

January 23, 1943

PICTURE POST



CHINESE TANK COMMANDER

**HULTON'S
NATIONAL
WEEKLY**

In this issue:

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1918

JANUARY 23, 1943

by WICKHAM STEED

Vol. 18. No. 4

4^D



★ HOME ★

It was too bad that she felt a bit rotten after the 'flu, just when her husband had at last got a few days' leave between ships. Fagged out she was, and she'd have loved nothing better than a day or two in bed. Still, she put a bright face on things for his sake when she met him.

"Now we'll have a high old time," she said, smiling up at him. So they planned a programme of restaurants, dance, cinema, theatres.

They were seeing a film at the local cinema on the third

evening when she all but collapsed. He was most distressed. Carefully and tenderly he took her home.

Next day he insisted on her staying in bed. With her apron tied round his waist he worked away in the kitchen, cooking and getting meals ready, whistling happily all the time.

"This is better than going places," he said cheerfully, bringing her a tempting meal on a tray. "I've done all the sightseeing I want on convoys. There's no place like home, you know."

"But I thought you—" "And I thought it was you who wanted a gay time."

They burst out laughing, like two children. "This is heaven," she sighed happily, snuggling down into bed.

When a wanderer returns, when a woman has been waiting, it is home that holds them, that binds them closer together. There is comfort and companionship in the old familiar surroundings. Yes, the old sayings are still the truest. There is no place like home!

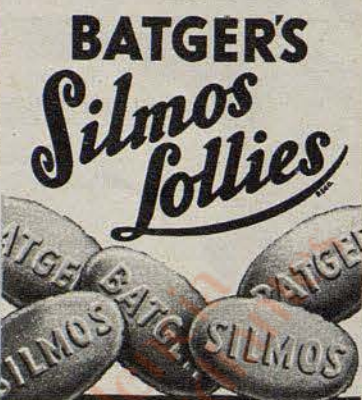
Told Thro' the Sunlight Window by the makers of
SUNLIGHT SOAP

2½d per 8-oz. tablet—2 coupons
(nett weight when manufactured)

LEVER BROTHERS, PORT SUNLIGHT, LIMITED



Concentrated Fruit Flavour in every drop



"Rest-therapy"—an essential element in the treatment of INDIGESTION

YOUR disinclination to eat when you feel tired or worried is, in truth, Nature striving to cure your gastric troubles by the oldest, simplest and most effective method—Rest. This disinclination is a natural and instinctive curative impulse. Obey it. Instead of a full meal, drink a cup of Benger's Food. Benger's soothes the stomach and gives your digestion a chance to build up its natural strength. Yet it provides the warmth and nourishment your system needs but in a form you can fully absorb without discomfort or digestive strain.

Why Benger's is so good for you.

Benger's is rich nourishment in a form which requires very little effort on the part of the digestive organs. It contains active enzymes which partially predigest milk so that you absorb the full value of this valuable food whilst giving your digestion the rest it needs.

Benger's, to-day, is as easy to make as a cup of cocoa. From all good chemists and grocers—The Original Plain Benger's, Malt Flavoured or Cocoa and Malt Flavoured.

Benger's Ltd., Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.



You could live on



Household Milk Powder and Tinned Evaporated Milk both make delicious Benger's. Try it!

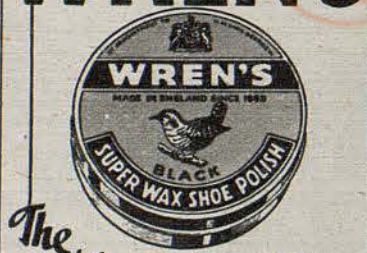
The order of the day—Keep Fit!



TAKE ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Large family size 3½
Handy size 2½
(Inclusive of Tax)

By Appointment to H.M. King George VI

Ask your Shoeman for
WREN'S



The Man's Polish that Women like

Men prefer Wren's Shoe Polish for its intense brilliance. Many women also favour it because its smarter polish and unique leather-preserving and water-proofing qualities, make it the most reliable dressing for maintaining the appearance of good shoes.



Available in Black, Brown & Dark Tan.

N.B. USE SPARINGLY—REMEMBER THAT SUPPLIES ARE RESTRICTED

W.M. WREN LTD. WATFORD.



THE JAMES CYCLE CO. LTD. GREET, BIRMINGHAM, 11
LONDON SHOWROOMS: HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1



Beware the raw, tickling throat which precedes a cold or 'flu. That is your signal to take Cephos and stop the attack immediately. It does not affect the heart.

Cephos
Pronounced See-foss
THE PHYSICIANS' REMEDY

Sold everywhere in tablet or powder form 1/3 & 3/- Single Dose 2d.



If you are an asthma sufferer, either already on war work or keen to play your part in national service, Do-Do will help you to keep those dreaded asthma attacks at bay.

So effective and speedy in action are the Do-Do medicaments that ONE tablet is a full dose, and will frustrate a bad attack in the amazingly short time of 30 seconds. Only rarely is a second tablet required to restore easy, normal breathing in 15 to 30 minutes. One Do-Do tablet at bedtime ensures a good night's rest and an easy "getting up."

Do-Do's power to end a violent coughing spasm in 30 seconds or less is due to its particular combination of soothing and relieving medicaments—a combination found in no other single asthma remedy—tablet, liquid or powder—at any price.

Do-Do Asthma Tablets are of the utmost value in the treatment and prevention of Asthma, Bronchitis, Night and Early Morning Coughs, Difficult or Obstructed Breathing, Chest Wheeziness, etc. From Qualified Chemists: 7 full doses 1s.; 30 doses 3s. (With Purchase Tax, 1s. 1½d. and 3s. 4½d. respectively.)

TO PRESENT USERS It is clearly in the National interests for Do-Do tablets to continue to be available to the largest possible number of Asthmatics, especially those on war work. Will you help, please, by making your supply go as far as possible?

Do-Do
ASTHMA TABLETS
ONE IS A FULL DOSE
INTERNATIONAL LABORATORIES LTD.
CHARLBURY, OXFORD.



Healthy dogs make good companions

Blackouts and winter weather rob your dog of regular exercise, but he will still be a healthy and happy companion if you condition him with Bob Martin's. A daily Bob Martin's—in powder or tablet form—will give your dog sparkling winter fitness.

In packets of 9 for 7d., 21 for 1/1½



Bob Martin's Condition Powders or Tablets

What do I do...

to avoid
spreading 'flu,
coughs and
colds?

I remember that these troubles, spread about by careless coughing and sneezing, cause British workers to lose 50 million days' work a year. And I remember that this is a dead loss to the war effort.

If I do catch a cold, I keep myself to myself till it's cured, and when I cough or sneeze I remember to trap the germs with my handkerchief.

I urge my family, my staff and my friends to take the same precautions.

Issued by the Ministry of Information
Space presented to the Nation
by the Brewers' Society



FALSE TEETH

An asset or a liability?

Why be handicapped by a badly fitting denture which chafes the gums and causes pain and embarrassment? The trouble can so easily be put right by the use of KOLYNOS DENTURE FIXATIVE for making false teeth fit firmly. Also, to remove stains and food debris, brush the plate after meals with KOLYNOS DENTURE POWDER, the method of cleaning which dentists advise.

KOLYNOS
DENTURE **DENTURE**
FIXATIVE **POWDER**
makes false for cleaning
teeth fit firmly, artificial teeth,
1/3d & 3/3d. 1/3d per tin.
From all chemists

LORD CROFT: PROGRESSIVE?

In your issue of December 19th there appears an article by a Mr. Wintringham, professing to advance new ideas of warfare with regard to airborne troops, in reference to which he says "one cannot expect Admiral Darlan to organise such a business nor Lord Croft to encourage it."

I do not know whether the author intended a gratuitous insult to Lord Croft by thus coupling his name with that of Admiral Darlan. If so, it was singularly inept. Lord Croft has been as consistent as the Prime Minister in his warnings of the German peril. It was he who almost alone stated in public in 1920 that Germany had not disarmed under the Versailles terms; he deprecated the loan to "put Germany on her feet again" after the last war on the grounds that Germany would use this to re-arm, whilst during the Hitler régime, he perhaps more than any Englishman was singled out for Nazi abuse in wireless and press, owing to his exposure of the "guns not butter" policy and his resistance to the disarmament mania in Great Britain.

Does Mr. Wintringham wish to suggest that Lord Croft is not amenable to modern ideas and slow to appreciate changing conditions of war? If so, may I disabuse him? I have evidence that Colonel Henry Page-Croft, as he was then, wrote a memorandum to the Secretary of the Inventions Committee on the very night that he brought his battalion out of the battle of Festubert, in January 1915, in which he made the then remarkable suggestion that the only method by which the army could penetrate heavily wired and fortified trenches would be to break the system by "large numbers of armoured cars on caterpillar tractors!" The Secretary at that time, the late Captain Frederick Guest, later stated that although the matter was already before the Inventions Committee, this was the first suggestion coming from a Commander on the actual battle front, urging the adoption of tanks as a military weapon.

Again in 1917 Brigadier-General Henry Page-Croft wrote a memorandum to the General Staff and to Sir Douglas Haig, urging the use of airborne troops for attacking the enemy defences in rear, and the immediate building of one thousand troop carriers for that purpose. It was a few years afterwards when two companies of British infantry were flown from Cairo to Palestine to quell riots that Field Marshal Sir William Robertson wrote to the pioneer of the idea "Your vision is partly vindicated by events."

From these two outstanding facts it would appear indeed strange to suggest that Lord Croft is slow to adopt "new ideas" which he promoted twenty-five years ago!

W. A. Wells, News Editor [Empire Industries Association, for the Extension of Empire Preference and Transport, and the Safeguarding of Home Industries, 9 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. President, The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P. Chairman of the Executive Committee, Brig.-General The Lord Croft, C.M.G. News Editor, Mr. W. A. Wells.]

Tom Wintringham Replies

If Mr. Wells reads my article again, he will see that the business which one could not expect Darlan to organise or Croft to encourage is not the use of air-borne troops, but the use of air transport to supply popular (guerrilla) units of resistance in Axis territory. Lord Croft, in London, on March 29, 1938, urged Chamberlain to end "the crude and grotesque quarrels with Italy over an accomplished fact" (the invasion of Abyssinia). At Bournemouth on October 13, 1938, he described Hitler's assassination of Czechoslovakia as "strong measures in embracing Germanic peoples under the rule of the Reich." And on September 11, 1939, he referred to Italy, Japan and Spain as "countries who care for honour, and rudimentary laws of decency." How then could I say that Lord Croft was a likely person to encourage popular resistance to régimes which he had thus approved or condoned? It would have been an insult to his consistency.

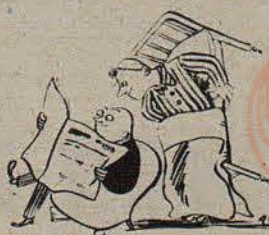
Towards General Franco, whose best divisions under General Yague are now detaining on the Spanish-Moroccan frontier Allied troops urgently needed in Tunisia, Lord Croft has displayed in the past an affection which surely disqualifies him as a leader of Spanish popular resistance to Axis domination.

I have no need to remind Mr. Wells that on March 22, 1938, at a rally of the Friends of National Spain, Lord Croft (then Sir Henry Page-Croft) described Franco as a "gallant gentleman," a view shared by Petain and Darlan; and a week later wrote to the *Evening Standard* that there is "no vestige of evidence that Franco will demand the transfer of Gibraltar from British to Spanish allegiance." As we all know, Franco has since that time permitted the demand to be made.

It may be that Colonel Henry Page-Croft in the last war favoured the idea of tanks and air-borne troops. If that is so (there appears to be no record of it other than in Mr. Wells' private archives) we must assume that Lord Croft's conception of military weapons has moved in rapid reverse. In this war he made a name for himself mainly as the chief advocate of the pike.

For the new kind of war, we need methods which are "technically and politically beyond the reach of our enemies." The rusting discarded pikes in the Home Guard stores, and the bright bayonets of Franco's men outside Gibraltar, tell us more of Lord Croft's technical and political understanding than does the news editor, Mr. Wells.

Post your Newspaper For The Forces



certainly appreciate it, and every newspaper could then do twenty times its normal job.
(Mrs.) W. Robertson, Collingwood Road, Oxford.

Stuffed Pancakes with a difference!



STUFFED PANCAKES (for 4 persons)

Chop and fry a small onion in a little fat. Blend in a teaspoonful flour. Add a cupful minced cooked meat, 1 teaspoonful Vita-Gravy and 1 pint water. Season to taste. Simmer gently. Make 8 thin pancakes with Yorkshire pudding batter. Don't overcook

them. Roll the savoury filling into pancakes, lay in a dish, sprinkle over a little grated cheese and brown under the grill. Pour around some thick Vita-Gravy and serve.

SYMINGTON'S Vita-Gravy



★PRICES ARE STILL PRE-WAR—
2d. and 6d. packets, and large family tins, 1s.

MADE BY W. SYMINGTON & CO. LTD., MARKET HARBOROUGH.
Makers of the famous Symington's Soups

Important
announcement!

Accurist
FULLY GUARANTEED
WATCHES

No. 625

No. 655

**FURTHER LIMITED SUPPLIES
AVAILABLE FROM FEB. 24th.**

No. 655. Guaranteed Accurist movement. 9 Ct. solid gold Ladies' model; neat dial; silk band. £5 19s. 3d. post-free.

No. 625. Guaranteed Accurist movement. 9 Ct. solid gold Gent's model; seconds hand, clear bold figures; best quality leather strap. £9 1s. 3d. post-free.

To secure either of the above models, fill in and post the Reservation Form below. You will be advised when your Accurist is ready for despatch.

RESERVATION FORM

To Lawrence Seder & Co., Ltd., Dept. KK9, 92 Regent Street, London, W.1.

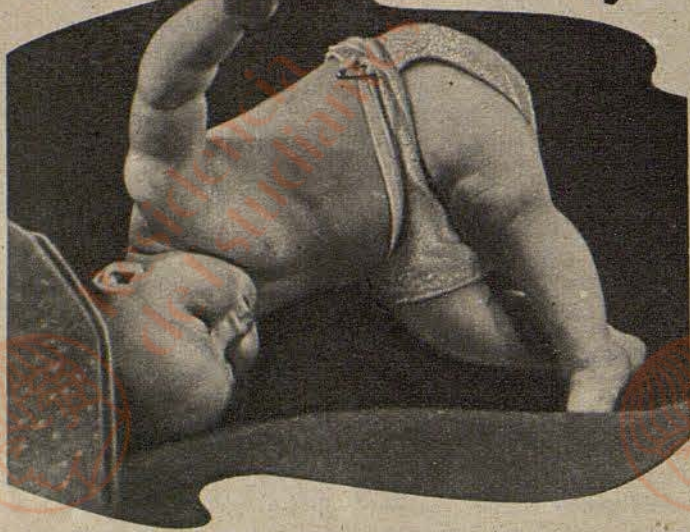
Please reserve for me Accurist Model No.

Name and Address.

SEND NO MONEY

LAWRENCE SEDER
AND COMPANY LIMITED

COMMANDO in training?



He is on a tough job, at any rate. All babies are. So are their slightly older brothers and sisters. They are busy growing, laying the foundation of the men and women they are to be; and one of their greatest needs is vitamins.

If children are to grow up sturdy and happy, with healthy bodies, good strong bones, fine teeth and sound constitutions, they must have plenty of vitamins now. That is why the Government provides orange juice and cod liver oil—products particularly rich in the vitamins children need—for babies and for children under five years of age. And not only for these children, but for expectant mothers also, for baby's life begins before he is born.

You want to give your little ones the best chance in life you can. The Government's vitamins scheme is a long step towards it; so for your babies' sakes, please join the scheme at once.

How you get your Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil. EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

If you are already getting milk under the National Scheme, take or send your milk permit and ration book to your local Food Office. You will then receive coupon sheets for your orange juice and cod liver oil.

If you have not yet entered the Milk Scheme and have not already given the Food Office a medical certificate in respect to priority eggs and milk, first get a medical certificate from your doctor, a certified midwife or health visitor. Hand this with your ration book to the Food Office, where you will get a form to fill up. When this is done, you will receive coupon sheets for your vitamin products and a permit for priority milk and eggs as well.

Please try to take the cod liver oil. It will give baby such a splendid start. And in any event please do accept the offer of orange juice. Diluted with at least 4 parts of water, you will find it a most refreshing addition to your diet.

CHILDREN UNDER 5.

If your children already get milk or vitamins under the National Scheme, take their ration books with the permits attached, to the Food Office, when the vitamins permits will be brought up to date or coupon sheets for orange juice and cod liver oil will be given you. You can send the permits and ration books if you cannot call.

If your child is not already in the National Milk Scheme, take the ration book to the Food Office and they will give you a form to fill in. This has to be signed by the child's father, or if he is not available, by you, the mother, or by the child's guardian. Vitamins coupons and milk permit will then be issued.

WHERE YOU GET YOUR ORANGE JUICE AND COD LIVER OIL. Your Food Office will tell you your nearest distributing centre. At least one is sure to be reasonably near to you. You needn't go to the same centre each time.

WHAT YOU PAY. Expectant mothers and children who, by reason of family income, etc., are entitled to free milk under the National Milk Scheme (the Food Office will give you particulars) will get their vitamin products free also. Otherwise the price is 10d. a bottle for the cod liver oil, which lasts for four weeks; 5d. for the orange juice which lasts for about a fortnight. You "buy" these products with postage stamps—not cash—and they must be 5d. or 2½d. stamps, so get them from the Post Office beforehand, and give them in when you show your ration books. Ration books must be shown every time you apply for your vitamin supplies.



ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (556)



A young man is judged to have reached the age of discretion when he begins to call for

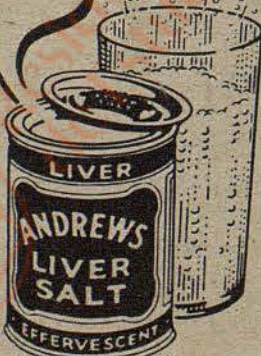
Schweppes

SODA WATER



Why ANDREWS is the Ideal Tonic Laxative

Excuse me—**ANDREWS** gives you **INNER CLEANLINESS**



When days are cold try Andrews with the chill off

8 ozs. 1/10¹, including purchase tax

PICTURE POST

HARD AT IT?
MAKE SURE
OF YOUR REST!

THE MORE YOU WORK—THE BETTER THE SLEEP YOU NEED

You're not doing your bit if you're not really fit!

Here are two 'scientific sleep' tips to try out to-night. See how much better they make you feel, in the morning!

1 Whatever your worries—think of something that makes you feel happy for at least half-an-hour before bedtime every night. Troubled sleep is unhealthy sleep.

2 Make a 'nightcup' of Bourn-vita a regular habit—it will soothe you, help digestion and calm your whole body.



Start taking these two hints to-night—and you'll find they make a world of difference to your pep and go.

With **CADBURY'S BOURN-VITA** you'll be equal to it!
1/5 per ½ lb

Dignity

There's dignity in every line
Of this delightful shoe
There's heel-to-toe perfection
And "Bridge-Braced" comfort, too.

22.ER. Black Glace Kid Fancy Tab Court with elastic gusset under tab. Also in Brown and Blue.

Owing to war-time restrictions, supplies of "EVER-REST" Shoes are much curtailed. We do our best to meet the demand, but if your retailer cannot supply immediately, remember that "EVER-REST" shoes are well worth waiting for.

EVER-REST Shoes

THE HIGHEST VALUE FOR YOUR COUPONS



COLDS, CATARRH and 'FLU—

NOSTROLINE Nasal Remedy keeps you safe—protects you wherever duty or pleasure takes you. Fuggy atmospheres and germ-laden air hold no terrors for you if you remember to use **NOSTROLINE** daily. Buy a tube to-day. All Chemists 1/3, tax extra.

"NOSTROLINE"

RADIO RENTALS

Unparalleled SERVICE

SORRY! Owing to restricted supplies only a few sets are available in certain Provincial Towns. Enquire at Local Branch. Over 80 Branches and Depots operating to ensure Free Service, Free Replacements, etc., to the fortunate half million who rely on Radio Rentals for their listening.

Head Office: 92 Regent St., London, W.1

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EDITOR TOM HOPKINSON
FOUNDER EDWARD HULTON

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HÖVIS



BEST BAKERS BAKE IT Macclesfield



QUALITY UNRATIONED: THE BEST COUPON-VALUE IS

Wilkin's CREMONA TOFFEE



"GRIFF" NON SKID CHAINS

STOP THAT COLD WITH
VAPEX
INHALANT

For the safe, quick, pleasant relief of Colds and Catarrh
Breathe the Vapour
Of all Chemists 2/3

Thomas Kerfoot & Co. Ltd.
Vale of Bardsley, Lancashire

"...and the LIGHTS will come back!"

Have you ever thought that kiddies are growing up who have never seen a lighted street lamp or an uncurtained window? It is a strange fact. And it is a strange world that children are living in to-day, and yet they are thriving.

Amid all our cares and troubles, we in this country have put the health of the children first; have done everything we could to make sure that they should suffer least of all.

'Milk of Magnesia' has done a wonderfully good job in helping to keep the health standard high by correcting minor upsets of the digestion, so important in the 'growing-up' period. It has offset the effect of the inevitable restrictions of war time. It can fairly be claimed that in helping to safeguard our children, 'Milk of Magnesia' is assisting in building the sound health of the men and women of to-morrow. We are all remembering, especially with kiddies, that health counts most.

'MILK OF MAGNESIA'

'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia.

Cut them into slices!

—and let all the family enjoy them



Sweet rationing may have made "share and share alike" a good family motto. But it's not so easy to apply unless you use some of your coupons for something that really does give everybody a chance of getting a good big share. Mars are made from the finest available materials—including chocolate to sustain, glucose to energise, separated milk to nourish. So, by cutting these chunky candy-bars up into slices, every member of the family can enjoy a satisfying share of their delicious goodness.

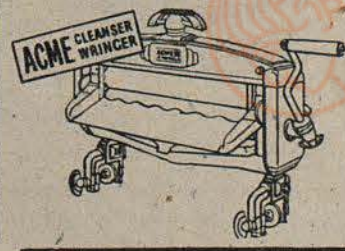


Up at the Hall...

they could do with six Acmes instead of one. Fifty convalescents mean a mountain of washing—but that stout



little Acme stands up to the strain perfectly. You see there aren't any new Acmes to be had—the makers' former employees have been at action stations since the day war broke out. In the meantime, the Hall's lucky to have even one—most of you will just have to borrow! But some day...



Hygienically prepared for Greater Protection and Comfort

SOFTEX
TOILET TISSUE

CONTROLLED PRICE 1'3'

A Swan Product

"I START THE DAY WITH A 30-SECOND BREAKFAST,"

SAYS "MILKMAN" MRS. HUGHES of Hornsey, London.



HERE you see Mrs. Hughes, of London, N.8, a milk roundswoman of nearly two years' standing, armed with her milk bottles and ready to go into action.

"I set out from the depot at 7.30 sharp every morning," says Mrs. Hughes, "and that means an even earlier start from home. But it doesn't worry me! We all have a 30-second breakfast of Kellogg's, so there's no rush and no bother. I get off to work in good time, and with flying colours because they give me so much energy."



"No time wasted in the morning—I serve Kellogg's Corn Flakes."

"No cooking—I cut down on fuel. And how John and Eileen love those crisp, crunchy flakes!"

"A swish in cold water the plates are clean, and I'm off to my job in record time."

KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES

5d. a packet containing 10 big breakfasts. Only 2 points.

Be Careful!



BE CAREFUL—if you find any strange metal container lying about, don't get a stick and poke it—it might go off and besides blowing you up—destroy something of real military value. Warn the police and let them deal with it.

BE CAREFUL TOO with your Cherry Blossom Boot Polish. The supply is restricted so use it more sparingly than you did in the days of plenty. Make the most of every scrap you use by brushing it well into the leather. The extra rub will give extra smartness and extra life to shoes.

CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH

In Black, Brown and Tonette.

Chiswick Products Ltd., London, W.4.

CATARRH?

Read this letter...

"I have had nasal catarrh for some years past off and on... I recently invested in a Milton Nasal Spray and am quite delighted with the results... I have been quite clear of my old trouble ever since I used it... to go two months without some splitting headaches is a new and delightful experience, and I am more than grateful.
(H.W., Yorks, Nov. 16th, 1940.)

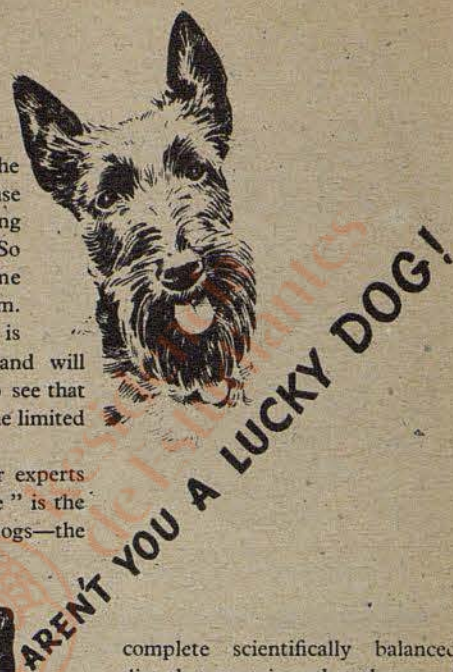


What is the secret behind the power of 'Milton' to relieve catarrh? Simply this. It breaks up mucus and destroys the catarrh germs embedded in it. 'Milton' thus removes both symptom and cause. Again, 'Milton' in

the proper dilution, soothes delicate nasal tissues. To get full benefit from 'Milton' you should use it in the Milton Nasal Spray, the only one suitable for use with 'Milton.' A regular routine with 'Milton' and the Milton Nasal Spray will relieve your catarrh troubles just as quickly as it did those of the writer of the letter quoted above. 'Milton,' the hypochlorite antiseptic, costs 8d. or 1/11½, including purchase tax, and the Milton Nasal Spray is 3/6 (not subject to purchase tax). From any chemist.

The cocker's right—his pal the Scottie is a lucky dog because his master is a long-standing "Chappie" customer. So Scottie is still getting, to some extent, what is best for him. For, although "Chappie" is rationed, we are doing and will continue to do our best to see that you get your fair share of the limited supplies available.

Vets, breeders and other experts will tell you that "Chappie" is the ideal all-round food for dogs—the



AREN'T YOU A LUCKY DOG!



complete scientifically balanced diet that contains what they need to keep them fit and happy.

If, however, you have been unable to obtain "Chappie", we suggest you make this resolution: when conditions again permit the manufacture of sufficient "Chappie" to cope with the demand, your dog shall enjoy the full benefit of a "Chappie" diet.

"CHAPPIE" DOG FOOD. In air-tight jars—10d. From Grocers, Corn Chandlers, Pet Shops, Chemists and all good Stores.



"CHAPPIE"

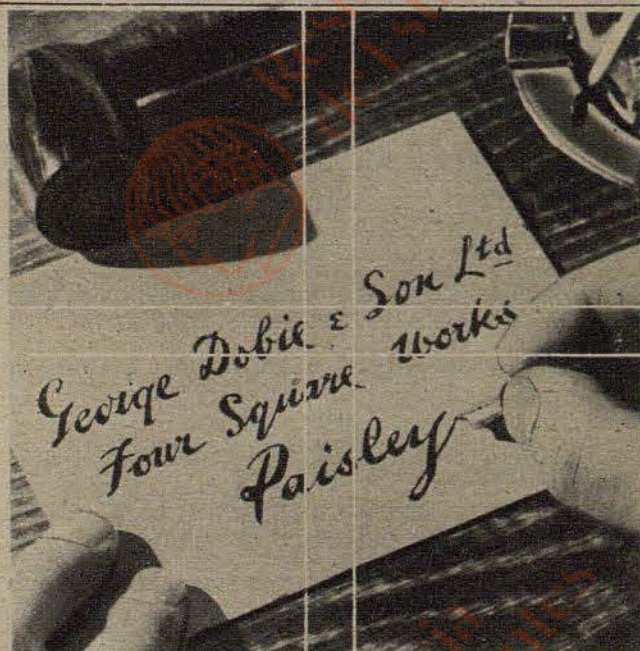
DOG FOOD

Whiskers can't take it from the OLIVE OIL SHAVE

Multiplies itself 250 times in creamy, strong-bubble lather that lasts at least 10 minutes; softens the beard in one minute; holds bristles erect for shaving. Still contains its generous pre-war quantity of skin-soothing olive oil.

But—all glycerine is now needed for munitions. So there's none in Palmolive Shaving Cream and it may dry up unless you

KEEP LID FIRMLY CLOSED
1/6 & 2/6 Inc. Tax



Write to us if you can't get your FOUR SQUARE

Many pipe smokers who are living away from home seem to be finding difficulty in getting their favourite FOUR SQUARE. If you are one of them please send us a line and we will do our best to put things right through a tobacconist near your present address. Incidentally, supplies can be sent DUTY FREE to H.M. Forces Overseas and British P.O.W. in Germany or Italy. Particulars from your Tobacconist or write direct to us.

FOUR SQUARE PURE TOBACCO

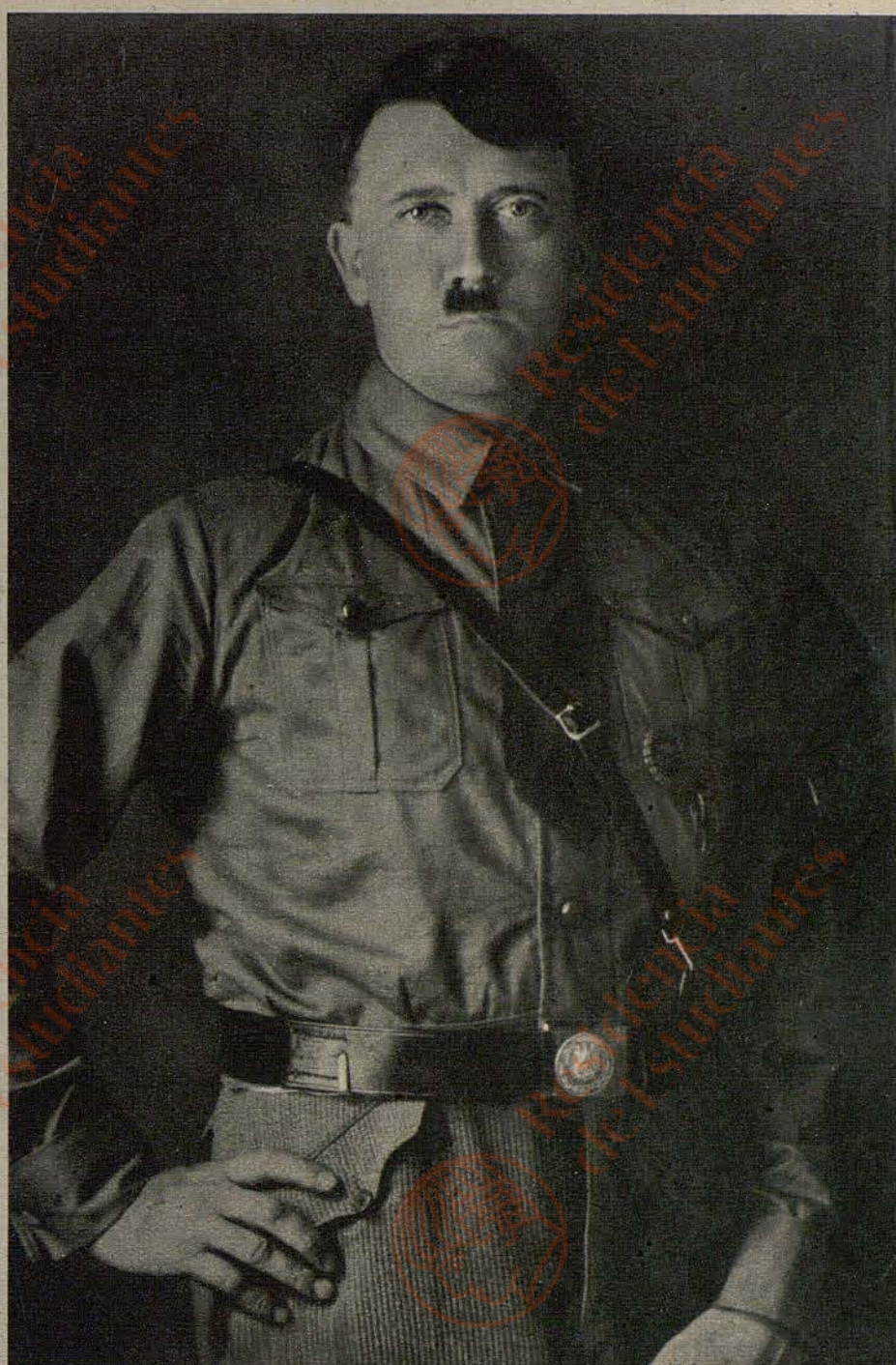
2/2 to 2/6 per oz.

GEORGE DOBIE & SON LTD., PAISLEY, SCOTLAND



The Man Hitler Accuses of Running Away

On the Kaiser, Hitler tries to fix all the blame for Germany's collapse in 1918. A "weak man" he calls him. So he was, but it was on his generals' advice that he ran away when the army had collapsed.



The Man Who has Run Away once Already

He boasts he is "not the man to go abroad if things go wrong." Yet in 1923 when the Nazis tried to seize power in Munich, Hitler was the first to run away. If personal danger threatens him again, how will he behave?

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1918 : A REPLY TO HITLER

by WICKHAM STEED

Facing the anxious year, 1943, Hitler tries to prove that the German Army was never defeated in 1918, that the Kaiser and civilians alone were to blame for the collapse. Once again, Hitler lies. The German Army has been beaten once. It can be beaten again. The chance to smash it is before the Allies.

HITLER is imprudent. In his New Year message to the German people, he said: "The name of an American President is connected for all time with the greatest betrayal in the world's history. Wilson, with his Fourteen Points, managed to disintegrate the mental attitude of the German people, unbeaten on the battlefield, so that he could later destroy it." This message recalls a speech at Munich on November 8, 1942, when he revived memories of what happened to Germany and in Germany on November 9, 1918, and to himself on November 9, 1923. I think he would have been wiser to let those memories slumber. For Germany, and for him, they are not reassuring.

Hitler's speech on November 8, 1942, was meant to celebrate the anniversary of his Munich "Putsch" on November 9, 1923. ("Putsch" is a German word for an armed attempt to overthrow a Government or other constituted authority.) It was not a glorious

affair. Hitler, Goering and a gang of Nazi roughs broke into a meeting which the Bavarian Government was holding on the evening of November 8, in a big Munich beer house, and threatened to shoot the Bavarian Ministers unless they would join in starting a German revolution. General Ludendorff, the German Chief of General Staff in the war 1914-18, supported Hitler and helped to persuade the Bavarian Ministers to give way. But during the night they changed their minds. Hitler grew frightened and wanted to back out. Ludendorff compelled him to go on. So, on the morning of November 9, 1923, Hitler and Ludendorff, with 2,000 Nazis, marched through the streets and tried to seize the Government offices. The police fired. Goering was wounded, Ludendorff arrested—and Hitler ran away, leaving his comrades and followers in the lurch. Presently his hiding-place was discovered and he, too, was arrested and sent to prison.

This is the only evidence we have of how Hitler is apt to behave when his own skin is in danger. Yet, in celebrating this year, the anniversary of his Munich "Putsch," Hitler had the effrontery to scoff at the late German Kaiser for having "run away" from Germany in November, 1918. He was "a weak man" Hitler said, and went on: "What makes the present different from the past is that once there was a Kaiser but no people behind him, whereas behind me there is the most grandiose organisation the world has ever seen. And the man at the head of it is not a man to go abroad if things go wrong. He is a man who has always known nothing but fighting, who has always had only one principle—to hit and to hit again."

Now what happened in 1918? Many of us have forgotten, and some of us never knew. It is true that the Kaiser fled to Holland when his generals, Hindenburg and Ludendorff, turned against him and

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September, 1918: Hindenburg and Ludendorff Advise the Kaiser the Game is Up
Since mid-August the soldiers have realised they can no longer win by force of arms. On September 10, Hindenburg declares that peace negotiations must begin immediately.

told him that only by flight could he save himself and Germany. By getting rid of him they hoped to save themselves. It is not true that he ran away as ignominiously as Hitler did in 1923 from the bullets of the Munich police. And we have every reason to bear in mind how things went in the last months of the last great war, because the end of the fighting, which we then mistook for peace, came as a thief in the night and caught us unprepared.

Hitler has told the German people again and again that there will not be another "1918" this time, that he does not know the meaning of the word "capitulate" and that he will fight to a finish. Yet, like the German Government and the German generals in 1918, he has been putting out peace feelers, and will certainly do so again "if things go wrong." And his peace feelers, like those of 1918, will be meant as a

trap for the Allies—a trap into which they must on no account fall.

Germany's Black Day

It is not always remembered that even in the autumn of 1918 the Allied Governments and their military commanders expected the war to go on through the winter and until the spring of 1919. As late as mid-September 1918, an Italian official mission came to London to ask that a large American army might be quartered in Italy during the winter in readiness for an Allied offensive against Austria in the spring. Nobody seems to have realised that August 8, 1918, had been "the Black Day" of the German army. On that day a British attack, led by 430 tanks, had crushed the Germans on a broad front east of Amiens. General Ludendorff, the German Chief of General Staff, understood what

this meant. He saw that the hopes of victory he had cherished less than five months earlier, when he began his terrific offensive against the British lines on March 21, had vanished utterly and that defeat stared him in the face.

Pétain Thought We Were Beaten

It is in the light of Ludendorff's March offensive that the end of the last war must be judged. Since November, 1917, we had known that a great German offensive would come in the spring of 1918. We did not know until much later that the smashing Austro-German attack upon the Italians at Caporetto in October, 1917, had been a preparation for the bigger offensive Ludendorff was planning. The true purpose of the Austro-German attack was to overrun northern Italy, to strike at southern France, and even to threaten the city of Lyons so as to compel the French to weaken their forces in the north east where Ludendorff intended to deliver an overwhelming blow against them and their British Allies. But the Italians managed to hold up the Austro-German advance. During the winter of 1917-18 they stood precariously along a new line on the River Piave, with the help of three British and three French divisions. Yet it seemed doubtful whether they could withstand another determined enemy attack. Meanwhile the Russian front had gone to pieces. In November, 1917, the Bolsheviks had seized power. They had broken up the Russian army—only to find themselves compelled to accept a drastic German peace at the beginning of March, 1918. This looked as though Ludendorff would be able to bring back from Russia large numbers of German troops to strengthen his offensive in the



Fresh U.S. Troops Are Pouring In

In summer, 1918, the Germans are threatened by overwhelming, constantly increasing forces.

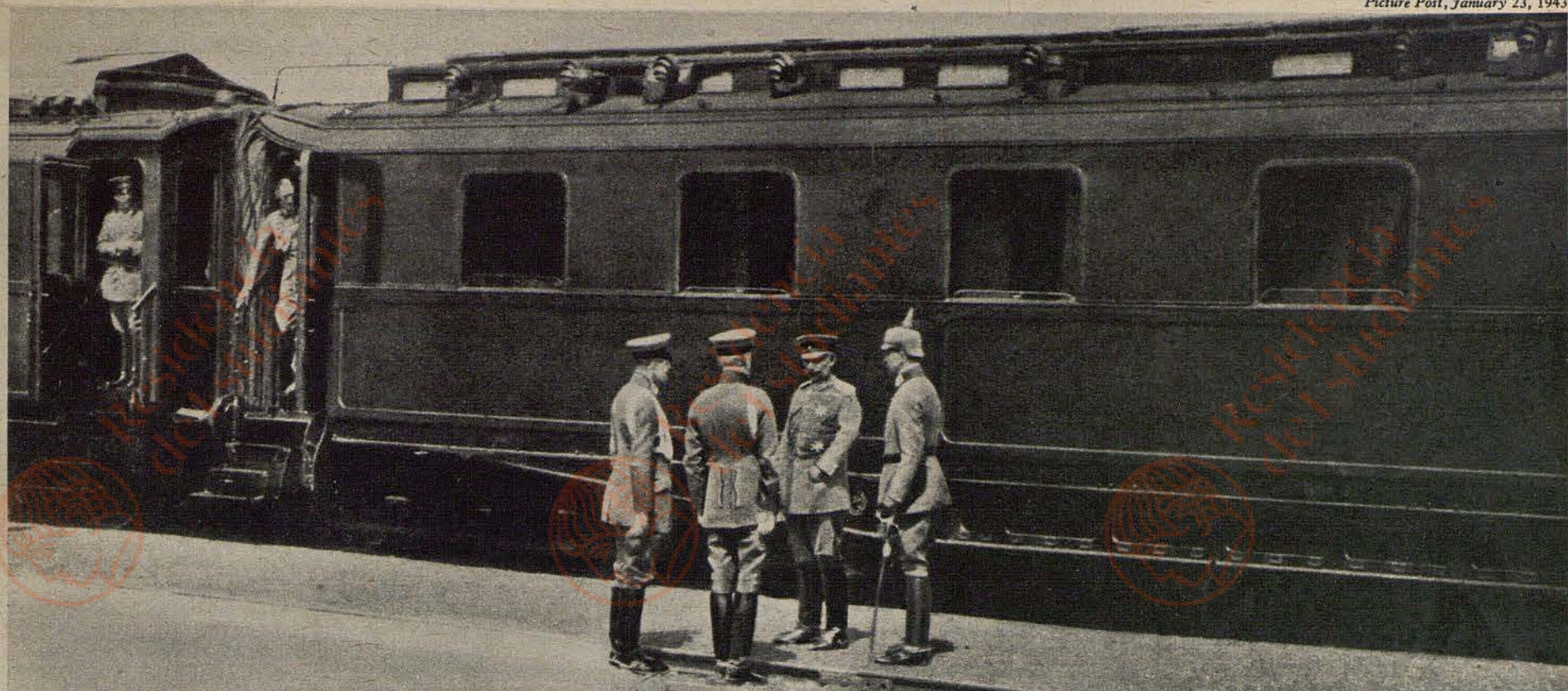
West. In reality he was obliged to keep a million men on the Eastern front to hold the territories taken from Russia.

Nevertheless, his offensive on March 21, 1918, broke through the British lines in France and threatened to drive the British army to the Channel ports while the Germans marched on Paris. Under the impact of Ludendorff's successful stroke, Marshal Foch was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Allied Forces at an emergency conference near the front. At that conference the true characters of Foch and Pétain came out. Pétain thought that the Allies were already beaten, that the British armies should be left to defend the Channel ports while the French armies should withdraw to cover Paris. In fact, he wished to play Ludendorff's game. Foch overruled him sharply, reprimanded him, and kept the Allied line unbroken under his own supreme command. His decision thwarted Ludendorff's plan.

At 10 a.m. on the morning of March 21 I had an appointment with Clemenceau, the French Prime Minister and Secretary of State for War, at the French War Office. I was on my way to Italy as the head of an Allied propaganda mission to the Italian front, and wished to clear up some misunderstandings that had arisen. Clemenceau told me that the German offensive had begun and that the British had given ground. Then Foch came in with a map and showed what ground had been lost. Clemenceau turned upon me angrily. I answered, in the same



The British and French Have Broken Through Hindenburg's Main Defences
August 8 was Black Day for the German armies. Now, on October 4, British troops break through the Hindenburg Line and the Allies clear north-east France.



On the Morning of November 10, 1918: A Little Group of Men Symbolise the End of One German Bid for World Domination
The Kaiser leaves Germany for exile in Holland. He is fleeing because his generals tell him to flee; because his abdication is indispensable to the negotiations with President Wilson initiated by the generals. Hindenburg remains to lead his soldiers home.



Meanwhile, Another Group of Men . . .
Germany's emissaries are led through the Allied lines to learn the Armistice terms.

tone, that our men would retake the lost ground. Foch smiled approval. Then Clemenceau urged me to get off to Italy at once because a fresh Austro-German attack would begin there on April 10. Before I could get off, on the evening of March 23, a long-range German gun had begun to shell Paris from a distance of 75 miles; and when I came back at the end of April the gun was still blazing away. Indeed, the position remained critical until the end of July. Troops from the United States were arriving in large numbers, but they were not fully trained and their military value was uncertain. On July 15, Ludendorff began another phase of his offensive and gained some ground on the Marne against the French and the Americans. Three days later Foch delivered a great counter-stroke, recaptured the lost ground and, with the British and Americans, struck again and again until at the end of July the Germans were definitely in retreat. Then, on August 8, came the British "tank battle" east of Amiens and the "Black Day" of the German armies.

Through the whole of August and September the Allied advance went on in the West, while General Allenby defeated the Turks in Palestine, and the Allied force based on Salonica forced back the Bulgarians and the Germans in the Balkans. On October 4 the British broke through the main defences of the famous Hindenburg Line. North-eastern France was cleared of the enemy, who began

also to withdraw from a part of Belgium. In Italy the British divisions led an attack against the Austrians whose armies were beginning to disintegrate under the influence of Allied propaganda which had promised independence and unity to the subject Hapsburg peoples. Following up the British attack, the Italians were able to gain a sweeping victory. Austria-Hungary collapsed, the Czechoslovaks and the Yugoslavs proclaimed their independence, the Hungarians asked for an armistice, the Poles began to see the dawn of reunion in freedom and Germany was isolated.

The German Commanders Decide for Peace

Unknown to the Allies or to the United States the German commanders had been wondering since mid-August how to bring the war to an end without disaster. At German headquarters in Belgium, Ludendorff told the Kaiser that it was no longer possible to force the enemy to sue for peace, and that the war would have to be ended by diplomacy. Even then Ludendorff hardly realised how shaky the whole German position had become. But by

September 10, Field Marshal Hindenburg, the German Commander-in-Chief, declared that peace negotiations must begin "immediately." How little this state of things was understood in London and Paris may be gathered from a telegram which Lord Reading, on behalf of the British War Cabinet, sent to the United States for the information of Colonel House, chief adviser to President Wilson, on September 12. It ran: "The general view among military chiefs in France is that with great effort the war might be ended in 1919 and that all energy should be concentrated in this direction. A definite policy to this effect has not yet been recorded or even agreed between all the Allies, but tendencies are in this direction."

Colonel House, therefore, advised President Wilson that it was time to think of the main lines of Allied policy so that something might be ready should peace come within sight. On September 27 the President defined publicly his general view of peace conditions, but declared that there could be no bargain or compromise with the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary. We cannot

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Where They Are Going: Foch's H.Q. in Compiègne Forest
Here, on November 7th, the Germans had formally requested an armistice, been told the conditions, and given 72 hours to decide. Hindenburg sends the word back: "You must sign!" They sign on Nov. 11th.



THE PROOF THAT HITLER LIES: Germany's Army Had Had Enough

Revolutionary troops with armoured cars enter the Royal Palace in Berlin. Before the Armistice is signed the mutineers control every crossing of the Rhine.

"come to terms" with them, he said; yet the Allies must realise what their own obligations would be.

Ludendorff Insists on Peace on October 1

Until then Germany had not succeeded in finding a neutral power ready to serve as an intermediary in peace negotiations. So urgent was the need for peace felt to be that on October 1 Ludendorff demanded that a German peace proposal be sent at once to Washington through Switzerland. The German army, he declared, could not wait 48 hours longer. Two days later Hindenburg himself told the German Chancellor that it was imperative to bring the struggle to an end. So on October 5 the German Chancellor sent through the Swiss Government a note to President Wilson, urging him to invite the belligerents to begin peace negotiations on the basis of American war aims as defined in President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" address to Congress on January 8, 1918, and to conclude an armistice at once. The Austro-Hungarian Government associated itself with the German plea.

The news of this peace offer soon became known. In the United States it was generally taken to be a trap designed to catch President Wilson in a "negotiated peace" which would save Germany from defeat. The American press spoke of it

almost unanimously as a "manœuvre." Opinion in France and Great Britain favoured a rejection of the German request. Everywhere the need for binding guarantees from Germany was emphasised. Though President Wilson hardly realised that the feeling of his country was so strongly against anything short of unconditional surrender, he replied to Germany that the United States could only consider the German proposals seriously if adequate guarantees were first given, and that among these guarantees must be: (1) a clear-cut agreement to accept his "Fourteen Points," and subsequent addresses, as the basis of the peace; (2) an assurance that the German Chancellor spoke in the name of the German people and not of those who so far had been responsible for the conduct of the war; and (3) the evacuation of all invaded territories.

The second of these guarantees ruled out the German Kaiser and made his abdication indispensable. But the third guarantee upset Ludendorff's calculations altogether. The Germans had hoped to keep their armies intact and to use them, together with their occupation of Belgium and other regions, as counters in a bargain. On behalf of Ludendorff a German Staff Officer, Colonel Heye, said at German headquarters: "I do not fear a catastrophe but I want to save the army so that we

can use it as a means of pressure during the peace negotiations." This idea appeared in the German rejoinder, on October 12, to President Wilson's reply. It accepted all three of the President's conditions but suggested preliminary negotiations by a mixed Commission before evacuation began. This was the trap. While the mixed Commission was debating the conditions of evacuation, Ludendorff thought he would have time to withdraw his armies and to escape the pressure of the Allied armies.

President Wilson was not to be trapped. His second reply on October 14 rejected the idea of a mixed Commission, declared that the terms of evacuation must be left to the military advisers of the American and Allied Governments, and that no armistice would be granted which did not provide "absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field."

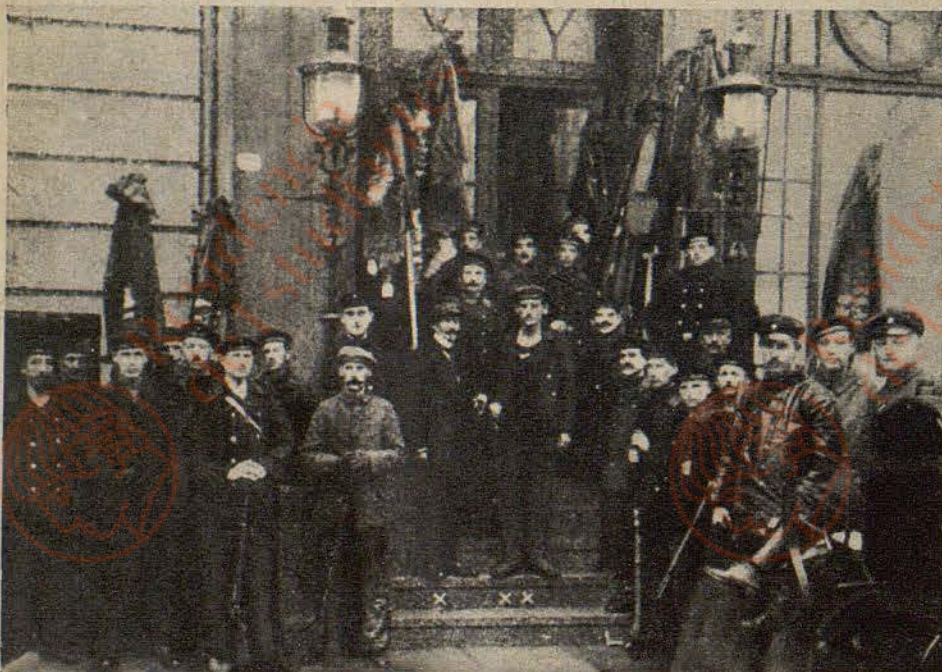
Germany's Leaders in the Grip of Fear

Both Ludendorff and Hindenburg were aghast at President Wilson's firmness. They thought it would be better to go on fighting than to accept his terms. But by this time the German Chancellor and his Ministers were thoroughly frightened. The concentric attack organised by Foch threatened complete disaster to the retreating German armies. On October 20 all of President's Wilson's conditions were agreed to. On October 23 President Wilson communicated his correspondence with Germany to the Allies—for the United States was then an "Associate," not an Ally, of the European Powers—and left it for them to determine in Paris whether there should be an armistice and, if so, what its terms should be; and to determine also, whether, like Germany, they would agree to accept the "Fourteen Points" as the basis of the peace.

Hence a series of discussions in Paris upon the armistice terms. Hence, too, the doubt that prevailed until the last moment whether the Germans would accept the Allies' terms. Indeed, it was not till November 9 that they were accepted, after the Kaiser had been forced to abdicate and had fled to Holland. So, when the news spread that the armistice had actually been signed on November 11, people in France and Great Britain were taken by surprise.

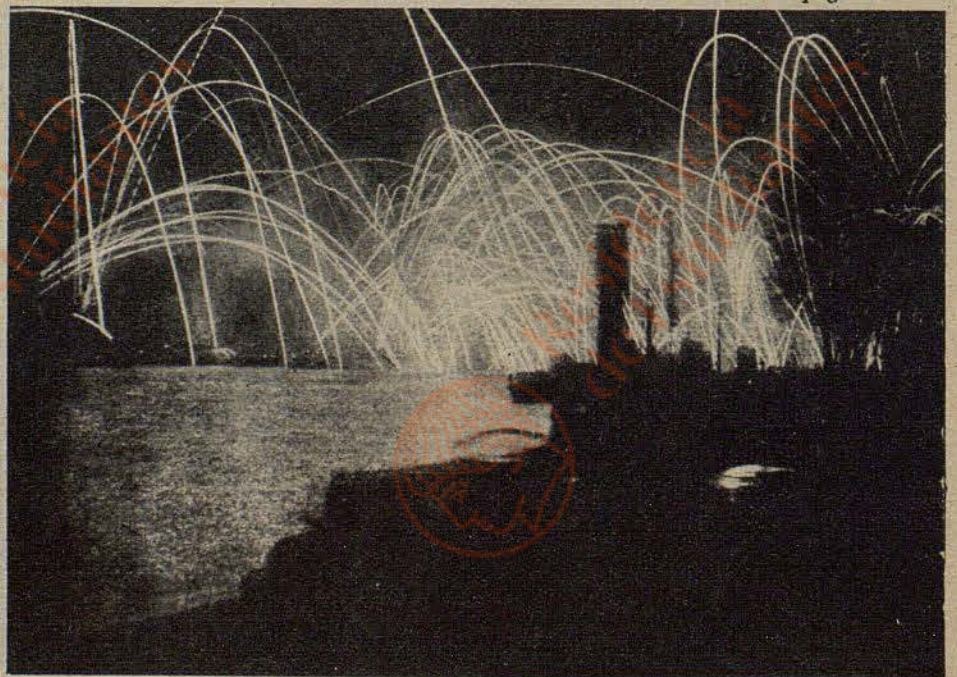
The fact is that neither the French nor the British Government had looked upon President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" as practical bases of peace until the Germans invoked them. Indeed, the Germans had poured scorn on the "Fourteen Points" in January 1918, and had only remembered them when they thought that, by proposing them as bases of peace, disagreement might be brought about between the European Allies and the United States. In one respect this nearly happened. The British Government flatly rejected President Wilson's "Second Point," on "the freedom of the seas," as a condition of the armistice or of the peace; and a quarrel between the United States and Great Britain was only avoided by an agreement that this "Second Point" should not be included in the armistice terms but should be reserved for discussion at the Peace Conference. (Yet at the

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HOW THE REVOLT STARTED: At Kiel on November 6

Revolutionary sailors at their headquarters in Hamburg. 40,000 armed men take Bremen, Hanover, Brunswick, Cologne.



The Celebrations at Wilhelmshaven

The German Fleet celebrates the end of the war. This is the answer to Hitler's pretence that only the Kaiser and civilians wished for peace.



The Gun Moves Up to Shell Britain

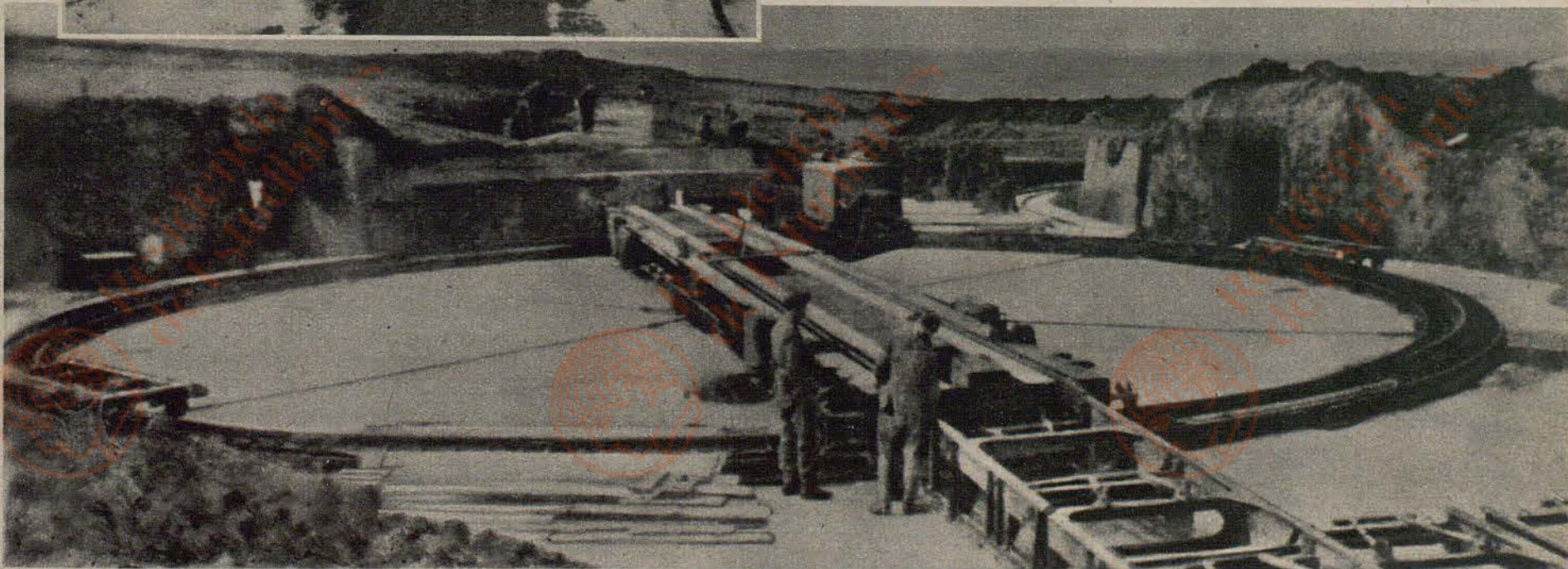
Mounted on two six-axled rollers, the 14.93" fortress gun, which the Nazis used in Russia as a siege gun, moves towards its railtrack. The man in the ammunition car at the rear only sees (left) its massive under-belly.

FORTRESS GUN ON RAILS

A FLASH from the direction of Calais, the shell screams overhead. Even before it bursts in the Kent fields, our range-fingers have located the Nazi gun position and for half an hour our coastal guns heave their shells against the Nazi emplacement.

All along the Channel coast, the coast of what Hitler calls the Fortress of

Europe, his heavy guns are sited to prevent a British invasion. We know where they are. The R.A.F. adds its bombs to the long-range shells. Hitler has now improved on the static gun by mounting heavy guns on railtracks. They fire their salvos across the Channel and hurry under cover. They are our range-finders' chief headache.



HOW THEY TURN THE GUN ROUND ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CHANNEL: The Turntable for the Fortress Gun. Beyond the downs are the Straits of Dover. Over them a shell whines towards Britain and bursts in the Kentish fields. When our guns reply the Nazis have withdrawn along this rail. Our range-finders have to adjust their calculations.



A SOLDIER GETS A LESSON IN SOCK REPAIRS: The Eastern Command Tries Out a New Economy Scheme

Soldiers are said to make good husbands; these infantry men will be in particular demand after the war. Once a week, in army time, they have a mending class. Result: many issues of clothing are saved.



Tough Job for Tough Fingers

When this brawny stoker joined the army he little expected to be giving sewing lessons by an A.T.S. cook.

DARN AND MEND AFTERNOON: A.T.S. GIVE SOLDIERS A LESSON



Sewing Circle—New Style

Every week in army time these new recruits gather round the stove in a lecture hut and learn to darn their clothes. A.T.S. teachers are off-duty volunteers.



Promotion is a Mixed Blessing

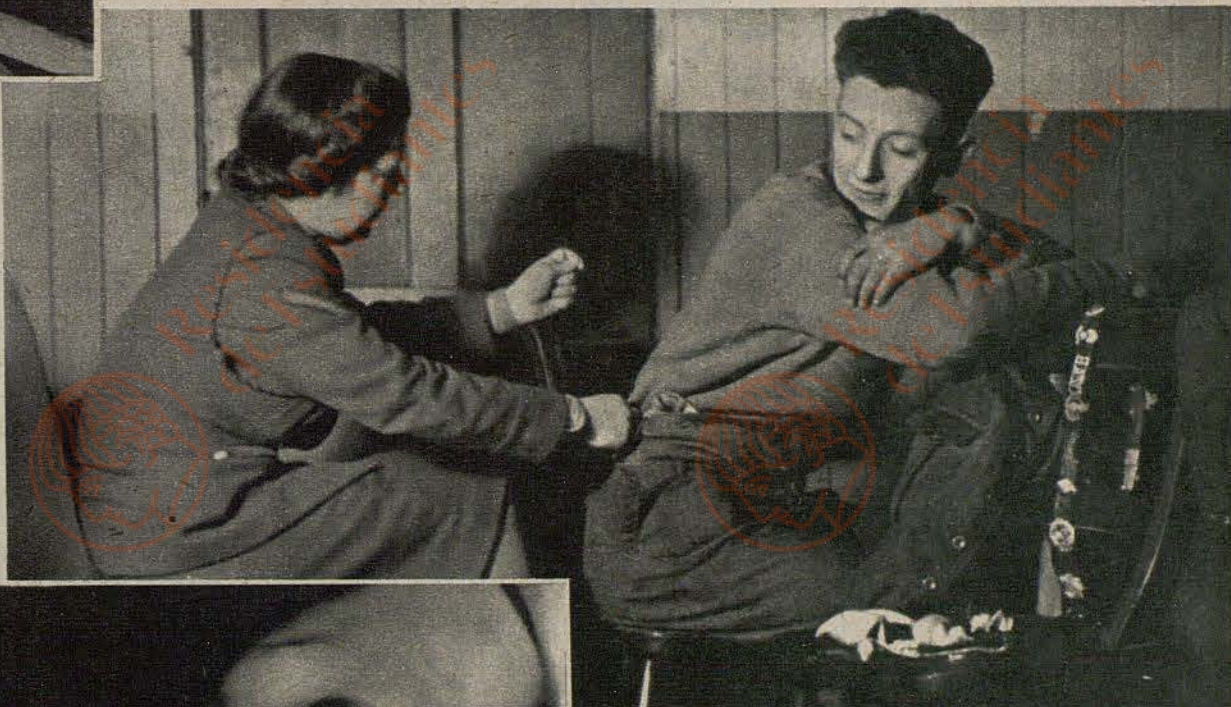
They've made him a lance-corporal. Now he must learn to sew on the stripes. Is it worth it?

EVERY soldier gets issued with a hussif. It contains thread, needles, buttons—and a thimble. Up to now it was merely an object to be laid out for kit inspection, accurately complete as to its six buttons, brass, and its 50 yds. sewing thread, khaki. Now Eastern Command have developed a revolutionary idea. They have decided to teach the men to use this object. Once a week every recruit in this initial training camp gets marched to a lecture hut, complete with his hussif and his torn clothes. There he finds chairs arranged in semi-circles and half a dozen A.T.S. girls waiting to teach him that worn clothing is neither thrown away nor sent home to mother. The girls are cooks, clerks and mess



"No, I'm Sorry, It Just Won't Do!"

Lance-Corporal Jessica Bennett has undertaken to darn one of her opposite number's socks, so she just won't stand for cobbling in the other.



The Man Who Solved the Problem

Cunning soldier turns up wearing his torn pants so Lance-Corporal Daphne Denny just has to mend them for him.

orderlies who work in the camp. Every week half a dozen of them are asked to volunteer as teachers in their spare time. Their superior position is granted them on the assumption that most girls know more about mending than most men.

The men are marched in by their N.C.O.s. With their hussifs and their mending. At first they sit humbly in a corner struggling with needle and thread; then, when they have learnt all about the camel and the eye of a needle, they look desperately round for a girl to help. Automatically the brilliant idea occurs to them that maybe if they smile sweetly enough the girl will do the job for them. But six girls and forty men doesn't work out very simply and they have to think again. So gradually the hour develops into a serious lesson. The girls fuss round being helpful. The men bend tattooed fists round incredibly recalcitrant needles. By the time the bugle blows for tea a great deal of army issue clothing has been saved from ultimate destruction, six girls feel convinced they have done a man-sized job for their country, and forty men have gained an elementary idea of how to save themselves from blisters on the battlefield.

The Result of Combined Operations

A garment saved from destruction; one visitor less for the Q.M. stores; an infantryman who can patch up his socks and probably save himself many a marching blister on the battlefield.





The Only Clock in Gadames

Time is measured, from sunrise to sunset, by the number of times the watchman has to fill a copper pot, with a hole in the bottom, with water. He keeps count by making knots in a piece of palm fibre.

INSIDE A TRIPOLI OASIS

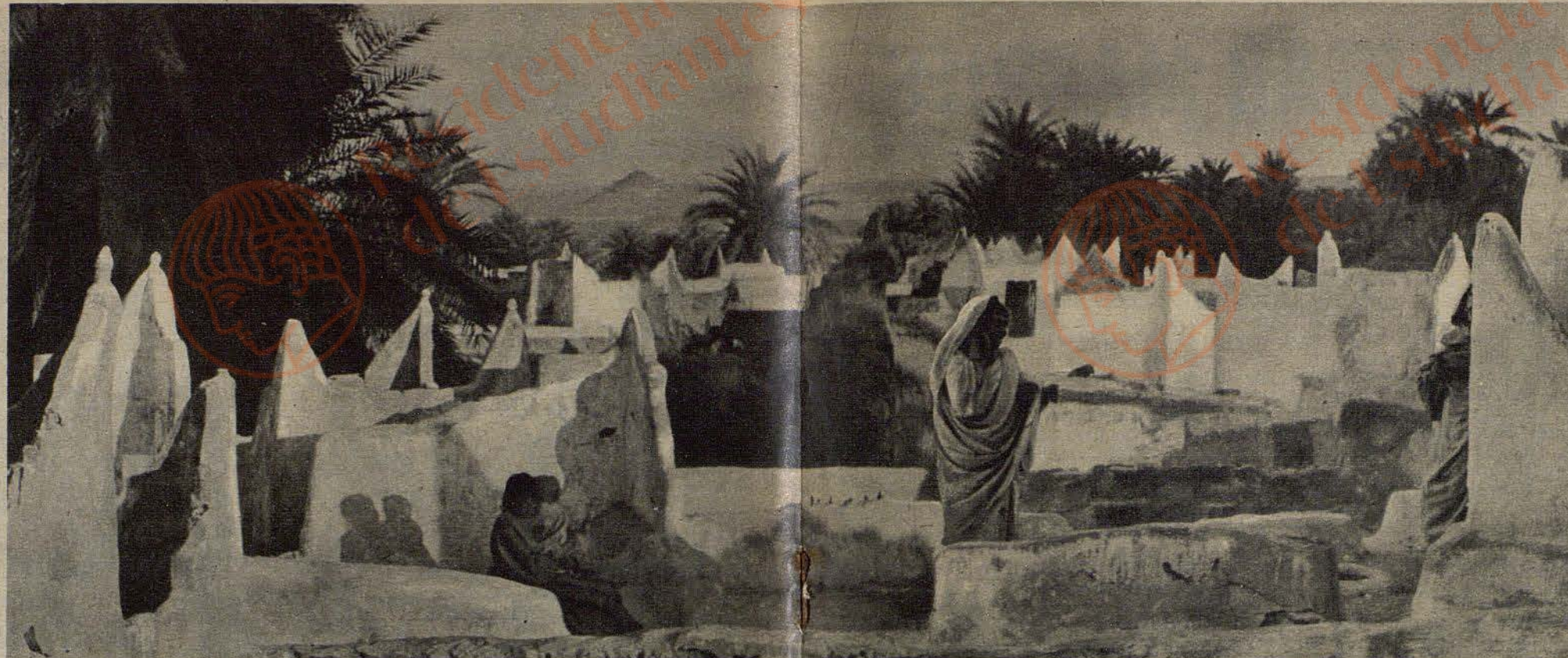
THE Free French, advancing from the heart of Africa, come up to join the Allied forces whose job it is to drive the Germans out of Tunis and Bizerta. A key-point on their immense journey northwards is the oasis of Gadames—situated at the point where Algeria, Tunisia and Tripolitania meet—is the second most important oasis in the Libyan Desert (Kufra is the first). Throughout Islam, it is revered as a holy town.

In two thousand years the life of Gadames hasn't changed. Time is still measured by running water through a hole in the base of a copper pot. The holy men still sit in meditation at the street corners, telling their beads with their heads completely covered to shade them from the sun. In the centre of the town there is still a slave market; and, although slave trading was stopped at the end of the last century, many freed slaves still live in Gadames. But the strangest feature of the town is its division into two distinct storeys. On the top storey—the flat roofs of the houses—the women live (and no man is allowed to go there). On the lower storey—the streets—which are almost entirely covered in, live the men. When an Arab leaves his house, he locks the door and puts the key round his neck on a string. The women are not allowed to leave; but they are allowed to walk across the roofs. The men live in the covered streets, sitting in the shade and doing nothing except to answer the call to prayer from the Mosque five times a day.



"The Flyers of the Desert"

The people of the oasis town keep gazelles as pets. The creatures are allowed to run where they please. The hide is used to make shoes.

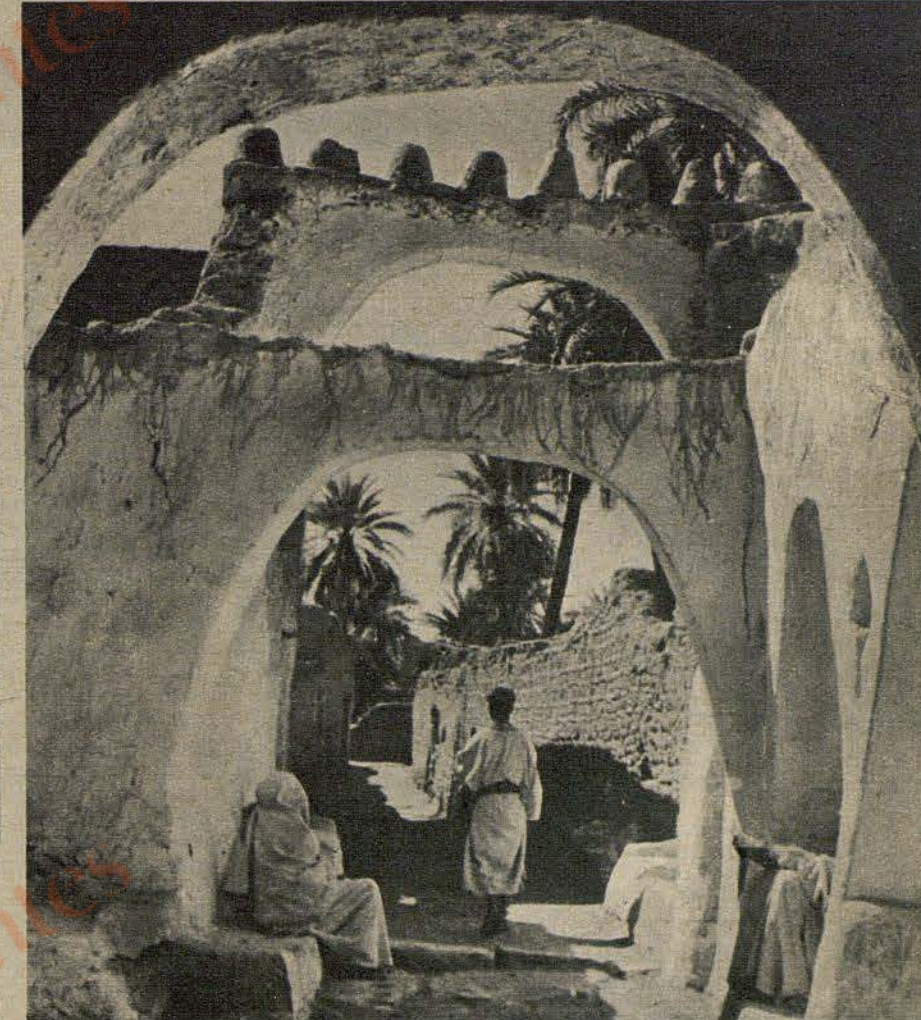


ONE OF THE BASES OF THE FREE FRENCH IN THEIR ADVANCE: Gadames, where the Women Live on the Roof-tops. No man is allowed on the roofs of Gadames. The roofs, connected together, are reserved for the womenfolk. The gables of the houses, in the shape of horns, are good luck symbols. The dark space in the centre of the picture is a well to allow the light to get through to the street below.



Down Below, in the Narrow Labyrinth of Streets, Live the Men

With the exception of highways on the outskirts, all the streets are covered as a protection from the sun. Here, where no woman is allowed, where the sun never shines and the light only comes in through wells in the roofs, the Arabs while away the time, talking, resting, meditating; but never working.



One of the First Towns Ever Built

Gadames has a history of 2,000 years, but archaeologists believe the place to be much older. This is one of the few streets which is not covered in.



The Call to Prayer in the Mosque

Five times a day the people are called to prayer. For the rest of the time they sit about in the streets. Note the shoes outside the mosque.

A FILM STAR MARRIES

Weddings are quiet nowadays—even film stars'. But the chief part in this one is played by the most beautiful bride of London's war-time winter. She is Carole Landis. She marries a pilot.

THE wedding of Miss Carole Landis to a U.S. airman was to be quite a simple war-time affair. Nothing elaborate in the way of clothes and flowers. A quiet little service. A private reception for a few close friends. That is all you can manage in war-time London. It might have been different in war-time America; but, then, Miss Landis might not have been getting married at all if she had stayed in America.

But, even in war-time London, you can do something with a wedding. It needn't be dowdy, need it? The uniforms save it of course from that, but the kind of people who wear uniforms are hardly the most important people in a wedding. The most important person is the bride. How much truer this is when the bride happens to be a film star! Now Miss Landis, dressed in a utility suit, would look nice enough to make the wedding of a civil servant spectacular, but the war hasn't quite reached the point of reducing her to a utility suit as yet. In fact, she was dressed by Hartnell in thick cream satin, simply draped, with orange blossom (orange blossoms are a passion of hers) and a veil so fine she could wear it over her face without spoiling a photograph. Her bouquet was made up out of white carnations and orchids. Her jewels were a simple row of pearls and a silver cross; there wasn't even an engagement ring because this is war-time, and they are waiting to get "the real thing" in the States later. All this dressing was done at Miss Landis' hotel and, at the end, she couldn't have looked prettier if she'd been going on to a film set. She said she felt nervous.

Outside the church, of course, the affair was not quite so private. Photographers with all their flashing paraphernalia jammed the narrow street. Quite a crowd had gathered before the bridesmaid arrived. This was a very simple wedding, so there was only one bridesmaid excitedly played by Mitzi Mayfair; or should a bridesmaid with a wedding ring be called a "matron of honour"? The matron of honour was very simply dressed in white organdie embroidered in pink, with pink flowers in her hair.

Then the bride arrived and nobody was disappointed in spite of the war-time restrictions. She looked as lovely as the film advertisements maintain. After a while she went into the church and, in a surprisingly short time, she was married. "It didn't take long, did it?" said Martha Raye, and that just about summed it up.

It was an admirable little church, a perfect setting, decorated with pink chrysanthemums and carnations and candles, and scented with incense. There were not very many guests, just some film stars and some pilots, and the U.S. nurses who recently helped take out Miss Landis' appendix. The bride was given away by U.S. Army Colonel Schullinger, who actually removed the offending appendix.

The setting was called the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St. Gregory, for the bride is a Roman Catholic, though her groom is Presbyterian. The priest Father Waterkeyn—assisted by Father Peter Harris—talked to the assembled company about happiness, and quoted Churchill and Roosevelt and Smuts. The guests stood quietly as the photographers dashed round flashing pictures. Then the colonel and the bridesmaid lined up with the couple, and the groom responded quietly, and the bride clearly, and they were married.

There were more pictures in the vestry, and then the groom had his first real taste of posing for pictures, when they were outside the church.

Now there came the reception—in the bride's suite at the Savoy. Everything had been hurriedly arranged at the last minute. In fact, it was only late on the previous night that the bride's dispensation arrived; you see, she was married some years ago to somebody else, but that was only in a registry office. Nobody had had any time to arrange for special supplies of food, but someone suddenly remembered the cake and shouts of "Cake, cake!" drowned the mad ringing of the telephone. The bride laughingly performed the little ceremony of "cutting" the cardboard icing and aircraft decoration. Everyone smoked, and there were a great many groups to be arranged and photographed. The priests came and



The Bride is Ready

Carole Landis dresses for the wedding in her London hotel. It takes a long time, but every minute is worth while. Kay Francis tells her so.



What Her Mirror Shows

16 She sees what she looks like in her white satin, her pearls and her veil.



The Last Look in the Glass at Her London Hotel

The bridegroom will be waiting at the church and it's time to go. She says she feels nervous, but perhaps the mirror reassures her.



The Picture Everybody Has Come To See: Carole Landis Smiles Between the Cab and the Church

Warwick Street, London, W., is crowded with men and women, soldiers and children. They all press towards the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St. Gregory because they've heard they might see a rare sight. Those near the front aren't disappointed.

the registrar, Bebe Daniels showed up, and more people came. At one point the bridegroom said, "I don't know these people," but his wife kissed him and put everything right again.

Then someone remembered the ceremony of tossing the bouquet. The room was very low and there was little room for tossing, but the bride tossed it. Everyone scrambled, and a nurse managed to wrest it from her competitors. She was unmarried, so everybody felt very excited.

Some people started to go, but then they remembered there had been no speeches. So the best man, Major Richard Ellis, friend of the groom for three months, made a speech, and Kay Francis and Mitzi Mayfair got up on the sofa and made speeches and the groom told them all he felt very lucky.

Captain Wallace is in the 8th Fighter Command. He is 25 and was a civil air line pilot before the war. He came over here to join the Eagle Squadron and then transferred back to the American Army Air Corps when America came into the war.

Mrs. Wallace, half Norwegian and half Polish, was born Frances Ridste, and, like most other film stars, she tells you what a "dreadful little brat" she was when she was small. She used to play hookey from school; she secretly kept a broken-down car; she rushed on to the stage at the theatre when she was seven and insisted on giving an unwanted solo; she went everywhere accompanied by a cocker spaniel instead of a nursemaid; she trailed her elder brother, who's now a fireman, on all his dates. She was born with the pertinacity you need to gate-crash Hollywood.

(Continued overleaf)



The Climax of the Big Scene: Inside the Church

Mitzi Mayfair is the bridesmaid and U.S. Army Colonel Schullinger gives the bride away. Fighter-pilot Captain Thomas Wallace is the groom and another U.S. pilot best man.



AFTER THE FILM STAR'S MARRIAGE: She Leaves the Church

Some of the sightseers have gone away. Some new ones have come along. Unlike most wedding crowds there are more men than women when Mr. and Mrs. Wallace appear.



The Ceremony They Had to Go Through—With a Property Wedding Cake
Silver and white cardboard decorated by a bell and a fighter plane camouflage a small sultana cake. U.S. army nurses she met in hospital watch the bride cut it.



Everybody Can See Her Now

The bridegroom lights a cigarette. And the guests wait to get out of the church.

However, Hollywood wasn't her first shot at dramatic fame. At sixteen, she took a bus for 'Frisco, and got a job at a night-club. She could sing a bit and pretended she could dance the hula, and the manager wasn't smart enough to discover that she couldn't. By eighteen she was at Hollywood, got jobs as a show-girl, then as a dancer, then in bit parts, then as a dashing cow-girl in Westerns—and then she got her break. As a cave-woman in *One Million B.C.* Miss Landis got a chance to show her youth, and charm, and beauty, as a star.

Since then, she has had plenty of success. Known as the "Ping Girl" she's the successor to the "It" and "Oomph" girls of bygone decades. Her first husband was the actor, Irving Wheeler, who sued dance-director Busby Berkeley for \$50,000 on a



Back at the Hotel They Embrace Almost Privately

After the Church ceremony everybody goes to the bride's suite in the Savoy. When the bride kisses the bridegroom it isn't the hilarious affair you'd expect at a film-star's wedding. They could almost imagine themselves alone.



Now They Embrace Publicly

The bride is very happy. The groom is very happy. The guests are very happy. It's a very happy occasion for everybody.



"Now Leave Me Out of This," Says Kay Francis

The bride has been married before, but she is still open to good advice from Father Waterkeyn, the priest who married her. Kay Francis gives some advice too—to the amateur photographer.



The Girl Who Is Taking Their Picture

An army nurse has brought her camera. Film fans would give their right arms to be in her shoes.

charge of alienating Miss Landis' affections. There was a "fight to the last ditch" about it.

However, all that is over now. Carole has (we hope) achieved her biggest ambition—to find the right man, someone who is sympathetic and understanding and helpful, and whom she loves madly. "The glamour and the tinsel mean little," as she says according to her official biography, "if there's a hurt spot in the heart."

Her other ambitions are to act as well as Bette Davis and to become a truly great singer. But, more important still, she wants to "have a very wonderful marriage and children whom I may love and make a fuss over long after the movies are gone."

THE STORY OF THE TEST VALLEY

Two sides of the story are told—one by the farmers, one by the landowners. These pictures show what is happening now for want of determined action in the past. The farmers regard it as a test case for their claim that 250,000 acres in Britain are still to be drained.

IN 1943, the year of the offensive, when every back garden in Britain must produce its quota to save shipping space and feed the fighting men and women and the workers, 250,000 acres of land are useless for lack of drainage. Between five and ten thousand of these acres lie along the banks of the Upper Test in Hampshire. Can they be saved? If so, how? That is the question at present under debate by the farmers, the landowners and the Ministry of Agriculture. On the outcome of this case depends the future of the remaining 240,000.

What are the facts? Briefly these. Not so long ago, these acres were good farm land under the drainage system known as "water meadow farming"—i.e. an old Dutch method consisting of a network of "carriers" or channels that carried off the water into the river. So long as there was cheap labour

to keep the carriers clear of mud, this system worked. But with the increase in agricultural wages and the farming slump after the last war, it became uneconomic to maintain these pastures. So they went to waste. But some of the landowners found compensation in the river, one of the most famous trout streams in the country. The rural scene along the Test is marked by a multitude of obstructions which regulate the river's level; at some points they keep it almost as high as the land, which may be encouraging for the fish but produces acres and acres of bog on which only rushes and sedge will grow. The scene is marked by "Strictly Private" notices, which indicate the breeding grounds and other preserves. It is marked by comfortable inns and fishing huts. In fact, for twenty miles along the Upper Test, the fisherman's rights are supreme. The public gets practically no food out of the area, but the river owners



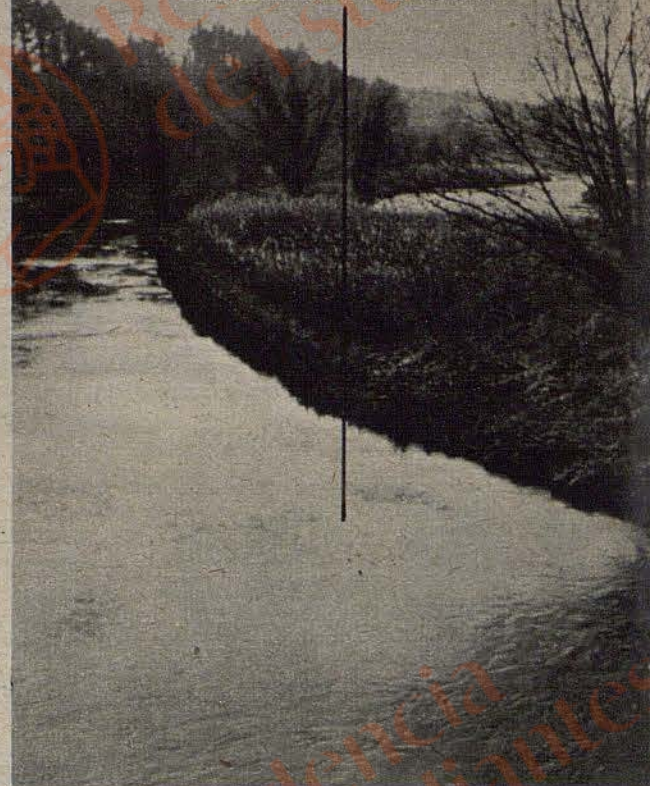
The Sign that Dominates this Land: Reserved For the Fish
"The jungle" is the name given to these acres near Leckford, through which run a myriad streams for the trout. Here, too, foreign waterfowl are carefully persuaded to feel at home.



What Happens When the Fish Take First Place

20 Between the sedge runs a ditch which ought to take the water from the bogged land. But the ditch is full and holds the water, so the land remains bogged.

RIVER ALMOST ON A LEVEL WITH THE LAND SEEPS THROUGH CONTINUALLY AND EASILY OVERFLOWS



The Heart of Over 5,000 Acres Which Below Fullerton is a place of joy to the fisherman—completely "unspoilt" but the land all around that proper drainage could save

have been getting an income of half a million pounds a year by letting their fishing rights at anything up to £250 a rod.

A catchment board dredges and drains the Lower Test, and now the Hampshire War Agricultural Committee and the National Farmers' Union want a similar board to dredge and drain the Upper Test. By so doing they claim that, within two years, 8,000 acres would be productive ground again.

When, however, the original inquiry was held at Winchester into the question of forming the

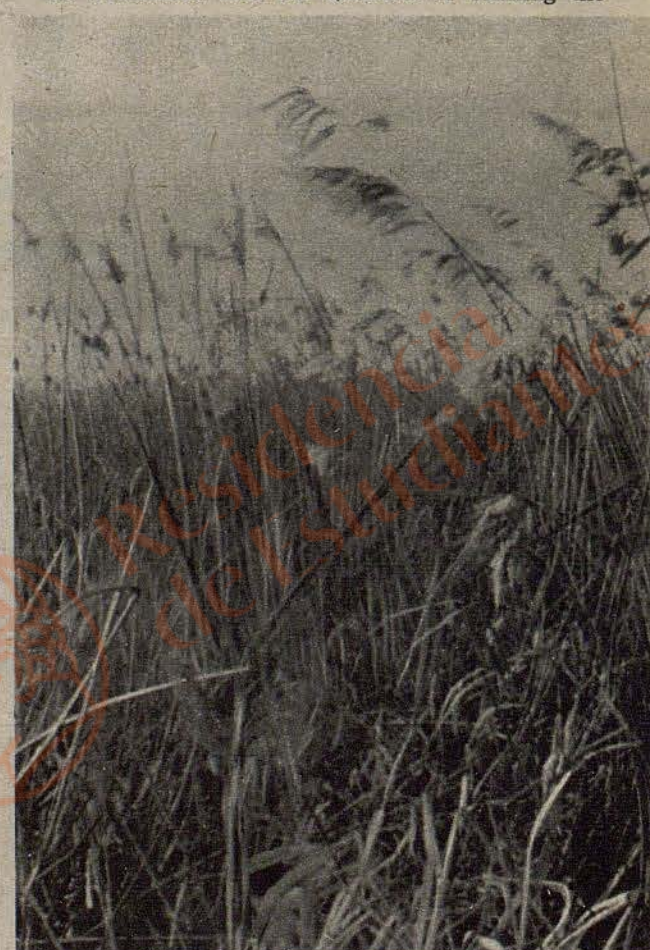
ONLY RUSHES AND COARSE GRASS WILL GROW WHERE PROPER DRAINAGE IS LACKING

LAND NEAR THE RIVER WAS ONCE FARMED UNDER THE "WATER MEADOW SYSTEM"



Could Grow Food: The Upper Test and to the lover of wild rural England. Everything is which is lost to cultivation. The farmers claim between five and ten thousand acres.

catchment board, a formidable opposition appeared. The Hampshire Rivers' Landowners point out that this opposition included not only themselves and the Test and Itchen Fishing Association, but also the Hampshire Rivers Conservancy Board, several Borough and Rural District Councils, Messrs. Strong of Romsey (the local brewers), most of the watercress growers, Winchester College, and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. The Opposition contended that the county council and other authorities already possessed powers to



All that is Growing Or In the "jungle" rushes, eight and nine feet high, neath is the deep, oozing mud

COMPARE LEVEL OF THE RIVER HERE WITH ITS OTHER BRANCH. THIS IS THANKS TO THE DAM

ONE OF THE MANY OBSTRUCTIONS WHICH, SAY THE CRITICS, CAUSE THE SILTING OF THE RIVER



ONE OF THE MANY OBSTRUCTIONS WHICH, SAY THE CRITICS, CAUSE THE SILTING OF THE RIVER

THE SEVEN STARS, FAVOURITE HAUNT OF THE FISHERMEN FOR WHOM THIS LAND HAS BEEN PRESERVED

ONE OF THE MANY OBSTRUCTIONS WHICH, SAY THE CRITICS, CAUSE THE SILTING OF THE RIVER



The Only Visible Effort to Get Food: The Eel-Trap
Between Leckford and Longford the "trap" takes a few hundred pounds weight of fish in a year. Perhaps the fishermen who use the hut occasionally glance at the waste land on every side.

deal with the matter, and that catchment methods are not suitable to drain the Upper Test.

What of Mr. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture?

This controversy first arose eighteen months ago, when Mr. Hudson compromised. He established a catchment board for the Lower Test, but left the Upper Test to the voluntary effort of the landowners. Some of them have farmed and improved their land where it was economic to do so as individual farmers; but no comprehensive scheme has emerged to solve the whole problem of these thousands of acres, where fish and waterfowl live and breed happily, where rushes and the coarsest grass grow rampant over the oozing, water-logged land.

Now Mr. Hudson calls for more arable land in Hampshire. The farmers point to the Upper Test and ask why these thousands of acres are not restored to the nation. These farmers are in fighting mood, and some have declared that, in view of the history

of the Upper Test Valley, they are willing to go as far as advocating public ownership. They have carried their case to Mr. Hudson personally at the Ministry of Agriculture. But he sticks to his original compromise. He declares that the various interests, including the Fisheries owners, who had originally opposed the proposal, are now ready to co-operate in carrying out suitable schemes, and that conferences are being arranged to carry the matter further. The farmers said they were satisfied with the Minister's statement, but they are determined to press forward still further.

That, so far, is the story of this valley. There has been eighteen months' delay already. Can we afford all this time when we are told we must save every possible ton of shipping space? Can we afford to keep all the other undrained acres in the country?

The Test Valley is, indeed, a test case.

this Water-Logged Land flourish where food for the nation could grow. Under-produced by the river waters.



The Women Who Plot to Expose the Fickleness of Man
The Countess (Janet Hamilton-Smith), helped by her maid Susanna (Rose Hill) has the page Cherubino (Sybil Hambleton) dressed as a woman, hoping to trap the Count.

SADLER'S WELLS PLAY 'THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO'

The opera regarded by critics as the world's best musical comedy is revived in London. Kurt Jooss, famous for his ballet, is the producer. The libretto is by Prof. E. J. Dent and the stage designs by William Chappell



Figaro Urges the Countess to Expose Her Husband

Edmund Donlevy plays the wily factotum of Seville. He helped the Countess to marry the Count, and now he helps her to smooth out the difficulties of marriage.

THE *Marriage of Figaro* is the greatest of all musical comedies in the real sense of those two much misused words. It has been produced for the Sadler's Wells Opera Company by Kurt Jooss, the creator of that prophetically macabre ballet, *The Green Table*. That in itself is a theatrical event of outstanding importance for, assuming that the musical requirements of Mozart's masterpiece are adequately met, the rest is essentially a problem of stagecraft. If its solution is left to musicians, they are inclined to concentrate on their own art and allow the action to stagnate. If a collaborator is



A Love Letter is Written
At the Countess' dictation Susanna writes to the (Abercrombie) means to impersonate her at the



Figaro Woos Susanna

"Supposing one evening my lady should want you," is the song.

brought in from the non-musical stage, there is the opposite risk that he will have little faith in the power of music to hold an audience, and overdo the histrionics. That is why many past productions have been either dull or fussy, according to the tipping of the scales. But a *maitre de ballet* who is a master of choreography is equally experienced with music and gesture, and therefore the most likely producer to hold the balance evenly between them. That is the secret of Kurt Jooss's successful production of *Figaro*. It deserves to rank with the best that our generation has known.



to Trap the Wayward Count

Count. The Countess (played alternately by Elisabeth assignment with her own husband (John Hargreaves).



Cherubino Flirts With Barbarina

The jackanapes Cherubino is now played by a woman. Minnia Bower is Barbarina.



The Fandango That Marks the Height of "Figaro's" Gaiety

Figaro is going to marry Susanna and Marcellina (Valetta Jacopi) is to marry Dr. Bartolo (Ronald Stear). But Susanna is still plotting to expose the Count's infidelities.



After Innumerable Complications, All Ends Happily

The Countess changed clothes with Susanna, kept the assignment, and the Count's infidelity is exposed. The masterpiece by Mozart and Beaumarchais comes to an end.

WHAT AN M.P. LEARNS IN THE ARMY

by Captain the Hon. Quintin Hogg, M.P.

A young politician, elected M.P. for Oxford City in 1938, comes back from the Middle East to re-enter public life. We asked him to describe how he had been affected by his years in the army.

AT the beginning of the war, most Members of Parliament who were able to do so joined one or other of the armed forces. There were people who told them that they were wrong to do this, who said that they were disfranchising their constituents. But most young men thought that, if they voted for a war, they must be prepared to show that they were ready with the rest to fight in it, and that there was no hardship which they imposed on their constituents which they were not ready to bear themselves. These members thought that their contribution to democracy depended on the extent to which they were able to retain the moral leadership and respect of the people they represented, rather than on their record in the division lobby or at question time.

For this reason few of them were anxious to secure high rank in the services. Sir Arnold Wilson, who had held senior appointments in the past, was content to be a rear-gunner at fifty-five. Ronald Cartland, whose brave and fearless speeches live in the memory of us all, died commanding a battery of anti-tank guns in France. John Rathbone, pale and serious, and almost boyish in his Air Force blue, fell piloting a bomber in his first operational flight over Germany. Bartle Bull, in his thirties, was shot through the chest, but happily still survives. Somerset de Chair was badly wounded in the Middle East. Duncan Sandys, now Financial Secretary to the War Office, was at Narvik and at Malta in an A.A. unit. Grant Ferris became a fighter pilot. There are others—over a hundred at least.

To these men, living and dead, the House of Commons owes as large a debt as to those who have distinguished themselves in debate or in the lobby. It owes its claim to be called still representative of the British People.

Now PICTURE POST asks me the very natural question, "What can an M.P. learn from the Army?" Does he gain any experience himself out of all this? I answer, "Rather a lot."

What the M.P. Felt Like in Peace-time

To prove my case let me tell you the adventures of a perfectly imaginary character, Mr. John Buggins, M.P., hon. member for Potherington East, who was lucky enough to join an infantry regiment when the war broke out. Buggins is a perfectly fair specimen of his type. He was thirty-three when he joined, reasonably intelligent, getting on in his profession, and perhaps a little pleased with himself. He had some reason to be. He was something of a personage. The policeman held up the traffic for him to pass. He could go any day into a Minister's office and tell him what he thought without fear of the consequences. His speeches and writings were reported. People made a fuss of him.

All that was as it should be. If democracy is to work, the people who are elected must be treated with respect. A slight to the hon. member for Rotherington East is not a slight to Mr. John Buggins. It is a slight to the forty-five thousand people he represents. And their choice must be respected.

Yet perhaps it is not altogether a bad thing, at least for his immortal soul, that the moment he puts on his uniform, Mr. John Buggins, Second Lieutenant (or was it even Private Buggins, J.?) notes a subtle change in the atmosphere around him. He is no longer very important. In fact he is not important at all. No-one is interested in what he has to say. No-one makes a fuss of him. And if he has one secret he wants, if he is wise, to conceal more than another, it is the one about the forty-five thousand constituents. The Army has a word for it. It is "Bloody Politician." So "salute the



Capt. The Hon. Quintin Hogg, M.P. for Oxford
Son of Viscount Hailsham and a Fellow of All Souls. Before the war he was a barrister. For two years he has served in the Middle East, was wounded. Now returns to Parliament.

next time you come into the office, Buggins. And anyway you've got a button undone. And take all that filthy muck out of your pocket. You're not addressing your constituents now, you know." All of which, Buggins, is very good for your immortal soul.

For all this, Buggins soon begins to discover that he is happier than he has been for some time past. Who are all these delightful people he finds around him? He did not seem to know them before the war. Haven't you guessed, Buggins? They are your fellow-countrymen. You had better get to know them. It's easier in those clothes than on the platform. And anyhow, how well he feels!

How He is Treated in the Army

Buggins continues to be unimportant. He goes on a course, trains, guards vulnerable points, is drafted abroad. He gets on board the ship. He has a long voyage in front of him. The conditions are not very comfortable. That stateroom he occupies was not designed for quite so many passengers, and the ship itself was meant for the Atlantic run, and not for the tropics with the blackout enforced. Between decks the men are packed, some in hammocks. The temperature mounts. Make yourself useful, Buggins. You used to write for the papers or something, didn't you? There's a very go-ahead paper on board run by a man who used to be a compositor. You had better help him with the leading articles. Then there are lectures. You had better give one of those, too. There's a mock trial and a race meeting. You had better play your part in those.

So at last he finds himself in a new battalion on the other side of the sea. He is greeted by his company commander, aged perhaps twenty-four. Young enough to be your son, Buggins? Well, not quite. But what's that on his chest? The M.C. and pretty faded, too. Oh, and I quite forgot, a bar.

You're a lucky fellow, Buggins. You've got a platoon of the finest chaps in the world. The last

platoon officer was knocked out by one of those little red Italian bombs. Not seen one yet? You soon will. They're not dangerous unless they land on your foot, but they make the hell of a bang.

You're in it now. Nothing much happening yet. But there you are. And there, on that escarpment, is Jerry. You'll be going there to-night. And don't make any mistake about this. You may have seen a lot of training, and, again, you may not. But your men have seen a lot of fighting. So don't start giving yourself too many airs until you know more about it than they do.

You'll like the life out here, Buggins. You'll like the delicious salt tepid water, what there is of it. You'll like the friendly, buzzing flies that follow the spoon up to your mouth, and then settle on your lips as you're eating. You'll like all that lovely sand. You'll like (no I can't really say that) you'll not like the khamseen in May or the cold wind of winter or those ——— storms that get up. But you will—and now I'm serious—you will like, and love, your men and your brother officers. You'll like the cool air of the evening, in the summer, and the nights in leaguer, when you're not on the move. And you'll like that feeling that you're doing a job of work.

You'll have to censor your men's letters. You'll learn something from them, too. They may be tough and determined fighters, but the letters they write to their wives and sweethearts, and to their families, will teach you something about the finer and more sensitive side of human nature.

And there's something else you'll discover. You were getting a bit old before the war, weren't you? Just a little bit slow, a little bit complacent? You were, you know you were, Buggins. You have been in the Army some time now, and are very low down in it. Do you know what's happened to you? You're really young again. You've got the body, you've got the mind and you've got the outlook of the young man of twenty-three or twenty-four, like all the other young men you see around you. And don't go and congratulate yourself either. It is they, by their comradeship and friendship, who have done this thing for you. One day you may be able to do something for them, Buggins. Don't forget what you owe to them then.

Well, then, Buggins, maybe you fight a battle, and maybe you don't. Maybe you get put on the staff, and maybe not. But at all events and whatever Fate may have in store you will have an experience you would not have missed for the world.

He Comes Back With a New Point of View

Now what I'm trying to say is something very straight, and very simple. Those of you whose M.P. has joined the services, don't be afraid that he is wasting his time. If he is lucky, and stays good and unimportant, he will come back irrevocably with the love of his fellow-countrymen in his heart, and with the worm's eye point of view—and that is not a bad thing for an M.P. to have.

He has lived in rather primitive surroundings with his fellow-countrymen. He has learned to trust them, and one hopes, be trusted by them. In these circumstances, neither class nor rank nor previous achievement avails a man. Your M.P. will come back with a new set of friends and comrades whom he neither can nor will forget. They are the ordinary young men who have grown up round him and whom perhaps before the war he was just a little bit too busy to know really well. And if as the result of his experiences, he comes back resolved, shall we say, to consecrate his life to their service, maybe his service abroad will not have disfranchised his constituents after all.

OUR "CHANGING BRITAIN" ISSUE

A month after our New Year issue, the response from readers is as great as ever. News of it has been sent out to the world to show what progress is being made in War-time Britain.

HOW THE B.B.C. TOLD GERMANY ABOUT IT

On January 4, the "Changing Britain" issue was described in a broadcast to Germany. Here is the broadcast: the passages from Picture Post are not in the original words but are retranslated from the German:—

English Voice: At every street corner in London one can buy an illustrated weekly paper Picture Post, which is similar to the *Berliner Illustrierte* or—better still *Die Woche*. Circulation—one million. This year's first number of Picture Post is a special number called "Changing Britain." On the cover is a picture of a little girl with the caption:—

German Voice: "A child who has never known peace, born in the autumn of 1939. She has seen great changes in our country in the course of her short life."

English Voice: On the first page we read what the paper wants to tell its readers.

German Voice: "In this number we do not present a vision of Utopia. If we want to fight for a new heaven and a new earth, we must start with England as it is, and not as it was. This number is a report. A report of the changing structure of our society and the life of our people since the war began."

"Everything has not changed. Our Parliament has remained. The freedom of the Press and our freedom of speech. And we have kept our English sense of balance. As always there is very little chauvinism and racial hatred."

English Voice: All the same, things have changed a great deal in our England. There are pictures in the paper of London before the war and of London after the bombs fell. Ruins where people once lived. There have been many changes. But houses and streets can be built again.

On the next page is an article by Julian Huxley: one of England's outstanding scientists. Huxley writes:—

German Voice: "Our democratic revolution depends upon the co-operation of everyone. The welfare and development of the individual is the only means of measuring progress, not national power or high profit."

"Only when we rightly understand the meaning of our democratic revolution shall we be equipped to carry it through. The progress which has been carried through in our country since the war broke out is only an instalment of what is to come."

English Voice: This is how Huxley sees the England of the future. On the next page of Picture Post are pictures of four men. One is Ernest Bevin, former transport worker and Trade Union leader, now Minister of Labour. This is the caption under his picture:—

German Voice: "The man who has most to do with rebuilding England."

English Voice: And the caption under the other pictures:—

German Voice: "Three workers to whom the war has brought guaranteed wages."

English Voice: Then there is a picture of a member of the merchant navy. Under it we read:—

German Voice: "In peace-time he was employed as a casual labourer. Since May, 1941, he has had a guaranteed wage."

English Voice: Under the picture of a miner we read:—

German Voice: "He was the first to suffer in the economic crisis. Now his importance is publicly recognised. He has achieved a minimum wage of 85s. per week."

English Voice: And by the picture of an agricultural worker:—

German Voice: "The man who provides our food is among the worst off in the country. Now he gets a minimum wage of 60s. a week."

English Voice: And now let us turn over. Here are seven men sitting at a table. It is a committee meeting, but four of the men seem to be workers. And under the picture:—

German Voice: "The Factory Council, a change which many people thought would never happen. Not all Production Committees have been successful. But where there is good will and a real exchange of ideas, production rises. Now the English worker

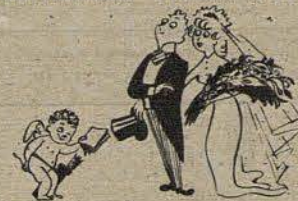
has a say in the management of English industry."

English Voice: There are 32 pages in the paper and we have just come to page 12. Another 20 pages of articles: about the Beveridge Plan for Social Security; about English education; about the nation's food and health. Pictures of factory canteens which have been converted into concert halls and theatres. And here is a picture of a man driving a huge tractor—with this caption:—

German Voice: "120,000 tractors instead of 40,000 before the war. English agriculture is now the most highly mechanised in the world. In spite of the call-up and the use of good agricultural land for aerodromes and factories we now grow at home two-thirds of our food instead of one-third."

English Voice: This week a million copies of this paper are distributed all over England. Millions of people see the pictures, read the articles. "Changing Britain." Yes—it is changing. We can't yet draw up the final balance sheet. We haven't got so far yet. But the changes are going on. As Huxley said:—"It is only an instalment of what we want to achieve." What we *will* achieve.

An Airman: "Present It To Every Married Couple"



I want to congratulate you on your issue of January 2, particularly the article, "What is Happening in Education?" This should be published in pamphlet form and presented to every couple with their marriage certificate.

Airman (name and address supplied), Herts.

A Country Woman: "Ignorance is the Greatest Evil"

As a country woman, "The picture that sums up the Five Giant Evils" ("Changing Britain," page 14), struck me forcibly. What of the counterpart to this poor old townswoman—the woman in a country village, where it is hard to visualise from outward appearances that these same evils exist? Beside this grey and ugly slum outlook that you picture, place the quaintly attractive Devon street shown in your July 6 issue, 1940. In a lovely rural scene such as this, is it generally known that want, disease, ignorance, squalor and idleness can persist in abundance? Are these setbacks and difficulties being fought against courageously? No. We must, therefore, conclude that the greatest of these evils is ignorance, and that it is from this one that all the others spring.

Barbara Longbotham, Pear Tree Farm, Chiddingfold, near Lewes.

Reader from Bath: "Tell the People How"

After the overture comes the performance. Having opened people's minds to the possibilities of the future, you must show them the means by which it can be assured. "Changing Britain" must be followed by a series of articles on the use of democratic power. The people must be made aware now of their opportunities and their duties to shape the future of their country; otherwise they will awake, too late, to find Britain in the hands of those whom Dr. Julian Huxley so aptly calls "the enemies of progress."

D.F. Waller, The Hollow, Twerton, Bath.

A London Reader: "Plan Now"

Let's have more like your "Changing Britain." The New Britain must be planned and organised now; after the war it will be too late to plan. The Beveridge Report is the beginning of a new era. Onward to the New Britain.

R. Watling, Loxton Road, Forest Hill.

Durham Reader: "Warn The People of Opposition"



You have again stimulated constructive thought on the country's future. I think, however, more stress should be laid on warning the people of the strong opposition which will be forthcoming from the Tories and other "vested interests"; and also on the necessity for everyone to educate themselves politically in order that they can take an active part in the struggle.

Ronald MacDonald, Niewham Grange Avenue, Stockton-on-Tees.

Councillor: "Never Was So Much Suffered. . ."

Your special number illustrates graphically what was known to all who realised that "never was so much suffered by so many in the interests of so few." That it should take a blood bath to make it plain is a tragedy. It cannot happen again if the "many" understand the inheritance which is rightfully theirs, and that understanding can come only by education and knowledge.

I. M. Vogler (Member, Stepney Borough Council), Manor Way, Chesham, Bucks.

A Father: "I Could Die Happy . . ."

As the father of three children, and with a full sense of the responsibility of parenthood, I think I could die happy, if after having instilled into my children the duties of citizenship, I could believe they were to be the heirs and partners in a new society of free men and women such as you design in your "Changing Britain."

John G. Craig, Cleuch Gardens, Glasgow.

Advertiser's Announcement



I used your soap two years ago, since then I have used no other. With acknowledgments to Punch, April 26, 1884

Because some

of the special ingredients used in the production of Pears Transparent Soaps are needed to further the War Effort, supplies of Pears Soap have had to be reduced. We are looking forward to the time when we will again be able to supply the needs of everyone.

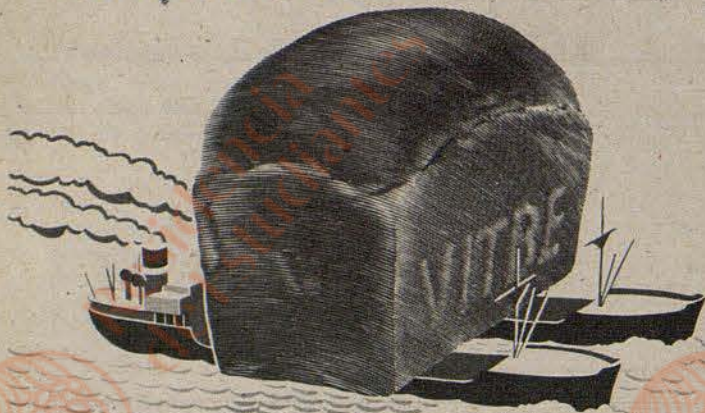
Pears

TRANSPARENT SOAPS

TP 256/151

A. & F. Pears Ltd.

We've much to be thankful for



*in this fourth year of War
... you can still get*

FULL O' VITAMIN 'B'
VitBe
BROWN BREAD

FOR THE EXTRA VITAMIN 'B' YOU NEED



*For
Morning Freshness
and
All-day Energy
Drink delicious
OVALTINE*
THE WORLD'S BEST NIGHT-CAP

IN these days of national endeavour we all need to start the morning with that freshness, cheerfulness and abounding energy which can only follow a night of peaceful, restorative sleep.

Such healthful sleep is a habit you can acquire, helped by a nightly bedtime cup of delicious 'Ovaltine.' Its soothing influence invites sleep and its unique nutritive properties assist in making your sleep completely revitalising and fully restorative to body, brain and nerves.

Enjoy the benefits of 'Ovaltine' sleep to-night and see how cheerful, confident and invigorated you awake to-morrow.

P.603A

THE TRUTH ABOUT 1918—Continued

Peace Conference it was never mentioned. President Wilson came to see that if the League of Nations was to be reality there could be no more "Freedom of the Seas" because no member of the League could be neutral towards an aggressor, or be entitled to claim neutral rights for its seaborne trade as the United States had done until it entered the war on April 6, 1917.)

This, broadly, is how the great war of 1914-1918 came to an end. It is not true, as Hitler pretends, that the Kaiser "ran away." He was sent away by Hindenburg and Ludendorff. It is not true that the armistice was suddenly forced upon the European Allies by President Wilson, or by General Pershing, the Commander of the United States forces in France. Marshal Foch was far more eager than Pershing to bring the fighting to an end. As late as November 4, Foch, the Allied Commander-in-Chief, had been so anxious not to give the Germans a chance of rejecting the armistice terms that he had protested angrily against the proposal of the British Naval representative to lengthen the list of warships which the Germans should be required to hand over. And, in reply to a definite question from Colonel House, Foch stated that as a soldier he thought the terms sufficient to guarantee a complete Allied Victory.

Foch's Testimony on the Armistice

Some French writers afterwards claimed that Foch had wished to fight to a finish but had been overborne by British and American pressure. So in 1921 I asked Marshal Foch whether it was true that he had been reluctant to conclude the armistice. He said it was not true, and he gave me his reasons. One of them was that he did not know how near the German army then was to total collapse. Another reason was that he feared what he called "an American peace" if the war should go on throughout the winter. American forces were still reaching Europe in large numbers, and might have been numerically superior to those of France and Britain by the spring of 1919. Then, Foch imagined, the United States would insist on taking over the supreme command. General Pershing did want to fight on until Germany should capitulate unconditionally; but he bowed to the views of Marshal Foch. The British Commander, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, desired an armistice, and was willing to grant conditions that would facilitate the withdrawal of the German armies from Belgium and Northern France. He seems not to have perceived that this was precisely what General Ludendorff wanted; and he may not have known that President Wilson had already sprung Ludendorff's trap by insisting that no armistice could be granted until the German armies had been rendered totally incapable of resuming hostilities.

If the war had ended less suddenly, if more thought had been given beforehand to the essential conditions of peace, and to the need for a peace that should be something better than uneasy non-war, we might not have had to enter another great war in September, 1939. This time the lesson of our mistakes and failures between 1919 and 1939 ought not to be forgotten. Not only must Hitler and Hitlerism be utterly destroyed, but the whole framework of Germany, and also of international life, must be re-cast. Fortunately we now have the eight "Common Principles" of the Atlantic Charter, and the concept of the "United Nations," to guide us. And it must be hoped that the Allied Governments and peoples will understand the importance of taking enough time to work out the practical application of those principles and of that concept before any peace settlement is definitely made. No care can be too great to safeguard freedom and to ensure justice in the world if civilisation itself is to survive.

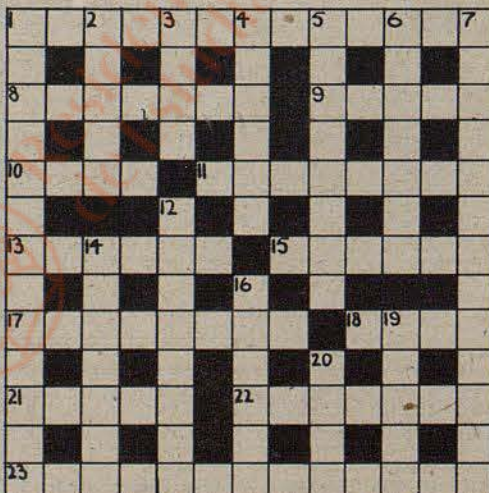
OUR CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1. One thing neutrals do, though they ought to hold the inquest on the arch-criminal (3, 2, 3 and 5).
8. It's all mixed up—ten at the start, ten in the middle, and ten at the end. Wants some understanding! (7).
9. Material here for a crate (5).
10. There's a suggestion of condescension in this European national (4).
11. Somewhere in S. America you'll find a rare dame (8).
13. Sometimes entails a re-play (6).
15. A nice word that costs nothing (6).
17. You want to think (8).
18. You may run this into someone (4).
21. Shakespeare's airy spirit (5).
22. Title suitable in Murderer No. 1 (7).
23. Paper substitute that won't make PICTURE POST any larger (8 and 5).

DOWN

1. In the old days, you would say "He will pass" (5 and 8).
2. Big fellow and doesn't sound a loose one (5).
3. Second to this is first (4).
4. When a shoe is, its defect may certainly be cured. (6).
5. For this once (8).
6. Oh, what a fall is there, my countrymen! (7).
7. Supplementary rations? (5 and 8).
12. A thane never had less than three (8).
14. Ten mice in a form—not of much value in France (7).
16. A quibbling sportsman? (6).
19. Stale variety, but not the most (5).
20. This is never shut (4).



SOLUTION TO OUR LAST CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1. Presumption
8. Chants. 9. Modena.
10. Oars. 11. Released
13. Eight. 15. Adits.
18. Eggshell. 19. Quay.
20. Eskimo. 21. Things.
22. Church mouse.

DOWN

2. Rehearing.
3. Sings. 4. Misery.
5. Tarnely.
6. Old maid. 7. Land.
12. Estranges.
14. Hashish. 16. Detour.
17. Clutch. 18. Even.
19. Quito.

**LEMON
HART
RUM**

*The
Golden Spirit*



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we know, but if they could speak, the walls of the 'Genatosan' Laboratories could tell a tale of research and experiment, of never-ceasing effort and continual progress.

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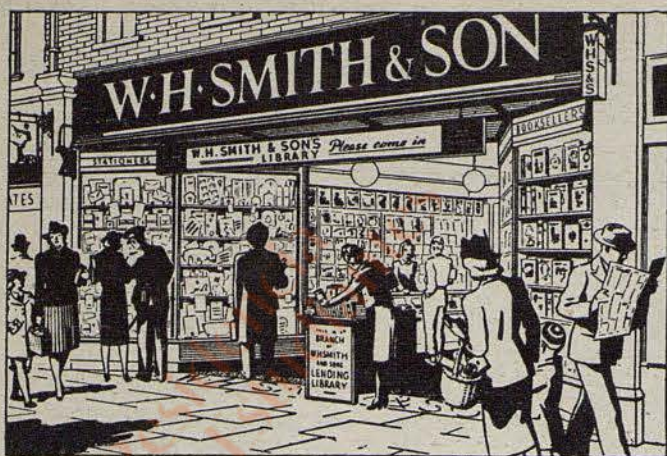
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men and women in uniform [more than 3,000] and they are maintaining our customers' goodwill." We believe, from what customers tell us, that the staff of our 1,500 branches are in a good many cases more than maintaining goodwill, they are increasing it; and for that we say to them, and especially to those who have come back from well-earned retirement: thank you, and may 1943 be the dawn of happier times.

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Leave gas or electric fires burning when a room is empty.

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Use the poker to make the fire blaze up; coal burns longer in large lumps.

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The good parts of
two old dresses provide
enough material to make
one new up-to-date dress

NO matter how carefully we look after our clothes, there comes a day when even the most cherished garments show signs of wearing out.

When this happens, don't dream of discarding them. Take, for instance, two well-worn dresses. Between them, they are almost sure to provide enough good material for a new model like the very charming one shown here.

As you can see, the finished effect is amazingly good. The plain material from one dress is used for the bodice and sleeves and for the strip inserts in the skirt. This not only helps to eke out the check material of the second dress, but provides a striking contrast, giving a younger, smarter appearance.

Light-weight woollen dresses are ideal for this purpose, but if you haven't two wool dresses, you can just as well combine one wool and one silk dress.

Before you start your re-making,

you'll need to wash the two dresses. If you possibly can, use Lux. Lux makes such a rich lather that dirt comes out without rubbing and that's important when dealing with woollens.

If you can't get Lux and have to use something else, be sure to take extra care with the rinsing. If you don't, specks of undissolved soap are likely to stick in the fabric, causing the threads to thicken—get hard and matted. These specks of undissolved soap give a dingy appearance, too. With Lux, there's no danger of this, because Lux dissolves completely, even in lukewarm water, and so it rinses out completely, too.

When the material is ironed, it is ready for cutting out. Soon you will have a brand-new dress to wear, and no coupons spent!

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