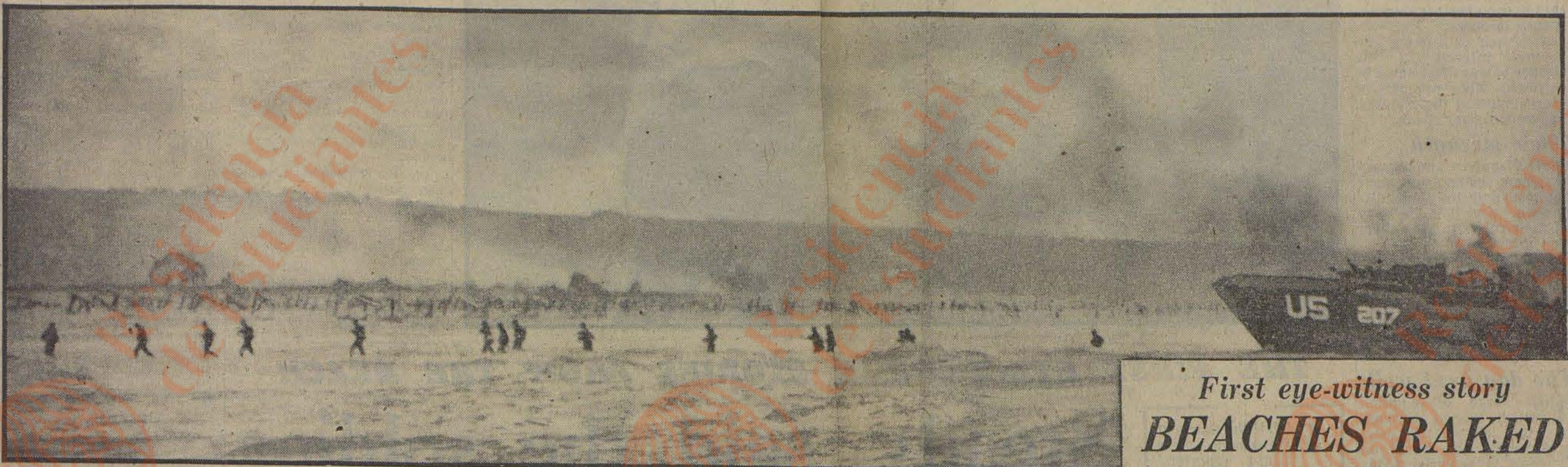


GREAT NEWS AT 1.30 THIS MORNING—Supreme Headquarters announces the first town in France to be liberated from the Germans

BAYEUX CAPTURED—Official



TO THE THUNDER of broadsides the Channel-leapers arrive. Shells of a withering naval barrage are bursting ahead of them and along the foreshore to either side. Under this cover, troops of the U.S. Army are disembarking and wading through surf to the wire-littered invasion coast. Invasion craft "lowered like beetles" from great assault ships were heading for the shore in long lines, packed with troops, guns, armoured fighting vehicles of all types. The greatest amphibious operation ever planned was under way.

Road to Caen is cut at several points

BERLIN: MORE LANDINGS

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS announced at 1.30 this morning that Allied troops have captured the town of Bayeux, six miles from the invasion beaches. They have also crossed the Bayeux-Caen road at several points.

Bayeux becomes the first town to be named by General Eisenhower as liberated from the Germans.

This great victory news was coupled with reports of progress all along the front against stiffening German resistance.

Cutting the Caen-Bayeux road not only increases the threat to the already blazing city of Caen. It severs Rommel's supply and reinforcement line to Cherbourg. Bayeux is the most important railway station between Caen and Cherbourg.

Earlier it was announced that General Montgomery's tanks had fought their first large-scale action in Western Europe with Rommel's panzers—and had won as they won in the desert.

The battle was fought round Caen, which is 10 miles from the coast and 15 miles east of Bayeux.

But here and everywhere along the front the fighting is growing in severity every hour. Reports from Supreme Headquarters indicate that counter-attacks heavier than at Caen are to be expected in the near future.

KEEPING TO SCHEDULE

In some sections our troops are well in front of plan. In others they are keeping to the schedule laid down before the operation began. Our commanders have "a high degree of confidence" that they have the weapons to meet the worst the enemy can do.

Rommel raced into the Caen counter-attack units of his Seventh and Fifteenth Armies, with elite armoured formations and Panzer Grenadiers. They rode past burning chateaux that had been used as gun emplacements and had been shattered by the Allied armoured, past dumps also turned into torches by the bombers.

They struck into the streets, where the flames rose hundreds of feet. They met the Allied armour and the infantry in and around the city. There was a pitched, savage battle lasting for hours. The city became a graveyard of tanks. Buildings toppled. The Germans were stopped.

According to the Germans, the Allies threw 100 tanks into the battle.

It is now revealed that the British Sixth Airborne

BACK PAGE, COL. FIVE

'Take me back to dear old Blighty'



HE was one of the first German prisoners captured after the beach landings in France, and came in beaming, escorted by Sergeant R. Cagham, of Quebec.

20 SEINE BRIDGES KNOCKED OUT

And three key towns blitzed

Express Military Reporter MORLEY RICHARDS

GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S troops had made important progress by late last night, but it seems likely that the crisis in this first battle for a consolidated foothold in Normandy will not develop till tomorrow. Three facts support this view:

Eisenhower, Monty there

OFF THE BEACHES, Wednesday. For four and a half hours this afternoon General Eisenhower, with Admiral Ramsay, Navy C-in-C, cruised off the invasion beaches in a British warship. General Montgomery, Admiral Kirk, field commanders whose names are still secret, and commanders of the task forces which launched the invasion have come aboard and gone into immediate conference with him in the captain's cabin. Reuter.

REINFORCEMENTS

The bombing of his railway towns may indicate that he is bringing up reinforcements from the deep rear. Much of the German armour has previously been reported to be east of the Seine near Paris, but there was one panzer division at Le Mans.

It may be that Rommel is now drawing on this pool, and it may reach the battle area by daylight tomorrow.

German commentators say Montgomery's first major objective is the port of Cherbourg. If Rommel is really convinced that this is a fact, he would have to join battle in full force to prevent the neck of the peninsula from being blooded.

This would explain the probable forward move of mobile reserves and the commitment of growing numbers of enemy aircraft.

MORE RESERVES

On the Cherbourg peninsula itself it has been said that the Germans have three paratroop divisions under the command of General Student, who led the airborne invasion of Holland and Crete.

If Caen fell, one gateway towards the peninsula would be opened. Hence the bitter and sustained resistance by Rommel around that area, where a sharp enemy tank counter-attack was repulsed.

From Rommel's other flank the Allied air forces have seriously hampered his ability to summon aid quickly. Only one railway bridge and two road bridges between Rouen and the sea were still standing last night. Twenty have been put out of action.

Bridges can be rebuilt or improvised, and the Germans are incredibly fast workers; but Allied air forces are not likely to let up in their attacks on repair work so much for the possible line the enemy is taking. On the Allied side

FLASHES

Weather getting better

THERE was a big improvement in the weather over the Straits last evening.

Much of the cloud that had covered the sky all day cleared away. The sun shone in a blue sky and a north-westerly wind was moderating. The barometer was rising.

Sleeper wakes

PRIVATE CHARLES E. SCHMELZE, of Pittsburgh, helped to service a troop-carrying glider in England yesterday, then climbed into the tail and fell asleep.

When he awoke the glider was in the air over France. Schmeltze went on to fight with the glider's engine. They landed near beach.

Mascot No. 1

A SMALL Scottish terrier pup, Flaps, flew to France with the pilot of the first Ninth Air Force sky-train to drop troops.

Premier today

MR CHURCHILL will make another report on the invasion to the House of Commons today.

Greetings

DANES are greeting each other with "Happy invasion."

Goodbye, chateau

TYPHOONS sighted a German staff car escorted by two tanks and preceded by an armoured car and a motor cycle. And the Germans saw the Typhoons. The car stopped and the occupants dashed into a chateau for shelter.

The Typhoons went in low and skip-bombed their loads into the front door. That was the end of the chateau.

The 'beer bottles'

BLACK mines like beer bottles hung on tripods in shallow approaches to the beaches, are among the German defences. Some of our small craft were blown up by them, but casualties were few.

Nest in a spire

A MACHINE-GUN nest had been set up by the Germans in a church spire at one coastal village where the Allies landed. A bomber swooped; there was no more firing.

The wood moved

LIEUT. COMMANDER W. C. SIMPSON, of Elm-Jane, Catford, London, S.E., spotting for a cruiser, saw a tree in a wood start to move.

He directed the ship's fire to it—and the whole corner of the wood moved, disclosing itself as a concentration of lorries. A shell burst in the middle of them.

Radio from front

AMERICAN airborne troops in the Cherbourg peninsula are in contact with H.Q. in Britain by field radio. Their secret code messages are received in a country mansion.

First eye-witness story BEACHES RAKED BY BULLETS

'Defenders were not caught out'

FROM AN ENGLISH INVASION BASE, Wednesday.—Bert Brandt, news photographer who was on the beaches on the invasion morning for 30 minutes, and then spent hours more cruising within gunshot of the scene, has given me the first eye-witness story of the bridgehead battle.

Some of the first American assault troops who stormed the beaches went down under a devastating German cross-fire, but more and more men climbed ashore over their bodies until a foothold was established.

Brandt said: "It was hotter than hell over there. I was at Anzio, but Anzio was nothing like this."

"The Germans laid down an intense pattern of fire on the beaches with 88s, and raked them with crossfire from machine-gun emplacements. American casualties were spotty—heavy on some beaches, light on others."

"On one beach, machine-guns wiped out some of the first men to land as soon as the doors of their landing craft were opened. "Because of opposition met by the demolition parties which went in first, our boats loaded with heavy equipment were delayed getting ashore."

FIRMLY ASHORE But by the time I left the beach, about three o'clock yesterday, the troops were firmly ashore and beginning to advance.

I doubt whether the German defenders were caught by surprise, because they opened fire as soon as the first boats touched down.

"American assault boats went in at high tide over great iron obstacles, some of which were mined. When the tide receded, many boats were stuck on top of the piles. A fair number of mines went off in the water and on the beaches."

"Planes criss-crossed overhead constantly, but could not get up without seeing a formation of planes somewhere. Lightnings and Thunderbolts zoomed right over our heads at the time, blasting German defences."

"Some boats were burning and a pall of smoke hung over the beach. Other boats were swamped in the choppy sea."

RANGERS TRIUMPH

"There were tremendous rafts just floating offshore jammed with trucks, tanks, and ambulances."

"On the right of the beach were tall cliffs which were sealed by the Germans with barbed wire. Positions there within 15 minutes of going in."

"Despite fierce resistance everywhere, the whole thing was perfectly organised. On the landing boats going over the assault troops were supremely confident—so much so that I was worried."

"One lad sitting in the middle of a collection of bazookas, T.N.T., and other deadly weapons was reading a little black Bible. Five minutes before the landing he was asleep on top of a jeep."

"Two coloured jeep drivers stood at the boys' rail peering for a first sight of France. One spied it, laughed and said: "Yassuh, theah she am."—B.U.P.

German envoys 'vanish'

ROME, Wednesday.—Vatican circles say von Weizsaecker, German Minister to the Holy See, and the German Counsellor have "had their liberty restricted."

Von Weizsaecker, they state, was asked by an American officer to follow him, and has not been seen since. The German Counsellor has also disappeared.—Reuter.

GENERAL TALKED

Reduced to colonel and sent home

Express Staff Reporter: NEW YORK, Wednesday.

FOR indicating the date of the invasion at a London cocktail party Major-General Henry J. F. Miller, Commander of the United States Ninth Air Force Service Command, was reduced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and sent back to the United States.

He was identified tonight by the U.S. War Department in response to inquiries which followed a statement by the Supreme Command in Britain.

The story was held up for two months on security grounds. Major-General Miller, whose command was roughly equivalent to Britain's Royal Army Service Corps, said in the presence of several guests at the party: "On my honour the invasion takes place before June 13."

A woman told the security police and General Eisenhower investigated. Lieutenant-Colonel Miller is 54. He went to Britain early in 1942, at first commanded the Eighth Air Force Service Command and last October became "the man who keeps the Ninth Air Force in the Air."



GENERAL HENRY MILLER "On my honour..."

Rocket ships did it

From WILLIAM CRUMLEY

IN H.M.S. GLENROY: Off the Beaches, Wednesday. Rocket craft, firing hundreds of flaming arrows, blasted right through the beach defences. Mines were blown off. Barbed wire was pulverised. Nothing survived in the areas blasted by the rocket craft.

Wet, and no doubt surprised by the devastation and the absence of enemy interference, the troops marched over the beaches in open order as if on an exercise at home.

Here a tank landing craft blew up after a direct hit and disappeared. There another craft blazed in the breakers. Some men had to swim the last few yards, and almost all of them made it. The troops went on stolidly through the smoke and din, most

LATEST

LORIENT AIR ATTACKS

German News Agency said this morning that strong air attacks were made on Lorient and Nantes.

Straw dummies in parachutes dropped over area of St Briac at same time, said announcer.

From BASIL CARDEW

R.A.F. AIRFIELD, Wednesday.—A Mustang fighter-bomber pilot who swept only 100 feet above the burning streets of Caen this evening

saw men dodging round corners, firing small arms and jumping back to cover, machine-guns flashing from windows of battered houses.

There were men at either end of narrow streets shooting hard, with only 50 to 100 yards between them. Rockets and incendiary bombs were being fired from the city.

The German pilot, who was flying low, saw men running in the streets. He was shot at by snipers lying in the long grass. Many of the fishing villages on the beachheads have been completely razed, probably by German demolition squads.

Marines and engineers dealt with them. Marines and Navy men, the "amateur sailors of peace-time," handled their assault craft with seamanship and courage beyond praise.

Midnight communique

BEACHHEADS LINK

COMMUNIQUE No. 4 from Supreme Headquarters issued just before midnight last night said:—

ALLIED troops have cleared all beaches of the enemy, and have in some cases established links with flanking beachheads.

Inland fighting generally is heavy.

An armoured counter-attack in the Caen area on Tuesday evening was repulsed. Enemy resistance is stiffening as his reserves come into action.

The landing of troops and sea-borne military supplies continues on all beaches despite the north-westerly wind which has persisted since the assault.

Shortly before dawn today light coastal forces, while sweeping to the eastward, encountered a superior force of enemy craft. Action was immediately joined, and damage was inflicted on the enemy before he could make good his escape.

Silenced

Enemy coastal batteries which were still in action today have been silenced by Allied naval forces. It is not yet known whether all have been finally reduced.

Allied aircraft have been directing the fire of the U.S.S. Texas (Captain C. A. Baker, U.S.N.), wearing the flag of Rear Admiral Carleton F. Bryant, U.S.N., and H.M.S.

Fighters escorted the bombers, and also strafed and bombed railway yards, locomotives, trains of oil tank cars, flak towers, radio installations, and airfields over a 40 to 50 miles area south and south-east of the battle area.

Continuous patrols were maintained over shipping, the beaches and the battle area. More enemy aircraft were encountered than on Tuesday, and a number of them were shot down.

IRENE DUNNE

"Bus-Boy"

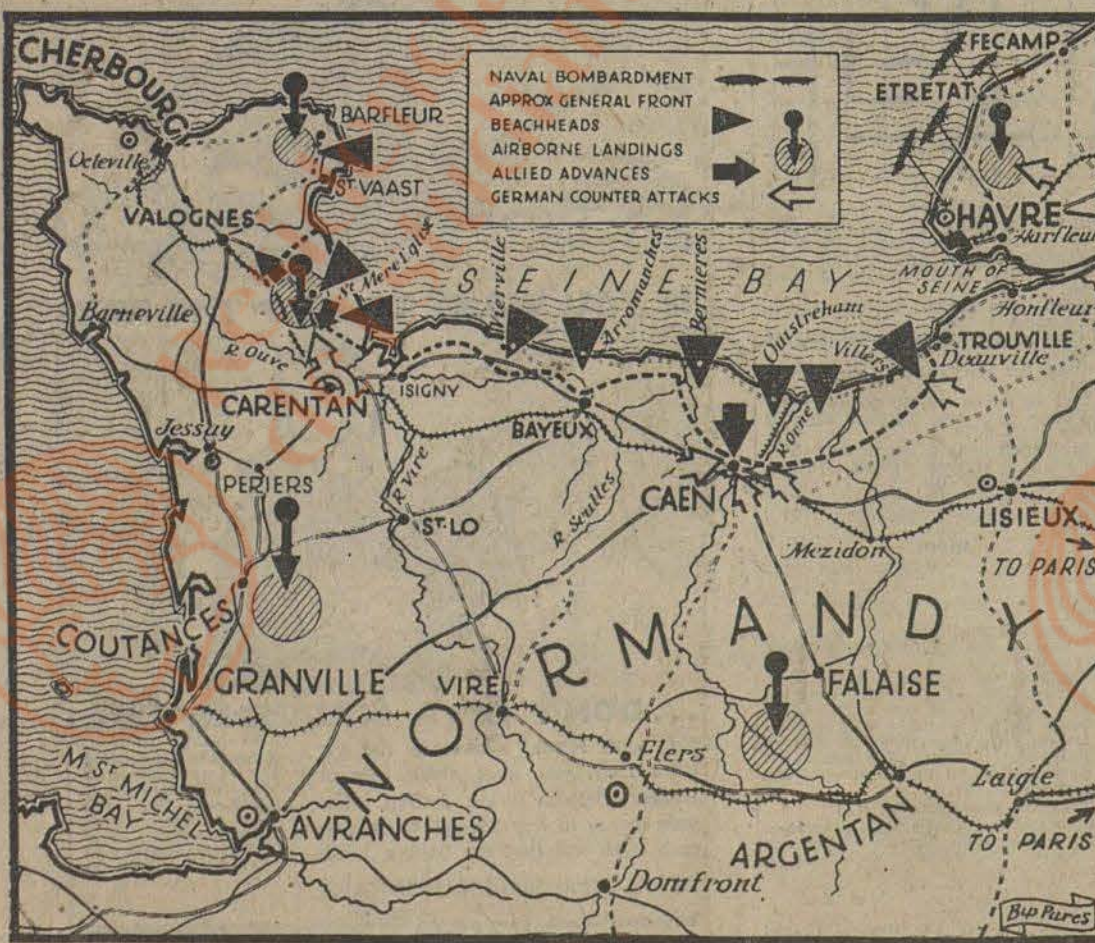
HOLLYWOOD is taking the demands of servicemen and war workers for entertainment films seriously. Production is going ahead in a big way. Yet film stars continue to find time to help in service canteens, to work for the Red Cross or Naval Aid Auxiliary, to broadcast to the troops, to raise money for war causes. At right is lovely M.G.M. star, Irene Dunne, who acts as what the Americans call a "bus boy" in Hollywood's servicemen's canteen. That is, she carries dishes from the tables to the kitchen.



LUX TOILET SOAP

The Beauty Soap of the Film Stars

44, a tablet (including Purchase Tax) for one coupon. LUX BROTHERS, PORT SUNLIGHT, LIMITED



Invasion dispositions marked on this map are based on news received yesterday from Germany.

BACK PAGE, COL. THREE

As Professor Fleming describes drama of his dying friend—

Penicillin men are knighted

ROCKET GENIUS HONOURED

Express Staff Reporter

MR ALWYN DOUGLAS CROW, genius of the rocket gun which put new sting in Britain's anti-aircraft defences, is awarded a knighthood in the King's Birthday Honours list, issued this morning.

Mr Crow began his experiments in 1936, and a hilltop in the country was the site for the early dangerous experimental work.

For full-scale trials he took his rocket to Jamaica in 1939. In 1941 his rockets claimed their first victim, a Junkers 88.

In the last war Mr Crow was an infantryman. He is 49. Rear-Admiral Sir Philip Vian, of the Cossack, Vian of Salerno, and now, as commander of the first naval forces to launch the June 6 attack, Vian of the invasion beaches, gets his third honour of the war.

To his D.S.O. (1940) and his K.B.E. (1942) he now adds C.B., as Companion of the Order of the Bath.

New earl

There is one new earl—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador at Washington, one baron, Sir Claude Schuster, chief to the Crown in Chancery, and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, and one knight, Mr William W. Beaton, Vice-Chamberlain of the King's Household, and Conservative M.P. for Sheffield Central Division.

Three new members join the present 18 holders of the Order of Merit, which is limited to 24 (apart from foreign members).

They are Lord Passfield (better known as Sidney Webb, the 84-year-old Fabian and Socialist writer), Sir Henry Dale, 69-year-old President of the Royal Society, and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 64-year-old architect of the new Waterloo Bridge, Liverpool Cathedral, and the future Coventry Cathedral.

Sir Henry Wood, 75-year-old conductor of Promenade Concerts fame, becomes a Companion of Honour.

Knighthoods are conferred on the President of the Royal Academy (Mr Alfred James Munnings) and the 80-year-old English actor, Mr Charles Aubrey Smith, described in the Honours List as "a leading member of the British community in California."

Ex-trooper's honour

The Chief Constable of Cheshire, Major Jack Beck, 60-year-old officer in World War I gets a knighthood.

Dr H. S. Houldsworth, K.C., Controller General of the Ministry of Fuel, who also gets a knighthood, was until November last Yorkshire fuel and power controller.

Another new knight is Professor C. H. Kelly, 70-year-old Liverpool University emeritus professor of architecture, and first head of the Liverpool School of Architecture.

Another is Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Dunnington, Jefferson, chairman, East Riding Agricultural Committee.

The new knights also include four M.P.s: "for political and public services"—Colonel Arthur Evans, Conservative, Cardiff S.; Mr Lewis Jones, Liberal National, Swansea; Mr Captain W. W. Wakefield, Conservative, Swindon; and Mr Herbert Wragge, Conservative, Belper.

Among the women honoured are Stella, Lady Reading, chairman of the W.V.S., who becomes a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Miss Lilian Barker, who, as prison and Borstal governor, has used successful new methods of dealing with women delinquents, and Miss Doris Beale, Royal Nursing Service. The last two are made Dames of the British Empire.

RACE TO PRODUCE MORE FOR TROOPS

Express Staff Reporter

AS the wounded come back from battle, as science strives to save them, three men are honoured—three men whose story is the story of penicillin.

Will relatives get hospital permits?

Express Staff Reporter

A PARTY of injured British troops arrived back yesterday at the port from which they set out in landing barges 36 hours before.

The men are all seriously wounded. Doctors would allow them to be moved only to a hospital a short distance from the quay where they landed.

Relatives of the injured men were notified immediately by the hospital authorities.

The master in charge of the hospital said yesterday: "As we are inside a restricted area, the question has been raised whether relatives of these injured men will be allowed to see them. They are too dangerously ill to be moved or to be seen by anyone else."

I understand the less seriously injured troops will be taken further inland, as they are landed. Hospitals in the Midlands and in Yorkshire will be among the principal receiving centres.

TO BE PAID, OR NOT?

By 92 city councillors

Manchester City Council members, asked to decide yesterday whether they should be paid for their services, voted—for, 46; against, 46.

The council consists of 144 members—66 Conservatives, 54 Socialists, 22 Liberals, one Communist, and one Independent.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman Leonard B. Cox, did not vote. After the meeting he said: "I did not think it was so vital a matter for me to exercise my discretion and cast my vote."

Councillor Tom Regan, mover of the resolution, said that youth were debarred from taking their place on the council because they could not afford it.

Alderman Miss Annie Lee, in support, also pleaded for the removal of economic barriers.

No members against the resolution spoke in council.

OUR WATCH ON THE AIR

Mr Eden Foreign Secretary, said in the Commons yesterday: "We are asking South American Governments not to make any arrangements that might bar British air services to their countries after the war."

When Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, said no definite arrangements had yet been made for the inter-annual conferences on civil aviation, Mr Shinwell (Soc. Sec.) asked him to see that the British delegates would operate on the principle that we are not going to give too much away.

Mr Stokes (Soc. Ipswich) wanted an assurance that Lord Beaverbrook had not already "sold the pass."

Sir Archibald replied that Lord Beaverbrook had defended the interests of this country in the conferences he had held and it would be the intention of the Government to do so in future.

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THE WOUNDED COME HOME

And here they tell their story—

'The party ended too soon'

STORIES of the beach-

heads were told last night by the first British and American wounded brought back.

British Commandos were among them. Forty-three, their faces still smeared with battle-black, their uniforms torn and muddy, had only one grouse between them—their party had ended too soon.

Said one: "We were in action about two hours then I got hit in the face by a mortar."

His annoyance outweighs his pain. And self-pity didn't exist. Most of the wounded agreed that enemy reaction to the early stages was less than they expected, particularly from German artillery.

Mortar fire and snipers were the most serious opposition. And none of them underrated these snipers.

A 23-year-old British corporal showed his helmet with two holes in it, caused by a sniper's bullet. But it was mortar shrapnel that put him out of the fighting.

Another "walking wounded" youngster strolled nonchalantly off an American L.S.T. and told his story.

MORTAR FIRE

"I was walking with a pal behind a tank when he was hit by a sniper," he said. "I went to try to pick him up when I was hit in the shoulder," but he thought the mortar fire caused most of the casualties.

Assault troops which hit the beach near Cherbourg did not see a single German during their first hour of demolition work.

The destroyed concrete tank barricade according to a pre-arranged plan, blasting it with dynamite so that an Allied tank column could charge through.

Sergeant George Maynard, a Yorkshire lad, went in with a famous north country division, and was hit by a grenade as he fought his way up through a wood on the beach.

He said: "We landed soon after 7 a.m. The Navy's guns were battering fortifications guarding the strip of the beach we had to take."

Just ahead of us, tank landing craft were already ashore and tanks were racing up the shingle.

German 88mm guns got on to them, and there were several direct hits which knocked out the tanks. Others came on.

"Three hundred yards ahead of us was a high concrete wall about 20 feet high. It was really a great embankment with a road running along the top. Jerries were lining the top and potting away at us with machine-guns and chucking hand-grenades."

"We got under the base of the wall where the Jerries couldn't get at us. Most of our landing craft were coming ashore."

"I glanced back and saw one of our tanks hit by a shell. I had seen these sticking up out of the water as we came in, but we didn't know they were there."

"They were long ramps sticking up from the sea bottom like inclined planes protruding at the bottoms out of our craft."

"And they had bottles of explosive attached to the protruding ends. Most of our tanks got apparently upset the craft I saw go up. But most of our men seemed to be getting ashore all right."

"Jerry was fighting hard to stop us landing but soon the beach was swarming with our chaps. We worked along the base of the wall and charged over the open beach. There was sloping ground away on our left, which led up to the top of a road where the wall petered out."

"We fought our way up this slope and got into wooded ground above. This was full of Jerries. The troops were criss-crossed with stone walls and they let us have it."

"When Jerry went back a bit, still fighting pretty hard, I made my way back to the beach, and with other wounded was loaded on a ship, and here I am."

Private Kenneth Phillips, of Hull, who got a mortar wound in the leg, said the Germans saw them coming all right, but they seemed to be a long time getting their big guns going. "When I left the beach at 4 a.m. today our chaps were advancing well inland."

Canadian officers said they saw French soldiers, not many, standing around and not paying any special heed to the proceedings.

A TICKLISH JOB

Survivors in one ship were mostly from tank landing craft which had overturned.

But one was an English lad of the Royal Navy, shot three times in the leg. He was hauled up the sides of a ship from a smaller one strapped on a stretcher. It was a ticklish job because seas were running high and the ship brought him had only one of its two engines working.

An R.A.M.C. sergeant who came back with 60 wounded British soldiers on an L.S.T. has been too busy to eat for 24 hours. He said the wounded were all cheerful.

And a staff officer on the quay-side pointed to this L.S.T. It was significant, he said, that this craft, which carried its own operating theatre and comfortable housing for 400 wounded, had brought back 60.

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GENERAL CHECKS ON G FOR GEORGE

—And finds glider right on spot

Express War Reporter DOUGLAS WARTH

R.A.F. TROOP-CARRYING STATION, Wednesday.—The story can be told today of the capture behind the German lines in Normandy of a vital bridge by the paratroops of the transport G for George.

They were told that they would be the first of all invading armies to land in France 21 minutes after midnight on the morning of D Day.

They missed the distinction by three minutes—because the men in A for Apple, who dropped some miles further inland, jumped three minutes early.

Men from G for George were specially briefed for their job by their own general standing before them in battle-house and the pair of jodupurs he likes to wear.

"This bridge," he said, "will be needed as a route for the troops to go into any sort of action. It must be captured intact."

It was arranged for a special force of three gliders to land there in the dark before any obstacles are cleared.

"When I land myself—some hours after midnight—I want to see the noses of those gliders right up against the buttress of the bridge."

When the general did land safely through the flak that had started out by the time he arrived he found gliders on the very spot ordered and the bridge intact.

THE LAST MAN

A message he sent out tonight said that every parachute objective had been captured and his headquarters established.

G for George dropped the first paratroops neatly across a strip of grass three miles from the Normandy coast. It was sandwiched between a wood and a meadow, so this target for bombs had to be carefully pinpointed.

Then the plane swung round in a tight circle to drop one man in a glider who had got tangled in his equipment.

On the second run in he was dropped where he was needed—right in the centre of the patch.

All done in under two minutes—before the German gunners could muster more than one wild burst of light anti-aircraft fire.

Before it was dark, G for George was back in air convoy over France, towing a glider packed with men, motor-cycles, and guns.

The fields looked pitted with craters, one or two red-lit tanks were on fire, and one or two tanks were burning themselves out.

There were no German fighters, and the slow tug-planes did not provoke a single burst of flak from the white cliffs.

QUIET VILLAGES

Off the beaches a battleship popped off a few guns at a target we could not identify.

On the beaches and in villages that we got left behind everything was quiet.

The only sign of life was a machine-gunner in a wood cocking a shot or two up at the convoy. A stick of paratroops went in to mop him up.

A smoke screen in the distance marked the battle zone. West, burning, there was a smoke near the beaches where the fighting is closer in and the resistance stiffer.

Crossed the coast for home there were the German anti-aircraft batteries below reduced to a mass of broken bricks, concrete and buried gun-barrels.

At sea, looking like shoals of sardines, were the linked up landing craft that had brought in the men who wrecked these guns.

A king's diamond gift fetches £2,100

A diamond tiara designed as a spray of Madonna lilies, a gift from William IV to his daughter, Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, fetched £2,100 at Christie's yesterday, and £2,500 was paid for a diamond bracelet.

Total for the sale was £46,438—highest for any jewel auction this year.

The first letters cross the Channel

Letters to men fighting in France have already been sent across the Channel by the Army Postal Service. Ordinary rates for postage apply—1d for letters, 1d for cards—but there is no registered parcel, air letter, airmail, or air mail service.

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Berlin bonds boom in the City

Express City Editor

ORDERS to buy German Government securities flowed into the London Stock Exchange yesterday from as far afield as Palestine.

Among the buyers were refugees from Germany. And there were many British speculators willing to plunge £50 or £100 on the chance of a quick profit.

Net result was to raise the price of German Dawes Bonds by 10s to 49, while the Young Loan rose by a similar amount to 67. Bonds of the German municipalities were mostly 5s higher on the day at 55 5s.

"OUT FOR A GAMBLE" "The buyers," said a leading jobber, "are just out for a gamble. Their hope is that as the defence of Germany draws nearer other buyers will come along and take the bonds off them at a higher price."

"More knowledgeable investors take the view that when we are finished with Germany there will be nothing left for bond-holders. They will not touch German securities at any price."

Two of the municipal loans which attracted buyers were Hamburg Waterworks and City of Berlin Bonds. Both closed higher.

"Not much left in the way of assets there," a jobber commented. "Bonds of the other Axis partner were also bought."

In peace time Japan regularly met interest payments and her external debt is small. But the City believes that if she is stripped of all her possessions after the war she will be in no condition to resume interest payments.

Lisbon: This proves our fidelity

LISBON, Wednesday.—Announcing the stoppage of wolfram exports to Germany at Britain's request the Portuguese Government today says: "By this serious decision the Government wished to prove again its fidelity to the traditional alliance."—B.U.F.

U.S. soldiers killed

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