

**THE DAILY NEWS**

PRINCE RUPERT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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**Invasion by Jutland? . . .**

It is reported that the German high command is massing 250,000 veteran troops in Jutland and the areas south of Denmark to meet an expected invasion. If this is the case it is realization by the enemy that this area offers particularly suitable conditions for a successful invasion of Germany. In considering an invasion of the continent of Europe from English bases, the obvious lines of invasion are the most likely to succeed. They are those bordering the narrow seas and the North Sea. Of all the coasts between Brest and Hamburg, the eastern portion seems on the whole the most attractive. It is true that the coasts of Brittany are farthest from the German homeland, but control of this region would not materially damage German power. Indeed much the same argument may be used for any part of France, except as regards the industrial region in the northeast corner.

What about the Lowlands? Here is a region with low coasts close to England where our armies could be disembarked relatively easily. But the innumerable canals, in capable German hands, would constitute a menace to our forces which would be absent to the west and east of the delta of the Rhine. On the whole, if we consider the topography, distances, industrial value and menace to German security, the coasts and comparatively empty moorlands in the vicinity of Emden and Bremen offer the best bridgehead for a Western Front invasion. Indeed Groningen contains a friendly Dutch population—if it has not all been moved inland by this time. It should be safe to assume that this section of the coast will not be more heavily defended than any other part of the coastline. Adequate transport by air and by water is assumed, and so is Allied aerial supremacy. As for the problem of movement from the coast inland, progress would be relatively easy down the ancient ice-thaw channels to Berlin.

This route commands both the great industrial areas. The sea crossing would not be impossible with adequate air protection, nor too long to move supplies over. It is a flat country to traverse and it is east of the main fortifications in France. The Jutland route has advantages not to be found in Norway, through France by going up the Valley of the Rhine, or in the Italian route into Germany. There have been rumors of an attack in the Baltic but these can be dismissed. The Skagerrak and the Kattegat are too heavily defended. Perhaps Berlin has chosen the right spot. We should not have to wait so very long to find out.

**HAROLD WINCH—  
NEW PARTY  
BETRAYAL  
OF LABOR**

**Two Years to Win — One at Home and Another Abroad—  
Federal Candidate Heard.**

Speaking in Prince Rupert at a public meeting Sunday afternoon, Harold Winch, leader of the C.C.F. opposition in the provincial legislature, charged the Labor-Progressive party with betrayal of the Labor movement in Canada. To those who may be playing the game of capitalism to break the united front of the working class, Mr. Winch stated that it was the intention of the C.C.F. to contest every provincial and federal seat in British Columbia. "In my humble opinion," he declared, "the Labor-Progressive party is doing a lot of harm to the future of Canada and her people by opposing the C.C.F. at this time when it has reached a point in the political organization of working, farming and professional people where it has

landed its representatives' in legislatures to such a degree that it has the old line parties really worried." If the Labor-Progressives were sincere in their support of the unity of the Labor movement they would not have formed a new party of political action at this time and would not be calling the C.C.F. Fascists. The door of the C.C.F. party was always open to all friends of the Labor movement but not as members of other political parties. It is a betrayal for the Labor-Progressive party to play the game for capitalism by taking any action against the united front support of the C.C.F. as it would be doing in Prince Rupert by nominating a candidate for the provincial seat.

In answer to a question, Mr. Winch clarified a statement he was purported to have made at Calgary in regard to opposition to government policies if a C.C.F. government came into power by declaring that the C.C.F. would never in any way endeavour to repress the free expression of opinion as long as force was not resorted to in endeavouring to advance that opposition.

There were two wars to win

today, declared Mr. Winch—one the C.C.F. was interested equally abroad and one at home — and in winning of both. It would be betraying the future of the Dominion to be not so interested. The war abroad must be won so that there would be the opportunity of reserving the principles of free democracy at home including the right to set up a new system of economic security based not on the motive of profit for capitalism but on the basis of the needs and the rights of the people. Capitalism in Canada was the same as capitalism anywhere else in the world and, if security was not provided for the people of Canada after this war, Canada would be laying itself wide open not to have peace within the Dominion itself.

Mr. Winch felt that the government was delaying unduly the putting into effect of the recommendations which had been made last January by its Post-war Rehabilitation Council. It was time now for action and not for talk.

The constitutional power already existed in Canada, said Mr. Winch, to achieve economic security within Canada by the adoption in an orderly and

peaceful way of Socialistic principles.

**L.A.C. Archibald**

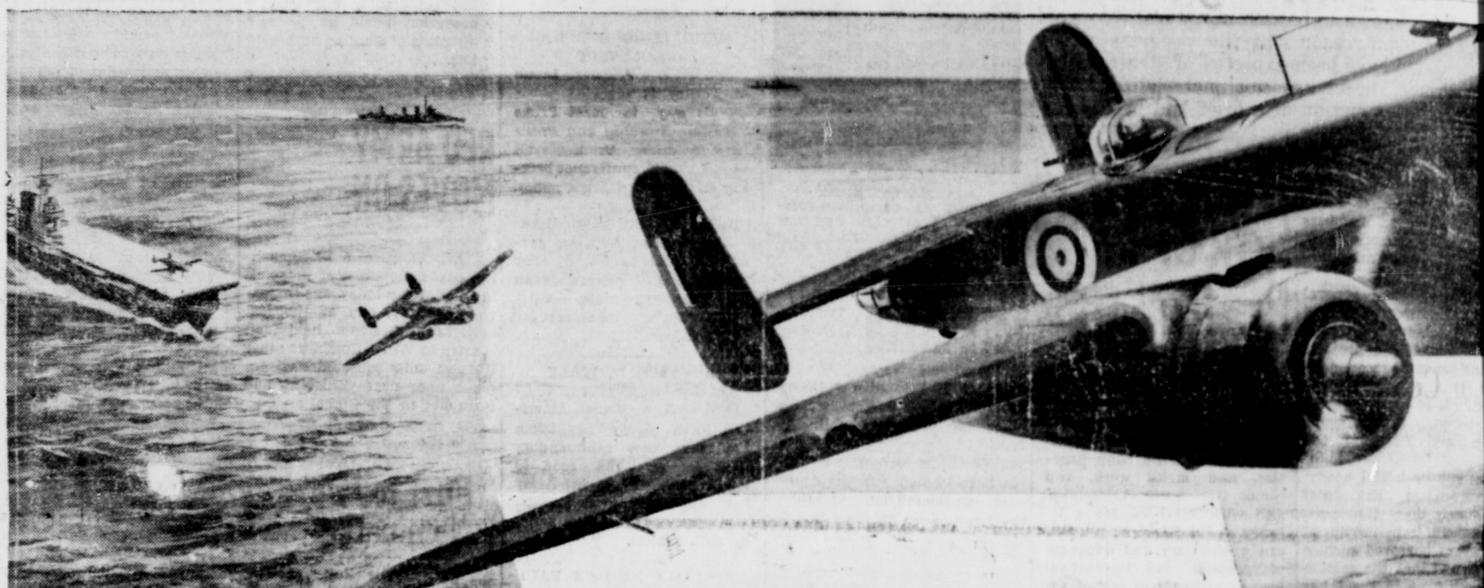
Also heard at yesterday afternoon's meeting was Leading Aircraftman Harry Archibald who has been nominated as C.C.F. candidate for Skeena in the next federal election.

Archibald spoke of the strides which Prince Rupert had made since 1939. Likewise the C.C.F. had grown by leaps and bounds. The young airman criticized the federal government for putting the armed forces to work as labor battalions for the private companies and for refusing to permit member of the forces to write letters to the newspapers. The government of Canada was duplicating the acts of the Hitlerite machine. The C.C.F. was no opportunist party and its platform today was the same as in 1933. It claimed that it could bring into effect in Canada a Socialistic government by the vote and educational means. He pointed to the accomplishment of the New Zealand government in two years of solving unemployment, guaranteeing the price of farm produce, providing a decent standard of living, socializing the banks and the heavy industries, blanketing

the country with social and health insurance and initiation of a real housing program. The C.C.F. intended to do likewise in Canada by constitutional and democratic means. Canada could not be permitted after this war to fall back into private control and unemployment such as it had had in the depression before the war. The C.C.F. stood for full employment and social freedom after the war. There was the choice of financial dictatorship or social ownership. Canada had the chance to build up in a peaceful social revolution economic system which would be an example for the rest of the world. Capitalists of Canada were more afraid of social changes at home than they were of the war abroad.

Ald. James S. Black acted as chairman of the meeting. He spoke briefly referring to the fact that the C.C.F. was now the official opposition in four western provinces except Alberta and was represented in all legislatures of the Dominion except two.

A question period closed the meeting and there were exchanges between Mr. Winch and Bruce Mickleburgh who is prominent in the Labor-Progressive movement here.



**Industry is helping win the war...  
industry must help build a peacetime world**

**The will of our soldiers assures an unconditional surrender...  
The will of our people can assure a just and durable peace**

Today the United Nations are joined in their determination to win a decisive victory. On every battle front and on every farm and in every production centre a singleness of purpose is speeding "unconditional surrender".

Tomorrow millions of soldiers and workers can have steady employment if they also unite with determination to bring about "a just and durable peace".

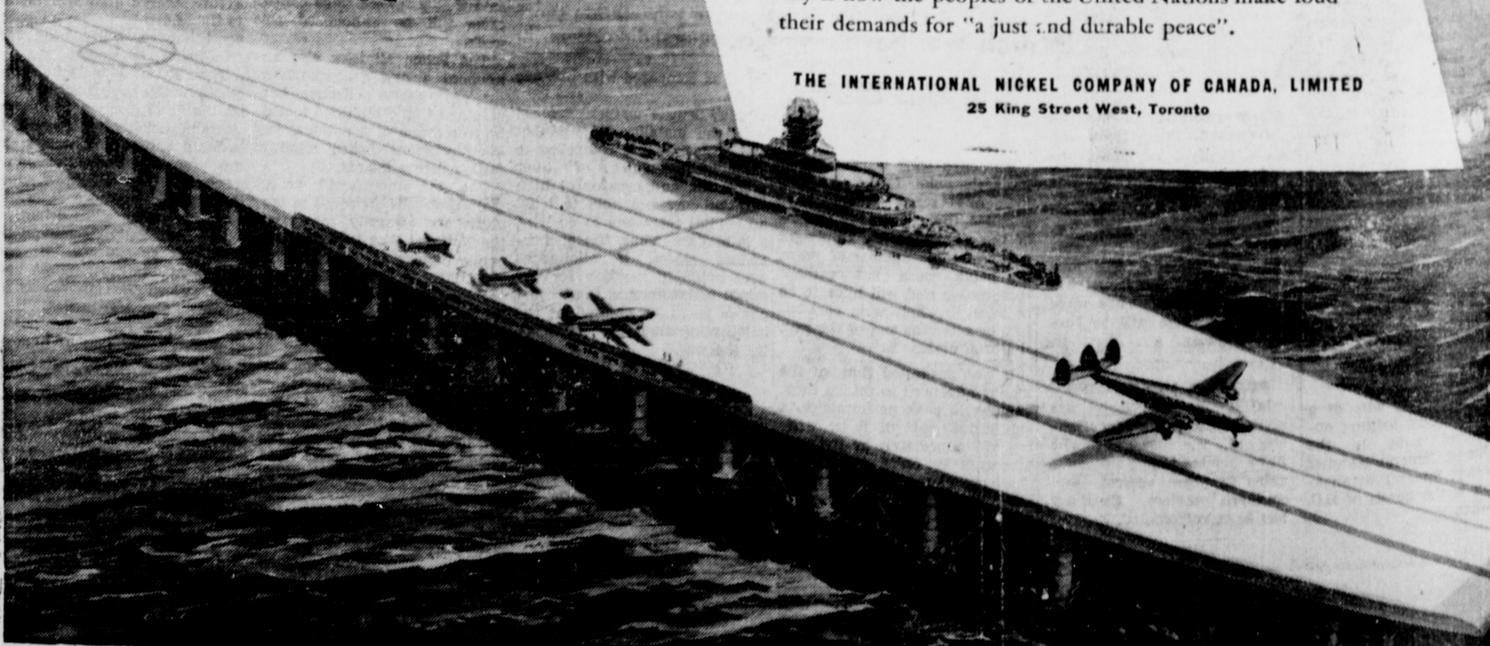
Prosperity can be realized only through the will of an informed and a united people. With their courage and their determination, the people's will to accomplish a righteous peace is irresistible.

People here, in common with people of other lands, can prosper materially and spiritually after the war ends—but only if now the peoples of the United Nations make loud their demands for "a just and durable peace".

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