

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths are inserted in this column without charge. In Memoriam Notices, per and per line additional for poetry. Cards of Thanks per line.

Chronology of Over Five Years of War

(Continued from Page One)

BORN

BANKS In Acton on Tuesday, May 8th, 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Banks, a daughter.

BELLAMY To LAC and Mrs. Harold E. Bellamy, Mrs. Marie Brunelle, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on Tuesday, May 8th, a son.

IN MEMORIAM

DENNY In loving memory of a dear husband, Joseph Henry Denny, who passed away May 12th, 1944. Greatly missed by his wife Margaret.

LAWSON In loving memory of a dear husband and father, Harry Pratt Lawson, who passed away May 12th, 1943.

The years may wipe out many things, But this they wipe not away: The memory of those long days When we were all together - Sadly missed and ever remembered by his loving wife, two sons, Harry, Paul and Peter.

CARDS OF THANKS

Mrs. B. Chew wishes to thank her many friends and neighbors who so kindly remembered her while ill in St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.

Muriel Burns wishes to thank her many friends and neighbors for the flowers, fruit, cards and other gifts sent to her while ill in Sick Children's Hospital.

This and that

Seem to be paying up in May for the May weather we had in April.

Blossom time has been a long one this year with the cold weather keeping the blossoms retarded.

The RCAF car in town on Tuesday, with loud speaker and music urged everyone to do their share and buy more bonds.

Acton's observance of V-E Day was indeed very notable and certainly was commendable for its lack of any amount of rowdiness.

Items in the latest shipment from Acton Red Cross headquarters this week included 40 pair of pyjamas and 60 covers for hot water bottles.

We can't fail this time after the grand job the boys did in Europe. Acton needs more Victory Bond buyers to go over the top. Buy another.

Every citizen will want to attend the meeting in the Town Hall on Monday night when the plans for the sewage system are to be dealt with in detail by outstanding speakers and questions can be answered.

In a Victory Loan poster contest recently conducted in Guelph Public Schools the winner in Grade 8 at Central School was Heather Boyd daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Boyd formerly of Acton. Friends here extend congratulations.

The sitting of the revising officer for adding names to the voters' lists in the provincial election which was scheduled for Tuesday in Acton was adjourned until Saturday, May 1st when those who have entered complaints should appear.

Rev. Mother St. Patrick celebrated her Golden Jubilee of the religious profession on Wednesday, May 9th at the Good Shepherd Convent, Quebec City. Rev. Mother St. Patrick is a sister of Mr. Thos. J. Byrne and aunt of Mrs. Jas. Bradshaw, of Acton.

DOG STORIES

It was a wise city editor who told his reporters that any time they could bring in a good dog story it was twice as likely to "make the grade" as any they could bring in about a man. Dog stories are always printed because they're always read. Take those in the paper recently.

The editor knew that the story about the collie which was losing its sight and refused to eat until its owner supplied a "Saging Eye" dachshund would attract attention. This was not only because of the human sympathy it aroused, but on account of the love and understanding Sacha the dachshund had for Silver the collie.

Then there was Buster, a mongrel which saved the lives of two women in a burning home, but lost its own. What men admire most in a dog is fidelity.

But perhaps the most attention was given to the incident near Chicago, where Ticket Collector Frank Pittman stopped a North Western train to rescue a shivery puppy he had noticed on his outbound trip. Passengers frowned through windows as they saw the trainmen step off the right of way into the snowdrifts, but cheered when they saw what he brought back.

Could any office boss in Chicago have objected when that trainload of workers presented excuses for being late—Christian Science Monitor.

DURABLE DAVE

SASKATOON, Sask. (CP)—Fourteen-year-old David Dundas plunged 36 feet from a bridge here to the ice on the river bank below without breaking a bone. His injuries were confined to painful bruises.

June 22 German-French armistice agreement signed.

Aug 6 Italians began offensive in Egypt.

Aug 15 Germany attacked Britain with 1,000 planes.

Sept 15 R.A.F. repelled German blitz of Britain destroying at least 184 planes in days operations.

Oct 18 British announce R.A.F. foiled German attempt to invade Britain Sept 16.

Dec 9 British started attack in the west Egypt.

1941

Jan 22 British captured Tobruk, Libya taking 25,000 prisoners.

March 10 British troops embarked from Alexandria for Greece.

March 21 Axis forces started counter-offensive in Libya.

April 6 Germany attacked Yugoslavia and Greece.

April 13 Axis forces recaptured Malta, Libya.

May 20 German attacked Crete in first airborne action.

May 31 British evacuate Crete.

June 22 Germany, Italy and Rumania declared war on Russia.

July 7 U.S. Naval forces landed on Iceland.

July 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.

Jan 27 First American troops arrived in Northern Ireland.

Jan 29 Axis forces recaptured Benghazi.

May 30 More than 1,000 Canadians participated in the 1,000 plane raid on Cologne.

June 21 Axis forces recaptured Tobruk.

June 29 Axis forces recaptured Meisa Matruh, Egypt.

July 1 Germans capture Sevastopol.

Aug 19 Canadians led attack on Dieppe.

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.

Nov 11 Germans occupied all of France.

Nov 13 British 8th Army recaptured Tobruk.

Dec 13 Axis forces retreated from El Agheida.

1943

Jan 18 Seventeen month siege of Stalingrad broken.

Jan 23 British 8th Army occupied Tripoli.

March 28 British 8th Army crushed Mareth Line in Tunisia.

May 7 Dunk and Bizerte fall.

May 13 Axis resistance in Africa ended.

July 10 Canadian, British and American troops invaded Sicily.

July 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.

Sept 8 Italy surrenders unconditionally.

Sept 9 Allied 5th Army established beachhead at Salerno.

Sept 10 Germans abandoned Smolensk.

Oct 1 Allied 5th Army occupied Naples.

Dec 24 Gen. D. D. Eisenhower appointed to direct Allied invasion of Europe from the west.

1944

Jan 4 Soviet Army crossed Polish line.

Jan 22 5th Army established Anzio beachhead.

March 20 Lt. Gen. H. D. C. Crerar succeeded Lt. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton as commander of 1st Canadian Army.

March 22 Mass escape and execution of 41 R.A.F. and 6 R.C.A.F. officers, prisoners of war in Germany.

April 20 Russian invaded Romania.

April 30 Canadian destroyer Athabaskan sunk in English channel; 107 missing.

May 10 Red Army captured Sevastopol.

May 11 Prime Minister Mackenzie King addressed British Parliament. Allies began great new offensive in Italy.

May 17 British Commonwealth prime ministers at London urged post-war United Nations body to stop aggression.

May 18-Casino, Italy, fell to British and Polish troops.

June 4-Allies captured Rome.

June 6-Invasion of Europe started with Allied landings in Normandy, bombing of England.

June 23-Russian started new offensive in White Russia.

June 27-Americans capture Cherbourg.

July 3-Russians captured Minsk, White-Russia.

July 9-Canadian and British tanks and infantry captured Caen.

July 20-Hitler injured in assassination attempt.

July 31-Americans broke out of Normandy peninsula and into Brittany.

Aug 2 Turkey broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

Aug 6 Americans turned east toward Paris.

Aug 7 Announce 1st Canadian Army holding eastern end of Normandy line, operating for the first time in history as separate army formation in the field.

Aug 14 German 7th Army in full retreat in Normandy towards Seine.

Aug 15 Allies invaded southern France.

Aug 25 Gen. de Gaulle entered Paris as German resistance virtually ended.

Aug 28 American forces crossed Maine River reached Chateau-Thierry.

Aug 29 Americans crossed First Great War battlefields in Ardennes. Russians captured Constantinople, Istanbul, Black Sea port.

Aug 31 Russians occupied Bucharest, reached Bulgarian border.

Sept 3 British troops entered Belgium and captured Brussels.

Sept 4 British troops crossed the Netherlands frontier. Finland ceases fighting.

Sept 6 Americans at Meuse River probed German frontier defenses.

Sept 8 Canadians captured Ostende, Belgium.

Sept 11 Announced Canadian offensive Albert lost, 29 missing.

Sept 12 British troops of 1st Canadian Army took Le Harve.

Sept 15 Churchill and Roosevelt ended Quebec conference.

Sept 20 Canadians entered Boulogne. Americans took Brest.

Sept 21 8th Army marked Nazis' Gothic Line in Italy.

Sept 26 Airborne division survivors withdrawn from Arnhem area.

Sept 30 Canadians captured Calais.

Oct 2 Poles in Warsaw gave up fight after 63 day struggle.

Oct 5 British invasion of Greece disclosed.

Oct 6 Canadians cross Leopold Canal in Belgium.

Oct 9 Churchill and Eden arrived in Moscow for conferences.

Oct 15 Hungary asked Russians for armistice. Rumania died.

Oct 21 Anchen surrendered unconditionally.

Oct 22 Canadians took Breskens in Schelde pocket.

Oct 23 Britain, Russia, United States recognized de Gaulle as president of provisional government of France.

Oct 29 U.S. troops disclosed fighting in 1st Canadian Army.

Nov 3 Canadians cleared Zeeloo and rest of Belgium.

Nov 4 Greece reported clear of Germany.

Nov 12 R.A.F. sank German battleship Tirpitz in Tromsø Fjord.

Nov 16 Allied armies launched big Rhineland offensive.

Nov 19 Americans took Gelnik, Bohem, Siegfried fortress town.

Nov 26 Italian government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi resigned.

Nov 27 Major David Vivian Currie, Moose Jaw, Sask., and Owen Sound, Ont., awarded V.C.

Nov 30 U.S. troops captured Ludendorf, Lammersdorf and Grossau.

Dec 7 H.M.C.S. corvette Shawinigan announced lost including full complement of seven officers and 83 men.

Dec 10 France and the Soviet Union signed pact of alliance.

Dec 16 German major offensive opened against U.S. Army, driving into Belgium and Luxembourg. British forces lifted ELAS siege of Athens.

Dec 18 Pte Ernest Alvin Smith, New Westminster, B.C., awarded V.C.

Dec 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.

Dec 25 Arrival in Athens of Churchill and Eden announced.

Dec 26 Russians completed encirclement of Budapest.

1945

Jan 7 Montgomery announced Germans halted and sealed off.

Jan 12 Russian winter offensive opened in southern Poland.

Jan 14 Greek civil war ended.

Jan 16 Allied armies renewed winter offensive on Western Front.

Jan 17 Russians captured Warsaw.

Jan 20 Arrival of 8,300 Canadian Home Defence troops in U.K. announced.

Jan 22 Belgian bulge collapsed into German rout.

Jan 24 Soviet forces entered Oppeln, Silesia.

Jan 25 Germans reported East Prussia isolated by Russians.

Jan 26 All German resistance on Western Front west of Roer River collapsed.

Jan 28 Russians entered Baltic port of Memel.

Jan 29 Red Army invaded north-eastern Germany on 30 mile front reaching point 60 miles from Berlin.

Jan 30-1st Canadian Corps completed first year in Italy as part of British 8th Army.

Feb 1-Russians reached Oder, 30 miles from Berlin.

Feb 4-Big Three conference opened at Yalta.

Feb 6-Russians crossed Oder southeast of Breslau.

Feb 8-1st Canadian Army launched offensive on Nijmegen sector.

Feb 11-Canadians entered Kielev. Yalta conference ended.

Feb 12-Canadians took Kielev. Americans captured Pruem,

Feb 13 Russians occupied Budapest.

Feb 16 Russians entered Breslau.

Feb 17 Churchill conferred with Egyptian and Arabian kings and Syrian president.

Feb 19 Scots of 1st Canadian Army virtually cleared Goch.

Feb 21 Thunderbolts rained destruction on Cologne.

Feb 23 U.S. troops captured Jucheh. Russians entered Poznan. Turkey declared war on Axis.

Feb 24 Egypt declared war on Axis.

Feb 25 Americans captured Guenther.

Feb 26 Syria declared war on Axis.

Feb 27 Canadians hurried through Huelwold.

Feb 28 Egypt and Turkey signed United Nations declaration.

March 1 Americans took Muenchen (Munich).

March 3 U.S. troops crossed Rhine at Neuss. Finland declared war on Germany.

March 5 U.S. troops captured Cologne.

March 7 Americans crossed Rhine at Remagen.

March 12 Russians captured Koenigstein.

March 17 Remagen bridge collapsed. Americans took Coblenz.

March 19 French Army invaded Germany.

March 21 U.S. forces entered Ludwigschan.

March 22 U.S. 3rd Army crossed Rhine in Mainz area.

March 23 British 2nd and Canadian 1st Armies crossed Rhine west of Wesel.

March 24 U.S. 9th Army crossed Rhine south of Wesel.

March 26 U.S. 7th crossed Rhine near Karlsruhe.

March 27 British captured Bremen.

March 28 Canadians entered Emmerich. Russians captured Gdynia.

March 30 Russians took Danzig, entered Austria.

April 1 Canadian Army given task of liberating Holland.

April 2 Canadians reached point 25 miles from Zuidoer Zee.

April 4 French 1st Army took Karlsruhe. Russians captured Bratislava.

slavo, capital of Slovakia, and entered Vienna.

April 5 U.S. 9th Army crossed West River. Russia denounced neutrality pact with Japan.

April 6 Canadians reached point 32 miles from North Sea.

April 7 Huge German gold reserve found by U.S. 3rd Army in Markers salt mine.

April 8 Canadian 3rd Division captured Zulpfen, 20 miles from Zuidoer Zee.

April 9 Red Army forces captured Vienna. Koenigsberg fell to Russians. Admiral Scherer pocket battleship, sunk by R.A.F. at Kiel.

April 10 Eisenhower announced German resistance in west collapsed. British 8th Army crossed Semo River. Italy, Iraq diplomat Van Patten captured by U.S. 9th Army in Italy.

April 11 U.S. 9th Army reached Elbe River.

April 12 Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 64, died at Warm Springs, Ga. Harry S. Truman sworn in as president of United States.

April 14 British troops of Canadian Army captured Aachen.

April 15 Canadian Army patrols reached Zeehoofde North Sea coast. Germans reported Russians 24 miles from Berlin.

April 16 Canadian captured by Canadians ending battle of North Holland. British 2nd Army launched attack on Bremen.

April 17 1st Canadian Army cleared Apeldoorn, Holland.

April 18 U.S. 3rd Army entered Sudeteland.

April 19 Russians announced drive on Berlin began. U.S. 1st Army took Leipzig.

April 20 U.S. 7th Army captured Nuremberg. Lutnow, Germany's last pocket battleship, announced sunk.

April 22 Red Army, fighting in heart of Berlin, seized 18 inner districts. French 1st Army captured Stuttgart.

April 23 Transfer of Canadians from Italy to Western Front announced.

April 24 Two Russian armies united in Berlin and occupied half of city. Soviet major Italian naval force fell to Allies.

April 25 San Francisco World Security Conference opened. Encirclement of Berlin completed by Russians. Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain retreat, obliterated. American-Russian link up. U.S. and 1st Ukrainian Armies, near Torgau, 56 miles south of Berlin.

April 26 Bremen captured by British 2nd Army.

April 28 President Truman denied report of German surrender made in statement by Sen. Tom Connally at San Francisco World Security Conference. Hitler's proposal of unconditional surrender to Britain and the United States refused. Benito Mussolini executed.

April 29 U.S. 7th Army entered Munich, birthplace of Hitler. Venice, Milan taken by Allied armies.

April 30 U.S. 9th Army established second link up with Russians at Wittelsberg. Dachau concentration camp captured by U.S. 7th Army.

NEED PERMIT FOR NICOTINE SULPHATE

Effective February 1, importers of nicotine sulphate, nicotine compounds and past control products containing nicotine, may not sell any of these products without written permission of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Nicotine is produced principally outside of Canada. Based on a serious reduction in supplies, the Board is establishing the system to make sure that the products are used to the best advantage. Nicotine products are essential for the control of insects attacking fruit trees, and in normal times are used extensively in the control of pests which can be destroyed by other methods. The new system of permits requires importers to report their stocks to the Post Office Administrator.

TRUSSES

Abdominal Trusses and Supports EXPERTLY FITTED ALEX. STEWART, Ltd. Angus Kennedy, Prop. St. George's Square Guelph

Opportunities for ALL



YOUR Liberal Government under Mackenzie King has taken practical steps to see that every Canadian after the war shall have a wide-open chance to make a real success of his life. It can be done by giving everybody the opportunity to get ahead faster and go further. Isn't that what you want - a chance to make your own way IN your own way? Here are definite, practical steps which the Liberal Government has taken (not just talked about, but taken) to make this Canada a better place to work in and bring up your children. You will have to decide whether you want the men who devised these measures to carry them through, or whether you wish to entrust your own and your family's future to others.

- 1 Reconstruction: Plans for jobs for 900,000 more workers than in 1939, and 60,000 more each year as the population grows. Every kind of enterprise will be encouraged. The Liberal Government has already set up the machinery: the Department of Reconstruction.
2 Foreign Trade: Liberal objective: Sixty percent increase in value over Canada's pre-war export trade. This means thousands of jobs, and it is based on the number of jobs created by Canada's normal export trade.
3 Credit for Enterprise: The Liberal Government set up the Industrial Development Bank to provide money at low interest for long terms to help enterprising Canadians to develop new business. Another step towards creating full employment.
4 Exports Encouraged: War-torn countries will want to buy tremendous quantities of Canadian goods. To facilitate this, the Liberal Government has set up the Export Credit Insurance Act to do two things: (1) to insure Canadian exporters against loss, and (2) to make loans to foreign governments under contract to Canadian exporters.
5 Farm Improvement Loans: Your Liberal Government has made low interest loans available to farmers to finance their work and make improvements.
6 Guaranteed Markets: To provide farmers with a better wartime income, the Liberal Government made contracts for definite quantities of important products at agreed prices—notably bacon, eggs, cheese and beef. These contracts have worked out so well the Liberal Government extended many for longer periods.
7 Family Allowances: From July next, Family Allowances are to be paid monthly to assist parents in raising their children - \$250,000,000 a year direct spending power in the hands of people who need it most.
8 New Homes for Canadians: The Liberal Government's new \$400,000,000 National Housing Act enables hundreds of thousands of Canadians to own their own homes. In the first year after Germany's defeat, at least 50,000 dwellings will be built.
9 Returning Veterans: Gratuities, benefits and grants of \$750,000,000 will enable men and women of the Armed Services to apply their energies in building the prosperous Canada for which your Liberal Government has been planning.
10 Floor Prices under Fish and Farm Products: To protect farmers and fishermen and to maintain prices, the Liberal Government has provided floor prices under their products. Prosperous farmers and fishermen make a prosperous Canada.
11 Better Labour Conditions: In co-operation with organized Labour, the Liberal Government has confirmed collective bargaining, provided unemployment insurance, appointed labour representatives on government boards. (More than 600,000 workers, because of the Liberal Government's attitude towards Labour and the labour movement, now get annual vacations with pay.)
12 Reduction in Taxation: The Liberal Government will gradually reduce taxation when the European war