



face powder that stays on — COTY

Because of the special "Air Spun" process that makes it so fine and smooth-textured, Coty Face Powder stays on longer and clings closer. There's no need for continual "making-up" when you use Coty. Then, too, Coty contains no materials that cause enlarged pores. Use Coty—its smooth and even texture gives that petal-soft complexion.



Also obtainable, Coty Talc Powder.

Coty Products are obtainable from Chemists, Toilet Salons, and Cosmetic Counters of Department Stores.

Agents: Van Staveren Bros. Ltd., Lower Taranaki Street, Wellington.

2.4

Tonsillitis "excellent results" with 'DETTOLIN'

Avoid throat trouble. Gargle with 'Dettolin' last thing at night. Gargle again in the morning. 'Dettolin' Mouthwash and Gargle contains among other ingredients the active germicidal principle of 'Dettol' Antiseptic. Though it quickly destroys germs 'Dettolin' is gentle on delicate tissue. You will find it a pleasure to use.

'DETTOLIN'
BRAND
MOUTHWASH & GARGLE

Antiseptic Deodorant Cleansing Refreshing

From your chemist.

Beckitt & Colman (New Zealand) Ltd., Bond Street, Dunedin.

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WATCH on the RHINE



Why Their River Means So Much to the Germans

(Written for "The Listener" by A.M.R.)

TO the Allied publics the possibility of their armies spending next winter watching the Wehrmacht across the Rhine — so far it is a possibility only — will be a disappointment after earlier hopes of "being right inside Germany itself." But to the Germans the probability of Allied advance to the whole length of the river is horrifying. For they think of the Rhineland as the Heartland of Germany.

Militarily, it will doubtless be an enormous relief to them if the Allied armies can be halted at the river until spring. But psychologically, enemies along the Rhine will mean to the Germans much what a foreign occupation of London would mean to us, or what having Hitler's headquarters in Moscow would have meant to the Russians. For historically and culturally the Rhine, with its territories along both banks, is Germany.

To understand what the Rhine means to Germans we must go back to the centuries (400-800 A.D.) when there was neither a France nor a Germany in Europe but the Kingdom of the Franks, occupying all the land between the Rhine and the Channel. After Charlemagne, this kingdom split into an Eastern or Older, and a Western or Newer, section. Neustria, centred round Paris, kept the name Frank—whence France and the French—but lost its language and the capital of Aachen or Aix. Austrasia was the Rhineland. It took in inland Belgium and that good third of what is now Northern France where the rivers run north to the Rhine delta. (Joan of Lorraine only scraped into France by a matter of miles. Crossing her country to-day by any means slower than motor or tank one can still tell, in the attitudes of the people, where this Europe's stablest frontier in the Middle Ages, used to run.) On the other side of the Rhine the East Frank kingdom faded away into newly-conquered Saxons and Bavarians. There was no

Prussia. Heathen Wends were performing strange forest rites where Berlin now stands. Quite literally, right through the Dark and Middle Ages the Rhineland was Germany.

The Fabulous Age

Centuries before, under the Romans, the left bank of the Rhine had been planted with orchards and vineyards. Towns had risen—Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensis (Köln), or in the French spelling, Cologne), Confluentes (Koblenz, Coblenze), Moguntiacum (Mainz, Mayence), Civitas Treviorum (Trier, Treves) and Stratisburgum (Strassburg, Strasbourg). Christianity had been introduced. But the arrival of the Franks had dissolved this prosperous civilisation in blood and intrigue. The invaders? *Nibelungenlied*, shorn of its miraculous elements, describes their life—Siegfried's slaughter of the Nibelungs, his feats of strength and cunning, his treacherous murder, his wife's wholesale revenge. The Siegfried Line runs along the very ranges where his adventures befell.

That was the fabulous age of the Rhine. Englishmen brought it to an end—Saxon freelance missionaries, following earlier Irishmen sometimes to spectacular success, as often to martyrdom. But Germany, once it had been Christianised, set out crusading. The river was the highway, the only highway, from Northern Europe to the Mediterranean. Accordingly, Peter the Hermit made Cologne the mobilisation centre of the original (and disastrous) People's Crusade. The Children's Crusade (even more disastrous) set out from there a century later. And through 200 years, most of the regular crusaders were rowed or towed up the river to reach Genoa over the St. Gothard Pass, or Venice over the Brenner.

Trade Followed the Cross

Trade followed the Cross, as ever; and Empire, in the persons of the Lords of

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