagen. Other war correspondents made the journey by

air.

I find to-night that rumour had credited us with being taken prisoner.

Officers who flew in an hour or two buildings in the centre of the city

"German troop movements have
been observed in the area of Meinik
(25 miles north of Prague) and in
the Benesov district (40 miles due
south of Prague) towards the capital.

"The Czech National Council calls
urgently upon the Allies for speedy
help, and particularly for aircraft."—
Beuter.

officers who flew in an hour or two ago were surprised to see us.

In spite of its occasional disturbing aspect, the journey was well worth while. I was able to realise something of what defeat means to the German Army.

"The great problem for its commanders now is to keep their men together as units, to quell mutiny, to limit desertion, and to get them back into Germany in fair order. In certain formations morale remains good, but I saw enough on the road to Copenhagen this week-end to believe the report of a Dane that "the German soldiers are fed up. All they want to do is to go home."

For miles I saw group after group of them making their own way home. Among them were youngsters who looked no more than 16, and elderly men who looked anything from 50 to 60. Many of these had discarded their arms, but others still carried them. Allied Operations to End

Patriot controlled Prague radio made the following announcement shortly before midnight in broadcasting a statement by the Military Commander of Greater Prague quoting an Order of the Day to the U.S. Ist Infantry Division:—

"During May 8 defensive measures only will be taken by the Allied armies. All military operations will cease at midnight on that day."—Reuter.

Germans Pleased

These Germans waved to us, grinned

There were many other occasions on which we were greeted by smiling German soldiers, and by German soldiers who waved their hands. These related to small groups of up to half a dozen men, although once a whole company, marching in the same direction, with their rifles slung surgest their backs turned and grinned. same direction, with their filles sing across their backs, turned and grinned as we sounded our horns to pass them. But there was no doubt about the men in that lorried column. They stood by their vehicles and gave a clear demonstration of their war weariness and relief—relief that it is

knew that under the terms of surrender, arms must be surrendered also. But he pleaded that to take away a soldier's arms was to take away his morale, too, Good morale is some-thing the Germans are very short of

A Girl's Reaction

The first halt we made yesterday was to pick up an R.A.F. officer who had been shot down five days before, and had been hiding in the woods. He was walking along the road with a 12-year-old German girl to whose home hunger had driven him a few hours back. He had been well received and given food, and the girl was guiding him to a village to which she believed some British soldiers had come.

"We are glad the war is over," she gaid. "The German soldiers have run away The British soldiers are so

good.'
We took the officer to a small unit and continued our journey.
Some miles south of Rendsburg we were halted by a British officer alongside a small column of jeeps.
"You can't go on," he said. "These

The British soldiers are so

Germans here don't know the war is over. They say it's a truce, not a surrender. They've got a tree across the road. They have told us that if we try to go on the war will start again. Our major has just gone into kendsburg with some of them to try to clear it up."

In the meantime, the leave had all.

to clear it up."

In the meantime the jeeps had an been turned, strategically, in the opposite direction. While we walted for the major to come back there was a discussion with some of the Germans holding the road block.

"Why should we give up?" one of them said. "You did not give up at Dunkirk, and we have more now than you had then."

Nearly Held Up

Nearly Held Up

We went back and stood by our cars. A number of Germans, young, tough, some wearing the Iron Cross and all armed, walked slowly down and stood about among us.

A lorry full of Germans came up behind and halted. They had arrived by chance and were making their way further north, but there were far too many of them around us at that moment Finally, the lorry moved on and the other Germans walked slowly back up the road.

We heard that another British column, large enough to make us feel a little more comfortable, was believed to be coming up behind us. We motored down the road and found it standing a mile or two off. They said they were only going as far as Schleswig, but we could join them if we cared to do so.

As we were talking, two Germans careered round the corner on a motor cycle. The German on the pillion shouted to his companion, "Tommy," Tommy," They pulled up and put up their hands. They were relieved of their revolvers and turned loose again, and they turned about and drove back quickly the way they had come.

We decided to go back to the road

We decided to go back to the road block, and when we got there found that the situation had been cleared up. We motored on alone. The tree had been pulled aside, but we noticed Germans sitting round a machine gun.

Hull Solicitor There

We got into Aabenraa in time to see aptain Bryan Burstall, a Hull blicitor, and one of the public patron officers batter officers batter officers batter the night and, by way of compensation for our earlier troubles, had a very good dinner

good dinner

The Danes agree that they have not gone hungry. They say their only serious shortages, apart from clothing are coffee, chocolate and tobacco. After hearing that there had been trouble ahead of us, between the Germans and the Danish Resistance Movement on the Danish Resistance. Movement, one of the public relations officers had a conference with the German General of the district. The terms of surrender were explained to him and he agreed to give us an

Full Joy at Last

In the middle of the morning we reached a town where the Germans had confined the men of the Resist-ance Movement to their barracks. The German Commandant agreed to release them, on representations of one of our officers, and meanwhile the telephone was set ringing to clear the route ahead of us of possible trouble.

We now began to enjoy the full liberation scenes, such as those we had witnessed in France, Belgium and Holland. We were given pastries, showered with flowers and made to sign autograph books until our fingers

We cheered the King of Denmark sang "Tipperary," the Danish National Anthem and our own; shook hands and posed for hundreds of cameras. There is no parallel to the liberation scenes we have witnessed in Denmark.

The Germans are here to watch

The Germans are here to watch them—armed Germans standing with their rifles on their hips, fingers on the trigger; but the Danes cheered and waved even as they stood among them. It was fantastic.

We often had both a Resistance and a German escort. We waved back from our cars, and often found ourselves waving to Germans. The men of the Resistance Movement, armed with carbines, Sten guns and grenades slung to their belts, kept the crowds back from the middle of the road and the Germans stared at it all from the pavements.

Victors Vanquished

They know now if they did not know it before, how much they are hated by the Danes. There were German officers on the ferry on which we crossed to Korsor, and there were Danes who had just been freed from the concentration camps.

While we were being cheered by the crowds on the quay at Korsor, men of the Resistance lay behind machineguns to guard us against trouble. Behind them in the harbour German ships still flew the Swastika, but on small upturned boats and on dockside cabins, someone had painted the sign which terrifies the German—the Hammer and Sickle.

We saw hundreds of German refugees who had fled into Denmark before the Russians. There are said to be 2,000,000 of them in Denmark. And now these people, before whom a whole Continent fled, do not know where to go next.

a whole Continent fled, do not know where to go next.

And so, finally, we got into Copenhagem. Everywhere to night the Resistance seems to be in charge. The Germans are off the streets. It is Paris and Brussels all over again.

The collaborationists are being rounded up They are being driven away in lorry loads, hooted by the people. I saw a girl being driven off who was said to have taken poison.

But what Copenhagen and all Denmark wants to-night is the sight of more British Tommies. It wants to see as much of this British army which has freed it as we can send.

Everywhere, everybody is asking, "When will Montgomery come?"

Fine in the Straits After a day of warm sunshine the

night sky in the Straits of Dover was flecked with cloud, but it was still fine and the barometer was steady. The temperature reached 70 in the afternoon and it was 59 at 10 p.m.

GERMANS DELIVERED INTO THE VICTORS' HANDS-Gen. Jodl

German people and the German Armed Forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victors' hands," said General Jodl, German Army Chief of Staff, after signing his country's unconditional

The ceremony took place at 2.41 a.m. (French time) yesterday at the little red schoolhouse at Rheims which is General Elsenhower's H.Q. General Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, signed for the Supreme Allied Command, according to an account of the ceremony broadcast

General Susiapatov signed for Russia and General Sevez for France. Germany's unconditional surrender, announced in an Order by Admiral Doenitz, the new German Fuehrer, was broadcast by the German Flensburg radio and followed a Danish radio announcement that the German forces in Norway had capitulated. by New York radio.

This Tragic Moment"

bullock tracks in the Pegu Yorans, between Rangoon and the Central Burma Plain

Troops pushing down the eastern bank of the trawaddy are forcing the Japanese east into the trap formed by 14th Army troops stretched along the Mandalay-Rangoon railway.

Other 14th Army troops are hard on the heels of the Japanese escaping south along the eastern coast of the Gulf of Martaban towards Moulmelat.—British United Press. Count von Krosigk, German Foreign Minister, who read the Order, said: New Australian Gains on "German men and women—the High Command of the Armed Forces has to-day, at the order of Grand

Admiral Doenitz, declared the uncon ditional surrender of all German fighting troops.

"As the leading Minister of the Reich Government which the Admiral of the Fleet has appointed for dealing with the war tasks, I turn at this tragic moment of our history to the Government of our history to the

disintegration.
"A Government which has a feeling of responsibility for the future of its nation, was compelled to act on the collapse of all physical and material forces, and to demand of the enemy the cessation of nostilities.

Last Salvation "It was the noblest task of the Admiral of the Fleet and of the

Government supporting him, after the

terrible sacrifices which the war demanded, to save, in the last phase of the war, the lives of a maximum of the war, the lives of a maximum number of fellow countrymen.

"That the war was not ended immediately, simultaneously in the West and the East, is to be explained by this reason alone.

"We end this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich.

"In this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich we bow in deep reverence before the dead of this war.

this war.

"No one must be under illusions about the severity of the terms to be imposed on the German people by our enemies.

"We must now face our fate squarely and unquestioningly. Nobody can be in any doubt that the future will be difficult for each one of us and will exact sacrifices from us in every sphere of life. We must accept this burden and stand loyally by the obligations we have undertaken.

years of incomparable hardness Germany has succumbed to the over-wheiming power of her enemies.

"To continue the war would only mean senseless bloodshed and a futile disintegration.

"A Government which has a feeling."

"A Government which has a feeling." have found their highest expression in the spirit of comradeship at the front, and readiness to help one another in all the distress which has afflicted the homeland.

"In our nation justice shall be a supreme law and the guiding principle.

"We must also recognise law as the bests of all relations between the

basis of all relations between the nations. We must recognise it and respect it from inner conviction.

"Respect for Treaties"

"Respect for treaties will be as sacred as the aim of our nation to belong to the European family of nations as a member of which we want to mobilise all human, moral and naterial forces in order to heal the ireadful wounds which the war has

"Then we may hope that the atmosphere of hatred which to-day surrounds Germany all over the world will give place to a spirit of reconciliation among the nations without which the world cannot recover.

"Then we may hope that we will again receive freedom without which no nation can lead a bearable and dignified existence.

"In our pride, in the heroic struggle of our nation, let us link the determination, belonging as we do to the world of Christian Western civilisation, to make to the honest word of peace a contribution which shall be worthy of the best traditions of our nation."

obligations we have undertaken.

"But we must not despair and fall into mute resignation.

"Once again, we must set ourselves in the matter of the best traditions of our nation."

Von Krosigk's announcement was followed by a three minutes' silence.

—Reuter.

Engagements and Forthcoming Marriage Notices inserted in the Court and Personal Column, six lines (minimum) 30s., each additional three lines (no less accepted) 10s.

Births

FUCHS.—April 30, at Valda Nursing Home Bridlington, to Constance FUCHS (nee Milnes) life of Karel Fuchs, B.L.A., a daughter (Carol

HARDY.—May 3, 1945, at the Croesnewydd Nursing Home, Wrexham, to Gwendelyn (née Williams), wife of L.-Cpl. Walter HARDY, R.A.S.C., of Travellers Inn, Halton, Leeds, a

Engagements

Fortbcoming=Marriages

Marriages

LODGE—BARRETT.—May 7, 1945, at St. Margaret's Church, Horsforth, by the Ven. H. Loveli Clarke (Archdescon of Leeds), PETER R., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.V.R., only son of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. LODGE, to ANN, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. BARRETT, all of LONGLEY-TIZARD .- April 26, at the

LONGLEY—TIZARD.—April 26, at the Parish Church, Ballykelly, Northern Ireland, Flight Sergeant JOHN M. LONGLEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. V. Longley, 105, Stanhope Road, Darlington, to OLWYN TIZARD, W.A.A.F., of Cardiff, Wales.

RHODES—HOUFE.—May 5, at St. Mary's Church, Harrogate, CLEMENT ROY RHODES, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Rhodes, Hupperholme, to MABEL (Midge) HOUFE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. P. Houfe, Hupperholme,

SHANKS—REED.—May 5, 1945, at the arish Church, Driffield, Flying Officer R. J. HANKS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Shanks, caldstone, Harrow, to MARGARET, twin unghier of Mrs. and the late Mr. J. R. REED, waver Driffield very, Driffield. WILKINSON—BARANSKA.—April 14, at wingstone, Northern Rhodesia, Pilot Officer ivingstone, Northern Rhodesia, Pilot Officer REDERICK A. WILKINSON, second son of fir. P. and the late Mrs. C. M. Wikitson, 59, lierton Road, Bradford, to STEPHANIE, aughter of Mr. and Mrs. BARANSKA, of airobi, formerly of Poland.

Silver Wedding

BECKWITH—JAGGER.—Congratulations to URRY and SARAH ELLEN on their Silver edding, May 8.—From Mother, Brothers and tors, Queensbury.

Deaths

COOPER.—May 6, at Harrogate Hospital, MABEL, widow of the late Edward COOPER, Colsterdale.—Interment Masham Church to-morrow (Wednesday), May 9, at 2 p.m.

GWENDOLEN MARIE, arrogate, dearly loved mother apply mourned by her sisters St. Robert's Church to-mor

KNOWLSON.—May 6, HILDA GARWOOD bloved wife of Lewis Alfred KNOWLSON.—

MOVERLEY.—May 6, in hospital, aged 70 ars, FRANCIS EDWIN, of 1, Bromfled errace, Leeds Read, Tadeaster, dearly loved usband of Annie MOVERLEY.—Requiem Mass MURHITI—May 5, at 10, Trescoe Avenue, ramley, MARY ROSAMOND, dearly loved ounger daughter of the late George Henry and usan MURFITT and very dear sister of Annie,—Service in Christ Church, Upper Armley,—morrow (Wednesday), May 9, at 2.15 p.m.; remation at Lawnawood at 5 p.m. Friends lease accept this (the only) intimation.

please accept this (the only) intimation.

SUNDERLAND.—May 7, at 27. Selborne Grove, Keighley, aged 82 years, JANE, widow of the late Sam SUNDERLAND.—Cortège will leave above address on Thursday, May 10, at 10.30 a.m. for service at West Lune Methodist Church, Haworth, prior to inherment at Haworth Cemetery at 11.30 a.m. Funeral private.

SUTHERTON.—May 6, at Cartner's Arms, Pontefract, aged 65 years, ALICE, formerly of Pestherstone, beloved wife of Richard Harper SUTHERTON.—Interment Pontefract Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), May 9, 3 p.m., preceded by service in Pontefract Parish Church at 2.45 p.m.

.435 p.m.
THOMPSON.—May 6, 1945, at Oak Bank, thaw Lane, Headingley, in his 89th year, HERBERT, M.A. D.Lit, husband of Edith Mary THOMPSON.—Gremation at Lawnswood to-morrow (Wednesday), May 9 (private). No flowers, by request. Memorial service to be

THOMPSON.—May 4, 1945 (suddenly), at . Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, London, W.S.

(Tuescay), May 8, at 8 p.m.

YEOMAN.—May 7, at Kirkwood, Thorganby,
THOMAS, desrly loved husband of Vicia
YEOMAN.—Funeral service Thorganby, York.
Thursday, May 10, 2.50 p.m. prior to
cremation at Lawnswood. No flowers, by

On Active Service HARDCASTLE, —April 24, died of wounds in Western Europe, aged 26, KENNETH RONALD, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. HARDCASTLE, Felliscliffe, Birstwith, Harrogate.—Always in

In Memoriam PARKINSON.—Ever loving memory of a ar wife and mother, LUCY, who died May 8, 1936.—From Husband and Children.

SEDGWICK.—FRANCIS, Priest Vicar of St.
Philip's, Hull, Canon and Prebend of York.—
By enemy setton May 8, 1941. "For a vision of a new world."

BROWN, MUFF and CO., LTD., BRADFORD, Funerals, Cremations, Private Chapel, Day Tel. 2890; Night 5727 or 3062.

The Porkshire Post

LEEDS 20401 (16 lines) LONDON Central ... 9693 (6 lines) LEEDS, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945

Peace in Europe ERMANY has surrendered

I unconditionally to the United Nations. To-day Mr. Churchill will announce the joyous news of Victory in Europe

over the radio at 3 p.m., and to-night at nine the King will address his people. We may be sure that His Majesty will speak not only to us but for us, expressing the gratitude which the nation feels to its leaders and its fighting men for all that they have dared and achieved to preserve freedom. The extent of

the Allied victory is made clear by General Jodl's acknowledgment of Germany's utter overthrow after signing the instrument of surrender. This time there can be no legend that the German Army remained undefeated and was stabbed in the back by traitors and civilian weaklings, it has been outfought and shattered on the soil of the

The fact of their overwhelm-

ing defeat should also be brought

home to the Germans, in our opinion, by a ceremonial parade Berlin. There cannot be too firm an insistence upon the impotence to which Hitler's arrogance and treachery have brought the German nation which has been fed for so long on visions of military conquest and has trampled so callously on the rights and homes of other peoples. Germany's redemption can only come through a widespread recognition among her people that the Nazis led her into grievous crimes against the European family. As her own Foreign Minister reminded his fellow-countrymen yesterday, in a remarkable speech which was tantamount to a repudiation of the Hitler policy of violence and

lies, they must acknowledge law

as the basis of all relations

between nations and show

respect for treaties, without

which trust and co-operation are

Deep Thanksgiving

impossible.

In this country, the announcement of peace in Europe will be received with a feeling not so much of jubilation as of deep thanksgiving to God for a great deliverance. It -May 5, 1945, at Warren Parm. is only now, when the danger is arrogate, ared 75 years.

NN. younger daughter of the late past and we can Falk abroad with the knowledge that our freedom is secure, that we begin to appreciate fully the darkness of the shadow that has been over us; the extreme deadliness of the peril from which we and our children have escaped. Never in the whole of her long history as a great nation has Britain been so near defeat as she was in the anxious days of 1940; never has the cause of liberty in this world been at so low an ebb as it was at that

> The terrors of the enemy air bombardment of our cities throughout the months that followed were a searching ordeal, stoutly borne by our population, but they were trifling compared with the fate which would have befallen all the best and most virile elements in our nation if the Nazis had reached this island and had succeeded in establishing in the gracious countryside of Britain replicas of their hideous Buchenwalds and Dachaus. From that we were saved by Mr. Churchill's indomitable leadership; by the gallantry of a handful of fighter pilots: the faithful vigilance of the Royal Navy; and the dauntless spirit of our whole people. Should it not also be acknowledged that some of those most intimately concerned in that historic deliverance felt, as our fathers had felt in the days of Trafalgar, that a Power beyond this world had intervened on our behalf? That feeling, shared by many, will give a spirit of reverence and self-dedication to the celebration of this glad day of victory.

The Tasks Ahead The great news will be greeted with relief, but with a sober realisation that heavy tasks lie ahead. Not only have the Japanese still to be defeated, but many thousands of men will be required for the vital duty of garrisoning Germany, and giant enemies have yet to be fought in war-torn Europe: such enemies as starvation, epidemics, the desperate, homeless condition of vast numbers of men, women and children, the ruin of great cities and the breakdown of all normal services. As they take over the exacting duties of policing Germany, of rooting out Nazism with relentless thoroughness, or restarting the wheels of industry in stricken cities and restoring the flow of food and other supplies to hungry populations, the Allies will find themselves facing responsibilities more daunting even than those which confronted them when Hitler's evil power was at its height. If this is a time for rejoicing, all must recognise at once that it is also a time for continued hard the Allies abroad, and for an equal unity here at home.

The time of dreadful bloodshed in Europe is past, and with it, we hope, have gone for ever those appalling cruelties with which the Nazis besmirched the name of mankind; but this is still a time of grave danger for millions, and of searching challenge to those who by good fortune are separated from the chaos and distress of the Continent.

A Mood to Shun

At the end of the last war a mood of weariness fell upon the peoples of Europe. There was a natural yearning to forget all the grievous losses and grinding endurances of the war years and to enjoy a period of ease and pleasure after the long strain. That mood must be shunned at present; for, if the fighting is over in the West, the structure of peace has still to be built, and that structure must be made sound and lasting. The foundations of the great mansion of world security will best be laid by sincere and strenuous efforts to tackle the problems of want and disease that exist not merely in Germany but throughout those countries which during the last five nightmare years have come to be known as Occupied Europe.

It is right that we should think first, even in this time of rejoicing, of the sacred responsibilities which the United Nations must shoulder if they are to be worthy of the courage and devoted sacrifice of those millions of men and women who have made victory possible. But it is right also that we should look back with gratitude along the steep and perilous road we have travelled and think to-day of the magnitude of our deliverance. As we do so, we shall all feel intense pride as well as thanksgiving as we recall what the men and women of our own generation in this small island have dared and accomplished in this greatest war of all time. The deeds that have brought us to final triumph have been done not merely by men in the Fighting Services, but also by young women straight out of school, by messenger boys and elderly civilians on air-raid duty. Almost the entire population, with the exception of those in remote country places who have made their own loyal contribution to the general effort, have been in danger from enemy action at one

The Immortal Story

time or another.

It is a brave and moving story, impromptu of the evacuation of Dunkirk, when the men in the little boats brought their comrades back to these shores to live, train, re-equip and fight again. We remember the achievement of the immortal few in the Battle of Britain, the stoutness of heart shown by the people of London and of other cities such as Coventry, Liverpool and Hull during the savage blitz, the fierce clash and severe losses of the Dieppe raid, the long, relentless Battle of the Atlantic, upon which so much depended and of which so little could be told, the agony of those critical days when Rommel swept forward through Libya, Tobruk fell, and Egypt was gravely threatened, the wonderful fighting recovery which led to El Alamein and the famous desert victory that carried our men to Tunis, the landing in Sicily, the anxieties of the Anzio beach-head, the long planning and brilliant success of the Normandy landing, and the splendid self-discipline shown by the people of London and the South of England once again when the V-bombs came over in a steady rain as the enemy tried out his last devilish scheme for breaking British resistance.

Our Allies and Comrades

We remember also the splendour of the Russian victory at Stalingrad, the tenacity with which our heroic Ally held an immensely powerful enemy in check through months and years of bitter fighting, the resilience which these same dauntless Russians showed when the chance came to strike back. We remember the generous help given us by our American friends, the ingenuity of their engineers, the incomparable resources of their industrial machine, which has made an invaluable contribution to victory on the Russian as well as on the Western Front, the valour and superb dash of their fighting men in Africa, Asia and Europe. We recall with emotion the grim struggle of the Resistance in France, and the resurgence of the French people when the day of deliverance came. We remember the loyalty and unstinted sacrifice of own great Dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, whose staunch support meant so much to us when Britain stood alone against a deadly and triumphant enemy. We remember the heroic work of the armies raised in India.

This war has forged comradeships that will not easily be forgotten; it has left ineffaceable memories of devotion and daring; it has brought great nations together also in a community of suffering which should help to create a common resolve to do everything possible to safeguard that I noticed one of those large and bulbous vehicles whose humanity against a renewal of such terrors in future. If this war, which was everybody's war, has left difficult problems, it should have left us also the authority, should presumably was recogn have waited for official sanction musicians. experience and the will to solve work, for the closest unity among | them.

LONDON NOTES AND COMMENT

From Our Own Correspondent

171, FLEET STREET, E.C.4, Monday

quickly passed round that no

HAVE just dined at the Café

Royal, where the atmosphere

sedate Bohemianism seemed

little different from that of any

ordinary evening. On my way there Trafalgar Square and

Piccadilly Circus were restored to

something like normal, the big

crowds which had gathered in the afternoon having dispersed.
But as I made my way back to

this office at about 8.45 p.m.

crowds were thronging the Circus

and Leicester Square again. They

were mostly young people Favours were being sported.

vendor invited me, as if it were Boat Race Day. Rattles were

being sounded, and a few squeakers blown. But I doubt

that hour than, say, on a peace

impression was that Londoners

for the first time since the war

started were showing something

of the Coronation and Jubilee

spirit, but on nothing like the

Flags were being flown from most buildings, but not enough, on the whole, to smother the

drabness of the Circus's war-

time appearance. The biggest

splash was made by an enter-

prising firm of soap manu-

facturers who boldly proclaimed on a red, white and blue banner

biggish crowd of youngsters, many of them United States

soldiers, were ringed round the

IN the earlier part of the day

of anti-climax in nearly all the

big centres of the Metropolis. At

Trafalgar Square and outside the

Mansion House crowds of varying

dimensions had gathered by the

The signal for a crowd to collect

of a microphone on a balcony of

cinera projectionists withdrew. At the Palace a similar state of

University College wheeling on a

truct with appropriate incanta-

tion their once-familiar wooden

Highlander mascot, Phineas

THIS WORLD OF OURS

before assuming the panoply of victory, but it was an impatient

gay as Cinderella's coach in a

pantonime. Even the long snout

which it dipped into the sumps

was wathed for most of its

V.E.

WHAT the modern practice

a friend who was in the

signaters during the last war-

there was no Royal Corps of

Signas in those days-tells me

that the official conclusion of

every message was V.E., the

letter: standing for "very end."

In those circles, I gather, V.E.— pronunced vick E—sometimes

came to mean what was more

commonly denoted by "fini" or

'nih pooh." Whichever of these

two meanings they attach to

these letters, signallers of the Great War will agree that VEDay is appropriately named.

H.T.

DR. HERBERT THOMPSON'S

renoves one who had been an

oustanding figure in the

misical life of Yorkshire for

hardsome head and gracious

prisence were known to all con-

cert-goers. That fine head with

its silver wave of hair had bowed

a little during the last year or

two, but Dr. Thompson remained

renarkably sprightly despite his years and continued to attend

the concerts in the Town Hall in

To thousands of appreciative

readers of "The Yorkshire Post

notice was written neatly on a

pid as he sat in the concert

hall, and when he arrived at

the office he would calmly finish the article in a few minutes and hand it over for

Everything he did was done

This was possible

with this same air of quiet com-

death at the age of 88

nay be I do not know, but

length in red, white and blue.

WHAT a pity we did not get a and pitriotic monster. It was as

it had been the same story

that they rejoiced with us.

boxed-in Eros statue.

Crowds Disperse

time Cup Final night.

same scale.

whether the scene was livelier at

"Wear your colours, mate," a

Pre-VE Day

THOUGH the European war is over and we have been told so, this has not been quite the triumphant day we expected. To triumphant day we expected. To after the general public. To-day the disappointment of everyone, they were not sitting.

the official simultaneous proMany M.P.s felt that the clamation of victory by Mr. sinouncement should be made Churchill, President Truman and to them first, and the Prime Marshal Stalin will not come Minister, a good House of Commons man, was known to be until three o'clock to-morrow not unsympathetic to this view.

afternoon. Yesterday I had good grounds 'Wear Your Colours, Mate' for thinking that Germany's unconditional surrender to all the Allies would be announced late this afternoon. We in Britain were all ready for that. Fleet Street was ready to go into action on that basis.

The expectation seemed confirmed by the 2.30 p.m. broadcast of the German Foreign Minister. Schwerin von Krosigk, from Flensburg. Fuehrer Doenitz, he said, had ordered the unconditional surrender of all German fighting troops. Schwerin von did not say that unconditional surrender had been signed.

The Allies had agreed that their announcement should be simultaneous. Thus the agreement not only of President Fruman but also of Marshal Stalin had to be secured for the timing of the Allied announcement. Reports that Germans in Czechoslovakia had refused to obey Doenitz's surrender order were not the reason suggested to me for the delay in the Allied announcement.

Afternoon Excitement

A FTER a calm enough morning, the atmosphere in the London streets, to judge from what went on outside this office, became more excited during the afternoon. Increasingly firm reports of German surrender, appearing in the successive editions of the evening papers, no doubt were chiefly responsible for this. In particular, the Schwerin von Krosigk broadcast seems to leave little room for

Union Jack overwhelmingly predominated, though there were a good number of "Old Glories" and some Soviet flags. A Scottish newspaper office restricted itself primly to the St. Andrew's Cross and the Red Dragon. 'Planes swooped about overhead. Some of the biggest newspaper queues I have seen waited for afternoon papers. A pavement flag-seller did a brisk trade.

Sense of Anti-Climax

THE initiated had expected the announcement at 4 o'clock this afternoon. As to-day wore on, the expectation shifted to 6 o'clock this evening. I could not help feeling a sense of anti-closed the door. The air of door into the Balkans. In 1936 Napoleon before him, to turn

message came over the British United Press tape at 5.35 p.m.: Flash. S.H.A.E.F. has Just correspondents state that S.H.A.E.F. has nowhere made any official statement for publication up to that hour (4.45 p.m. Paris Time) the mly excitement in Whitehall concerning the complete was provided by students of the publication of the complete was provided by students of the publication and the publication are the publication are the publication are the publication and the publication are the pub surrender of all German armed forces in Europe and that no story to that effect has been authorised."

Soon after 6 o'clock the word | Maclina,

A Muddling Finish

the end! Excitement yesterday

trailed off into an anti-climax.

The Allied delay, though no

doubt unavoidable, in announc-

ing Germany's surrender after

the definite statement by

German radio caused consider-

able uncertainty and incon-

venience. The arrangements

for VE-Day involve for many

people a good deal of

organisation. Those responsible

for official celebrations, for

instance, were kept in a state of

suspense until they were told by

the Ministry of Information that

the simultaneous Allied declara-

tion was to be withheld

until this afternoon. Anyone

concerned with transport services

or businesses with special plans

for VE-Day was also for a time

gather, made up their minds in good time. Theirs not

as official confirmation. This

was particularly noticeable in some of the humbler residential areas. One rather grey little street through which

passed was changing its com-

plexion from moment to moment

as exuberant ladies thrust out

Union Jacks and assisted each

other to hang such festoons of bunting as I have not seen for

Domestic and National

THERE was a pleasant air of

decorations in one area, where

the good news had coincided with

resulted in a cheerful and

unusual display on a clothes-line, which bore, in this order, the

1. A pair of pyjama trousers.

4. The Union Jack.5. Something pink in lingerie, which I did not attempt to

function is to clear sumps by

means of a suction pump. Such

an engine, belonging to a local

It was in this same district delivery to the sub-editors.

The Stars and Stripes.

the local washing-day.

following articles:

3. A pillow-case.

6. The Red Flag.

improvisation about the

The public, so far as I could

worry about such trifles

on tenterhooks.

many years.

clear-cut announcement of

HOW CIVILISATION WAS SAVED

The Origin, Currents and Crises of the Second World War

By ARTHUR BRYANT,

WHAT will the war look like in retrospect when the history books come to be Author of "The Years of Victory," which the sea, land and air forces of the British Empire had history books come to be written? How will the story of it be told to our children?

The future historian will see war primarily as a struggle between two rival ideals of human society. One was Hitler's and Mussolini's and the Japanese war lords' conception: a very old one which has recurred in many forms. It was the belief that the world could be shaped to a particular pattern by force. The other was an ideal which has only been held at all in the past few thousand years, and only widely during the last century. This is that force can never achieve anything constructive and must always, by arousing human reluctance and rebellion, defeat its own object. In this view progress is not to be achieved by enforced uniformity but only by free agreement.

It was an ideal—we call it democracy—which, born in ancient Greece and given a universal appeal by the teaching of Christ, first grew to political maturity in England. This was because England, being an island and so free from danger of invasion and the necessity of authoritarian centralisation counter it, enjoyed the security in which to develop government by discussion and controversy. In the fulness of time this ideal was transplanted to other lands across the seas, notably to the United States of America and the independent Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It also, largely as a result of the Anglo-Saxon experi-ment, took root in France, and through France in other

BRITAIN ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE

European countries.

The German, Italian and Japanese attempt to dominate the world inevitably aroused the opposition of the democratic nations. But while the peaceloving democracies—and it is the nature of a people who believe in Buckingham Palace, in White-hall, at Piccadilly Circus, in government by agreement to be peace-loving - were reluctantly making up their minds to the necessity of war, Germany and her allies were seizing strategic bases and raw material areas so in Whitehall was the installation that by the time the democracies should combine to stop them it the Ministry of Health. It was should be too late. In 1931 Japan seized Manwhispered that it was from here that the Prime Minister would announce VE-Day. The door of the Conference Room opening on

churia and, five years later, almost the whole Chinese coast with its potential gateway to the

he door of Central Europe on the French Army, and thereafter seized in turn Austria and affa's prevailed. There again the eparture of photographers Czechoslovakia.

At that point one of the major democracies made up its mind to fight rather than submit to further outrages on inter-national freedom. In March, 1939, Great Britain offered its guarantee to Poland and Rumania—the countries which barred the way to any further German advance eastwards. She

Musical Intuition

"It's wonderful how

rightly.

encompassed the Axis in Europe just held. Wavell kept

Egypt and Andrew Cunningham

while the latter's soldier brother

removed the Italian danger from Abyssinia. And though Hitler made further attempts to break

out of Europe across the

Mediterranean-by overrunning

Greece and Crete, by fostering a

rising in Iraq and by replacing

Italian armour in Africa by German—he still remained shut

up in the Continent he had conquered while outside Russia and the U.S.A. used the breath-

ing space given them to prepare

Hitler did not choose to wait

behind the bars which Britain

had put round his New Order

Resolved to break out while the

going was good, he struck eastwards in the one way left to

him—across the great land spaces

of Russia. And like Napoleon he

caught a tartar. Despite their

terrible losses in man-power and

territory the Russians refused to give in and retained their fight-

The ring of British sea-power

was completed by Russian land-

power. The third Axis partner,

Japan, therefore entered the war

to break the ring from outside.

And though this involved bring

ing America in too, Japan took

care at Pearl Harbour to strike in such a way as to delay her effective participation for many

But the attempt of a fully

mobilised Germany, Italy and Japan to knock out the British

Empire and Russia in 1942 while

America was still arming encoun

Russians stood firm at Voronezh

and Stalingrad, and the British

at Malta and El Alamein, the

U-boat offensive against the United Nations' sea-lanes was

ust held, and the Japanese drive

to link up with their partners across the Indian Ocean was

checked, not only by the defence

of Ceylon and the timely seizure

of Madagascar but by the rapidity of the American naval

recovery from Pearl Harbour and

the great carrier actions of Cora

Sea and Midway. By November

1942, the Axis had shot its bolt

and the United Nations' counter

THE ALLIED COUNTER-

OFFENSIVE

For since the dark days of 1940

Churchill and his fellow war-

leaders had been planning not

the growing bombing-fleets of

industries and communications,

Montgomery struck at Alamein

Britain and America-trained in

for defence but attack.

offensive began.

tered a fatal resistance.

for battle.

ing cohesion.

Eastern Mediterranean

was supported by the selfgoverning Dominions and— rather reluctantly—by France. When Hitler, after signing a non-eggression pact with Soviet Russia, marched into Poland in September, 1939, he found himself at war with the British Empire and the French

This democratic alignment did not cause him much anxiety. For save at sea the British were hopelessly ill-equipped, while the French were not yet morally prepared to fight. When, after overwhelming Poland, he attacked in the west in the spring of 1940, the French Army collapsed almost at once, the British Expeditionary Force was driven from the Continent and the Government of France sur-rendered. The United States, being almost entirely unarmed and averse to embarking on a European war, remained a distressed spectator of these events.

WHEN WE HAD TO FIGHT ALONE

By June, 1940, the British Empire was left alone to face the greatest military force the world had ever seen. Fascist Italy, with its naval and geographical stranglehold on Britain's Mediterranean communications, had now openly aligned itself with Germany, while the Japanese stood ready to strike at her defenceless rear in the Pacific. And having by his conquests secured for himself a great hoop of strategic air and sea bases around Britain's northern, eastern and southern shores, Hitler supposed that an intimi-dated Britain would sue for peace, leaving him as master of the entire Continent to attack. first an isolated Russia, and then

an isolated America.

But Britain was not intimidated. With her 47 million unarmed people and some 21 millions more of European descent in her sister nations overseas, she awaited the attack of more than 80 million Germans and 50 million Italians, armed to the teeth. Having virtually no army, her ability to survive at that moment depended entirely on the ability of her Navy and Air Force to prevent Hitler from crossing the Channel. To the astonishment of the whole world she succeeded in doing so. In the Battle of Britain a few hundred young pilots held the unconquered the free skies of the outer Con-

SEA-POWER'S VITAL ROLE ONCE AGAIN

Eisenhower and Cunningham descended on French North Africa, and the Russians hit back In the next stage of the war, Hitler, unable to knock out at Stalingrad. Having gained the initiative, the United Nations England by invasion, tried break out of Europe into Africa never relinquished it. While and Asia and so create a solid British-American-Russian and land power held Germany Axis bloc from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the North and Italy in a closing vice, and the great semi-circle of Cape to the Cape of Good Hope. His one obstacle was British sea-American-British sea-power conpower, which prevented him tained Japan in the East on an arc formed by the resistance of China, all Hitler's frantic efforts to regain the initiative failed. from transporting his armies across the waters by which Europe is surrounded to north, His greatest effort—the use of west and south. But the southern sea, the Mediterranean, was all but bridged for him by the weapons which were planned to knock out England at the very geographical position and naval moment of the Anglo-American might of Italy and by the exis-tence of a powerful Italian bridgehead in North Africa, Here invasion of the Continent-was thwarted by the speed and intensity of Eisenhower's and AN example of his extraordinary perceptiveness was half a million Italians were almost encircling from Libya and Montgomery's attack. And as given when Sir Hubert Parry the war on three fronts, so brilproduced, without comment, an Abyssinia a British Imperial liantly prepared by the great 'Overture to an Unwritten Allied leaders, Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt, remorselessly Force of fewer than 50,000 men. Tragedy," first played, I believe. All that they had to do was to drive Wavell's army out of Egypt and advance up the closed on Germany, the brilliant at Worcester in 1893. Dr. pattern of the full triumph over Thompson guessed, in spite of its Palestine coast. Once deprived of its bases at Alexandria and totalitarian despotism became title, that the overture was really apparent. By April, 1945, the Nazi bid to dominate the earth inspired by the story of Haifa, the British Eastern Medi-"Othello," and in a letter Parry was crushed. terranean Fleet would have had told him that he had guessed to leave that sea an Italian lake. Thereafter, the Italian Navy being free to escort any number of German troops into the Levant, the oil-wells of the Middle East would have passed into Axis hands and Turkey manage to spy out so much of the construction and material of new work at one hearing." Parry wrote, "and it's flattering would have been surrounded, to my vanity that you hit so with no choice but either to suffer the lot of Hungary and exactly on my intentions in the chief subjects. It's not only 'near the mark,' but right on it." become a voluntary German corridor or that of Poland and become an involuntary one. With

The significance of this miraculous victory is that the world's future will be shaped not by war and unilateral force but by peaceful discussion and multilateral agreement. From its tragedies and achievements two great lessons emerge. The first is the superior energy and vitality to be derived from a free system of government from which coercive fear has been The second is the astonishing Turkish frontier and Russia's vital oil supplies at Baku fatally compromised, it is hard to see how Russia could have withstood Germany's attack from the west

power and productivity that can be achieved when a free nation decides that it can afford to do what is physically possible instead of measuring its capacity or how an inadequately armed Britain could have prevented a German drive to the Pacific With these two lessons learned, mankind can resume, its march

Tribute from Abroad a German army on the Russo-

IF any undemonstrative Briton thinks we should not blow our own trumpet even on VE-Day, he may be interested in a cablemessage which I saw the other day. It was sent by a Swiss business man to a friend in Leeds. and shows that there are other people who think pretty well of wel over half a century. His us. The cable reads:

In your darkest days never lost faith in your country. Humbly rejoicing your greatest victory. As in the past you have won the last battle. Glory to you all. I bow before your heroes dead and alive, Without the spirit of your Empire Europe would be one big concentration camp. The highest morale has won over the greatest has won over the greates barbarism. Thank you, Britannia.

Adult Education

THE other day I told a story in he was known as H.T., the music and art critic, until his retirethis column about an incident at what I incautiously called an "elementary" school. ment a few years ago; to his coleagues on this newspaper he was known as one of the kind-This indiscretion has brought list and least condescending of the following metrical men, who was never ruffled and rebuke from a reader:whose notice was always delivered on time. Much of that

Northerner Two. I'm surprised at you.
You ought to be more wary. Our schools, you see, Must never be By you called elementary. In point of fact The Butler Act Insists that they are Primary.

"And that, my dear Watson, is an elementary fact," my correspondent concludes. But surely, my dear Holmes, you because he was a master of his mean a primary fact. subject, whose keen discernment was recognised by distinguished

Northerner II

Fortunately the gossamer web towards the sunlit uplands.

VICTORY

The vampire and the dragon have so long Torn the afflicted peoples, and the dark Castle of throned treason and ravenous wrong So long prevailed in its appalling stark

Steely-walled labyrinth above the bones Of martyrs and sad Europe's ravined grace; Destined to be eternal seemed its stones, And it grew dreadful as a demon's face.

But in the sky we heard the silver hown Of the Archangel sound o'er land and sea; The thunders and the furies we had borne Came back into our hands: Europe is free.

We have scourged with fire the citadel of the beast; The gates are open and the prisoners run Forth to the sweetness of white Freedom's feast, And those that sat in darkness see the sun.

Therefore we praise our warriors who have sped Into Hell's very mouth to break the jaws Of the black dragon, to bring back from the dead The reign of gentleness and equal laws,

To bring again the Kingdom of the Star, And build in sacred loving brotherhood A new world rising from the wreck of war, Jerusalem redeemed by much heroic blood . . .

WILFRED CHILDE

DR. HERBERT THOMPSON Death of Distinguished Critic

of Music and Art

critic to "The Yorkshire Post," died on Sunday at his home, Oak Bank, Shaw Lane, Headingley, Leeds. He

Dr. Thompson retired shortly after his 80th birthday in 1936. The occasion was marked by a large public dinner



Thompson early acquired a knowledge of the German language and a love of German music which was strengthened by later visits to Bayreuth and other musical contres

After graduating at St. John's College, Cambridge, he went up to condon to study for the law, and was alled to the Bar in 1879, but legal ractice was never to his liking. At Cambridge his friendship with Stanford, Garret, C. F. Abdy Williams, V. Barclay Squire and other eminent pusicipans had developed his affection.

He began his association with "The Yorkshire Post" as music and art critic in 1886, and soon won a reputa-tion for not tolerating slovenly work

tion for not tolerating slovenly work or inferior music, or awarding praise that was not fully earned.

He was quickly moved to protest at any descent from artistic integrity, but he was always ready to overlook blunders caused by nervousness or inexperience. The efforts of young aspirants to musical fame invariably enlisted his sympathy and encouragement, but woe to those self-seekers who placed personal vanity before artistic rectitude. They met with the treatment they deserved.

Dr. Thompson's Interest in pictorial art was not confined to criticism. His water-colour drawings from nature were characterised by remarkable breadth of style and handling.

Literary Work

Literary Work

His contributions to literature include a study on the origins of "Die Meistersinger" under the title, "Wagner and Wagenseil," published by the Oxford University Press. Evidence of his extensive knowledge of musical history is also to be found in Grove's great Dictionary of Music. With finely cut features and a detached critical air, Dr. Thompson presented a notable figure in any gathering. Those who did not know him were apt to regard him as austere, but he was far from that. Among his interests, amateur theatricals at one time figured freely. He had a ready fund of humour and entered with zest into comedy and even farce.

Dr. Thompson leaves a widow, Edith Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Fred R. Sparks, of Leeds, whom he married in 1897. There are no children of the marriage.

Redirected Milk:

Onus on Buyer

Dairy farmers are no longer respon-

ible for milk during transit when it is redirected by the buyer from the place of delivery mentioned in the

important changes to milk producers that are made in the new Milk Control and Maximum Prices)

Order states that in cases where milk is redirected, the property and risk in the milk shall be deemed to have passed to the buyer when the milk arrives at the place of delivery fixed by the Minister of Food in the contract

allk was defective when it left the

Blum and Schuschnigg

Freed by 5th Army

ALLIED H.Q., Mediterranean, Monday Night M Leon Blum, former French

ocialist Prime Minister, Pastor

Niemoeller, the German Protestant minister whose anti-Nazi sermons led to his arrest, and Kurt Schuschnigg,

former Chancellor of Austria, and his wife, are among the prisoners freed by

the 5th Army from the Prager Wildsee

A Village Policeman's

Disclaimer

In a statement by a Food Ministry

official in London last week-end on the Women's Institutes': jam-making

scheme, tribute was paid to the village

policeman at Rosedale Abbey, near Pickering, who was stated to have virtually run the jam-making centre

Police Constable Wm. Butcher, writing to "The Yorkshire Post" from

says this is not correct. The Centre is run by a committee selected by the Women's Institute. His wife is the secretary and treasurer, and he merely assisted her.

Viscount Lascelles Home

Viscount Lascelles, nephew of the

King, and the Master of Elphinstone,

nephew of the Queen, were welcomed

nome at Buckingham Palace last night

by the King and Queen and Princess

Elizabeth. Both were among special "hostage" prisoners of war who have been liberated.

The Princess Royal will be unable to attend the Women's Land Army rally at Preston on Saturday, owing to the return home of her son, and, in consequence, the rally has been postponed.

German Cruisers

Surrender

Headquarters of the 21st Army Group announce that the German

neavy cruiser, Prinz Eugen, and the

light cruiser, Finz Edgen, and the light cruiser, Nuremburg, have surrendered, together with 160,000 tons of merchant shipping. Allied Headquarters in Italy announce that 23 vessels of the German Adriatic E-boat fleet have surrendered.

The King to Take Salute.—The King will take the salute at the British Legion march-past after the memorial

parade and service at the Cenotaph on Whit-Sunday afternoon.

Pudsey Medical Charities raised the

record sum of £3,022 last year. Among the allocations made at the annual meeting last night was £1,303 to Leeds Infirmary,

the Police Station, Rosedale Abbey

Barnsley Man on Murder Charge

Frank Hutchinson (33), glass-plower, living at Birk Road, Kendray, Barnsley, was committed at Croydon Surrey) yesterday for trial at the Old

As the train came in, I pushed him and said, 'Get out of my way,' I pushed him in such a way that he would be out of the way of the train. I did not intend to push him under

Extra Buses on Thanksgiving Sunday

To help the public to attend places of worship on Thanksgiving Sunday Lord Leathers, the Minister of War Transport, has decided to relax the general restriction on Sunday morning bus services. This will apply in places where vehicles can be made available without aleater under street. without placing undue strain on

Bunting Without Coupons

Up to the end of May the public s. 3d. a square yard.

Travel Restrictions to Remain

Owing to heavy demands for military very severely limited, it was officially announced yesterday.

Existing priority arrangements for ocean and air travel must be continued,

and reservations can be made only when the appropriate Government Department is able to certify that the proposed journey is in the national

Until control is thoroughly estab-lished in Germany, it will still be necessary to maintain security pre-cautions as regards overseas travel and travel to Ireland, and there will,

for the present, be no change in exit permit regulations.

These restrictions will be relaxed at the earliest possible moment: No resumption of normal overseas traffic can be expected until some considerable time after the end of hostilities with Loren it is ended.

Pit Fire: 13,000 Tons of Coal Lost

An underground fire which brought Upton Colliery, employing 2,500 men, to a standstill a week ago, has resulted in an output of 13,000 tons coal being lost. The fire, which Barnsley seam, has been scaled off. It was stated at the colliery yesterday that it was not known when work

Judge Stewart, Regional Controller of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, visited the pit yesterday.

Divorce Suits

the Divorce Court, London

A/C. Harold Pickering, of High Street, Dodworth, Barnsley, adultery by his wife, Elsie, with Harry Bonson.
Pte. James Patrick Fiaherty, of Ellen Road, Brighouse, adultery by his wife, Rennie, with John William Haddield.

Hungarian Crown Jewels Captured, —The Hungarian Crown jewels, marded by a detachment of Salzburg, and are now in the custody of United States forces, cables an Associated Press war correspondent. The former Nazi Prime Minister of

Victory Smiles and Celebrations



Servicemen on leave join their girl friends in a Victory parade in a Leeds street.

THE BENGAL FAMINE

Corruption and Profiteering

An indictment of a section of the

public in Bengal which made profits out of scarcity while others starved to death, was contained in the report, issued to-day, of the Famine Inquiry Commission, headed by Sir John Woodhead, Acting-Governor of Bengal from 1934 to 1939. The report deals with conditions in Bengal, both before and during the great food shortage, in 1943. It states:—

"After considering all the circumstances, we cannot avoid the conclusion that it lay in the power of the Government of Bengal, by bold, resolute and well-conceived measures at the right time, to have largely prevented the tragedy of the famine as it actually took place.

"The Government of India failed to recognise at a sufficiently early date the need for a system of planned movement of food grains, including rice as well as wheat, from surplus to deficit provinces and States.

"The public in Bengal, or at least certain sections of it, have also their share of the blame. Enormous profits were made out of the calamity, and in the circumstances profits for some meant death for others. Commission, headed by Sir John

were made out of the calamity, and in the circumstances profits for some meant death for others. A large part of the community lived in plenty while others starved, and there was much indifference in the face of suffering. Corruption was widespread throughout the provinces and in many classes of society."—Reuter.

Entertainments

The Victorian comedy-thriller, "Pink String and Sealing Wax," with London company, reached Leeds Grand Theatre last night for a week's showing, after a recent tour on the Western Front. A very delightful female parent, admirably played by Miss Iris Hoey, mirrors all the family trials and humours. Mr. Malcolm Keen is the unyielding father. THEATRE ROYAL, LEEDS

Entering on the last three weeks of its record-breaking run, "Humpty Dumpty" still continues to draw enthusiastic audiences.

That virile character, Old Mother Riley (Arthur Lucan), and Kitty McShane, as his coquettish daughter, create unlimited fun in domestic discord episodes. Strong miscellaneous the 5th Army from the Prager Wildsee prison camp near Dobbiaco, in North Italy near the Austrian border.

Other well-known prisoners found at the camp included Nikolas Horthy, jun., youngest son of the former Hungarian Regent, Nikolas de Kallay, former Hungarian Prime Minister, General Papagos, former Generalissimo of Greek land forces, who overthrew the Greek Quislings in 1942 and became C.in-C. of the Greek forces, Prince Philip of Hesse, husband of the King of Italy's youngest daughter, Princess Mafalda, who died in the notorious Buchenwald camp, and the French Prince Xavier de Bourbon.—Reuter

Dan and Jim, members of the Five Sherry Brothers, are the principal artists in an amusing show, "Seaside Stars." Also other comedy, dancing and musical turns.

HARROGATE OPERA HOUSE A plot that escapes the conventional

by bringing merriment to balance its dramatic moments makes for good entertainment in Terence Rattigan's "Flare Path."

The Harrogate Shakespearean Festival Society opened the second week of this season with "Much Ado About Nothing." BRADFORD ALHAMBRA

Billy Cotton's dance orchestra head an excellent variety bill this week,

BRADFORD PRINCE'S

For their last appearance at the Prince's Theatre, Bradford, for the current season the Court Players present a lively rendering of the well-known play "Claudia."

HUDDERSFIELD ROYAL

The Phillip Barrett Company commenced their second week of Shakespeare with a delightful inter-pretation of "As You Like It." HUDDERSFIELD PALACE

Al Shaw and his Blue Hawalians provide attractive Hawalian music. Also variety programme. HALIFAX GRAND

Mr. Arthur Lane's Repertory Company last night gave a pleasing per-formance of the romantic play "Claudia."

WAKEFIELD OPERA HOUSE

This week's Harry Hanson produc-tion, "Why Men Leave Home," is a comedy based on matrimonial mix-ups. BRADFORD CIVIC PLAYHOUSE

The pre-war French naval spy melo-drama, "Gibraltar," provides a full quota of thrills and brilliant acting by a cast headed by Viviane Romance and Erich von Stroheim.

Leeds Cinemas

MAJESTIC and SCALA .- Both showing two big pictures, "and "Three is a Family." ODEON.—"Wilson," the stirring story of the President's career before

RITZ.—"Hotel Berlin," with Faye Emerson and Helmut Dantine, and "Thoroughbreds." TOWER .- "The Climax" stars Boris

Karloff and Susanna Foster.

TATLER.—In "Cowboy and the Lady" Gary Cooper plays the part of a cowboy and Merle Oberon'is his lady

NEWS THEATRE.—Features include 'Army Show" and Popular Science.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. D. L. S. Pocock, Rector of St. Clement's, York, to the united benefice of Welwick-with-Holmpton, in the Diocese of York.

Conservatives' Faith in Human Beings

From Our Own Correspondent BRADFORD, Monday Individual effort was the first and nost effective channel through which o exercise a right influence in the community, said Major John Benn, prospective National * Conservative andidate for Bradford North addressing to-night's annual meeting of Bradford Federation Junior Con-

"Work is not just a job with a wage attaching to it," he continued.
"It is an opportunity to make the world a better place. Every job, however humdrum it may appear to be, has this side to it. If you realise that you will not only bring about a better world, but you will be a happier man or woman and will make others

That was why Conservatives had more faith in human beings than in particular economic systems, but it did not mean standing still or being complacent. Many aspects of English life before the war were discreditable to a great nation, Malnutrition and bad housing were examples, and we must resolve to do all in our power to make England a still better country.

Leadership would be more than ever wanted in the difficult days ahead, and the vital qualities of good management and leadership began with each individual in his own personal attitude to life.

Helping the Rising Generation

From Our Own Correspondent

BRADFORD, Monday

Expressing the opinion that the British race has saved civilisation and that it is of the greatest importance to the future of the world that "this race shall not perish from the earth."

Stopped All Traffic Colonel Stoddart-Scott, prospective Conservative candidate for Pudsey In 'imes Square, the Piccadilly of New lork, and the city's traditional centre thousands of people, yelling ceaselssly, packed the streets, stop-ping al traffic, and Otley, speaking at a lunch-hour meeting of Bradford (Exchange Ward) Men's Conservative Association at the Bradford Conservative Club to-day,

Bradford Conservative Club to-day, said we must do everything possible to establish conditions favourable to a full and flourishing family life. We must see that legislation did everything to encourage large families, provide suitable housing for large families, urge that Parliamentary estimates must have as their basis considerations whether on not they considerations whether or not they would encourage an increase in the population, undertake social reconstruction of a fundamental character, and establish in every town, city and

struction of a fundamental character, and establish in every town, city and rural area maternity services, obstetricians and maternity homes so that we might save as many children as possible on coming into the world.

Britain's life, security and progress, he believed, depended upon an ample supply of young people. The supreme harvest of the country was the quality and quantity of the rising generation. The products of the fields and the factory were secondary. Anything which militated against the supply of children or destroyed this harvest destroyed the very nation at its roots. If the Royal Commission at present considering the population problem produced the findings anticipated, they should be given full publicity and legislation should be introduced as early as possible to secure some improvement in the existing position. If the people knew and interpreted the information aright, he believed they would correct "this desperate problem."

Proposing a vote of thanks to Colonel Stoddart-Scott, Major John Benn (prospective Conservative candidate for North Bradford) urged that we must never forget that it was business and commerce which paid for all our social services.

business and commerce which paid for all our social services. Without a healthy, vigorous and enterprising business system, we should not be able to have the large population we richly deserved.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Dallas (prospective Conservative candidate for Central Bradford), who presided, urged Conservatives to propound a positive policy, including the retention of the Prime Minister to lead the country in the counsels of Europe. He urged employers of labour to let their workpeople know exactly how nationalisation would affect them through the operation of controls, regimentation and labour direction. "Just tell them," he said, "the damning effects the nationalisation of industry will have on the export trade of Previous and commerce which the said of t industry will have on the export trade of Bradford's wool textile industry."

Mr. R. G. Tarran's New Statement

Robert G. Tarran, former Mr. Robert G. anaging director of Tarran ndustries, Ltd., last night issued a tatement which said:—

Shareholders of Tarran control of the shareholders of tarran tarrangement which said:— The shareholders of Tarran Industries, Ltd., have this morning received a circular signed by Mr. Alan P. Good, making unfounded charges against me. Owing to VE-Day, it is not possible for me to have the circular I had prepared in reply printed and distributed to shareholders before the meeting.

"This circular Is a complete answer to these charges, and I appeal to this circular is a complete answer to these charges, and I appeal to shareholders not to revoke any proxies given in my favour on an ex parfe statement made by the directors, to which I have been prevented from publishing my reply."

NOISY LONDON NIGHT OF JOY

Song, Dance and Lights

From Our London Correspondent FLEET STREET, 12.30 a.m. I have just come from Piccadilly Ircus. A pandemonium of high pirits reigns there. There is a big rowd, though not a colossal one. It

crowd, though not a colossal one. It consists mostly of young people, the majority of them Service folk, and many of them Americans.

They are making much noise—singing, whisiling and rathling. I saw two processions led by big drums. There is dancing. There are little chots singing. Other people are linking arms singing and dancing their vay across the Circus. Others are threading their way across the big expanse of roadway, rather in the manner of the crowd at the luncheon interval at a cricket match, though a very different sort of crowd.

A Bright Thames

floods. So was a wharf on the south

Awy in the distance the warm face of Bi Ben glowed. River craft were lit up. The Thames was once more the rier that impressionist artists

New York Crowds

In the Hudson liners and tugs let loose their sirens to add to the noise of plines that dipped crazily over the city. The whole city was gripped by the spirit of celebration.—Reuter.

Distinguished Officer Wounded

Temporary Brigadier Edward Earnshaw Eden Cass (King's Own Yorkihire Light Infantry) is reported wounded in War Office Casualty List No. 36 published to-day. Winning his D.S.C. and M.C. in the last war, he was iwarded a bar to the D.S.O. in 1940 for gallant and distinguished service in Norway. The C.B.E. was conferred on him in recognition of his skilfu leadership in Sicily. In 1944 he was honoured by President Roosevelt with the award of the Silver Star for service in the cause of the Allies.

Leeds United Player

Pilit Officer Robert Montgomery, the promising young centre-forward, who was on Leeds United's books who vas on Leeds United's books befor the war, is presumed killed. He was posted missing after a raid on Schwein-furt just over a year ago. Mont-



year ago. Mont-gomery, whose mother now lives at Heath Road, Coventry, was from schoolboy by Mr. W. Hampson, the Leeds United R. Moitgomery

Leeds United manager, in 1938, and was signed as

following year. He joined the R.A.F. in 1941, ot his wings in America, and was commissioned only a few weeks before he was shot down.

Major and Mrs. H. A. Ryott, of Leathley, have received information that ther younger son, Lieut. D. B. Ryott, of the Grenadier Guards. Was wounded in the fighting in the Bremen area on April 29, and is now in hospital in this country. Lieut. Ryott joined the Army in February, 1943, and was serving with the Guards Armoure, Division. While on leave in February last he was sworn in as a Freeman of Newcastle.

Lieut Robert M. Tesh (22), Rifle Brigade, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Tesh, of South Elmsall, has been wounded in Germany. He joined the Army in 1942, when studying at Oxford University.

Latest Wills

Mr. Alfred tocker, L.D.S., Clarke-house Road, Sheffield (net personally 29,730)
Mr. Frank PaATI, Hook Road, Goole, builder (rst personalty 26,981)
Mr. Frederick William WALBANK, Villa Road, Bingley, retired boot and shee refailer (net personalty 25,882)
Mr. Alfred HEMINGWAY, Marton Road, Gagrave, wool buyer (net personalty 21,223)

Netting Order Revoked. — The Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order revoking In the last three months Northern Command recovered salvage to the total value of £45,000. Last month the total was £19,000.

THE STORY OF THE WAR

From the First Aggressions to the Collapse of the Germans

By G. SCOTT BREMNER

In October, 1940, Italy, following the

of the Bismarck.

besiege Stalingrad.

After Pearl Harbour

Meanwhile, on December 7, 1941, while a Japanese mission was negoti-ating in Washington, Japanese carrier-borne aircraft bombed Pearl Harbour, inflicting serious damage

on the warships in that United States naval base. Three days later Japanese 'planes sank the British battleship

Prince of Wales and the battle-cruiser Repulse in the Gulf of Siam. Japan

now had naval supremacy in these seas. Simultaneously with the attack on Pearl Harbour Japan struck at every

American and British base within reach. Every blow went home. British, Indian, American and Dutch troops fought heroically but hopelessly. General MacArthur's defence of the

Philippines is a bright page in American military history. We shall never forget the garrision at Hong Kong. The fighting retreat down the Malay peninsula of the handful of British troops is as memorable as the retreat on Dunkirk, but more tragic.

End of Isolation

into the war on our side (Germany and Italy declared war on her four days after Pearl Harbour). In Sep-

Japan's aggression brought America

Russia as Ally

Germany attacked Russia—without declaring war—at dawn on June 22, 1941. At once Mr. Churchill broadcast

HEN Hitler, on September 1, 1939, without declaring war, sent his army into Poland, he was only repeating what he had done several times before. The first occasion was on March 7, 1936, when his troops entered the demilitarised Rhineland. That had been a great gamble, but there was no sign of opposition, and the coup succeeded. Having secured his western flank against Anglo-French pressure, Hitler turned to the East to satisfy the eternal German Drang nach Osten. He gained both Austria and Czechoslovakia without fighting.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's intervention at Munich compelled Hitler to take two bites at Czechoslovakia. By the first he

swallowed the Sudetenland, which we had agreed that he should have. But when, in March, 1939, he swallowed the rest of the country, Mr. Chamberlain abandoned his policy of appease-ment and Britain began to rearm

1839, he swallowed the rest of the country, Mr. Chamberlain abandoned his policy of appeasement and Britain began to rearm in earnest. A Ministry of Supply was formed and a conscription Bill passed.

Poland Invaded

Hitler occupied Memel, thus dominating Lithuania and surrounding Poland on every side except that adjacent to Russia. He ignored our guarantee that Great Britain would give Poland all the support in her power "in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence, and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist." Finally he short-circuited the Anglocrussian negotiations by himself concluding on August 23, 1939, a non-aggression pact with Russia.

Thus secured against attack from the East, Hitler was free to move against Poland, A last-minute intervention by Mussolini delayed Franco-British action; but at 11 a.m. on Sunday, September 3, Mr. Chamberlain announced in a broadcast that Britain had declared war. The French declaration followed six hours later. Britain began to send an Expeditionary Force to France, and the French nibbled at the Siegfried Line, But Poland was overrun and devastated—aithough never "subjugated"—in three weeks, It was Europe's first taste of the Blitzkrieg. The German advance was only stopped by Russia's entry into Poland, A boundary was agreed to, and the long German campaign to exterminate the Poles began.

Mr. Churchill Enters Mr. Churchill Enters

Immediately on the outbreak of war Immediately on the outbreak of war Mr. Churchill, who had been stupidly excluded from office since 1929, was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa ranged themselves beside Great Britain. Only Eire ramained neutral

remained neutral.

In the six months following the destruction of Poland the only serious fighting occurred at sea, where the Germans began U-boat warfare on the day war was declared. Our most conspicuous success was at the Battle of the River Plate. A sad loss was the sinking of the Royal Oak by a

opposition, and the principal ports and airfields of Norway were captured on the first day. Two small Allied forces sent to Norway were foredoomed. Events outside Norway were soon to compel evacuation.

The Parties Unite

With the disaster of Norway Mr. Churchill succeeded Mr. Chamberlain. a decided accession of strength.

It was no time for disunity, for on the day Mr. Churchill took office Germany struck at Holland and Belgium. Holland was overrun in five days. The Belgians appealed for Allied support, and the French and five days. The Belgians appealed for Allied support, and the French and British Armies on the Belgian frontier wheeled north-east to the Dyle. The Germans showed brilliant strategy. They smashed the Belgian defences; struck at Sedan, hinge of the Allied wheel; broke it, and started their dash for the Channel coast. wheel; broke it, and started their dash for the Channel coast.

The dogged retreat of the French and British Armies will rank with the march of Kenophon's Ten Thousand. They were outnumbered outflanked, short of tanks, desperately short of aircraft, and at the end deprived of Belgian support by King Leopold's surrender. Yet never once were they disorganised or demoralised. were they disorganised or demoralised. The small garrison thrown into Calais, by their heroism and self-sacrifice, held open the road to Dunkirk and made possible the final rôle of the small boats.

small boats,

Having overrun Belgium and compelled the withdrawal of the British Army, the Germans turned upon France, Their Blitzkrieg methods again succeeded. They broke the river lines, entered Paris on June 14, and two days later Hitler received from Pétain, the defeatist, who had come to power on the fall of the Reynaud Government, a request for peace.

It is agreed that Hitler stood his best And he threw it away for the sake of a silly, melodramatic scene! It was the first and the greatest of his

blunders.

After the French surrender we stood alone. Mr. Churchili personally organised and inspected our coastal defences; the Local Defence Volunteers, later called the Home Guard, was already being formed.

When the Battle of Britain started, the R.A.F. were badly outnumbered, but they made up for the deficiency in the quality of their aircraft and in the matchless courage of their pilots. Relentless bombing of their pilots. Relentless bombing the invasion coasts discouraged the invasion coasts discouraged an invasion by sea; and between August 7 and the end of October our fighters brought down 2,375 daylight raiders. These losses were too much for the Luttwaffe, and daylight raids, the recognised preliminary of the Blitzkrieg, were abandoned for night raids. During the following year London, Coventry, Hull, Plymouth and other big towns were severely damaged.

Vichy Treachery

The surrender of France created more problems. The Vichy Government soon showed its readiness to add treachery to surrender. Only General de Gaulle and the small band of Free Frenchmen kept the sword of France in the field and the honour of France bright. Most urgent of the problems was that of the French warships. The greater part of them were

British, Egyptian and French North African ports. Those in British ports and at Alexandria were immobilised and those that attempted to return to France from Oran and Dakar were engaged by units of the British Fleet.

engaged by units of the British Fleet.

Hitler could now draw his submarine blockade tighter, for he was in possession of all the ports of Western Europe from the North Cape to the Pyrenees. The Navy's efforts to break it met with varying success in this and the following years, but they never falled; the menace of the new magnetic mine was quickly overcome; and the establishment of enemy naval and air bases across our Atlantic

raised and the "cash and carry" system substituted, In September, 1940, America transferred to us 50 destroyers in exchange for the right to lease naval and air bases in the Atlantic. In the following March the Lease-Lend Bill became law.

But America went further than this by taking over from Britain the occupation of Iceland and her increasing interest in our war efforts and aims was shown when President Roosevelt met Mr. Churchill in August, 1941, and signed the Atlantic Charter.

and signed the Atlantic Charter The Tide Turns

November, 1942, was the high tide German fortunes, "the high tide

of German fortunes, "the high tide and the turn."

The turn came with the speed of a mill race. On November 2 the Desert Atmy lunged forward in its third thrust. The move was timed to precede the landings six days later of British and American armies under General Eisenhower at Casablanca. Oran and Algiers. The thrust drove Rommel to Mareth on the Tunis-Tripoil frontier where the Desert Army met Eisenhower's forces.

The landings constituted the largest amphibious operation undertaken up to that time. Hitler put an army under Von Arnim into Tunisia with the idea of holding the country as a bridgehead for further operations in Africa. The result was that Von Arnim's great army and Rommel's Afrika Korps were all taken prisoners.

On entering Algeria, the Allies, with doubtful statesmanship, made use of Darian until he was assassinated. Despite this, Free French Forces, earning the trust that was denied them, helped heroically in clearing North Africa. The task was completed in May. Before then Mr. Charchill and President Roosevelt met at Casablanca to formulate terms on which they would accept the surrender of the

On from Stalingrad

Within a fortnight of the landings in North Africa Hitler had another surprise, this time from Russia, whose winter offensive compelled the Germans to withdraw from the Caucasus, cut off the forces besieging Stalingrad, and forced their surrender The Russians finished by capturing Kharkov, clearing a path for supplies to besieged Leningrad, and removing the short-range threat under which Moscow had lived since 1941.

Before the spring thaw immobilised the armies the Germans struck back and recovered Kharkov and most of the Donetz basin. It was their last

and recovered Kharkov and most of the Donetz basin. It was their lasseffective counter-stroke agains Russia. By the end of the year the Russians had captured Smolensk German Army headquarters in the East.

outnumbered and ill-equipped, fought back and held their own. But Hitler helped his jackal in Europe as well as in Africa. He secured the aid of Rumania and Bulgaria. The Greek Government appealed to Britain, who sent an expeditionary force.

Greece was the first of the small nations of Europe within reach of Germany openly to align herself with us when we stood alone. Only one other, Jugoslavia, showed such before they were joined by the main army. Rome was entered, and the Allies continued their dogged advance up the peninsula In the Atlantic, Germany's last attempt to support her submarine campaign by the use of commerce raiders was crushed by the sinking

Back into France Back into France

Before 1943 was out, Mr. Churchill.
President Rooseveit and Premier
Stalin, met at Teheran, presumably to
concert the final move for victory.

The landing in Normandy was preceded by systematic bombing of
German industrial centres, communications with the coast, airfields and
coastal defences. It surprised the
Germans. They expected attack upon
a port. But the Allies had devised
landing craft which would put men
and munitions directly on to the
beach and they took across the
Channel a prefabricated "mulberry"
port. They had no need, therefore, to
storm a port, and landed between the
rivers Orne and Vire, east of
Cherbourg.

The British encountered street

1941. At once Mr. Churchill broadcast a speech that brought Britain unreservedly on to Russia's side. We no longer stood alone.

The Germans, joined by Finns, Rumanians and Hungarians, swept forward to Leningrad, which they besieged; they came within reach of Moscow, and they overran the agricultural Ukraine and the industrial Don Basin. Thenceforth Russia had to rely for supplies partly on the war factories of the Urals and partly on lavish shipments from Britain and America, which reached her from Murmansk and from Persia after the deposition of the pro-Nazi Shah.

Winter brought a change, The Germans showed themselves no match for the Russians in winter campaigning, and they were driven back, but storm a port, and landed between the rivers Orne and Vire, east of Cherbourg.

The Eritish encountered strong resistance before Caen, but the Americans broke into the Cotentin Peninsula and captured Cherbourg. Some weeks of heavy positional fighting ended in a double Allied advance, by the Americans towards Ise Mans, and by the Canadians towards Falaise. When the Americans thrust northwards to Argentan it suddenly assumed the aspect of a vast enveloping movement. The whole German army in Normandy, into which troops from the rest of France had been drawn during the preceding weeks, was enclosed in a narrow-mouthed pocket from which it could withdraw only under withering enfilading fire.

This disaster, combined with the French national revolt and the victorious advance of a second Allied army which landed in the South of France on the strip of coast near St. Raphael, convinced the Germans that France could no longer be held. But an insurrection in Paris and four for the Russians in winter campaigning, and they were driven back, but maintained "hedgehog" and "boit" positions which served as springboards for their offensive next year. This carried them through the Crimea and beyond Rostov. Then, at a critical moment, the Germans divided their forces. One struck south to the Caucasus oilfields, the other east to besiege Stalingrad.

France could no longer be held. But an insurrection in Paris and four days' fighting were necessary before they were thrown out of the capital; and on August 23 a French armoured corres under Geografic Leeberg and content of the capital and the capital and the capital corresponding to the capital capi

the city. On the same day Rumania surrendered to the Russians.

force under General Leclerc entered

The Last Great River

The Last Great River

The Russian advance began on June 23, and hardly paused till it had come within reach of Warsaw. It had a dramatic repercussion in Germany. An attempt was made on Hitler's life in July, and was followed by the usual "purge." But neither the VI nor V2 bombs that Germany so secretly manufactured when her factories should have been concentrating on artillery and fighters shook for a moment the spirit of people in this country, though they did much wanton damage.

The Russian advance in the Balkans liberated Greece; British, French and

retreat on Dunkirk, but more tragic. Evacuation of more than a handful from Singapore was impossible, and most of the troops were captured when Singapore fell.

The Japanese invaded and soon occupied Burma. The virtual extermination of the British, Dutch and American warships in the Java Sea sealed the fate of the Dutch East Indies. Within three months Japan stood on the eastern frontier of India and at the gateway of Australia and held the whole semicircular archipelago between, with the exception of New Guinea south of the Owen Stanley Range. liberated Greece; British, French and American troops freed Belgium and

American troops freed Belgium and Luxemburg.

The liberation armies began their steady march on the Rhine, only temporarily checked by a counter-offensive on the Eifel front at the junction of the British and American forces. Meanwhile, the Russians, having compelled the surrender, not only of Finland and Rumania but of Bulgaria and Hungary as well, continued their eastward drive into East Prussia, home of the Junkers. Thus, to the accompaniment of steadily increasing bombing of Germany, the Allies closed in from East and West upon Berlin.

The Last Surrender

But Japan's thrust was now spent. Further expansion westward was stopped by our occupation of Madagascar. Attempts at expansion eastward were smashed in the battles of the Coral Sea, first naval victory in history to be won wholly from the air, and of Midway Island.

At Port Moresby Americans and Australians showed for the first time that they could beat the Japanese at their own specialised jungle fighting, for after saving the town they advanced up the nightmare slopes of the Owen Stanley Range and captured the enemy bases of Buna and Gona. Mid-March saw the forcing of the Rhine crossings, the decisive phase of the Western offensive. Thereafter the disintegration of the Reich proforces bisected her and there remained

forces bisected her and there remained but her death throes.

The surrender of her armies in Italy, Holland, Denmark and North-West Germany, the fall of Berlin to the Russians, the reported deaths of Hitler and various of his satellites, presaged the signing of that instru-ment of unconditional surrender, in the little red school-house at Rhelms, which marked the final dissolution of which marked the final dissolution of the dark and evil thing which we had fought so valiantly, so doggedly, for five and a half long years.

HOME SERVICE

203.5m. 391.1m. 449.1m. 48.54m.
1.0—Time; News; Programme Parade. 7.15
zercises. 7.30—Records (Faure). 7.55
dings and Pravers. 8.0—Time; News;
gramme Parade. The Kitchen Front. 8.20
Rendezvons Players. 8.45—Farming:
9.0—Records. 9.35—Service for
sols. 9.55—Records. 9.35—Service
10—Robinson Cienver at the organ. 11.0
chools. 12.0—Crookhall Colliery Band.
0—Workers' Playtime.

GENERAL FORCES 296.1m., 342.1m.

6.42—Records.

PUBLIC AND TRADE NOTICES LEEDS PARISH CHURCH VEDAY, MAY 8th -4.30, Pestival Even-ong; 7, Special Thanksgiving Service. Preacher, he Vicer of Leeds. UEDNESDAY, MAY 9th.-8, 9, 11, H.C.; 3.30, Pestival Evensong.

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On VE-Day services at the Great Synagogue.
Beigrave Street, 7.50 p.m. On Sunday after
VE-Day service of thanksgiving at the New
Synagogue, Chapelbown, at 11 a.m. Moortown
Synagogue, Shadwell Lane, 11 a.m.

HOLIDAY TO-DAY (TUESDAY) and TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY). School again Thursday, May 10. THOMAS BOYCE, Director of Education

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All interested in agriculture are reminded
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arliamentary County.

And notice is hereby further given that ich Registers are available for inspection by its public during ordinary office hours.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1945.

T. STEPHENSON,
Electoral Registration Officer.

County Hall, Deverley. AIRE AND CALDER

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Psgilacci." Sat. Eving., "Il Trovatore."

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Sesond Week. Mon and Fri. Evins., "La Tosca." Tues, Mat., Ine Inter Wed., "La Tues, and Sat. Evrgs., "Paust." Wed., "La Traviata." Thurs., "Madam Butterfly." Sat. Mat., "La Boheme." Booking from 10 to 7.50 (Frt. 6), Tel. 20891. THEATRE ROYAL, LEEDS.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

The City INACTIVE AND EASIER

By Our City Correspondent

Monday Evening To-day, not only the pending cessation of hostilities in Europe but also the warning of the existence of ideological differences at the San Francisco Conference, left the Stock and Share markets limp and inactive.
Price declines were numerous and
spread widely over the lists, as the
following table shows:—

Price.
Si% War Loan 1031
L and N.E. 2nd Pref. 273 Marks and Spencer 73/54
Assoc. Portland 62/9
Imps" 85-32
Watneys 93/9

Angio-Iranian 5# —1/6

Kaffirs, for purely local reasons, kept clear of the downward slide in prices and Babcock and Wilcox held firm at around 56s. 3d. on the chairman's reference to the large volume of orders on hand, a volume sufficient to usure continuous full employment for a long period." For the rest, prices closed in the majority of cases with the minus sign attached to them, more because of the reserve shown by buyers than because of any anxiety to sell. Of this there was no sign.

The House and VE-Day

At three o'clock the Stock Exchange announced that if advance notice were received of VE-Day the Stock Exchange received of VE-Day the Stock Exchange would be closed on VE-Day and the day following. If no previous announcement were made the House would be closed at 2 p.m. on VE-Day and would remain closed on the following day. An official service of thanksgiving is to be held in the House on Monday next at 4.15 p.m.

R. W. Crabtree Prospects

Though the Leeds printing machinery and engineering firm of machinery and engineering firm of R. W. Crabtree and Sons earned rather lower profits in 1944, the market is well satisfied with the position. So much so that the Company's 5s. Ordinary shares at their present price of 16s. yield 3.75 per cent. gross only on the repeated distribution of 8 per cent. plus a 2 per cent. Tax Free cash bonus from capital reserve.

It is pointed out that the decline in profits probably marks the incidence of E.P.T., that the earned rate was in any case as high as 37.7 per

was in any case as high as 37.7 per cent, and that the shares are fairly high geared. Further, although change-over difficulties will be encountered, post-war demand pros-

Thus the Crabtree shares should provide a sound equity in an important aspect of post-war reconstruction, namely, the rehabilitation of the plant of the newspaper industry. The Company's foundry and machinetool and gear-making interests, too, have an encouraging outlook.

COMPANY RESULTS

THE MONEY MARKET

LONDON STOCK **EXCHANGE**

MARKET POINTS

British Funds Easier Home Rails Dull Commercial, Industrial Weak

Closing Prices

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC. Closing Rise†
Prices Fall
N.W.Bds 2½%
1949-51 1019(6-5)5
1951-55 1013(6-5)5
Svgs Bds 3%
1960-70 1001a-5½
Licans 32 955g-5g
NDI, 2½%
100, 3%, 10226 | Do. 5½ | 105½ - 2½ | N Df. 2½ | 105½ |
Funding 4½ 115½ - 2½	Do. 3%	102½	
Do. 5½	100½ - 3	England 386½	
Do. 2½	101½ - 4	Do. 2½	981½ - 34
Do. 2½	981½ - 38	168	125½
Do. 5½	105½ - 38	168	125½
Do. 5%	97½		
Do. 5%	97½	Do. 3%	97½
Redemp. 5% 99½ - 3½	1955-59 10258-316		

BRITISH RAILWAYS

Guar. 105½—½ | 5% G.Pt., 121 —½

RON. COAL AND STEEL, ETC.

Allied Iroc 55/3—/9 | Lister R.A. 36/3—9

Autl-Att. M 5/9—11½ | Mac.Col... 12/—/1½

Bir. S.A. 26/6+/3 | Cocam Cosl 3/7½—/1½

Brockle J 85/9—6 | Prossel St 32/3—/6

Brown J.) 29/3—/6

Camm. Ld 10/9—/1½ | Tabley Col. 22/9—/3

Cary (W). 97/3—/5 | Settle Sp m 35/6

D Long O. 27/9—/3 | Settle Sp m 35/6

D Long O. 27/9—/3 | Swt. & Ld

Green wood & Batley ... 28/4½+/1½ | Green wood & Batley ... 28/6+/6 | Thomas (R.) 13/6—/42

Green wood & Horden Col. 25/9—/7½ | Def. ... 105 —/4

Hadields 32/6—/6 | Horden Col. 25/9—/7½ | Pef. ... 10/6—... 10/

TEXTILES | TEXTILES | Bleachers | 14/13-44|-> | Hield Bros.4/1012-/3 | Br. Oclan. | 326-712 | Klis 11 & Klis 2 | 234-32 | Br. Oclan. | 35/6-/6 | Lanc. Cot. | 37/-712 | Lanc. Thrd | 33/6-/6 | B. C.&W.D. | 7/112-/12 | Lanc. Thrd | 33/6-/6 | B. C.&W.D. | 7/112-/12 | Later... | 24/3-/412 | Ocate... | 52/112-/9 | Pt.ns & Bl's | 95/3-1/6 | Courtaids | 56/6-/5 | Baits Pt.Or | 21/6-/6 | Bng S. Cot. | 37/3-1/ | Saits Ord | 10/9-/6 | Fine C. Sp. | 25/712 | To tall Bhr. | 7/13-1/ | Courtaids | 25/712 | To tall Bhr. | 7/13-1/ | Courtaids | 23/6-1/6 | Courtaids | 23/

Ass.N.Df., 22/9-/412 Daily Mirror*19/9
Daily Mail Trust Odhams P. 12/-/3
Ord..... 47/--/8 S. Piet O *37/16 ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

Ass. Electric Reference 44/9-15 | Ever R'dy 44/-/6 | Crabires 45/9-15 | Jinson & P 76/6-/8 | C. P'kin A. 33/1012-112 | Tel. Const. 316+/3 | C. P'kin A. 33/1012-112 | Eng Elect. 54/412-142 | Walsall C. 54/9-/3

SCOTTISH BORDER

WOOLLENS

CORN

LONDON (THE BALTIC), Monday.—Wheat Conly small offers of Canadian were made rallable to the Ministry at the scheduled ices. A few offers were noted from shippers Argentine qualities, but interest was strained. Bailey.—No definite tenders were builted.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Am.Metal 20 - - / 9
An.New fd
Dev..... 54 - 1/3
Ass. B. Pio. 22/5 - / 3
Ass. P. Cem 63 / - 6
Avon ind R 2½2½ - / 6
Bch. P. Df 19,8 - / 5
10% Cm. Pt 45/9 + / 3
Boots P.D. 64/8 - / 9
Borax C. Df 43/8 - / 9
Bo

LEEDS STOCK EXCHANGE

Tun. Cela. 4470

Bord. . 4470

Turner and Newall. 85/8-/9

Newall. 85/8-/9

72 Pr. . 29/712-/5

72 Pr. . 29/712-/5

Dr. St. O. 24, 3+16

32/20-320

105 25-52 18/3 Grattan Warehouses, 4% Consois, 11034
London 1 Tarnaport
412%, 12312
Westminster Bank,
70/412
Midland Bank (p.p.),
£10/13/0
Ever Reday (G. Brit.),
44/112 xd
Webbs Crystal Glass,
9/
Peek Frean 5% Pf.,
25/: 85% Pf., 35/6
Dute Ind. Pf., 9/6
Dyers Pf., 21/
Internat. Telephone,
36 1-32
Wellworthy
Piston
New, 1/3 prem.

* Odd lots. r Late business previous day. * Odd lots. r Late business previous day.

NEW YORK, Monday.—Cotton on the spot closed 2 points up at 23.25 (nominal). Futures opened irregular at 1 point down to 1 point up. Trading was irregular, with both buying and selling based on unofficial peace reports. Latterly the market was lirmer on a broader demand for new crops and in sympathy with securities and grains. The arket closed steady at 1 point to 8 points higher.—Reuter.

CLERKS, ASSISTANTS, Etc.

LONDON ASIATIC RUBBER AND PRODUCE

Substantial Cash Results

The Annual General Meeting of the London Asiatic Rubber and Produce Company, Ltd., was held yesterday in

The following are extracts from the address by the Chairman (Mr. H. J. Welch) circulated with the Report:-Welch) circulated with the Report:—
We have still no knowledge concerning the conditions that have obtained on the estates while they have been under the control of the invaders of Malaya and Burma. The news received from the 13 European members of the former estates staff who are in Japanese hands is scanty, but we have no bad news of any of them. When the Japanese have been expelled the Company must expect to them. When the Japanese have been expelled the Company must expect to have to meet considerable expenditure on rehabilitation, but for this it should have more than sufficient

resources.

The settlement, on the basis of discontinuance of the Company's busi-ness of rubber production, is subject to revision after the war if, in the light of the information then available, it then appears to the Company that the alternative basis of continuance of business would be preferable. Under the provisional settlement, it Under the provisional settlement, it has been unnecessary to pay approximately £36,000 in taxation, which it is estimated would otherwise have been payable to the Inland Revenue, and in addition we have received a cash refund of taxation previously paid amounting to £39,008. The credit balance of the revenue account, £5,892, has been added to the revenue and appropriation account. This now and appropriation account. This now amounts to £101,532 and the Directors recommend that it should be carried forward.

The Accounts and the Directors' Report were adopted unanimously.

J. FOWLER & CO.

(LEEDS)

Capital Sold to Essex Concern

The share capital of John Fowler and Co. (Leeds), the engineers, amounting to £200,000, has been sold by the Ministry of Supply to Rotary Hoes Ltd., manufacturers of agricultural machinery, of East Hornden,

Essex.

John Fowler and Co. was registered in 1886. The share capital was acquired during the war by the Ministry of Supply, as was the capital of various other concerns, in order to protect vital war production. In November last it was announced that the shares of these concerns would be made available to approved buyers,

Monday—Dealings

Monday—Dealings

War L. 3½, 105 1-16 Gt. Univ. Strs. 27/6
Local L. 5%, 96 96,
Doncaster Amai. Coll.
1,5%
Maypole D. Def. 2/6 6
Dagastontein M.
57/10½.
City Deep 51/9.
City Deep 51/9.
City Deep 51/9.
Millars Timber 6/63,
Wellworthy Piston Rgs.
Pred. (New) Addi.
Prem. 1/5 1/2 Prm.
1/1½ Prem.
1/1½ Prem.
1/1½ Prem.
New 94. Prem. 1/1½
New 94. Prem. 1/1½
Dreyfus and Co. 5/6.
Sudan Plants. 47/6.
Bradleys (Chepstow Pl.) 26/6.
Sudan Plants. 47/6.
Bradleys (Chepstow Pl.) 26/6.
Tredespar Ir, and Cl. B
14/2½
Boulton and Paul Aircraft 2/1½
Constelled Rub 2/4½.
Pref. 22/4½.
Prices Tr. 46/- 46/-.
BRADFORD BRADFORD

ported, other data text exister.

Oats.—English milling 48s. 9d., and feeding 8s per Scwt., at farm, merchant's sale 1s. ore. Imported, other than I.O.M. £16 17s. d. per ton net ex store.

CHICAGO, Monday.—Wheat opened irregular at \$^1_{40}\$, down to \$^7_{80}\$, up, and closed strong at \$^3_{80}\$, to \$1^4_{80}\$, higher. Closing options:—May \$175^8_{80}\$, July \$166^1_4\$-166^1_2\$, september \$162^1_8\$-162^1_4\$.—Reuter.

DANTE FRESH AND WELL: THE YORKSHIRE'S PATRIOTIC SPIRIT NEVER "ONE THOUSAND"

By Our Racing Representative

establishment.

Frank Butters, the Newmarket trainer, will run all four of his acceptors for the 2,000 Guineas. Gordon Richards, who was expected to ride Fordham, will now have the mount on Darbhanga. Butters's other runners are Fordham (E. C.

Sir Eric Ohlson's Dante, favourite for the 2,000 Guineas and Derby, pulled up fresh and well after a mile canter at Newmarket yesterday, showing that he was none the worse for his 180-mile journey from Middleham.

Dante received a slight injury to his left eye while galloping at Middleham last week, presumably from a stone thrown up during the spin, but this was not serious, and yielded to veterinary treatment. It will not affect his running in the 2,000 Guineas to-morrow. Dante is stabled at R. J. Colling's training establishment.

Frank Butters, the Newmarket

Elliott), South Wind (A. Wragg) and Manuchehr.

The One Thousand Guineas to-day, in my opinion, can be left to Mrs. Feather, Sun Stream and Exotic, in that order. Mrs. Feather and Exotic, in that order. Mrs. Feather propersion.

Lord Derby's Sun Stream was backed to win £6,500 at the final call-over, leaving her a clear favourite, but there was also good money for Mrs. Feather and Exotic. For those on the look-out for an outsider, Fractious and Wildfell cannot be bettered. Selections:—

| Elliott), South Wind (A. Wragg) and

achievement.

THE NEWMARKET MEETING

THE NEWMARKET MEETING

1. O—Bedford (T. Y.-0.)
STAKES (5f.).
Lucina f. (3-11) ... P. Maher Kranos (3-11) ... C. Richards Grand Fleet (8-12) F. C. Ellott Mid-day Star (8-11) K. Maillins Sphil's Stater (8-2) C. Ellott Mid-day Star (8-11) ... H. Wrags Maits (8-11) ... J. Simpson Naind (8-11) ... J. Sward Richards (8-11) ... J. Lowey Rivas (8-11) ... Rivas (8-11) ... J. Lowey Rivas (8-11) ... Ri

AUCTION MARTS

HUDERSFIELD. — Animals in market: Beasts 52, pigs 104, horses 3. There was a condition supply for allocation. Prices: Rearing laives £5 10s., young store pigs 52s to 44s., tore pigs 55s to £3 10s., strong store pigs £5 10s. to £9 10s., fat sows to 10gns., store neifers to £22 10s.

POULTRY AND GAME

PICKERING.—Chickens 9s. 6d. to 12s. 9d., nens 6s. 9d. to 9s., ducks 12s. 6d. to 15s., harea 6s. to 7s., rabbits 2s. 6d. to 5s., pigeons ls. 4d. to 1s. 6d. each.

BACKING FOR DANTE

At yesterday's call-over on the Two Thousand Guineas at the Victoria Club, London, Dante was supported to win £5,000 at 15 to 8. leaving 7 to 4 the best offer. Court Martial was backed to win £3,000 at 11 to 2, and Sun Storm £2,000 at 6 to 1, leaving him joint second favourite at 11 to 2. Gordon Elchardis's mount, Darbhanga, came in at 33 to 1 to win £9,000, after which 30 to 1 was asked for, but only 25 to 1 was offered. Vicinity (£10,000) at 20 to 1 and High Peak (£2,000) at 100 to 6 were the only others backed for more than small amounts. Prices:—

7 to 4 Dante, 11 to 2 Court Martial, Sun Storm, 100 to 6 High Peak, 20 Vicinity, 22 Fordham, 25 Darbhanga, 28 Chamossaire, 53 Elysium, 40 Black Peter, Royal Charger.

Wall Street Undecided

"Yorkshire Fost" Special Cable
NEW YORK, Monday.—The wool tops
futures market closed firm, unchanged to 11
points higher. Closing prices: May 135.7c.
(135.6c.) July 131.8c. (131.8c.), Ogtober
128.4c. (127.4c.), December 126.9c. (125.8c.)

FAILED

Worked for Victory

during service with the Royal Navy and Naval Air Arm, the Army, the Royal Air Force, the Merchant Navy, and the Women's Auxiliary Forces.

On the home front their devotion to duty has been matched by kinsmen and women who have directed their and women who have directed their energies to Civil Defence work, the National Fire Service, the Royal Observer Corps, the Home Guard, and voluntary work of all kinds. Under air attack these men and women, and children too, have shown the same

air attack these men and women, and children too, have shown the same spirit that won for London the admiration of the world.

The county's broad acres have yielded greatly increased food supplies for the nation's severely taxed larder; its factories have produced a wide range of war material, from the biggest bomber to the smallest component; its coalfields have been one of the chief sources of vital fuel supplies; and its fishing fleets have continued to land their catches at East Coast ports in face of great hazards. Squadrons were at the Ready

Squadrons were at the Ready

The story of the county's war effort began long before September 3, 1939. Many of the heroic young men who helped to change the course of the war in the Battle of Britain were trained in Yorkshire Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, such as that formed at Yeadon in May, 1939.

This Squadron, adopted by Leeds, and later known as the 609 Squadron, was celebrating in October, 1943, the shooting down of its 200th enemy plane. Two months later it set up another record by being the first squadron to shoot down more than 50 enemy aircraft while flying Typhoons. Recruited originally from young business and professional men, clerks, motor mechanics and newspaper workers from the Leeds and Bradford area, the squadron retained its Yorkshire link among the ground staff long after all the Yorkshire pilots had been scattered among other units.

The call for volunteers early in 1939 also brought a ready response from all parts of the county for the expansion of the Territorial Army. By May 11, 1939, the Leeds Rifles (Royal Tank Regiment) had completed recruiting. Similar expansion was brought about in other Territorial units throughout the three Ridings, and a new anti-aircraft regiment was raised.

When mobilisation came the county was immediately well represented in all the Services, and the total grew rapidly as more and more men were called up from its great cities, towns and tiny hamlets.

At Arnhem—and in Russia Laboratory and Farm Research carried out at Leeds has had an important bearing on the development of clothing suitable for use by members of the Services operating in extremes of climate, and has helped to keep the fighting men fit and healthy.

Being one of the principal centres of the coal industry, Yorkshire has been able to make a notable contribution to our fuel supplies, and in addition to the output from collieries thousands of tons have been produced by means of open-cast workings.

Regiment) had completed recruiting. Similar expansion was brought about in other Territorial units throughout the three Ridings, and a new antial aircraft regiment was raised.

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At Arnhem—and in Russia

Yorkshiremen have played their part in all the major campaigns of the war. Units of the county's famous regiments have seen service in Iceland, North Africa, Italy, Burma, and throughout the European campaign, from the landing on the Normandy beaches to the crossing of the Rhine.

Men from Leeds and other Yorkshire towns and cities were with the 1st Airborne Division at Arnhem, in the merchant ships and naval escorts that kept the sea lanes open and ran the gauntlet of enemy submarines to of the produced by means of open-cast workings.

Yorkshire's fertile acres have made a tremendous addition to the food supplies of this country. Great tracts of land which had never before been under the plough have been made to yield good crops.

The farmers have had many difficulties to overcome and many sacrifices to make, but, with the help of members of the Women's Land Army and a great army of volunteer harvesters they have done their job magnificently.

One blow to them in the East Riding was the decision to turn 100,000 acres of the rich Wolds into a training ground for tank warfare. This necessary prelude to the invasion of Europe meant that 475 farmers had to be prepared to have land, in many cases farmed for generations by their families, devastated and most of their stock sold. But they recognised this was part of the price to be paid for uiti-

Industry's Change-over

The change-over from peace to war production in the county brought some remarkable results. Firms that had never handled munitions before At Shellield, the Steelworks kept going at full pressure day and night, turning out vital war weapons and equipment of many types from Spit-fire crankshafts and crankshafts weighing many tons for great ships, to torpedoes and 16-inch battleship

than any other part of the country, and helped to play a decisive part in the second battle of Libya. The county were another Yorkshire product.

With the victorious end of the war | Up to the end of December, 1943. a n Europe, Yorkshire, in common with | Leeds firm's output of tanks totalled

in Europe, Yorkshire, in common with the rest of the country, while taking When General Eisenhower made a a short breathing space before tuning up for the final assault on the one remaining enemy, can look back with pride on a period of outstanding The county's share in the gigantic mobilisation of effort has had many

phases. Its sons and daughters, showing the gallant spirit and patriotic zeal of their true English heritage, have proved their quality in routine duty no less than in the heat of battle The Working Women

From the soap manufacturers who turned over their advertisement department to the manufacture of hand grenades and incendiary bomb tail units, the carpet factory that produced torpedo engines, the perambulator works that produced 1,0001b. bombs, the firm that saved great quantities of material from being scrapped by developing a process of hard chroming, the Keighley firm that produced 10,000,000 items of equipment for the Army, the Admiralty and the Air Force, to the factories that speeded up production on peace-time products that became vital in war, Yorkshire industry has done a grand job.

Yorkshire industry has done a grand job.

And much of the credit for the fine response to the call for special efforts must go to the women workers. Apart from jobs requiring heavy manual labour, munitions production has been largely in their hands. Trained in record time by a nucleus of skilled craftsmen, they have proved themselves efficient at a great variety of tasks, from simple repetitive jobs to intricate instrument work, welding, and operating heavy drop hammers.

work, welding, and operating heavy drop hammers.

They have also had a big part to play in the maintenance of essential transport services.

Of equal importance has been their work in the textile and clothing industry, by means of which the West Riding has been able to make an indispensable contribution to the war effort. The combined efforts of manufacturers in Leeds, Bradford and other parts of the Riding have ensured that demands for Service clothing have been met, while a limited output for civilian requirements has been maintained.

war of 85,000 acres. Both the West and North Ridings can tell a similar story of vast expansion in their production of food.

County's Air Raids As a whole, Yorkshire suffered less severely than many other parts of the country from air attacks, but a notable exception was badly battered

York had its severest trial in the Baedeker raid on April 29, 1942, when the Guildhall and the Church of St. Martin-ie-Grand were destroyed by fire. In another raid, severe damage was caused to the railway station and dropped bombs on Leeds, killing a total of 77 people, and injuring 312. The worst raid was on March 14, 1941, when the Town Hall, City

Mine, Field, Factory and Home

Museum and General Infirmary were hit, 116 fires were started, and 4,600 houses were damaged, 100 beyond Sheffield had the first of its big raids on December 12, 1940, when an estimated total of 300 machines took part, and this was followed by another big attack on December 15 of the same year. The shopping centro suffered severely in these attacks.

The First Industrial Target When bombs fell on Middlesbrough on May 25, 1940, it was the first occasion on which an industrial target had been attacked in this country. Up

produced 40 per cent. of the country's output. Shell production has been colossal. Up to the end of 1943, the output of shells above 20mm, was 10,629,000, and during the same period the output of small arms ammunition totalled 604,680,000 rounds.

The Working Women

occasion on which an industrial target had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last October, 78 people had been attacked in this country. Up to last Octo

station was hit and seven people were killed.

At Bridlington, 27 have been killed in 33 attacks and 50 per cent, of the property has been damaged.

In all these raids, and during attacks on many other parts of the county, the Civil Defence services, the National Fire Service, the Fire Guard, the police, the Women's Voluntary Services and the many other voluntary organisations functioned promptly and efficiently in combating fires, rescuing people trapped in demolished property, catering for the casualties and the homeless, and doing everything possible to relieve distress.

Many of these organisations also played a big part in making arrangements for the reception of evacuees from other areas, and when the flying-bomb attacks were at their height on the South of England there was a ready response from Yorkshire Civil Defence workers to the call for volunteers to relieve their hard-pressed colleagues in London.

Home Guard's Achievement

Development of the Home Guard was another way in which Yorkshire showed its mettle. Every class of the community from the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding (the Earl of Harewood) to the farm labourer answered the call for volunteers for the original L.D.V., from whose early struggles, with a minimum of equipment, there developed a formidable military force, well trained, fully equipped with modern weapons, and as keen as the men in the Regular Forces.

The General Service units never had an opportunity to test themselves against the enemy, but many who joined Home Guard anti-alreraft batterles, formed at key points along the coast and at inland centres, in the summer of 1942, went into action against enemy raiders. They manned both heavy batterles and the new rocket batterles which were used with great success in the London barrage. The Women's Home Defence proved a valuable auxiliary to the Home Guard in its later stages of development by undertaking cooking, clerical, signals and intelligence duties.

When the Home Guard stood down another great organisation that was strongly recruited in Yorkshire, the Royal Observer Corps, still carried on Some of its members had the distinction of taking part in the invasion of Europe as volunteer spotters for the vast fleet used in that operation.

The pre-Service organisations also have had an important place in Yorkshire's war effort, ensuring a ready flow of initially trained young men and women into the Forces, and providing a much needed addition to the educational facilities available for adolescents when they leave school.

NEXT SEASON'S FOOTBALL

North and South Football League clubs, meeting in Manchester yesterday, decided that

Divisions shall be combined and divided into North and South Divisions. The Third Divisions will operate as in normal times.

Bolton Wanderers, Freston N.E., Grimsby, Liverpool, Leeds United, Manchester United, Blackpool, Sunderland, Hudderstield Town, Blackburn Rovers, Sheffield United, Sheffield Wednesday, Manchester City,

SOUTH .- Welverhampton Wanderers, Charle

Third Division Threat Third Division club representative

No regular League Cup in preference to the F.A. Cup, although a Victory Cup may be considered for next season.

F.A. to be asked for home and away

SITUATIONS

PROFESSIONAL, TEACHERS, Etc.

DARLINGTON.—Wheat 15s. 2d. per cwt., seding oats 15s. 4d, to 16s. per cwt., milling arley 22s. 6d, to 25s. per cwt., feeding barley 4s. 6d, per cwt.

PARTNERSHIPS Directorship or Partnered with progressive textile man

PIPON TRAINING COLLEGE (Woman

MANAGERS, MANAGERESSES,

HOTEL, Etc., STAFFS 2 Girls wanted as General Help for Blackpool boarding house; good home, right girls.— 87, Albert Road, Blackpool.

HIGH-CLASS DOMESTIC AGENCY.
98, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE.
Wanted immediately:—
HOVE.—Cook-General, 1 adult flat, help
th rough; Governess, boy of 5; Dally Namie;
17, boy 10 months; Nannie for atternoons;
nnnie for mornings; Mother's Help, baby 12
ooths, 2 adults.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

UXTON.—Married Couple for good, small WORTHING.—Cook-General, 3 adults, 2

DOMESTIC SERVICE

The Porkshire Post

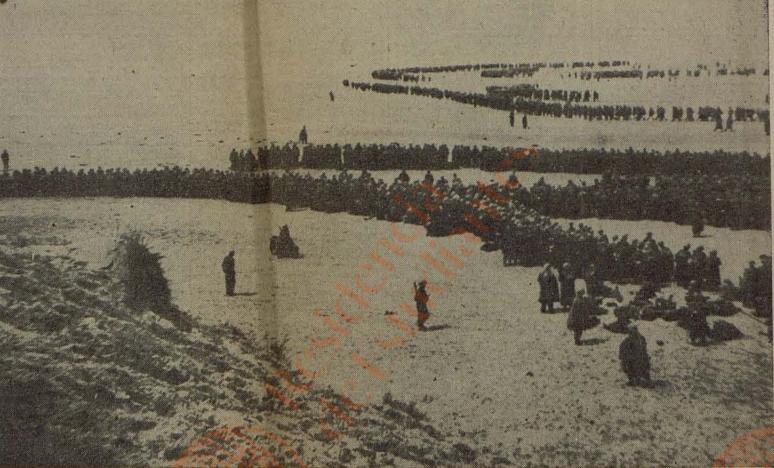
A Pictorial Record of Some of the Memorable Happenings of the War



CK ON LONDON. Falling ruins of buildings destroyed by fire bombs near St. Paul's.



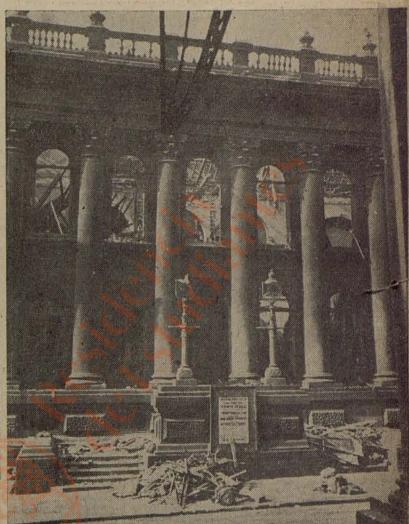
HULL DEVASTATION. Wrecked houses in Hull, which suffered more severely from bombs than any other Yorkshire city.



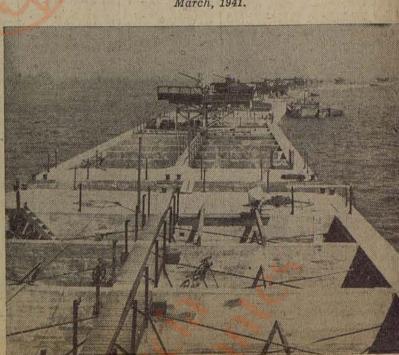
OM DUNKIRK. The remarkable scene on the beach at Dunkirk housands of our soldiers after the German breakthrough in 1940.







LEEDS TOWN HALL, which was hit during a raid on the City in March, 1941.



A CONFERENCE. — Mr. Church and D-DAY. Troops, supplies and reinforcements going ashore on PREFABRICATED PORTS, built in Britain and towed across the Marshal Stalin in happy mood.

D-Day, June 6, 1944.

Channel to the Coast of Normandy.

Yorkshire Plans for VE-Day Celebration

Last night's announcement has rought a number of changes in the eeds programme. At the Civic Hall a while, and the city, except for its decorations, was no busier than it has been on any Monday night during the ith the Lord Mayor (Alderman C. V. Valker), made immediate arrangenents to adapt the already nnounced programme to the new

Mr. Churchill's announcement will e relayed in Victoria Square at p.m. followed by music provided by the band of the R.A.P.C. and the rum and pipe band of A.S.T.U. until p.m., when the Lord Mayor will peak, and the Vicar of Leeds (the tev. A. S. Reeve) will offer a prayer of thanksgiving. During the service he band of The West Yorkshire regiment will play and them will Regiment will play and they will ontinue to play for a short time fterwards. In the evening the West kshire band will play in City quare.

Schools' Holiday

Last night an official of the Education Department told "The Yorkshire Post" that schools will be closed to-day and to-morrow as a holiday. "Arrangements for this were made in case the announcement should be made late on," he said, Schools will be able to hold services

when they meet again."

Here is the rest of the Leeds programme for to-day and to-morrow:

Parish Church-Festival Evensong, 4.30 p.m. Thanksgiving service, Holy Trinity-Short services, lasting

15 minutes, every hour from

11 a.m. until 6 p.m., starting on the hour, with a final service at 10 p.m. St. Anne's Cathedral-Thanksgiving

Services, 4 p.m. and 7.30 p.m, Schools-Holiday. DAY AFTER VE-DAY

United service, Victoria Hall, at noon.

The Vicar of Leeds, the Rev. D. Gordon Wylle (Moderator of the Free Church Council), the Rev. Isaac Cohen, representing the Hebrew Congregation, and a Salvation Army representative to take part.

Parish Church-Holy Communion, 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m. Festival Evensong, 6.30 p.m.

Gay Leeds Crowds

Orowds thronged Leeds streets yesterday afternoon in expectation of the great news.

Everyone seemed to have made up his or her mind that VE-Day must be announced before the end of the day. Flags of all the Allies appeared outside shops and business premises, shop windows were decorated—there was one with hats all red, white and blue—and kerbstone sellers did a roaring trade with flags and favours. "Get the winning colours," one was shouting.

They had flags of every nation— one dealer was selling the Welsh national flag—and some of them were reaping a rich harvest, for the public appeared to be in no mood to dispute about the price. For a conical hat in cardboard I was asked is. 6d, (writes a "Yorkshire Post" reporter). Normally you could have bought it for twopence.

Assize Judge's Decision

Mr. Justice Wallington, who is sitting in the Divorce Court at the Yorkshire Spring Assizes in Leeds, will not sit again until Thursday morning at 10.30, when the list which was published for to-day will be dealt with

Bradford Illuminations

Bunting and flags began to make their appearance in the centre of Bradford yesterday. The front of the Town Hall and Town Hall Square Town Hall and Town Hall Square have been decorated with fairy lights. On one side of the main entrance to the Town Hall has been picked out a large V sign and an outline of the Prime Minister complete with cigar. On the other side a crown surmounts the war years, 1939-1945. The Cathedral, the War Memorial and Royal Infirmary will be floodlit. Immediately after the VE-Day announcement the carillon in Bradford Town Hall clock tower and the bells of the Cathedral and other churches will be rung.

Otley Chevin Bonfire Ceremonial

Rapid progress was made yesterday with the building of Otley's bonfire on the top of the Chevin. When completed it will contain about 90 tons of material, and there is plenty of brushwood in the vicinity to keep it going. There is to be a torchlight procession from the maypole to the top of the hill. Torches will be carried by representatives of the Civil Defence services, who will form a huge "V" on the topmost slope.

A representative of the Urban Council will then light a torch in the "V" on the topmost slope.

A representative of the Urban Council will then light a torch in the centre of the town, and Boy Scouts in relay will race with it to the top of the hill for a ceremonious lighting of the bonfire. The bonfire will be surmounted with a number of dummy "Hitlers," used by the Civil Defence services in their war-time exercises.

Richmond Floodlighting

Richmond Floodlighting

The Keep, the Castle grounds, Trinity Tower, and Grey Friars Tower at Richmond will be floodlit. Other arrangements include a service at the Parish Church at 7.30 p.m. to-day, to be attended by the Mayor (Alderman W. Robinson) and Corporation. At 8.30 p.m., there will be open-air dancing in the Castle grounds and at 10.30 p.m. the Mayor will light "The Beacon" on High Moor, To-morrow there will be children's sports in the Castle grounds and open-air dancing in the evening. On Sunday there will be a Victory parade to the Parish Church.

Ilklev's Bonfire

Ilkley men, who have recently come home from German prison camps, have been invited by Ilkley Council to light the bonfire on The Holmes to-night. Those expected to take part are Lieut-Colonel G. D. Castelli, Pawpots, Middleton, Captain J. Green, Cheltenham Avenue, Ben Rhydding, Captain Ernest Shackleton, Bolling Road, Ben Rhydding, Sergeant W. Pergy, Leisester Crescent and Billeman Road, Ben Rhydding, Sergeant W. Pegg, Leicester Crescent, and Rifleman H. Lambert, River View, Ben

for twopence.

At 3 o'clock excitement was at its height. But the minutes ticked by and still there was no sign of the great moment; gradually it became an anti-climax.

After the dampening announcement the Mayor of Scarborough, Alderman G. Pindar, will invite members of the Town Council and head officials to the Town Hall. He will read the announcement from the Town Hall steps, after which there will be a short thanks.

To-morrow both cinemas at Pickering will give a free show for children, and it is expected that there will be a dance in the Memorial Hall in the evening. The cricket field will be open for games, etc. On Sunday there will be a united service at the Parish Church. at the Parish Church.

Pudsey is gay with flags and bunting. A number of illuminated devices have been erected on the side of the Town Hall and across the main road, and the Baths building and the Cenotaph will be floodlit. Peals will be rung on the church bells to don. be rung on the church bells to-day, and this evening the Mayor and members of the Corporation will attend a thanksgiving service at the parish church.

Wakefield

The thanksgiving service in Wakefield Cathedral has been put back an hour so as to avoid overlapping with the Prime Minister's speech. It will begin at 4 p.m. The Mayor (Councillor E. Slater) will light the bonfire near the Bull Ring at 9 p.m. It is expected to burn for several days.

Ilkley Grammar School Decision

Ilkley Grammar School governors last night decided not to apply under the new Act for direct grant status. The chairman, Mr. J. C. Findlay, stated that they never applied for direct grant status but merely gave notice that they were considering the possibilities. The sub-committee, he added, had recommended them to limit their inquiries to application for voluntary status under the county authority. The result of this would be that parents would not be called upon to pay any fees.

Wakefield Conservative

At the annual Conservative Associaion meeting in Wakefield, last night, N. Braithwaite, M.P. reminded his audience that Britain would have to face for many years to come the heavy financial liabilities incurred in bringing about victory.

"As a debtor nation we shall not have to buy where we cannot sell. We can only pay in goods or service, that is why we urgently need a drive in exports once the war is over," he

Driffield Wedding

Flying Officer Ronald James Shanks and Miss Margaret Reed, elder twin daughter of Mrs. Reed, of Invery. Driffield, and the late Mr. J. R. Reed, were married at Driffield Parish were married at Drillield Parish Church at a day's notice, the bride-groom being on embarkation leave. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Shanks, of Wealdstone, Harrow. The bride was given away by her uncle. Mr. Ernest Reed, and attended by her twin sister. Miss Marian Reed. Pilot Officer Signourney was best more.

The annual meeting of the Northern ranch of the National Association of Baths Superintendents, was held at Halifax yesterday. Mr. L. N. Hudson (Halifax) presided and the Mayor of Halifax (Alderman L. Chambers) extended a civic welcome to the

YORK COUNCIL'S DECISION

VE-Day

From Our Own Correspondent YORK, Monday York City Council tonight decided by 22 votes to 19 to adopt a recommendation by the Finance Committee that in their opinion it would be inappropriate to have illumination or

any other similar form of celebration" for VE-Day. Councillor Mrs. Ferrey moved as an amendment that the recommendation be not approved and that the City Engineer be asked to floodlight the

Engineer be asked to floodlight the principal buildings. She described it as nothing short of a scandal not to let them illuminate.

Councillor A. Rymer, seconding, suggested that the Council, who had asked the Finance Committee to make plans for the celebration, had been let down.

Councillor A. Hatfield, supporting the recommendation, said that many of their men were still engaged in a very desperate struggle in the Far East and it would be wiser to postpone jubilations until the general peace.

Alderman W. Dobbie, M.P., supporting the recommendation, said it was not dark till 11 o'clock and it would mean everyone sitting up very late to see them. At the same time there was neither material nor labour available to carry out the suggestions.

The Lord Mayor (Councillor H. C. De Burgh) pointed out that at the time the Finance Committee decided to make the recommendation the Government paper recommending floodlighting and bonfires had not been received, and the committee had also in mind the expenditure of fuel.

He also announced that with regard to the use of military bands in the parades to the churches to celebrate VE-Day there were only three military bands in Yorkshire available, and Leeds was the only place which had been able to secure a band on each day. York had been promised one for the Thanksgiving Day at the Minster, and in his view that was the proper day for it.

New Parliamentary Register for Leeds

A comparatively slight increase of Parliamentary electors in Leeds is shown in an analysis of the new register. The total number for six constituencies is 325,491, compared with 325,230 in 1939.

By a narrow margin North-East leads numerically with 75,746, followed by North 75,491, West 59,175, South-East 39,574, South 38,616 and Central

36.889.

The new register, which will be used, if required. for an election before October, when a new one is to be published for Parliamentary and local government electors, contains 325.491 names. These comprise 291.460 for civilian residence, 1.845 for business premises as against 8.732 in 1939, due to laxity in making claims, and 32.186 for Service men and women. Of the Service voters 21,708 have nominated proxies, have nominated proxies.

Light-Up and Dim-Out Lighting-up Time: 10.47 p.m. to

Yorkshire Coastal Belt Dim-out Bradford Diocesan May Meeting of Jerusalem and East Mission—Skipton Parish Church. Times: 10.31 p.m. to 5.26 a.m.

FARMERS' WAR DEWSBURY FIRM **ACHIEVEMENT**

No Floodlighting for THE WEST RIDING'S VAST CROPS

From Our Own Correspondent

HARROGATE, Monday Details of the war effort of farmers and farm workers in the West Riding were given to me to-day by Mr. W. P. Richardson, Chief Executive Officer of the West Riding War Agricultural Executive Committee. The figures, published for the first time, show the huge acreages of land which have been ploughed up, the crops grown, and the work done in the West Riding up to the end of 1944, in comparison

with the year before the war. Outstanding among the figures are those of wheat, the acreage of which is almost doubled; barley, which is more than doubled; and flax, with an increase from 10 acres to 3,314.

Mr. Richardson told me that his committee would like to express deep admiration for the work of farmers, farm workers, members of the W.L.A. and others, particularly farmers' wives, who made this work possible. The figures show an increase of 218,107 acres in arable land up to the end of 1944. The peak acreage of arable was reached at the end of 1943 and some of that land had gone back by undersowing and reseeding to

grass.

The following table shows West Riding acreages for crops in 1939 and 1944. Before war broke out in 1939

The second second	1939	1944
Total arable acreage	293.185	509.107
Acreage of tillage crops	232,872	411.767
Wheat	67,725	109,926
Barley	15,149	39,233
Oats	60,199	99,602
Other corn	2,834	21,326
Potatoes	26.041	50,316
Sugar beet	8,109	11,533
Flax	210	3,314
Brussels sprouts Cabbage, savoy,	210	499
sprouting broccoli	1,343	2,240
Cauliflower or broccoli	1,040	1 4,440
(heading)	1.022	1,602
Carrots	709	1,952
Onions	34	128
Lettuce	176	283
Bare fallow	11,824	4,959
Temporary leys	48,489	1,952 128 283 4,959 92,381
There was an	increase	in the
number of head of	cattle 1	out a big
drop in the num	hor of	nige and
drop in the num	Det Of	fugo and
poultry, as shown b	below:-	
	June 4.	
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE	1939	1944
Cattle	305.721	335,319
	TOT TO	607 010

APPOINTMENTS

To-day North-Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee— Station Hotel, York, 2.15 Bradford City Council, 2. Brigadier K. Hargreaves at Church School, Pool, 8

British Cotton Growing Association—Annual Meeting, Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2,50. Solomon Pianoforte Recital—Leeds Town Hall, 6.30, Harrogate Shakespearean Festival Society
"A Midsummer Night's Dream," Royal
Hall.

To-morrow

Yorkshire Council for Further Education Annual Convention — Mining and Technical College, Barnsley (postponed) North Riding Farmers' Union—Royal Station Hotel, York, 10.15. Halifax Rotary Club—White Swan Hotel. 1.
Halifax Women's Luncheon Club—Philosophical
Hall, 1.15.

Stay in Winding-Up Proceedings

In the Chancery Division yesterday,

In the Chancery Division yesterday, Mr. Justice Cohen again had before him the application by Mr. Frank Percy Mitchell, of Cote Wall, Mirfield, a director and large shareholder in the company, for a stay of proceedings in the voluntary winding up of M. Oldroyd and Sons, Ltd., woollen textile manufacturers, of Dewsbury.

The application had been ennessed textile manufacturers, of Dewsbury.

The application had been opposed by certain members of the company, including Mr. Thomas Reginald Spedding, of Gomersal Hall.

Mr. J. B. Lindon, K.C., for the applicant, stated that an arrangement had been come to and all hostilities were concluded. The proposal was that an offer was to be made to purchase the shares of the dissenting shareholders and those who did not assent to the stay of the winding-up. The "A" shareholders would be offered 20s, per share, to be paid within one year with a full guarantee by the bank, together with a sum equivalent to the arrears of cumulative Preference dividend. The "B"

equivalent to the arrears of cumulative Preference dividend. The "B"
shareholders would also receive 20s.
per share within one year, and the
"D" shareholders would be offered
20s. per share to be paid within two
years with a guarantee of 10s. whereas
the "A" and "B" shareholders
received a full guarantee.
There would be an undertaking to
form a trust which would purchase
the shares and an undertaking by
Mr. Spedding to execute the agreement on behalf of himself and the
dissenting shareholders. The shareholders who had not assented would
be circularised and given an opportunity of joining in the agreement.
The arrears of dividend were to be
pald down to May 31.
Mr. Justice Cohen made an order
as agreed and gave liberty to apply.

as agreed and gave liberty to apply.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS

SWEDEN BREAKS WITH GERMANY Sweden has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany .- Reuter.

MRS. CHURCHILL'S SOVIET DECORATION Mrs. Churchill was invested

with the Order of the Red Banner of Labour by M. Shvernik, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, at a ceremony at the Kremlin yesterday.—Reuter.

News of the North

DEWSBURY LIBERALS

Mr. H. M. Docton, hon, secretary of the Dewsbury Conservative and Unionist Association, informs us that a small deputation from that Association was elected to meet a deputation of National Liberals, who are to support Mr. Churchill at the next election.

Kirkstall Conservatives

The annual meeting of Kirkstall Conservative Association was held in Burley Club, Leeds, last night, Mr. W. F. Bell presiding. Major Currer Brlgs spoke on "International Problems," and the retiring Councillors for the Ward, Messrs. A. C. Scarr and W. F. Bell, were adopted as candidates for the coming municipal elections. for the coming municipal elections, Mr. R. F. Smith was elected president and Mr. W. F. Bell chairman. From H.Q. To Ilkley

Brigadier Terry Clarke, prospective Liberal candidate for the Pudsey and Otley Division, is making a special flight from Field-Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters on Thursday to address a meeting at Ilkley. Leeds Grammar School

It is announced that 83 former students of Leeds Grammar School

have been killed or reported missing, and that 36 have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches. Bradford Fund

At a meeting yesterday in connection with the Lord Mayor of Bradford's £30,000 British Appeal Fund for Ex-Service men and women, it was announced that £529 had so far been received. It was decided that a bring-and-buy sale should be held on July 5, and that on July 7 there should be a flag day.

Lieut. Wilfred Gordon Allen (31), of The Royal Horse Guards, a former student of Wakefield Grammar School, has been awarded the M.C.

AWARDED M.C.

Yorkshire Insurance Institute

Officers elected at the annua general meeting of the Insurance Institute of Yorkshire, held in Leeds last night, were:—President, Mr. N. E Dixon (British Law); president-elect Mr. J. C. Ambler (Eagle Star); hon treasurer, Mr. G. H. Hawkridge (Atlas); hon. educational secretary Mr. J. H. Hodgson (Northern); honorary assistant secretary (membership), Mr. C. Hawkins (Norwich Union Fire); and joint honorary secretaries, Mr. W. H. Kenn (Federated Employers) and Mr. J. W. Green (Legal and General).

Horsforth Officer's Promotion

Major A. L. Rathmell (38), youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. Rathmell, of Long Row, Horsforth, has been promoted to Lieut-Colonel. He is serving in India, where he has been stationed for nine years. Bradford Address

At a meeting of the Independent Traders' Alliance, in Bradford Mechanics' Institute, Lieut, Colonel T. L. Dallas, prospective Conservative candidate for Bradford Centra Division, spoke on "Private Enter

prise v. Nationalisation.' Horsforth Council Chairman Mr. A. Jennings, Horsforth (Transport Officer to the Ministry of Food. North-Eastern Division), has been elected chairman of Horsforth Council, on which authority he has served for

ACROSS

1. It's a handicap to start thus (7).

5. Took steps (5).

8. Still in bed, apparently — but not at Wimbledon (5 and 2).

9. Pursues counter attractions (7).

10. Bird for the box tier (7).

11. A fair share of partiality is esteemed in the marriage market (5). marriage market
(5).
12. Direct the wrong
14. A seaside resort
that hoards foreign
capital (6).
17. Act it in modern
dress? No, without
words (5).
19. Scene of much
hand-to-hand fightling (3 and 4).
22. Face about the
vessel daily (7).
25. Church land in a
single bed (5).
4 The R.A.M.C. do
it the cavalryman
had to bear it (5).
25. He wrote The 223 DOWN 1. Productive of strains that are bound to involve the vocal chords

OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE (501)

Composed by Emrys Stephens

(5).

2. Always provided by the caterer (7).

3. Contract to a point (5).

4. No wish perhaps, but it isn't anybody clse's (5 and 5).

2. Strong spot dange? (5).

3. Out of order, men tains another (5).

3. Out of order, men tains another (5).

3. Out of order, men tains another (5).

3. Dut of order, men tains another (5).

3. Defore it lost its head, this bird was a dog (5).

3. Highly emotional on the housetops (6).

4. No wish perhaps, but it isn't anybody clse's (5 and 5).

4. No wish perhaps, but it isn't anybody clse's (7) in 16. Obstacles in the path mostly found 21. Miss Garson (5). SOLUTION TO No. 500.—ACROSS: 1, Double: 4, Lanark: 7, Slapstick: 9, Goal: Kind: 11, Gnash: 13, Deuced; 14, Toggle; 15, Braise: 17, Creams; 19, Ennut; 20, Set 22, Fear: 23, Decorator: 24, At home: 25, Ethics. DOWN: 1, Dogged: 2, Bill: 5, Expaid: 4, Latest: 5, Nick: 6, Kindle: 7, Saturated: 8, King-maker: 11, Geese; 12, Hourt: 18 Bosnia; 16, Encore; 17, Curate; 18, Series; 21, Nero; 22, Foch.

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