



it back, and then shoots the bottle out to the far end of the assembly line to be packed into cartons and crates.

All this work is automatic except for feeding the bottles in at one end and crating them at the other, and takes about an hour and three-quarters. Men stand guard over various vital points to correct by their intelligent touch the irrational errors of the machine, but the whole process goes on with few interruptions. Should a breakage occur in

the washing-machine the whole line cuts out automatically. The machine handles 1,200 doz. (14,400 bottles) in less than four hours, but you can't help feeling sorry for the men who, hour after hour, feed its enormous hunger with empty bottles four at a time.

That, except for the session in the cellar, is how beer is brewed and bottled. That last session is undeniably pleasant, but activities down there need no description. The beer begs it.

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE GREEK CRISIS

1935

After eleven years as a republic Greece again became a Monarchy, as the result of a plebiscite taken under a Government led by General Kondylis. In some districts, according to the *Manchester Guardian*, there were more Royalist votes than there were voters.

1936

General Metaxas, who became Prime Minister on the death of General Kondylis, assumed dictatorial powers with the consent of the Greek King, who waived the constitution.

1939

Greece was offered and accepted a British guarantee against Axis aggression.

1940

In October Italy demanded naval, military, and air bases from Greece and other concessions which would have meant in effect the surrender of the country. Greece regarded the ultimatum as a declaration of war, and, with aid from the R.A.F., resisted the Italian invasion, which at once began. The Greeks forced the Italians back into Albania, from which they had attacked.