

NEWS of the WORLD in PICTURES



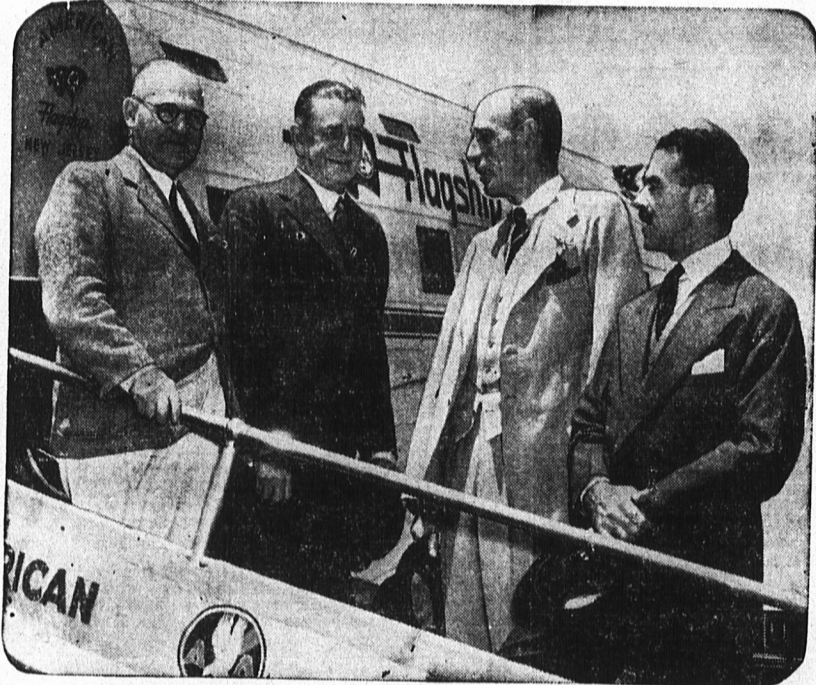
Canadian women in Great Britain have, since the beginning of the war, been serving the Canadian Red Cross overseas. Here three of them working in the Society's London office are packing clothes for air raid victims. Left to right Mrs. Percy McDougall of Toronto; Mrs. William Stickney, Lord Beaverbrook's sister, of New Brunswick; and Mrs. Bruce Muir, formerly of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. These women are members of a volunteer group, directed by Mrs. Stickney, who handle Canadian supplies distributed in the London area. Since the beginning of the year, the Canadian Red Cross has given two million garments to British bomb victims.



The British Minister of State, recently appointed to that post as chief lieutenant to Premier Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook was 62 years old May 24th. Premier Churchill has referred to him several times in glowing terms, only recently saying: "He is a man altogether exceptional force and genius who is at his very best when things are at their very worst."



"Part of the tools—Canada's Victory Loan, 1941", are words engraved on the giant bronze torch which was dedicated with full military honors at Victoria, B.C., on Empire Day, and arrived at Leithbridge, May 26, by lumber plane. This photo shows Premier Patten of British Columbia with the torch and honor guard. It is en route to Britain where it will be presented to Premier Churchill as a symbol of Canada's war effort. Piloting the bomber is Squadron Leader D. E. Galloway, Toronto. Pilot Officer C. M. Black, Saint John, N.B., is second pilot; wireless operator is Corporal K. N. Brownell, Halifax, and engineer mechanic is Corporal G. J. Jewton Vancouver.



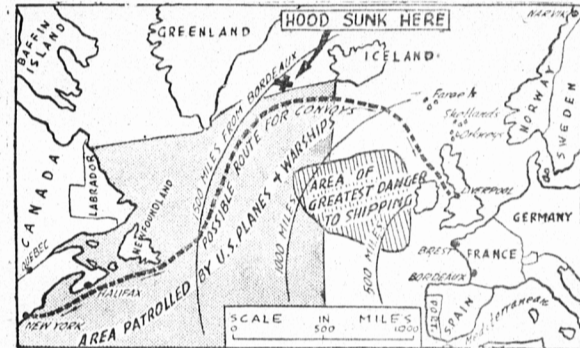
A New Zealand defence supply mission, in the United States in connection with the purchase of defence supplies and to arrange for opening of a liberation, are met at the Washington airport by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, and Richard Casey, Australian Minister to the U.S. (both right). Members of the mission are left to right: Frank Langston, Minister of Lands and Forests, and J. G. Coats, member of the War Cabinet and former Prime Minister.



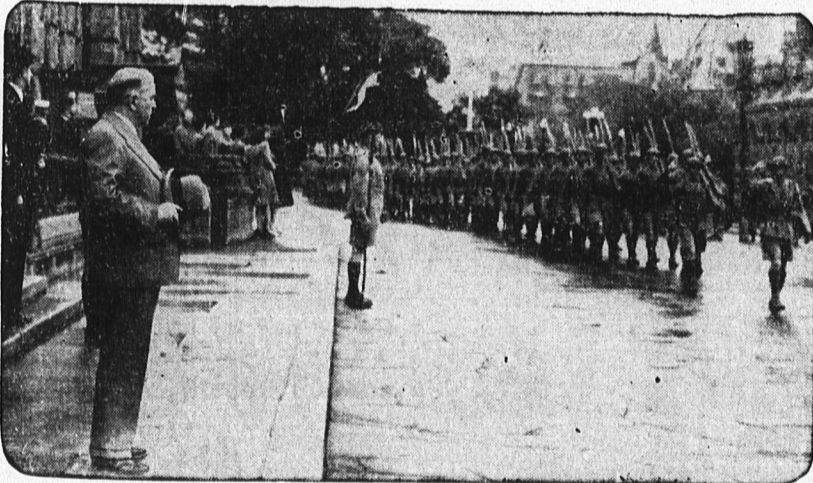
These interned Italian seamen apparently are anything but sad over their fate as they wait to detain at Fort Missoula, Mont., for camp where they will live for duration of war.



Elsa Maxwell gave one of her most spectacular parties in Vancouver as a Spitfire Fund benefit, in which she raised between \$8,000 and \$10,000 for the purchase of fighting craft. She is shown here sporting her "Jewels of Canada" necklace, made of War Savings Stamps, lacquered on to gold plate to give the effect of enamel, a gift of members of the War Savings committee.

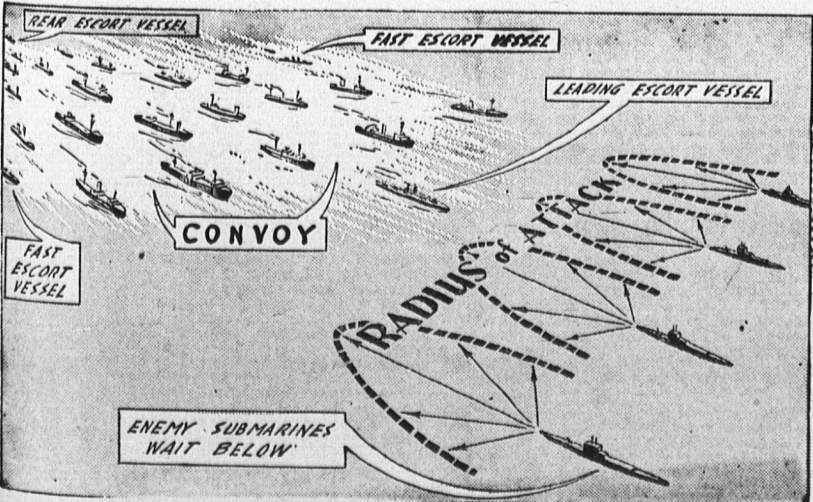
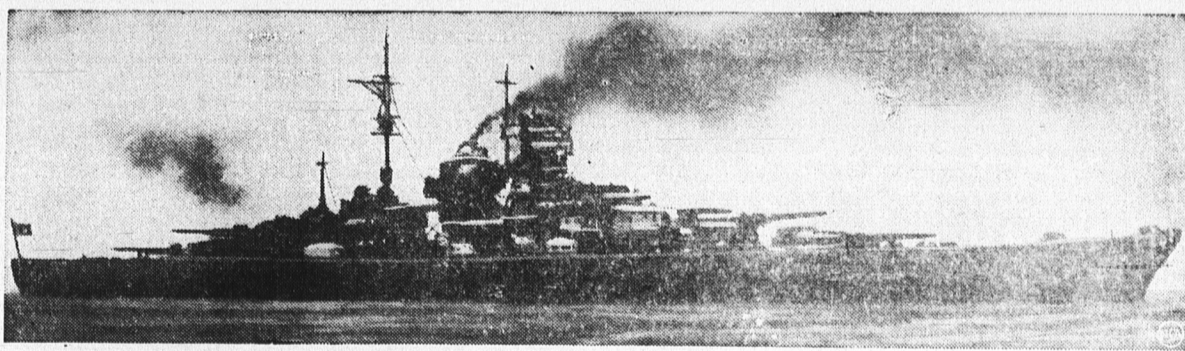


The dash of the best German warship into the North Atlantic was timed to anticipate President Roosevelt's speech which may be of dramatic importance. Hitler is trying to frighten the United States out of her policy of giving maximum aid to Britain. To reinforce the positive action of the German navy, Admiral Raeder, its commander-in-chief, issued a statement in the form of an interview, which, significantly, he chose to give to Denmark, the Japanese news agency, stating that Roosevelt was right when he said some time ago that the convoying of contraband across the Atlantic by the U. S. would mean shooting. Raeder went further and said that the existing patrol system was of an aggressive character and that "nobody could expect a German sea commander to stand idly by while his position was reported to the enemy by an American warship, certainly not when a patrol ship follows him so long that strong British sea forces can be called up not only to hinder him in the execution of his task, but also to destroy his ship and crew." He repeated his warning that U. S. efforts to see that war materials reach Britain might have very serious results. Then, attempting cajolery, he suggested that the U. S. could not be successfully attacked and had no cause for fear no matter what happens to Britain.

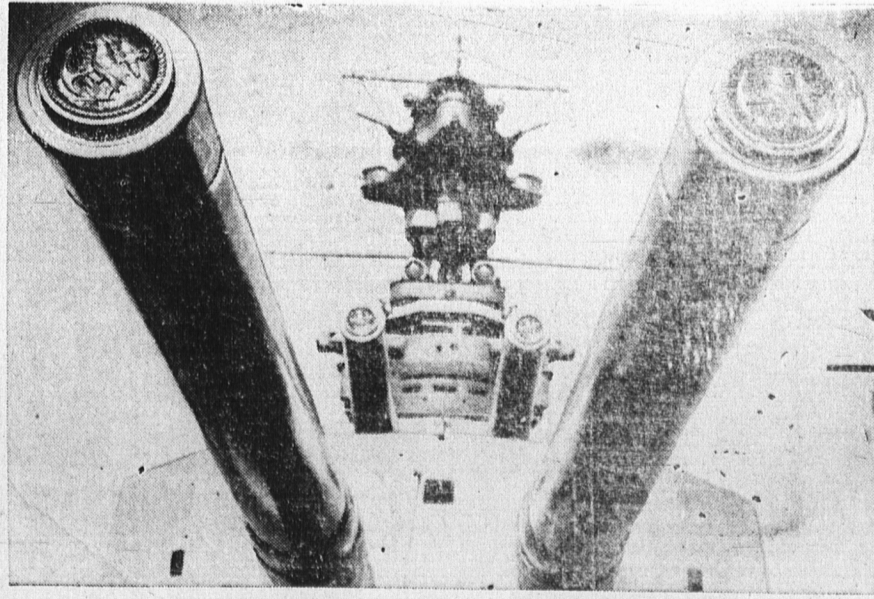
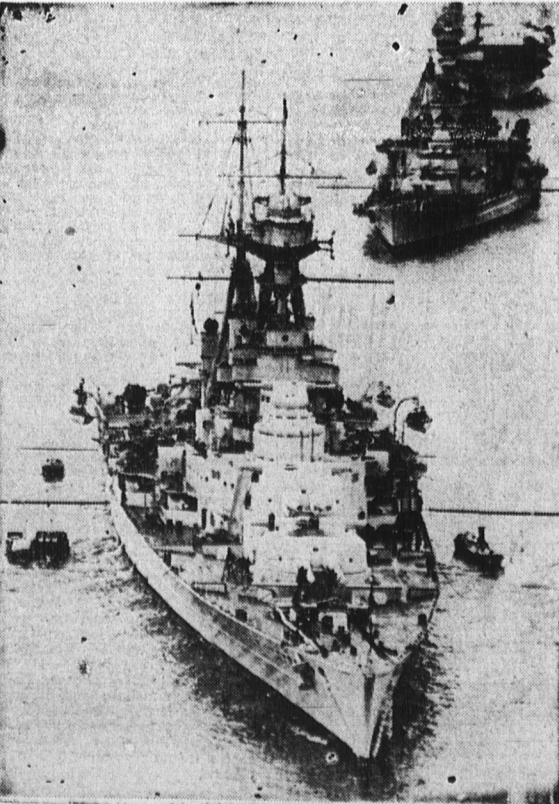


In spite of the cold rain that pelted down on Parliament Hill Ottawa on Monday, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King carried out his scheduled review of the Lake Superior Regiment, Mr. King is shown as he watches the march past. The smart appearance of this unit has made a decided impression upon the Capital and it is invariably greeted by cheers as it marches through the streets. —Photo Public Information.

This photo of the German battleship "Bismarck" (RIGHT) was flashed to New York by radio from Berlin after the Nazi had scored a lucky shot on H.M.S. Hood, but British naval forces doggedly chased the Hun ship and sent her to the bottom. Britannia still rules the waves.



"Wolf-pack" methods said to be employed by German U-boats and widely publicized in German propaganda is not an attack in formation, as its name implies. Gowing to the fact that submarines working under the surface have no means of communicating with each other, they must always operate as individual units. Scouting aircraft ranging far out into command headquarters, possibly at Brest, or Lorient, Headquarters then radios during the night when the position in which convoys are likely to be found, say at dawn next morning or the day after. Several submarines may then stream to the positions indicated by the submarines just attack as individuals. The name "wolf-pack" probably was invented by the Germans to convey a horrible impression of dozens of submarines operating in formation.



An unlucky hit striking a munitions magazine sent the British battle-cruiser Hood (LEFT) to the bottom off the east coast of Greenland. The Hood, 12,100 tons, was the largest single unit of the British fleet. Upwards of 1,300 perished. The Bismarck, attacking German battleship, was later pursued and sunk. The Hood's mighty 15-inch guns (RIGHT) would have been a match for the German had not a chance shell penetrated her munitions magazine. Fire power of the two ships was about equal.