

**THAT THEY SHALL NOT  
HAVE DIED IN VAIN...**



**IS OUR SOLEMN HOPE . . . . .  
ON THIS DAY OF VICTORY**

**M. F. SCHURMAN & CO., LIMITED**

SUMMERSIDE & KENSINGTON



**Pray For Peace**

Come to church this Sunday and every Sunday to pray for Peace all over the world, and for the boys who are sacrificing their lives daily in the cause of Justice and Freedom. Thank God for the Victory they have already achieved in Europe. Receive the Peace of God into your heart and may his spirit pervade the entire world so that once more Peace may be ours.

**Enman Drug Co. Ltd., Summerside**

**The Hour of TRIUMPH**

We have much to be thankful for and we bow our heads in thanksgiving that the bloody strife in Europe is over. We still have a big job on our hands in forging the tools of war against Japan, but by the same courage and perseverance this will be brought about and with it a lasting world-wide peace.

**The Grendal Co.**

MEN'S WEAR

LADIES' WEAR

**Salient Dates of Battle For Europe**

- 1939
- Sept. 1—Germany invaded Poland.
  - 3—Britain and France declared war on Germany.
  - 10—Canada declared war on Germany.
  - 23—Germany and Russia partitioned Poland.
- 1940
- April 9—Germany invaded Norway and Denmark.
  - 13—British and French troops landed in Norway.
  - May 2—British evacuated southern Norway.
  - 10—Germany invaded the Low Countries.
  - 30—British evacuated Dunkerque.
  - June 10—Canada declared war on Italy.
  - 22—German-French armistice agreement signed.
  - Aug. 6—Italians began offensive in Egypt.
  - 31—Germany attacked Britain with 1,000 planes.
  - Sept. 15—R. A. F. repelled German air blitz of Britain destroying at least 185 planes in day operations.
  - Oct. 18—British announced R. A. F. failed German attempt to invade Britain Sept. 16.
  - Dec. 9—British started attack in western Egypt.
  - 24—Axis forces started counter-offensive in Libya.
- 1941
- Jan. 22—British captured Tobruk, Libya, taking 25,000 prisoners.
  - March 10—British troops embarked from Alexandria for Greece.
  - Apr. 6—Germany attacked Yugoslavia and Greece.
  - Apr. 13—Axis forces recaptured Bardia, Libya.
  - May 20—Germans attacked Crete in first airborne action.
  - June 31—Germany, Italy and Romania declared war on Russia.
  - July 7—U. S. naval forces landed in Iceland.
  - 12—Britain and Russia signed agreement for joint action against Germany.
  - Nov. 18—British resumed offensive in Libya.
- 1942
- Jan. 13—Retreating Axis armies made stand near Gulf of Sirte.
  - 27—First American troops arrived in Northern Ireland.
  - 29—Axis forces recaptured Benghazi.
  - May 30—More than 1,000 Canadians participated in 1,000 plane raid on Cologne.
  - June 21—Axis forces recaptured Tobruk.
  - 29—Axis forces captured Mersa Matruh, Egypt.
  - July 1—Germans captured Sevastopol.
  - Aug. 19—Canadians led attack on Dieppe, Alamein.
  - Sept. 6—Axis eastward drive stopped at El Alamein.
  - Oct. 24—British 8th Army started offensive at El Alamein.
  - Nov. 7—American expeditionary force landed in French North Africa.
  - 11—Germans occupied all France.
  - 13—British 8th Army recaptured Tobruk.
  - Dec. 18—Axis forces retreated from El Aghella.
- 1943
- Jan. 18—Seventeen-month siege of Stalingrad broken.
  - 23—British 8th Army occupied Tripoli.
  - March 26—British 8th Army crushed Mareth Line in Tunisia.
  - May 7—Tunis and Bizerte fell.
  - 13—Axis resistance in Africa ended.
  - July 10—Canadian, British and American troops invaded Sicily.
  - 25—Mussolini resigned and Marshal Pietro Badoglio installed as head of military government.
  - Aug. 17—Conquest of Sicily completed.
  - Sept. 3—Canadians landed on Italian mainland.
  - 9—Italians surrendered unconditionally.
  - 9—Allied 5th Army established beachhead at Salerno.
  - 10—Germans abandoned Smolensk.
  - 10—Allied 5th Army occupied Naples.
  - 14—General D. D. Eisenhower appointed to direct Allied invasion of Europe from the west.

- 1944
- Jan. 4—Soviet Army crossed Polish line.
  - 22—5th Army established Anzio beachhead.
  - ment. Allies began great new offensive in Italy.
  - 17—British Commonwealth prime ministers at London urged post-war United Nations body to stop aggression.
  - 18—Capino, Italy, fell to British and Polish troops.
  - June 4—Allies captured Rome.
  - 6—Invasion of Europe started with Allied landings in Normandy.
  - 15—Germans started rocket bombing of England.
  - 23—Russians started new offensive in White Russia.
  - 27—Americans captured Cherbourg.
  - July 3—Russians captured Minsk, last major German-held Russian city.
  - 9—Canadian and British tanks and infantry captured Caen.
  - 20—Hitler injured in assassination attempt.
  - 28—Red Army captured Brest-Litovsk.
  - 31—Americans broke out of Normandy peninsula and into Brittany.
  - Aug. 2—Turkey broke diplomatic relations with Germany.
  - 6—Americans turned east toward Paris.
  - 7—Announced 1st Canadian Army holding eastern end of Normandy line, operating for the first time in history as separate army formation in the field.
  - 14—German 7th Army in full retreat in Normandy toward Seine.
  - 15—Allies invaded southern France.
  - 16—Canadians entered Falaise.
  - 23—General de Gaulle announced liberation of Paris. Romania capitulated.
  - 24—Germans repudiated Paris armistice; resistance continued.
  - 25—General de Gaulle entered Paris as resistance virtually ended.
  - 27—Canadian 1st Army thrust toward Rouen.
  - 28—American forces crossed Marne River reaching Chateaufort.
  - 31—Americans crossed First Great War battlefields in Ardennes to points 50 miles from Belgian border; Russians captured Constanta, Romanian Black Sea post.
  - Aug. 31—Canadians captured Rouen.
  - Sept. 1—Canadians captured Dieppe and British took Arras and Vimy Ridge, finding Canadian war memorial practically unscathed.
  - Americans crossed Meuse River.
  - 2—American forces reached German frontier. Russians reached Bulgarian border.
  - 3—French and American troops captured Lyon.
  - 4—British captured Brussels and Antwerp and pierced Holland frontier. Hostilities between Russia and Finland ended.
  - 8—Canadians captured Ostende, Belgium.
  - 9—Americans captured Liege, Belgium.
  - 11—Churchill arrived in Quebec for conferences with Roosevelt.
  - U. S. 1st Army invaded Germany north of Trier. Announced Canadian corvette Albemarle lost; 59 missing.
  - 12—British forces of 1st Canadian Army took Le Havre.
  - 13—Canadian forces deployed on Channel coast for attacks on Dunkerque, Calais and Boulogne.
  - 15—Churchill and Roosevelt ended Quebec conference.
  - 17—Allied airborne division landed near Arnhem, Holland.
  - 19—American 9th Army completed capture of German troops in southern France.
  - 20—Canadians entered Boulogne. Americans took Brest. British captured bridge across Rhine at Nijmegen.
  - 21—8th Army cracked Nazis' Gothic Line in Italy; Rimini captured.
  - 26—Airborne division survivors withdrawn from Arnhem area to south bank of Rhine.
  - 27—First contingent of Canadian troops arrived in Australia.
  - 28—Churchill reviewed war before British Commons.
  - 30—Canadians captured Calais.
  - Oct. 2—Russians, Yugoslav Partisans link in drive on Belgrade. Poles in Warsaw gave up fight after 63-day struggle.
  - 3—Temporary armistice declared at Dunkerque for civilian evacuation.
  - 5—British invasion of Greece disclosed.
  - 6—Canadians cross Leopold Canal in Belgium.
  - 8—Russians scored 63-mile breakthrough on 175-mile front in Lithuania. Americans penetrated Aachen, Germany.
  - 9—Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden arrived in Moscow for conference. Canadians made amphibious landings in rear of Germans in Scheide area.

- 14—Russians captured Petsamo, Finland.
  - 15—Hungary asked Russians for armistice and peace terms. Rommel died.
  - 16—British landed on Island of Lemnos off Greece.
  - 18—Churchill left Moscow following war talks with Stalin.
  - 20—Red Army took Belgrade. Canadians established bridgehead across Sava River in Italy.
  - 21—Aachen surrendered unconditionally. Canadians took Italian coastal town of Cesanotico.
  - 22—Canadians took Brekens in Scheide Pocket.
  - 23—Britain, Russia, United States recognized de Gaulle as president of provisional government of France.
  - 26—Canadians captured Oostburg on Scheide Estuary.
  - 29—U. S. troops disclosed fighting in 1st Canadian Army.
  - 3—Flushing cleared of all but snipers.
  - 3—Canadians cleared Zebrugge and rest of Belgium.
  - 4—Greece reported clear of Germans.
  - 7—Canadians took Middleburg on Walcheren Island in Scheide.
  - 8—Americans opened offensive along Metz-Nancy front. Allies enter Forli, Italy.
  - 12—R. A. F. sank German battleship Tirpitz in Tromso Fjord, Norway.
  - 14—Disclosed Norwegian troops landed in Norway to aid Russians on Arctic front. Maj.-Gen. Charles Foulkes of Victoria disclosed commanding Canadian 2nd division.
  - 16—Allied armies launched big Rhine/land offensive. Indicated Canadians out of fighting line.
  - 19—Americans took Gellenkirchen, Siegfried fortress town. Disclosed British troops from Italy now aiding Yugoslav Partisans.
  - 22—Metz fell. French tanks took Mulhouse on the Rhine.
  - 23—French tanks entered Strasbourg. Americans captured Ober-luken, Germany.
  - 26—Weiswiler, Germany captured by Americans. Italian government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi resigned.
  - 27—Major David Vivian Currie, 32 of Moose Jaw, Sask., and Owen Sound, Ont., awarded V.C. for action in Falaise pocket in August.
  - 29—Disclosed Canadians back in line; some holding strip of Germany.
  - 30—U. S. troops captured Lindern, Lammersdorf and Grosshau in Germany.
  - 1—U. S. 3rd Army reached Saar River.
  - 3—Athens police fired on E.L.A.S. demonstrators who refused to disarm. Britain's Home Guard disbanded.
  - 4—Princess Louise Dragoon Guards completed the capture of Ravenna, Italy.
  - 6—U. S. 3rd Army troops crossed the Saar River at six points.
  - 7—H.M.C.S. corvette Shawinigan announced lost including full complement of seven officers and 83 men.
  - 10—France and the Soviet Union signed pact of alliance and mutual assistance.
  - 12—Red Army storm troops entered eastern suburbs of Budapest.
  - 16—German major offensive opened against U. S. 1st Army, driving into Belgium and Luxembourg. British forces lifted E. L. A. S. siege of Athens.
  - 16—Pte. Ernest Alvia (Smokey) Smith, 30, New Westminster, B. C., awarded V.C. for gallantry in Italy in October.
  - 20—German offensive on Western Front checked 10 miles from French border. Field Marshal Montgomery assumed command of U. S. 1st and 9th Armies in addition to own command of British 2nd and Canadian 1st Armies.
  - 25—Arrival in Athens of Churchill and Eden announced.
  - 26—Russians completed encirclement of Budapest.
  - 27—German siege of Belgian town of Bastogne raised by Americans after 11 days ceaseless fighting.
  - 30—Archbishop Damaskinos appointed regent of Greece.
- 1945
- Jan. 1—Germans lost 241 planes in effort to cripple Allied air superiority on Western Front. France 26th country to adhere to United Nations declaration.
  - 3—Gen. Nicholas Plastiras organized Greek cabinet.
  - March 20—Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar succeeded Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton as commander of 1st Canadian Army.
  - 23—Mass escape and execution of 44 R. A. F. and 6 R. C. A. F. officers, prisoners of war in Germany.
  - April 3—Russians invaded Romania.

- 30—Canadian destroyer Athabaskan sunk in English Channel; 107 missing.
- May 10—Red Army captured Sevastopol.
- 11—Prime Minister Mackenzie King addressed British Parliament.
- 7—Field Marshal Montgomery announced "Germans halted and sealed off."
- 10—Germans in general retreat from western tip of Belgian bulge.
- 12—Russian winter offensive opened in southern Poland.
- 14—Greek civil war ended.
- 15—U. S. 1st Army captured Houffalize, German anchor position in Belgium.
- 16—Allied Armies renewed winter offensive on Western Front.
- 17—Russians captured Warsaw.
- 18—Russians took Krakow and Lodz, Poland.
- 20—Arrival of 8,300 Canadian Home Defence troops in U. K. announced.
- 21—Russians captured Tannenberg, in East Prussia.
- 22—Belgian bulge collapsed into German rout.
- 24—Soviet forces entered Oppeln, Silesia.
- 25—Germans reported East Prussia isolated by Russians.
- 26—Gill German resistance on Western Front west of Roer River collapsed. Red Army captured Hindenburg City, Silesia.
- 28—Russians entered Baltic port of Memel.
- 28—Red Army invaded northeastern Germany on 30-mile front reaching point 93 miles from Berlin. U. S. 3rd Army smashed into Germany forcing crossings of Our River from Belgium.
- 30—1st Canadian Corps completed first year in Italy as part of British 8th Army.
- Feb. 1—Russians reached Oder River, 30 miles from Berlin.
- 3—French and American forces liberated Colmar, southern Alsace.
- Feb. 4—Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin conference opened at Yalta, Crimea.
- 5—Red Army captured Zelin, 30 miles northeast of Berlin. U. S. 1st Army entirely inside Germany.
- Feb. 6—Moscow announced Russians across Oder River southeast of Breslau.
- Feb. 7—Berlin announced seven Soviet bridgeheads across Oder.
- 8—1st Canadian Army opened offensive on Nijmegen sector of Western Front.
- 9—Gen. Crerar's 1st Canadian Army captured Biel, Germany. Russians surrounded Eibing, East Prussia harbor city.
- 11—1st Canadian Army entered Kieve suburbs, Westwall fortress town. Big Three Conference at Yalta ended.
- 12—1st Canadian Army took Kieve and U.S. 3rd Army captured Frim.
- 13—Red Army occupied Budapest after 49 days street fighting.
- 14—Churchill addressed 25,000 Greeks in Athens.
- 15—Russian Army crossed Bober, Lubat and Quels Rivers, capturing Sommerfeld, Sorau and Grunberg.
- 16—Announced 1st Canadian Army 75 per cent British troops.
- 17—Russians encircled Breslau.
- 17—Churchill conferred with King of Saudi Arabia, King Farouk of Egypt and the President of Syria.
- 18—Montgomery in interview said Canadians and British going in for "knockout blow."
- 19—Scottish troops of 1st Canadian Army virtually cleared Goch. Moscow announced some Canadians released by Russian drive on Berlin.
- 21—Berchtesgaden railway station raided by Thunderbolt.
- 27—Seven thousand bombers and fighters attacked German communications from Britain, Italy and Belgium.
- 23—U. S. troops captured Juelich. Red Army entered Posen.
- Turkey declared war on Germany and Japan.
- 24—Egypt declared war on Axis.
- 25—Americans took Duren.
- 26—Berlin target of greatest daylight raid made on any city.
- 27—Canadians carried through Hoothvald.
- 28—Egypt and Turkey signed United Nations declaration.

**INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**  
CARDIFF, Wales — (CP) — An international airport 15 miles west of Cardiff is being built. It is a product of a Nairobi flour mill, as the wheat germ has a vitamin content not much inferior to that of certain imported products.

**NEW WHEAT FOOD**  
NAIROBI, Kenya — (CP) — local wheat food is now being widely in East Africa. It is a product of a Nairobi flour mill, as the wheat germ has a vitamin content not much inferior to that of certain imported products.