



**King Michael makes sensational broadcast: 'We have accepted armistice offered by Russia, Britain and the United States. All hostilities against the Allies have ceased'**

# RUMANIA MAKES PEACE, NOW FIGHTS WITH US

## Hitler thrown over, army turns round

### THE BREAK-UP BEGINS

**RUMANIA** is out of the war as an ally of Germany. She is the first of the three Balkan satellites to throw Hitler over. She has accepted peace terms from Russia and she is ready to fight on the side of the Allies.



KING MICHAEL  
"Let us save Rumania."

This sensational news was given by Bucharest radio last night in a proclamation read in the name of young King Michael.

With dramatic suddenness the announcer broke into the ordinary programme and for 45 minutes he repeated the terms of the proclamation.

The broadcast disclosed the fall of the Antonescu Cabinet and the formation of a pro-Ally Government.

The only Allied reaction to the Rumanian report was this statement by the Soviet Information Bureau early this morning: "Shooting between the withdrawing Rumanian forces and German troops has broken out at several points." The Germans said in their Forces bulletin that the Rumanian Third Army had already turned round and were fighting on the side of the Russians.

The suddenness of the whole dramatic manoeuvre indicated that King Michael had acted to give Germany as little warning of the break as possible. This is the text of his proclamation:—

"Rumanians! In the difficult hour of our country I have decided, for the salvation of the Fatherland, the immediate cessation of hostilities with the United Nations. I call upon a Government of National Union to fulfil the determined will of the country to conclude peace with the United Nations.

"Rumania has accepted an armistice offered by the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States of America. From this moment all hostilities against the Soviet armies and the state of war with Great Britain and the United States will cease.

"The United Nations have guaranteed the independence of Rumania. Anyone who opposes the decision we have taken and who takes justice into his own hands is an enemy of our nation.

"I order the army and the whole nation to fight with all means and at the cost of any sacrifice against him.

"All Rumanians must rally around the Throne and the Government. He who does not assist the Government and resists the will of the nation is a traitor to the country.

"The United Nations have recognised the injustice of the Diktat of Vienna under which Transylvania was torn from us. At the side of the Allied army, and with their help, we will cross the frontiers unjustly imposed upon us at Vienna."

The last part of the broadcast was indistinct, but the announcer was understood to say that the future of Rumania depended on the courage with which Rumanians would defend their rights. Then the national anthem was played.

The new Prime Minister is General Konstantin Sinescu. His Cabinet includes M. Iuliu Maniu, veteran Opposition leader and chief of the Peasant Party.

His Foreign Minister is M. Neulescu-Buzesti. M. Bratianu is also in the Cabinet.

George Bratianu was reported earlier this year to be one of the signatories of a memorandum submitted to King Michael on the dangers of the Government's pro-German policy.

Iuliu Maniu supported an appeal by King Michael to Antonescu to seek armistice terms from the Soviet.

Hitler had at least 16 divisions in Rumania at the close of the Russian offensive this spring, but what

→ BACK PAGE, COL. SIX



## Big bangs NOW—IT MAY BE in the Pas A RACE TO BERLIN de Calais

By MORLEY RICHARDS

**THE** capitulation of Rumania means that the war has finally been lost for Germany. For this reason: Without the Rumanian oilfields neither the German army in the field nor the enemy's economic life could continue for more than three months.

In military tactics Rumania's surrender means that the whole of the Balkans is lost to Germany and the way through the Danube Valley is open into the heart of the Reich.

The Germans had bolstered Rumania for three years, but the cost was greater to the Rumanians, who have lost at least a quarter of a million in dead alone, and whose total casualties are probably not far short of a million.

Bulgaria is irrevocably cut off from all contact with Germany, and an easy prey to Allied power. To the Allies—and more particularly the Russians—this may mean an easier way than the central front into first, Austria, and then Germany itself, along the lines of the spectacular dash through France of General Patton's armour.

It may, therefore, become a friendly race between the Russians and the western Allies to determine which army shall be in Berlin first.

### Cloudy

Straits: Cloudy after sunshine. French coast visible at times.

### Gen. Hausser wounded

**GENERAL HAUSER**, colonel-general of the Waffen S.S. and commander of the German Seventh Army, has been wounded in Normandy, says the German radio.

The report added that he was wounded during the fighting west of the Upper Dives, where the German formations were "temporarily cut off."

Here the Allies were attacking with superior forces, said the radio, and were also trying to undermine the morale of the German soldiers by dropping leaflets.—A.P.

### Jap women call-up

Japan yesterday introduced compulsory labour service for all single women between the ages of 16 and 40.—German radio.

### BEFORE THE CEASE FIRE

## Russians drove into Rumania

—And Red planes bombed forts

**NEW** Soviet victories in Rumania were announced by Marshal Stalin last night before the news of the Rumanian acceptance of Soviet peace terms.

In two Orders of the Day Stalin announced the capture of the towns of Vaslui, Bender, and Akkerman, and 350 more uninhabited places.

A Soviet communiqué said that the Black Sea Fleet Air Arm bombed the Rumanian ports of Constanza, Sulina, and Valcov, all on the Black Sea south of Akkerman.

In the last four days the two Ukrainian armies of General Malinovsky and General Tolbukhin have smashed gaping holes in the Rumanian defences, and the German-Rumanian army has lost more than 37,000 men.

### Thousands there

The determination and strength with which the Soviet commanders led their men into Rumania apparently convinced Antonescu's Government that further resistance was useless.

Rumania is still garrisoned by thousands of German troops and the Red Army may find it necessary to continue a military campaign to clear the country of Nazi elements.

More than 1,000 Russians are in the town of Jassy, captured by the Russians on Tuesday.

Daily Express War Reporter Alaric Jacob cabled from Moscow last night:—

Jassy, captured yesterday, fell virtually undamaged. The power stations and water supply are intact and few houses have been burned or blown up, including the headquarters of the German Corps command.

The Germans removed the machinery from some of the factories, although others had machines taken from Odessa, Melitopol, and other Rumanian cities. Apartments were found furnished with rugs and pictures looted from the Ukraine.

### Bolshevik bogey

At the end of the first day's occupation some thousands of inhabitants returned to the town. The Red Army occupied shops and private houses to prevent looting, but as the owners returned their property was handed back to them.

Thousands of citizens, frightened by Bolshevik bogey propaganda, hid in their cellars for two days, but are now emerging.

More than 1,000 Russians were liberated, many in a pitiful condition. Maria Petliukova, of Odessa, hair grey, face lined, had worked for three years for the Rumanians in a brick works. She turned out to be only 19.

## Finland moves

**Sends out new  
peace envoy**

From E. D. MASTERMAN

**STOCKHOLM**, Wednesday.—Despite German efforts to discredit the new Finnish Government by rushing military missions to Finland and awarding the highest military decorations to Finnish statesmen there are clear indications that indirect contact between the Russians and Finns has been established in Stockholm during the past few days.

Following the sudden visit to Helsinki last weekend by the Finnish Minister in Stockholm, the Foreign Minister's secretary, named Segerbrant, arrived two days ago.

It is reported that his mission was to establish direct contact with the Russians. It is said he has already met Mme Kollontay, the Russian Ambassador.

### 900 Tito wounded leave by air

**ROME** Wednesday.—Wave after wave of Dakotas yesterday flew over German-held territory to evacuate 900 wounded partisans from Yugoslavia. They flew in daylight and carried food on their outward flight.—B.U.P.

### 3,000 to be free

**STOCKHOLM**, Wednesday.—About 3,000 Allied prisoners will be exchanged at Gothenburg next month for more than 4,000 Germans.—Reuters.

## PATTON 150 MILES FROM GERMANY

**Massed guns batter  
100,000 in trap**

**GENERAL PATTON'S** tanks are racing on east of Paris. Last reports indicate that they are 150 miles from the nearest point on the German frontier.

Though official Allied sources are keeping secret the names of places reached, United Nations radio at

**3 a.m. LATEST**

**F.F.I. MADE AN  
ARMISTICE**

American broadcast said that chief of F.F.I. in Paris concluded armistice with Germans yesterday and Germans withdrew.

## The Daily Express is going to Paris

**THE** Daily Express has made application to the military authorities for facilities to produce in Paris a Continental edition of the Daily Express.

At present many thousands of copies of this newspaper are flown daily to France for circulation among the Allied troops.

The Continental Daily Express will replace this edition sent from London and give an even larger number of troops a copy of the newspaper every day.

As conditions return to normal the Continental Daily Express will serve first France and then all Europe with the full Daily Express service of news from all over the world.

Production of the Continental Daily Express will begin as soon as the necessary permits are obtained and an allocation of newspaper made available.

The Daily Express is reopening its Paris news bureau. A full staff is in readiness to take over this bureau, which before the war was the great clearing house for all the news of Europe.

## Marseilles falls to the Allies

**MARSEILLES**, Wednesday.—Marseilles, France's second largest city and largest port, was occupied by French troops today.

It fell with minimum resistance after it had been completely encircled and the last escape route for its defenders severed. Only small pockets of Germans remain to be overcome.

After armoured units had carried out reconnaissance in the heart of the city overnight, and had then withdrawn, tanks and infantry broke in at first light and plunged into street battles with scattered groups of Germans who manned ancient and modern batteries along some of the defences.

Detonations and some shooting and shelling were still going on in scattered sections in the afternoon, but most of it has been cleared up as the Resistance Forces have been almost in control for the past two days.

When the liberating forces entered civilians turned out in force to give them a tremendous reception. Men and women flooded into the streets, and girls and children flung their arms about the necks of the troops.

When a convoy of armed jeeps drove through men of the Maquis were racing round in cars flying the Tricolor, guns bristling at every window and through the roof.

Here and there groups of Germans, their faces bloodstained, were being taken to the rear.

The Seventh Army is in the final stages of disintegration. More than ten divisions have been destroyed, and those still resisting are being slaughtered in masses.

Their only escape route is over the Seine on ferries. There are no bridges between Rouen and the

Algerians says that the column which captured Sens, south-east of Paris, is advancing on Troyes—itsself only 130 miles from the border.

Germany's Overseas News Agency, too, reports that strong American forces are thrusting at Troyes and the Upper Seine between the Rivers Risle and Seine.

At the same time, another great massacre of the 100,000 Germans left in the Seventh Army has begun in a 20-mile "killing ground" between the Rivers Risle and Seine.

Hundreds of British guns are throwing in an enormous weight of fire power. The drum-beat of death has started.

From Tactical Air Force Headquarters in Normandy comes the message that the battle is moving so fast in some areas that it is almost out of range of our aircraft.

British and Canadian troops are cutting into the Germans at a rate of a mile an hour in places.

The Americans are speeding along the Seine's west bank behind them.

And from the east bank, too, the Americans continue to strike from their bridgehead towards the coast, according to German reports.

The new trap is closing at incredible speed, say front messages. It is a major rout.

Headquarters cannot keep pace with the movement of individual units.

Their only escape route is over the Seine on ferries. There are no bridges between Rouen and the

→ BACK PAGE, COL. SEVEN

→ BACK PAGE, COL. FIVE

She does her floors in "NO TIME"

with Johnson's Wax Polish—

Puts a brilliant  
polish on all floors—  
and the shine lasts  
twice as long!



Millions of women say that this amazing Johnson's Wax Polish keeps all floors, furniture and leather bright, sparkling and mirror-like—and it's non-greasy! In tins, 10½d. and 1/6d.

Johnson's Wax is limited in supply, so make sure you get it for as long as you can. Obtainable only from shops.

**JOHNSON'S WAX POLISH**

J. C. JOHNSON & SON, LIMITED

### Mass exit?

Guy Eden writes:—A mass exit from the war by the Axis satellites would cause little surprise among London diplomats. As it can be revealed to-day that several of the satellites have for months been trying to get "good terms" from the Allies.

The intermediaries insist

—From the Daily Express, August 19.

**ALAN MOOREHEAD** reports headlong rush to the Seine, everything falls in the wake of Paris—Page Two







Liberator crashes on village infants school and sets it on fire

# 34 CHILDREN KILLED AT LESSONS

## Soldiers trapped in snack bar

Express Staff Reporter: FRECKLETON (Lancs), Wednesday

THERE are many heroes among the 1,400 people in this market-gardening village tonight, but the village has lost nearly all its children aged from four to six.

Thirty-four of them out of the village's total of 41 were killed when a Liberator bomber crashed on the church school beside the village green this morning and set it on fire.

The bomber struck the school, then swung right across the main street, demolishing a snack bar, and trapping several people, including Service men, in the wreckage.

Tonight the people of Freckleton are standing silent round the wrecked area of the damage, watching Americans with bulldozers, cranes, and ten-ton lorries clearing debris.

### 30 injured

Latest death-roll figures tonight in 33—the children, one woman teacher, five other women, a man, two R.A.F. men, nine Americans and an unknown.

About 30 people were injured. Miss Jennie Hall, of Manchester, was the schoolteacher who died. She was leading her infants' class in choir-singing before starting the day's lessons when the plane crashed. It was the second day of the term, and Miss Hall, 22 years old, was just one year qualified.

The other infants' teacher, Miss L. Hulme, was badly burned. She came from Salford with evacuees two years ago, is due to retire on pension at the end of the month.

The infants' section was demolished and set on fire immediately by the bursting petrol tanks. A wall of flame 100 feet high enveloped the school, the roadway, and the houses opposite. Inside the school were the infants and 139 boys and girls in the senior school.

The plane landed by the side of the war memorial, and afterwards, in the words of Mr P. A. Billington, the headmaster, the whole area was "a sea of flame."

### Americans thanked

"There was a great crack," he said. "The windows blew in, and children all over the school were knocked over. Flames spread rapidly everywhere. I dragged one or two children out."

At the doors of houses along Freckleton's two streets tonight people are saying "Thank you" to Americans.

The Americans were rescuing the children almost as soon as the village A.R.P. turned out. They helped the Civil Defence and N.F.S. from Preston, seven miles away, Kirkham, and Blackpool with the terrific rescue job.

American soldiers took off their coats to provide covering for the children and gave sweets to those who were on the verge of tears.

They worked in the enclosed school yard helping children over the six-foot high wall as flames spread and burning debris fell all around. No one in Freckleton quite knows how all the senior children were rescued, but some- how or other the bulk of them escaped.

Among the children there were heroes, too. Though Freckleton is still too bewildered to be able to name the bravest of them, it was said that 11-year-old Henry Dodd, evacuated from Bethnal Green, London, had rescued six infants.

"I was flung on the floor by the

crash," said Henry, "and the wooden partitions of the classroom crashed on top of us in flames. I put out the flames with my hands. I grabbed a girl who was very frightened and pushed her through a window and I jumped after her myself. That's all I can remember."

Among the dead children are three London evacuees, John Cox, Martin Alston, Sylvia Whynshaw. Their mothers brought them here a few weeks ago.

Mr W. Durant, an A.R.P. warden, said he tried to rescue some of the children. "Many of them were in the school yard calmly walking towards a field," he said. "Part of their school was blazing. Two of those who escaped were my own children. For some time I could not find them. But later I discovered one in the field at the back of the school and the other sheltering in a neighbour's house."

One of Mr Durant's children, nine-year-old Jean, said: "We were all reading when there was a sudden bang, a tremendous jolt and the windows fell in. We were all started and the teacher shouted 'Run,' but we marched out quietly into the field at the back."

### 'None of us cried'

"We could see that a great part of the building had been hit by something but none of us cried."

The demolished snack bar known as the Sad-Sack, was owned by Mr and Mrs Alan Whittle. They and their 15-year-old daughter were killed while serving tea and coffee. Their women assistants were also killed.

### On the school death-roll

Names of some of the dead Freckleton children, all between four and six years old, were given last night as:

William Richard Wright, Thomas Rawcliffe, William Iddon, Tom Hargreaves, Foster, John Hardman, Gladys Truscott, Annie Herrington, Lillian Waites, Millicent Garner.

John Sudell, John Townsend, K. Boodock, David Carr, Alan Wilson, Peter Dawson, George Preston, Howard Allenson;

June Stewart, Gillian Edkins, Dorothy Sudell, Edna Rae Askew, Sylvia Bickerstaffe, Sonia May Dagger, Vera Christine Jones, June Parkinson, Jean P. Butcher, and Kathleen Isles.

### ITALIANS GO ON STRIKE

A thousand Italian prisoners who have been helping East Anglian farmers gather their harvest have gone on strike.

They are said to have a grievance against one of their own officers and to have asked for more cigarettes.



AMERICANS HELP THE FIREMEN



A CRANE helps to clear the debris where houses stood beside the school at Freckleton. In the picture on the right a bulldozer ploughs through wreckage

## CORSETS WILL BE STRONGER

AFTER the end of this month corset manufacturers will be able to use the strongest utility cloths in corsets of all sizes and in some additional types; the Board of Trade announced last night.

At present these cloths may be used only for garments of size 28 inches upwards, but this restriction will end when the new Corsets (Manufacture and Supply) Directions come into force.

The direction also helps larger women by prohibiting the manufacture of outside corsets from the lightest utility cloths or in the hook-side style.

### AREA INCREASED

The area of elastic which may be used in utility brassieres has been increased.

People needing surgical corsets will no longer have to obtain two doctor's certificates.

A single certificate will be sufficient if it says that the patient needs a corset as a sufferer from one of the conditions named on a special list drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the British Medical Association.

If a patient is suffering from some other condition for which a special corset is urgently needed, the doctor will prescribe it, but the certificate will not be valid unless it is specially endorsed by the Board of Trade.

## Union leaders to visit France

By TREVOR EVANS

Six British trade union leaders were selected yesterday to visit France. They are to inspect the handling of supplies to the Forces.

The six are: Mr Jack Tanner (Amalgamated Engineering Union), Mr Arthur Deakin (Transport and General Workers' Union), Mr Jack Benstead (National Union of Railwaymen), Mr George Gibson, Mr G. H. Bagnall, and Mr H. Bullock.

Six American trade union leaders, including representatives of the American Federation of Labour and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, are also to inspect depots in France. After their return to Britain they will investigate the war activities of the trade unions in this country.

### Monty's mother is 80

Lady Montgomery, mother of General Montgomery, was 80 yesterday.

## Sudan Cotton surprise

IN a circular to shareholders of Sudan Plantations and the Kassala Cotton Company, Sir Alexander MacIntyre, the chairman, publishes an announcement by the Sudan Government that it will not be in a position to extend the existing concessions beyond June 30, 1950.

In its announcement the Government pays tribute to the great work done by the companies, and says that the decision is made "in view of certain developments now taking place and under contemplation due to conditions resulting from the war and because of political and social changes which these involve."

Sir Alexander MacIntyre says that "land which was mostly desert now produces a crop which makes a notable contribution to the revenue of the country."

Directors of Minimax, makers of the famous still, said that the company may suffer substantial hardship due to inactivity in drafting the Finance Act 1940 and 1941.

After a dull opening, stock markets made a marked recovery at the close of business yesterday. Oil-edged rose further.

Attock Oils were the outstanding feature of the day with a rise of 3/8 to 76/9.

British American Tobacco.—Second

## Home Guard carry on

'Invasion danger not yet passed'

THERE is to be no delay in letting the Home Guard know when it may relax its duties; but for the time being it must carry on, for the danger of invasion has not yet passed.

This is in an Order of the Day issued by Lieut-General Sir Edmund Schreiber, G.O.C.-in-C. Southern Command. The order thanks the Home Guard for its splendid way in which it assumed the operational responsibility of keeping watch and ward over this country during the successful crossing of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, and continues:—

"For the future the possibility of enemy action against this country is by no means over. It is for this reason that the Home Guard will be required."

### CABINET DECISION

"The time will come, however, when the Home Guard will no longer be needed to defend our country from an invader. This may coincide with the end of the war in Europe, or it may be earlier. The decision must rest with the War Cabinet, but the time for this has not yet come."

"While there remains even the smallest danger of a Hun attempting to set his foot in this country, the Home Guard will continue to be necessary."

## 1st Division in Italy

The First Division has been fighting in Italy since January 22, it was disclosed yesterday. The division fought in France and Flanders in 1940 and was also in the Tunisian campaign.

### Lord Barnby

Lord Barnby is making slow progress after the accidental injury to his eyes by pellets, caused while shooting on the north Yorkshire moors.

### Germans still free

The three German prisoners missing from their camp in Tunisia, and who were still at liberty last night.

### Many improvements

The bomb contains improvements in casing design and a new method of dissolving marsh-gas in petrol under pressure. When the bomb is fired, the casing is blown into the back room, the flames shot 15 feet diagonally across the building.

Steel shutters were opened to allow more oxygen into the room, and the bomb burned for two minutes.

The descent of the bomb is controlled by a parachute which reduces its terminal speed.

The Super Flamer as the R.I.B. call it—was tried out on Munich in April. Two hundred and fifty Lancasters carried hundreds of canisters. Results were terrific. Air pictures of the city suggested a far heavier attack than was in fact made. Buildings were reduced to the level of the pavements.

It was decided to make further tests. Stuttgart was chosen for a try-out on the nights of July 24, 25, and 26.

It had always presented a

## Professor exploded his fire bomb in back room

GERMANS CANNOT PUT IT OUT

Express Staff Reporter LEONARD HOLLIDAY: LEEDS, Wednesday

AT daybreak one morning 12 months ago two men left Leeds University with a 21-inch long 5-inch wide metal cylinder. They carried it to the university sports ground two miles away.

A few minutes later people saw from near-by houses a white tail of flame 15ft long, 2ft wide shoot across the end of the football field.

They saw the two men walk up and down beside the flame, meet where it leaped from the cylinder. They shook hands. The war's deadliest bomb had been invented.

The two men were 47-year-old Professor Donald Thomas Alfred Townend, head of Leeds University Coal, Gas and Fuel Department, and his technical assistant, Dr. E. C. W. Smith, now acting consultant to a London firm.

The story of the bomb and the invention of the Super-Flamer, which was the first of its kind, is a tale of scientific achievement and of the dangers of war.

One man was packing his suitcase ready to send to a house in the country when a bomb fell. It was the seventh time he had been bombed, but most of his furniture was destroyed.

Workers going on duty threw themselves flat when one bomb hit a tree. Three were killed. The injured were helped by soldiers from near-by billets. Those who were safe went on to work.

Professor Townend and Dr. Smith, Lieut-Colonel C. J. P. Bateson and Captain A. Hayton Cowap, of I.C.I., and Squadron Leader D. R. Ashworth, Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Son of an architect, Professor Townend, married man, with two young children, who lives in West Leeds, was the guiding genius behind the invention. Yet he has never seen a bomb dropped from a German or British plane.

In the last war he served on the ground staff of the Royal Flying Corps. He went back to London in 1938 to take up his post as leading authority on combustion. His job is worth £2,000 a year, but although he has been offered £5,000 a year, he has refused. He prefers to stay at the university to carry out his research work.

At the end of the blitz in 1941 the Government decided to let experts from the country's universities. One of the first to be consulted and co-opted as a member of round table conferences was Professor Townend.

From that time he has spent three days a week, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., lecturing at the university, from 5 p.m. until early morning working in his back room.

Three days a week he is in London for conferences with military chiefs and Government department heads.

He sleeps an average of five hours a day, most of which he spends in the laboratory at Leeds. His only hobbies are gardening, walking in the country with his wife, two children, and dog. Most of Sunday he spends among his test tubes and retorts.

The new bomb was first exploded in Professor Townend's own back room—a specially built steel-shuttered and steel-doored building 20 feet square.

The bomb contains improvements in casing design and a new method of dissolving marsh-gas in petrol under pressure. When the bomb is fired, the casing is blown into the back room, the flames shot 15 feet diagonally across the building.

Steel shutters were opened to allow more oxygen into the room, and the bomb burned for two minutes.

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It had always presented a

## Troops link up with rescue squads after disaster



A CRANE helps to clear the debris where houses stood beside the school at Freckleton. In the picture on the right a bulldozer ploughs through wreckage

## Professor exploded his fire bomb in back room

GERMANS CANNOT PUT IT OUT

Express Staff Reporter

CIVIL DEFENCE workers were searching last night in the ruins of a southern England factory, hit and set ablaze by a flying bomb, for girls workers trapped as they were clocking in.

Some of the girls were killed, some severely injured, and others were trapped in the rubble. They were looking for them there was not much hope.

Another bomb struck the ground floor of a block of flats, killed a merchant seaman home on leave after three and a half years at sea, and his wife.

Their daughter, a Wren on leave to see her father, was injured, but two children who had gone to shelter escaped unharmed.

### TAPPING HEARD

Fire swept another block of flats after they had been hit and reduced them to a pile of rubble. But from the rubble faint taps were heard.

Squads with blow-lamps burned their way through from either side, bringing out nine people alive, and injured.

One man was packing his suitcase ready to send to a house in the country when a bomb fell. It was the seventh time he had been bombed, but most of his furniture was destroyed.

Workers going on duty threw themselves flat when one bomb hit a tree. Three were killed. The injured were helped by soldiers from near-by billets. Those who were safe went on to work.

### Careless writing costs her £10 fine

Mrs Janet Littlewood, c/o R.N.S.A. Renfield-street, Glasgow, was fined £10 at Edinburgh yesterday for giving in a letter from Perth to a friend in Leeds, information about forces, ships, and war prizes.

Sheriff Macdonald said he was satisfied Mrs Littlewood had no sinister motive.

### Large savings down

The total of "large" savings for the week ended August 22 was £27,260,661.

## RITA HAYWORTH is sparkling "Cover Girl"

Rita Hayworth is making a big hit in Columbia's glamorous film, "Cover Girl." She stars as Rusty Parker, shining light in a small Brooklyn night club, who is photographed for the cover of a famous magazine, and quickly gets her name in lights on Broadway.

How lovely Rita Hayworth is! Her complexion is dazzling. She relies on Lux Toilet Soap to keep her skin fresh, clear, and flawless.

### LUX TOILET SOAP

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## Rufflette

CURTAIN TAPE (with woven pockets) also HOOKS, RINGS and RAILS

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## Her teeth are YOUR concern

Every mother wants her children to grow up with strong, firm white teeth safe from the danger of decay. Dentists advise the use of Phillips' Dental Magnesia, the one toothpaste containing "Milk of Magnesia," which corrects acid mouth, so often the cause of dental trouble.

## Phillips' Dental Magnesia

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

## Misses and mellow Fruitfulness

These reaping machines have begun to clatter across the Lothian oat fields. The Scotch mists have swollen the oat grains until they hang heavy on their stalks. Even the rabbits seem to know it's harvest time. Having lived on the fat of the land in the oat fields for the past few weeks, something tells them it would be safer to move on.

The oats are now four feet tall. It seems almost a pity they should be cut. But these are Scotch oats; good to look upon but even better to eat. Most of the grain will be eagerly snapped up to be made into rolled-oats, a food rich in such essentials as Vitamin B, Carbohydrates, Proteins and Fats. This winter these valuable foods will be on your breakfast table. When you buy a packet of Scott's Porridge Oats you will be buying the pick of these Scotch oats, which at this moment are falling before the knives of the reaping machines.

Scott's porridge Oats SCOTCH OATS AND QUICKEST

MADE BY A. & B. SCOTT LTD., AT WEST MILLS, COILINTON, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

## The complete reply!

most smokers find in pure, natural Rubicon the complete answer to their search for a cool-smoking, richly-satisfying tobacco. Are you still searching?

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## RUBICON

MIXTURE • NAVY CUT • SPUN CUT

## LIKE ALL GOOD WHISKY...

## Johnnie Walker

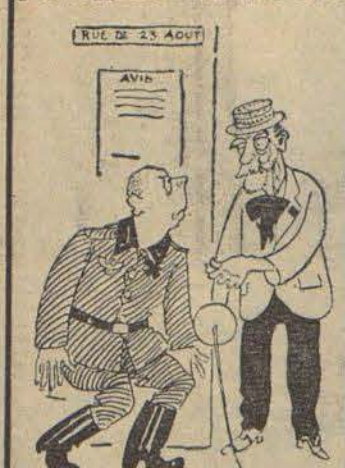
is scarce nowadays. But the high quality is being strictly maintained and the available supplies are being distributed as fairly as possible.

RED LABEL 25/9 per bottle 13/6 per half bottle. BLACK LABEL 27/9 per bottle. PRICES AS FIXED BY SCOTCH WHISKY ASSOCIATION



# Riviera beauties sip aperitifs as Germans surrender

## POCKET CARTOON



"It's an extraordinary thing, but I could swear I met you round this very corner in 1870."

## Russia and Poland Socialists appeal to both sides

Express Industrial Reporter

AN appeal to the Soviet and Polish Governments in association with the Polish Committee of Liberation to overcome their differences so that the two nations can live harmoniously after the war was issued by the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party last night.

For much of the last two days the British leaders have been considering and discussing the Polish question. Their representatives on the National Council of Labour headed by the Polish Premier designate, M. Tomasz Arciszewski, say on Tuesday that many points of difference still existed between him and the Soviet Government.

No statement was issued after this meeting. Separately yesterday the T.U.C. General Council and the executive committee of the Labour Party considered their attitude towards the dispute.

They agreed on a joint statement, carefully phrased to reflect their interest and their impartiality.

## The declaration

Their declaration "sends greetings on behalf of British workers to the Polish workers and peasants, and to the valiant defenders of Warsaw, confident that their efforts will materially help the forces of the Soviet Union to defeat the Nazis."

Appreciation is expressed of the help already given the Polish fighters by the British and American Governments.

There is little doubt that serious differences exist between sections of the National Council of Labour, Co-operative Party delegates on the Council refrained from committing themselves to any statement.

Some trade union leaders felt that no comment should be made at this stage, but others thought it would be discourteous to M. Arciszewski to remain silent.

**Miss Wilkinson explains**  
Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Security, explained last night why she and Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister (as reported in yesterday's Daily Express), left a London meeting of the National Council of Labour addressed by Polish delegates.

She said: "The Poles were due to arrive at 11 a.m. and I had made my time-table accordingly. The National Council finished its business at 11 a.m. and awaited their visitors. By 11.30, when I left the meeting, they had not yet arrived, though I met them on the stairs on my way out."

"I deeply regretted not being able to stay, as I am sure did Mr. Attlee."

## More cakes

Reception areas are to have increased allocations for the manufacture of confectionery during the present rationing period.

## IF YOU CABLE... THEN...

Make your message concise and above all check the address for accuracy, particularly to those in the Forces.

## EASE THE BURDEN

Look after them!

War-time has taught every one to value Rubber Footwear, especially when replacement cannot be made without a permit. Give your Wellingtons that little care that means so much extra wear.

## NORTH BRITISH RUBBER FOOTWEAR

THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

18/7/44

## DERISIVE CLAPPING

From JAMES COOPER: With the 7th Army, Wednesday

THIS is still a shooting war, but one has got to turn back to be shot at. That is the strangest thing in this triumphant entry into southern France, this overrunning of a thousand square miles at the rate of hundreds a day.

When we war correspondents of the second wave arrived comfortably, dropping on to the bridgehead in a Douglas transporter, we had to drive in a truck for a longer time than we had flown from Rome to reach the new Press camp 30 miles inland.

There are some of us who slept on German folding metal beds occupied last weekend by the staff of a cinema.

But this morning we had to turn back to reach the front. We might have travelled something like a hundred miles further inland to try to catch up with the Americans or followed others beyond Aix towards Avignon.

Instead, we turned back to where there was the rumble of gunfire with an occasional deeper roar as the Germans, virtually trapped in Toulon, demolished more and more of the premier naval base of France.

And we spent the day circling the circumference of what has now become the bridgehead enclosing Toulon.

But between this outer circle of the German prison and the race north there is a strange mixture of war and peace.

Along the coast the villas of the wealthy still shimmer with blue shutters closed to the sun, white walls and red roofs floating like the green of the pine trees and the grey bones of the granite hills.

There is no sign of war in the Maitres Mountains, with their peaks and defiles through rocks, that the Germans might have turned into defences, with Crucifix Hill had not our paratroopers dropped behind.

One has to travel through the pine woods, over their horseback bends, before one finds the first slit trenches, shallowly dug by men who had become accustomed to night disturbances by the Luftwaffe, and who were in too much hurry to press on to waste time digging deeply.

But go back to the coast and try to enter Cannes and the scene is 88 screaming shells on the road, so that the road to the castle is far more exciting than roulette.

To the west, we dined on ham and melon with wine at the per head at the Grand Hotel de Lavandou, with only the sound of the sea as the bluest of blue waters crinkles its nose at the most golden of sands.

While keeping almost complete silence about operations in the west, the Germans talked of "the hardest Russian pressure on our lines" by the use of war materials "on an unprecedented scale."

To give the Germans a picture of the magnitude of the victory in the west, the Germans talked of "the hardest Russian pressure on our lines" by the use of war materials "on an unprecedented scale."

From Algiers radio came the sound of bells and fanfares and drums from 100 victory guns.

Delirious crowds thronged the streets of Algiers, shouting: "Paris is free! Vive de Gaulle!"

Ships entering the port greeted the news with loud blasts from their sirens, and everywhere the bands played and the people danced.

Moscow radio gave the news in English, French, German, and many other tongues, each followed by the "Marseillaise," and Moscow's own "Death to the German invader."

New York broadcast the cheers of immense crowds who celebrated the fall of Paris in Times-square.

Enthusiastic Frenchmen anxious to join in the liberation today brought prisoners in at the double. It made a strange scene as Germans panting in winter serge under the summer sun passed Riviera beaches in shorts or traditional white blouses and floral skirts sipping aperitifs in the shade of the plane trees.

And under the eyes of these Riviera beauties, the German prisoners rushed about at the double as they reported for interrogation, wearing under heavy grey uniforms still not replaced by summer drill.

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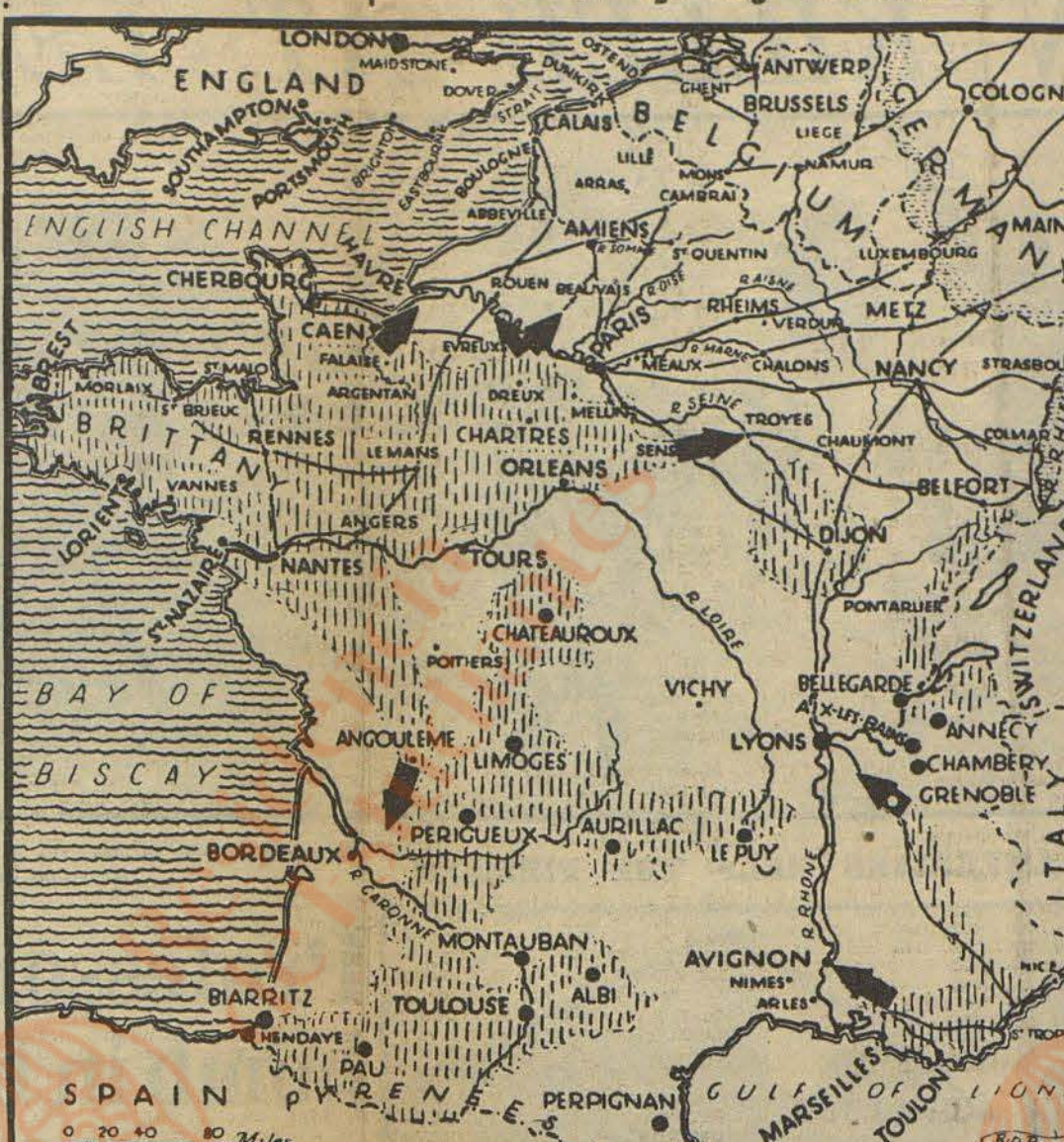
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## 'Freedom' sweeps across the map of France



Every city and village this side of the Seine," says Alan Moorehead in his despatch from Deauville, "has only a few more days to live—German time."

Here is a Daily Express map of liberated France. Towns marked with the bigger black circles have been freed by the French Forces of the Interior. Tinted areas show the vast territories that have been liberated by the Allies and fighters of the Maquis.

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