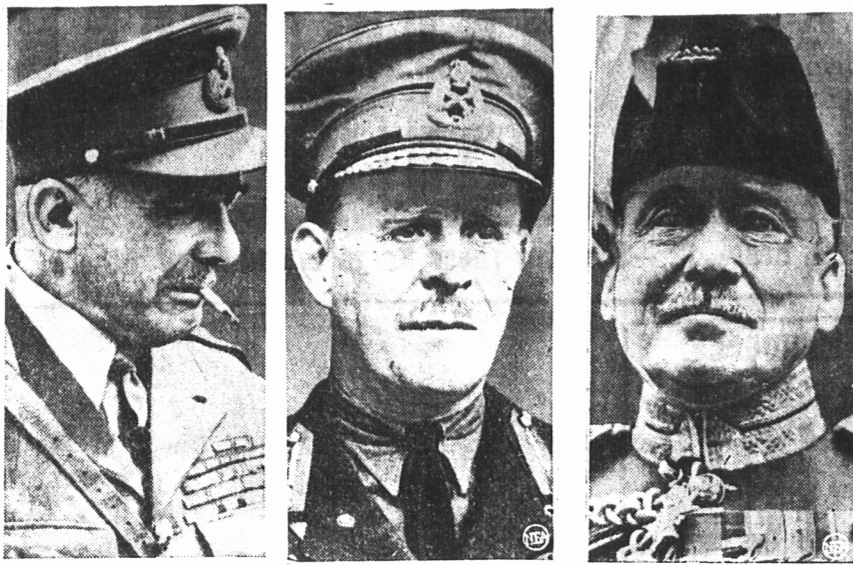


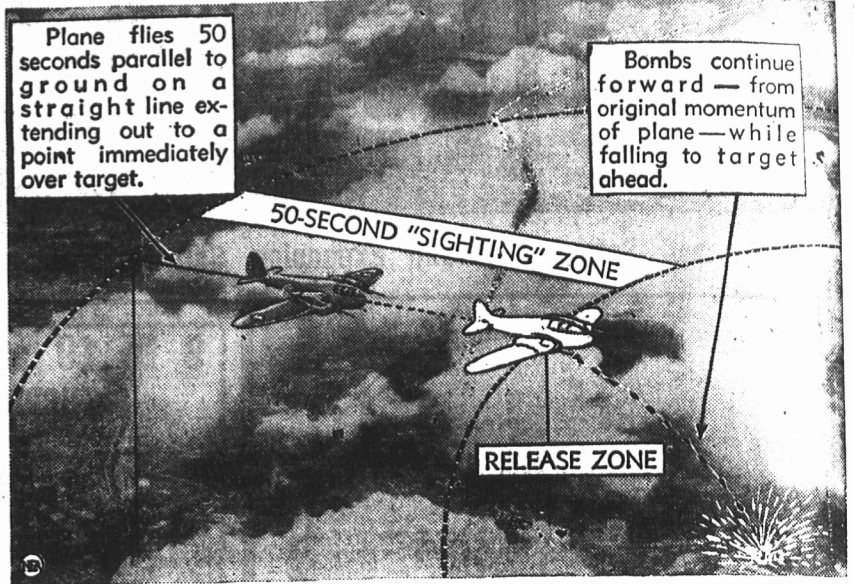
NEWS of the WORLD in PICTURES



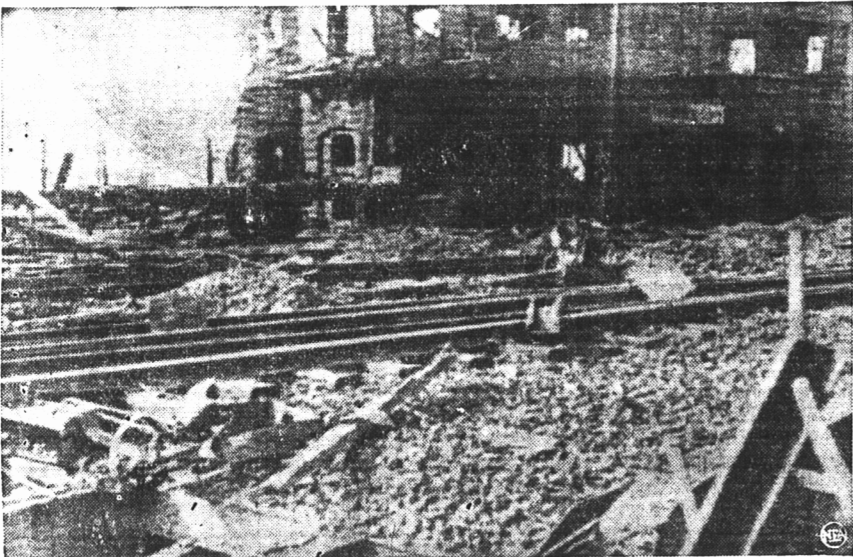
Sir Edmund Ironside (left), Viscount Gort (center), Sir Walter Kirke (right). Responsibility for the success of British armed forces at home and abroad rests upon the three men pictured above. General Sir William Edmund Ironside (left), is supreme head, being chief of the Imperial Defense Staff. Expeditionary armies on the continent are headed by Viscount John Standish Gort (center), while commander-in-chief of the home forces is Sir Walter Kirke (right).



The mountain came to Mahomet in Great Britain as King George VI broke precedent to give Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain a war emergency audience in the latter's quarters at No. 10 Downing street. The King visited his chief aide to speed preparedness work soon after signing an order in council to complete mobilization of Britain's army.



This photo diagram illustrates how a plane in level flight aims its bombs at a ground target ahead, releasing them according to a prearranged formula depending on speed and altitude. The interval of straight flight robs the attacking plane for almost a minute of the protective dodging tactics by which it seeks to avoid the fire of anti-aircraft units below.



"Somewhere in Poland" was the only locating phrase the Berlin censor would permit for this radio-photo—but such wrecked buildings and debris-strewn streets characterize almost every town bombarded with high explosives by German flyers.



While war guns boomed in Poland, London sent 500,000 children out of danger into the country. Nurses attended bewildered moppets in railroad cars used to evacuate children. City they left staged a preparatory, complete blackout against air raids.

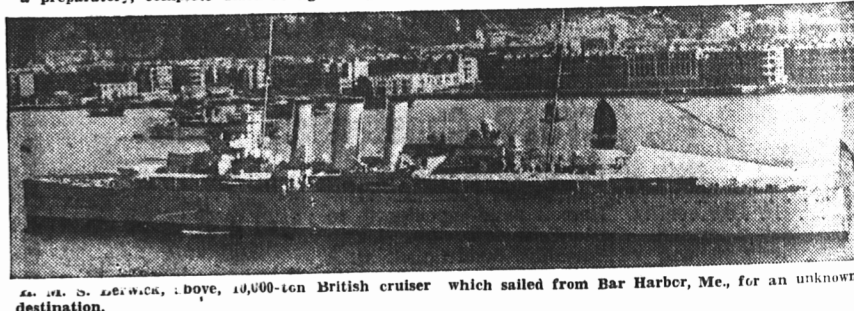


Corps General Kasimir Sosnkowski, one-time bridge partner and hunting companion of Nazi Field Marshal Hermann Goering, leads the Polish army against the soldiers of the Reich. As "chief of combatant forces" he fills shoes once worn by the late Marshal Jozef Pilsudski.

"—as long as the Poles want it." Thus spoke Adolf Hitler as he annexed Danzig to Germany and announced to the Reichstag that fighting with Poland had begun.



The owner of this Warsaw food shop was greedy. When the German crisis created a national emergency he raised his prices beyond reason. Polish authorities immediately cracked down. Charged with profiteering, the shopkeeper is in a concentration camp, and his shop is padlocked.



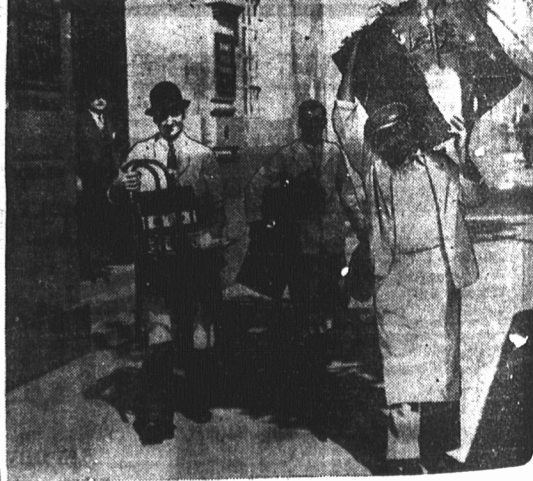
As the 10,000-ton British cruiser sailed from Bar Harbor, Me., for an unknown destination.



Torpedoed off the coast of Scotland with more than 1,400 passengers—the Donaldson Atlantic British Liner, Athenia, is pictured above before it was made the target for the first open break of hostilities between England and Germany in a catastrophic event that was reminiscent of the 1915 sinking of the Lusitania in adjacent waters. The 13,465 ton vessel, bound out of Belfast for Quebec.



When Londoners go to the country now the firm ships the documents and books and furniture after them. Here, top left a large British insurance company prepares to carry on "somewhere in England." Top right, the Foreign Office sends valuable furniture, etc., out of town. Lower left, police and bag Snow Hill Police Station.



Following the division of the Italian fighting forces into two separate armies, Premier Mussolini announced that leadership of the first army would rest with the Prince of Piedmont, LEFT, with General Rodolfo Graziani, RIGHT, leading the second. The Prince is the son of King Victor Emmanuel and heir to the Italian throne, while General Graziani won fame by his exploits as leader of his country's forces in its Ethiopian campaign.

