



**CZECHOSLOVAKIA—'Help has come': NORWAY—Troops march to give in
GERMANY—5,000,000 prisoners: DENMARK—Patriots clean up Nazis. These are events of—**

THE LAST HOURS

All-out surrender to Big 3 soon WITH THE POCKETS

Express Political Correspondent GUY EDEN

THE WAR IN EUROPE IS IN ITS LAST HOURS.

The final surrender of the remaining German forces will probably take place almost immediately—as unconditional capitulation to Britain, Russia, and the United States.

This will mean that the pockets of German resistance—such as Norway, the French ports, and the Channel Islands—will fall to the Allies without fighting.

NORWAY GERMANS 'ON WAY TO GIVE IN'

From E. D. MASTERMAN

STOCKHOLM, Sunday.—The chances of the unconditional surrender of all German forces in Norway have considerably increased during the past 24 hours as the result of negotiations going on between the Swedes and the Germans.

The Swedish Foreign Office will give no details, but a spokesman said: "We are optimistic."

The main obstacles to surrender are believed to be: (1) the reluctance of 4,000 Germans in North Norway to surrender to the Russians; and (2) Sweden's refusal to allow either war criminals or Norwegian quislings to take refuge in Sweden.

Sweden is making preparations on the Norwegian frontier to receive German troops who may cross to be interned. A big camp is ready near the frontier town of Arvika. Large forces are said to be already making their way to the border to apply for internment.

Quisling goes

Reports from Oslo say the Norwegian quislings are split. The Minister of Police, Lie, and the Chief of the Norwegian Gestapo, Ruge, are doing all they can to prevent surrender.

Quisling and Terboven, the German Governor, have resigned. It is stated.

A large number of German planes have arrived in Oslo with Nazi military chiefs and their families. A mission passed through Sweden today to discuss surrender in Norway are denied by the Swedish Foreign Office.

Doenitz orders: Don't scuttle

GERMAN radio last night broadcast this order from Doenitz to all German ships:—

"Crews of all ships flying the flag of the German merchant navy or the State service flag are to abstain from any act of war in the ports and waters affected by the truce."

"They are forbidden to scuttle their ships or to make them unseaworthy by destroying machinery. The crews will remain on board ship."

About 100 German warships of all sizes are assembled off Denmark, says the Dagens Nyheter.

Nazi airmen fly to Eire

Three German airmen landed at Gormanstown, Co. Meath, Eire, on Saturday morning. It was disclosed last night.

They had flown from Aalborg, Denmark, and landed about a mile from Drogheda Bay.

**Portugal breaks
with Germany**

LISBON, Sunday.—The Portuguese Government at 7.30 tonight severed relations with Germany. Official German buildings and documents have been impounded.—Express News Service.

**FIVE
MILLION**

SHAFF, Sunday.—The main activity on all British and U.S. fronts today is counting prisoners, who now total over 5,000,000.

Sixty German generals have been captured in the last few days.—Exchange.

FREED COPENHAGEN HUNTS HIPOS

GAIETY AND SUDDEN DEATH

From GORDON YOUNG

who, it can now be revealed, was in Copenhagen last Wednesday, two days before the city's surrender.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday.—This week-end in Copenhagen has been nearly as dramatic as the liberation of Paris, the strangest mixture of laughter and sudden death this elegant capital has ever known.

When I sailed into Copenhagen harbour yesterday morning, a quarter of an hour before the official time for German capitulation, I found the city tense, but calm.

The German naval officers aboard the warships Prinz Eugen and Nürnberg merely watched us curiously as we passed beneath their guns.

At 8 o'clock Danish time the church bells all over Copenhagen rang out to announce the capitulation.

Forest of flags

For the next few hours that sunny morning the streets of this city were filled with laughing and cheering men, women and children waving Danish, British and American flags and singing "Tipperary" in honour of Montgomery's army.

With two colleagues I walked through the streets which are a forest of red and white Danish flags.

We were the first free Englishmen to walk into this liberated capital and when the Danes heard us speaking English they crowded round us, excitedly shouting out all the phrases in English they know and eagerly questioning us about Montgomery's progress.

Every motor-car, handcart and bicycle flew paper Danish flags and the whole atmosphere was that of the greatest Bank Holiday gay Copenhageners have ever enjoyed.

Then in a few hours all that changed. Just before luncheon yesterday the serious shooting started and all last night and early this morning the city was resounding with explosions, snipers shots and the rattle of machine guns.

The Danish Resistance Movement fought a series of stiff battles in many places with the Germans and Danish traitors, called "Hipo men" short for Hills Police.

At the barricades

The first shot I heard myself was behind Copenhagen's Opera House just as I was returning from having a shave.

Since then until this morning there have been more than a few minutes without shooting, and in many parts of the city Resistance men with their red, blue and white armbands and tin hats have been fighting a regular battle of barricades, using rifles, Sten guns and hand grenades.

And why was there fighting? The first stage of the capitulation went smoothly. The Germans were confined to barracks, but did not hand over their arms because they were waiting for the arrival of British troops to make a formal surrender.

Hitler's representative, Dr. Werner Best, who negotiated the capitulation, took refuge in the former Gestapo headquarters, Dagmar House, with hundreds of German troops and S.S. while the men of the Resistance Movement threw a cordon round this building to protect it from attack.

In various places German army vehicles and patrols made sorties from their barracks and were promptly shot up by the young men of the Resistance.

Delighted

These Danes, although maintaining perfect order according to the instructions they were obviously delighted at having some provocation to use the weapons with which they trained so long.

When the Germans found they were being shot up they called out reinforcements from the barracks, and the result was that all the afternoon the fighting increased, especially in the Christianshavn area in the eastern part of the city and around the free harbour, where parties of German sailors refused to surrender.

German offices in Nygade, one of the chief shopping districts, were raided by patriots and reduced to a mass of debris and splintered furniture.

Outside the office of Goebbels' Ufa Film Company the street is every man for himself.

He said: "According to the situation on the front, very soon in Sudetenland, too, decisions will no longer rest with us. Then it is every man for himself."

"Keep your dignity, and do not take advantage of the situation to settle personal accounts."

Referring to the Munich agreement and the Sudetenland annexation to Germany in 1938, he added: "For us this agreement does not mean another scrap of paper."

The statesmen who then agreed to our frontiers took on a moral obligation which they will have to uphold, and of which we remind them."

What it feels like to be a German

THE bitterness of defeat is in every line of this picture. . . . Lips tightly clamped together, eyes staring straight ahead, General Blaskowitz, commander of all German troops in "Fortress Holland," listens, crushed, to the Allies' terms of surrender.

His taut-faced, spectacled Chief of Staff, Reichelt, is beside him.



MOB RAIDS UMBERTO'S HOUSE

Shots, grenades

From ERNEST ASHWICK

MILAN, Sunday.—Prince Umberto, Lieutenant-General and Crown Prince of Italy, left Milan early yesterday under Allied protection after partisans had shot-up and bombed the building where he was staying.

Umberto arrived in Milan secretly on Friday evening, but the people soon found that he was staying in the Villa Crespi.

Immediately after black-out a crowd of anti-Monarchists attacked the Villa Crespi. Police and Italian soldiers guarding the villa gave the alarm, but the crowd forced their way past and opened fire through windows with automatic rifles.

Grenades were thrown through broken panes and then a small bomb which brought down part of the roof. Police reinforcements drove the partisans back.

Prince Umberto suffered severe cuts from glass.

The last shot

NORTH-EAST OF BREMEN, Sunday.—The last British shot in Germany, before the surrender time—was paid with his life.—Express News Service.

He flew over our lines in this area just before 8 a.m. (surrender time) and was shot down by a P-51 Mustang.

Belgian radio said last night that King Leopold has been reunited with his family in Switzerland, and is preparing to return to Belgium.

'Leopold free in Switzerland'

The King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace last evening by car from Windsor Castle.

The King returns

informed the Allies that they would like to try Laval as a traitor rather than see him tried as an international war criminal.

Laval is reported to be living a most comfortable, happy life. He took plenty of money into Spain with him and is using this to turn the "prison" into a luxury apartment. Champagne goes in by the case and his meals, sent in from an hotel, are of the best.

FUNERAL MARCH OF GERMANY

Millions are facing starvation

From ALAN MOOREHEAD: Germany, Sunday

A DOLF HITLER wanted Germany to go down with him in utter ruin, a colossal sacrifice to a colossal vanity. He has done it. Here today we attended the funeral of Germany.

All around us are things too monstrous to grasp. Starvation. Fifty great cities in ruins. Ten, 20, perhaps 30 million people roaming helplessly through the countryside without homes, their relatives lost and all normal hope gone out of their lives. For the next year the

The other 'funeral' PRAYERS, TEARS FOR HITLER

From FRANK ROSTRON

LISBON, Sunday.—Germans in Lisbon went to their Catholic Church today to weep and to pray for the restoration of the Reich.

"They strutted, too. And they 'belled' quite a lot. It was a social and political occasion for Nazi officials and the whole German colony, besides being a service dedicated, as the priest, Monsignor Victor Wurzer, said, to Hitler's knightly struggle against Bolshevism."

There were too many for the tiny church, so a loudspeaker relayed the service, with its accompaniment of soft violins, to an overflow cluster around the Consular Mercedes cars in the sullen courtyard.

'RELIGIOUS MAN'

They wept as Monsignor Wurzer told them:— "This is Germany's hour of travail, but if you work hard enough and pray hard enough, the Reich will be restored to its former greatness."

"Whatsoever is asked in God's name will be granted."

After the service Monsignor Wurzer said in an interview:— "I think Hitler was a religious man. I do not know anything about Buchenwald. It is very kind of you to offer to send me pictures, but I do not want to see them."

"Why did not I pray for forgiveness for Hitler? Because I think he dedicated his life nobly to fight against Bolshevism."

The body is still missing Hitler's doctor: 'He had no stroke'

From LAURENCE WILKINSON: Bavaria, Sunday

IF Hitler is dead the chance is 100 to 1 against his having died a natural death, says Major Erwin Giesing, the doctor who attended him after the bomb attempt last July.

Giesing, who is director of the military hospital at Amberg, Bavaria, said:— "When I last attended Hitler, two months and 18 days ago, he was cured. His ear drums, both of which were perforated by the bomb explosion, had healed."

"His heart was sound. His blood pressure was 140 to 150, somewhat rising to 155, normal for a man of 56."

"Himmler said last week that Hitler had a stroke."

"He looked pale and exhausted, but had nothing like a short rest and peace of mind could not deal with."

"When I commented on his salivousness Hitler said that, he was worried about the war. This was bringing on stomach trouble, to which he was susceptible. He added: 'If we lose I shall fall at the head of my men.'"

"Knowing his state of health then, also his medical history, I can assume only that he either died that way, was murdered, or otherwise met a violent death."

SHOCKED

THE treatment for Hitler's pierced ear drums was painful. "Probing the ear could be done effectively without an anaesthetic," Giesing said, "and Hitler agreed to that treatment."

"He told me he thought that his escape was due to divine intervention. He said he was spiritually wounded at the realisation that senior German officers should wish to kill him."

IDENTITY MARKS

GIESING is probably one of the few men in Germany who could positively identify Hitler.

He took X-ray photographs of his ears and head, knows the position of a small displaced bone in the nose and the condition of his teeth and the location of a leg scar caused by the bomb explosion.

He suggested: "Let me go to Berlin, or wherever you find the body, and I'll tell you whether it is he."

GOEBBELS & CO.

Report from a South German radio station last night:—

GOEBBELS and his wife and five children were killed in the fighting in Berlin.

Field-Marshal Keitel, Chief of Staff of the High Command, Martin Bormann, Hitler's Deputy,

4.30 a.m. LATEST

'NORWAY SURRENDERS'

STOCKHOLM, Sunday.—News-paper Dagens Nyheter says Thomsen, German Minister in Stockholm, signed capitulation of German forces in Norway and it will be announced tomorrow. Reuter.

prospect is the starvation of anything up to 5,000,000 people, the spread of disease, the collapse of most of the things of modern European civilisation as it was up to the spring of 1945.

Greater Germany is extinct. The Third Reich is simply a dead carcass and there is no need for any of our generation to think that we will again be hurt by it in our lifetimes.

To the grave

A month ago I did not believe this. I thought the Germans would lie low and scheme for another war. But now I think I have seen enough to know that the German illness is fatal and that Hitler has taken his country with him to the grave.

Something else might arise, but it will not be Germany. In these few weeks we have seen German generals and Junkers officers suddenly losing their nerve and collapsing like children into helpless tears.

I have seen a frenzied doctor who was employed as a torturer at a prison camp and he whispered through his cell door, over and over again, "Why don't you kill me? . . . Why don't you kill me?"

All in cellars

I have tramped through 20 towns where the debris of three-year-old bombings has long since returned to its original dust and locomotives and churches and city halls lie tossed aside in the streets.

That is the normal background of life here now. You live in the cellars. Gas, running water, electric light, windows? Oh, no, you cannot expect those luxuries any more.

And you walk. If it is three blocks or 100 miles, it's all the same. You walk.

The women are ugly. No new clothes, precious few cosmetics.

BACK PAGE, COL. SIX



WHILE American and Russian armies raced to the help of the patriots holding out against German attacks in Prague, the Czech rising spread to other cities in Bohemia yesterday.

Then at midnight the radio captured by the patriots put out this dramatic news: "Help has come. Allied divisions are approaching Prague."

An earlier report said that Russian paratroops and supplies were dropped north of the capital.

German-held Prague radio put out a proclamation this morning blaming "rebels" for damage to Prague and saying that their barricades were preventing food coming into the city. It was claimed that the "rebels" had been dislodged from many places.

The patriots were told in a Czech Government broadcast from London to defend all their positions in Prague, and were informed that General Patton's armour had liberated Pilsen, 50 miles south-west of the capital.

The Russians were last reported 120 miles away to the east.

An enemy broadcast from Prague said last night: "German hostilities were suspended in further sectors against Anglo-U.S. forces, but the struggle against Bolshevism continues."

TREACHERY

Reports reaching London say that in the northern part of Prague German S.S. men drove Czech civilians out of their houses and then mowed them down with machine guns. There were similar massacres in other parts of Bohemia.

A Paris report gave these details of the insurrection:—

The Czech National Council sent an ultimatum to the German commander of Prague, and he agreed to an armistice after the Czechs had seized vital points.

Then the Germans treacherously counter-attacked with powerful forces.

Kesseling too

SALZBURG, Sunday.—Marshal Kesseling, commanding German troops in the Austrian Tyrol, has intimated a wish to surrender.—Express News Service.

Farewell by Henlein



They hailed him in 1938.

Express Radio Station

CONRAD HENLEIN, Gauleiter of the Czechoslovak Sudetenland, making what appeared to be a farewell broadcast last night, appealed to Sudeten Germans to stick together.

He said: "According to the situation on the front, very soon in Sudetenland, too, decisions will no longer rest with us. Then it is every man for himself."

"Keep your dignity, and do not take advantage of the situation to settle personal accounts."

Referring to the Munich agreement and the Sudetenland annexation to Germany in 1938, he added: "For us this agreement does not mean another scrap of paper."

The statesmen who then agreed to our frontiers took on a moral obligation which they will have to uphold, and of which we remind them."

Did you
MACLEAN
your teeth to-day?



Macleans Tooth Paste—one size during war, 1/1 tube



Yes—
and proud
of them

Behind-scenes history of the end in Italy is war's best spy-thriller

German dog was secret of surrender plans

THE CLOAK AND DAGGER EXPRESS

From JAMES COOPER: Italy, Sunday

THE story behind the surrender of a million Germans in Italy is out today—the nearest thing to romantic spy-fiction this war has produced so far. It concerns secret agents, mysterious meetings, codes and radios. Particularly it concerns Fritz, a dachshund.

In those two months of delicate negotiations the scene switches from a night train full of disguised men to a hide-out near Berlin, where Hitler sat waiting for news of an Allied split.

The precarious threads of chance on which the surrender hung were often nearly snapped. But two soldiers saw it through, with the help of Fritz, the German dog.

CHAP. 1—The feelers

Late in February this year Allied agents in Switzerland got the first trickle of reports of feelers by representatives of highly placed Nazis, military commanders and diplomats.

This is the diary of what followed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.—Allied agents in Switzerland were told that two German officers had arrived on the frontier and wanted to establish a channel of communications with the Allies.

One of them, a colonel, said he would return later with credentials and definite proposals from the Waffen S.S. General Karl Wolff, the most important S.S. man in Northern Italy.

As a test of his ability to produce results the colonel was asked to secure the release of certain Italian patriots held as hostages. This was done.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.—Wolff arrives at the same Swiss border town. Allied agents report that he has been to Caserta, Allied Force Headquarters, that the Germans are prepared to surrender.

Field-Marshal Alexander selects two senior staff officers to fly to Switzerland—General L. L. Lennitzer, U.S. Army Deputy Chief of Staff, from Washington D.C. who was in the submarine expedition to North Africa before the landings, and Major-General T. S. Airey, British Army.

CHAP. 2—Over the border

TUESDAY, March 13.—Lennitzer and Airey travel to Switzerland, stopping at Lyons to change into civilian clothes before driving across the Swiss border.

SATURDAY, March 17.—They travel to Locarno, where they expect to meet Wolff, and take up residence in a small house. They give their motive for coming here their wish to buy a German dog.

A fine German dachshund named Fritz came a cover-plan for the operation. Walks in the town were designed to coincide with shopping tours for dog biscuits or exercise for Fritz.

MONDAY, March 19.—Wolff arrives. He says that Kesselring had just been recalled to Germany and the new C-in-C, might raise difficulties. He promised to try to convince the new C-in-C, who later turned out to be von Vietinghoff.

The two envoys describe Wolff as a big blond man, active and intelligent, but disillusioned and realistic. It is agreed to meet Wolff again in five days. Wolff explains he must keep the conversations from

Hitler and Himmler, whom he expects in Italy for an inspection tour.

CHAP. 3—The women

He tells the officers:—

"Mussolini is being pulled this way and that by the women. The Fascist sisters really control him. Left to himself he would put himself in command of a Blackshirt brigade and let himself be killed."

But under the influence of women, he might try to take refuge in Switzerland.

The two Allied generals return to a large Swiss city to await the next meeting.

For the purposes of secrecy members of the party try to travel back separately and by different routes. Naturally, they find themselves not only on the same mid-night express but in the same first-class compartment.

Nobody openly recognises anyone else. Back in Caserta the train is called "The Cloak and Dagger Express."

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, UNTIL MONDAY, APRIL 9.—The general hears that Himmler is suspicious of Wolff, tells him not to go to Switzerland again. Wolff explains that he is negotiating an exchange of prisoners.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.—The Allies launch the spring offensive and this finds the two Allied generals back at Caserta.

CHAP. 4—In Berlin

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.—Wolff, who has been to Berlin, reports he saw Hitler in a slit trench about two hours' drive from Berlin.

Hitler was in low spirits, but not without hope. He said in effect: "We must fight on to gain time. In two more months the Anglo-Saxons and the Russians will join hands. Then I shall lead the party which approaches me first. It makes no difference which."

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.—Wolff and the two plenipotentiaries are back in Switzerland. Special aircraft was despatched and brought back the Germans to Caserta, despite very miserable flying conditions.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.—Word comes from Bolzano over German headquarters radio that the surrender would be carried out, and that the German delegates had arrived back after a very difficult trip.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.—A.F.H.Q. receivers tuned in and picked up the German headquarters broadcast to their 1,000,000 troops to surrender and lay down arms.

General Lennitzer and Major-General Airey sent this message to the plenipotentiaries who carried out the initial plans:—

"Admiration for your loyalty and devotion to duty during these recent difficult weeks equalled only by pride at having privilege and pleasure of participating in operations which spell end of Nazi domination in Europe."

And Fritz, the dachshund? He was flown back to Caserta, and now belongs to Major-General Airey.

U.S. TASK FORCE FREES 'HOSTAGE' PRISONERS

They hid in wall of a castle

By GILES ROMILLY

Daily Express Staff Reporter who was captured at Narvik and escaped from a Bavarian prison camp.

LEUTENANT JOHN WINANT, son of the U.S. Ambassador in London, the only American among the "prominent" prisoners held by the Nazis under special surveillance, has been freed.

He is in Switzerland, it was learned yesterday.

Also freed with him are the English "prominent" Lieutenant Lord Lascelles, nephew of the King; Captain the Master of Euphrosone, nephew of the Queen; Captain Michael Alexander, cousin of the Field-Marshal, and Lieutenant Max de Hamel, a relative of Mr. Churchill.

General Bor-Komarovskii, C-in-C. Warsaw, and other Polish generals were also freed.

Marshal Stalin's eldest son and Captain Earl Haig, who were held in the same camp are still believed to be in German hands.

SENT AHEAD

The prisoners had been moved south into the Bavarian redoubt and were rescued by a special detachment of U.S. troops sent ahead to their main body to pick them out of a strongly guarded camp at Laufen, near Salzburg.

Previously they had attempted to escape by hiding inside a wall of Tittmoning Castle, in Southern Bavaria, where they were temporarily held. They had hoped to stay there until U.S. forces arrived, but that was delayed by the unexpected surrender in Italy.

A slow-down of the advance into Bavaria and Austria was ordered to lessen the danger of Allied forces firing on each other.

It became impossible to hold out longer in the hole in the wall, hacked out of solid rock, seven feet thick, by two Dutch officers, who had installed electric light and air-conditioning.

Only two could sleep at the same time, in a narrow cave, while the others sat on stools in a cramped space.

It is thought that these prisoners were being held as hostages for the safety of Nazi chiefs.

MACKAY AS CANDIDATE

In Tarran's home town

Mr. Ronald W. G. Mackay, managing director of Tarran Industries, and chairman of Common Wealth from 1943 to January this year, was yesterday selected Socialist candidate for N.W. Hull at the general election.

Hull is the home town of Mr. R. G. Tarran, founder and managing director of Tarran Industries until last December.

Colonel Sir Lambert Ward (Conservative) for 25 years. At the last election he had 19,278 votes, his Socialist opponent 14,044.

Four of them

A fourth candidate has decided to contest Eastbourne. He is Mr. Eric Verner, of Little London, Sussex, an Independent.

Captain Duncan Smith (Socialist) and Mr. W. R. Hipwell (National) are the others who will oppose Major C. Taylor (Cons.), the present member, who was returned unopposed at the last election.

Three other candidates announced yesterday were:—

Mr. Neil Maclean, son of Mr. Neil Maclean, (Soc. Govan), as Socialist for Inverness. Last election: Conservative, 14,885; Socialist, 7,297; Scot. Nat., 4,273.

The Lib. Nat.

Mr. James Henderson, for Dunfermline Burgh. Last election: Socialist, 16,271; Lib. Nat., 14,848.

The anti-Fascist

Mr. Brian Barker, expelled from Germany before the war for anti-Naziism, as Socialist for Chertsey, Surrey. Last election: Conservative, 19,767; Liberal, 10,722.

THE first Victory Salvo fired by a British Army in the field in this war. The time: 3 p.m. The day: Saturday, May 5, 1945. Twenty-one rounds were fired from each of 24 3.7 A.A. guns at Field-Marshal Montgomery's headquarters. The guns were those of the 168th, 169th and 200th Batteries, 40th City of London Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment. The regiment, which fought with distinction in the London blitzes, has been doing equally fine work on the Continent since D Day.

MISSING CHILD IS RETURNED

HERE is Patricia Jean Barney, two years old of Prebend-street, Islington N.—the missing child who has now been returned to her parents—walking yesterday with her sister Joyce.

On Wednesday of last week a woman wearing a leopard-skin coat stopped Joyce and her sister, gave them sweets, then sent Joyce off to buy a newspaper. When the girl returned the woman and the child had disappeared.

The news that the child was safe was brought to the police by a Rotherhithe man. The child, he said, had been brought home by his wife. The wife is now reported to be missing.

Mr. Will Lawther, president of the Mineworkers' Union, said yesterday that representatives of his union, the T.U.C. and the Socialist Party, who are preparing a plan for the nationalisation of the mines, are working out details.

"We are more than confident that when the details are revealed the public will welcome them as the most forward step ever taken to unravel the chaos that exists in the industry," he said.

In June 1943 work at the colliery stopped over a wages dispute and three weeks later the Ministry of Fuel and Power took over control.

Plan for mines is down to details

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Big peace orders promise work for a long time

By BERNARD HARRIS

IN today's report of Babcock and Wilcox, Sir John Greenly reveals that this big engineering and boiler-making group has more orders in hand for future delivery than at any time in its long history.

They will, he says, ensure continuing public employment for a long period and help the transition from war to peace production. But he adds that to obtain maximum efficiency and output many specialists and skilled workers must be released by the Government.

During the war the company's plants have been busily engaged on the production of welded hulls and turrets for tanks, guns of various calibre, shells, rockets and a variety of other equipment for the fighting services.

The accounts show that manufacturing profit rose from £714,532 to £747,342, while investments brought in £10,000 more at £63,339. The financial position is strong, with current assets of £9,962,000, compared with current liabilities of £2,789,000.

A feature of the markets at the close of last week was a burst of activity in the 6s. shares of New Broken Hill Consolidated, which carried the price up to 21s. This compares with 17s. 9d. earlier this year and 13s. last year.

The company is an associate of the Zinc Corporation, from whom it acquired in 1938 mineral leases in the southern section of the Broken Hill field in New South Wales.

Gossip in the City which has caused the rise in New Broken Hill shares is that plans are in an

advanced stage for a merger of the parent and its associate. The suggested terms are one Zinc Corporation Ordinary share standing at 64s. for six New Broken Hill shares. There is as yet no confirmation.

In February Zinc Corporation announced that the southern extensions of the Broken Hill lead-zinc-silver lode were believed to be mainly confined to its own leases and those of New Broken Hill. It was essential to the mines of both companies, the directors said, to make good reduced output from other parts of the lode.

There has lately been some activity in the Ordinary and Preference shares of the company. The share price has risen from 17s. 9d. to 21s. 6d. and the preference from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

It is estimated that if production per man-shift were maintained at the pre-war level the 4s. Ordinary shares would be worth at least their par value. As it is, the price is around 16s. 6d. and dividend prospects are extremely obscure.

Newman Industries, £202,632 (270,781); 22½ (20); Elephant Trading (South Africa) Holdings, Interim 8s. (same); United States and South American Investment, Net revenue £42,862 (£41,736); 9s. (81½); Investment appreciation 26½% (17½%); "small" savings are £289,000 higher on the week at £12,074,000.

Winant got equal status for Russians

Express Staff Reporter

DETECTIVES who have been keeping watch on more than 2,000 bomb repair men at a canteen in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, swooped with uniformed police last night and arrested 18 men on a charge of playing Crown and Anchor.

Police vans took the men to Chelsea police-station, where they were charged. They will appear at West London magistrates' court this morning.

Of the 1720 Russians who have been under U.S. Army jurisdiction in Britain, all but 110 have been turned over to Russian authorities.

The remaining 110 are patients in army hospitals.

On April 20 Pravda published complaints against the treatment of some liberated Russians by the British and Americans, stating that some were under armed guard and others were held with German prisoners. The allegations were denied.

INVADER No. 1 WAS FOUR MINUTES LATE

Express Staff Reporter

"REFERENCE movement instructions issued for movement 5 June subsequently postponed by our message QM PW of 041415. Road and rail parties will now move 6 June same time and routes. All informed."

Nothing of the "England expects" touch about that, but it was the signal that threw a million men against a hostile coast and started the campaign that has, in less than 12 months, brought Nazi Germany to her knees.

In fact it was a silly message to decide the fate of the world, thinks Major John Dalgleish, who reveals what was going on inside the War Office before D Day in "We Planned The Second Front" (Gollancz, 3s. 6d.), published today.

Before that signal could be made there were three years of concentrated planning and replanning. Every movement was worked out to minutes and seconds.

The first entry on the landing tables gave the exact time the first man was to put his foot on French soil. He was four minutes late.

GREATEST SECRECY

Details that had not to be forgotten: the most intricate movement and assembly of a million men while maintaining secrecy to ban smoke and washing lines that would give away the position of camps, to make other camps obvious to the enemy, so that he would guess the wrong landing place (he did), self-heating food, a cure for seasickness (not found), waterproofing of tanks and vehicles that would have to mount the beaches, the reception and replanning of civilian refugees from Normandy.

Six thousand were prepared for, but only one old peasant arrived; he was so flustered that he was half way here before he realised he had brought his goat instead of his wife.

The first tactical plan after the bridgehead was established was to collect the Germans in the Falaise trap. Montgomery was afraid they might pull out, until an extraordinary thing happened.

The Germans piled in reinforcements. A message was intercepted from one German commander saying he could not get in because of A.P. bombing. Montgomery called off the R.A.F. The German was allowed to enter the trap, which was then sealed off and the way left open for our dash across France.

Arms worker killed

Thomas J. Milward, worker at a Royal Ordnance Factory in South Wales, was killed yesterday by an accident at the factory. Another was badly hurt.

24 GUNS FIRE THE MONTY VICTORY SALVO

LONDON IS READY WITH JOYBELLS, FLOODLIGHTS

Express Staff Reporter

THIS was London yesterday, the blitz-bombed, fly-bombed and rocket-bombed capital city of Empire, on the eve of VE Day:—

Thirty-five workmen stood by in Whitehall yesterday waiting for the word that would send them racing to unfurl 35 new flags of the United Nations on the Air Ministry building.

Electricians gave the last touches to scores of flood lights and loud-speakers which festooned the trees of Parliament-square.

The battery of 36 1,000-watt flood lamps which will light up the tower of Big Ben had its last inspection. Dozens of flood lamps were put in place on Horse Guards and in Court-yard; others were fixed to focus on the centre second-floor balcony window of the Air Ministry building.

Bellringers, whose grim task it would have been in the dark days to ring a tocsin of alarm for invasion, were given their final instructions for the joy peals of victory.

Today there will be bellringers standing by at Westminster Abbey ready to ring a ten-bell peal when the word is given.

ST. PAUL'S FLOODLIT

After the word is given, there will be 20-minute services in the Abbey at every hour until 10 p.m. The 12 bells of St. Paul's will carry the tidings of victory over the City. At night the cathedral will be flood lit and will remain open late for those who wish to pray in its quietude a prayer of thanks for the success of our arms.

At Westminster Cathedral, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Griffin, will give Pontifical Benediction, and the Deum ("We praise Thee, O God") will be sung. St. Martin's ("I'll bring you five farthings") will ring out the news to the West End.

Prayer book work was put up in front of the Treasury building in Whitehall to prevent crowds from pressing into a bomb-damaged area.

From St. Paul's to Ludgate-circus and from New Bridge-street to the Embankment, hundreds of yards of corrugated iron sheet were put up to seal off bombed shop doorways and the low brick walls round bombed excavations.

LAND GIRLS UNITE

A national charter for the Women's Land Army, calling on the nation to support the plan for gratuities and a rehabilitation scheme, was issued at a mass meeting of land girls from Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Breconshire and Radnorshire, at Hereford yesterday.

The charter calls for fair compensation for 10-year pensions for girls whose health has been impaired, a scale of gratuities, a system of demobilisation similar to the armed forces, and asks the Ministry of Labour and National Service to arrange with the girls' former employers for their return to their war-war posts.

On April 20 Pravda published complaints against the treatment of some liberated Russians by the British and Americans, stating that some were under armed guard and others were held with German prisoners. The allegations were denied.

3 killed on way back from races

Mr. Alfred Roger Denton Cardew, "Robin Goodfellow" of the Daily Mail, Mr. William Chandler, Jun., a bookmaker, of Red House, Epsom, and Mr. Charles Stuart of Sutherland-avenue, W., were killed when their car was in collision with a lorry at Micklethorpe, Hants, on Saturday night as they were returning from Salisbury races.

Mr. Cardew became "Robin Goodfellow" soon after the outbreak of war. He was 65 and had been the staff of the paper for 49 years.

Mr. Chandler was a director of Johnson, who arrived in Moscow Walthamstow greyhound stadium yesterday by air.—Reuter.

THIS CITY PREPARES WITH 10,000 LIGHTS

BRISTOL is switching on nearly 10,000 street lights for VE Night, and the work this entails is likely to be finished by tonight.

There will be only half lighting exact in the centre of the city, where the street lights are being adjusted for full peacetime lighting.

Dante has 186-mile road trip

Express Staff Reporter

MIDDLEHAM (Yorks), Sunday.—Dante, unbeaten northern Derby hope, left Middleham by road today for his first classic test—the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket on Wednesday.

At 7.20 a.m. he stepped into an L.N.E.R. horse-box, watched by his owner, Sir Eric Ohlson, his trainer, Mr. M. J. Peacock, his jockey, "Billy" Nevett.

There were also a dozen of Middleham's horse-minded population. They have backed Dante at longer odds than the 7 to 4 now offered.

Into the box with Dante went 50-year-old Harry "Swanwick" Smith, head lad at Mr. Peacock's stables, and Chris King, 45-year-old stable boy.

They have looked after Dante during his record-breaking two-year-old career; and will continue to do so during his five-days absence from his home stable.

The 186-mile trip was half over when the driver, Harry Boddy, stopped so that Dante could be exercised and given a feed of oats, chopped dandelions and linseed.

Ten hours after leaving Middleham, Dante reached Mr. R. J. Colling's Newmarket stables. He was put in the same stall from which on Derby Day last year he won the Coventry Stakes and which he used on September 27 last year before he won the Middle Park Stakes by two lengths.

MAN, FOUND IN WOOD, DIES

Woman in hospital

Police are investigating the death of Mr. Frank A. Sutton, aged 39, of South Yardley, Birmingham, who, after being found wandering in the woods at Cornwood, Devon, died in a Plymouth hospital from it, it is stated, an overdose of aspirin tablets.

Mrs. Margaret Catchpole, aged 30, of South Heath, Birmingham, is also in hospital with poisoning. Mrs. Catchpole managed to reach Cornwood railway station, and told a porter: "There is a man ill in the woods."

Mrs. Churchill at victory service

MOSCOW, Sunday.—Mrs. Churchill attended a victory thanksgiving service today for the British Embassy staff and the British Military Mission. It was conducted by the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett.

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ALUMINIUM PAINT Brilliant and Protective For wood or metal. Superior service for radiators, hot-water pipes, etc. PINT 5/1. TIN 5/1. Post and Packing 10d. Paint Dept., Lower Ground Floor, GAMAGES—HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.1. Phone: HOLBORN 8484

TO GET £4,000 BACK PAY

A windfall of a week's back pay comes to 800 miners at the Priory Pit, Blantyre, through the finding in their favour by Lord Porter, chairman of the National Tribunal, on a claim going back nearly two years. The sum involved is about £4,000.

In June 1943 work at the colliery stopped over a wages dispute and three weeks later the Ministry of Fuel and Power took over control.

Plan for mines is down to details

Mr. Will Lawther, president of the Mineworkers' Union, said yesterday that representatives of his union, the T.U.C. and the Socialist Party, who are preparing a plan for the nationalisation of the mines, are working out details.

"We are more than confident that when the details are revealed the public will welcome them as the most forward step ever taken to unravel the chaos that exists in the industry," he said.

In June 1943 work at the colliery stopped over a wages dispute and three weeks later the Ministry of Fuel and Power took over control.

Big peace orders promise work for a long time

By BERNARD HARRIS

IN today's report of Babcock and Wilcox, Sir John Greenly reveals that this big engineering and boiler-making group has more orders in hand for future delivery than at any time in its long history.

They will, he says, ensure continuing public employment for a long period and help the transition from war to peace production. But he adds that to obtain maximum efficiency and output many specialists and skilled workers must be released by the Government.

During the war the company's plants have been busily engaged on the production of welded hulls and turrets for tanks, guns of various calibre, shells, rockets and a variety of other equipment for the fighting services.

The accounts show that manufacturing profit rose from £714,532 to £747,342, while investments brought in £10,000 more at £63,339. The financial position is strong, with current assets of £9,962,000, compared with current liabilities of £2,789,000.

A feature of the markets at the close of last week was a burst of activity in the 6s. shares of New Broken Hill Consolidated, which carried the price up to 21s. This compares with 17s. 9d. earlier this year and 13s. last year.

The company is an associate of the Zinc Corporation, from whom it acquired in 1938 mineral leases in the southern section of the Broken Hill field in New South Wales.</

THE LAST GERMAN WANTED

A BAND PARADE

POLES: MOLOTOV MADE
A CASUAL REMARK

Churchill supports Eden

From WALTER LUCAS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday.—Mr. Churchill has cabled to Mr. Eden, Britain's Foreign Minister, fully approving his refusal to continue the Polish talks with Russia.

It was a casual remark by Mr. Molotov, Russia's Foreign Minister, at a meeting of the Big Three early yesterday morning which revealed that the Russians had agreed to a "diversionary" activity against the Red Army.

Mr. Molotov turned to Mr. Eden and Mr. Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, and said: "The Poles of them, not 15, as you had thought."

Molotov is also reported to have added that he could not provide their names until the trial began, and that it will be held soon.

Both Eden and Stettinius immediately issued strongly worded official statements which amounted to saying: "No more discussions on admitting Poles to San Francisco until a full explanation is given of this strange procedure by the Russians."

Questions asked today are:—
1. Why, if the Moscow Government had these men arrested, and consequently was aware of their whereabouts, did it keep silent for so long while the British Government was pressing for information?

2. And why did the Moscow Government speak at this particular moment?

While the rest of the San Francisco world was excited yesterday afternoon, Molotov was secretly inspecting the yards of Henry Kaiser, the record-breaking shipbuilder.

This sudden explosion is not likely to break up the San Francisco Conference. It will only put a psychological cloud over it.

**Identity revealed
at our request**

The Daily Express Political Correspondent writes:—
It is understood that the arrested politicians, who had been leaders of the underground movement in Poland, revealed their identity to the Soviet Government at our suggestion.

The British Government therefore feels a strong sense of responsibility for their safety.

Another feature worrying the British and U.S. Governments is that the arrests took place while a peace conference was in progress in Moscow trying to work out a plan for an all-party Government for Poland.

The first step by the British and U.S. Governments will be to find out what has happened to the arrested men. It is possible that Mr. Churchill will communicate directly with Marshal Stalin.

**'Plane to London
was pledged'**

The Polish Telegraph Agency said last night:—
The arrested men include the Polish Vice-Premier and delegate of the Polish Government in Poland, Mr. Jan Jankowski, three members of the Polish Shadow Cabinet in Poland; the chairman of the Council of National Unity, Mr. K. Puzak; the leaders of the four main Polish Democratic parties; and the last commander of the disbanded Polish Home Army, General Okulicki.

A Soviet pledge was given that a plane would be put at their disposal to take them to London for consultation with the Polish Government after their talk with the Soviet Government.

Instead, they were arrested on March 27, and only on May 5 has the fact been revealed.

The charge against these Polish leaders was that they carried out clandestine sabotage activities directly against Soviet armed forces in a pure fabrication.

And guaranteed jobs for all at home

From PAUL HOLT: With the 51st (Highland)
Division, Saturday (delayed)

THE last German to surrender to Field-Marshal Montgomery's forces was a paunchy young Nazi called Major-General Roth, commander of the 15th Panzer Division.

He was late, and the reason goes back to El Alamein. It was there, two and a half years ago, that the 15th Panzer first met the Jocks of the 51st (Highland) Division. That was also the first time they were beaten by the Jocks.

Major-General Roth knew that the 51st were in the Weser-Elbe peninsula, north-east of Bremen. But he knew nothing of the events which were leading to the mass German surrender.

He decided that he would like to surrender his division personally to his old enemies with all the honours of war.

He might have got what he wanted if his supreme commander, Field-Marshal Busch, had not forestalled him.

'Let's keep pistols'

General Roth sent an officer to the 51st early yesterday to fix a truce and talk surrender.

He said that his general had heard on the B.B.C. that the 15th Panzer was the last Wehrmacht unit in fighting order in the whole Reich. They wanted to surrender with flags flying, bands playing, marching through our lines and laying down their arms with ceremony.

They asked that all officers should be permitted to retain their sidearms—pistols.

The officer was told that he must bring General Roth and his corps commander, Lieut-General Raspe, before surrender could be negotiated.

While the officers of the Highland Division were awaiting the return of the German delegation, the B.B.C. gave the news of the big surrender.

Here was a problem. If the delegation did not return, hostility would start again at 10 o'clock this morning—two hours after the general cease fire.

The truce within a truce, instead of becoming a surrender within a surrender, would be a little war on its own.

But the Germans heard of the big surrender and got their own cease fire orders.

They returned to ask could the truce continue until their two generals reported to General G. H. A. MacMillan, commander of the Highlanders, at 10 this morning.

At 10 a.m. I was at General MacMillan's H.Q. in a cottage, when the Germans drew up in a convoy of long luxury cars.

General MacMillan's officers wore the kit for the occasion. The Germans, with their usual efficiency, insisted on "conditions" for surrender. They still wanted to march into our lines in battle order. They still wanted their officers to retain their sidearms. And they had a new request.

They asked for a guarantee that all soldiers of the 15th Panzer would be retained in Germany to act as military police.

General MacMillan told them that unconditional surrender recognised no terms. He told them that the camp all the way to the sea was for the Germans to go to as they were told. And at that hour hostilities for all West Country Division, they were mostly having a "lie-in."

Those who were awake talked of only one thing:—
"What is your age group number? And when do you get that bowler hat?"

deered, while pedestrians fell flat on their faces to avoid the shots. I saw many men and women tractors being carried shoulder high and overwhelmed with gifts of flowers, bottles of beer, sweets, and many enthusiastic embraces by British girls.

They were 300 paratroop signallers, air force technicians and other specialists who had flown in Dakotas to Kastrup airfield at half-past four yesterday afternoon while the main part of the German force makes its way here by road.

Astonished British sergeants and privates, wearing red berets and dusty battledress, found themselves being carried shoulder high and overwhelmed with gifts of flowers, bottles of beer, sweets, and many enthusiastic embraces by British girls.

Danish-born Private Viggo Christensen, of the Royal Engineers, who was one of the first British troops to enter Denmark, was given champagne by a crowd of delighted Danes.

Later the British General Dewing, Chief of Staff Mission, and staff landed at Kastrup, and there a brief ceremony took place as he formally took over the airfield from the German commander, tubby Colonel Buehler.

There was more shooting all through the night, but a gradual lull came soon after dawn.

It is the Sunday day, and British troops around the town are wearing little paper Danish flags, and the Danes cannot stop cheering when they see a Briton.

'MAKES YOU CRY'

One of the capital's leading newspapers, the Berlingske Tidende, came out with its first leader in English today.

Under the heading of "Welcome to Denmark," it says: "After years of suppression and suffering almost unbearable for a nation that prizes its freedom above everything, the hour of liberation has struck."

"We thank with all our hearts those who have come to our rescue with the flying colours of Field-Marshal Montgomery."

The papers fill many columns with descriptions and pictures of the arrival of British troops under such headlines as: "From El Alamein to Jutland."

Another member of the British Commission, Rear-Admiral Reginald Halsey, told the Danish newspapermen: "The reception we have had here is enough to bring tears to your eyes." That, more or less, has been the reaction of every British soldier and airman in Copenhagen today.

There is a mystery about the intentions of the German Navy in Copenhagen harbour. The Prinz Eugen and Neuenburg are still there, and have not surrendered arms or ammunition. Many German troops have been going out to them in little boats, and tonight there is speculation whether the two warships intend to make a final stand in Copenhagen to try to dash for Norway, scuttle themselves or finally make a formal surrender to Admiral Holt.

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QUISLINGS ARE ROUNDED UP IN LIBERATED COPENHAGEN



LORD B., B.B. AND L.G.

By Shinwell

Express Staff Reporter

MR. EMANUEL SHINWELL, Socialist M.P. for Seaham, said at a Socialist meeting at Seaham Harbour, Durham, yesterday:—

I would not withhold from Mr. Churchill the credit to which he is justly entitled. He has undoubtedly rendered magnificent service, but we must not confuse his achievements with the Tory Party, of which he is a member.

It is a foolish assumption that because Mr. Churchill led the nation in the struggle the Tory Party should also receive a vote of thanks and be returned to power once again.

It is amusing to find in some quarters that Mr. Brendan Bracken, the Minister of Information, is being boosted as the possible successor to Mr. Churchill.

FULL OF IDEAS

No doubt Mr. Bracken, as the "blue-eyed boy of Lord Beaverbrook," has gifts of the swash-buckling variety, but that Mr. Bracken can bring this country safely through the trials of the post-war period is a conception so crude as to be hardly worth a moment's consideration.

Some of my friends may not like it, but I have a high admiration for the bright ideas, but his conception of how to rebuild trade and promote a high standard of living is really fantastic.

He has all the qualities of drive which can inspire a Government, but the trouble is that he never links up his driving qualities with sound policy.

THE REAL PROBLEM

Of the coal industry, Mr. Shinwell said:—
The increase of 3s. 6d. a ton in the price of coal is not due to excessive wages demanded by the miners, but to the defective organisation in the mining industry and the complete incapacity of the Minister of Fuel and Power to correct the position.

It is time this was said. The Minister of Fuel and Power (Major Lloyd George) has traded, not on his ability, but on the fact that his name is associated with one of the great political figures of this century.

I believe that the nation has lost millions of pounds, and that the war effort has been impeded by not facing up to the real problem of the coal industry.

A Minister who accepts a position in the Government and will not recognise his responsibilities to the nation, but prefers to be regarded by the Tory Party as a modern-day Minister, who is determined never to offend anybody, is an asset to the enemy.

SPORT Gordon and Harry are in 'Guineas' form

Says THE SCOUT

GUINEAS WEEK at Newmarket—only two days in war time racing instead of the normal four, and the first classics still run over the Bunbury Mile and not the stiffer Rowley Mile course.

Stamina, however, will be necessary under the changed conditions. Great Beckingham expectations in tomorrow's "One Thousand" seem to have ended in the latest decision to run mile-winner Neola (Gdn. Richards) and not Neola.

Only 10 furlongs in a fair-sized field seen at all after that, for there will be but few more colts to count in Wednesday's "2,000."

It will at least encourage followers of favourite jockeys to note that Gordon (who rides Fractious and the Area's Fordham) and Harry Wragg (Sun Stream and High Peak from Earl's stable) were in the line-up on Saturday.

★

RICHARDS was 41 that day and his Salisbury three included Loretto (who seemed in two words to be allowed to run his own race) and very easy four-length winner in improved Solar Princess.

Solar Princess might be 2. Darlings' best for the Oaks, but I don't think Gordon will be claimed for Loretto on Derby Day (June 8).

Wragg finds it easier from where he is quartered to get up occasionally to his native Frimbury followed two 10-1 winners, and completed Harry's hat-trick at Stockton.

By the way, silver Strap, who beat Dante's stable companion Timanov by a head, is not in the Oaks.

★

Précipite, Persse's Derby outsider, stayed one and a quarter miles well, but was flattered by a game final effort, but will not again give a nibble to Beckingham youngsters (classic-bred).

★

Little Bance—at an unexpectedly good 5-1—completed a hat-trick by a game final effort, but will not again give a nibble to Beckingham youngsters (classic-bred).

★

★

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE Still fighting Tito

The German communiqué, broadcast on the old Deutschlandsender wavelength, yesterday said:—
From Grand Admiral Doenitz's headquarters: According to the agreement with the British C-in-C, Field-Marshal Montgomery, the British landed in the Copenhagen area minor airborne occupation forces.

On other sectors of the front in North-Western Germany there is no fighting.

U.S. troops continued their advance in Upper Bavaria and in the Alps towards the south and east.

In Italy the "Cease Fire" is in force, according to the agreement with the Anglo-American Command. Fighting for some time continued in the area (against Tito's Yugoslavs) continues.

Our disengaging movements in Croatia continue according to the agreement with the Anglo-American Command.

While in the southern sector of the Eastern Front there were no military operations of importance, fierce fighting continued in Czechoslovakia, where the Russians gained some ground.

FRISCO: SOLID AGREEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday.—The Big Five at the San Francisco Conference have submitted 32 agreed amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. This means there are not any fundamental disagreements between the sponsoring Powers.

The solid agreement has been reached after three days of high-pressure work and an amount of give and take which two weeks ago was thought hardly probable.

The amendments cover an area for further discussion among the sponsoring Powers include: How much authority should be given to the General Assembly to recommend the removal of conditions that might lead to war, and the formation of an agency of the new organisation to deal with colonial territories and strategic bases.—Express News Service.

**Plane No. 6 hits
the Downs**

Four airmen were killed when a four-engine plane crashed into the 400ft. Downs at Wimbledon, near Eastbourne yesterday.

This is the sixth plane crash in the area, causing a large number of deaths. All previous accidents were due to low-flying in bad visibility.

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Solar Princess might be 2. Darlings' best for the Oaks, but I don't think Gordon will be claimed for Loretto on Derby Day (June 8).

Wragg finds it easier from where he is quartered to get up occasionally to his native Frimbury followed two 10-1 winners, and completed Harry's hat-trick at Stockton.

By the way, silver Strap, who beat Dante's stable companion Timanov by a head, is not in the Oaks.

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Précipite, Persse's Derby outsider, stayed one and a quarter miles well, but was flattered by a game final effort, but will not again give a nibble to Beckingham youngsters (classic-bred).

★

Little Bance—at an unexpectedly good 5-1—completed a hat-trick by a game final effort, but will not again give a nibble to Beckingham youngsters (classic-bred).

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GERMANY'S FUNERAL FROM PAGE ONE

They dress to keep warm. The men are grey-faced and dirty. Speak to them and they run to answer obsequiously.

There is nothing whatever a German will not do at this moment if ordered by us. How long all this will last I do not know.

The basic thing—a sense of guilt—is lacking and you will never get any German to admit it. Instead he has an entire sense of defeat. He expects to be kicked around.

The overriding moral fear in his mind is that the Russians will get him and send him to Siberia. Fear of Russia has become almost a religion. In the past three days a million men have come crying to us. "Save us from the Russians."

WELL FED

Their one hope is to get quickly into a British or American prison camp, and that is where the only food comes from Germany is going to come from, as I see it.

Those millions of young Germans, well washed and fed, living in security, have not shared in Germany's abasement.

As with all professionals there were moments when his enthusiasm lagged. But here he is at the very end.

ACHIEVEMENT

He laid down his rifle yesterday morning with first of all a feeling of intense relief, an ordinary normal, unexpected sense of achievement. And he was a man larger figure than he was five years ago.

Many a lad who has been a prisoner here since Dunkirk has looked across at his young brother with frank admiration, mixed a little with envy.

The released prisoners of war feel they have missed so much since their imprisonment has been time out of life.

The remark that sticks most in my mind came from a boy in Fallingbommel Salag. "So that," he said, "is what a jeep looks like. I've never seen one before and we used to hear so much about them on the radio."

What a drum-roll of victories have filled those three years since the jeep first appeared.

Alamein and Tunis, Sicily and Rome, Normandy and the Rhine. And now, at the end, all this ash heap with the burned-out evil spirit of Hitler at the bottom.

As correspondents in this tremendous caravan across the eastern hemisphere, more of us, I think, have tried to report factually what we saw and have omitted the more Homeric adjectives about blind heroism and all the rest of it.

The facts after all, made clear what sort of men were fighting. But now, perhaps, it is time to put down in print the words which were not used before.

Writing from the field on this first week-end of armistice, I say that for sheer enduring courage the British soldier has no equal in the world.

Ezra Pound captured

MILAN, Sunday.—Ezra Pound, the American poet, who broadcast from