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All Out For England—

UNITED STATES FUTURE DEPENDS ON OUTCOME OF BATTLE OF BRITAIN

President Roosevelt Unequivocally in Favor of All Material Aid—Believes Axis Cannot Win War

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 30.—Declaring that the future of the United States depended upon the outcome of the war that Great Britain was now waging against Germany and that the Battle of Britain involved America's first and best line of defence, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a radio address to the world from the White House, last night pledged the utmost effort of the United States towards supplying Britain with the means of war—airplanes, guns, tanks, ships—in as large quantities and as rapidly as possible. He expressed the unqualified opinion that the best way of keeping war away from this country and its people was to extend unlimited aid to Great Britain and her allies which were fighting to maintain democracy against ruthless and unscrupulous dictators. "It is our duty to believe the Axis powers are not going to win this war," declared the President. "I base that opinion on the latest and best information. We have no excuse for defeatism in regard to Britain's ability to win the war but we have every reason to hope for a successful defence of civilization and a better civilization in the future." The President called upon the people of the United States—leaders of industry, engineers, workers—for a great national effort to defend the nation which all loved and honored and to the end that the common cause would succeed.

It was but wishful thinking, declared the President, to say that the Nazis did not covet what lay on this side of the Atlantic Ocean and, if given the opportunity, they would not attack the United States. The great resources of the Western Hemisphere constituted a most tempting loot. Having undermined and corrupted other nations by their nefarious methods, the Nazis were, indeed, "already within our gates." "Your government," continued the President, "knows the efforts they have made to stir up internal strife, to pit capital against labor, to awaken racial and religious enmities. Their one aim is to divide our people, to destroy our unity, to shatter our will to defend ourselves." Many Americans in high places, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, were unwittingly aiding and abetting the Nazis in accomplishing their aims. They were doing exactly the work that the dictators wanted them to do in the United States. "Some Americans suggest that we be friendly with the Axis powers. Some even go so far as to suggest that we imitate their methods. That is something that these United States never can and never will do." To have peace with the Nazis meant only one thing—total surrender. There could be no appeasement. Italy today was playing the role of accomplice but Italy did not know how soon she would be embraced to death by her ally. Americans all knew what had happened to Austria, to Czechoslovakia, to Poland, to Norway, to Denmark, to Holland, to Belgium and to France. Still some talked "nonsense" of negotiated peace with a "gang of outlaws" in order to save their skins. But it would be no peace—only the postponement of a devastating arms and trade race. There was talk of the "new order" which the dictators would set up. The "new order" would mean but one thing—the worst of tyranny comparable with those of the darkest days in history. It would mean no hope, no future.

Depends on Britain
The British people, declared President Roosevelt, were conducting a war on the outcome of which as much depends as if the United States was fighting itself. If Great Britain was defeated, the United States would be at the point of a gun—both military and economic. "I say to the American people," said the President "that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations that are resisting the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat. It would only mean our turn in a war later." Mr. Roosevelt did not deny that there was risk in any course the United States might take but he believed there was less risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future lay in assisting the nations which were fighting today for the preservation of democracy. "There are those who say it is already too late," continued the President. "But I say it can never be earlier."

The fight that Great Britain was putting up would live forever as a story of human gallantry. No request had been made and the United States had no intention of sending an expeditionary force abroad.

Realistic Policy
What Great Britain and her allies asked of United States, said Mr. Roosevelt, was not to do the fighting but that United States send tanks, guns, ships to help in prosecuting the war for "their liberty and our security." And this must be done "to save us and our children from the agonies of war." Talk of the United States sending armies to Europe was a deliberate untruth. The aim of the United States government was "to keep war away from our country and our people." To do this it was necessary that the United States should rearm itself and send every ounce of munitions this country could spare to those who were fighting in the front line. To do that was no more unusual than what Russia and Sweden were doing every day in sending war materials to Germany. This was a "realistic and a practical policy" based on the advice of military and naval experts. Every possible speed should be employed in carrying out this policy which would also involve sacrifice.

The President referred to the responsibility of those who manned the machines in connection with national defence. The workers were entitled to, and it was the policy of the government to see that they got, security just as did the engineers, the managers, the owners. This nation expected the defence industries to carry on their work without interruption, without strikes or lock-outs, settling their disputes by amicable methods. Guns, planes, ships and many other things had to be built and, so far, in this work there had been splendid cooperation between the government, industry and labor. "Something for which I am very thankful."

There must be more ships, guns, planes, more everything. It was no use talking about "business as usual." Manufacture of watches, automobiles, linotypes and many other articles must give way to the making of these war needs which could not be superimposed on the existing production facilities. "Our defence efforts must not be hampered by those who fear the future consequences. No pessimistic policy should delay the expansion of our industries. More plants were needed and must be built." He appealed for the cooperation of all people for the task that lay ahead. Military experts would decide how much of the war materials were needed at home—how much could be shipped abroad.

"We must be the great arsenal for democracy," declared the President. The emergency was as serious as war itself. It was essential that Great Britain be aided in the greatest measure possible. The government was determined in its aim in this regard and no threats of a dictator or combination of dictators as to how they might construe that determination would deter the government.

Axis Cannot Win
The President concluded with the expression of belief that the Axis powers were not going to win this war, a belief that was based on the latest and best information. The United States had already done much to assist Great Britain. It was the intention of the government to give greater and better assistance in the future. There would be no bottleneck in this country as far as aid to Great Britain was concerned.

There could be no peace until dictators were forced to give up the idea of world domination. Translations of the President's address were rebroadcasted in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and other languages.

VISION IS FRUSTRATED

Fire Losses in Prince Rupert so Far In December Spoil Chief's Ambition of Light Record

With the fire at St. Peter's Parish Hall early this month doing damage which has been assessed at \$874 and considerable damage having also been done in a fire at the home of Fred Cameron, Eighth Avenue East, Christmas Day, Fire Chief H. T. Lock's vision of 1940 being a record year for smallness of fire damage in Prince Rupert has vanished. Prior to the present month only \$69 damage had been done in the city by fire this year.

So far in December there have been eight fire alarms. In November there were ten alarms with no loss of consequence. The number of calls so far this year is fifty-four compared with 39 in all of 1939.

DEATH FOR HOARDING

Extreme Decree Is Issued By Premier Mussolini In Italy

ROME, Dec. 30.—Premier Mussolini has decreed imposition of the death penalty for large scale hoarding and industrial or agricultural sabotage. The decree is aimed at food hoarders and speculators.

Police Court Fines Running Like Last Year

Police court fines in Prince Rupert this year are expected to total about the same as in 1939. Up to the end of November this year the total was \$4885.75 as compared with \$4575 in the first eleven months of last year. The collections in fines this November were \$185 as compared with \$193 in the same month last year.

TODAY'S STOCKS

(Courtesy S. D. Johnston Co.)

Vancouver	
Big Missouri, .04 1/2	Bralorne, 10.20 XD.
Cariboo Quartz, 2.30	Dentonic, .00 1/2 A.
Fairview, .00 1/2	Gold Belt, .29
Hedley Mascot, .56	Noble Five, .00 1/4
Pend Oreille, 1.75	Pioneer, 2.10
Premier, .92	Reeves MacDonald, .15
Reno, .12	Relief Arlington, .02 3/4
Salmon Gold, .02 1/4	Sheep Creek, .81B
Cariboo Hudson, .01	Oils
A. P. Con., .09	Calmont, .24
C. & E., 1.36	Home, 2.33
Pacalta, .04	Royal Canadian, .08 1/4
Okalita, .70	Mercury, .06A
Prairie Royalties, .07 1/2	Toronto
Aldermac, .15	Beattie, 1.20
Central Pat., 1.90	Con. Smelters, 37 1/4 B.
East Malartic, 2.80	Fernland, .00 1/2
Franceur, .50	Gods Lake, .38
Hardrock, 1.05	Int. Nickel, 33 1/2
Kerr Addison, 3.85	Little Long Lac, 2.10
McLeod Cocksutt, 2.26	Madsen Red Lake, .64
McKenzie Red Lake, 1.25	Moneta, .53XD.
Noranda, 56 1/2	Pickle Crow, 2.95
Preston East Dome, 3.40XD.	San Antonio, 2.62
Sherritt Gordon, .84	Uchi, .32
Bouscadiillac, .06 1/2	Mosher, .08
Smelters Gold, .01 1/4	Dominion Bridge, 26.00

Nazis Try To Destroy London By Fire; Fiercest Raid Made On Capital Since War Began

LONDON, December 30: (CP)—The British government charged today that German night raiders had deliberately attempted to set fire to the city of London in an intensive raid last night. An official communique said: "Damage was done to many famous buildings including Guildhall and several city churches. St. Paul's Cathedral was endangered but neighboring fires were extinguished in time." British and American—were aboard each aircraft to keep the traveller abreast of his current reading. T. C. A. places 16 subscriptions for each to meet the requirements of its various services. It subscribes to 20 newspapers.

War News

ITALIANS REPULSED
ATHENS—Greek forces have repulsed especially strong counter-attacks by fresh Italian troops in two sectors of the Albanian front, it is reported. North of Chimara the Greeks are said to have scored further local gains in a drive at the key port of Valona and a dispatch said that in the region north of Klisura the Italians suffered heavy losses.

RUSSIA WATCHFUL
BUDAPEST—A state of siege has been declared by Russia in the Odessa region in view of the large German military movements in Rumania which are increasing. All foreign shipping has been banned from Rumanian Black Sea ports.

BARDIA CUT OFF
CAIRO—It is announced here that the British have completed preparations for the final assault upon Bardia, Italian seaport stronghold on the Libyan coast. Bardia itself has been almost completely reduced to ruins by British aerial bombardment. The British are in possession of the road west of Bardia, thus cutting off Italian reinforcements from Tobruk and the escape of the large Italian garrison from Bardia.

DARING GREEK EXPLOIT
ATHENS—Announcement is made of the sinking by the Greek submarine Papanicolis in a daring single-handed exploit of three crowded Italian troopships in convoy in the Adriatic Sea between Brindisi and Valona. It was one of the most spectacular feats so far in the war. There is no estimate as to how many troops on board the transports were lost. The Papanicolis escaped the fire of Italian destroyers accompanying the troopships and returned safely to port.

R. A. F. HITS HARD
LONDON—Aiming to head off an invasion attempt swarms of Royal Air Force bombers Saturday night staged the largest mass attack so far in the war on the Nazi-occupied coast between Calais and Boulogne. Bombs were dropped at the rate of 100 per minute on coastal ship and troop concentrations and on enemy airdromes. The attack was concentrated upon Boulogne and great fires could be seen from Dover, Cherbourg, Ostend, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Lorient were also hit.

BEING USED BY NAZIS
BERLIN—It is stated here that the British submarine Seal, which was captured last summer in the mine field, has been reconditioned and placed in service in the German navy.

MILLION LIVES LOST
LONDON—More than a million lives have been lost as a result of the present war, it is estimated. British civilian casualties have numbered 50,000 as compared with 40,000 to 50,000 in the three armed forces. German casualties have numbered 205,000.

SWISS "CO-OPERATING"
VICHY—Swiss authorities are allowing the passage of German ammunition trains to Italy, it is reported here. This may have been the reason for recent British bombings of Basle and Zurich, it is suggested.

KEEPING UP WITH NEWS

Travellers On TransCanada Have Sizeable Library

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30.—On any overnight trip by air across Canada, a TransCanada Air Lines passenger can read the news in some twelve daily newspapers in the space of 16 hours, all published the same day in nine different cities. Twelve magazines—Canadian, British and American—are aboard each aircraft to keep the traveller abreast of his current reading. T. C. A. places 16 subscriptions for each to meet the requirements of its various services. It subscribes to 20 newspapers. That comprises quite an air library of current literature.

Bulletins

THREE DIE IN TRAGEDY
EGREMONT, Alberta—Paul Andrusky, aged 16, died at Radway Hospital last night, bringing to three the number of lives taken by an insane farmer on Saturday. The boy's mother is given little chance to recover from bullet wounds in the neck inflicted by Andrew Moskowsky, 35, farmer, who the police say shot Steve Andrusky dead with one shot before shooting Mrs. Andrusky and Paul. Moskowsky then went to the barn and put a bullet into his own head.

GERMAN TRAGEDIES
BERLIN—A wing of the Anhalter railway station has been destroyed by fire. Five soldiers were killed and many others injured when a troop train collided with a freight train near Berlin.

VICTORIA TRAGEDY
VICTORIA—Dr. and Mrs. William A. Cluff of Saskatoon are dead as a result of a tragedy in a hotel here. Mrs. Cluff fell through a window to the street below and Dr. Cluff's body was found in the bathroom, death being due to knife wounds.

MINISTER RESIGNS
PUDAPEST—The Hungarian minister of agriculture has resigned in protest at Nazi troop movements through Hungary being permitted.

NAPLES ATTACKED
LONDON—Naples was raided last night by the Royal Air Force. Wave after wave of British planes participated. Rome reports say seven Italians were killed. Leaflets were also dropped.

ITALIAN SUB LOST
ROME—Rome acknowledges the loss of a submarine in the North Atlantic but claims that a 5,000-ton British merchant vessel was sunk by an aerial torpedo.

ACTION IN ATLANTIC
LONDON—H.M.S. Berwick sustained damage in a battle with a German raider in mid-Atlantic on Christmas Day, it has been revealed, but it was not serious enough to make the vessel return to port. A direct hit was scored on a large German naval vessel, believed to be a pocket battleship. The 8000-ton German ship Baden was scuttled and later sent to the bottom by the British Navy. Units of the British navy have been moved from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.

Hockey Scores

National League SATURDAY	
Rangers 2, Toronto 3.	Americans 0, Canadiens 3.
National League SUNDAY	
Toronto 2, Rangers 3.	Chicago 1, Detroit 2.
Pacific Coast League	
Vancouver 1, Spokane 3.	Seattle 2, Portland 4 (overtime).

ROOSEVELT REACTIONS

"Logical Indictment" Says London—Rome and Tokyo Displeased—Hitler to Answer

"The most logical indictment of Nazism that has ever been uttered and a courageous and realistic statement of the situation" were among the statements of London newspapers today in commenting upon the speech last night of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in which the chief executive of the United States put himself and his administration on record as being determined to give all material aid possible in the way of ships, guns, tanks and airplanes in the belief that this was the surest and safest means of defending the United States. The address was given great prominence in London newspapers. Berlin reserved comment upon the President's speech, Nazi spokesmen saying merely that it was being studied. An answer, it was suggested, might come direct from Hitler himself "at the right time." Rome and Berlin were already said to be consulting on a reply.

Comment in Rome was sparse but angry. One Fascist spokesman asserted that Roosevelt was asserting "leadership of an undeclared war" against the Axis powers. In Tokyo the charge was heard that United States was trying to weaken Japan. Buenos Aires described the Roosevelt speech as a statesmanlike declaration in support of principles of democracy.

In Washington D.C. there was general agreement as to the necessity of United States assisting Great Britain and her Allies but there was difference of opinion as to the form and extent of this help. Former Governor Alfred M. Landon, the Republican candidate against Mr. Roosevelt for the presidency in 1936, said that the President had made a "fair statement of the situation."

'LINE' HERE IS CLOSED

Comox Avenue "Blacked Out" as Edict of Authorities Ending Unofficial Licence Goes Into Effect

Prince Rupert's "line," which has been permitted to operate for many years by tacit unofficial understanding, was closed down at the end of the week. The shutdown is made effective by police patrol. Saturday night the houses were "blacked out." "Land ladies" owning houses are still in residence on Comox Avenue but inmates are said by the police to have left the city.

Irish Fusiliers On Church Parade

Attended Service Yesterday Morning At Capitol Theatre With Padre Durnford Officiating

The local Irish Fusiliers, under Lieut. Col. J. N. Burnett, attended military church service in a body at the Capitol Theatre yesterday morning. The service was in charge of Capt. R. C. H. Durnford, the area chaplain. The unit paraded to and from the church led by the band.

James Colussi, who has been taking military training at Victoria during the past month, returned home on the Catala last night.

Major C. J. Strong and Capt. R. A. Pilkington of the Irish Fusiliers are leaving by this evening's train for Ottawa. Mrs. Pilkington is accompanying her husband.

George W. Cripps, provincial assessor in Prince Rupert, received the sad news today of the death yesterday in Vancouver of his father, Thomas Henry Cripps, aged 92. Mrs. Cripps will sail on the Catala tomorrow afternoon to attend the funeral which will take place in Vancouver on Friday afternoon.