

# CANADA PAYS HOMAGE TO HEROIC LEAD AT VIMY RIDGE

(Copyright, 1936, by The Canadian Press.)

A Corner of a Foreign Field That Is Forever -- Canada

## King Unveils War Memorial For Dominion

Thousands of Veterans and Families Will See Ceremony

(By CAPT. W. W. MURRAY, M.C.)  
(Canadian Press Staff Writer.)  
ARRAS, France, July 25 (CP). — A peacetime host of 6,000 Canadians converged today on this city and on Albert, 22 miles to the south. The pilgrimage of war veterans, their wives and children, widows, mothers and fathers of men who, 19 years ago, died to defend the things in which they believed, crossed the Atlantic prompted by a single purpose.

**PILGRIMS CONGREGATE.**  
TOMORROW they renew their devotion to the memory of young Canadians who, enduring hardship and suffering great agony, passed on. Special trains brought today's arrivals from Antwerp. Following tours of adjacent battlefields by motor-coach, they will proceed to Lille tonight, returning tomorrow from the unveiling at 2:30 p.m. of Canada's National Memorial on Vimy Ridge.

This morning a second section of the pilgrims reached Le Havre and were conveyed to Lille, from which point they visited places of interest near Ypres and St. Eloi. This party reached Arras tonight. Performed on behalf of Canada, the first public act of King Edward VIII since the full court-mourning period expired will be to unveil the Vimy Ridge Memorial. Albert Lebrun of France will also be present.

This afternoon Brig.-Gen. Alex. Ross, Dominion President of the Canadian Legion, and the official Legion party, were proceeding from Arras to attend the ceremony of inaugurating the street named after Sergeant Hugh Cairns, V.C.

Hundreds of those here to witness tomorrow's ceremony took part in the historic battle of April 9, 1917. To them the story is old; but to many others Vimy was only a name. Now that they were on the ground they listened avidly as the survivors of Vimy related their role of those remote days.

**"FIGHT FOR THE RIDGE."**  
The Canadians came to Vimy from the Somme in October, 1916. Within a few months vague rumors indicated a spring offensive, and these were confirmed when all the harbingers of attack began to flock into the villages of Arras.

Behind the Canadian Corps front replicas of Vimy Ridge were marked out with tapes, over which battalions practiced for weeks. The preliminary bombardment which swept the enemy's earthworks and wire obstructions started late in March.

The date for the offensive was set for Easter Monday, April 9. On Easter Sunday, the attacking battalions swung out of their billets and trudged to the preliminary assembly areas. There they were issued their battle equipment—shovels, sandbags, bombs and flares.

The final "jumping-off" positions had already been reconnoitered, and at nightfall the assaulting troops were directed thither. For hours the Canadians waited and patiently under a drizzling rain.

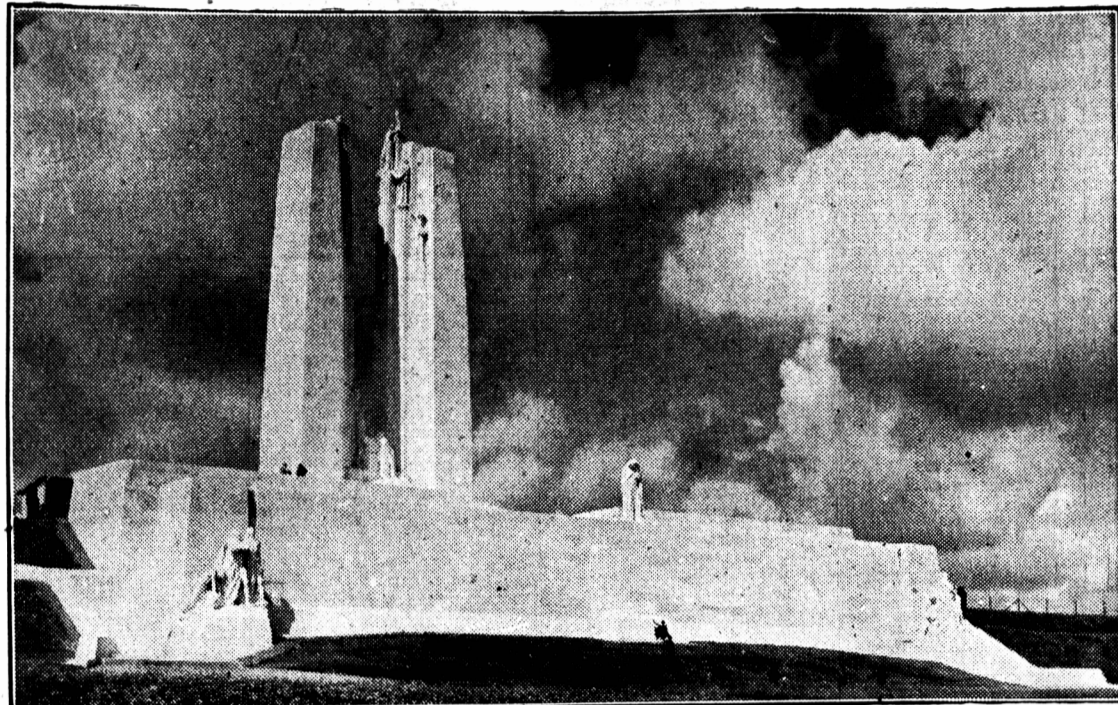
At 5:30 a.m. a thundering crash heralded the barrage. Countless brilliant flashes lit up the country, flicking and dancing across the sky as hundreds of guns belched out the barrage. The infantry leaped from their positions, and the great assault began.

From the German trenches rockets and flares were shot high in the air in frantic appeal to the artillery. Throbbing mine explosions shook the earth, their huge tongues of flame mingling with the flashes of shrapnel and high-explosive. Above the din roared the crackling of machine gun and rifle fire.

The Canadian infantry ploughed through the chaos of No Man's Land and swept into the enemy trenches. Here was the one spot where all four Canadian divisions fought in line. From right to left, the 1st (Currie), the 2nd (Bursfield), the 3rd (Lipsett) and the 4th (Watson), swung into attack—the whole might of Canada commanded by Sir Julian Byng, plunging across Vimy Ridge. Sandwiched between the 3rd and 4th Divisions, to take care of a gap which later operations would create, was the 5th (Imperial) Division.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions made short work of resistance; but the 4th Division, on the extreme left, encountered a difficult situation. The Pimple, a huge mound honeycombed with subterranean tunnels, was a deadly trap.

Meanwhile the early morning rain had turned into snow flurries. At the first objectives the Canadians halted and dug in. The attack went on. With machine-like precision the vast wave swept over, taking up the advance where the others left off. The infantry were now on the crest of the ridge, the whole Plain of Douai lay at the feet of the triumphant Canadians.



### "Into Battle"

THE STORMING of Vimy Ridge on April 9, 1917, had a great deal more to it than the assault of troops under a screen of artillery fire. The staff work was as perfect as human intelligence could make it. Every emergency was provided for.

Here are some particulars for infantry battalions on that point:

The attack was taken in four stages, and each projected advance was indicated on maps by lines of various colors. The first objective was the "Black Line"; the second, the "Red Line"; the third, the "Blue Line," and the fourth, the "Brown Line."

The assaulting troops were divided into "waves." A wave consisted of two lines of men, extended to a distance of four or five yards from each other. The first line of the wave was normally from 20 to 25 yards in advance of the second line.

At Vimy Ridge the first line comprised riflemen and bombers, the second line grenadiers and Lewis gunners. This distribution was not, however, arbitrary.

The distances between waves was from 50 to 100 yards. "Meppers up" were troops who, following the second wave, dealt with dug-outs in which the enemy might still be lurking, thus permitting the assaulting waves to continue their advance.

Each wave had a definite objective allotted to it. Every article troops were permitted to carry in the attack was specified in orders, which had to be rigidly adhered to.

In the haversack men were ordered to carry:

One spare oil-tin (for the rifle). Small package containing one tin of bully beef, two "hard-tack" biscuits, a small bag of sugar and one of tea. One field dressing, comprising an absorbent pad wrapped up in sterilized bandage, and small bottle of iodine. Pickaxe No. 5 bombs.

Each rifleman carried 170 rounds of ammunition; two airplane flares, to be lit from the ground at the various objectives to indicate their position to the men; two sandbags; extra ration for twenty-four hours—bully beef and hard-tack; one filled water-bottle.

A total of 32 heavy wire-cutters were issued to each battalion. Twelve "S.O.S." flare signals were carried by each company.

Two "battle flags" were carried by each platoon. They were not to be waved over the head to indicate to artillery observers the position of the advance troops.

Battalion escorts for prisoners-of-war were not to exceed 10 per cent. of the number of prisoners. This duty was usually performed by slightly wounded men, returning to the first aid posts.

Officers and men were strictly forbidden to write any letters, papers, orders or sketches which, in the event of their capture, might be of use to the enemy.

came detached before they debouched from Thelus.

The Pimple continued to be the scene of bitter fighting, but darkened with that position still held by the Germans.

The victory, however, was almost complete. It was clear the Pimple would yield only to an assault preceded by a heavy bombardment, and for two days the matter rested. But at 5 a.m. on April 12 the 4th Division again attacked. This time they made no doubt of success. Their operation was completely successful, and the whole of Vimy Ridge was now in possession of the Canadians.

### WELL DONE!

THE storming of Vimy Ridge by the Canadians in April, 1917, evoked messages of admiration and congratulation from the British Empire and the allied nations. These communications were rounded off by the message from the late King George V, which was read by the late Lord Curzon.

"The whole Empire will rejoice at the news of yesterday's successful operations. Canada will be proud that the taking of the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to the lot of her troops. I heartily congratulate all who have taken part in this splendid achievement."

Canada's National Memorial on Vimy Ridge was designed by Walter S. Allward, Toronto architect. Construction was begun in 1924 on a site which marks the topmost line of the Ridge. Surrounding the monument is a park of Canadian maple and fir. The land was presented to the Canadian people by the Government of France as a gesture of homage to the memory of Canadian sacrifice and achievement.—AP. Photo.

## Hill 70 Currie's First "Show" On Assuming Corps Command

Action Near Lens One of Outstanding Exploits of Canadian Corps

(By CAPT. W. W. MURRAY, M.C.)  
(Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

LENS, FRANCE, July 25 (CP).—Three miles north of here is the locale of one of the most glittering victories won by the Canadians during the war. The action at Hill 70 does not loom large in the broad perspective of operations, but it means a great deal to veterans of the Canadian Corps.

In the first place, Hill 70, fought in the morning of Aug. 15, 1917, with an aftermath spread over several more days, was the first "show" directed by the late Sir Arthur Currie as Commander of the Canadian Corps.

Sir Arthur had succeeded Sir Julian Byng, the victor of Vimy Ridge, in the month of June. As a result of the promotion, Brigadier-General A. C. Macdonell was moved up from command of the 7th Brigade to that of the 1st Canadian Division.

In the second place, Hill 70 was a spot where the Germans, attacked in their own official reports, suffered a greater proportion of casualties, having regard to the number of men engaged, than anywhere else in the British Front.

Two years previously, during the Battle of Loos, in September, 1915, the British had attempted to capture Hill 70, but had failed.

The hill itself was a gently sloping and conspicuous ridge from whose crest-line one beheld the whole panorama of that flat and crowded country north and northeast of Lens. Mining villages, some of considerable size, sprawled all over the place.

Winged with its towers which for years defied every battery of every division of the British Army to demolish, Hulluch, La Bassée, Provin, Point-a-Vendin, Meurchin and Carvin were the chief towns which stood out from among the clustering "cornes."

The road from Lens to Carvin ran in a straight line for six miles, northeasterly. It played a unique part in the German scheme of things at Hill 70.

The battle itself reflected the thoroughness of Canadian preparation. For nearly a month prior to the action, the whole situation was studied by officers and n.c.o.'s. All possible points of resistance were marked down for destruction.

A Bitter Struggle.

The capture of the ridge was entrusted to the two veteran divisions of the Corps—the 1st, on the left, and the 2nd, on the right. On the morning of Aug. 15, the barrage crashed down on the German defenses, and the infantry "went over." From the beginning the assault was a brilliant success. It was marked by the unique coincidence, on the right flank, of an attack launched simultaneously by a Prussian Division against the Canadians.

The opposing forces met in No Man's Land, and there they fought it out with the bayonet—the favorite weapon of the Canadians. The battle was furious and bloody; but in the end the enemy were overcome, and the attack continued.

The vigor and determination of the German counter-attacks at Hill 70 were a noteworthy feature of the engagement. The enemy were unwilling to surrender this mound without exerting every effort to drive the Canadians from it. Assault after assault was launched on Aug. 16 and 17, but to no purpose. Assembling troops were smothered under the fire of Canadian guns, or were swept away when they tried to make headway, by the infantrymen and machine gunners.

The story of Hill 70, which all Canadians who participated remember, is the destruction of what appeared to be an entire German regiment, on the Lens-Carvin road. The enemy, headed by a commander riding a conspicuous white horse, was being rushed into action, when they were wiped out completely annihilated.

Hill 70 was the centre of German efforts to retake the ridge on March 21, 1918, but all attempts were broken down by the infantry in the line.

### Memorial Facts

CANADIAN Memorial on Vimy Ridge, designed by Walter S. Allward, architect, of Toronto, and in course of construction for twelve years.

Work performed under direction of the Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission, of which Major-General S. C. Mewburn, Hamilton, is Chairman.

Unveiling at 3.12 p.m., July 26, by King Edward VIII.

Pilgrimage of approximately 6,000 Canadian war veterans and others to Vimy Ridge organized by the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, and directed by the National Vimy Pilgrimage Committee composed of representatives of national veterans' organizations.

Canadian official representatives: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of National Defense; Hon. C. G. Foweraker, Minister of Pensions.

Guests of Canada—Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Borden, Right Hon. Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Eugene Fiess, War-time Deputy Minister of National Defense; Lady Byng, widow of the victor of Vimy; and Lady Currie, widow of Sir Arthur.

Arrangements made by Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister in Paris, and staff of the Canadian Legation.

Representative of France—President Albert Lebrun—Bluejackets from G. M. C. S. Saguenay. Civilian Guard of Honor—One hundred Canadian war veterans from the Pilgrimage party.

Brass band from the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. Pipe band selected from various Highland regiments of Canadian militia. Bugle band from Canadian Permanent Force. Drummers from 48th Highlanders of Toronto.

Chaplains—One Anglican, one United Methodist of Canada and one Roman Catholic.

### Valenciennes Pays Homage To Memory of Canadian V.C.

VALENCIENNES, France, July 25 (CP). — Today an aged mother and father from far away Saskatoon will stand in the Hotel de Ville at Valenciennes and listen to words uttered in a foreign tongue, praising the greatness and the bravery of their dead son, Mr. and Mrs. George Cairns, residents of that Saskatchewan city for upwards of 25 years, hold the place of honor.

Valenciennes is paying homage to this afternoon to the memory of the Victoria Cross winner of the late Sergeant Hugh Cairns, V.C., 46th Canadian Battalion.

It became known some months ago that the citizens, having become apprised after many years of the outstanding role played by this young Canadian sergeant in the liberation of the city, were desirous of perpetuating his memory. In a gracious gesture they decided to name one of the principal streets in Valenciennes in his honor. The formal rechristening was made to synchronize with the pilgrimage of Canadian servicemen and others to Vimy Ridge.

Reacting warmly to the distinction, the citizens of Saskatoon entered into the ceremony should be graced by the presence of the parents who bore the dead hero. They, therefore, made it possible for the aged couple to join the pilgrimage.

Brig.-Gen. Alex. Ross, Dominion President of the Canadian Legion, and members of the official Legion party were coming from Arras this afternoon to take part in the ceremony. Arras is about forty-two miles from here.

Instrumental in promoting the idea was Gabriel Pierard of this city. Some time ago Mr. Pierard issued a brochure dealing with the liberation of Valenciennes. The material was extracted and translated from a well-known Canadian war history treating of the last hundred days of the Great War.

Relating the Battle of Mount Caumont in 1918, which resulted in the capture of Valenciennes, and the part of the Fourth Canadian Division in that engagement, Mr. Pierard noted the deeds performed on that day by Sergeant Hugh Cairns.

In due course the brochure reached Canada, and at once its readers were seized with the significance of Mr. Pierard's suggestion. It was taken up with the Canadian Legion, and General Ross communicated with Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister in Paris. He informed Mr. Roy that Canadian servicemen would view with utmost pride and satisfaction any effort on the part of Valenciennes to implement the idea promoted by Mr. Pierard.

The Canadian diplomat transmitted the communication through the proper channels, and the Municipal Council of Valenciennes recently adopted the proposal unanimously.

The street selected was l'Avenue de la Touraille, which runs from near the centre of the city toward Farnars and Mount Houy.

### Victor of Vimy

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JULIAN BYNG, Commander of the Canadian Corps at Vimy Ridge. In recognition of the victory he later chose the title "Baron Byng of Vimy." He died in 1935.

ARRAS, France, July 25 (CP).—Alternative programs were set before the hundreds of Canadian pilgrims arriving here today for the unveiling Sunday on Vimy Ridge of Canada's National Memorial. The visitors from overseas had the option of spending the afternoon on a "battlefield drive" by motor coach, or of visiting the rearward areas where twenty years ago, many of them were wont to billet.

Some elected the former, their route taking them from Arras via Dury to Cambrai, a distance of twenty-two miles. Following a sightseeing tour of the last named city, they were scheduled to return by way of the Bapaume Road, to Fontaine-Notre-Dame and Bourlon, visiting the areas made famous when the Canadians stormed the Canal du Nord on Sept. 27, 1918.

The program then called for a drive southwesterly, down the Bapaume Road to Le Sars. Courcellette, a village intimately connected with Canadian fighting in the late fall of 1916.

Others elected the "billeting drive" and reconquered themselves with Mont St. Eloi, Cambain l'Abbe, which were Canadian Corps Headquarters during the battle of Vimy Ridge, Estree Cauchee, Rebreuve, and Ranchicourt—headquarters of the First Army, within which the Canadians were billeted.

Others elected the "billeting drive" and reconquered themselves with Mont St. Eloi, Cambain l'Abbe, which were Canadian Corps Headquarters during the battle of Vimy Ridge, Estree Cauchee, Rebreuve, and Ranchicourt—headquarters of the First Army, within which the Canadians were billeted.

ARRAS, France, July 25 (CP).—The prospect of liberating Mons held no sentimental appeal for Canadians—it was merely in the path of their advance, an advance which the higher command insisted must be relentlessly pushed. Other companies of the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, comprising the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and the 5th (Edmonton) Battalion, were encircling Mons from the north, the west and the south. The Canadians, taught by the experience of the past few weeks, appreciated that before morning the Germans would have evacuated the town, so, with a view to avoiding casualties, they waited on the outskirts.

A few minutes before midnight, "D" Company of the 42nd, commanded by Captain W. A. Grafty, M.C., of Montreal, filed furtively into the city. Like wreaths they filled through the dark silent streets. Other companies of the battalion followed, while the Patricia's also effected a bloodless entry from the south. Dawn found the Canadians still beyond the eastern outskirts, units cautiously pursuing the retreating enemy.

They had not far to advance, for later in the morning the incredible news was received that the war would end at 11 o'clock that day. And at the eleventh hour on the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918 the Great War was brought to a close.

**"A GRATEFUL PEOPLE."**  
Mons has always been grateful to Canada, and holds close to its civic heart the memory of the Canadian soldiers who achieved its deliverance. The War Museum here devotes a special section to the Canadian Corps. Here may be seen historic articles of equipment—the Canadian gun which fired the last shot of the war, souvenirs of adjacent battlefields, badges and emblems of Canadian units.

Every year on Armistice Day the Mayor of Mons transmits a felicitous communication to Major-General Sir F. O. W. Loomis, who commanded the 3rd Canadian Division. In it is manifested the fact that the citizens of Mons keep green the memory of the Canadian Corps, and that the chapter which Canada wrote into the centuries-old history of Mons is one that will never fade from the page.

**Sixty-one Won V.C.**  
Sixty-one officers and other ranks of the Canadian Corps (and the Canadian Cavalry Brigade) won the Victoria Cross during the Great War. Twenty-six of these were born in Canada, as follows: Ontario, 10; Quebec, 8; Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 3; Manitoba, 3; and British Columbia, 2.

## Battle Scars Are Healed on Quiet Somme

Pilgrims Recall Scenes of Great Triumph and of Sorrow

ALBERT, France, July 25 (CP). — In spite of crowded hours today many Canadian pilgrims found time to visit the Somme Battlefields, the portal to which is this restored town of Albert. The Canadians were well acquainted with the crumbling ruins of 1916; but today they saw a town from which most of the scars of war have been erased.

COURCELETTE.

The Mecca of the Canadian pilgrims in this neighborhood was Courcellette. Old Soldiers, remembering "the jagged muck heap of La Boisselle," the rubble-heap of the Somme, saw again in their mind's eye the mine crater again ghastly with protruding limbs of dead men, the shell-pitted road to Contalmaison, and the pool on the valley of the Ancre River and found the scene of this eminence the Canadians relieved the Australians on the last day of August, 1916. Arriving from Ypres Salient, where for many months they had accostomed themselves to the valley of the Ancre River and found the scene of this eminence the Canadians relieved the Australians on the last day of August, 1916. Arriving from Ypres Salient, where for many months they had accostomed themselves to the valley of the Ancre River and found the scene of this eminence the Canadians relieved the Australians on the last day of August, 1916.

On Sept. 9, 1916, came their first attack on the Somme, the capture in daylight, without preliminary bombardment, of the last remaining portion of Pozières Ridge held by the enemy. This paved the way for the Battle of Courcellette, six days later.

The sunken roads of Courcellette, the stench of fly-blown corpses, now were there shell holes on whose water-logged surface floated a green scum. The little cardboard signposts which the Canadians called "Gossamer Leaf" long since disappeared from the route that used to lead past the Sugar Refinery, across Candy Trench and into the village.

But one could still establish time and place even if with some difficulty—for the feats of incredible bravery around the Fabeck Graben, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval, Hessian, Kemora and Regina Trenches.

The national memorial at Courcellette is a simple slab, standing in its own park amid beautiful surroundings, encouraging forgetfulness of the horrors of the Somme and reminding only a memory of great-hearted, and next day they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**"THE HANGING VIRGIN."**  
Stories of these spacious days were told and retold today by the pilgrims from Albert to dwell for a brief space in the valley of their receding youth. They remembered the "Hanging Virgin" and its legend. In the days of German shells and wrecked houses on the famous church, tipping from its steeple the Virgin, holding aloft the Christ-child. The figures did not fall, but leaped out over the street at a direct angle to those who had seen the "Angels of Mons," concocted the legend that "when the Hanging Virgin falls the town will end." Coincidence operated to the fulfillment of the "prophecy." In 1918, Albert fell into German hands, but in the ensuing British offensive a shell from a British battery hit the church steeple, and sent the figures crashing to the ground within three months the war was ended.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

**GERMANY'S BLACK DAY.**  
The Amiens battlefields were not neglected, for at Le Quenel, sixteen miles southeast of Amiens on the Arras Road, stands the most noteworthy of the Canadian memorials, in design and general lay-out not greatly different from those at Courcellette. Dury, Bourlon and Passchendaele. The pilgrims re-took the incidents of Aug. 8, 1918, in the misty dawn on "The Eighth of the Eighth" the Canadians attacked. In their stride they captured Demuin, Aubercourt, and Marconville. Without a day's rest they pushed forward an almost equal distance. Before the Amiens fighting slowed up, they had established themselves close to the outskirts of Roye.

### Victor of Vimy



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JULIAN BYNG, Commander of the Canadian Corps at Vimy Ridge. In recognition of the victory he later chose the title "Baron Byng of Vimy." He died in 1935.

## Veterans Visit Former Billets

ARRAS, France, July 25 (CP).—Alternative programs were set before the hundreds of Canadian pilgrims arriving here today for the unveiling Sunday on Vimy Ridge of Canada's National Memorial. The visitors from overseas had the option of spending the afternoon on a "battlefield drive" by motor coach, or of visiting the rearward areas where twenty years ago, many of them were wont to billet.

Some elected the former, their route taking them from Arras via Dury to Cambrai, a distance of twenty-two miles. Following a sightseeing tour of the last named city, they were scheduled to return by way of the Bapaume Road, to Fontaine-Notre-Dame and Bourlon, visiting the areas made famous when the Canadians stormed the Canal du Nord on Sept. 27, 1918.

The program then called for