In 1939, as in 1914, the motto of the British Army is "Tails up." These young men having a cheery ride on an Army lorry are typical of the Army of today. Regular soldiers of the peacetime Army, Territorials, including many men who served in the last war, and the Militiamen—all have made an excellent impression at home and in France, and have shown that they are worthy successors of the men of 1914-1918.

Photo, Associated Press
Poland Fought On, 'Bloody But Unbowed:

Although the Nazi joy-bells were ringing over the end of the war with Poland, the army and people of the land so ruthlessly and treacherously invaded still held and there, and particularly in Warsaw the capital, put up an heroic resistance which evoked the admiration of the whole civilized world. But the inevitable day of surrender came.

Three weeks after the armies of the Reich crossed the Polish frontier in their war of invasion, the German High Command was able to claim that the Polish campaign was over. "In a series of battles of extermination," read the German communiqué, "of which the greatest and most decisive was in the Vistula curve, the Polish army numbering a million men has been defeated, taken prisoner, or scattered. Not a single Polish active or reserve division, not a single independent brigade, has escaped this fate. Only fractions of single bands escaped immediate annihilation by fleeing into the marshy territory in East Poland. There they were defeated by Soviet troops." Only in Warsaw, Modlin, and on the peninsula of Hel in the extreme north of Poland near Gdynia were there still small sections of the Polish army fighting on; and these claimed the communiqué, "are in hopeless positions."

Warsaw's Heroic Defence

While the Polish authorities in Warsaw claimed that resistance was still proceeding in some parts of the country additional to those mentioned in the German communiqué, it was obvious that the Polish front had completely disintegrated. The war, from being one of movement on a vast scale, had now degenerated into one of guerilla actions. It was at Warsaw, the capital, that the Polish resistance was finally crystallized. Scornfully refusing all demands for surrender, the Polish garrison and populace combined in presenting a firm front to the beleaguers. Day after day the Germans bombed and shelled the city. On September 26 it was reported that the entire business centre of the city was in flames following almost continuous shelling and dive-bombing by the Nazi planes. On the previous Sunday, according to a communiqué issued by the Warsaw command, over a thousand civilians were reported killed, and four churches and three hospitals filled with wounded were destroyed. The communiqué went on to say that there were no longer any buildings in Warsaw remaining intact, and not a house in which there had not been a victim of the Nazi bombs or shells. Furthermore, within the previous twenty-four hours about a hundred fires had broken out following the launching upon the city of a hail of incendiary bombs. Yet, bombed and shelled without intermission, the garrison and populace kept a good heart. "The morale of the army and populace is excellent," said one communiqué and

The horror of the Nazi onslaught on the civilian population of Poland is brought home with poignant reality in these photographs. In one we see a Polish woman praying among the ruins of her home for her husband and children killed in an air raid; in the other the primitive fire brigade of a small village is trying vainly to cope with the flames that incendiary bombs have started.

Photos, Keystone
Among the many appealing messages to the world broadcast from the still defiant Warsaw was this by M. Starzyński, Lord Mayor of the city, on September 21:

'I want the whole civilized world to know what the Nazi Government means by humanitarian war. Yesterday in the early hours of the morning seven of our hospitals were bombed, among many other buildings, with terrible results. Soldiers wounded on the battlefield were killed in their beds. Many civilians, among them women and children, were killed outright or buried under the ruins. But the most barbaric crime was committed on the Red Cross Hospital, which had the Red Cross flag flying from the windows. Several hundred wounded Polish soldiers were there.'
The crew of the Polish submarine Zbilik ("Wild Cat") made a remarkable voyage to save their ship from capture by the Germans. When she arrived at the Swedish island of Sandhamn she had been at sea for 48 days and the crew were half starved.

"the defence of Warsaw continues."
The German forces ringed the once proud and beautiful city, now reduced to a smoking shambles, and from time to time made desperate raids into the suburbs with their tanks and armoured cars, only to be held up by the trenches and barricades which the citizens had prepared a fortnight before. Not until September 27 could the Nazi wireless announce, so as to be believed by the world, that the collapse of long-sustained Warsaw's resistance was at hand.

While the German troops were advancing to, or retiring on, the demarcation line agreed upon with the Soviet, the Red Army was continuing its march into Poland. Small groups of Polish troops did their best to hold up the invaders, but they were swamped by the Russian masses. At Grodno the Poles put up a desperate resistance, but the town was eventually carried and the officers of the Polish garrison were mercilessly slain. In some parts the Red Army seems to have encountered little resistance, and it was said that the vanguard always invited surrender before opening fire. From several places it was reported that the Soviet tanks and infantry announced that they were coming as liberators of the Polish people, 'to defend them against the Nazis.'

Indeed, there were two Russian invasions of Poland. The first consisted of the Red Army. The second comprised about 3,000 actors, musicians, poets, journalists, printers, type-setters and

This German aeroplane, viewed from a fellow plane, is one of a fighter formation flying over Poland. Such machines were used to escort the bombers that rained death on Warsaw.

Photos, Associated Press and Wide World

The photograph above was taken from a German aeroplane flying over a Polish Red Cross hospital station. The zigzag line is a trench. Right, Hitler is looking down at devastated Poland from the window of his private aeroplane.
Warsaw Bombed & Burned to a Smoking Shambles

In the picture map above the principal districts and some of the finest buildings in Warsaw are shown. On the Cathedral of St. John a bomb was dropped during Mass and the roof fell on the congregation. The Zamek Palace, the home of the President, is believed to have been destroyed. In the suburb of Praga heavy fighting took place. The photograph shows the Kierbedz Bridge connecting Praga with Warsaw. The Soviet Embassy was not exempt. The Belvedere Palace, once the home of Marshal Piłsudski, was destroyed. In the suburb of Wola the Poles put up a strenuous resistance.

Photos, E.N.A., Topical, and Planet News. Map by courtesy of "The Times".

cinema-operators. This second army was armed not with rifles and machine-guns, but with a million photographs of Stalin and thousands of copies of Russian newspapers extolling the virtues and benefits of the Soviet regime. As they followed in the wake of the Red army, the 3,000 propagandists distributed the photographs and newspapers, and then proceeded to open theatres, give concerts and film shows, and set up newspapers and pamphlets in the Polish tongue.

A rather grim accompaniment of this second invasion was the shooting (or "liquidation," to use the officially accepted term) of the official elements and the middle-classes of the conquered country.

Just a week after Russia’s invasion of Poland began German and Soviet troops formally met at Brest-Litovsk—a name of ill omen in the early history of the Soviet State, for there it was that Russia signed the humiliating treaty of 1918—and the Germans formally handed over the town and fortress to the Red army. The exchange of courtesies was watched by a large but silent crowd.
With the Red Army in Its March through Poland

At Brest-Litovsk in 1918 the infant Soviet Republic signed a humiliating treaty with Germany; twenty-one years later it was in this same Polish city that the troops of Red Russia, now one of the great powers of the world, greeted the soldiers of Nazi Germany. The photo above shows a parade in Brest-Litovsk after the two forces had met. German and Soviet officers are saluting, while members of the rank and file look on.

Crossing the Polish frontier on September 17, the Soviet armies rapidly overran the eastern portion of Poland. In many places they gave out that they were coming as "liberators" of the Ukrainians and White Russians—those peoples of Poland whom Soviet Russia claims as "blood brothers." Behind the invading troops marched a body of Soviet propagandists who proceeded to distribute a quantity of literature, in which the Soviet system was lauded. This photograph shows copies of the Moscow newspapers being handed out near Wilno.
One of the most marked features of the War has been the sudden comeback of Soviet Russia as a European great power. For years it had seemed as if the Kremlin had eyes only for Asia; with the collapse of Poland imminent, however, Stalin decided that the time was ripe for the recovery of those peoples of Poland whom he styles the blood brothers of the Russians. As a result of the brief campaign and of the subsequent negotiations, Russia secured a large proportion of the Polish land and people.

In this page we have illustrated some of the weighty arguments which enabled Russia to take so large a portion of the Polish conquest. At the top of the page a Russian armoured car is seen crossing a river on the borders of the Ukraine, and the bottom picture is of a Russian tank passing through Rakov in the march through Poland. The centre illustration is of naval interest as it shows Soviet seamen doing "physical jerks" on board the battleship "October Revolution"—the name refers to the Bolshevik rising of 1917—in Baltic waters.
Rumania’s Premier Pays The Price

When King Carol visited Hitler in November, 1938, he is believed to have refused to moderate his hostility towards the German-inspired and -financed Nazi movement in Rumania, the Iron Guard. On September 21, 1939, his Premier, M. Calinescu, was slain by Rumanian Nazi terrorists.

So yet another blood-stained page was turned in Rumania’s history. Ever since the Great War Rumania has shown marked signs of political instability. Perhaps this may be attributed to the Latin temperament of the people, or it may be due to the fact that Rumania is still very young. Her independence as a modern State dates from only 1879.

During the first two years of the Great Rumania’s post-war record has been exceedingly chequered. Apart from the dynastic troubles associated with King Carol’s matrimonial adventures, she has been torn by political faction and riddled with corruption. Early in 1938 King Carol dismissed the Premier, M. Goga, and appointed in his stead the patriarch Miron Christea; the king, himself, however, was in effect dictator. In this ministry M. Calinescu was Minister for the Interior, and among the tasks with which he was entrusted was the suppression of the Rumanian Fascist movement, the Iron Guard.

The Iron Guards were fierce anti-Semites with pro-Nazi sympathies, and were responsible for many acts of terrorism, including the assassination of Ion Duca, the then Prime Minister, in 1934. When the Iron Guards were suppressed by Carol and Calinescu they were reconstituted as the “All for the Fatherland Party.” Change in name did not indicate any change of policy, however, and in May, 1938, their leader, M. Codreanu, and thirteen of his chief supporters, when being conveyed from one prison to another, were shot by their guards “while attempting to escape.”

That a few of the Iron Guard terrorists were left at large is evidenced by the brutal assassination of M. Calinescu. In the light of the Fascist aims and openly admitted pro-Nazi sympathies of the Iron Guard, it was a little naïve of the German broadcast announcer to state that “Calinescu was a thorn in England’s flesh. This bloody deed was England’s work.”

Out of the gates of the Royal Palace of Cotroceni, near Bucharest, sped the motor-car of M. Armand Calinescu, Rumania’s Premier. Suddenly the chauffeur, observing a cart on the side of the road, made a swerve. The car skidded, hit the kerb, and swung round across the road. Then, simultaneously, a number of men from both sides of the road discharged their automatic pistols at the Premier and his bodyguard of detectives.

The assassination committed, the murderers jumped into three cars and drove furiously to the Bucharest wireless station. There they shot the doorkeeper and forced their way into the broadcasting studio. The gramophone record which was being played came to a sudden end, and listeners were horrified to hear the words screamed into the microphone: “The death sentence on Calinescu has been executed and the legionaries areavenged.” Before the announcement could be continued the interrupter was overpowered and he and his fellow-assassins were arrested.

Late on the evening of the same day—Thursday, September 21, 1939—the captured terrorists were lined up on the scene of M. Calinescu’s assassination and in full view of a great crowd were shot dead by gendarmes. The corpses, covered with a banner bearing the words: “This is the fate which will overtake all future assassins who betray their country,” were left lying in the street for 24 hours.

Rumania has an army with a peacetime establishment of about 13,000 officers and 147,000 other ranks. It has been largely mechanized of recent years, and above, King Carol, accompanied by Prince Michael, is shown reviewing a mechanized unit.
Daladier, the Strong Man of France

France's Prime Minister, Minister of War and National Defence, is one who for years past has played a prominent part in the political life of the great Republic. Here we are today something of his career. He first became Premier on the day in 1933 that saw Hitler appointed Reich Chancellor.

A bourgeoise—there you have Edouard Daladier in one word. Born in 1884, the son of a baker, he was educated at Lyons, and before the Great War was a secondary-school teacher. He served at the front, won the Croix de Guerre and the Legion d'Honneur, and at the Armistice was a captain. Entering the Chamber of Deputies in 1919 as the Radical-Socialist member for Vaucluse in Provence, he first achieved ministerial rank in the Herriot cabinet of 1924, when he was appointed Minister for the Colonies. In the next year Painlevé made him Minister for War, and during the next few years he served under Briand, Steeg, Herriot and Paul-Boncour. Then, on January 31, 1933, a few hours after Hindenburg appointed Hitler Chancellor of the German Reich, Daladier became Prime Minister of the French Republic.

Daladier's first cabinet lasted some ten months, but after a period of office as Minister of War under Chautemps, he was Premier for a few days in 1934 when the Stavisky scandal was at its height.

From 1936 he was Minister of War in several Popular Front governments, and on April 10, 1938, following the downfall of M. Blum's cabinet, he became Prime Minister for the third time. In the autumn of that year he held France's helm steady through the crisis over Czechoslovakia. He was one of the four "Men of Munich," and to his credit let it be said that in circumstances of unprecedented difficulty he succeeded in keeping his head. It is on record that at Munich, while the Fuehrer contented himself with a glass of Rhine wine, Mussolini nibbled occasionally at a sandwich, and Mr. Chamberlain ate sparingly; only the Frenchman consumed his ordinary meal—a hot dish, salad, cheese and coffee.

Like Mr. Chamberlain, he was received on his return from Munich with transports of joy, but it was not long before, in Paris as in London, the Munich settlement was denounced as a shameful surrender. Nevertheless, Daladier continued to ride the storm. At the Radical-Socialist Congress at Marseilles he vigorously defended his conduct—"the Munich Agreement," he maintained, "was an act of reason," and he went on to claim that "we have maintained peace and the dignity of France. These we are determined to preserve."

On March 17, 1939, following upon the German seizure of the rump state of Czecho-Slovakia, his government was granted extraordinary powers for the reinforcement of national defence. Speaking before the Senate M. Daladier declared that "we find ourselves faced with a grave situation which may rapidly become dramatic. This we must meet courageously. We are going to show Europe," he said, "that we are standing with our backs to the wall. We are embarking on the task of assuring the safety of the nation and the salvation of the Republic."

As the year went on and the situation worsened, the Prime Minister still dominated the political scene. His sturdy personality seemed to embody the French will to resist the menace to her security and the future of western culture.

From the rostrum in the Chamber and through the microphone Daladier appealed to Frenchmen to bury their differences and to save their country and the world by their labours and sacrifices. Just before the war broke out he told his people that "in these solemn hours for the destiny of the world we all hope and believe that wisdom and good sense will finally triumph. But should all our efforts be in vain we appeal to you, French women and French men, to your courage and to your determination, not to submit to slavery." Well is it for France that in her hour of greatest danger she has such a man as Daladier for her chosen leader.
Watch and Ward on the West

Week after week the watch on the Rhine goes on, as the world's greatest armies face each other in alert expectancy from their fastnesses in the fortified zones. Day by day the French forces, aided by Allied air reconnaissances, make local advances and consolidate their footing in German territory.

Thus the whole of the Western Front became an active war zone. Between the Moselle and the Rhine the French continued their penetrating tactics, pushing forward their infantry into advanced positions, bringing up their guns as the line was consolidated, and beating off the counter-attacks which from time to time were delivered by the troops occupying the forward positions of the Siegfried Line.

In the skies above, the French aeroplanes were engaged in making the most careful reconnaissance of the German positions. From time to time German fighters buzzed about their planes like a cloud of angry hornets, but the French fighters had no difficulty in protecting their charges. Indeed, as the war went on it became more and more plain that the French fighting planes were far superior in performance to those of the enemy, and it was stated with satisfaction in Paris that "the aces of 1914 have found worthy successors."

Even the Italian papers were not slow in paying tribute to the marked superiority of the French air force over that of the Nazis. We may suppose that the R.A.F. had also its share in the aerial reconnaissances, and its success in its propaganda raids over German territory was demonstrated time and again. Millions of leaflets warning the German people of the deadly consequences of "Hitler's war" if it were prolonged were showered upon the great centres of population in western and central Germany. Despite the heavy penalties decreed by the Nazi authorities against any citizen of the Reich who should be so ill-advised as to pick up one of the leaflets, let alone read it, there can be no doubt that these messages from the skies—messages which, as the leaflet itself pointed out, might well have been bombs—had a considerable moral effect.

Apart from small-scale raids, aerial reconnaissances and artillery duels, there continued to be little to report from the...
Here we see the war zone of the Western Front—the common frontier of the belligerents, France and Germany, stretching from Luxembourg to its fellow neutral, Switzerland, in the south. Throughout its length runs a double line of fortifications—France’s Maginot Line, and, only a few miles away, Germany’s Westwall, the Siegfried Line. Along more than half the front the opposing lines are separated by the deep valley of the Rhine, but between Rhine and Moselle lies the Saar basin, the scene of the opening fighting of 1914. In the map are the names of many a place where Frank and Teuton have fought in their age-old rivalry of race and culture. Note that from Basle to Wissembourg in the north the Germany boundary runs along the Rhine.
Western Front. From Holland there came stories of a great aircraft concentration at Aachen, and of troop movements on a large scale. Some of these movements seemed to indicate that the German High Command was meditating an attempt at turning the flank of the Anglo-French line by developing an attack through the "Maastricht appendix," that small outlying portion of Holland between Aachen and the Belgian frontier, and Belgium south of Brussels. The possibility of such a repetition of the strategy of 1914 is recognized as it must become increasingly apparent to the Germans that their only chance of winning the war is by a lightning stroke in the West similar to that which was so successful in Poland.

But before the Germans can turn the flank of the Allied positions they must overcome the resistance of the Dutch and Belgian armies, and then conquer the northern section of the Maginot Line which lies behind the Franco-Belgian frontier. Such a combination of obstacles may well cause them to think again.

So far as the Allied strategy is concerned, it seems in these early weeks of war that they are resolved to adopt an attitude of watchful waiting. After all, time is on the side of the democracies. They have very large armies of well-trained men and huge reserves of war material, whereas the German army has suffered heavy losses in the Polish campaign with consequent heavy inroads on the supplies of petrol and ammunition.

As "Scrutator" has written in the "Sunday Times," "Victory in war consists not in inflicting loss on the enemy, or even in the ratio of losses inflicted and received, but in convincing the enemy that he cannot possibly win. Already the Germans are half convinced that they cannot win a long war. If they were not, they would not be so obviously anxious to shirk a military issue in the West. If, therefore, we continue for any considerable time without serious check, we are already half-way to victory. To try to force the issue is to encourage the enemy. On the other hand, if we keep up steady pressure and occasionally bring off a surprise, we play on the enemy's fears to bring about his defeat. He sees the vista of the war gradually lengthen, the chances of our making serious mistakes slowly disappear, and his own risks increase as the war lengthens." This is the policy of Pétain in the Great War rather than of Foch, but, "Scrutator" proceeded, "Pétain was not less of a general because he was more careful to conserve his resources and the lives of his men." Certainly, if this be the strategy which commends itself to the Allied High Command, we shall avoid all risk of repeating the disastrous mistakes and colossal losses which are associated with the names of Somme and Passchendaele.
How the People Were Numbered

NATIONAL REGISTRATION

1. This Identity Card must be carefully preserved. You may need it under conditions of national emergency for important purposes. You must not lose it or show it to be stolen. If, nevertheless, it is stolen or completely lost, you must report the fact to a person at any local National Registration Office.

2. You may have to show your Identity Card to persons who are authorized by law to ask you to produce it.

3. You must not allow your Identity Card to pass into the hands of unauthorized persons or strangers. Every grown-up person should be responsible for the keeping of his or her Identity Card. The Identity Card of a child should be kept by the parent or guardian of that person in charge of the child for the time being.

4. Anyone finding this Card must hand it in at a Police Station or National Registration Office.

(The card includes a space for the full postal address of the person and a space for a signature and date.

Sir Sylvanus Vivian, who organized the National Register, has been Registrar-General since 1921.

The National Register taken on September 29 not only formed the basis for the issue of ration cards, but was also valuable in mobilizing the man and woman power of the country to the greatest advantage. About 65,000 enumerators were employed, and all received instructions enabling them to deal with questions raised by householders, to whom they delivered in person the identity cards for each man, woman and child in the house.

Top, left, is an identity card. Above, enumerators are being given final instructions, while on the right identity cards are being stamped ready for issue by the enumerators. Photos, Fox and L.N.A.)
HOW BRITAIN IS WINNING THE U-BOAT WAR

M R. CHURCHILL began by saying that the war at sea opened with some intensity. Then he reviewed in masterly fashion the various aspects of the campaign, extracts from his speech being printed here.

All our ships were going about the world in the ordinary way when they were set upon by lurking U-boats carefully posted beforehand. In the first week our losses in tonnage were half the weekly losses of the month of April, 1917, which was the peak year of the U-boat attack in the late war.

That was a very serious proportion. We immediately replied in three ways. First, we set in motion the convoy system. This could be very quickly done for all the outgoing ships, but it took a fortnight to organize from the other end a convoy of homeward-bound ships. The convoy system is now in full operation both ways. The convoy system is a good and well-tried defence against U-boat attack, but no one can pretend that it is a complete defence. Some degree of risk and a steady proportion of losses must be expected.

There are also other forms of attack besides U-boats—attack by surface craft and attack from air—against which we must be upon our guard. Every precaution is being made to cope with such attack, but we cannot guarantee immunity. We must expect further losses.

Arming the Mercantile Marine

Our second reply to the U-boat attack is to arm all our merchant vessels and fast liners with defensive armament both against the U-boat and the aeroplane. For a fortnight past armed ships have been continually leaving the harbours of this island in large numbers. Some gain it in convoy, some go independently. This applies not only to the United Kingdom but to our ports all over the world.

Thus, in a short time, the immense mercantile marine of the British Empire will be armed. As we usually have 2,000 ships in salt water every day, this is a considerable operation.

All the materials and equipment are ready at the various arming stations, together with a proportion of trained gunners to man them and give instruction. Our third reply is, of course, the British attack upon the U-boat. This is being delivered with the utmost vigour and intensity.

A large number of attacks have been made by our flotillas and hunting craft. There are, of course, many false alarms, some of them of a comical character, but it is no exaggeration to say that attacks upon German U-boats have been five or six times as numerous as in any equal period in the Great War; when, after all, they did not have a convoy system.

The Prime Minister mentioned last week the figure of six or seven U-boats destroyed. That was, as he said, an upper-estimate, and since then we had some fruitful days.

One-Tenth of U-Boat Strength Destroyed

But even taking six or seven as a safe figure, that is one-tenth of the total enemy submarine fleet destroyed during the first fortnight of the war, and it is probably a quarter, or perhaps even a third, of all U-boats which are being actively employed. All these vessels—those sunk and those which have escaped—have subjected themselves to what is said to be the most trying ordeal any man can undergo in wartime. A large proportion never return home, and those who do have grim tales to tell.

The British attack upon the U-boats is only just beginning. Our hunting forces are getting stronger every day. By the end of October we expect to have three times the hunting forces which operated at the outbreak of war, while at the same time the number of targets open to U-boats upon the vast expanse of the seas and oceans will be greatly reduced by the use of convoys and the U-boats' means of attacking them will become heavily clogged and fettered.

In all this very keen and stern warfare the Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm have played an important part, both in directing and hunting destroyers upon their quarry and in actually attacking it themselves.

It was to be a matter of how much knew how we had ready at the beginning and what we have ready now that the Admiralty decided to use the aircraft carriers with some freedom in order to bring in the unarmed, unorganized, unconvoyed traffic which was then approaching our shores in large numbers.

The first week our losses by U-boat sinkings amounted to 65,000 tons, in the second to 46,000 tons, and in the third to 21,000 tons. In the last six days we have lost 9,000 tons...

I nasmuch as M. Churchill himself has described the formidable character of our world-trade continues without appreciable diminution or interruption. Great convoys of transport ships stream on to their destinations. The enemy ships and commerce have been swept from the seas. Over 2,000,000 tons of German shipping is sheltering in German or Interred in neutral harbours.

Our system of contraband and control is being perfected, and so far as the first fortnight of the war is concerned we have actually arrested, seized and converted to our own use 67,000 tons more German merchandise than have been sunk in ships of our own.

Even in oil, where we were unable in lowering some tankers, we have lost 60,000 tons in the first fortnight and have gained 50,000 tons from the enemy, apart from the enormous additional stores brought safely in the ordinary way.

Again I reiterate my caution against over-sanguine deductions. We have, however, in fact got more supplies in this war, this afternoon, than we should have had if no war had been declared and if no U-boats had come into action. I am not going beyond the limits of prudent statement when I say that at that rate it will take a long time to starve us out.

Hard and Bitter U-Boat War

N ow I must speak about the character of this warfare. From time to time the German U-boat commanders have tried their best to behave with humanity. We have seen them professing to be fighting for a cause. We have seen in our hands, and is treated with all consideration.

But many cruel and ruthless acts have been done, continued Mr. Churchill. There was the "Athenia." There was the "Hedgehog." 12 of whose sailors were killed by surprise gunfire in an ordinary ship, whose captain died in gallant fashion, going down with his vessel.

We cannot at all recognize this type of warfare as other than contrary to all the long-accepted traditions of the sea and to the laws of war to which the Germans have in recent years so lustily subscribed.

In all the far-reaching control that we ourselves are exercising upon the movements of contraband no neutral ship has ever been put in danger and no law recognized among civilized nations has been contravened. Even when German ships have deliberately sunk themselves we have so far succeeded in rescuing their crews.

Such is the U-boat war, hard, widespread and bitter, a war of gloom and drowning, a war of ambush and strategem, a war of science and seamanship.

All the more we respect the resolute spirit of the officers and men of the mercantile marine, who put to sea with alacrity, sure that they are discharging a duty indispensable to the life of their island home.
Battleships Beat the Bombers

The first surface naval engagement of the war was a raid by Nazi warplanes on a section of Britain's Navy, on patrol in the North Sea. The Germans claimed it as a famous victory until Mr. Churchill effectively pricked the bubble of their lie.

Shortly before war broke out the Home Fleet sailed literally into the blue, and for nearly a month not a word was heard of its activities. From time to time there were reports of heavy gunfire heard in the North Sea, but the first real news of an engagement in which the capital ships of the British Navy were involved was contained in a message to the Admiralty from Sir Charles Forbes, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet.

Giving the news to the House of Commons on the afternoon of September 28, Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, read the radio message from Sir Charles, as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon, in the middle of the North Sea, a squadron of British capital ships, an aircraft carrier, cruisers and destroyers were attacked by about 20 German aircraft. No British ship was hit and no British casualties were incurred. A German flying-boat was shot down and another badly damaged."

On the same day the German wireless issued their account of the action. "German air forces," it ran, "successfully attacked British naval forces, battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers in the central North Sea yesterday. Apart from an aircraft carrier, which was destroyed, several heavy hits were made on a battleship. Our aeroplanes did not suffer any losses."

Following the statement, Mr. A. V. Alexander expressed the "hope that the public who listen to English broadcasts from Germany will take this as an example of the veracity of their statements."

When the laughter at this thrust at Nazi propaganda had subsided, Mr. Churchill got on to his feet again. "I agree," he said, "and I might have added that another German aircraft came down and we sent out a destroyer to collect her. Her crew of four have been brought in as prisoners." This further verification of the accuracy of the British report was received with loud cheers. Once again, a Nazi statement had been shown to be—well, a "terminological inexactitude," to recall Mr. Churchill's famous phrase of years ago.

Further details of the engagement were made available later. It seems that a British submarine which had been damaged in an action with German forces was returning to its base, covered by a naval squadron, when the German machines delivered their assault. A certain amount of cloud at about 12,000 feet had screened their approach, and they made their attack through a break in the cloud with throttles full open. Such a power dive attack is perhaps the most dangerous to which a big ship may be exposed, and it reflects great credit on the anti-aircraft defences of the fleet that the planes were beaten off with such heavy loss. Here was a target of some 17 ships—and not a single one was hit!
From ‘Somewhere in England’ to ‘Somewhere in France’
1939 Echoes the Story of 1914

JUST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER
the "Old Contemptibles," landed at
Boulogne, Havre, and Rouen, the British
Expeditionary Force of 1939 disembarked
at ports "somewhere in France." At first
sight this official photograph of the khaki-
clad soldiers pouring down the gangways
and assembling on the cobbled quays
might well have been taken in 1914, but
closer inspection, revealing the steel
helmets and service respirators, would
demonstrate that this is indeed the army
of 1939 that is going to war. If further
indications were sought of the changes
wrought by the passing of a quarter of a
century, they would be found in the huge
tanks that clattered and rumbled off the
boats, the armoured cars, the mass of
motor transport, and the anti-aircraft
gun guarding the quay. Yet, though the
machinery and the equipment of war
change with the passing years, the spirit
of the men themselves is as fine and true
in 1939 as in 1914 or, for that matter, in
1815 or 1415.

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Reserved.
COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY POLISH GOVERNMENT AT MOSCOW

The Polish Ambassador in Moscow declined to accept the Soviet Note sent to him yesterday. The Polish Government approved the action of its Ambassador, who asked for his passports. The German press protests strongly against the unilateral action of Russia in breaking her non-aggression pact with Poland, and also against the formation of Polish territory, which was undertaken when the whole Polish nation was struggling with all its might against the German aggressor.

The Polish Government parries the reasons given in the Soviet Note with the statement that the Polish Government is carrying out its duties normally and the Polish army is struggling with success against the common enemy. If the Soviet Government complains that it lacked contact with the Polish Government, the fault is its own, as the Soviet Ambassador left Poland while the whole of the remainder of the diplomatic corps maintained contact with the Polish Government without interruption.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION:

The British Government have considered the situation created by the attack upon Poland ordered by the Soviet Government.

This is a national ally at a moment when she is prostrate in face of overwhelming forces brought against her by Germany cannot, in the view of his Majesty's Government, be justified by the arguments put forward by the Soviet Government.

The full implication of these events is not yet apparent, but his Majesty's Government take the opportunity of stating that nothing that has occurred can make any difference to the determination of his Majesty's Government, with the full support of the country, to fulfil their obligations to Poland, and to prosecute the war with all energy until their objectives have been achieved.

HITLER IN A SPEECH AT DANZIG:

I tried to find a solution. I submitted proposals orally to those in power in Poland at that time. They knew these proposals—they were more reasonable. But they do not know that the state of mind the Polish Government could have been to reject such proposals.

You know the developments of those days in August. I believe it would have been possible to avoid war were it not for the British guarantee and the incitement of these apostles of war.

As you know, I have ordered our air force must strictly to itself limit to itself only to military objectives. But our opponents in east and west must not take advantage of this. In future we shall take an eye for an eye, and for every bomb we shall answer with five bombs.

We have heard that in England this cooperation between Germany and Russia has been described as a crime.

To these western outbursts I give this answer: Russia remains what she is, namely, Bolshevist, and Germany remains what she is, namely National Socialist. But neither the Russian nor the German Government wants to be drawn into war in the interest of the Western Democracies.

Germany's political aims are limited. We shall come to an understanding with Russia about this, as she is the nearest neighbour, her economic interests and, above all, her affectiveness to go to war about this, because German aspirations are limited... England ought really to welcome an agreement between the two powers, because it has been possible to achieve such an agreement at rest England's fears of unlimited German expansion.

I have no war aims against England and France. I have tried to maintain peace between these countries and to establish friendly relations between the English and the German nations.

Poland will never arise again in the form laid down by the Versailles Treaty. Not only Germany, but also Russia guarantees this.

If England now continues the war she reveals her real aims to Germany against the German Government, and I have the honour to stand here as representative of this regime. It is for me the greatest honour to be regarded in that way.

When England says that the war will last three years, then I can only say that I am sorry for France. If it lasts three years the word capitulation will not arise on our side, nor in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh years. About one thing there can be no doubt—we are taking up the challenge.

DR. BENES, IN A BROADCAST ADDRESS TO THE CZECHO-SLOVAK PEOPLE:

The mad barbarism of Nazi Germany in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and even in Germany itself shows that the Nazi leaders are fully aware that their regime is nearly at an end. They are trying to blot this disgrace, dealing blows right and left, and raging in a senseless manner against their own countrymen and the rest of Europe.

The peoples of the whole world are rising, and will continue to rise, to defend with their lives their freedom as well as their own. Today we are sure that Czechoslovakia will rise to meet her old frontiers a thousand years ago. You, Czechoslovak people, must be among the first and most valiant in the fight.

All of you, by your sacrifice even our lives for our country and for our honour. Do not forget that the tyrannical oppressor, who is in an unfamiliar environment, cannot in the end have either the moral strength or the material means to meet your united force and your relentless determination.

Your steadfastness and resolution will prevent the violent forces of Nazism from attaining their object, the enslaving and obliteration of the Czechoslovak people.

Today the era of the tyranny of Nazism is ended. In France, in England, and in the Allied States, millions of men and millions of tons of material are ready to strike a decisive blow against the German danger that is menacing the world.

Your place, Czechoslovak citizens, is today in the front line. The whole world is looking to you, recognizing your determined resistance, and is expecting that, day after day, you will deal hard blows at your enemy.

You represent the whole country, from the last village of the whole country, in every enterprise, wherever you are, you must continue to carry on this struggle. There must be no retreat in the whole country, in the Czechoslovak country which will not show evidence of your holy determination to bear every sacrifice for your country.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN HOUSE OF COMMONS:

Against the background of these events Herr Hitler chose yesterday to address another speech to the world. It is not our way in this country to speak with boasts and threats. Perhaps for that very reason the German leaders have difficulty in understanding us, but in such comments as I have to make on the Chancellor's speech I shall not depart from our custom of speaking soberly and quietly.

The news which Herr Hitler declared yesterday at Danzig does not change the situation.

It gave an account of recent events which we cannot accept as accurate, and, as the commentary broadcast by the B.B.C. last night clearly showed, it contained certain assurances of the kind which in recent years Herr Hitler has repudiated when it suited his purpose.

Herr Hitler says much in his speeches about the humane methods by which he has waged war. I can only say that methods are not made humane by calling them so, and that the accounts of German bombing of open towns and machine-gunning of refugees have shocked the whole world. What I have sought for in his speech is in vain is single word to show that Herr Hitler remembers the brave men who have already lost their lives in this quarrel of his own making, or their wives and children who have been bereft for ever of the head of the family because of their leader's lust for power which had to be satisfied.

I have only one general comment to make. Our general purpose in this struggle is well known. It is to redeem Europe from the perils of a continuing fear of German aggression and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties...
Mr. Briton’ll See It Through

Unexpected duties are falling on many men. Left, the Rev. R. D. Richard, of Horamunden, Kent, is doing duty as an auxiliary postman. Above are Brown and Robertson, the Middlesex opening batsmen, now in the Police War Reserve.

Photo: Topham, Fox, Sport & General, Photo Service

In a broadcast on September 22, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, exhorted the country to face the difficulties created by the war with cheerful confidence. “Our war effort,” he went on, “is to be the maximum effort of the whole country. It will not be less than our war effort in 1918. In such an effort there will be no room for idle hands.” The photographs in this page show how the people already realize this and are doing any wartime job that comes along with a will. To the spirit that inspires them Sir Samuel Hoare proceeded to pay tribute: “As a Minister of the Crown,” he said, “I see the typists, the telephone girls, the Post Office officials, the messengers working as if they were the Prime Minister himself in their determination to help their country in the hour of need.”

Some of the staff of a big business evacuated to Buckinghamshire are seen, centre left, in their dormitory. Left, an itinerant “black-out” man cries his wares. Above, a private car now in transport service carries a big load from Covent Garden.
Nazi Gangsters Bank the ‘Swag’

These revelations concerning the disposition of the private fortunes of Herr Hitler’s leading henchmen indicate that, so far from sharing their Fuehrer’s confident expectations of victory, the Nazi chiefs prepared for a rainy day by placing huge sums abroad.

**Sums Sent Abroad**

**Von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister and former Ambassador to London**: £1,948,000 in cash and securities and including insurance policies on the lives of himself, his wife and son to the value of £1,315,000.

**Dr. Goebbels, Propaganda Minister**: £1,788,000—cash and securities £27,000, the balance life insurance policies in respect of himself and his wife.

**Field Marshal Goering**: £1,501,400—£715,000 in cash and securities, balance in insurance policies for himself and his wife.

**Herr Hess, Hitler’s deputy**: £501,500, of which £440,000 is in cash and negotiable paper.

**Herr Himmler, head of the Gestapo, one of whose chief duties is the hunting down and severe punishment of persons who have hidden cash and foreign securities**: £400,000 in cash and securities, plus £127,500 in life insurance policies.

**Dr. Ley, Leader of the Labour Front**: £487,500, of which £510,000 is in gash.

Many further details of the Nazi leaders’ financial arrangements were given in the Chicago “Daily News.” Thus it declared that insurance on Von Ribben- trop’s life “has been transferred through friends in the wine industry, principally domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine, at Colmar, Riquewihr and Mainz. Insurance policies, it is added, have face values of £17,045 in France, £68,000 in Belgium, £350,000 in Holland and £472,000 in Germany. Large sums of foreign currency are declared to have been deposited on behalf of the Nazi Foreign Minister in the Amsterdamse bank at Haarlem, in Holland, at the Hollandsche Buiten- landbank at The Hague, and at the Banca della Svizzera Italiana at Zürich, the total amounting to £353,000 sterling at pre-war rate of exchange.”

“Whether Hitler knows that his helpers have been preparing for bad weather,” continues the Chicago “Daily News,” “is unknown. The fact that he himself has had enough to restrict his investments to Nazi Germany indicates that he may have expected his disciples to do likewise.”

The revelations of this monstrous plunder of the deluded German people created a worldwide stir, and it is not surprising that Dr. Goebbels hastened to make a denial of the charges, so far, at least, as he was concerned.
America's First Reactions to the European War

President Roosevelt made a personal appeal to Congress on September 21 to repeal the arms embargo of the Neutrality Act. If this were done, belligerents would be able to buy arms and munitions in the United States, and take them overseas in their own ships on "cash and carry" terms. In addition, the President proposed to restrict the entry of American ships and passengers into "combat areas." Moreover, other American products could be acquired only under 90 days' non-renewable credits.

Left, Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, is in consultation with his advisers about the repatriation of American citizens in Europe. Above is the last page of the U.S. declaration of neutrality with the signatures of President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull. In front of the Capitol, Washington, the young people, right, have put up a notice of the declaration of war, and cluster round a portable wireless set to hear the latest news.

Photos. Tobical and Keystone
SIR NEVILE AMONG THE NAZIS

The first "best-seller" of the war was the Government Blue Book covering the diplomatic exchanges between Britain and Germany just before war was declared. Below we print some of the more important passages from this vital document.

In the catalogue of Government publications it is listed as Cmd. 6106—Documents concerning German-Polish relations and the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939. So prosaic a title fails to suggest the wealth of human interest contained between the book's blue covers. It is a record of vital conversations, a picture of the clash of personalities. It is in very deed the raw material of history.

Opening with the text of the German-Polish agreement of 1934, that agreement which Hitler later described as "of greater importance to the peace of Europe than all the chattering in the temple of the League of Nations at Geneva," the book goes on to describe an interview between Sir Nevile Henderson, Britain's Ambassador in Berlin, and Field-Marshal Goering, in May of this year. Sir Nevile says that he warned the Field-Marshal of the consequences of Hitler yielding to the advice of his "wild men," whereas Goering, changing the subject, complained that his holiday at San Remo had been spoiled owing to the unexpected amount of work which had been thrust upon him.

As the interview proceeded, "the Field-Marshal used all the language which might be expected in reply to a statement that Germany was bound to be defeated." In fact, he gave the Ambassador the impression, by somewhat overstating his case, of considerably less confidence than he had previously expressed.

Then we have one of those personal flashes which contribute so greatly to the interest of the record. "Though I was in a hurry," reports Sir Nevile, "Field-Marshal Goering insisted on showing me with much pride the great structural alterations which he is making to the house at Karinhall and which include a new dining-room to hold an incredible number of guests and to be all of marble and hung with tapestries. He mentioned incidentally that the rebuilding would not be completed before November. He also produced with pride drawings of the tapestries, mostly representing naked ladies labelled with the names of various virtues, such as Goodness, Mercy, Purity, etc. I told him that they looked at least pacific, but that I failed to see Patience among them."

By August the international situation had gravely deteriorated, or, as Baron von Zeisacker, the German State Secretary, told Sir Nevile Henderson, "the bottle is full to the top." In his report to Lord Halifax, Sir Nevile said that the so far as he knew, broken our word. We could not do so now and remain Britain."

The Ambassador added, "during the whole of this first conversation Herr Hitler was excitabile and uncompromising. He made no long speeches, but his language was violent and exaggerated both as regards England and Poland."

When the interview was resumed Herr Hitler was quite calm and never raised his voice once.

"I spoke of the tragedy of war and of his immense responsibility," said Sir Nevile, "but his answer was that it would be all England's fault. I refused this, only to learn from him that England was determined to destroy and exterminate Germany. He was, he said, 50 years old; be preferred war now to when he would be 55 or 60. I told him that it was absurd to talk of extermination. Nations could not be exterminated, and a peaceful and prosperous Germany was a British interest. His answer was that it was England who was fighting for lesser races, whereas he was fighting only for Germany; the Germans would this time fight to the last man; it would have been different in 1914 if he had been Chancellor then."

There was a further interview between Sir Nevile Henderson and the Fuehrer on August 28, at which the British Ambassador again emphasized that Britain could not and would not break her word.

"I quoted a passage from a German book, which Herr Hitler had read, about Marshal Blücher's exhortation to his troops when hurrying to the support of Wellington at Waterloo: 'Forward, my children, I have given my word to my brother Wellington, and you cannot wish me to break it.' Herr Hitler at once intervened to say that things were different 123 years ago. I said not so far as England was concerned."

So the Crisis became more acute and Sir Nevile Henderson had to cable to Lord Halifax that Herr Hitler was becoming ever less reasonable. There was a stormy interview on August 30, between Sir Nevile and Herr von Ribbentrop, at which the latter used language to which Sir Nevile "mildly retorted that I was surprised to hear such language from a Minister for Foreign Affairs."

"I must tell you," Sir Nevile wrote to Lord Halifax, "that Herr von Ribbentrop's whole demeanour during an unpleasant interview was aping Herr Hitler at his worst."

Just before leaving Herr von Ribbentrop and after he had handed him Britain's official warning, Sir Nevile reported to the chief that, "I told him that his attitude on that occasion had been most unhelpful and had effectively prevented me from making a last effort for peace, and that I greatly deplored it. He was courteous and polite this evening. I am inclined to believe that Herr Hitler's answer will be an attempt to avoid war with Great Britain and France, but not likely to be one which we can accept." A few hours later Britain and Germany were at war.
Women Leaders in the Nation’s Effort

At the beginning of the last war the services in which women could be employed, other than nursing, were few; but as time wore on, and more and more men were called up to serve in the Army, various women’s corps were formed which did most valuable service. The outbreak of war in 1939 found the nucleus of these services already in existence, and every call for volunteers was abundantly met. As in the last war, too, thousands of women serve the country in other ways.


Dame Beryl Oliver, left, wife of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Oliver, is chief of the Voluntary Aid Detachments. Mrs. Walter Elliot, right, is Chairman of the London Committees of the Women’s Land Army.

Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, Director of the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Miss J. Trefusis Forbes, Senior Controller of the Women’s Auxiliary Air Force.

Stella, Marchioness of Reading, Chairman of the Women’s Voluntary Service.

Left to right are Mrs. Laughton Mathews, Director of the Women’s Royal Naval Air Service; Mrs. M. E. Cook, Commandant of the Women’s Mechanised Transport Corps; and the Countess of Limerick, President of the British Red Cross Society. Many of these women leaders of the nation’s effort gained experience of the various branches of work in which they are now engaged during the last war, and have patriotically come forward to lead the younger generation in the services in which they themselves won distinction between 1914 and 1918.
LONDONERS have accepted with characteristic good humour the stringent black-out regulations to which their city, like others, is subjected. During the first few days of war some of them sinned, not against the light, but against the dark, by allowing shafts of light to shine from their windows. In practically every case the offence was caused only by inadvertence, and defects were soon put right. At first, too, pedestrians had considerable difficulty in negotiating the traffic, but when the rationing of petrol cut down the traffic to the extent shown in the centre photographs, the dangers of darkness were considerably lessened. Other contrasts of war and peace are presented in this page.

Fleet Street, usually one of the most crowded of City thoroughfares, after a few days of war had a weekday appearance such as it used to have only on Sundays. Left, we see the "street of ink" in pre-war days, and right, in wartime.

Tidal black-outs were made in several districts of London before the war. The bottom left-hand photograph in this page shows Ludgate Hill as it was normally at night. Next it is the same scene during a practice black-out in August. The ribbons of light are made by passing cars, but one street lamp still lights up a wide area owing to its timing mechanism having failed.

Photos, Wide World
As a precaution against air raids London and many other large towns have used thousands of sandbags to protect buildings and national monuments. By a sad stroke of irony some of the structures that have had to be protected in this war are, as three of the photographs in this page show, memorials to those who fell in the last war—"the War to end War." Much of the sand used for London's remarkable earthworks has been dug from commons and open spaces. The task of filling the sandbags was a gigantic one and many public authorities asked for volunteers to help in the work. The response was admirable.
ODD FACTS ABOUT THE WAR

He Gave Hitler Orders
A former Austrian army officer, who claims that he often gave orders to Hitler during the Great War, has enlisted for active service with Canada's defence forces. He is now a naturalized Canadian.

Berlin's English Church
The English church in Berlin, which never missed a service during the years 1914-1918, is to remain open for as long as possible. The English chaplain has been ordered to leave Germany, but services will be carried on with the assistance of an American Episcopal priest.

Pray Silence for . . .
Men eating in Berlin restaurants were arrested and sent to gaol because they talked loudly during a propaganda broadcast.

Camels Join Up
Camels are drawing ploughs across fields in Northern Germany. They formerly belonged to Hagenbeck's Circus, the owner of which has placed all his animals at the disposal of the State. Elephants are also being trained to plough.

Italy Rations Gas
The household consumption of gas in Italy is limited from September 21 to seven hours daily.

Rumania Calls Up Specialists
Specialists are being called up to the Rumanian colours. Various Ministries have been ordered to draw up lists of indispensable persons.

Memel Cannot Listen in
All radio receiving-sets in Memel territory, which was reoccupied from Lithuania by Germany in March, have been sealed by the German authorities.

Dying to Enlist
At Calgary the patriotic effort of a veteran of the South African and Great Wars to enlist was frustrated by the heat of the room in which he was being examined. Soon after he began to perspire, and shoe polish which he had used to dye his grey hair began to trickle down his forehead. A rigid cross-examination about his age followed, and when it was discovered to be 77 he was rejected.

(Times Ottawa Correspondent)

Strikes at German Factory
The Ministry of Information stated that two strikes were reported to have taken place in the Opel works in Ruesselsheim. Both were followed by a number of arrests.

No More Joy-riding
The German Minister of Economics announced that all rubber tires, except those for vehicles expressly permitted to continue to operate, are to be confiscated by the State. Tires already mounted on vehicles must be reported to the authorities, and must be kept in their present condition.

New Style Hand-bag
A gas-mask cardboard container, picked up in a Suffolk village street, was found to contain: Some knitting, a ball of wool, a powder compact, lipstick, a mirror, a handkerchief, some letters, a folder containing snapshots, chocolate--and the gas-mask.

Germany's Nervous Home Front
The Gestapo has organized a strict spy system to catch all people spreading rumours. Several death penalties have been carried out. Police charged a crowd in Prague because they cheered Polish prisoners.

First German 'Conchie'
For failing to carry out his military duties, the first passive resister in Germany has been shot. He was described as a "fanatical member" of the Society of Ermest Bible Students.

Tracking Down Food Hoarders
Germany is prosecuting a vigorous campaign against food hoarders. The Times correspondent in Rotterdam reports that searchers discovered in one household 80 tins of condensed milk, 70 of which were confiscated. For some months it has been practically impossible to buy condensed milk in Germany.

Overtime Not Counted
Goering's War Cabinet has abolished the regulations governing adult labour conditions. The working day for men over 16 and for all women has now been extended to 10 hours, although the working week will not exceed 36 hours.

Air Raid Modes
Suggestions for women's night raid wear include slacks and a sweater to pull over one's pyjamas, and a floor-length "house-gown" with long zipp fastener. Some smart lines in gas-mask containers have been seen: black velvet cases piped in colour, with a pocket for holding purse, powder and lipstick; and in beige material to match the wearer's suit, and held by a broad apple-green ribbon.

Hitler in 'Who's Who'
From Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin W.8, as he unpretentiously describes his Chancellery in the publication, Hitler sent to the editor of 'Who's Who' a revised proof a few weeks ago for the 1939 edition. In spite of the war, he will continue to occupy 30 lines in that work of reference. That is four lines more than Mr. Chamberlain takes.

Ribbentrop in 'Who's Who'
Both Goering and Ribbentrop will keep the Fuehrer company. Ribbentrop has already made several additions to the proof sent to him in June. He added to his credit the annexations of Bohemia, Moravia and Memel. While he may regret having returned the proof too early to include the Soviet Pact among his achievements, he can congratulate himself on having had the foresight to omit any reference to the anti-Comintern Pact in the current issue.

(Daily Telegraph)

Black-out Watches
Jewellers throughout the country report a boom in luminous watches as a result of the black-out. Those favoured most are those round the neck on a long leather "chain."

No Kickshaws
In France, restaurants have adapted their menus to the British taste. Bacon and eggs, "roast," and fish and chips are now served wherever British soldiers pass.

Fat Substitutes
The 'Frankfurter Zeitung' states that Germany normally uses between 350,000 and 400,000 tons of fat annually. The German Dye Trust is preparing a special fat-substitute for use in medicines and ointments instead of pure fat.

Amateur Artists
Passengers in the liner 'Athlone Castle' helped the crew to camouflage the ship when the outbreak of war was announced during the voyage home from Capetown.

Poor Mr. Churchill!
A German broadcast alleges that three Poles arrested at Czestochowa, near the famous shrine of the Black Virgin, carrying incendiary materials, admitted that they had been bribed by an Englishman speaking German to set fire to the shrine and the monastery. "This," added the broadcast, "is another example of Mr. Churchill's policy that in war every crime is justified."

Well-fed Poilu
French army rations allow each soldier per day: 10 to 12 ounces of meat, one to three ounces of vegetables; nine ounces of bread; one and a half ounces of coffee; two pints of wine for men in the front line, and one pint for those behind it.

Black-out Wear
The Men's Wear Council has shown some striking black-out fashions. They show the sleeveless white jackets, which are easy to slip on and off, and can be folded to carry in the pocket.

Free Attention
A notice in a hairdresser's window in Paris reads: "Hitler will be shaved free." In small type the notice adds: "With extra sharp razor."
I Went Across with the 'New Contemptibles'

That men of the British Expeditionary Force had landed in France was freely rumoured before being announced on September 11 by the Ministry of Information officially. Here is a vivid account, reprinted from "The Sunday Times," of the arrival at a French port of a British troop transport.

When the French coast became clearly visible the troops crowded to the side to catch what was, for many of them, their first glimpse of foreign parts. One by one the four transports slipped into the French harbour. The destroyers turned round and set off home to collect the next batch. The voyage was over. Another convoy had arrived safely.

Before going on to their bases, the British soldiers generally manage to do some intensive sightseeing and shopping at the port where they arrive. Every day fresh shiploads swarm through the streets enjoying the new experience.

"Looks quite like England," say many of them when they gaze at the town from the sea, but when they get among the shops they find that the resemblance ends. The fact that French traffic keeps to the right is usually the first curiosity to be noticed—often at the cost of nearly being run over. At the cross-roads British soldiers are having the novel experience of directing the Continental traffic.

Shopping consists of pointing at what you want, tendering your largest banknote, and receiving the change the shopkeeper gives you, or alternatively you can hold out a handful of coins and let the shopkeeper take what he wants.

The inhabitants regard their British customers with indulgent smiles, for business is good. Many have hastened to put up signs saying "English spoken," though this is often overstating the case. One shop adds "Same prices for English and French people." In particular the old women who sell chip-potatoes at stalls in the streets are doing a roaring trade.

Every now and then a troop train departs, the windows crammed with cheering soldiers. They have no idea where they are going, but this does not dampen their spirits.

On the outskirts of the town there is

These young British soldiers are giving a farewell cheer before leaving for France. Of such men an American observer said, "They have the comfortable assurance that the British never lose."

Photo, Associated Press
a transit camp at present largely occupied by a famous infantry regiment. When the British took it over the accommodation was not ideal, but now there is a home-like atmosphere. Outside on the grass the inevitable strong tea is constantly being brewed. On every bush freshly washed socks and underwear are hung out to dry.

We Were Saved by R.A.F. Flying Boats

Here, reprinted from "The Daily Telegraph," is a story that has thrilled the world. It is a joint account of the rescue of the crew of the "Kensington Court," told first by the master, Capt. J. Schofield, and then by the R.A.F. pilots who effected it.

CAPTAIN SCOFIELD said that his ship, the 4,563-ton S.S. "Kensington Court," which was bound for Birkenhead from the Argentine with a cargo of wheat, sent out an S.O.S. when a U-boat appeared and attacked them without warning. They turned the vessel's stern to the submarine, which kept firing at them from a range of about a mile.

"After she had fired about five shots," he said, "she came very close to the ship's stern and I decided it was time to stop the ship. I gave three blasts on the whistle and the crew took to the boats.

"One of the boats was lost. Shortly after we got away in the port boat there was a big explosion in the starboard well. We did not know whether it was a torpedo or shell. We started rowing away and soon afterwards sighted an aeroplane.

"I said: 'This has come in reply to our S.O.S. Everyone was pleased and we all started to cheer. Still, we did not think it was possible for them to rescue us that way."

"We thought they would give a signal to a warship or something like that. When the first plane alighted on the water and someone signalled to us from the wing we began to realize that they were going to take us on board.

"There was a second plane there. We told the officer that there were 34 of us, and he said he would take about 20 and the other planes would take the rest.

"While we were getting on board a third plane came over and flew round. We wondered how they would get us on board, because the sea was choppy, but a door in the side of the flying-boat opened and a small collapsible boat was pushed out.

"It was all very remarkable to us. It was the modern method of rescue and we had never had any experience like it. When we got on board they gave us cups of tea and cigarettes."

Captain Schofield said that they sighted the first plane half an hour after they took to the boats. The submarine steamed away after seeing that the ship was settling. She had left before the planes arrived.

"The submarine," he declared, "gave no warning at all that she was going to sink us. The first shot she fired was straight at the ship, and it was an explosive shell. We saw the submarine for a few moments before she opened fire."

"The pilot of the first machine on the spot, a 23-year-old flight Lieutenant, whose home is in Wimbledon, explained that they picked up Captain Schofield's S.O.S. while they were in the air on patrol duty.

"We at once set our course for the spot indicated," he said, "and eventually found the Kensington Court sinking."

"We alighted and, after signalling the men in the boat, blew up our rubber dinghy and pushed it out with a line to each end, and by this means we were able to ferry the men across two or three at a time."

"The pilot commanding the other flying-boat was a 25-year-old flight-lieutenant from Leigh-on-Sea, Essex."

"When we arrived," he said, "we saw the other aircraft on the water and had a darn good look round for the submarine. We saw that the other plane was making attempts to take off the men. Quite obviously there were a lot, and so we decided to go down."

"In the meantime another aircraft arrived, and we signalled it to look out for the submarine. We took off 14 men."

"One of the crew of the second flying-boat was a young South African, who was second pilot."

"We were patrolling quite independently," said one of the pilots. "The ship sank while the remainder of the crew were getting into a position to be taken by the other plane. The rescue was not very difficult."

"Here Captain Schofield interposed with the remark:"

"'It was not difficult because they were efficient. There was a swell on the sea at the time.' Then he concluded with the assertion, "'If all the officers and men of the R.A.F. are like these young fellows who rescued us, then England has nothing to fear.'"

How We Escaped From Poland

As the Germans approached Warsaw there was an increasing exodus from the capital. This personal account of dangers endured on the way to Rumania by 1,500 refugees was sent by Mr. J. Cang, "News Chronicle" Warsaw correspondent, to his paper.

The foreign diplomats, journalists and officials were still sitting in Warsaw's fashionable cafes talking about a long war when they learned that they must pack and depart within a few hours.

Very few managed to take anything with them. My family and myself went, leaving everything behind.

So big was the rush out from Warsaw that it took over an hour to cross the Vistula Bridge towards the Eastern station, where a train was supposed to be waiting for us. It took three hours to find the carriages. The station represented the worst confusion imaginable, mothers shouting in the dark for their children, husbands for wives, children weeping for their parents, all fearing a repetition of the raids which a day earlier had bombarded the same station, killing many.

The train was composed of fourteen carriages, carrying officials from the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Justice, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, Social and Public Works, Education and the Senate. It was originally destined for Lublin, the first halt of the evacuated Polish Government. But the direct route was impossible owing to the damaged railway line at Deblin. We were taken a roundabout way, subjecting about 1,500 men, women and children in the train to the worst ordeal imaginable.

The first encounter with a German bomber was about 60 miles north of Warsaw. The bomber flew over the train at a low altitude, causing indescribable panic. Passengers jumped out of the carriages and ran into the fields and woods seeking any available shelter. But the bomber hurried on to the junction station in front of us, where, 20 minutes later, we ran into real hell.

Soon we reached the station called Czeremcha. Three German bombers arrived before we had time to look for shelter, and over fifty bombs were dropped, including several incendiary bombs. No shelters were available. Women, men and children clung to trees, kneeling in the open fields, hid in the ditches near the road, whilst bombers came in still larger numbers, and sank fiercely on the railway junction. I am not sure even now which noise was the more terrifying, women and children or the explosion of the bombs.

I saw a mother lying with her baby in a crater made by a bomb during one of the earlier German attacks on the same station. My own little boy, aged
The story of the rescue of the officers and crew of the S.S. "Kensington Court" adds a remarkable page to the history of the R.A.F. The ship, on her way from Argentina to Birkenhead, was stopped by fire from a U-boat when nearing the English coast and 34 men were compelled to leave her. An S.O.S. had been sent out before the "Kensington Court" sank, and soon after the overloaded boat carrying 34 had pushed off, a flying-boat appeared and alighted near by, followed soon after by a second. Eventually all 34 men were transferred to a collapsible rubber boat launched by one of the 'planes and carried to the aircraft. A few hours later they were safe in England. The first-hand story of this amazing rescue is given in the opposite page.

Top, right, are Captains Schofield of the "Kensington Court" with Flight-Lt. Thurlton Smith (centre) and his fellow R.A.F. officer who effected the rescue here described. Centre, the ship's boat with the crew on board is nearing one of the seaplanes, while the "Kensington Court" is seen in the background with her bows already under water. Below is another view of the lifeboat as it drew near the rescuing flying-boats. A part of the wing of one of them can be seen on the right of the centre photograph.

Photos, Photographic News Agency and Planet News
Among the most destitute acts of the Nazis in Poland was the bombing of trains carrying women and children refugees. This twisted metal work was all that remained of one coach after such an attack. The loss of life can be imagined.

Photo: Keystone

four, who had gone through over thirty air raids in Warsaw, clung to my knees weeping, calling: "Daddy, dear, tell them to stop bombing."

Before we left our ditches we were bombed again and again, each time with greater ferocity and determination. Surprisingly, this station linking north-east Poland with the capital was entirely unprotected, so that the German 'planes did their destructive work without risk.

The stationmaster, worn out after enduring about 30 air raids, remained calm on duty and managed to keep his eye on my little boy, who was wandering about scanning the sky to see whether the bombers were coming back.

The bombers obviously had not aimed at the passengers, but were attempting to destroy the junctions so as to hinder transport. Otherwise, not a few, but all would have been killed. Our ordeal was not over. It began again when more bombers arrived and hovered over the ghost train. Time after time passengers left the carriages in terror and hid in fields, woods and ditches. Once, when the bombers reappeared overhead, women and children escaped by lying down in swamps inches deep in water until the 'planes had passed.

So terrified became the passengers that the slightest noise caused people to jump from the train. At each station one saw passengers, unable to bear the strain any longer, disappear into the woods and not emerge again. A judge in Poland's highest tribunal, who travelled in the same carriage with me, left the train with his wife, preferring to remain in the fields rather than continue the journey.

After each bombing fewer passengers remained in the train. Those who remained had their nerves shattered, particularly the women and children. Food and water were completely unobtainable, and people were fainting from exhaustion. The most pitiable sight was the little white-faced, terror-stricken children seeking to hide themselves to escape the bombing. Their cries are still ringing in my ears.

For four days the train wandered from place to place, unable to reach Lublin because the town had been heavily bombed. The train was diverted to Chelm Kowal, later to Luck, and finally to Krzemieniec, dropping various ministerial officers on the way. Soon over Krzemieniec the German bombers appeared, too, and dropped ten bombs, killing 31 people.

Unable to obtain other means of transport, many people hired plain peasant carts to take them out of Krzemieniec farther away towards the Rumanian border. We followed them. For three days and nights we wandered by road, keeping away from the main highways in fear of enemy 'planes, but even on the side roads the 'planes followed us, but making no attempt to bomb us. We met tens of thousands of refugees fleeing before the Germans without knowing where they were going. Many frontier zones were suddenly closed to refugees and people were running from place to place in search of refuge, like mice in a trap. We met refugees from Silesia and Galicia who had walked for 500 miles, and were looking like skeletons.

They had lost all human appearance.

After two days in Zaleszyk we managed to cross into Rumania about an hour before the frontier closed.

I Saw Fighting from a Foreign Frontier

Here is the first eye-witness battle story from the Western Front, written by Hester Marsden-Smedley, "Sunday Express" woman reporter. She stood under fire in a sandbagged sap at Schenken, just inside the Luxemburg frontier, and watched the French advance towards the Siegfried Line.

Standing amid the near-ripe vines which make the famous Moselle wine, I have been watching fierce fighting in this three-cornered country where Germany, France and Luxemburg meet.

French tanks left the German village of Peri and clambered up the hill. The bombardment was two kilometres away from where I was standing, the objective being an observation tower in a fortified area. There were great puffs of black smoke over the wood, the sound following seconds later, echoing and shaking through the valleys.

After each ten minutes of heavy firing there followed quick, fierce, machine-gun fire. The ground a few yards beyond the river was suddenly rent by shells. A house in the German village of Salmorff blew sky-high, probably an ammunition store.

Judging by the position of the firing the French are advancing. I watch intently as I lean comfortably against 'neutral' sandbags which block the frontier bridge across the Moselle. Behind me lies Luxemburg, the "Pocket State" with its army of 300 volunteers, its fairy-tale towns perched upon the hills, and its fruitful vineyards. A few yards to the south-east is France. Immediately across the bridge—Germany. The Luxemburg Customs officer, out of a job for the moment, for there is little frontier traffic, tells me that he watched the French, a few days before, penetrate along the railway line opposite. There had been hand to hand fighting. Then the French had gone back—"not retreated," he emphasized—just gone back.

As he spoke he gripped my collar and pushed me down. I swallowed a mouthful of sand as the world burst about my ears. I peeped cautiously round the sandbags. A mine had exploded in the middle of the permanent way across the river. Whether one of their own or a present left by the French I could not say. We all thought it was a present.

In a few moments I saw the guard across the river doubled, and a machine-gun mounted upon the bridge with its squad of grey-uniformed, tin-hatted men.

I turned across the peaceful Luxemburg road to the southern edge of the Grand Duchy.

My ears still humming from the Schenken explosion grew worse. A peasant driving his cattle in said tersely: "C'est le canon."

Away over there lies the Maginot Line. Beyond it the Siegfried. Beyond that the Saar Valley with its rich coalfields. In good time we will be old exactly what is happening.

But I know that there is fierce activity. I know, too, from what the people who cross over tell me, the story of the tenacity and power of the French.
There Is Still Chivalry Between Fighting Airmen

In the last war British and German airmen gave signs of a sincere mutual respect, and the "dog fights," when opposing squadrons engaged one another, provided many an opportunity for the display of knightly courage on either side. Airmen who died within enemy lines were accorded funerals with full military honours, and sometimes fighting planes flew over the spot at which a chivalrous foe had been brought down and dropped a wreath in his memory. Photographs in this page, and the story of the fair treatment accorded to the British airmen taken prisoner in the Wilhelmshaven raid, show that this spirit is not yet dead.

On September 15, 1939, a German broadcast from Zeessen gave what purported to be an interview with three British airmen in the Naval Hospital at Westermunde, near Bremerhaven. Their names were given as Pilot Officer Edwards, from New Zealand; Aircraftman Slattery, from Tipperary; and Sgt.-Observer Booth, from Yorkshire. The interview was conducted by a Lieutenant Crabbe, who was stated to have shot down the planes; and the broadcast was rendered in German and English. The questions asked by Lieutenant Crabbe were chiefly directed to the personal comfort and well-being of the prisoners. The last question he asked Pilot Officer Edwards was, "How are you being treated?" He explained that this question would interest listeners most, even "way back at home," for he hoped the answer would be transmitted to New Zealand. The answer given was, "I have been treated very well indeed. Just as a German officer, except that I am naturally under observation." Sgt.-Observer Booth said that so far the treatment was all right, and added that he was "not dying of starvation." Aircraftman Slattery, who was suffering from a broken jaw, is said to have replied, "I have nothing to say of the Germans but kindness."

One of the prisoners taken during the Royal Air Force raid on Wilhelmshaven is here seen standing beside the microphones while he was being questioned by a German officer on his experiences.

German airmen are standing by the graveside during the funeral of two French airmen brought down behind the German lines near Searbruesken during the fighting on the Western Front.

Photos Planet News, Wide World and Associated Press.

Here is the scene at the burial of three British airmen who lost their lives during the Wilhelmshaven raid. The coffins are draped in a White Ensign, and a German naval officer is reading the burial service.
Monday, September 25

Poilu resistance continued in Warsaw and Lemberg, inflicting loss of life and destruction to buildings.

French artillery began first bombardment of Rhine fortifications. There were air battles over Saarviertel. Luftwaffe Zeppelin base at Friedrichshafen, near Swiss frontier, was stated to have been bombed by French aircraft.

Reported that further reconnaissance flights had taken place over Western Germany on Sept. 24 and during the night. As before, copies of a leaflet were dropped. Attachments on German fighters were bent off.

Sabotage was stated to be the cause of explosions which occurred in many German factories.

President Moscicki and Marshal Smigly-Rydz, interned in Rumania.

Swedish steamer "Silesia" torpedoed off Stavanger.

All German women between the ages of 17 and 25 are to be conscripted for "obligatory national labour service."

Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Sarajoglu, arrived at Moscow.

Tuesday, September 26

German attack on Warsaw renewed.

On the Western Front there was a continued intensification of the artillery fire, and local infantry engagements took place.

Hitler returned to Berlin from the Eastern Front and held a conference with his ministers.

Mr. Chamberlain gave to the House of Commons his fourth review of the progress of the War.

Mr. Churchill reviewed the progress and success of the campaign against U-boats.

Twenty German aircraft attempted to bomb a squadron of the Home Fleet in the North Sea, but were driven off with two planes destroyed and one badly damaged.

No battleship was hit and there were no British casualties.

Thirty-two survivors of the British ship "Royal Sceptre," torpedoed on Sept. 6, who had been given up for lost, arrived at Bahia, Brazil, on board the British destroyer "Browning."

Wednesday, September 27

Warsaw announced that surrender had been agreed upon and that conditions were being negotiated. It was reported that the Poles were still holding out at Modlin and on the Hel Peninsula, overlooking Danzig.

Ribbentrop arrived in Moscow at the head of a delegation to discuss matters connected with Poland.

From the Western Front it was reported that Germany was massing troops in the Rhineland. Minor attacks by the enemy were repulsed.

French and British aircraft, working in cooperation, brought down several enemy fighters. R.A.F. aircraft carried out further reconnaissance flights into Germany and on the Western Front.

War Budget introduced by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons. The principal feature was an increase of income tax from 6d. to 8d. per £.

Soviet Steamer "Metalist," sunk by an unknown submarine off the coast of Estonia.

Slovak authorities ordered a partial demobilization.

French Admiralty announced that war contraband seized up to Sept. 25 totaled over 100,000 tons, including 24,000 tons of liquid fuel.

Communist Party premises in Paris were searched and sealed up by the French police.

Thursday, September 28

Negotiations for surrender of Warsaw and Lemberg continued to progress.

French troops advanced to near the Saar river. There was a heavy artillery engagement near the Luxemburg frontier.

Conversations between Ribbentrop, Molotov and Stalin continued in Moscow.

Swedish cargo boat "Nyland" sunk by U-boat off Stavanger.

It Is Said That...

German restaurants may no longer offer more than four "warm one-pot or served-on-the-plate dishes."

Since the Soviet alliance Berlin police have been issuing leaflets on pillars worded: "Red Front! Down Hitler! Stalin! Long Live Trotsky!"

Greek history books are to be destroyed. Communist may be found in any history except that prescribed by the Nazis.

Secondary school-children of Berlin have been "called up" to do farm work.

Boys up to the age of 16 are paid 6d. a day.

Germany is ready to sacrifice 200 bombers to sink one British battleship, "The Daily Sketch."

Prince Starhemberg, former Vice-Chancellor of Austria, is seeking permission to raise an Austrian Legion to fight for France.

All Jewish shops in Slovakia have been handed over to returning soldiers as a reward for their participation in the war.