

It was not just his research oner. The German officer invited Rutherford into the pillbox for a talk. Rutherford said, "No, we'll talk right here."

"He convinced them — who knows how, because none of us were there — but the bluff was that their position was totally surrounded, and they were out-gunned and outmanned. With just his pistol, he convinced them they should surrender, and they did."

Rutherford held up his helmet as an all-clear signal to his men, wherever they might be. It was spotted, and his men began coming in to his assistance.

A second German pillbox was still firing upon them, but they succeeded in capturing that one as well.

With only a few shots fired, Rutherford and his men captured 80 Germans and six machine guns.

"A masterly bluff, as it was called in the citation," Wood declared.

In another two months, the war was over. Rutherford was in England when he learned of the citation. His company eventually demobilized, and he came home in 1919.

"He came back, picked up his life, married, had four children, became a postmaster and just a general bright light in this town,"

Wood stressed that the breadth of Rutherford's service in the First World War should not be forgotten in the shadow of that legendary Victoria Cross Moment. Battles in which he personally fought would include Passchendaele, second Ypres, Amiens, the Somme and Vimy Ridge.

"It was a lot like the Forrest Gump of World War I, present for every turning point," Wood said.

"He was wounded quite badly at The Somme, but he came back in time for Vimy Ridge."

When Rutherford died in 1989, he was the last surviving holder of the Victoria Cross from the First World War (out of 633 recipients of this highest British honour for battlefield courage).

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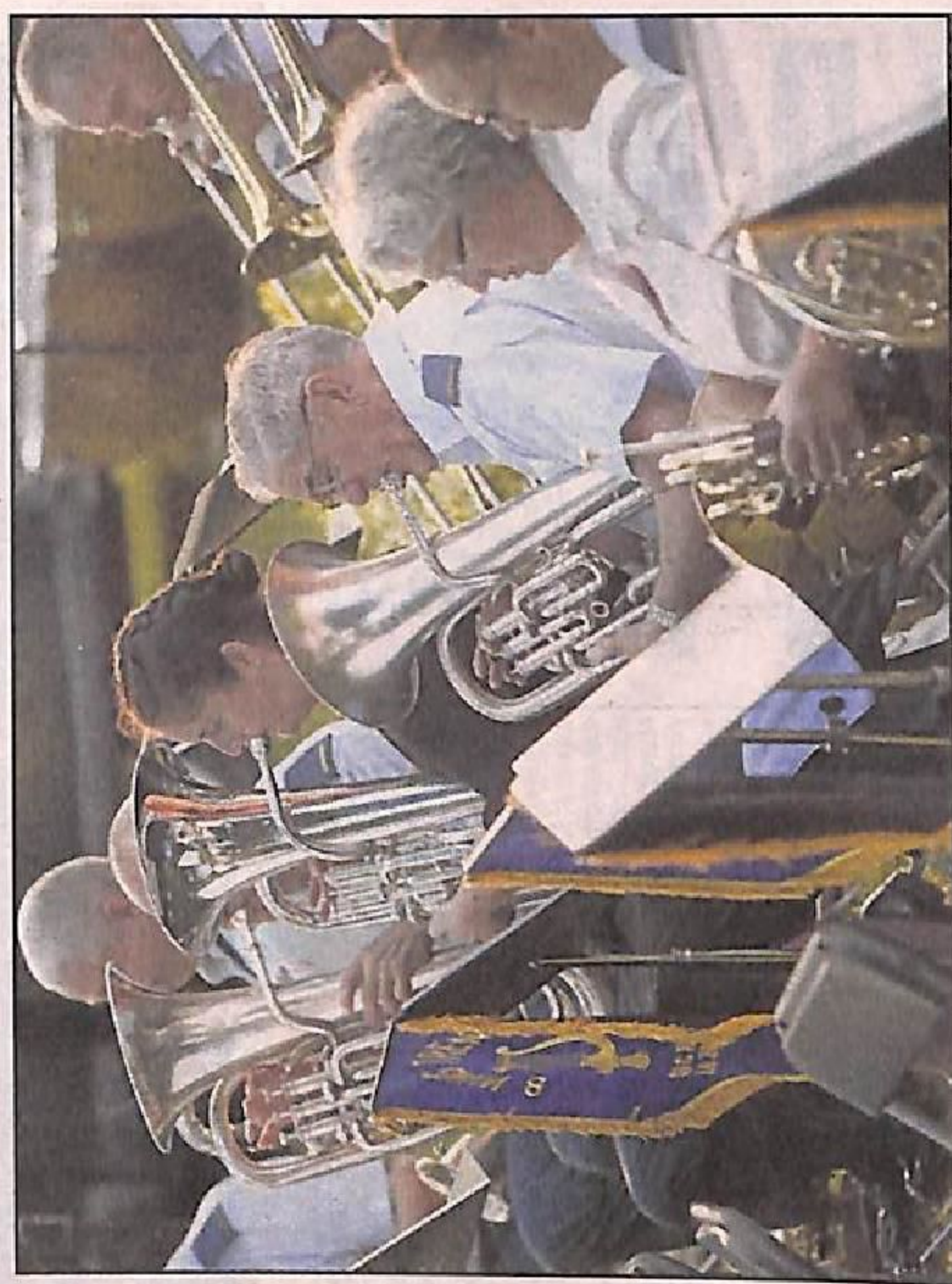
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Colborne treated to Music in the Square



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Music lovers enjoy the performance.



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Members of the brass section play along as the french horns wait to come in again.

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