

Social News Items

Mrs. Gunby and daughter Ruth are visiting in Grimsby. Miss Irene Balls is spending a week's vacation in Toronto. Mr. J. D. Kilpatrick of Uxbridge is visiting in town this week. Miss Helen Scott is spending a week with relatives at Toronto Island. Mrs. Duncan Robertson and family are spending some time in Bala. Miss Pearl Kennedy is spending two week's holidays at her home. Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Moore are spending this week on Lake Muskoka. Mrs. Hinchey has returned to town after spending the winter in Regina. Chief Petty Officer and Mrs. Boyne Clement are spending some time in town. Miss Edna Secord of Toronto was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. Walker. Elliott McAndless, R.C.A.F. of Newfoundland is spending a leave at his home here. Mildred Evans, R.C.A.F. (W.D.) of Ottawa, spent last week-end at her home here. Mr. C. R. Turner and family are spending a holiday at their cottage at Baysville. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cole spent Sunday in Guelph with Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Cole. Dr. and Mrs. Jacques of Toronto spent last Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sankey. Mrs. C. N. Kerr and family are at their cottage, Balm Beach, for the summer months. Miss Laura Chisholm who was in Guelph General Hospital recently has now returned home. Miss Jean MacNabb is spending a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. MacNabb. Mrs. R. Inman and Margaret of Weston spent last week-end with Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Cooke. Mrs. Claude Vipond of Kingston, spent last week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Galbraith. Misses Margaret Alexander and Betha Barton left this week to spend the summer at Parry Sound. Misses Norma Marcellus, June Cooper, Jean Blinco and June Randall are spending a week at Halibuton. Miss Margaret Dixon, nurse-in-training at Guelph General Hospital spent last week-end at her home. Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith left Monday for a boat trip to Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hill of Toronto, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hill. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sankey, Michael and Deane visited last week with Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Sankey, London, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Abernethy and daughter Betty of Hamilton, visited last week-end with Mrs. A. L. MacNabb and family. Miss Ilene Norris nurse-in-training at Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Norris. Miss Helen Pauptz, CWAC, Toronto, spent the week-end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pauptz, Mary Street. Mrs. Arnold McDuffe and son, Brian, left on Sunday for Brandon, Manitoba, where Mrs. McDuffe will join her husband who is stationed with the RCAF there.

Church News

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SUNDAY, JULY 9th, 1944
10.00 a.m.—Senior S. S.
11.00 a.m.—Morning Worship. Sermon "God's Salvation to Man"
11.15 a.m.—Junior S. S.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service. Sermon, "The Eternal Silence."

GRACE ANGLICAN CHURCH

Rev. S. A. KIRK Rector
5th Sunday after Trinity—July 9th
10.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
11.00 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
7.00 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH

Ministers: S/L Rev. G. W. Porter, M.A., B.D. (Chaplain R. C. A. F.) Rev. J. B. Moore, B.A. Minister in Charge
SUNDAY, JULY 9th, 1944
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Joint Summer Services in Knox Presbyterian Church during July.

FROSH EGGS?

Customer: A dozen eggs, please. Clerk: We have grade one, grade two, grade three. Customer: Now wait a minute, just give me a dozen that have graduated.

TOO MUCH

Doctor (after painting a patient's throat): Three dollars, please. Patient: What! I had my kitchen painted for two fifty!

AUCTION SALE

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

The undersigned has received instructions from

MRS. WM. BROWN

to sell by Public Auction at her residence, 1 mile north of Campbellville on the Guelph Road, on

SATURDAY, JULY 8th, 1944 at Two o'clock, the following: Large Extension Table; Drop Leaf Table; Round Dining Room Table; 2 Sideboards; 8 Kitchen Chairs; Rocking Chair; 2 Dining Room Chairs; Small Chest of Drawers; 2 Washstands; 3 Mirrors; Couch; Battery Radio; Victrola and a large number of Records; 2 Iron Beds; 3 Feather Ticks; a Number of Sheets, Quilts and Pillows; Linoleum; 4 pieces of Linoleum; Quebec Cook Stove with reservoir and pipes; Clothes Rack; 3 Lanterns; 2 Oil Lamps; Aladdin Lamp; Rubber Tired Wicker Baby Buggy; 2 Trunks; 2 Screen Doors; Large Quantity of Dishes, Glassware; Complete Assortment of Cooking Utensils; Flour Containers; 100 lbs. Flour; Large Number of Sealers; Washing Machine and Wringer; Sewing Machine, Improved Singer; Churn; Camp Cot; Forks, Shovels, Sledges; Eureka Garden Seeder; Square; Tethering Chain; Tool Chest; Quantity of Berry Boxes and Crates; new; Quantity of Wood, stove length; Some Circular Wood; Axes; Trowels; Meat Saw; 3 Bee Hives; 2 Clocks; A Number of Cow Chains; Crow Bars; Single Barrelled Shot Gun; Many other Small Articles.

TERMS—CASH

Nothing to be removed until settled for—No reserve. J. A. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer Chas. Norris, Clerk

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PRINCESS THEATRE

FRIDAY — SATURDAY

Wm. Holden, Glen Ford, Caire Trevor "TEXAS"

Stooge Comedy—"Sock-a-by-Baby." Sport—"Sweeping Oars" Color Cartoon—"Tito's Guitar."

MONDAY — TUESDAY

Spencer Tracey, Irene Dunn in "A GUY NAMED JOE"

Color Cartoon—"Tree Surgeon." Pete Smith—"Sportman's Memories."

COMING

George Formby in "GEORGE IN THE HOME GUARD"

Bobby Watson, Jean Porter in "THE NATZY NEUSANCE"

Sport—"Ladies' Day." Color Cartoon—"King Midas, Jr."

Fri. and Sat. Pictures at 7.30 Other Nights 7.45

Weekly War Commentary

By MICHAEL O'MARA Canadian Press Staff Writer

Capture of Cherbourg last week marked what was perhaps the greatest Allied strategic triumph of the war—certainly the most important milestone since the twin turning-points of El Alamein and Stalingrad.

With control of the vast port facilities of Cherbourg in Allied hands—and the harbor is so large that it is believed impossible that German demolition crews could have permanently impaired its usefulness—the invasion armies now have at their command a great funnel through which may be poured an unending stream of men, munitions and material of all sorts.

The hazardous early days of the second-front operation during which a spell of bad weather over the always-unpredictable Channel meant a serious threat to Allied plans are over and the first two phases of amphibious invasion—consolidation of beachheads and capture of a port—are complete.

Immediately upon the closing of the second phase, the third—engaging and defeating main bodies of defending troops—was launched in the thunder of massed British and Canadian guns supporting an all-out British armor and infantry attack aimed at cracking the German strong point of Caen in steel pincers.

Across the Odon River into "beautiful, open tank country" south and west of Caen poured Montgomery's tanks and foot-soldiers, and the great British general embarked on another vital battle against his old enemy of the Libyan campaign, Rommel the Desert-Fox.

There was little doubt that the Caen battle was a major one into which both sides were throwing a sizeable proportion of the available power, and it was apparent that upon the outcome of the engagement depended to a large extent the question of how long the Normandy campaign would take before the Allies were able to strike inland on an even larger scale.

Big Victory Seen

Early Allied reports—both from supreme headquarters and from the front lines—were optimistic. Ross Munro, veteran Canadian Press war correspondent, cabled: "A big victory seems in the making."

In the early stages of the battle four German counter-attacks on the British flanks were beaten off, partly with the aid of the battleship Rodney pumping salvoes 19 miles from the smoking muzzles of its great rifles.

But whether the Tommies and their armor succeeded without delay in the big push—which seemed fairly probable at the week-end—or whether Rommel, by some stroke of generalship, managed to avert immediate defeat in the Caen sector, incontrovertible Allied control of Cherbourg made one fact abundantly clear:

The Allies could not now be dislodged from their continental foothold.

It is not an exaggeration to say the last German chance of winning the war in Europe has vanished.

All in all, Allied armies in France, Russia and Italy were bleeding the Germans at a fatal rate. The Soviets said they killed or captured 111,000 Germans at Vitobsk and Brobriusk alone in a week, destroying 10 divisions. Casualties inflicted in Italy in six weeks were estimated between 80,000 and 100,000. In France around 75,000 Germans have died, surrendered or been wounded since D-Day June 6th. There were total losses of probably more than 300,000 men in six weeks.

In Italy the Germans again were in general retreat. The Allied 5th Army near the end of last week had lost contact on the west coast 20 miles south of Livorno. Inland, forces stabbed close to ancient Siena, 31 miles south of Florence while British 8th Army forces were advancing west and east of Lake Trasimeno.

On the Russian front, swift, overpowering Red Army masses by the end of last week had established a front on the Berezina River where Napoleon was defeated in 1812. The Soviets were driving close to burning Minsk after a week-long offensive. The drive resulted in the fall of Bobruisk—last German stronghold on the "Fatherland Line."

In the Finnish campaign the Russians recaptured the Karelian Soviet Republic capital of Petrozavodsk clearing the last stretch of the Murmansk-Leningrad Railway and giving the Russians a line from Murmansk in the far north to the Black Sea port of Odessa.

Early this week the city of Minsk, Hitler's strongest remaining fortress in Russia fell to the Red Army which rolled on less than 150 miles from the border of East Prussia. The Germans quickly evacuated the pivotal communications centre of Polotsk east of the Latvian border and admitted its capture as the Nazi prisoner total for the fast-moving Russian summer campaign soared toward the 100,000 mark. The Finns said the Russians launched a new offensive in the north.

Canadians Spring to Action While the Russian steamroller

smashed on, Canadian forces in the Normandy beachhead sprang to life, storming and capturing Carpiquet, a strongpoint on the Caen defence perimeter only 1 1/2 miles west of that city. A terrific artillery barrage from hundreds of guns supported the dawn attack Tuesday by infantry and armed forces from western, central and eastern Canada. Rocket-firing Typhoons dropped like black meteors on German positions in support of the offensive while British troops on the Canadians right flank attacked and captured ground south of Carpiquet.

Canadian Press war correspondent Ross Munro who witnessed the action reported it was the first major achievement for the Dominion troops and their first major action in the beachhead since mid-June.

Clearing weather permitted a resumption of heavy Allied air operations over Europe and up to 500 bombers attacked French airdromes.

Italian Advance Continues

The Allied armies in Italy continued to surge forward all across the peninsula in pursuit of the retreating Germans. The whole area north of Lake Trasimeno was cleared of the enemy and the British 8th Army advanced to within eight miles of the inland communications centre of Arezzo. The Allied 5th Army penetrated to within 15 miles of Livorno on the west coast.

In the Indo-Burma campaign, British forces took Ukhrul, one of the strong points in India's Manipur state. It was announced that British, Chinese and American troops have killed almost 18,000 Japanese in the North Burma campaign which now centres at enemy-held Myitkyina. Chinese forces are still making progress in a drive toward a junction with Allied forces in the Myitkyina area.

As the battle for Saipan island drew to a bloody close, American forces invaded Noomfoor island off Dutch New Guinea and seized its principal airdrome in a 100-mile swoop toward the Philippines.

While Allied war strategy began to bear fruit on all fronts, an aerial master-stroke was revealed in London. It was disclosed that last May a daring band of R.A.F. Mosquito bombers blocked off a section of Germany's Kiel Canal with mines, stranding hundreds of tons of Nazi shipping at the Baltic end of the canal, thus releasing a large amount of Allied naval power for invasion duty. Canadian Press War Correspondent Alan Randal in a copyright story compared the action with the famed Mohne dam busting of a year ago.

Simultaneously Hitler made his second utterance since D-Day, but had little to offer the German people. He admitted that these were hard times for Germany. As in another address recently at the funeral of Gen. Dietl, Nazi commander in Finland, who was killed in an air crash, the Fuehrer called for German "courage and strength of nerves."

June is Time for Check of Fire Hazards

Most House Fires Due to Simple Causes and Prevention is Easy Matter

BY VIVIAN BROWN Associated Press Writer

Housewives now making spring cleaning plans should remember authorities agree that most fires can be prevented. In fact, eight out of ten home fires are due to causes well-known and easy to eliminate.

Rubbish which may have been allowed to accumulate in basements, closets and attics is a fire hazard. So are oily rags and mops. Papers and rags are fuel for any spark and often the source of fires. They should be bundled up and sent to salvage centres.

Furnaces should be cleaned and checked for defective or worn parts. A dirty heating plant is second only to the careless smoker as the prime cause of fire. After the furnace with its flues has been cleaned and repaired, check the insulation around the heating ducts. Bare pipes can cause burns and start fires.

Keep Chimney Clean

A clean chimney saves fuel, and isn't likely to shower sparks over roofs which may not be protected with fire-resistant roofing such as asphalt shingles. It isn't difficult to clean. Simply have the man of the house wrap a couple of bricks in a burlap bag, and raise and lower it in the chimney with a rope.

Remember that combustible cleaning fluids take a large toll of destruction, death and pain due to fire.

Check electrical wiring, fixtures and appliances. Common defects are frayed extension cords, loose sockets and faulty connections. Disconnect appliances when through using them.

The careless smoker and carelessness with matches still stand as important causes of fire. Constant vigilance is the best preventative but plenty of ash trays throughout the house and metal containers for matches up high enough to be out of the reach of small children, will help reduce the hazard.

IMPULSIVE

They tell of a conceited nurse who, when taking a patient's pulse, always deducts ten beats.

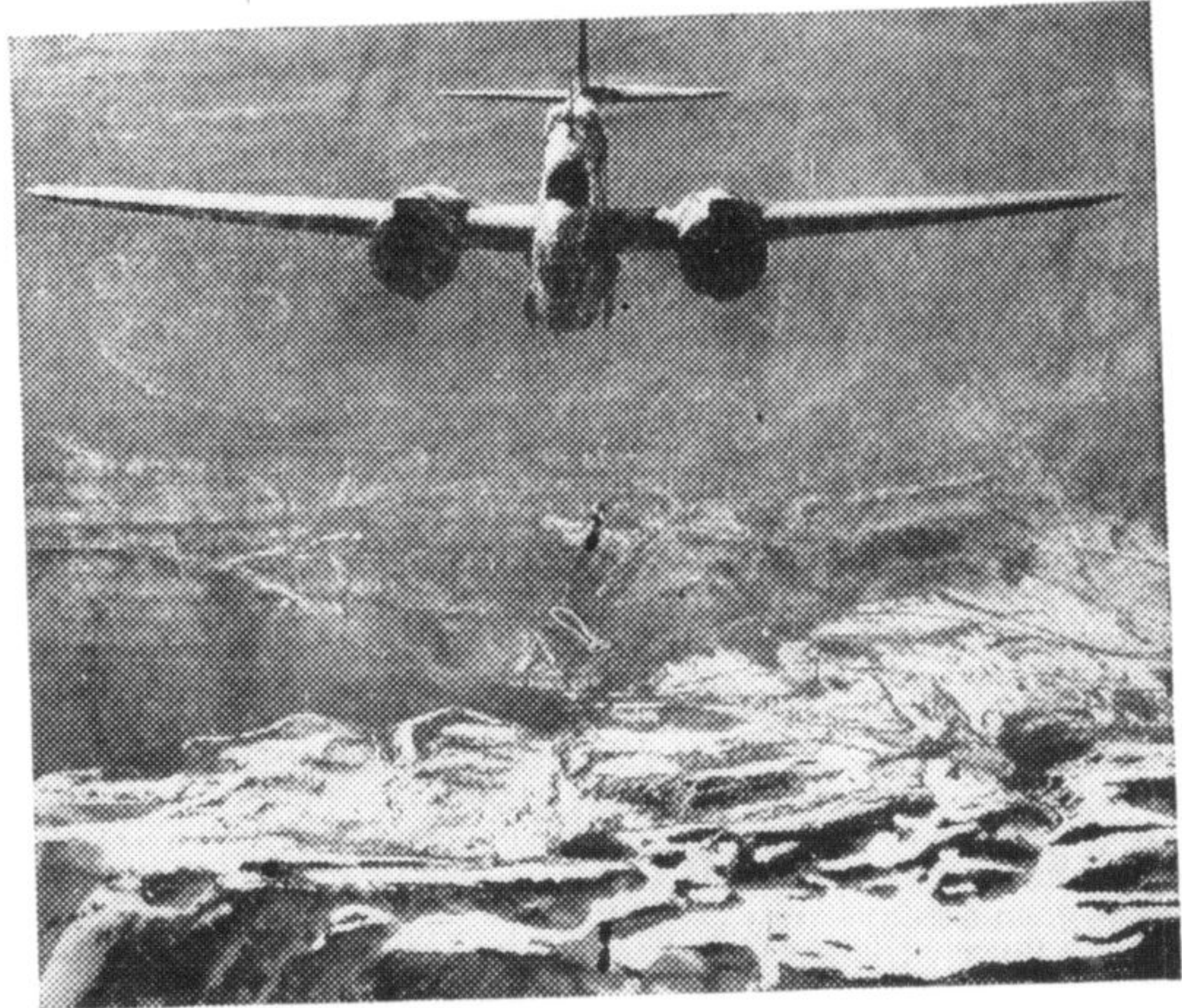
She says this allows for her personality.

N.F.L.D. PILOT SEES LANDINGS



Flight Lieutenant William K. Carr of Grand Bank, Newfoundland, a reconnaissance Spitfire pilot, who described the first Allied landings in the Anzio-Nettuno area south of Rome on January 22 as "a mass pleasure cruise."

R.A.F. BALTIMORES ATTACK ENEMY



Bombers of the R.A.F. are keeping up their attacks on enemy transport, road junctions and troops rushed up to the West Rome front. They are playing havoc with the efforts of the enemy to reinforce and supply his troops.

Picture shows: Bombs leaving an R.A.F. Baltimore on their way down to their target on the Rome-Pescara road between Avezzano and Popoli.

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Milton District Co-operative

PHONE 127

HOW TO TURN GUN SIZES INTO INCHES

Just how big is a 75 millimeter gun to mention the one you read about the most in the war news? And those 81 mm. shells, and do they stack up in inches?

The whole picture of artillery sizes is rather confusing, on account of several standards being used. French, German, Italian and some of the American guns are measured in millimeters. British give the sizes of their naval guns in inches, and you hear about the 14 and 16 inch big gun of the American navy. And when it comes to machine guns and rifles, the measure is in calibres and in the American system it is in 100ths of an inch.

As far as turning millimeters into inches is concerned, you can gain a rough idea of how big the guns are if you remember that the millimeter is 1-1000th of a meter and that a meter is 39.37 inches.

Thus 100 millimeters would be 3.937 inches or roughly 4 inches. As 75 is three-quarters of 100, a 75 mm. gun is roughly three inches or 2.953 inches. The 81 mm. mortar shell would be roughly four fifths of four inches, 3.20 inches or 3.18 inches exactly. Your approximation here is only off less than .02 inches.