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The British in France.

Those who have been reading everything they can get their hands on about the fall of France, about Dunkirk and the whole astonishing German blitzkrieg through the Lowlands, will be watching for the new official British booklet "Bomber Command" that was reported yesterday in the cables.

War correspondents and writers like SOMERSET MAUGHAM and DE CHAMBRUN have given their opinions of why France fell, yet one has been reluctant to believe all the strange things they have said about the indifference and even stupidity of French leadership.

In all their condemnation, however, they have been scarcely more withering than the restrained words of "Bomber Command" which tell, among other things, that one of the Allies' great weaknesses was that Britain did not have bomber command.

The booklet recounts that the Royal Air Force was told by the French to refrain from bombing German troop concentrations in Germany "for fear of inflicting casualties on civilians". And when Italy stabbed France in the back French army trucks rolled on to R.A.F. airdromes to keep the British bomber force from taking off on a raid against Milan.

This seems incredible. But it is an official British report and readers must put off their reluctance and face the unhappy fact that French leadership must have been much as SOMERSET MAUGHAM has described it:

> "The General Staff was incompetent, the men were dissatisfied and half-hearted, the people were kept ignorant, the Government was inept, corrupt and, in part, disloyal."

Those are the colorful words of a professional author, yet they add little to the straightforward recital in the British booklet that:

> "The French general staff made it clear at the outset their main preoccupation was invasion of their country. They viewed with greatest misgiving any plan by which bombers were to be used for attacks on German industry and they did not hesitate to say so."

This is a sorry business, one of the sorriest phases of this whole sorry war. As MARGARET KENNEDY has written: "It is an unclean horror that cannot be talked about or thought of. It is not tragedy. It has not the dignity of tragedy."

Godlessness in Germany.

The claim of HITLER that the German war against Russia is in reality a crusade for Christianity and civilization should not fool anybody, because for unblushing hypocrisy the statement is matchless.

The Nazi attitude towards the Christian church has been one of oppression and persecution. Only this week United States Senator JAMES M. MEAD, of New York, presented to the Senate in Washington "concrete, documentary evidence that HITLER and the Nazi police are destroying the Catholic Church in Germany", and in particular he had reports which proved to him that the Bishop of Munster was arrested recently "because he dared to protest against the systematic suppression of the Catholic Church".

This is consistent with the Nazi policy of emphasizing the State at the ruthless expense of the individual and of all organizations, even the churches, which seek to elevate mankind above the dead level of mass brutality that is the Nazi ideal. And it is not alone upon the Catholic Church in Germany that HITLER'S heavy hand has been laid — the Protestant church there has suffered severely, too, and many of its pastors are in concentration camps.

Deluded persons who play HITLER'S game by deploring the state of religious affairs in the Soviet Union of Russia—a condition which apparently is being remedied—should give some thought to the policy of the Nazis in the same connection.

Let Baxter Speak Out!

BEVERLEY BAXTER, a Canadian by birth and at present a London journalist and a member of the British House of Commons, has been taken to task severely by some Canadian newspapers because in a Toronto speech he advocated conscription in this country. They say that Mr. BAXTER as an outsider should not express opinions on a purely domestic issue, that such interference was not to be tolerated.

Now Mr. BAXTER has made a second speech defending his first, and he declares the real issue is whether free speech should be continued in this country.

We do not see that the right of free speech is at stake. Nobody disputes the right of a visitor to say what he likes, within the law—propriety and discretion are the real issues.

But it seems to us also that Canadians who resent the candid advice of a Canadian, especially one with Mr. BAXTER'S unusual sources of information, are singularly thin-skinned.

Alberta Has a Surplus— But Defaults Just the Same!

The Alberta Government announces that for the fiscal year to the end of last March it had an over-all surplus on income and capital accounts of $2,270,845. In the previous fiscal year Alberta had a surplus of $336,551.

This comes just a few days after another announcement from the same quarter—that Alberta had defaulted on another bond issue up for redemption. This was an issue of $3,853,000 sold by the province in 1921 to provide money for the construction of telephone lines, and brings to $21,458,430 the total of defaulted Alberta bonds. There has not been outright repudiation. Alberta will continue to pay one-half the contracted interest on the obligations, but refuses to abide by the terms of solemn agreements with purchasers of her securities.

What the Lethbridge *Herald* calls "Alberta's financial muddle" has come about because the Aberhart Social Credit government, lacking both character and ability, took what seemed the easy way out of difficulties which other provinces surmounted by the hard way of economy. The Aberhart regime has been one of higher taxes and lavish expenditures—while the pledge of the province to pay a fixed interest rate on money it had borrowed, to return the principal in a certain period, has been ignored. This course naturally destroyed the market for Alberta securities, except at bargain prices, and made refunding operations almost impossible. That much may be admitted.

But Alberta now has a large surplus because Alberta failed to keep her word, and Alberta cannot take much credit to herself for that situation.

The CBC.

Highlights in the annual statement of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to March 31 are that the receipts from licenses were $3,140,259, from commercial broadcasting $895,066, the total receipts from all sources $4,092,794. Programs cost $1,721,755, station network $725,969, engineering $746,154, and administration $179,120. Depreciation on equipment, which is estimated as being out of date and useless in five years, amounts to $329,788. The total expenditures are $3,909,209, leaving a surplus of $183,584, less presumably commissions paid on advertising.

An institution that must cater to all tastes—more so even than the newspaper—naturally expects, and gets, much varied criticism, but it is THE JOURNAL'S opinion, taken all around, CBC has done a fine job—since the war started a job of inestimable value—and that much of the credit goes to its general manager, Mr. GLADSTONE MURRAY, who has just returned from England with much technical and other knowledge from which probably CBC listeners will benefit.

The CBC has utilized to a very large extent its opportunities for linking with the British Broadcasting Corporation and the three great American services, and by reason of that fact Mr. BROCKINGTON'S assertion some time ago that Canadians were better served by radio than any other people may not be far wrong.

John M. Imrie.

One of the important daily newspapers of the Dominion is the Edmonton *Journal*. The Edmonton *Journal* has for more than twenty years been under the management of JOHN M. IMRIE. A recent issue of the *Journal* carries the announcement that JOHN IMRIE retires from the management because of ill-health.

The Edmonton *Journal* is one of the chain of Southam newspapers. The policy of the Southam Company has always been to pick a good man to run a newspaper under its control, and then to let him alone, except for close business supervision and co-operation. The policies of the newspaper—its politics, its local attitude and affiliations—have been left to the man in charge. This wise and generous course on the Southam part has been amply repaid by the splendid service given by such outstanding men as JOHN IMRIE, of the Edmonton *Journal*. Col. "BERT" WOODS, of the Calgary *Herald*; M. E. NICHOLS, of the Winnipeg *Tribune*; F. J. BIRD, of the Vancouver *Province*. These names are household words with the newspaper fraternity in Canada, and these men have not only been great editors but fine and outstanding personalities in the newspaper family.

As managing director of the Edmonton *Journal* for so long a period, Mr. IMRIE is, of course, recognized as largely responsible for the success and standing of that fine newspaper. Nevertheless he found time always to promote by his personal participation any good public cause. It is needless to rehearse his many activities. Mr. FRED SOUTHAM, president of the Southam Company, summed it up in a letter to Mr. IMRIE, accepting his resignation, "which fills my heart with sorrow", when it added, "You have established a national name and reputation".

Mr. IMRIE, not yet sixty years, has packed his life with good work, and assuredly a host of friends will hope that the rest he needs after a severe illness will bring him to much further good service. He has been not only one of the most capable but one of the most lovable of men. A working newspaperman, and he has been that since he started to earn a living, is likely to remain much of a boy. His job brings him into contact with so great a variety of the multi-features of ordinary human life that he is likely to stay very human himself. And assuredly that has been the case with JOHN MILLS IMRIE—and if we know him as we think we do, he will remain a boy to the end.

Notes and Comment.

Next time British troops go to France they will be under British command.

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An anti-religion magazine published in the Soviet Union has suspended—perhaps a sign of the times there.

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Vichy complains because the British sank a French ship travelling in an Italian convoy. But Italy isn't out of the war—yet.

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Germany can't be trusted to keep a bargain even in such a matter as the exchange of wounded prisoners, fraud and deceit are so thoroughly planted in the Nazi character.

● ● ●

The Germans, it is clear, are making a tremendous effort to take Moscow before the Russian Winter sets in, hoping thereby to break the Russian armies, disorganize the government, and end the war in the East. They have many hard miles to go, and it is far from certain that Moscow can be taken. Even so the war will not end there.

Side Lights

"Third Class Only" Trains.

London Times.

——From October 6 all trains which begin and end their journeys within the London Passenger Transport area, extended to certain points somewhat beyond that area, will be third class only. First class accommodation will continue to be provided in trains beginning or ending their journeys outside, but making stops within this area. This decision has been taken to meet the wartime difficulties of workers travelling daily in and out of London.

* * *

Word for a Neighbor.

Brockville Recorder and Times.

——It is not only in the matter of population that Prescott has progressed. The one note which travellers and writers used to strike in regard to the Prescott of 50 or 60 years ago was its shabbiness and general down-at-the-heel appearance. Today that is all changed and very much for the better. It has become a community of attractive, well-kept houses and its business district has been visibly improved. Compared with even 10 or 20 years ago, Prescott is a much more attractive and up-to-date place than it used to be and civic pride, which was once at rather a low ebb, has also increased materially.

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Shopping List

Canadian National Magazine.

——The C.N.R. Purchasing Department buys in a year:

More than two tons of pins.

Two and a half million flathead brad paper fasteners.

One and three quarter million paper clips.

More than five thousand pounds of rubber bands.

Five and a quarter million sheets of carbon paper.

Three and three quarter million sheets of paper for copies.

Forty-three thousand typewriter ribbons.

Nearly a million pencils.

Sixty thousand erasers.

Two and a half million tag manilla file backs.

Twenty-eight thousand stenographers' notebooks.

One hundred and fifty million copies of printed forms.

* * *

Swift Crossings.

News of Norway.

——The captain of a Norwegian boat on the service to Great Britain has received the following letter from Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

Montreal, September 17, 1941.

Dear Sir:

It is noted that you have recently completed a round trans-Atlantic voyage in 22 1-2 days and I desire to take this opportunity of complimenting you, and also your staff and crew, on this very creditable performance.

May I also wish you continued good luck and success in your efforts to assist in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

(Sgd.) E. AIKMAN,
Assistant to the chairman.

Commenting on this voyage, the Norwegian Shipping Mission in Montreal pointed out that the ship in question and several sister ships "are continuously performing trans-Atlantic round voyages in 24-28 days".

* * *

Formosa Diehards.

Letter to London Telegraph.

——Sir:—Extracts from a letter I have just received from an Englishman resident in Formosa for more than 20 years may be, I think, of interest to your readers.

"In October last", he writes, "the British and American Consuls here warned their nationals that, as things were getting worse, every one should pack up and get out. The Americans were the first to leave, then the Canadians, and finally the worthy die-hard British missionaries were compelled to quit. Their churches were destroyed, their schools ruined, and their property cut through by unneeded roads. New laws strictly forbade them to preach or teach in Christ's name.

"Japan boasts that she has driven the white man and his God out of this part of the world. Whereas for over 40 years the toyshops had little Father Christmas dolls, small Christmas trees and Christmas decorations for sale, last time there was none. Everything that bears the name of Christ has to be destroyed, and we are even commanded not to call this year 1941, but 2601.

"We are all being thrown out. Our community is now down to three old British die-hards. The British firm for whom I work, the first to open a branch in Formosa 75 years ago, said, 'Keep the old flag flying; the tide will turn, as it always does.' "

Yours faithfully,
G. C. DOBBS.
Whatlington, Battle.

Lighter Vein

The professors of a certain college met to consider an act of misconduct on the part of one of the students. One professor insisted upon punishment, saying: "God has given us eyes."

"Yes", said one of his colleagues with a kinder nature, "and eyelids."

PASSING THOUGHTS.

Oh! for the self-reliance,
And the dogged sort of pluck
That springs from the alliance
Of a driver and a truck.
See them park, serenely static,
In the middle of the road,
Unconcerned, and as phlegmatic
As a hibernating toad.
See Main street's frightful pother
While they stop to make a call;
But it doesn't seem to bother
This rugged pair at all.
Smiling you will ever find them
As they start a traffic jam;
For they have weight behind them
And they do not give a damn.

S. D. H.
Ottawa, October 2, 1941.

It's the German People, Not Just Hitler

By a German Correspondent of the London Spectator.

WHILE most people in this country and in the U.S.A. are agreed that a mass-psychosis has infected the bulk of the German nation, there are still those who believe that a "small group of Nazis only are terrorizing the German people", and that the "powerful forces" of the opposition are waiting in secret for their opportunity.

It is easy to appreciate the spirit of those who decline "to condemn a whole people". Only wishful thinking, however, can overlook the fact that now, at all events, the good forces are not merely silenced, but—to an overwhelming degree—actually extinguished in Germany.

Admittedly, the mere circumstance that there is at present no visible opposition is not in itself decisive; nevertheless, there is damning evidence that the masses are completely poisoned. To overlook or extenuate this fact is dangerous, as it leads to the adoption of erroneous methods—and this not only in the preparation of propaganda.

The precipitation with which, before the seizure of power, the preliminary Nazi bait, appealing to the basest instincts of covetousness and violence, race-hatred and intolerance, was generally accepted; the obvious enthusiasm with which Hitler was greeted by the masses as a new Messiah; the feeble resistance offered from the very beginning—all these were unmistakable symptoms that the German people was indeed ripe for the new move.

The reasons why it was fated to fall a victim to Nazi-ism are known; over and above the inveterate habit of boasting and self-dramatization, the artificially cultivated and purely superficial conception of "honor", and the German system of education, which for centuries has fostered a spirit of militarism and chauvinism, resulting in political immaturity, herd-mindedness, and the fatal and irresistible lust of war, there was the sense of frustration after the collapse of all the national "ideals" in 1918. The many disappointments of the post-war period, when the weak democratic governments were not assisted, as they should have been, by the victorious powers, and, finally, the repercussions of the inflation and deflation, all paved the way for the Nazi move, which was cunningly attuned to the emotional mood of the masses.

* * *

LESS known are the many evidences which almost every section of the population has plainly given of its mentality. The manufacturers of armaments and the other captains of industry, many of the great landowners, the bankers, and other representatives of wealth, obsessed by their anti-Bolshevist "complex", and dreaming of harnessing Hitler to their own carriages, were the financial accoucheurs of "anti-capitalistic" Nazism.

The rest of the middle classes, the tradesmen and the farmers, still terrified by their experiences of the Communist riots in Bavaria, the Rhineland, and Brunswick, and deeply embittered by the inflation, were easily won over by the bait now dangled before their eyes by the new party, which attributed all their ills to "the government of Democrats and Jews". The families of army officers and Government officials, and other members of the former ruling classes—now displaced by the revolution, while their sons were deprived of their former monopoly of access to place and power—scented the prospect of personal advantage, and hastened to join in the new "national movement"; together with the motley adventurers who are now high officials in Nazi Germany.

The attitude of the German scientists, in contrast to that of the Polish, Dutch and Czech scholars in the majority, was utterly pitiable and cowardly. The behavior of most of the members of the law-courts and the administration was equally discreditable. The teachers of the grammar-schools, proud of their qualification as officers of the reserve, set an especially bad example of narrow-minded chauvinism.

The professional men stood the test even worse. Their shameless exploitation of the "racial theory" which enabled them to rob their "non-Aryan" colleagues, is significant of their mentality; nor did they lift a finger to prevent the deterioration of the laws and of medical ethics. The spirit of these "leading classes" is certainly no better in 1941 than it was in 1932; for in the meantime the remnant of the courageous and liberal thinkers are dead, or imprisoned, or living abroad as refugees.

Of the working classes the majority were politically immature after their long suppression. The young men having been completely Nazified, many a father had forgotten his former love of freedom and democracy "for his children's sake." Lastly, we must not underrate the attractiveness, to many primitive souls, of the "Strength Through Joy" movement, and of Goebbels' cunning flatteries, suggesting that the Germans are a Herrenvolk, a lordly people, a master race.

* * *

OPTIMISTS, too willing to believe that the Germans were waiting only "to get hold of the weapons" in order to overthrow the Nazis, are apparently by no means disillusioned by the negative results of experience up to date; although they might well be perturbed by the fact that no indications have, as yet, been reported of any antagonism to the Nazi creed among the prisoners of war.

The evidence is amply sufficient that Hitlerism to the Germans of today is a thoroughly congenial creed, and the minority of genuine opponents is so small that its actual numbers are immaterial. The morbid mentality of the German masses is attuned to that of their leader. Their wish to be dominated and commanded—the inferiority complex which in fact possesses them, despite all the boasting of this Herrenvolk—coincides with Hitler's megalomaniac will to dominate. There is a permanent, mutual contagion between his paronoia and the mass-psychosis of the German people.

The rapid extension of this pathological culture, in a medium exceptionally well prepared by the historical developments, may prove, on the other hand, that Nazi-ism is no deeply-rooted conviction. A sudden collapse may follow the disappointment of delusive expectations. It is possible that it will not be necessary to invade Germany in order to break the morale of the people.

When the German masses have once understood that they cannot win the war, they will no longer endure bombardment and starvation. A total breakdown will follow with elementary force.

'Making Babel Of a Lovely Language'

From the Manchester Guardian.

A CORRESPONDENT today points out that an official is not always to be blamed because he writes "official jargon". He may only be using the cumbrous English that is enforced on him by departmental usage or even order; our correspondent says that the passage which led to this discussion merely repeats the language of the legal Regulations and that "the official" has to use it.

The official, therefore, shall have the benefit of the doubt; he may leave the court without a stain on his personal English. But that only means that the dock yawns for others who are more highly placed.

Nor is only one department or profession or subject involved. for the disease is widespread. Wherever men take for themselves a special province of knowledge they will, if they can, devise a special language for it; proud to be priests, they will communicate with the other members of the order but have no desire to be understood of common men. When the puzzled Hebrews found that the earth was full of peoples speaking different tongues they ascribed it to Jehovah. "Go to, let us go down and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech." But we, making Babel out of a lovely language, sin for ourselves

Chaucer knew about this when he told the clerk of Oxenford not to speak

> heigh style, as whan that men
> to kinges wryte,
> but to talk plainly,
> that we may understonde
> what ye seye.

So already in 1400 the Foreign Offices were fabricating Jargon. It all comes of dividing the language into two parts: the common, familiar tongue and that which is to be used by people who are learned in some particular way or who want to write as though they were.

Thus we see not only the bringing in of new words (which within proper limits is most salutary, since a language must change if it is to live) but also the growth of the ponderous, the abstract, the obscure, or the roundabout—which is perhaps the worst Jargon of them all. Here is a recent sentence about Japan:

> At the gravitational centre of this somewhat confusing meshwork of partially modernized clans, guilds, military cliques, family-dominated bureaucracies and businesses, and hierarchically graduated occupational strata, classifications, corporations, and federations stands the omnicompetent tutelary and administrative authority of the State.

Against which, just for contrast, this sentence may be set:

> I was born in the Year 1632, in the City of York, of a good Family, tho' not of that Country, my Father being a Foreigner of Bremen, who settled first at Hull: He got a good Estate by Merchandise, and leaving off his Trade, lived afterwards at York, from whence he had married my Mother, whose relations were named Robinson.

Swift said that a man should use "proper words in proper places". Hazlitt said that he should seek "the best word in common use". O noble Crusoe to write this pleasant English! O merrie, merrie England that was contented with the English of Defoe!

But was it? Not by a long chalk For Swift, his contemporary (1667-1745), complained of "the scholars of this kingdom who . . . run on in a flat kind of phraseology often mingled with barbarcus terms". Jargon is in our bones and will out at the finger-tips.

MOPSY— By Gladys Parker

Other Views

PETAIN'S TOMB.

New York Post.

Marshal Petain's tomb, according to his expressed wish, is eventually to be at Verdun, at Fort Douaumont where the French soldiers made good his words: "They shall not pass." The place of the Marshal's burial is of no real importance, although the time of it might have been. But at this stage of history we would remind Marshal Petain that he will not be remembered because of Verdun, no matter how imposingly he may be buried. He will be remembered, alas, because of Vichy. 1941 has swallowed up 1916.

THOSE WHO FALL.

Winnipeg Free Press.

. . . We shall be profoundly conscious of the fact that those who make the great sacrifice do not die in vain. They give their lives in the service of humanity. They are preserving for us all that is best in the world. What is life worth if individuals cannot follow their own way of life and progress and develop? What an unthinkable world it would be if the peoples of the various nations could not order their own course and co-operate with one another toward world progress!

To help meet and destroy the violent threat to peace and freedom the world over, is the high service in which Canada's forces are engaged. There could be no nobler, no more sacred, cause and those for whom the Last Post may be sounded will have lived to truly great purpose, they will be remembered with imperishable honor.

Letters To the Editor Of The Journal

"WRONG ATTITUDES".

Sir:—There may be some whose writings about post-war plans merit the contempt and ridicule expressed in your editorial note today.

But so far as that note carries the meaning that no thought need be given now to post-war conditions (that past mistakes — say rather the blindness and stupidity and failure to follow fundamental principles of a decent and tolerable social and economic order, that have prevailed and still prevail, are of no present concern and can be forgotten and ignored while we just "get on with the war") such counsel points the way to disaster.

One recalls Lord Tweedsmuir's statement that the democracy in which he believed was a matter of attitude of mind and spirit rather than a form of government. Wrong attitudes of mind and spirit are hampering and obstructing the war effort on this continent today. You seek to enlighten that mind and purge that spirit, and those who seek to outline for the future a national order freed from past mistakes are your fellow workers.

G. H. P.

Main street,
Ottawa, Oct. 3, 1941.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The Journal suggests that a still greater "disaster" is pointed to if thinking people such as our correspondent devote their attention to post-war problems at the expense of action now to assure that we shall have the power to do anything about them. Mad dogs are loose in the world. They must be exterminated. That job is far from being done, and discussions about "attitude of mind and spirit" are but sleeping medicines. The very present peril cannot be overcome with platitudes.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

Sir:—The enclosed from the Times was sent to me by my husband who is overseas and I thought it might be interesting and enlightening to many of your readers.

E. B. A.

Chapel St.,
Ottawa, Oct. 4, 1941.

London Times: The stream of men and munitions of war continues to flow to these shores from the great British Dominion across the Atlantic. And for their safe arrival we have to thank not only the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, but also the Royal Canadian Navy, which has played an effective part in the escort work. Most people realize the value of the Canadian contribution on land and in the air; but few are familiar with the rapid growth of the Canadian Navy or with the help which Canada has given in the manning, in the berthing and repair, and even in the construction of British ships. A few days ago our Naval Correspondent was able to state that 3,000 Canadians are serving in British ships and 500 officers and officer-cadets are serving or training to serve in the Royal Navy, in addition to the men manning the Royal Canadian Navy, which is being expanded at an unexampled rate. Canada hopes in the near future to have a fleet of 400 vessels and 27,000 men, of which 250 of all kinds, manned by nearly 25,000 ratings, are expected to be in service before the end of this year.

Some interesting references to this expansion are made by a Canadian correspondent today in his review of the Canadian effort, which is as impressive in its industrial and financial aspects as in the fighting forces which have been raised, trained, and equipped in the Dominion. . . . It exceeds, in its volume and in its comprehensive variety, anything which our friends can have hoped, and still more anything which the enemy can have expected.

THANKS.

The Journal has received letters of thanks from the following:

Ottawa Shriners' Ladies' Social Club, Mrs. Norma McPhail, recording secretary;

The Ottawa Lawn Bowling Club, E. B. Berry, secretary-treasurer;

Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Milton A. Kranch, secretary;

Institut Canadien-Francais d'Ottawa, Antonio Plouffe, secretary;

The Temple Athletic and Social Club, B. H. Segre, secretary.

Under a Treble Yoke

From the Manchester Guardian.

NEWS from Greece depicts the situation as daily worsening under the treble yoke of German, Italian and Bulgarian oppressors. In spite of the quite unmerited privilege granted to Italian troops for occupying the whole of Greece except Macedonia, which is reserved for its greater part to the minor lackey of Germany Bulgaria, the Germans continue to be the absolute masters in Athens and the Piraeus. The Germans in order to make their own presence felt and to prevent eventual uprisings or sabotage from the population, whose hate for the Italians is blended with an unhidden contempt, the Italian high command in Greece brought 3,000 Carabinieri, most of them being garrisoned in the capital.

The curfew, starting at 10 or 11 p.m., is an additional torture for the Athenians, who used to spend the greater part of the Summer nights after the tropically hot days in the open air and on the terraces of gay cafes. They are now compelled to stay indoors with doors and windows closed.

The joint headquarters of the enemy occupants are established in the most luxurious hotel in Athens, the Hotel de la Grande Bretagne. It is not known if the name of this well-known hotel has been changed for the occasion. Perhaps not in order to avoid any dispute between Berlin and Rome on the question of renaming it.

The situation in other parts of Greece is fully illustrated by what is happening in Volo, the port of Thessaly. This city of many flourishing industries, tobacco, textiles, and light machine industries, now has the aspect of misery and poverty. Twelve thousand out of 18,000 workers in the city are out of work for lack of raw materials taken away by the Germans and because of the general economic situation created by the invaders. Thus thousands of families are starving and the spectre of a real famine is haunting the population. A tragic fate indeed is hanging over this lovely Thessalian town, which made enormous progress since the annexation of Thessaly to Greece in 1882.

In the parts of Macedonia and Western Thrace, occupied by the Bulgarians the situation is awful. Here occupation by an army with the most ruthless record in the history of the Balkans is aggravated by a systematic eradication of the flower of the population. All intellectuals and prominent citizens are being expelled and sent to Bulgaria, probably to be confined in concentration camps.