



ROYAL CITY
APRICOTS

One of the most popular fruits, ROYAL CITY Apricots have natural color and flavor and can be used for any dessert, ice, parfait or cocktail.

THE DAILY NEWS.
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

Published Every Afternoon, Except Sunday, by Prince Rupert Daily News, Limited, Third Avenue
H. F. PULLEN - - - Managing-Editor

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

DAILY EDITION Thursday, June 5, 1941.

EDITORIAL

Must Have Results . . .

The people of England are evidently getting restive. They do not like their armies having to retreat. They are demanding more action and yet more. For months there has been some criticism of the conduct of the war and newspapers have been outspoken. The dynamic personalities of Churchill and Eden have kept them from being even more outspoken.

Five or six weeks ago one paper published an article by Major General J. F. C. Fuller in which he was critical of the Greek campaign. He makes it clear that his criticism was intended to be constructive and that there was no desire to cause disunity. He quoted Mr. Menzies:

"But the greater our difficulties the more imperative it is that we should stand firm, that we should be united, resolute and energetic. It is our job to fight the battle and to win it and we shall do that best by looking forward and not back." That is his idea to fight to win and not to fight to lose. He asks for greater frankness on the part of the government: "The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth is what we want. If good we will embrace it; if evil, we will face it like men."

General Fuller urges that all our strategy be based on the fact that we are an empire of the sea, whereas Germany is an empire of the land. That means that the most important thing is the winning of the Battle of the Atlantic. The second is the security of Egypt.

An outstanding feature of the article is stress laid upon the value of machines rather than men just now. He argues that an army of four million men is not needed but, instead, there should be an army of 20,000 tanks and at least 20,000 aircraft. Every move should be measured in terms of shipping and the nation as a whole must follow suit.

Concluding the general says: "We are besieged. This is an invested island. Yet better starve than surrender. Therefore, we must be prepared to eat less, wear less, and enjoy less, all so that we may win more and more."

Sweet Simplicity . . .

Thornton Purkis, a Toronto advertising man who takes a wide interest in national affairs wrote an article for Toronto Saturday Night in which among other things he says:

"Canadians are being asked to participate in their own defence without risking so much as a pin prick—by buying Victory Bonds.

"We don't know how lucky we are! So far we have suffered very little from this war. If we had to endure, however briefly, some of its danger we might come back filled with enthusiasm for the 'sweet simplicity of the three per cents'."

"The simple fact is that most of us are better off financially than ever we have been . . . We haven't gone without a cigarette or lipstick as the result of war. We should be grateful that we have a Victory Loan to invest in. We shouldn't need persuasion to invest.

May Be Last War . . .

The same writer believes that if Canadians don't buy Victory Bonds to the tune of at least a billion dollars, we don't deserve to be in this war. "Think of it!" he says. "It may be the last war that any of us will ever have a chance to do anything about. If the Germans win (which I refuse to consider possible) it will. And when the democracies win, which they will, despite their stupidities, it is to be hoped that the lesson given to the totalitarian states will last for generations.

"The present conflict is not only a war, it's a revolution; and the revolution is taking place concurrently with the war. We either put up the money to keep the war overseas or we face the consequences. As Mr. Churchill said 'without victory there can be no survival'."

HIS RISE AND FALL REVIEWED

Career of Wilhelm From Time of Accession to His Defeat and Flight Following First Great War

Bismarck, "the Iron Chancellor," had been at the helm for some time before Wilhelm II became Emperor in 1888 and the country felt safe. For a time, the untried Emperor, who was then 29, took counsel from him. Gradually, a breach appeared; Bismarck was dismissed and the emperor announced he would take command of the ship of state himself. Concern was felt in Europe. But, before this, he visited various capitals in Europe and became known as "the traveling Emperor."

At Brandenburg, in 1890, he delivered his famous "Divine right" speech. He said he regarded the welfare of the German people as his "responsibility and conferred by God;" that it was his duty "to increase this heritage for which one day I shall be called upon to give account." He added: "Those who try to interfere with my task I shall crush."

He developed a colonial policy based on opportunism. While the "Open Door" policy in China was occupying the attention of the world he obtained a rich concession at Kiaochow from China in 1898. He got Portuguese colonies in Africa when Portugal was hav-

ing financial troubles; bought the Caroline and Ladrone Islands from Spain at a moment when that country was exhausted after its war with the United States; protectorates over colonies in south-east and east Africa were dissolved and became German crown colonies; he acquired a foothold in the Samoan Islands.

Alongside peaceful progress Germany built up an army and navy based upon universal service. "Deutschland Ueber Alles" superseded "Die Wacht Am Rhein" as the national song. He preached "Der Tag," the day when Germany would get her place in the sun. Diplomats in Europe built up ententes and alliances to maintain "the balance of power." The triple entente of Great Britain France and Russia hemmed in Wilhelm's realm and grew stronger as the triple alliance of Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy weakened.

Meanwhile, Germany moved forward in culture, science, trade and industry. Articles "made in Germany" were known in all world markets. Foreign students flocked to her universities.

War clouds appeared over the Morocco situation in 1904. France was striving for expansion there; the Kaiser spoke up for independence of the northern Africa sultanate, picking a time when France's European ally, Russia, was engaged in its disastrous war with Japan. Trouble was staved off after long negotiations and in 1906 France's "paramount interest" in Morocco was established.

In 1911 Wilhelm startled the world by sending a warship to Agadir to "protect German nationals." In return for withdrawal, he got a slice of territory in the Congo region.

The Kaiser always took pride in his trade of Zanzibar in the Indian Ocean to Great Britain, in 1890, for Helgoland in the North Sea. He immediately fortified it heavily and it became an outpost of the German navy guarding the strategic approach to the Kiel Canal.

Irritations
He irritated Great Britain during the Boer War by telegraphing "Oom Paul" Kruger his best wishes for defence of the independence of the Transvaal, but, nevertheless, maintained strict neutrality throughout the war.

He cultivated the friendship of the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey; endeavoured, without success, to wean Russia from its alliance with England and France.

In 1908 he gave a startling interview with the London Daily Telegraph in which he said Germany was building up its fleet, not against England but to be prepared for eventualities in the Far East. The Japanese saw in this statement a warning that some day Germany and England might join in a fight against them.

Chancellor Von Buelow of Germany in his memoirs, said the London newspaper interview was "a sudden slap in the face." Popular reaction was such that Wilhelm abandoned a projected visit to Kiel and Hamburg, lest he encounter hostile demonstrations.

He was called a meddler. The British press mocked him as "the winner of the Boer War;" Russian journals said he had dealt "tactlessly and treacherously" with France and Russia; Italian commentators accused him of attempting to embroil the whole world in war.

Criticism reached such heights that the Emperor finally promised not to take future political actions except with the advice and consent of the Chancellor.

In 1913 war talk hummed in Europe, for no apparently significant reason, aside from distrust of Germany's policies and sabre-rattling speeches by the Kaiser. Yet, in that year, when he celebrated his silver jubilee, he asserted he had only two aims—avoidance of armed conflict and the advancement of his people's welfare. He was greeted by some as the preserver of peace in Europe.

The assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne at Sarajevo in July 1914, seemingly did not impress Wilhelm as serious. He went on a yachting trip to the Baltic, convinced there would be no international complications. When he came back Austria and Serbia were at war; Russia was mobilizing. He sent a personal telegraphic appeal to the Czar; exchanged messages with his cousin, King George of England; advised Austria to accept British mediation. Nothing developed. The Kaiser sent a 12-hour ultimatum to St. Petersburg.

The World War
On August 1, Germany declared war on Russia; general mobilization was ordered. In the next ten days, as Commander-in-Chief, he sent troops to east and west; personally



No other like it the world over

Those who appreciate quality find in Canada Dry the sparkling difference that has made it famous as the "Champaigne of Ginger Ales," the largest-selling ginger ale in the world. When you're thirsty, drink cool, refreshing Canada Dry . . . it quenches thirst faster . . . gives you new energy. Comes in three convenient bottle sizes, all economically priced.

"CANADA DRY"
The Champaigne of Ginger Ales



COAST BREWERIES LTD.
VANCOUVER NEW WESTMINSTER VICTORIA

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

SAVOY HOTEL
Carl Zarelli, Prop.
Phone 37 P.O. Box 544
FRASER STREET
Prince Rupert

HELP FINISH THE JOB BUY VICTORY BONDS

visited the battle fronts; made the Crown Prince nominal head of the army. As his troops overran Belgium, swept almost to Paris, drove the Russians from East Prussia and crushed Rumania, he exulted and showered decorations on his soldiers.

In the early war years he kept up an active show of friendship with the United States. When America refused to embargo munitions shipments to Germany's enemies, he told Ambassador James W. Gerard: "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war." At the time unrestricted submarine warfare was at its height—a step for which the Kaiser was personally blamed by Admiral von Tirpitz—it was said he had determined upon an indemnity of \$30,000,000,000 from the United States if, and when, Germany was victorious. Meanwhile, most of the world had become embroiled in the gigantic conflict.

The German navy, his special pride, was bottled up and the allied blockade slowly strangled the life out of the German nation. When the "Hindenburg Line" was broken, in which American troops participated, he began to see the handwriting on the wall. As the tide turned against Germany, a crown council was held August 19, 1918. He was told that his ally, Austria-Hungary had started negotiations for a separate peace; that there was discontent in his realm; that Berlin crowds had demonstrated for a republic. Nevertheless, he issued a proclamation urging the nation to "fight on to victory."

On November 9, Prince Max of Baden, the Chancellor, urged Wilhelm to abdicate. The Kaiser said he would deliberate; but the Chancellor did not wait for the reply. Later in the day, he proclaimed that the Emperor had renounced the throne and the Crown Prince

the succession. He said a regency would be formed but the social democrats in turn proclaimed a republic. On November 11 the armistice was declared.

Flees to Holland
After Wilhelm signed his abdication on November 9, he entered an automobile and sped across the

(Continued on Page Three)

BUY VICTORY BONDS

HELP FINISH THE JOB

Kelvinator

Has All the Extras—

- Extra Size—New Moist-Cold Compartment
- Extra Fast Freezing—5-way Magic Shelf



- Porcelain Interior—
- Recessed Polar Light
- Polarsphere Power Unit
- Unsurpassed Dependability and Economy

For EXTRA Value Choose Kelvinator Refrigerator for Your Home

Sold on Convenient Terms
6 3/4 cu. ft. Size, Model C12-41
\$229.50

Sold in Prince Rupert With 5 years Service Guarantee at

McRae Bros. Ltd

HELP FINISH THE JOB BUY VICTORY BONDS

LOOK!
Here is the way to save your Bond Instalment by dealing at the
Variety Store
"Where Your Dimes Are Little Dollars"
330 West 3rd Ave.
Phone Red 120 P.O. Box 757