





## THE GREAT DAY

THE day that the world has waited for has dawned, and the hopes and prayers and aspirations of free and decent men all over the globe are centred on this stupendous act of war. All else subsides into littleness, and it is hard indeed to say anything which fits the occasion.

▲ France heard the news through heavier bombardment and the thunder of naval guns. Her beautiful fields must be seared once more and her villagers must scatter. Yet in every month past she has given us fresh evidence that she does not flinch from the ordeal. It is a very different France from that which fell amid shame and confusion in 1940. Painfully, heroically her people have regained control over their own destiny. To her grand recovery we shall owe much in the coming weeks of test and trial.

▲ Another ally will hear the news with no less jubilation. Russia has waited patiently and sometimes impatiently; no man of sense or feeling will blame her for that. Scarcely one home in the Soviet Union has been left untouched and as the burden of tears and struggle mounted almost to breaking point she cried aloud for her friends. By the agony which she bore and by her triumphant retaliation she gave us the chance to prepare for the greatest amphibious campaign ever undertaken.

▲ Indeed, all who have suffered greet this signal of liberation. Across Europe the Nazi scythe has swept without mercy. Communities have been destroyed, families scattered, strong men sold into bondage, sons killed in the sight of their fathers, daughters divided from their mothers. Moloch was at work to crush pity and decency from the human heart. Yet despite it all great masses of men refused to surrender their minds and whole nations rose from their knees. We would not be returning to Europe to-day if Europe itself had capitulated before the Nazi dictate.

▲ All this we gratefully acknowledge, and yet our first and last thoughts to-day are fixed on those who fly and sail from these shores. Our faith in them and in victory is unbounded. No man on earth could foresee this day in 1940; unconquerable conviction enabled us to survive and live to it. Our peoples have striven and worked for it, and by our demeanour we must strive always to make it the proudest day in British history.

▲ The decisive victories in this war, from London to Stalingrad, have all been victories for the moral superiority of the men who fought for them. That supreme asset will not desert us now, and whatever setbacks may befall, our faith remains unconquerable. The world's history demands that the act of liberation should go forward. For if this fail, the pillared firmament is rottenness and earth's base built on stubble.

# THE LONDONER'S DIARY

LONDON'S millions went to work to-day unaware that this was D-Day. The first announcement of the invasion came from the German radio at 6.35 a.m. No mention of this was made on the B.B.C. news at 7 o'clock.

It was not till an hour later that the first inkling of the great news was given to British listeners. The first official news from our side came at 9.30 a.m., when General Eisenhower issued Communiqué Number One.

M.P.s arriving at the House of Commons for Mr. Churchill's speech, went straight to the tape machines. Few of them had heard any details.

One of them asked me: "Where is the landing, Norway or Normandy?" Another asked me at 11 o'clock if the rumour was true that invasion had begun.

### Where's Churchill?

However, the news was soon all over the House, and the only thing that mattered was what would Mr. Churchill have to say about it.

The House was slow in filling up. About 20 peers were in their galleries, but only three diplomats heard Mr. Churchill speak. Mr. Lloyd George came in, a surprise visitor, shortly before Mr. Churchill began; no doubt memories of last war's big occasions crossed his mind.

As question hour neared its end, there was apparent concern on the Front Bench because Mr. Churchill had not yet made an appearance. Questions suddenly finished 10 minutes before the normal time. Still there was no Mr. Churchill.

The Speaker came to the rescue and announced a short interval, an unusual proceeding. Members stayed in their places, all eyes watching the door for the Prime Minister.

### A Great Cheer

Mr. Eden crossed the floor and sat on the gangway steps at the feet of Mr. Lloyd George. They had a long conversation. Presently Brigadier Harvie Watt, the Premier's Parliamentary Private Secretary, disappeared from the House. He had evidently gone to tell Mr. Churchill that the timetable had beaten him.

Mrs. Churchill, however, was not late. She was in her usual place, carrying on a conversation with Lord Portal across the rail which separated her from the Peers gallery. Lady Anderson and Mrs. Lloyd George were beside her.

At last Mr. Churchill came, punctually at the normal time. He was given a great cheer and another when he arose. He apologised for being late, but was told by an enthusiastic member that there was no need to do so. At once he began his statement.

### Whistle of Surprise

As Mr. Churchill began to tell of the landings, the House was hushed, members sat forward and everyone was hanging on his words. He made little attempt at oratory, rather was he reading a report. When he made the disclosure that the invasion armada consisted of upwards of 4000 ships, there was a whistle of surprise.

As Mr. Churchill went on, the magnitude of the operation began to be more fully realised and the initial successes appreciated.

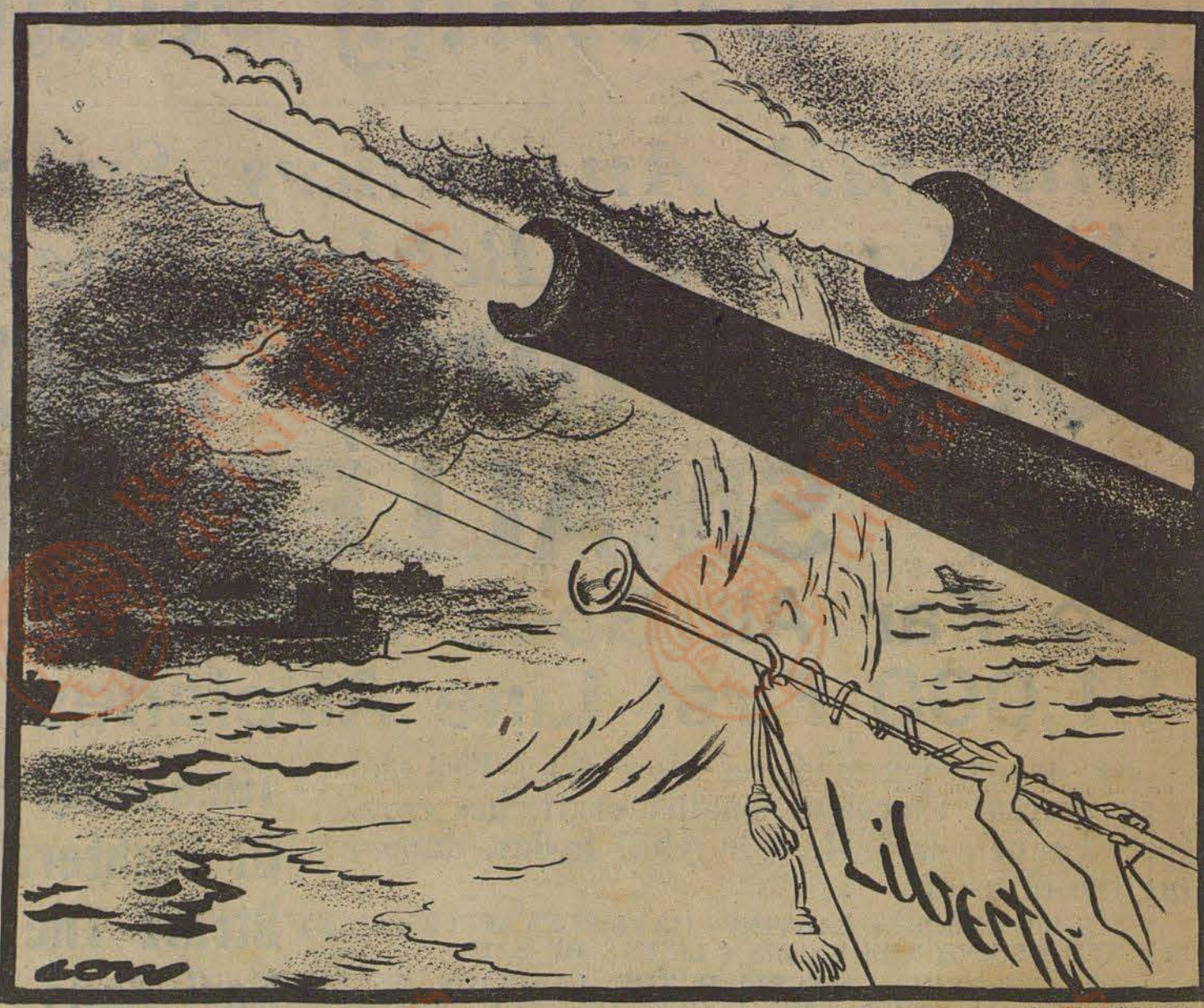
When the Prime Minister sat down, having told in five minutes one of the most moving and momentous stories of the war, cheers broke out without restraint.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood expressed what was in everyone's mind when he said that the Prime Minister's statement ranked second to the declaration of war in September 1939. Members were profoundly affected by the occasion.

### Our Leaders Younger

YOUTH is on the side of the Allied invasion leaders. In almost every case our men are younger than their German opposite numbers.

Hitler, who has taken over supreme command, is 55; Eisenhower is 53. Air Chief Marshal Tedder, our deputy C-in-C, is 54; Von Rundstedt,



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now, presumably, Hitler's deputy, is 68.

Montgomery, at 57, is the only Allied leader older than his direct opponent; Rommel is 53. General Omar Bradley, leader of the U.S. Army, is 51; Blaskowitz, commander of the front line defence of the West Wall, is 60.

The Allied air commander, Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory, is 52—seven years younger than his Luftwaffe opponent, Von Sperrle.

### Touching the Button

MOST of the conditions regarded as necessary before the invasion could be launched were fulfilled some time ago. These included the collection of men and supplies in the appropriate places. The whole machine lay ready for the touching of the button.

The final words for this, without doubt, came from the weather men. Never before have the prognostications of these meteorological experts been of such importance.

General Eisenhower, I understand, has kept close personal touch with these experts over several weeks.

The science of weather forecasting has improved a good deal during the war. I believe that when the full war story of this department is told it will be found that their forecasts have been remarkably accurate.

### The Spy Airplanes

The Germans, too, have taken great interest in the weather, although they are deprived of meteorological recordings from many important stations.

It is probable that some of their "spy-airplanes" which have been over Britain during the last few weeks have been stripped to carry little other equipment beyond automatically recording meteorological apparatus.

### Socialist Convert

FOUR years ago Mr. Dennis Capron, of Southwick Hall, Northamptonshire, member of a leading Conservative family, and of the executive of the party at Peterborough, began to have doubts about his political opinions. His doubts grew, and a month or two ago, having resigned his membership of the Carlton Club and severed his connection with Conservatism, he joined the Socialist Party.

Now he has been adopted as prospective Socialist candidate

at Peterborough at the next General Election. His former Tory colleagues will be working against him, and his opponent will be the present Conservative member, Lord Suirdale, who has been a guest of Mr. Capron's mother; she is president of the local women's Conservative branch at Southwick Hall.

### Russian Model

Mr. Capron is a bachelor of 37; after Cambridge he became a member of the London Stock Exchange.

Of his conversion, Mr. Capron tells me that he always believed the incentive of competition to be indispensable.

"The Socialist principle has been proved workable by Russia," he said. "The only solution for unemployment is co-operation—or Socialism—or whatever you like to call it."

### Academy Record

ONLY a few inches square, an etching of a small bird has proved the Royal Academy's record best-seller. Exhibit No 1055, called Jenny Wren, is practically framed by unbroken rows of red dots, each denoting a sale.

Seventy-six copies have been bought direct from the Academy. Miss Winifred Austen, the Suffolk artist, who did this etching, tells me the entire edition, limited to 100 prints, is now sold out. The price is two guineas each, unframed.

Last year Miss Austen sold 74 copies of a similar etching, showing a tiny field-mouse on a wheat-stalk.

### Lord Snell's Money

MANY people are surprised by the size of the estate—£21,487—left by Lord Snell. Few of his friends expected him to leave so much.

His origin was of the humblest and he received no legacies from his family. Moreover, he gave most of his life to public work of a nature that was not remunerative.

I believe that the bulk of his money came from lectures in America. Lecture tours were not particularly agreeable to him, but they were profitable.

Lord Snell's writings were not very lucrative, although from time to time he contributed to a number of journals.

In his early days Harry Snell was obliged to accept financial help from wealthier friends who admired his many

gifts. Once he had achieved a degree of independence he declined further offers. Some years ago a number of his wealthy admirers wished to establish a trust fund for him. He would not consent to it.

His salary as Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, the office he held when he died, was £700 a year.

Lord Snell lived a life of simplicity amounting to frugality. He neither smoked nor drank, and his tastes were extremely modest.

### Tory Chairmanship

THERE is renewed speculation among Conservatives about the future chairmanship of the party organisation.

Major Thomas Dugdale, M.P., has held this office since March 1942. He became seriously ill two months ago, and has been at his Yorkshire home. Now he has recovered his health and hopes to return to his post shortly.

During Major Dugdale's absence the work has been carried on by Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.P., the deputy chairman.

Headship of the Tory machine is a responsible job, and will become more so when serious preparations for the General Election begin. The chairman is chief of the party general staff in the campaign.

### £1000-a-year Play

ALL over the free world I hear, John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" is topping the best-seller lists for plays. In this country 147,000 copies have been sold. When it was

first published in America sales averaged about 19,000 a year, but now the British Empire is buying the play more heavily than is the American continent.

In South Africa, Egypt and India the play is set for State examinations.

I am told that the play in book form has been bringing in an income of about £1000 a year.

### "Peter Abelard"

MISS HELEN WADDELL, medieval scholar and novelist, living at Hampstead, is writing a play for Robert Donat based on the story of Heloise and Abelard. He will present it in London under his own management, and he tells me he has plans for a film of it later.

Miss Waddell's book Peter Abelard, from which the play is made, was first published in 1933. As long as nine years ago Robert Donat suggested to her that she should make it into a play. He did not know that even as she wrote it, she imagined it as a play.

She had a good reason for hesitating to make it into a play then. She wanted to write a sequel to Peter Abelard, and hoped to make the play encompass both books.

### Mairzey Doats

AN American soldier in Liverpool was struck by the rhythm of the legend on a wharf: Mersey Docks and Harbour Boats.

With a piece of chalk he wrote beneath it: And lambsy tivy, too.



THE FILTER TIP CIGARETTE



# "WE WILL ACCEPT NOTHING LESS THAN VICTORY"

—Eisenhower to Assault Troops

Before the assaulting troops embarked each man was handed a stirring order of the day from General Eisenhower, in which he said: "We will accept nothing less than victory."

General Eisenhower's Order stated: "You are about to embark upon the great crusade towards which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you."

## These Men Will Tell the Story

These are the men who will report for the Evening Standard the Invasion of Europe.

**LESLIE RANDALL**, the Evening Standard's Chief Reporter is accompanying the British Army.

When the U-boats were the greatest threat to the life of this country, Randall made an exhaustive study of the British shipping situation. He crossed the Atlantic by fast ship and in slow convoy to examine the problems at first-hand.

He was the first correspondent ever to be accredited to the Merchant Navy. During the war he has visited the United States, North Africa and Italy.

**GORDON HOLMAN** is with the Royal Navy. He has been 14 years a Naval Correspondent.

At the outbreak of war he served as a war correspondent in France with the B.E.F. He was at Lofoten. He won the Croix de Guerre and was mentioned in despatches in the great combined raid on St. Nazaire.

He spent several months with the Royal Canadian Navy, recording their part in the Battle of the Atlantic.

**PHILIP GRUNE** has been with the American army since they first arrived. He went to Northern Ireland to meet them when they landed and has been covering their operations ever since. He will be attached to Supreme Headquarters, and hopes to go overseas with the U.S. Forces.

**JAMES STUART**, the Evening Standard Air Reporter, will cover the invasion from the Allied Expeditionary Force airfields.

He has been accredited to the Royal Air Force since the war began and has covered operations by almost every type of aircraft since the earliest war days.

**PETER DUFFIELD** is with the Merchant Navy. He has been Evening Standard War Reporter in Cairo, Palestine, Turkey, has covered the war in the desert, flown with the desert air forces, and visited Malta. He flew back to this country recently from Cairo in 194 hours.

Leigh-Mallory Tells the Air Force—

## "HIGHEST HOPES EXCEEDED"

Congratulating all units of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force "on the magnificent work which has been done in preparation for the invasion," Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory says:

"The situation on the eve of the battle has exceeded my highest hopes. Now we are faced with the greatest operation of its kind ever undertaken. The air forces have a vital part to play and a tremendous undertaking in delaying and disorganising the German armies, as well as in defeating the German air force."

"I have every confidence that you are well up to the great work that lies before you."

## "This Decisive Phase"

CANADIAN C.O.C.'s MESSAGE

Lieut.-General H. Crerar, Canadian Army Commander, sent this personal message to the Canadian assault forces on the eve of embarkation:

"It is not possible for me to speak to each one of you, but by means of this personal message I want all ranks of the Canadian Army to know what is in my mind as the hour approaches when we go forward into battle."

"I have complete confidence in our ability to meet the tests which lie ahead. We are excellently trained and equipped. The quality of both senior and junior leadership is of the highest."

"As Canadians we inherit military characteristics which were feared by the enemy in the last great war. They will be still more feared before this war terminates."

## "Finish the Job"

"Canadian assault formations in the assault landing will have a vital part to play. Plans, preparations, methods, and technique, which will be employed, are based on knowledge and experience, bought and paid for by the 2nd Canadian Division at Dieppe."

"The contribution of the hazardous operation cannot be overestimated. It will prove to have been an essential prelude to our forthcoming and final success."

"We enter into this decisive phase of the war with full faith in our cause, with calm confidence in our abilities and with grim determination to finish quickly and unmistakably this job we came overseas to do."

"As in 1918, in Italy and in North-West Europe, we will hit the enemy again and again, until at some not distant time, converging Allied armies link together and will be rejoined in victory, with our comrades of the 1st Canadian Corps."—Associated Press.

## No Night Raiders Here

There was no report of any enemy raiders over Britain during the night.

## OLBERG TELLS THE GERMANS—

## This Is the 3rd Front in Three Dimensions

Alfred von Olberg, German military commentator, called the invasion "an extremely serious three dimensional offensive action."

In a broadcast to-day he said: "The invasion has begun. D-Day has dawned, and the tension which has embraced the whole of Europe for the last few weeks begins to relax."

"The second front, or rather the third front has come into being."

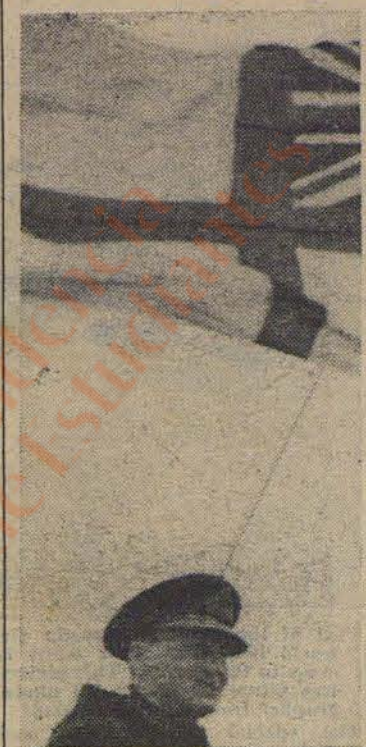
"It may well be that this again is nothing else but a diversionary and holding down operation, designed to delude the German Command with its deployment of tremendous means and to induce us to carry out premature troop transfers."

## Fifth Front?

"It is just as possible that a fourth and fifth front will be established by similar landings at other sectors of the European coast, and that the front which might see the great battles of this summer will develop at some point of the Atlantic sector or might combine with the operation, which was initiated to-day."

"It makes no difference whether to-day's action is a diversionary

## UNDER THE WHITE ENSIGN



The Allied Naval C-in-C, Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, watches the invasion fleet set out. Above him on his bridge flutters the Royal Navy's White Ensign.

## RAMSAY TELLS THE NAVY— Our Privilege In Greatest Amphibious Plan

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, C-in-C. Naval Expeditionary Force, in a message to the officers and men under his command, quoted by Reuter, said to-day:

"It is to be our privilege to take part in the greatest amphibious operation in history—a necessary preliminary to the opening of the Western Front in Europe, which, in conjunction with the great Russian advance, will crush the fighting power of Germany."

"This is the opportunity which we have long awaited and which must be seized and pursued with relentless determination: the hopes and prayers of the free world and of the enslaved peoples of Europe will be with us, and we cannot fail them."

"Our task in conjunction with the Merchant Navies of the United Nations, and supported by the Allied air forces, is to carry the Allied expeditionary force to the Continent, to establish it there in a secure bridgehead and to build it up and maintain it at a rate which will beat that of the enemy."

"I count on every man to do his utmost to ensure the success of this great enterprise which is the climax of the European war."

"Good luck to you all and God speed."

## EISENHOWER TELLS THE FRENCH "You Will Choose Own Government"

General Eisenhower, broadcasting to Europe, said: "People of Western Europe! A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force."

"This landing is part of the concerted United Nations' plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with our great Russian Allies."

"I have this message for all of you. Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of liberation is approaching."

"All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory."

## Wait for Signal

"To the members of resistance movements, I say, 'Follow the instructions you have received.'"

"To patriots who are not members of organised resistance groups I say, 'Continue your passive resistance, but do not needlessly endanger your lives.'"

"Wait until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy. The day will come when I shall need your united strength. Until that day I call on you for the hard task of discipline and restraint."

"Citizens of France! I am proud to have again under my command the gallant forces of France. Fighting beside their Allies they will play a worthy part in the liberation of their homeland."

"Because the initial landing has been made on the soil of your country, I repeat to you with even greater emphasis my message to the peoples of other occupied countries in Western Europe. Follow the instructions of your leaders. A premature uprising of all Frenchmen may prevent you from being of maximum help to your country in the critical hours."

"As supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces there is imposed on me the responsibility of taking all measures necessary for the prosecution of the war."

## The French Role

Appealing for prompt and quick obedience, he said that the effective civil administration of France would be provided by Frenchmen. All citizens should continue in their present offices.

When France was liberated Frenchmen themselves would choose the form of Government under which they wished to live.

"Those who have made common cause with the enemy or betrayed their country will be removed."

"In the course of this campaign for the final defeat of the enemy you may sustain further loss and damage."

"Tragic though that may be they will be part of the price of victory."

"I shall do all in my power to mitigate your difficulties and hardships."

"The heroic deeds of Frenchmen who have continued the struggle against the Nazis and their Vichy satellites have been an example and inspiration to all of us."

"This is the opening phase of the campaign. Great battles lie ahead. I call upon all who love freedom to stand by us."

"Together we shall achieve victory."

## 'The Alert' Sounded In Europe

Communique No. 1 was read by John Snagge, of the B.B.C., and immediately afterwards it was relayed in many languages over many networks until it reached every corner of Europe.

As it was being read it was announced that the "Alert" had been sounded in Holland and then in Belgium.

A British voice broke in a moment later, and it was stated that the "Alert" had been sounded in France and then in Denmark.

## Salute to Norway

King Haakon in a broadcast to Norway stated:

"Our people must not allow their enthusiasm to lead them into premature or unpremeditated acts. From now on, however, it will be of even greater importance to hinder and impede the enemy by all subtle and covert means that do not expose yourself or others."

"This order does not apply to organised resistance groups, who are in touch with the Allied military authorities. They have been given their special orders, and they will receive further orders. These they will carry out in the knowledge that if they are in need of a hiding place or food or any other help, they will always find it."

"In this way also many of you will be able quietly to take an effective part in the battle for freedom."

"I and my Government warmly salute all compatriots who stand firm at their posts and who look forward to ever more exacting tasks in a spirit of self-sacrifice and confidence. The Supreme Allied Commander will at all times keep you informed about what is expected of everyone under his command, and over the radio and by other means our people will continue to be in close contact with their constitutional authorities."

"We salute the forces which have now gone into battle: our thoughts and warmest wishes go with them. We know that they will not fail us, and we promise never to fail them."

"Fellow-countrymen, keep together and be prepared. Long live the cause of the United Nations. Long live the cause of freedom."

## Every Dutchman

Professor P. J. Gerbrandy, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, in a statement to his fellow-countrymen, said:

"Now that the Allied sledgehammer blow is falling on Hitler's Atlantic Wall we are all thrilled with emotion."

"You must refrain from any act which might be of any direct or indirect advantage to the enemy."

"As soon as more forceful action is required of you this will be made clear from here in unmistakable fashion."

A similar message was broadcast to Belgium.

It's a dream

Harella model in georgette. From all good fashion stores, or in case of difficulty write to L. Harris Ltd. (wholesale only) 243 Regent Street, London, W.1.

it's HARELLA

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Stripes worked in an original manner distinguish this tailored suit in heavy hopsack weave. Important pockets to the jacket - inverted pleat back and front of skirt. In Blue, Wine, Navy or £10 Brown: Hips 36-42. (10 coupons.) Personal Shoppers Only.

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## ZERO HOUR FOR THE ARMADA

# SECRETS OF THE INVASION NAVY

## We Sail in a Ship That is Just One of Thousands

From GORDON HOLMAN, Evening Standard Naval Correspondent  
AT A BRITISH PORT.

On the eve of the great invasion I have been told some of the Navy's secrets. The facts in many ways surpass fancy, and I will set them forth baldly. Properly digested, they tell the story of the devastating power and gigantic proportions of the Allied naval effort better than any terms that I might use.

On D-Day—and his will not be read until it has dawned—a great naval bombardment will smash the chosen sectors of the enemy occupied coast.

Hundreds of guns, ranging from 4 in. to 16 in.—largest of all naval guns—will batter the Nazi West Wall.

From warships alone thousands of tons of high explosives will go down on the enemy coastal batteries and beaches in ten minutes.

## With D-Day Troops Under "Red Duster"

From PETER DUFFIELD, Evening Standard Merchant Navy Reporter

AT A BRITISH EMBARKATION PORT.

I am writing in the cabin of a British Merchant Navy troopship—a few minutes before she sails for Europe with a jam-packed cargo of the men who are going to beat Hitler.

The troops are aboard. They have been sorted out, accommodated, and fed. They are lining the decks, chewing or smoking, taking their last look for some time at England.

And over their heads to-day flies the Red Duster.

This is a ten-thousand ton, 32-year-old "professional" trooper. She has trooped since the last war, carried tens of thousands of troops all over the world, in peacetime as in war. To-day she is carrying her normal complement.

"She's a good old lady," said an officer who popped his head into this cabin a few moments ago.

### My Orders

Like the troops who have been filling up gangways at British ports all over the country, I reached this ship without knowing her name, where she lay, her ultimate destination. I received telephoned instruction to report to a London address early one morning. The address was the Admiralty.

With only two other Merchant Navy correspondents I reported. We were the first three assigned. We have embarked in our respective ships. Right now, we are sealed.

The only communication I can have with what is now genuinely the "outside world" is this story—which I may hand in a sealed bag to the Security Officer as he takes his last leave of the ship.

### Cabin Mates

I am assigned to a cabin with a captain in the Military Police and a lieutenant from a famous division which fought in the desert, whom I haven't yet met.

Warning has just come that sailing time is approaching. The purser, Ronald Godley, from Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who lent me his cabin to type these few lines, has handed over his last mail from the ship. In the few minutes that I have so far had to meet the men who are sailing this ship, I would pick him as typical of the some 50,000 merchant seamen who have volunteered to sail on this job.

Ronald Godley has been away from his home, wife and two children for two years and nine months. He could have taken leave to see them. But he would have missed the invasion.

We are about to sail. It might be a month before D-Day. We do not know yet.

The gangways are coming up. And the Merchant Navy—God bless them!—have just offered me a gin.

## Moscow Hears Communique

News of the Allied invasion was given special treatment by Moscow radio to-day to enable all workers to hear it in the luncheon interval. The announcer, in a slow, measured voice read out General Eisenhower's first communique.

## 'Here We Come, Hitler'

The Stockholm journal, Aftonbladet, says Reuter, reported to-day: "As the Allied parachutists came down over France to-day they shouted: 'Here we come, Hitler!'"

## B.B.C. Warns the Invasion Coast

SPECIAL ORDERS TO PARIS TO-NIGHT

At 8.30 to-night a spokesman of the Allied High Command will broadcast special instructions to the people of Paris.

The B.B.C. began its 8 a.m. news bulletin with quotations from an "urgent warning" from Supreme Headquarters to inhabitants of the enemy-occupied countries living near the coast.

Quoting General Eisenhower's spokesman, the news announcer said:

"The warning stated that a new phase of the Allied air offensive has begun. This, the speaker said, would affect people living within 35 kilometres (about 22 miles) of any part of the coast."

"The Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force has directed that whenever possible advance warning shall be given to the towns in which certain targets will be intensively bombed."

"This warning will be perhaps less than one hour in advance of the attack. The warning will be conveyed in leaflets dropped by Allied airplanes."

"When such warning is given, people should leave the town at once and on foot, keep off main roads as much as possible, and make with all speed for the open country."

"They should try to reach a place at least two miles from the edge of the town to be attacked."

"People should take nothing with them that they cannot easily carry personally. They should not gather in large groups but should disperse as much as possible."

## Church Bells Ring Out In America

Evening Standard Correspondent NEW YORK, Tuesday.

News of the invasion was proclaimed to a sleeping New York shortly after 3.30 a.m. by a lone ship somewhere in harbour, which blew its whistle excitedly for several minutes.

In Western United States, where it was still around midnight, church bells rang, crowds gathered in the street and many communities joined in special services of intercession.

Fort Dix, New Jersey, broadcast Protestant, Catholic and Jewish prayers for loved ones.

Radio stations throughout the country were on the air all night, and newspapers rushed special editions with full-page headlines, "Invasion Begins."

President Roosevelt was being constantly kept informed of developments.

All night long the main U.S. radio networks were giving a running account of the invasion from London.

## Lights "Snap Up" In Ottawa

In Ottawa lights in the Government buildings began snapping on at an early hour as Service chiefs and public relation officers, hearing the reports, hurried to their desks, reports Associated Press.

"My prayers are with them," was General McNaughton's comment in Montreal to-day.

Part of the greatest armada the world has ever seen waits to cross to the enemy. This picture was taken by an official photographer from a naval airplane.

The special landing ships and craft taking part are parts of the British and U.S. Navies. About half the smaller types of British landing craft are manned and commanded by Royal Marines and some of the ships carrying the infantry (the L.S.L.s) fly the Red Ensign of the British Merchant Navy.

Different types of ships steamed at different speeds, but groups arrived at their destined points at the same time.

This greatest assembly of ships had all the protection that military, naval and air brains could devise. All were equipped with weapons against close range attack.

This, the naval period of the fight, meant minesweeping right in on a rising tide to the coast, guarding against the German naval forces of destroyers, torpedo, E. and R. boats and against submarines based on Biscay ports.

U.S. Naval Forces in Europe announce that the most difficult phase of the initial operation against the European Continent—that of bridging the last few hundred yards between vessels and the beach—is being accomplished to a large degree through the use of the U.S. Navy modern pontoon gear.

By bolting together in strings with a few nuts, bolts, links and angles, trained naval men can turn them into self-propelled barges, tugs, floating wharfs, causeways, fuel and water barges, floating dry docks and finger piers.

A single pontoon is the unit from which, like a child's erector set, almost anything can be made. These modern pontoons consist basically of pre-fabricated hollow boxes made of light welded steel.

## NAZIS ARREST OFFICERS

The Germans are arresting all French officers above the rank of major, and are sending them away to Germany.

Reporting this to-day, the Swiss Journal de Geneve says the German move began late on Friday night, says British United Press from Zurich.

German army units have been withdrawn from the Haute Savoie area of France, and sent to an unknown destination, says the newspaper.

Gestapo men have arrested many more prominent French civilians and Jews. Even Jewish children are being rounded up in some areas.

## Music for the Invaders

German controlled Calais radio came on the air to-day with the following announcement in English:

"This is D-Day. We shall now bring music for the invasion forces."

## Dependents' Allowances

Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War, informed Miss Ward (Con. Wallsend) in the Commons to-day that an announcement with regard to increasing the allowances of dependants of officers and other ranks will be made shortly.

Sir Thomas Moore (Con. Ayr Burghs) asked the War Minister whether his reports show that the recent increase in allowances have met with general approval from the Army.

Sir James—Broadly speaking the answer is "Yes, sir." Mr. Gallacher (Con. West Fife).—What about narrowly speaking? (Laughter.)

## Meyers Told Us, "This Is It"

From PHILIP GRUNE WITH ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE, ADVANCED AIRFIELD.

Tuesday.

It was zero hour for us at this United States advanced fighter bomber base. A general call was sent round to all operational barracks half an hour before calling all men to attend a special briefing.

We could only guess what this meant. The D-Day secret had been kept so well here that it was not until a few hours before that their commanding officer himself knew that to-day's operations were to be in support of our Forces landing on the Continent.

Some of us were awakened by the roar of aircraft, the strength of which had never been heard before, passing near the field. We have been watching one of the most thrilling sights in history—a stream of transport airplanes towing gliders, their navigation lights ablaze, and speeding towards the assault beaches loaded with airborne troops and equipment.

Colonel Gilbert Meyers, commanding officer of the station, tells us: "This is it," and then outlines the plan of attack.

### Confidence

He reads a message from Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh Mallory, Air Commander-in-Chief, A.E.A.F. It says:

"I have every confidence that you are up to the great work that lies before you. I am proud to be with you as a member of the team to fight this great battle. I have every confidence in you all, and wish you God speed and the best of luck."

The Commanding Officer tells us that airborne infantry units have already made a landing on the Continent, and British and U.S. army units will have made landings along the shore.

For this group there is one new order. They must destroy their target at all costs.

"We are not going to get two cracks at them," Colonel Meyers says. "Any mission assigned to us must complete first time."

One squadron gets an immediate target—a road bridge.

The road bridge is an important link between German reinforcements and our invading forces.

### First Mission

Within 20 minutes of the termination of briefing all aircraft are airborne and on the way to the first daylight mission of D-Day.

The squadron did not need two cracks at that bridge. Several bombs dropped smack on the target.

On the way out several of the fighter-bombers found an enemy convoy stretching half a mile along the road. They swept down, shooting up 20 or 30 trucks. All the aircraft returned safely.

I met some of the pilots when they got back. Twenty-eight-year-old Lieut.-colonel Frank S. Perego, of New York, told me: "We just smothered that bridge."

"The main trouble was to keep in our line of traffic. There are literally hundreds of Allied aircraft over the whole invasion area and there was no doubt at the time we went over that the Allies had complete mastery of the air."

In operations room here we are waiting for the next mission. From now on it is an 18-hour day job for these men. They have been promised no more than an hour's rest between missions.

### Deliberation

Nothing has impressed me more than the calm deliberation with which everything is being done. The long period of preparation and the thorough rehearsals have eliminated the need for any last-minute rush.

There is an inevitability about the final preparations for this operation which far surpasses anything of the kind that I have previously experienced.

It does not seem out of keeping with the general situation in this ship, for instance, that on the eve of the mightiest conflict of the war, a party of men should gather round the piano to try out the new theme song:

All over the place  
The ship goes,  
To fight all our foes,  
To deal out knock-out blows—  
That Jerry well knows,  
All over the place.

Both Navy and Army are in magnificent fettle. Sure of themselves, sure of the outcome of the great adventure, they are ever conscious of what they must owe in the end to two of her wonderful services, the R.A.F. and U.S. Air Forces and the Merchant Navy.

\* \* \*

### The Open Sea

The L.C.T.s are snaking their way through the maze of bigger vessels and they are making for the open sea. Over some of them camouflage nets are spread, but seen from sea level the gun barrels push the netting up into innumerable hillocks.

There is no movement yet among the bigger ships, and a few hundred landing craft of all sizes can disappear out of this armada and not be noticed.

But they are all full of fighting men going to battle, with the successes of the Eighth and Fifth Armies and the fall of Rome ringing in their ears.

There are great hazards to be overcome and we go dependent first upon God's providence. Given that, the firm faith that all these fighting men have in their cause will surely see them through.

So the movement of ships, which will take hours to come to its world-shaking peak, goes on.

Aircraft drone watchfully overhead, a little smoke comes from the funnels of the big ships—our "finest hour" is close upon us.

### Smooth Loading

"This is the smoothest loading operation I have ever seen," said one Navy beach-master at an invasion port.

### "First Prisoner"

A German news agency reported at 11.15 on the German radio: James Griffith, of Newcastle, is the first British prisoner to be named by the German authorities.

## FOOD FACTS

A year ago, when our merchant seamen were fighting for their lives against the U-Boat packs, every one at home joined in the battle by cutting down food-waste. Tens of thousands of tons were saved by the British housewife.

The need is just as great today. Lives are still at stake. Not only ships, but trains and lorries too, are wanted for the arms and reinforcements that will support our fighting men on their way to Berlin. Road transport is needed even for foods we grow here. It's a matter of wheels as well as keels. Not a foot of space can be spared for food that is thrown away.

**Save fat by** converting scraps of meat fat into cooking fat, and clarifying dripping so that it can be used for frying and for making pastry.

Trim the fat off the meat before cooking. Cut the scraps up small and put in a tin in a cool oven. When melted, strain off the fat carefully from the dried up bits of meat and pour into a bowl. This makes fat for pastry and puddings and can be used with half margarine for cakes.

To clarify dripping, cut it up, put it in a saucepan, cover with cold water and bring to the boil. Pour into a bowl and let it get cold. Now lift off the hard white lid which has formed, scrape away any meat from the underside, and melt the fat gently, heating it till it stops bubbling. This is to remove any remaining water. If any water is left the fat won't stay fresh. Pour into a bowl and use as needed.



**Save bread by** allowing new bread to become quite cold before putting it into the bread bin: Using bread when it is 24 hours old, and never when it is new because you get more slices to the loaf: Using stale bread for browned breadcrumbs, rusks for children, bread pudding, sweet or savoury, for thickening soups, as breakfast cereal, or (soaked in water and squeezed out) for stuffing: By keeping it in a clean, dry bin swathed in a clean cloth: By not eating it at the same meal as potatoes.

**Save potatoes by** taking a little more trouble in preparation. Now that we are at the end of the season, potatoes need rather more care in peeling but peel them *thinly*. Heavy peeling wastes a quarter of the potato before you start, whenever possible don't peel them at all—this makes them more valuable as a food, and keeps the flavour too.



# WAITING WITH THE TROOPS

## They Kept Great Secret

There was no tension about the troops as D-Day approached, wires Ronald Clark, British United Press correspondent, who is with them.

On the last night before embarkation a number of the troops in my area attended a camp film show, "Holy Matrimony," and before the start of the show had a sing-song.

There was scarcely a military tune to be heard.

Instead there was, I Don't Want to be a Soldier, The Road to the Isles, Annie Laurie, and, when they ran short of a tune, they sang the song their fathers sang when they went out on the same brave journey nearly 30 years ago—Tipperary.

The troops were completely sealed from the outer world while they waited.

The bar to any communications with the outside was so complete that you could see troops playing cards within a hundred yards of main roads with only a few strands of wire between them and the outer world.

The success of the security measures was tremendously helped by the inhabitants of the coastal areas.

One officer said to me: "They are the greatest 'mind-your-own-business' people I have ever met." A hundred and one secret jobs are passing their back gardens and front doors alongside the thousands of troops and the civilians never asked a question.

"They only had three words for us. They were 'Good luck, chum!'"

As zero hour approached the inside and outside of the marshalling areas changed with the unceasing rumble of tanks and transport passing to the final embarkation points.

For the last two nights the rumble was continuous from dawn to dusk.

Even experienced troops were staggered by the vast quantities of equipment.

"They won't know what's hit them," was the general feeling among the troops about the German reaction.

This was intensified by the lack of enemy interference during the latest days before the invasion.

**Giant's Nightmare**

Waiting before embarkation we saw hundreds of tanks, semi-tracked and wheeled vehicles lumbering past the marshalling yards.

They passed endlessly under silver barrage balloons.

It looked something like a giant's nightmare.

The assembly areas along the British coastline changed to marshalling areas on Sunday, and troops were briefed on their exact missions.

The vehicles were passing to the embarkation "areas" which were taking relay after relay of craft, which were then sent to the open sea for the formation of the most tremendous massing of craft in the history of the world.

Life in the marshalling areas was similar to that in most military camps. Every few minutes for the last 60 hours loudspeakers blared through the camps telling the last-minute arrangements for troops about to embark.

**They Didn't Talk**

The men did not talk about the invasion they knew they were going to lead.

They spent the last days in this country lolling in the sun, playing cards, singing, playing cricket, football and baseball.

They had been brought down to the marshalling areas round the coast and "sealed" for several days.

They knew what was going to happen. They had been told about it, and they welcomed it.

One soldier summed it up to me in these words: "The sooner we get it finished and get home the better."

The moral of the troops, some of whom had taken part in numerous rehearsals in the Channel and other waters, is fantastically high.

I heard proof of this. Just before a certain concentration one officer told his men that this might be only another rehearsal. Their replies were unprintable.

**From the Highlands**

Men of famous Highland units who are taking part in the early assault operations are in splendid trim.

They joked and laughed although knowing that their formation was to be first on the beach-head with no light task.

One Highland officer told me: "My men are disappointed about one thing. They are not going to see enough Germans."

In the last few days before invasion the pipers of this unit could be heard nearly all the time practising for the final piping of the troops into battle.

## 300 SQUARE MILES OF TROOPS

One of the marshalling areas in England, from which the troops were sent to the embarkation points, was 300 square miles in extent.

The British authorities thought over the idea of clearing all the areas of civilians, but this would have meant the wholesale evacuation of half a million people.

It was found that in one South of England town alone 80 per cent of the inhabitants were engaged in work directly or indirectly essential to the invasion plan.

Accordingly, there was no alternative but to superimpose on an already populous countryside the mounting of the invasion.

## New Roads and Bridges

Many miles of new roads were made and still more miles of present roads widened or straightened. New bridges were built and the railways laid out 150 miles of new track.

A completely new system of exchanges and telephone lines was set up. In one area the Army laid down three new landing fields and extended seven existing ones for the Air Force.

## GOEBBELS ON INVASION EVE

Goebbels, speaking at an open-air meeting in a heavily bombed part of Germany on the eve of the invasion, said, according to the German news agency quoted by Reuter to-day:

"Now it is to be or not to be. The whole German people must maintain its war moral in the coming decisive weeks and months."

"True, the German people, like others, are hankering after peace. At the same time it is clear to every German that the war must not end at our expense, but with our victory."

"The German nation obeys only one command, and that is the command of the Fuehrer. He is the strongest moral factor of our victory."

## "ROMMEL'S ASPARAGUS"

"Rommel's asparagus" is the latest German anti-invasion weapon, according to the Berlin correspondents of Svenska Dagbladet, says Reuter from Stockholm.

"Asparagus" is the soldiers' nickname for long wooden poles which Rommel has ordered to be driven into the earth to prevent gliders or paratroops landing, says the report.

Whole forests have been planted, and Rommel himself announces that two divisions have put down 300,000 in the last five weeks.

## "DOLLS BY PARACHUTE"

The Germans said that life-sized dolls in uniform were dropped by the Allies east of the River Orne.

They contained high explosive and exploded when touched.

These dolls, said the Germans, were used as a deceptive manoeuvre to deceive German troops into thinking it was a real landing.

## French Absence Was According to Plan

French officials, commenting on the absence of French forces from the first wave, revealed that this was in accordance with inter-Allied agreement, to avoid the possibility of Frenchmen being forced to fight against their countrymen, reports Associated Press.

## Armistice With Vichy Ended by Badoglio

The Italian Cabinet yesterday cancelled the 1940 armistice between the Vichy Government and Mussolini in order to emphasise on the day of the liberation of Rome the feeling of solidarity between the Italian and French nations, reports Associated Press.

# "A TERRIFIC PARTY—A REAL FIRST-CLASS SHOWDOWN" 'Monty' Brings It Down To a Matter of A B C

From LESLIE RANDALL, Evening Standard Chief Reporter

When the inside story of the planning of the invasion can be told, nothing in it will be more revealing than the part played by General Montgomery and his unshakable faith in himself and his armies.

Before he left his base headquarters to lead the assault on Europe, "Monty" talked to a big gathering of war correspondents.

He laid it down that we must not make known a word of what he said until the invasion has really "got going." Then he told us what he had found to be the secret of success in war, and how he would fight the battle.

"It will be a terrific party," he said, "A real first-class show-down. But I am absolutely confident we will win—absolutely."

This was not the easy optimism of a general who trusts in his lucky star. He spoke with the quiet assurance of a commander who had weighed all the chances, allowed for unlucky breaks and still had not a shadow of doubt. Victory was a mathematical certainty.

## No Doubts

Since those days in 1940 when I saw the return of the British Expeditionary Force from Norway, I have met many of our war chiefs. To me, Montgomery is undoubtedly the outstanding personality. Here was a general setting out to lead the greatest combined operation in all history and yet he was untroubled by any doubt or fear. I have never known a man who was so sure of himself. I have never met anyone who was more positive about everything he says.

Montgomery does not suggest, he affirms. If you do this in war, he says, you win. If you do that, you fail. There is no room for argument. He has said it, and it is so.

But he never makes an assertion unless he is convinced that it is irrefutable. And he never predicts a victory until he is satisfied there is no possibility of defeat.

To-day he talks with the assurance and authority of a commander who has put his theories into practice and proved that they stand the test of war.

General Montgomery is prepared for much hard fighting on the Continent, but he does not expect a long drawn out struggle.

"Our bombing of Germany is very important," he says. "There is no doubt that about 40 of their big cities have been half laid in waste. Think what that would mean to us if it had happened here. It must have a big effect on their capacity and will to carry on the war."

Montgomery has made a deep study of war, but he has the gift of explaining his methods in simple words and homely phrases. When he makes a point he usually repeats it and adds, "There is no doubt about that."

## The Secret

What is the secret of Montgomery's success in war? His own reply is that to be a successful commander you must study human nature. "That," he says, "is the background of everything I do."

Montgomery's point of view is that a general is like a big business man or the director of a factory. He has a certain amount of human material at his disposal. It is up to him to make the best use of it.

"The great art lies in finding out what people are best at, and ensuring they are used in that way. I am absolutely certain of that."

The same principle applies to individuals. No two are the same. "I could write a book about that," says General Montgomery. "I am probably a most peculiar person myself."

"You must think ahead and ask yourself who will be the best for the next big job, then begin to edge those people that way so they will be handy when the party begins."

"I knew three months beforehand that the Mareh Battle would be the next really big business and I began to plan in my own mind who would be the best chaps for it, to make certain that when the battle matured the right people were in the right place."

"If you realise the importance of this, you succeed in war. If you don't, you fail."

All the months when Montgomery was preparing for the invasion he was busy travelling all over the country visiting troops, getting to know every division in his command.

## The German

The part every division will play in the invasion was thought out by him, although the army in general never realised it, long before D-day.

"As the business goes along," he told us, "it may interest you to notice how the principle of the right man in the right job has been put into practice."

Montgomery does not confine his study of human nature to his own troops. He considers the German. And he asks himself, What sort of a chap is he?

He has found he has three very definite characteristics.

1.—He is very good technically in the use of his weapons.



General Eisenhower and General Montgomery in conference before the attack.

2.—He has a good eye for people about to-day who know far too much about things of which they ought to know nothing.

3.—His obedience is implicit.

The Germans, says Montgomery, are a military race. We are not. We are a martial race, which is something quite different.

The Germans play military games at school. Boys attack and defend. That is how they get an eye for ground which stands them in good stead in battle. If you leave German soldiers in undisturbed possession of ground for a long time they take a lot of shifting. The moral is, do not let them stay in one place too long.

"There," says Montgomery, "You have got the German soldier—quite different from the British soldier. I believe you could sum it up in this way. The German is a person who likes to laugh at other people's misfortunes. The British soldier is quite a different sort of chap. He is quite prepared to laugh at his own misfortunes."

While Montgomery finds that the German soldier is still fighting very well, he does not believe that the standard of the German higher leadership is as good as it was.

## Rommel

At the moment, of course, of all the German generals Montgomery is most interested in Rommel, his old antagonist in North Africa. When he knew he would be facing up to him again, Montgomery began to ask himself: How will Rommel fight the battle? What will he do?

"I think," Montgomery told us, "Rommel is too impulsive for the set piece type of battle. I think his forte is disruption. I would say that Rommel would aim at defeating us on the beaches."

"Rommel is the sort of fellow who wants to get cracking in battle right away, and I think he will do so. That's what I feel. Anyway, it will be very interesting to see what he will do."

Always General Montgomery stresses that the invasion is not a British show or an American show—it is a joint enterprise by a great Allied team.

"It is a great honour," he told us, "to serve under an American command, and I do so willingly."

"I am getting to know the American soldier pretty well now, and I have the highest opinion of him."

"I doubt if any other two nations in the world could do what we are going to do—integrating themselves in such a way and going out to battle together."

Tremendous credit is due to General Eisenhower. He has woven us together into one fighting army. That is a great thing—a very great thing. If you are not one fighting army nothing happens."

Montgomery is a great believer in personal contact. That is why he called the war correspondents together.

"I like," he told us, "to know and see everybody who is going to do any business with me. You are definitely part of the fighting machine—absolutely."

"Nobody must be put into the picture until it is necessary they should be. There are too many

# DANGEROUS SEA AREAS EXTENDED

The Admiralty announced to-day that the area in the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel approach, already declared dangerous to shipping, has been enlarged.

Now the area is extended northward to a point 25 miles off the south-west coast of Eire and then proceeds due west to the limits of Eire's territorial waters.

It follows a course around the south coast of Eire to the Tuskar Rock, still outside Eire's territorial water, and turns south for about 35 miles and then crosses to Hartland Point.

# THE SMOKE LAYERS

Transport channels over Northern France were pounded throughout last night by Dutch Mitchells and R.A.F. Polish and Australian Mosquitoes of the R.A.F. Second Tactical Air Force, reports a statement issued by the Allied Expeditionary Air Force H.Q.

The attacks were concentrated on roads, railways, bridge embankments, cuttings and junctions, and on other parts of the transport network over a huge area where traffic blocks would be a nuisance to the enemy.

There was a large amount of cloud over France, and a number of Mitchells did not bomb. The Mosquitoes on the other hand nearly all found their targets. Pilots reported successful attacks on a convoy rail and road junctions and parked vehicles.

R.A.F. Bostons were engaged in smoke-laying operations over the English Channel.

# "NORMAL" AT STATIONS

Everything was quiet at Charing Cross and Waterloo to-day and up to a late hour there had been no alterations or cancellations of trains.

At Waterloo queues of passengers, 90 per cent civilians, men, women and children, lined up for the Portsmouth, Southampton, Bournemouth, Weymouth and West of England trains.

Three hours before a West of England train was due to leave more than 100 people had formed the queue.

# Their Rations—For Eight Days

Food provisions for eight days and one day's emergency rations were put aboard the landing vessels, says the War Department in Washington, quoting a report from a "front-line town" on the English coast.

Each man was issued with a day's emergency rations for the first day's operations, but after that field kitchens will be in operation.

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**T**WO hours before mid-  
night High Tide lapped  
the shores of the Cherbourg  
Peninsula. An hour before  
midnight High Tide reached  
Le Havre, where a naval  
bombardment of the port is  
reported by the Germans. At  
midnight it was High Tide at  
Dieppe; at 1.30 at Calais and  
Dunkirk; and two o'clock at  
Ostende. It was Zero Hour in  
the Channel.

The heaviest sea-borne attack, they say, has aimed at the small port of St. Vaast-La-Hougue, four miles south of Barfleur and 18 miles east of Cherbourg. St. Vaast has a fine roadstead, sheltered by Tatihou Island, and was the scene of the famous sea battle of La Hougue in May 1692.

**F**OR the German High Command this means the end of the one consistent plan they have had since Hitler came to power and made this war possible. The one ruling purpose of all German military planning and scheming has been to avoid the possibility of fighting a major war on two fronts at the same time which would compel Germany to divide its forces into comparatively equal parts.

For it is Hitler's second front that has been opened.

The German High Command have no illusions on this score and for more than a year they have sought first in one way then in another to contend with this menace.

They built the "Atlantic Wall." They sought a new form of defence in depth. They conscripted the labour of the occupied countries. They resorted to more and more terror.

When the Dnieper line crashed last autumn new revisions of the Atlantic Wall were made. The Dnieper line had been built on the same system as the Channel defences.

When at Salerno the Germans had to give way in spite of their favourable positions overlooking



GENERAL STUDENT.

the beaches, more protection was sought for German gunners, to enable them to stand up to air and naval bombardment of their positions.

Finally, Anzio decided the Germans on the most important revision of their plan of defence. The Allies learnt from the Anzio experience that there is no opportunity like the first; that swift exploitation is a paying proposition.

The Germans, on their side, learnt that they, too, must exploit quickly; that the invaders must be attacked before they can consolidate their bridge-head positions. It is the kind of strategy and temperament that fits the mental make-up of the commander of the German First Army, Field-marshal Rommel.

SIGNS have been multiplying that Rommel has adjusted the German defence of the Channel coast to this new conception and that Von Rundstedt, the Commander-in-Chief, has made the same preparations applicable to all other defences.

Earlier reports that the Germans intended to let the Allies commit themselves to their main effort before they counter-attack seem to be belied by the latest German preparations.

Rundstedt and Rommel have apparently decided that this is too risky against the background of heavy bombing. Paratroop and Partisan activity in the interior. The three main army groups in France and the Low Countries have therefore been regrouped and placed so that Rommel and the other commander can challenge a landing on the expected beaches within comparatively short times.

THE position is now as follows:

**German First Army** covering the 200 miles coastline from

Cherbourg to the Scheldt. This is commanded by Rommel and he has S.S. General Richard Jungklaus as commander in Belgium and General der Flieger Friedrich Christiansen as commander in Holland.

This Army is so grouped that its full complement of 25 Divisions could be engaged within seven days from now. The extent to which the Allies can compel this force to disperse to meet different threats will reduce its effectiveness as a fighting unit for Rommel.

The Second German Army covers the Atlantic coast. This is under Field Marshal von Blaskowitz and has a total of 16 divisions to guard about 200 miles of coast.

The Third German Force is the independent command of the 19th German Army under Allied force which on a given day shall be superior to the German in strength and equipment.

This building up of strength

## 84 NOT OUT

**F**OURTEEN years ago I wrote in these columns about Being Seventy Years Old. I little thought then that I should live to see the year 1944, still less that in that year the "lean and slippered pantaloon" would be invited to justify his survival. Is there then life in the old dog yet? Just enough to wag his tail.

**L**IKE many of my generation I wish that my call had come before this horrible war, the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the human race. Like many of our friends, we have had a heart-breaking bereavement. Our youngest son, a boy of unusual promise and most lovable character, gave his life for his country three years ago. "Then shall my grey hairs go down with sorrow to the

My opinions have not changed much in the interval. An old man's opinions do not change much. I have given my message, such as it is

On the most important subject I am still of the same mind. "A retrospect of my whole life, from the earliest period of my recollection down to the present hour, leaves me with this impression, that I have been and am guided by a gracious and mighty hand. O that I had always trusted and yielded myself to its guidance." These are the words of the aged Richard Rothe; I can make them my own.

I think many old men, who perhaps were agnostics in the prime of life, end by believing in God. The experience of life, when prolonged to its natural termination, tends to make men wiser and humbler.

I cannot go so far as Sir Thomas Overbury, who says that a good man feels old age more by the strength of his soul than by the weakness of his body, nor with Robert Browning's Rabbi ben Ezra, that old age is the best

part of life; but St. Paul's words, "Though our outward man perish the inward man is renewed day by day," have a meaning for me.

is the most crucial feature of the invasion. The Germans will have their artillery, tanks, and transport ready. The Allies will have to bring theirs in mainly by sea and on to beaches exposed to all the vagaries of wind and tide.

The Allies will have to establish forces which may number 5 divisions or even more through a few landing funnels, and it is therefore, obvious that the problems of invasion will vary from day to day.

It has been estimated that between the first and the third day the attackers will be superior to the coastal defender and will thus be able to spring their surprises and to establish their initial bridgeheads.

Between the third and the tenth day, however, the normal facilities for concentration are much greater for the forces on land than for those approaching by sea.

Round about the seventh day

it will be shown whether the enemy concentration has been disrupted and Allied troops have gained the necessary superiority or whether the enemy has been able to establish strong enough forces against the bridgeheads to create a deadlock.

There will be nothing traditional about this last phase of the war, and our judgment on its progress must always bear this in mind. The speed of advance, the encirclement of troops, the massed tank battles, and all the things to which we have become accustomed in Africa and Russia may take very different forms here.

Whereas in Russia it was not unusual for a single German division to cover a frontage of perhaps ten miles, in Western Europe we may find a hundred divisions on both sides engaged on a frontage of perhaps one hundred miles.

*The Very Rev.*  
**INGE, D.D.**  
being dead, but, as the Frenchman said; "Pour être mort, malheureusement il faut mourir." Either these things were devised by an evil power, or, as we surely have a right to believe, they were meant to remind us that we are only strangers and pilgrims on this earth. "Eternity, be thou my refuge."

The young are very civil to the old, who accept their courtesies with a rueful acquiescence. First, young men begin to call you "Sir." Then one is offered the most comfortable chair by the fire, and takes it.

The last humiliation is when a pretty girl offers you her seat in an omnibus or crowded train. These laments have been heard for thousands of years, and we ought to smile, not groan.

**B**ISHOP WESTCOTT rather fancifully found a meaning in a verse of Joel: "Your young men shall see visions; your old men shall dream dreams." I prefer the old Greek proverb, "The deeds of the young, the counsels of the middle-aged, the prayers of the old."

It is an odd reflection that with a low birth-rate and low death-rate the average age of the population rises every year. In the future we shall be governed by the bald and the grey. From what I see of the vagaries of the young, who are on the side of any party that will attack—the Parlour Pinks of Bloomsbury and the London School of Economics—I say "so much the better."

But what else can they expect of an old dug-out?

PENCE EMPIRE.—Syd. 6241. 5 15 & 7 50

6.15. **THE TEN.** (Tem. 7611.) Evgs. Tex Mon. 1  
 2.15. **TAC TH.** Sat. 2.0. **TOM ARNOLD**  
 presents Ivor Novello's **DANCING YEARS.**  
**AUDREY.** Evgs. 2.0. **W. 8.15.**  
 2.30. **THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT.**  
**AMBASSADORS.** Tem. 1171 6.15. W. 8.15  
 2.50. **STINGED.** H. 2.0. **THE LERA'S**  
**POWER.** By **ANDERSON** & **WETTER.** D. Sketch.  
**APOLLO.** Ger. 2655. Jack Helton's **HOW**  
**ARE THEY AT HOME?** by J. B. Priestley.  
**ARTS.** (Tem. 7544.) Tues. to Sun. club  
 mems. only. To-night at 7. Sheridan's  
**A TRIP TO SCARBOROUGH.**  
**CANADIAN.** Evgs. 6.15. **NIGHT IN**  
**VENICE.** Evgs. 6.45 (exc. Mon.) Mats.  
 W. Th. Sat. 2.50  
**CHURCHILL.** Evgs. 6.10 & 8.15. **ISSY**  
**BONN.** **DOUGLAS BYNG.** Woodchoppers  
 with Anne Lenner. (Chi. 0505.)  
**COLISEUM.** Ch. 2. Tem. 5151. Evgs. 6.15  
 W. Th. Sat. 2.50. **THE LERA'S**  
**MUSICAL.** (The Quaker Girl. Delta Union)  
**COMEDY.** (Wh. 2578.) Evgs. 6.15. Mats.  
 W. Th. Sat. 2.50. **THE LERA'S**  
**THIS WAS A WOMAN.** with Nova Pilbeam.  
**CROYDON EMPIRE.** Gro. 1341. 5.45 &  
 8.15. **OLIVIER.** Sat. ALL. Gro. 2.0  
**CROYDON CARN.** 0011 5.45 & 8.15  
**ALICE DELYSIA.** **FRENCH FOR LOVE.**  
**DUCHESSE.** Tem. 8245. Evgs. 6.15. Mats.  
 W. Th. Sat. 2.50. **THE LERA'S**  
**BLITHE SPIRIT.** (3rd Year.)  
**DUKE OF YORKS.** Tem. 5122. Evgs. 6.0.  
 Wed., Sat. 2.50. **Pink Strips.** Sealing  
 W. Th. Sat. 2.50. **THE LERA'S**  
**FINSPARK PARK EMPIRE.** 6 and 8.15.  
 Anne Shelton, Caryl & Mundy. Melvin.  
**GARLAND.** 1571. Evgs. 6.15. Mats.  
 W. Th. Sat. 2.50. **THE LERA'S**  
 & Sats. 2.50. **Michael Redgrave**  
 & Beatrice Lehmann in **UNCLE HARRY.**  
**GRO.** 1571. Evgs. 6.15. Mats.  
 Weds. Thurs. Sat. 2.50. **Verence Battigan**  
 & **NEW CANADA.** **While the Sun Shines.**  
**GOLDERS GREEN.** It's Foolish but It's Fun.  
 1571. Evgs. 6.15. Mats. W. Th. Sat. 2.50.  
 Bruce Carfax, Lind Joyce. 6 & 8.15.  
**HACKNEY EMPIRE.** 6.25 & 8.30.  
 1571. Evgs. 6.15. Mats. W. Th. Sat. 2.50.  
 Len Clifford, Ford & Glen. (Amh. 4451.)  
**HAMMERSMITH LYRIC.** 6.45 W. S. 2.50.  
 The Shoemaker's Holiday. Gately and  
 Maudie. 1571. Evgs. 6.15. Mats. W. Th. Sat. 2.50.  
**HARROW COLISEUM.** Evgs. 7 Wd. Sat. 2.50.  
**RICHARD TALBER** in **OLD CHESHIRE**  
 1571. Evgs. 6.15. Mats. W. Th. Sat. 2.50.  
 Sats. 2.50. **BALLETS JOOSS.** Season  
 Programme from Theatre 2nd. mat.  
**HIPPODROME.** Gro. 3275. Evgs. at 5.40.  
 W. Th. Sat. 2.25. **THE LERA'S**  
**THE LIBSON STORY.** A Play with Music.  
**HJ. MAJESTY'S.** Wh. 6066. Jack  
 5.15. Mats. Wed. Th. Sat. 2.15.  
**ILFORD HIP.** H. 0045. 6 & 8.5. **Stephane**  
**LAURENCE.** 1571. Evgs. 6.15. W. 8.2.50.  
**KING'S.** Rev. 5094. **O'DOYLE CARTE** op.  
 C. D. Night & Wed. 6.50. 7.45. **Tem. of Guard.**  
**KINGSTON EMP.** 6.50 & 7.45. **FRANK E.**  
**LYRIC.** 1571. Evgs. 6.15. Mats. W. Th. Sat. 2.50.  
**MAJESTY'S.** Wh. 6066. Jack  
 5.15. Mats. Wed. Th. Sat. 2.15.  
**MIDLANDS.** 1571. Evgs. 6.15. W. 8.2.50.  
**NEW NIGHTINGALE.** Mats. Wed. Th. Sat. 2.50.  
**NEW SADDLER'S WELLS BALLET.**  
 Evgs. 6.0. W. Th. Reg. Pk. (Wel. 2050.)  
 Evgs. 6.0. W. Th. Reg. Pk. (Wel. 2050.)  
**WINTER'S TALE.** 6/10 to 17/ Cover if wet.  
**PALACE.** (Ger. 5834.) Evgs. 6.15 (exc. Fri.).  
**THE LERA'S.** 1571. Evgs. 6.15. Mats.  
 W. Th. Sat. 2.50. **THE LERA'S**  
**IN THE AIR.** JACK HOLBERT.  
**PALLADIUM.** Ger. 7375. Twice Daily at  
 7.15. **THE NEW VARIETY BALLET.**  
 Geraldine Tessie & Co. 1571. Evgs. 6.15. Mats.  
 W. Th. Sat. 2.50. **THE LERA'S**

**PHOENIX** (Pers. in Other Men's Wives)  
Court. (Tem. 86) Last Week  
**PALACE**, Sat., 7-9. **LAST OF SUMMER**  
**PGADILLY**.—Ger. 4506. Elys. 6.15 Mats.  
Th. Th. Sat., 1-5. **PANAMA HATTIE**.  
Elys. 6.15. (Cont.)  
**PRINCES**.—Tem. 6596. **ARTHUR ASKEY IN**  
**THE LOVE RACKET**. Every Eys. 6.15  
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 1-5. **HARRY**  
**"Q"**. Chas. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 1-5. **W.D.** Th., Sat.,  
2-50. **THE CHINESE BUNGALOW**.  
**ST. JAMES'**.—Whi 5903. Last Week  
Last Week  
**TITLE MATS** W. Th. S. 2-50  
**ST. MARTIN'S**.—Tem. 1443. Elys. 6.15  
Mon., Sat., 1-5. **THE DRUIDS' RES.**  
**SAVING PRIVATE RYAN**. Thurs., Sat., 1-5.  
Th. S. 2-15. To-m. Danes Espagnoles,  
Prince Igor, Twelfth Night  
**SHEPHERD'S BUSH EMPIRE**.—Elys. 6-10 & 8.15  
Discovers  
**STOLL Kingsway**.—Hol 3703. Elys. 6.15  
Mons. Weds. Thurs. Sat., 2-15. **Bernard**  
**STRAND**.—Tem. 26-0. 6-50 Th. Th. S. 2-50  
Shepherd's **ARSENIC & OLD LACE**.  
Bridgette Jerrod Wayne. 2nd Year  
**STRUTTERS**.—Artas. 6.15. Mon., Tues.  
Gaston & Andree Stannell 6 & 8.15  
**VAUDEVILLE**.—Tem. 4871. Elys. ex Mom.  
Mats. 6.15. (Cont.)  
**ROBERT BEATLY A SOLDIER FOR XMAS**.  
**VICTORIA PALACE**.—Vic 1517. Elys. 6.0  
Mon. Wd. Sat. 2-30. **LUPINO THE VICTORIAN**  
**WATFORD PALACE** (5671).—Third Party  
Risk Elys. 5 & 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2-50.  
Th. Th. S. 2-15. Robert Donat presents  
Wildie & Allan **IDEAL HUSBAND**.  
**WHITE LION** Whi 6592. Elys. 6.15. Th., 2-9  
Lionel Lincoln. **THE ALICE BOO**.  
**WIMBLEDON**.—Elys. 7.0 Th. Th. S. 2-50  
Barry O'Brien presents **THE FOUR CATS**  
**WINCHESTER**.—Winch. 6.15. Th. S. 2-50  
E. 174th Ed. (5rd wk.). Cont. dy.  
12.15-9.50. **A VIVIAN VAN DAMM PROD**  
**WINGER CARMEN**.—Hol 3022. Elys. 6.15  
Wed. Sat. Sun. 1-5. **Rita Hayworth** Cole  
Lyne in Mue **CARRINGTON BILL DALLING**  
**WOOD GREEN EMPIRE**.—6-10 & 8.15  
Laugh & Glee. **THE FIVE GIRLS**  
& Jack D'Ormonde. (Bowes 4801.)  
**WYNNDHAM**.—Tem. 5028. Elys. ex M.  
6.15. (Cont.)  
W. Heidings Ger. Thos. 2-10. Frank Ger.  
2-10. **THE TWO FRENCH LOVERS**  
**PICTURE THEATRES (WEST END)**  
**ACADEMY**, Oxford-st.—Ger. 4981. Stein-  
bach. 6.15. (Cont.)  
Underworld a Reason & Emotion, a  
**ASTORIA**, Char. X-road 7-50. **PSYMGALON**  
(A.M.A.) 6.15. 4.40 & 7-50. **WEIRD**  
**BLUE HALL**, Edgarw.-rd. (Until Wed.) Gary  
Cooper. **PRIDE OF THE YANKEES**. U.S.  
**CAMPUS ASTORIA**.—A. Gary Cooper.  
**THE WESTERNER**.—A. Gary Cooper.  
**EEO News**, Piccadilly-circus (opp. Troc.).  
C4 Kennedy Comedy New Disney Cartn.  
**CAMEO NEWS**, Polytechnic, Regent-street  
Ox-clr.—Grand Cartoon Comedy Show  
Every Evening 7-10. **THE STAND-IN**  
**CARTLTON**.—For whom the bell tolls  
(A.) Cooper. Bergman. Dy. 2.30 & 6.50  
Box office 10-7. Mon. to Sat. 1-5.  
**CLASSIC BURTON**.—Elys. 6.15. **THE STAND-IN**  
(A.) 12.45 2.45 4.45 6.45 8.45  
**DOMINATION**, Totl. Ct.-road.—12 to 10 Th.  
Secret (U). Progs. 12-0 3.15 and 6.25  
**EMPIRE**, Leice-sq. 10-9.30. **Broadway Rhythms**  
U. G. Murphy, Ginny Simms, Tommy Dorsey

[illegible]

**DANDY HILL**, Strand (2 doors west of Lyons Corner House).—Dinners (4/6) from 5.30 p.m. Luncheons from 12.30 p.m.

**HELLENIQUE** 51, Whitcomb-st.—Abb. 3708

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Lunches, Dinners, Parties, Wednesdays

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**SOLUTION**  
ACROSS.—1, Shipshape. 6, Hike.  
Wheat. 9, Ease. 10, Drove. 11,  
Ducks. 13, Cues. 15, Crime. 16,  
Gems. 18, Puff-adder. **DOWN.**—  
1, Ski. 2, Idea. 3, Sewed. 4, Ale-  
house. 5, Extremes. 6, Handicap.  
Kerchief. 12, Scena. 14, Egad.  
7, Mar.

"Simultaneously with the landing of airborne troops in the area of the Seine estuary, strong Allied bomber formations attacked the areas of Calais and Dunkirk. "German air defences went into action at once. So far no enemy

At noon to-day Hitler's H.Q. issued a special communiqué announcing the invasion, and recapitulating German reports already carried by the Berlin agencies.

1. Nine months—on September 3, 1945. 2. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*—the Roman Senate and People. Letters inscribed on the standards of ancient Rome. 3. Check in your Bible. 4. Bird. 5. To record the movement of the pulse and hence the variation in blood pressure.

fighters, both single and twin engine. This includes the number on home defence in Germany, which, up to a few weeks ago at any rate, was about threequarters of the total force.

lines.

**2. Baman 3.**  
Book: Events F. 6-1, 5-2. Six ran.

Pétain on Paris radio said this afternoon: "The Anglo-Saxons have set foot on our soil. France is becoming a battlefield. Frenchmen, do not attempt to commit any action which might bring terrible reprisals. Obey orders of the Government. German army might be compelled to take special measures in the combat areas: I beg you to obey them."

Allies landed at 12 points between Orne and Vire rivers with central assault directed at Caen, says Berlin correspondent of Stockholm Aftonbladet.

Paris radio this afternoon said: "Germans putting up stiff resistance in Caen area. Town area sorely tried. Enemy appears to be penetrating deeper inland. Now clear that main Allied blow not directed against Havre, but Eisenhower concentrating to capture Cherbourg. Paratroops striving to capture Normandy airfields."

First Tote Double.—f8 6s; pool  
22354-108— 254 tickets.  
2-30 NEWMARKET (Off 2.33)  
Pink Flower (T. Carey) 1, **Tichie**  
**2, Bamar 3.**  
Bock. Evens F, 6-1, 5-2. Six ran

## Talk

The weekly war commentary by General Dietmar, German High Command radio spokesman, postponed until to-morrow, German radio announced.

\*O NEWMARKET (OH 34)  
 Happy Morn (R. A. Jones) 1,  
 Golden Meadow 2, Sirene 3.  
 Runners: Nice Day, Gold Vista,  
 Rusty, Trimness, Pieces of Eight,  
 Arabanga, Parhelion, Centaur,  
 Happy Morn, Naples II., Centaur,  
 Hartford, Marine Rose, Set Sail,  
 Muirvez-Moi, Turki Begum, Golden  
 Glow, Sirene, Devon Glory,  
 Relief, Cross Fox, Rustic.  
 Back: 5-2, 1-1, 100-8.