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THE BRITISH



FASCIST OPINION.



MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S UNITS WITH THEIR LORRY.

FASCISM AND FREEDOM

Being an Account of the Origin, Principles, and Policy of the British Fascists By "Phoenix"

If England was what England seems,
An' not the England of our dreams ;
But only putty, brass, and paint,
'Ow quick we'd chuck 'er—but she ain't
Kipling.

1. How the Need for Fascism Arose in England.

IN 1914, we were given definite proof of the triumph of the ideals of duty and sacrifice, and a terrific demonstration of the power and apparently endless vitality that can be contained in a united nation. The cost of this effort, however, was not to be measured in the lives of the fallen; nor the wounds of the maimed; nor yet was it to be reckoned in the crushing war debt and enormous task of regeneration which faced the English people. Rather was it to be found in the sum of all these, plus the most potent factor, the reaction and loss of national vitality which followed the expenditure of so much energy.

The natural consequence of tremendous exertion in the individual is complete collapse, and this was the condition of England after the Great War. Fundamentally, she was unaltered. Her power was unshaken, her territories remained secure, while her vast commercial and industrial organisation was ready to be transferred from the functions of War to those of Peace.

But the soul of England had received a mighty buffeting, and was in need of quick and sympathetic treatment. This was no time for quack remedies, and sententious words of little meaning—the physician in this case must be one to tell the truth, and apply the remedy, however unpleasant both might be. In spite of the obvious need for drastic and scientific action, however, the quacks were called in and each prescribed his own

particular material remedy for this spiritual illness, each wondered for how long he might draw his fees, and how much these might be ; while each one avoided the truth for the whole period of his office. The natural consequence was that discontent, suspicion, disloyalty, and indifference to the national interests became increasingly apparent; while the ideals of Duty, Service, Honour and Sacrifice,—those qualities that are so impalpable yet so essential to the welfare of a nation—were gradually transferred to the limbo of forgotten things, only to be spoken of in whispers.

And a more sinister voice was heard, a voice which declared the patient was dying, and must be put out of misery. Death was the only solution, and upon the deathbed of the England that has been, the Workers' Paradise shall arise ! Therefore-- death to England,—and long live the Proletarian Revolution! Emboldened by their success, and the lack of virile opposition, the sedition-mongers became more audacious, and revolutionary, movements grew apace, until patriotic meetings became centres of danger, and intimidation of loyalists was rife in many towns and cities.

At this point there arose a small but determined band of men and women, whose principles were the forgotten words Duty and Sacrifice, and whose primary aim was the welfare of the British Empire. No thought of personal consideration stood in the road of their progress, and from that small beginning,—in spite of the scoffs and jeers of their opponents,—has spread and grown the British Fascist movement, the influence of which is felt to-day in the smallest hamlet in the land.

The revival of the national spirit in English life, the determination to produce again in the heart of the English nation the will to fight in the realms of peace; these are their primary objects, and ultimately, through the recognition of Reality, and the application of a national policy, a contented and prosperous nation.

2. The Name

Although the political origin of Fascism is generally recognised and understood, there is a great deal of confusion with regard to the exact meaning of the term, and it is therefore advisable to state the salient points in the development and use of the word.

We find that at the time of the Roman Republic it was the custom for the senior magistrate in Rome and the provinces to be followed, when travelling upon official occasions, by a number of personal attendants (the number varying with the rank of the official) who bore the title of lictor (from 'licere,' to summon, their original function being to summon assemblies). Each of these carried upon his left shoulder a bundle of rods of elm or birch, through the centre of which was thrust an axe, the whole being tightly bound with leather thongs. Their symbol, which was termed the "fasces" (hence "Fascismo") was of special significance. The tightly bound bundle symbolized the individuals within the Roman nation, united by the indestructible bonds of one national aim; while the axe represented the controlling authority of the State. The "fasces" therefore was the official and outward signification of the unity and power of the Roman State, and when in 1919, Mussolini rose with his countrymen against the internal enemies of Italy, he adopted the ancient symbol of the "fasces" and assumed for his political creed the name "Fascismo."

All of which explains in some degree why Englishmen with their instinctive dislike of having their internal affairs connected with anything or anyone of a foreign nature, have paid some attention to the superficial arguments of those who attempt to divert the attention of the people from the need for Fascism by the cry—"It's foreign."

Yet—the symbol of the "fasces" is to be found on a large number of buildings and monuments throughout this country; a mass of legislation is based on Roman law; the foundations of our roads were in great part laid by the countrymen of those who carried the "fasces;" while the foundations of this Empire were laid by British men and women actuated by the spirit of Fascism—the spirit of national endeavour.

If the argument be that it is the name—as distinct from the policy—that is in question, let it be remembered that "Fascism" is but the English interpretation of the Italian word "Fascismo," in the same way that the term "Communist" was coined in 1840 from the French word "Commune," by Goodwyn Barmby, founder of the London Communist Propaganda Society. The adoption of the word "Radical" from the Latin "radicalis;" Labour from the French and Latin; and "proletariat" from the Latin "proletarian" (proles----offspring), used to indicate a section of the Roman community whose only service to the State consisted of the production of offspring:-- all this is sufficient indication that the English language is in itself conglomerate, and that it owes its richness of vocabulary to this very assimilation of words from other languages. It would be a foolish man who would wager that in a quarter-of-a-century (an infinitesimal portion of a nation's life) the word "Fascism" will not be as readily accepted in the English language as is the word "khaki" to-day.

Let us accept this cry of "Foreign" for what it is, a red-herring drawn across the trail, a desperate attempt to divert the attention of the people from the soundness of Fascist principles and policy.

3. The Principles of Fascism

In the consideration of Fascism as a political programme, it appears to be generally forgotten that the principles of Fascism are entirely different from those governing any other political group. The application of a Fascist policy, of necessity means an entirely new conception of the relations between the State and the individual.

Under Fascism the State becomes the centre around which all things revolve, the controller and efficient director of the national welfare. The Fascist State ceases to support the bureaucrat and self-seeking demagogue, and refuses to ignore the unjust employer or shirking employee; the wilful idler, rich or poor, receives scant consideration from a Fascist Government interested in the notional welfare, while the revolutionary and sedition-monger finds that toleration towards treason has gone, and in its place reigns the stern

efficiency of a National Government. The action of each unit affects the well-being of the whole, and the discipline of the unit, brings the success of the whole.

Those who have thought that the policy of Fascism is of a "capitalistic" nature, designed to oppress the working-classes, will realize when they have studied the principles set out below, that any policy formulated on these lines could only succeed by reason of its justice and impartiality. The aim of Fascist policy is an efficient and contented nation, and while it demands from all classes the utmost effort to achieve this end, it also points out that since an efficient State means a prosperous nation, the prosperity of the nation must also be the prosperity of all workers in the community. Nor is it satisfied with the achievement of temporary prosperity. It aims at the permanent security of all classes, and believes that upon the following principles a national policy may be based.

1. (a) The Nation not only includes the body politic as we see it, but is also composed of the accumulated endeavours, sacrifice, experience, and knowledge of past generations, together with the unmeasured effort of future centuries.

(b) The temporary solution of the problems which face this or any other generation is not sufficient justification for our existence. All national difficulties must be overcome in a manner which improves our traditions, and contributes to the welfare of future generations.

2. Therefore, the duty which this generation owes to the past and the future, far outweighs any personal or sectional interests. The permanent welfare of the nation takes precedence of all individual or partisan disputes.

3. It is the definite duty of each individual, within his own sphere, to direct all his efforts towards the increased efficiency, prestige, and well-being of the nation.

4. The performance of duties brings the reward of privileges, but there can be no question of "individual rights" in relation to the State.

4. Policy

Is a "dictatorship" an essential feature of a Fascist Government?

Have the British Fascists any connection with the Conservative Party?

These two questions are among those most frequently put forward by interested persons, and the answers have a most important bearing upon the policy of the movement, since, if Fascism in England proposes to rule by dictatorship, nothing short of a revolution could bring it into operation, and if the movement is bound up with the Conservative Party, the same answer applies. To the first question the answer is that the Fascist conquest of political power will be achieved by the accepted methods of English constitutional practice, and that the British Fascists have no intention of advocating or practising dictatorship, except in the event of absolute anarchy and revolution.

The answer to the second query is that the British Fascists have no connection with the Conservative Party, nor do we receive financial support from that organisation. If we find ourselves on occasion in agreement with their members, it is because of our unity upon questions of Imperial principles, and not because of any acceptance of their policy or methods.

With regard to the brief preliminary outline of policy which follows, it must be remembered;

(1) that the success of this or any national programme is dependent upon the consciousness of the people; and

(2) that the need is not so much for policy, as for principles, and it is because we believe that if the correct principles are adopted, sound legislation will follow, when the time is ripe for its application, that we have restricted our statement of policy to the minimum.

Unemployment

The most constructive measures that come to be applied in this direction are :-1st, the establishment of training centres for various crafts, in order that the money now expended may be transformed into potential capital for the future benefit of the State and individual. Attendance at a training centre to be a necessary condition for payment of unemployment benefit. 2nd, Since the worst result of unemployment is the lack of morale occasioned through enforced idleness it is advisable that Government schemes be devised whereby those in receipt of unemployment benefit should be paid at recognised rates (to the limit of benefit drawn) for work undertaken in National schemes.

The abolition of unemployment is a very different matter, and depends upon the revival of the instinct of self-preservation within the nation. Unemployment must realize that their prospects of prosperity or misery will be determined by the ratio in which they succeed or fail to place the welfare of the nation above their partisan interests.

Industrial

1. The restoration of the Trades Unions to positions of industrial power, by advocating their return to the principles of (raft Unionism, whereby they guarantee the competence of their members. By this means they will, for the first time in their recent history, be able—by reason of their pledge—to justify their demands for improved conditions.

2. (a) The establishment of compulsory arbitration by tribunals composed of representatives of the employers, employees, and the State (representing the taxpayer) in equal numbers, governed by an independent Chairman, with the right of appeal to a higher Court, whose decision shall be final.

(b) The illegalisation of strikes and lock-outs, both these being detrimental to the welfare of the State.

3. The proposal of regulations to govern the conditions of production and quality of

merchandise advertised as of British manufacture.

4. The introduction of legislation to prevent the unlimited competition of British produce and workmanship with similar goods of inferior quality, produced under inferior conditions.

Agriculture

1. The investigation of the system of land taxation with the view to releasing the productive centres from a burden which hampers their activities.

2. The protection of the produce of British agriculturists with particular reference to cereals.

3. The investigation of the conditions of agricultural labour, with a view to improving these generally, and particularly with regard to foodstuffs.

4. The greatly increased application of scientific organisation and inventions, in order to increase the possibilities of agricultural development.

Aliens

1. The exclusion of all who are not of British parentage and descent, from positions of civic and national control, The imposition of a tax (as distinct from landing money) upon all aliens entering the country with a view to residence and/or employment.

2. Immigration for the purpose of employment to be suspended (except in special cases) during the time that any large number of British workers is unemployed, and the strictest limitation of such immigration at all times.

3. The establishment of Alien Immigration Tribunals, to examine aliens as to physical, mental, and general desirability.

4. Trade licences to be granted to aliens in business in this country, such Licences to be withdrawn in case of abuse of the privilege.

N.B.—Jews are in all cases mentioned, regarded as aliens

Foreign

Franchise

It is evident, that in spite of the enormous electoral roll, a great percentage of the electorate is entirely apathetic concerning the economic future of the country as represented by politics. This is due to two factors: The continual vote-catching of opportunist politicians has engendered a spirit of apathy in the people. 2, The vote has ceased to have any significance since its degeneration into the "right of all." The privilege of being allowed to participate in the government of the country is not a "right," but a grave responsibility, and should be only granted to those who give evidence of an active interest in the affairs of their nation.

1. A contributory qualification for the granting of electoral privilege shall be the attainment of a standard of civic worth. The age limit to be raised to 25.

2. As proof of active interest, some personal sacrifice shall be demanded, as for example the payment of a nominal sum annually, in direct ratio to the income, for the privilege of registration. It should be necessary for the sum to be paid within a given period, and failure to pay, should result in exclusion from the register during the year following.

3. The total exclusion of all persons convicted of sedition, and exclusion for a given period of all found associating with movements working for the violent overthrow of the existing social order. The exclusion of all who refuse to serve their country in time of national emergency.

Imperial

1. Development of trading facilities within the Empire.

2. Preferential tariffs for the produce of Imperial Dominions.

3. Fuller recognition of the autonomous position of the Dominions, and development of this condition into a closely-knit League of Nations racially akin.

1. The fullest possible measure of friendly agreement with all nations, and particularly with European nations; but:—

2. A definite refusal to enter into any ambiguous agreements with any nation or group of nations.

3. Relations between Soviet Russia and Great Britain to remain as at present, until that country agrees to give definite security for her past obligations, and guarantee her behaviour in the channels of diplomatic relations.

4. Withdrawal from the League of Nations, since this body is at any time liable to place Gt. Britain in a perilous position by directing her to participate in the differences of the nations.

The success of this nation was built up on the unselfish devotion of our countrymen. When internal dissensions, sectional interests, and revolutionary doctrines divided the country, our prestige, at home and abroad, suffered. Fascism alone, by the application of the principles and policy contained in this pamphlet, offers the solution to our problems, and points the way to a restoration of prosperity and security in our national life.

THE WOMEN'S UNIT LORRY

THE half-ton Morris Cowley Lorry so familiar to London Fascists, is jointly owned by the Fascist Children's Clubs, London Women's Units and London Special Control, It has been in their possession for about fifteen months and is an extremely useful possession.

By this means a few members can be transported to various areas, to hold open-air meetings, the lorry becoming the platform from which they speak. A great many street corner meetings have been held in this way, and outlying districts such as Windsor, Slough and Thaxted visited.

Shortly before Christmas a number of Fascists formed a party of Carol Singers and the lorry transported them round London. So successful was this that over £24 was collected for the F.C.C. in the short space of one week.

Branches desiring to hire this lorry, which is a certain means of attracting a crowd for street (corner meetings, should apply to F.C.C. Dept., G.H.Q., 99 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1., for full particulars.

On the cover the lorry is seen with members of the L.W.U.'s and L.S.P. after one of their meetings.

OBITUARY

GENERAL JAMES CADOGAN PARKINSON BAILLIE

We very much regret to announce the death of the above Member of our organisation, on Saturday, March 31st at the age of 92.

General Baillie, who had done distinguished service in the Indian Mutiny, being wounded twice, was a splendid example of keenness to all our younger Fascists, and was a valued member of the South West Central Area.

Some of us will remember, how, at his advanced age, he attended the Armistice Sunday Rally of 1924, waiting for the procession to start on a very cold day on the damp grass of Hyde Park, and then marching with us the whole way to the Cenotaph, and we will remember, too, how he would attend meetings of S.W.5-7 District before the formation of the above Area, even in the worst weather, also how he volunteered for active service during the General Strike.

We can only say in conclusion, that the Country has lost one of those who helped to found the Empire, and that our organisation has lost a staunch and willing friend, and we extend the sympathy of the entire organisation to his widow and daughter.

BRITISH FASCISTS COLLECT FOR ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL approached the British Fascists with a request that they would collect for them on April 23rd, St. George's Day. The London Women's Units under their County Commander, Mrs. Passy, and assisted by members of the London Special Patrol and Men's Units were responsible for the collection in the Strand, from Charing X eastwards. All members collecting wore uniform which caused quite an impression on the general public. That they met with approval was evident as during the day they collected over £100 for the Hospital.

They also had the honour of being inspected by H.R.H. Prince George during the afternoon

The Theosophical Masters By Juggernaut

THE following extracts on the subject of the Theosophical Masters are taken from the "*Work of the Masters*," by C. Lazenby, B.A., published in 1917, by The Path Publishing Co., Oakley House, Bloomsbury. This book may be found in most Theosophical libraries and shops, and also in those of kindred organisations ; the original articles being published in "*The Path*."

To give more than a summary of the virtues of each Master would take too long, but for the sake of those who still doubt the connection between the Theosophical Society and the subversive movement, I quote verbatim from the articles on those Masters who have had this work specially in their charge from their earliest incarnations.

The Masters work under one "Maitreya," the Grand Master of the Great White Lodge, or Lodge, of the Dragons of Wisdom, and who now apparently is incarnate in Mr. Krishnamurti, the Head of the Order of the Star (of which Mrs. Besant is Protector) and who has been already prepared by Mr. Leadbeater for this great work.

The end in view is to bring about that unity which is characteristic of the coming sixth sub race ; through this latter is " hut a pale shadow of the reality of the glorious days, far distant, of the sixth great race." According to page 7, this choice upset some of the Masters, and not until Maitreya took them aside and spoke firmly, did they see they were all working for the aforementioned unity, though their spheres of activity were different.

Incidentally, is it too farfetched to suggest that Unity and Internationalism bear a close resemblance to each other?

It is necessary to mention that Christ is included among the lesser Masters, as " The Master „Jesus," hearing the Sorrows of the world.

1. The Master Koot Hoomi.

The specific ideal of Koot Hoomi is that of intellectual development, the cultivation of clear thinking and unemotional rationality. His name means the Great Serpent Breath ; and he is supposed to have inspired Pythagoras (H.P. Blavatsky) and he works continually in the intellectual movements of mankind. He inspires all philosophers and scientists, his disciples look on all religion as superstition and have no patience with the emotional man or woman. He gave the intellectual impulse to the Theosophical Society ; but was assisted in the organisation by,

2. The Master Morya.

Morya is the fighter, the Master of heroic action. His disciples are marked by valour; and one gathers he inspired the heroism of Mrs. Besant when she was interned for her anti-British views. He is the guide of political well-being, inspires all soldiers with bravery; equally loving those of the opposing armies and seeing only the good the soldier is developing in his character by fighting. He works at present for the unification of all nations into one great human sodality, tearing down the barriers of nations, that men may have that feeling of love for the earth as their birthplace, that they now have towards their individual countries.

On page 15 comes the following statement: "There will be one language, one government, one great ideal ; namely, the well-being of mankind, and the nucleus of this Universal Brotherhood may be the present Theosophical Society, if it remains true to its first object, for which indeed it was projected."

Morya inspires those whose energies are directed to the unity of nations, and many of these great diplomats and statesmen are his disciples, and very close to his council (page 17). (N.B.--Mr. George Lansbury is a member of The Star).

3. The Master Hilarion

Hilarion in his physical form, was an Englishman in the best social position (!) and kept alight the fires of spiritual knowledge at Cambridge. He teaches his initiates the meaning of symbolism, and appears to control the Theurgic side of the Theosophical Society.

4. The Austrian

So called because this gentleman possessed an Austrian body. His ideal clashes with the ascetic, as he teaches his disciples to glory in the body, and reverence the world of sex. He is the Master of artists, and of those who enjoy and love their kind in the "fullness of their productive power." He inspired Sophocles, Aeschylus, Pericles, Michael Angelo, Elizabethan literature, and last but not least, the Rosicrucian Adepts.

5. The Venetian

Appears to be an innocuous gentleman, who inspired the greatness of Venice, and otherwise employed himself in assisting Morya and Koot Hoomi to float the Theosophical Society. His only other claim to notoriety is the fact that he is the perfect embodiment of human beauty.

6. The Rajah

He is referred to as the Master of vibrations, and is supposed to be of special interest to all the members of the Theosophical Society, he inspires them with noble feelings for the furthering of the true Brotherhood of mankind, for which movement the

Theosophical Society according to its own teaching was founded.

7. Serapis

Serapis is called a Dragon of Wisdom. "He stands between two cycles transferring the good seeds of the last harvest to the fallow ground of the new cyclic season." He was the outstanding figure of the religion of Ancient Egypt, and is always incarnate in human form, though unmoved by any form of public event, being apparently unable to think in less than cycles.

8. The Priest of Horus

This Master was of Atlantean origin, and was behind the form of animal worship current in Egypt. He realised the need of linking up human evolution with the highest of the animal forms. He was a Royal Initiate of An ; and it is said is as active in the world to-day as he was ten thousand years ago. He is behind the Vegetarian and Anti-Vivisection Movements, and we presume behind Mr. Eustace Miles and his nut cutlet school, this latter gentleman being, it is rumoured one of the original Co-Masons in this country.

And now we come to the Master of the greatest interest to those who object to the universal Brotherhood with Huns and Russian murderers ; and I think the following quotation will prove undoubtedly the connection between the Theosophical Society and the subversive element.

9. This Master has no name but is known as "He of the Baltic."

Incidentally, one may remark that the Northern boundary of Prussia is the Baltic, and as this individual is stated to have inspired the works of Karl Marx, one of his recent incarnations may have been German or even Soviet in origin! The "dharma" of this Master is the ideal which lies behind social and political reformation. For him, all efforts on the part of man towards self-government are valuable, and he uses many expedients to quicken this desire in the human race. Though at times he announces his realisation of the benefits of autocracy (?) he "worked with some great Adepts and his own group of

disciples to bring about the French Revolution, and this he is doing in Russia at the present time." (page 49).

His great work at the present time (1912) is in Russia, and he works with "Narada" in forcing the minds of the Russian people into spiritual and physical rebellion. But we find him also in the labour unrest, in socialistic activity, and in the great anarchistic movements of the world (page 50). We are told we see this interesting person "not by actual vision, but by our fervent desire to improve social conditions." According to H. P. Blavatsky he inspires a portion of the "Key to Theosophy" and manifested himself in the fact that "he had in the earlier Lodge work of Annie Besant in this incarnation, a great deal to do with her work as a Socialist and Labour reformer." (page 51). The fervent denials of the Theosophical Society and their kindred organisations, of taking part in anything but purely mystic ritual may be remembered; or if doubted, may be proved by inquiry at the Offices of most of the organisations of that ilk. These will deny emphatically any connection with social work whatsoever, baring possibly the Vegetarians and Anti-Vivisectionists aforementioned; but how are the Masters Morya and "He of the Baltic" explained? According to the classic quoted, one can be a disciple of Hilarion, while disagreeing with Koot Hoomi, though the disciples of both under Maitreya are working for the same end, but for those Theosophists, who retain a certain amount of regard for their country (and there must be many even in that charming fraternity) it must be difficult to reconcile the inspirer of Karl Marx with ordinary feelings of the average Briton.

Moscow Plot in Ireland

The '*Sunday Chronicle*' of May 20th last reports a Moscow Plot in Ireland.

Under this heading follows an account of the Red Army activities in Belfast and Dublin, and the tale of training of recruits, many of them mere boys as street war experts.

"Moscow has tried, and failed to bring about a revolution in Britain," says the *Daily Chronicle*, "She is still trying; but for the moment she finds more fertile soil among the Communist Republicans of Ireland." From

ports on Russia's European frontier and from obscure harbours along the North Sea tramp steamers are carrying cargoes of arms and ammunition to the Irish coast."

Men and boys are being trained to use these imported arms, and are lured into the ranks of the Red Army by clever appeals to Nationalist sentiment and religious fervour. Blasphemous, anti-British oaths are administered to the recruits, and gunmen skilled in street battles have been employed to train them.

The author of the articles states, "In a London Bolshevist Club not far from Oxford Street recently, I found a number of men of this type congregated under orders. With them were other leaders of the conspiracy—agitators, propagandists, professional revolutionaries.

One of the conspirators is said to be a well-known Fleet-street journalist. Another is the daughter of a wealthy Irishman. She is scarcely out of her 'teens, but she has won a high place in the revolutionary ranks."

The article concludes by pointing out that money is being poured into Ireland from Soviet sources, and warns the public that this is a position which calls for the greatest vigilance by the authorities of Great Britain and Ireland.

Any intelligent reader will realise that every word of this is true, and only goes to point out what we have so often said in the *British Lion*, that in the Irish revolutionary, England has an ever-present enemy waiting at her back door.

Pink Paragraphs

Some of the 'aims' of the L.L.X., so we are told, are to fight against war and Fascism, to fight against Imperialism and Capitalist militarism in all its forms "especially--- against the threat of war on the Russian Workers' Republic."

Is it a coincidence that a recent gift of £40,000 from Moscow to the British Communists, has attached the condition that there should be an increase of action and propaganda in this Country?

According to the report of the British Workers' Delegation to Soviet Russia, it is already a Workers' Paradise there. Statistics published by the International Labour Office show that in six months 26,000,000 workers were involved in 3,561 industrial disputes. A peculiar idea of Paradise!

In an article published in the *'Daily Herald'* on May 1st, this year, George. Lansbury makes the following statement:- "on this the one day (or one period) of the year--- every one of us should be marching together under the Red Flag, singing the 'International.' "And yet, Mr. Lansbury belongs to at least four different Pacifist societies.

The *'Sunday Worker'* of the 3rd June informs us that £700 has been sent to Indian strikers from Russian 'workers' in response to an appeal for further funds.

The payment was stopped by H. M. Indian Government. This, we presume, is the method of non-interference in the affairs of the British Empire on the part of the U.S.S.R., of which we hear so much.

The British Labour Movement

THE following lists are taken from the Labour Year Book for this year, of the principal members of the British Labour Movement. We are giving, in the *British Lion*, one or two other organisations and societies to which these estimable citizens of the British Empire belong. Apparently the compilers of the Labour Year Book think, either that it is unnecessary to emphasise the further activities of the members of the 'Labour' Party or that they prefer details not too widely known.

They will probably be of interest to the British Fascists!

The National Joint Council

Mr. Ben Turner. Chairman.—A Vice President of the United Peace fellowship. A contributor to the official organ *'Trade Union Unity'* (a Trade Union movement supporting the destruction of the British Empire).

Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson. Secretary.--A member of the General Council of the Union of Democratic Control. Associated with National Council for the Prevention of War. Was elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the *Sozialistische Arbeit Internationale*.

General Council of the Trades Union Congress

Mr. A. J. Cook. Secretary of Miner's Federation of Great Britain. Associated with the I.C.W.P.A. Has contributed revolutionary manifestos to the '*Workers' Weekly*.' Member of the Red International of Labour Unions.

Mr. J. H. Thomas. Member of the Administrative International Federation Committee of the *Sozialistisches Arbeit-Internationale*. Secretary National Union of Railwaymen. President of the of Trades Unions in 1924.

Mr. Ben Tillett. Associated with the National Un-employed Workers' Committee Movement. Member of the British Trade Union Delegation to Russia in 1924.

Mr. Walter Citrine. Associated with Trade Union Unity Movement. He returned to Russia with Tomski after the 1925 Annual Conference of the T.U.C.

Parliamentary Labour Party.

Mr. Ramsey Macdonald. Conscientious objector during the Great War. Member of the 1917 Club. Moved a resolution at Leeds in 1917, congratulating Russia on the success of the Revolution. Organised a campaign against recruiting during the war.

Mr. J. R. Clynes. Member of the Council of Action formed to organise a General Strike in 1920. Associated with the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Mr. George Lansbury. Member of the Church Socialist League. Member of the Order of The Star. Was on the Executive of the National Council against Conscription. Was one of the signatories of the appeal advocating General Strike in 1920. Vice President of the United Peace Fellowship.

Mr. Cramp. National Union of Railwaymen. Was a member of the Council of Action formed to organise a General Strike in 1920.

Miss Susan Lawrence. Member of the Fabian Society. Any details about the various societies mentioned in connection with the list of pleasant notabilities can be supplied if they are required, and make interesting reading.

No comments are needed, indeed they are superfluous, but surely a more appropriate designation for this collection would be the Anti-British Labour Movement.

Anti-Italian Fascisti Demonstrations

On June 10th, a demonstration against the Fascist Government in Italy was held in Trafalgar Square. The L.L.X. (Red Army in England) was present in full force.

An official protest had been made to the Authorities that these demonstrations should be stopped on the grounds of causing bad feeling with our late Italian allies. It is felt strongly that, as the feelings of the Germans were so tenderly considered in regard to a possible hurt on the subject of the Cavell film, those of our gallant friends the Italian nation should be no less considered, and that such hostile demonstrations should be forbidden.

We can hear the "*Daily Herald*," "*Sunday Worker*," etc., screaming if wicked Fascists held a demonstration against the Sacred Soviet Government of the so-called 'Workers' Paradise,' of the U.S.S.R.

Germany's Poison Gas

In a recent issue of the Daily Mail, there appeared an account of an escape of poison gas from a cylinder in a factory at Hamburg. Many people were gassed in the streets, eight being killed outright, while many more were taken to hospital. Firemen who went to the aid of the victims were rendered unconscious at their rescue work.

It will be remembered that Germany is not allowed, under the Peace Treaty, to

manufacture poison gas, and inquiry brought out the fact that the gas in question was being made for Russia.

Perhaps this will give some of our advocates of instant and total disarmament for Britain furiously to think

Her Majesty's Birthday

The Secretary, Grand Council has received a communication from the Private Secretary to Her Majesty, The Queen, requesting that Her Majesty's thanks be conveyed to the members of the Grand Council, Officers and Members of the Organisation, for their wishes on the occasion of Her Majesty's Birthday.

Death of Viscount Trematon

16th April, 1928.

The Private Secretary,
To The Right Honorable The Earl of Athlone,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.,
Government House, Capetown,
South Africa.

Sir,

I have the honour to respectfully request that you will convey, to the Right Honourable The Earl and The Countess of Athlone, the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the Members of the Grand Council, Officers and Members of this Organisation, in the loss sustained by the death of The Viscount Trematon. **I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, (Signed) Robert Smith, Captain. Secretary, Grand Council, British Fascists.**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE TOWN,
7th May, 1928.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by His Excellency Lord Athlone and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice to ask you to convey to the Grand Council, Officers and Members of British Fascists Their Excellencies' grateful thanks for the kind message of sympathy in their bereavement contained in your letter of the 16th April. **Yours truly, (signed) R. Hargreaves, Captain, Private Secretary.**

**The Secretary,
Grand Council,
British Fascists, Ltd. London.**

Headquarters Change of Address

G.H.Q. British Fascists has now secured new Headquarters in a better and more central position, namely No. 99 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, VICTORIA, S.W.I.

The new H.Q. is just opposite the Grosvenor Hotel, on the corner where the buses turn in to Victoria Station, and is easily distinguishable by the words G.H.Q. British Fascists ' on the second story windows, and the Union jack and Fascist Flag flying from the balconies. The new position will be easier of access for most of our members, and has the extra advantage of being more convenient for inquirers.

Pacifism.

By H. H. Sherrard

I saw the ramparts of my native land,
One time so strong, now dropping in decay,
Their strength destroyed by this new age's
way,
That has worn out and rotted what was
grand.
John Masefield.

IN the years that have passed since the war there have sprung up in this country, and in some others, a number of pacifist societies whose doctrines of peace at any price have spread like a plague amongst the war-weary people.

Whilst many owe their origin to Socialists, others are carried on by misguided sentimentalists, who would be furiously angry at the suggestion that they are unpatriotic, that their aims are detrimental to the country, or that some of their utterances are almost worthy of an enemy!

Even those who fought well for their country and who, during the war, poured bitter scorn on conscientious objectors and their friends and admirers, the Socialists, are to be found,

to-day, giving voice to those very doctrines that they once despised.

This is possibly, to a considerable extent, due to reaction from the horrors and suffering of war. We are told that we must put our faith in the League of Nations. This League, in itself, may prove to be a fruitful source of future wars. Sooner or later, two great powers may get at loggerheads, collect adherents amongst the other members and plunge the world into a war between two sections of the League, with a few cautious 'Neutrals,' standing by, waiting to back the winning side and take a share in the peace conference and the spoils!

At the best, the League, consisting of the representatives of many nations, each out to gain the most for his country and to concede as little as possible to others, seems to be little else than a hotbed of political intrigue and chicanery, in which the particularly guileless representatives of Britain allow their country to pay the most, incur the heaviest obligations, and gain the least

This is the body for which we asked by our pacifist societies to sacrifice our 'ramparts,' and are told that if only Britain leads in disarmament—in other words renders herself more or less defenceless—other nations will follow ! And the nation who produced the great idea of a League of Nations, hut kept clear of its tangled intrigues herself, decides to build a bigger navy!

To speak, or write, against pacifism or the League of Nations is to call down on oneself the accusation of jingoism and aggressiveism. This, I suggest, is due to the lack of a clear idea of the difference between pacifism and peaceableness.

The average Englishman is a particularly peaceable individual, and, left alone, is contented to go his way without any further interference with others than is necessary for the safeguarding of his own interests. Interfered with, or injured, he is liable to be an exceedingly unpleasant enemy. This applies as much to the nation as to the individual, as the war proved, and on this fact rests the best guarantee of peace.

Every year great sums of money are wasted by this country on the League, and in carrying out mandates over people who are not in the least grateful for our interference. These activities bring no profit and are an endless burden.

If the money that is wasted in this and various other ways were devoted to maintaining our defence forces at as high a level as possible, not for aggressive warfare, but to make us a sufficiently unpleasant proposition with which to interfere, the chance of a repetition of 1914, would be reduced to a minimum.

To suppose that a Nation such as Britain, controlling so large a portion of the earth's surface, can be regarded with much other than envy and even dislike by less fortunate nations, or can ever hope to maintain her vast possessions other than by being powerful enough to defend them, is ridiculous.

The idea of mutual disarmament is a dream. Some day, perhaps when human nature more nearly approaches the perfect, it may come true, but those who suggest that Britain should be the first to disarm are little better than traitors.

There is but one League of Nations that need interest us, the great League of the British Empire. Let us work to maintain her strength and unity, and let our aim be peace, but peace with honour and security, the peace of a strong nation, sure of her strength.

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Esprit-de-Corps

WHEN one looks around and sees, and hears the grouzers and the failures cursing the system and all connected with it, can anybody blame one for having black thoughts towards these people?

"The country is going to the dogs," is the cry of these grouzers, but I wonder do they ever say to themselves " What am I doing to stop it?"

We may have been in a bad way for some time, but, thank God, there was some of that

old Army spirit of Esprit-de-corps left which helped us over our first stile, and is continuing to do so. In the Army we called it the 'Mucking in' spirit, because it meant that we all stuck together for the good of the regiment. That is the spirit I want to see in civilian life. We can all 'muck in' together, whether it be for the good name of family, club, industry, or Empire.

Campbell and Hinckler 'mucked in' for the good name of industry, and see what they accomplished, an achievement that proved without a doubt that for materials, nerve, skill and endurance the Britisher still stands supreme.

Go back to the dark days in Ireland, when the Irish loyalists stood with their backs to the wall, when their lands were pillaged, when they had lost those that were dear to them by assassins' bullets, was this not the 'mucking in' spirit amongst these brave Irish Loyalists?

Very soon the Empire's chosen will meet to represent us at the forthcoming Olympic games, these athletes are chosen because they can work together as a team, and will give only of their best, a quality which can only be given through 'mucking in.'

Take the spirit of Fascismo for instance, not even Italy's enemies can refute the fact that it has brought Italy from out of chaos to a state of prosperity. Nothing new or wonderful did this, it was just the 'mucking in', spirit with an Italian name.

Now, let us all be infected with this same spirit, and let us show the Dismal Desmonds of Socialism and Communism that Britain is not dead, but newly rejuvenated. In finishing let me add these few lines.

'Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said
This is my own,
My native land?'
John Coiquhoun.

The Case For Emigration (Compiled From A Speech By Miss C. Kirby)

IF there had been no emigration in the past there would be no British Empire to-day! This important factor is apt to be overlooked by people who oppose colonisation, yet of what practical use would the work of our explorers have been if they had not been followed up by the emigrants? These people settled in the newly discovered territory and peopled it for Britain.

One of the most interesting aspects of emigration to-day is its use in helping to solve the unemployment problem—the present crisis is but history repeating itself. After the Crimean War there were a great many people out of work, and this difficulty was then overcome by emigration. At that time 6,000,000 British men and women left these shores for the land which is now known as the United States of America. The same cure might be applied to-day. The colonies could absorb at least three-quarters of the unemployed.

Many different and contradicting reasons for unemployment have been given. To take two examples, the Conservative M.P. says it is under-production, whilst the Labour politician, on the other hand, declares it to be over-production, and there are other theories too numerous to mention here. No one, however, has faced the truth, namely—over-population. Land must be found for Britain's surplus people.

In fact, since the war emigration has decreased very largely. It has never gone above 300,000 in one year, and is generally considerably under that figure. When we consider that five years prior to the war, when there was not the same trade depression and poverty over here, the figure stood at 500,000, it can easily be seen how serious is the decrease.

In addition to dealing with our own surplus population, and in order, apparently, to still further increase our already overcrowded areas, foreigners are admitted at the rate of from 1,000 to 2,000 per half year. These swell

the ranks of the unemployed, and directly or indirectly cause more of the taxpayers' money to be spent on the 'dole' or other forms of relief.

It is estimated that £2,000,000 per week is spent on the 'dole.' If the bulk of this money could be used to transport the unemployed to the colonies, where a similar sum could be raised by the colonies to guarantee work to the emigrants, a great deal of good both to the colonies and to the home country would result. Unemployment would be practically stamped out and the colonies would be stocked with British men and women. Everyone would have a feeling of satisfaction—the taxpayer, because he would feel his money was being spent usefully, instead of (as is now the case) being poured down an everlasting drain; and the workers would feel they were being given a chance to make good, and not merely a pittance to keep them from starvation.

To people the colonies with British stock would also have an effect on trade relations. It is only natural that a nation wishes to keep in touch with its own kith and kin, and therefore inter-trading would be carried out on a very much larger scale than at present. The blood tie would then bind them closer, not only imperially but industrially, and Empire preference would become an accomplished fact. This would enable the Empire to become self-supporting. Britain's strength would be so great, by this close alliance, that no nation would dare to attack her, and so long as a sufficiently large fleet was maintained to protect her shipping she would be in a position to rule the world in the interests of peace and justice. This would be a much more practical form of obtaining world peace than any League of Nations and Peace Pacts!

It is also necessary to look at the other side of the picture and see what would happen if our present opportunities are neglected. If they are not peopled by Britons they will admit foreigners, and they become a menace instead of a help to the Empire. At present foreigners are not taken in preference to this country's emigrants, but they are being admitted in very large numbers. In most cases they make excellent settlers and soon merge into the

nation—but, it must be remembered that they have nothing in common with the British Nation or the British &Ole. To them the home country is a "strange land peopled by strangers whom they have never seen, and they cannot be expected to feel any interest either in the people or the land.

Should these foreigners become a majority in the colonies, Britain will but be paying the penalty of her own slack administration and policy of neglect. That there is a serious chance of this happening can be seen by the following example.—Canada is absorbing foreigners at the rate of 125,000 per annum, whilst only 43,000 British emigrants are received in the same time.

This state of affairs is partly the fault of Britain's policy. The Bill giving the Colonial Governments the right of independent legislation was, in the light of the emigration problem, a grave mistake. It is obvious that should the Colonial or Foreign extraction come into power the legislation would not contain any consideration of the Home Country—to them a foreign land!

When the Great War broke out in 1914, it was not necessary to 'ask' the help of the Colonies; they were there as soon as they could get across! In fact Australia actually declared war on Germany a few hours prior to Great Britain. A repetition of this could not be relied on in the future if the foreigner becomes predominant in the Colonies. To them Britain's plight would mean nothing, and one by one they would sever the ties of Empire. The U.S.A. has been scheming and working for the last ten years to annexe Canada, and thus make herself an entirely self-supporting and impregnable nation, cut off from the rest of the world, and able to enter into or stand out from the world's problems and strife as would be most advantageous to her.

To enable emigration to be carried out on a large scale a definite plan must be evolved to put before the prospective emigrants by the Home and Colonial Governments. Since the war no government has touched the problem of emigration; they seem, for some reason, to be afraid of it. The present position is far from satisfactory.

At present there is little or no provision made for those who emigrate to the Colonies. They arrive in a large city and find the conditions and unemployment there as bad as it is in this country. No effort is made to transport them to the vast tracks of land in the West which are crying out for settlers, and where there is plenty of work to be had. These districts want people—young men, women and children—and can find room for many thousands of workers.

If the Home and Colonial Governments were to cooperate on a sound plan, whereby emigrants in addition to assisted passages would be guaranteed a years work on arrival, they would make colonization a success, and there would be no lack of emigrants. Under the present circumstances, however, the risk of unemployment in a strange land is too big for the average man and woman to face.

The question of the standard of physical fitness in emigrants must be faced. Obviously this country cannot afford to lose all her A.1. population, neither do the Colonies require unfit men and women. The simplest method would be for the Colonies to take a percentage of C.2. or moderately fit emigrants in addition to the purely A.1. men and women. These C.2. emigrants while not suffering from serious diseases would not be of the same physical fitness as the others. It might be pointed out that the poor standard of physical fitness in the British Nation is caused by the neglect of the simplest precaution in admitting foreigners.

Britain has been the dumping ground for the physically and mentally unfit in Europe for too long. If Britain ' would regain her former prestige she must cut down the admission of emigrants and at the same time formulate a sound scheme for dealing with her surplus population by the means of emigration.

Note.—Whilst we are always pleased to publish the views of any of our members, this is not necessarily the official viewpoint of the British Fascist Organisation.—Editor.

Command Reports

The London Special Patrol have had a period of great activity since Easter. During the

official Fascist Week they held a combined meeting with the B.L.P. every night in various districts in London. In addition to this they distributed literature in theatre queues and sold the *British Lion* and Red Menace to British Children in the Strand. The following week they assisted the South West Central Area with their Fascist Week, and helped at their meetings each night.

On May 13th and again on Empire Sunday, May 20th, they were present at Church Parade at Silvertown.

In addition to these activities various open air meetings have been held by them and over twenty quires of the ' British Lion ' have been sold to the general public.

On Monday, June 4th, in conjunction with the London Women's Units a representative party attended the Royal Tournament at Olympia to celebrate the King's Birthday. **W. Brigg, O/C., L.S.P.**

WEST CENTRAL AREA

On Thursday, May 31st, an excellent concert was given by the above area at The Working Men's Club, Holborn.

The concert was arranged by The Holborn Players' Circle, most of whom are Fascists. Miss Clare, Mr. More, and other officers and members worked very hard to make it a success, which indeed it was.

During the interval, speeches were given on Fascism by Mrs. Passy, County Commander L.W.U. and Mr. Bullen, O/C., B.L.P. The Hall was crowded and several recruits were enrolled. The collection realised something over £5 and many British Lions ' were sold.

DONATION FROM SOUTH AFRICA

A short while ago one of our members sent some Lions and Fascist literature to South Africa, and, as a result, met with a most generous response from Mr. A. W. Jones, of Lake Chrissee, East Transvaal. Not only did this gentleman send a donation, but conveyed his cordial good wishes to the British Fascists, at the same time requesting that copies of the British Lion ' should be sent to him regularly,

as well as Fascist literature. We look forward to the time when our movement has spread wherever English is spoken, and every link with our overseas dominions is a step in this direction.

SOUTH WEST CENTRAL AREA

By the time this issue is before you the Area will be in its new Headquarters, 1A NORTH END ROAD, LONDON, W.14., facing Olympia. Buses 9, 27, 33, 73, one minute's walk, 28, 526 pass the door. With the increase of membership, it was necessary to seek larger premises, and thanks to the efforts of members of the club, it has been furnished at no expense. The club is open every evening from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

A recruiting week will shortly be organised by the Area. Full particulars will be circulated to all Areas and Districts. A very successful meeting was held in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, June 3rd, over 1,000 persons being present: for over two and a half hours the audience were addressed by District Officers Spare and Chambers and Miss Davis, London Special Patrol, all of whom were given a good reception. Monthly meetings organised by the Area will take place in the Square. The Area's Annual Visit to Thaxted took place on Sunday, June 10th. Western and North Western Districts supported this duty.

Ex-Service Men's Unit. S.W.C.A. Headquarters Command. O/C. Area Commander Lt.Col. Lang., Hon. Sec., District Officer W. J. Chambers. Treasurer, Divisional Officer Tanquery. Propaganda Officer, District Officer W. J. Spare.

Ex-Service men interested in this Unit please communicate with South West Central Area, 1A, North End Road Fulham, W.14, marking envelope Ex-Service.

London Scottish Units. Will all the members who are qualified to join a Scottish Unit please communicate with Fascists Horngold and Funnel at South West Central Headquarters.

Speakers' Class will recommence shortly. Please send names to District Officer

Chambers. All members of the Command are invited to join.

WESTERN AREA

Meetings have been held at :-Acton Market Place, Chiswick High Road, Shepherds Bush and the last one at Ealing, Leeland Road, at which there was a representative of the Red Army. District Officer Meacock has done splendid work in the Shepherds Bush District.

On Saturday, 16th June a Meeting was held at the Grove, Hammersmith. The Speakers included :-Area Commander Hirst, and Miss Davis L.S.P. The first Fascist meeting ever held was at the Grove Hammersmith in 1923.

The Red element had boasted that no loyalist dared hold a meeting in this district. Seven Fascist women and five Fascist men held a meeting successfully, although outnumbered by twenty to one.

ULSTER WOMENS UNITS

The British Fascists are going ahead steadily in the Six Loyal Counties, and recruiting is good.

Several opportunities have recently presented themselves where Fascist speakers have been able to speak on British Fascism on the platforms of other loyal Organisations.

Members of the Kilkeel Company are selling the British lion at the local fairs, also at Warrenpoint and Rostrevor, in addition to ordinary drills, First Aid Classes, etc., and the sale of Lions should be doubled in these Areas in a short time.

Special mention is made of Fascists M'Kee and E. M'Kee of the Kilkeel Company, who have made over 3 for the F.C.C. Funds by the sale of flowers, also of Cadet Fascist D. H. Harnett who sold Fascist matches to the sum of 2 12s. 4d., during his Easter holidays. *F. Waring, County Commander, W/U Ulster.*

NEWCASTLE COMPANY M/U ULSTER

The Newcastle Company, which is one of the most efficient in the Organisation, is making excellent progress.

They have now a long waiting list of loyal citizens anxious to join up and do practical work against the Empire's enemies.

CROYDON AREA

At a meeting held by the above Area at Streatham Common on Sunday, May 3rd, the Communists came out in force and in something of their old form. With odds roughly, of 500 to 1 against the British Fascists, they attacked the meeting, broke up the platform and captured the flags, a gentleman of the professional pugilist type; being employed for the latter work.

Nothing daunted, the Fascists counter-attacked, re-captured their flags, obtained a chair from which to finish the meeting, and concluded, as usual, by the singing of the National Anthem.

Women's Units Camp

The Women's Units Camp will be held at Langford, Somerset. The date has now been definitely fixed for the last two weeks in August—namely August 18th till September 1st, 1928. Applications for particulars should be sent to **Miss Colby, County Commander, G.H.Q.**

The Alien Menace **By Colonel A. H. Lane**

COLONEL LANE has written an excellent handbook entitled "The Alien Menace" (Published by H. A. King & Sons, 6 Appold Street, E.C.2.). Between the covers of this short work, he has managed to put a great deal of proof of their evil and undesirable influence in this country.

This book is roughly divided into three sections. The first deals with the general aspect of affairs, the undesirable type of alien immigrants we have received ; the ease with which our weak regulations are evaded, and the effect these people have upon such

problems as unemployment and many other questions too numerous to mention here.

The second section is all too short, and deals with the writer's suggestions for the tightening up of regulations in regard to aliens. These pages are particularly recommended to politicians. They are practical ideas, and, if rigidly enforced, would at least enable us to trace the foreigner in our midst, a matter which the police apparently find impossible under our present inadequate system.

The third section is devoted to newspaper reports of police court cases in which the Alien figures.

As Colonel Lane puts in "These cases are of those incidents actually discovered by the police. Remembering how artful the alien is, and how he herds with his kind in the lowest dens of our large towns and seaports, it must be apparent to all people that the cases discovered are but an infinitesimal proportion of those which actually occur."

These few examples alone show the undesirable character of these foreigners and are an excellent counter to the idea that we should be the free hospital of the world.

This handbook should be read by all thinking men and women and should certainly find a place in every speaker's reference library.

Survey of Socialism, **Analytical, Historical and** **Critical** **By F. G. C. Hearnshaw, M.A.,** **L.D.D.**

Professor Hearnshaw's book just published provides a long felt want. Here we have for the first time a detailed summary of the Socialistic movement, giving minute details of its various meanings. The book runs into 467 pages and includes a most excellent bibliography. Anyone who has the patience, and is prepared to devote the time, will find the study of this book will give him an excellent education in the philosophy of Socialism and Communism. It must be understood that the greater part of the

following article is quotations from Professor Hearnshaw's book.

The movement towards socialism is one of the most characteristic of the present day. Socialism is the keyword of our day. The socialist idea at the present moment dominates the minds of men. The masses hang upon it; it engrosses the thoughts and feelings of everyone; it gives to the age its distinctive character.

History, over that section in which it treats of the period wherein we are living, will place for it the words 'Era of Socialism.'

Nobody can exercise the rights of citizenship intelligently nowadays without clearly understanding the case for socialism. Within the lifetime of a single generation it has drawn to its ranks millions of earnest-thinking men and women, it has made out its case so plausibly that in every civilised country its capture of the power of government is now the dominant issue in political conflict. It is sweeping on from strength to strength challenging the old order with confident boldness. Here, in Great Britain its hands are already on the reins of authority.

An American asserts that socialism has organised the largest body of human beings that the world had known. Its inter-national organisation has but one rival for homogeneity and zeal, viz: the Church.

Socialism has become a religion to many, and the devotion which it has awakened is such as nothing short of a religion to many. No propaganda has ever made such rapid and far-reached progress in the world.

Fifty years ago the British working classes knew nothing of socialism and were by habit hostile to it. The only political refuge for the masses was Radicalism. In Sidney Webb's History of Trade Unionism he says that the Unions of forty years ago furnished an impenetrable barrier against socialistic projects.

Even in 1890 Professor William Graham, a sympathetic student of socialism, remarked. that "The English working classes are not

socialists, nor are they very promising materials out of which to make socialists."

Nevertheless, socialism has made headway among the masses, not because they know anything about socialism, or care anything about it. The numerical strength' of the Labour Party has caused the collapse of the Liberal Party. The Radicals and Liberals of thirty years ago make up the Labour Party of to-day.

In January, 1910, the Labour Party won 40 seats in the House of Commons. In December, 1910, 42, in 1918, 57, in 1922, 142, and in 1293, 191. In January, 1924, the Unionist Government was defeated by a combined Liberal and Labour vote, when Mr. Ramsey Macdonald formed a government with himself as Prime Minister. This excited and elated the socialists, but their term of office was cut short after nine months of wrangling over Soviet Russia.

Mr. Wheatley, Minister of Health in 1924, leader of the left wing of the socialist stalwarts, prophesied that " within ten years, probably within five, capitalist society in Britain would fall about their ears. Socialism is what the Labour Party stands for, your choice is now between socialism and anti-socialism."

In 1906, Mr. Lloyd George said, "Does anyone believe that within a generation, to put it at its very lowest, we are likely to see in power a party pledged forcibly to nationalize land, railways, mines, factories, quarries, workshops, warehouses and all and every agency for the production and distribution of wealth? I say again, within a generation? He who entertains such hopes must. indeed be a sanguine and simple-minded socialist."

At this time the Liberal Party had 397 representatives in the House of Commons, as against 29 of the new Socialist-Labour Party. In 1906 the Labour vote was 323,196. In 1924, the Socialists polled 5,551,000 votes, out of 514 seats contested.

Of course one has to take into account the Representation of the People Act in 1918. Among the chief causes of this great increase are the following:—Ruthless disregard for

Trade Union regulations; great rise in prices ; the fact that, from 1915 to the end of the war there was a coalition government, and the astounding and inspiring examples of swift and successful social revolution on the continent.

In June, 1917, Mr. Ramsey Macdonald attended a conference of the I. L.P. and drew up a complete scheme for the conversion of Britain into a Soviet Republic.

The result of the establishment in Russia of a Soviet State resulted in the dictators murdering 1219 priests, 9000 doctors, 12,950 landowners, 54,000 officers, 70,000 policemen. 193,290 workmen, 260,000 soldiers, 355,250 intellectuals and professional men, and 815,000 peasants.

Better to stiffer in hell than serve in heaven, better to suffer destitution, demoralisation and despotism under the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat, than enjoy' comparative prosperity and freedom under a bourgeois rule.

In spite of the awful warning of Russia, there is not a co entry of any considerable size in Europe where the workers are not busy to-day preparing the foundations of the' new socialist state, It is up to everyone concerned in politics to gain some knowledge of socialism and its history. **E. G. Portsmouth.**

NOTE—Another of these interesting articles on Socialism will he included in our next issue. Editor.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the 'British Lion

Sir,---I have been very much interested in the articles which have appeared in your paper regarding the Occult movements which are so much on the increase amongst us.

In consequence, i have been looking up some of the accounts of the more ancient cults of this sort, and I have been greatly struck by the extraordinary resemblance between some of these and the recent pronouncements of various leaders of modern thought.

It was in the ninth century that the Bogomils (whose name signifies in Slavonic 'friends of God') appeared with their tenets of Dualism. They held that God, the Supreme Father, had two sons, the elder Sataneal, the younger, Jesus. Sataneal, who sat on the right hand of God, rebelled against his Father, and fell from Heaven, Then, aided by the companions of his fall, he created the visible world and last he created man and the serpent which became his minister.

Later, Christ came to earth in order to show men the way to Heaven, but His death was ineffectual, for, even by descending into hell, He could not wrest the power from Sataneal.

This belief in the impotence of Christ, and the necessity, therefore, for placating Satan, not only the 'Prince of this world' but it's creator, led to the further doctrine that Satan being all-powerful should be adored. Nicetas Choniates, a Byzantine historian of the 12th century, described the followers of this cult as 'Satanists.'

This account of the Bogomils is taken from Mrs. Webster's most interesting book '**Secret Societies**' and this lady's research and exactitude are too well known to need comment here.

The following quotation may interest your readers:-

"The astrophysicists believed that our planetary system was produced by the chance that some wandering star came near and tore great pieces out of our sun. The earth was, therefore, the result of a somewhat rare accident. Jesus had not, and could not pretend to have the laboriously co-ordinated knowledge of the man of science.

This latter quotation is from the '**Daily Mail**,' report of the sermon delivered in Westminster Abbey during the course of Holy Week in this year, by the Bishop of Birmingham! **I am, Yours, etc. H.Y.E., "The Gables," Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea. June 21st, 1928**

To The Editor,

Dear Sir,---May I draw your attention to an article which appeared in the '**Daily Express**' for June 17th, 1928?

It is supposed to be the confession of an Irish Gunman in London. He states that until 1922 he was the most active gunrunner in this country, and that over 4,000 revolvers passed through his hands during that period.

Although the writer of the article gives no identity, and therefore his statements do not bear the stamp of authority the plot he discloses is so appallingly simple and yet so comprehensive that some examination of it is worthwhile.

He shows various ways of obtaining revolvers, one method being to buy them from men returned from the war as a souvenir. The simple way in which these firearms were passed on by girls, who could carry them in their handbags without arousing suspicion, is a point which should be borne in mind by the authorities when the trouble starts in this country.

Another point worthy of note is the extensive use to which the Cinema was put for the passing of weapons and important news.

Most interesting of all, however, is the plot for setting London on fire. Hundreds of small offices were taken by innocent looking men all over the City, and occupied for about a month. No suspicion was aroused, but the ordinary attaché cases carried by these men and their typists each day, contained petrol, shavings, and any other inflammable material obtainable. These were stored at the offices ready for the signal for action. This sign was to be given on a certain night, preferably foggy, and the action to be taken was as follows:—About fifty offices south of the Thames would be immediately fired, thus drawing away a considerable number of the fire-brigades. Lorries would then be driven up by members of the I.R.A., turned cross-wise, and abandoned on the bridges, thus preventing any re-call of the fire-fighters, whilst the other 150 fires would be started north of the Thames. Members of the I.R.A. would then call up all the fire-brigades sending them to places where there were no fires, break the fire alarms and generally cause

havoc and confusion in the foggy streets. Additional ideas were, that some of the brigades should be held up in outlying districts by force, and that huge quantities of burning barrels should be thrown into the Thames to float on the tide and set fire to shipping and wharves.

I do not send you these particulars with the idea of being a scaremonger, but the plan is so startlingly simple and so easy to carry out that one wonders if a similar idea is likely to be in the minds of the revolutionaries for 'the clay' when it arrives. It is up to all patriots to bear these matters in mind and to do their utmost to ferret out such plots before they can be put into effective action. **I remain, Yours loyally, (signed) C. P. Robinson**

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KARL MARX

(Reprinted from "*A Handbook for Anti-Socialists*," published by The Boswell Printing and Publishing Co.) With Permission Of The Publishers.

KARL MARX, the son of a Jewish lawyer, whose real name was Mordecai, was born in 1818, and had been exiled from Germany when he took refuge in this country. His friend, Friedrich Engels, was a German with interests in Lancashire cotton spinning, from which he derived a considerable fortune, and by means of which he was able to finance Karl Marx's literary work. So we see this honest couple--a German and a German Jew, living on the wealth derived from a capitalist enterprise and the toil of English cotton-spinners—carrying out a campaign against British capitalism! And it is Karl Marx who is held up to the workers of all countries as a prophet! The theory which Marx advocated is given in these words by the Socialist Malon: "The State Socialism of Marx was comprised in the conquest of political power--that is to say, of the State--by the working class, which has for its historic mission to put an end to the class war by the abolition of classes, and to the present economic miseries and contradictions by ' the nationalisation of production and distribution of wealth."

The three points which distinguish Marxian Socialism from the systems that had preceded it in France and England were:---

- (1) That it was to be imposed by force on the whole community.
- (2) That it advocated class warfare as a preliminary.
- (3) That it absolutely repudiated all forms of religion.

Thus the only principle which has ever rendered Communism workable—religion—was eliminated.

The Russian Revolution was founded entirely on the doctrines of Karl Marx, with what disastrous results we all know. Indeed, the Bolshevists of Russia themselves temporarily admitted the failure of the Marxian theory, and by a decree of March, 1921, made the attempt to restore in a limited way the right of private property. But the destruction already worked by three years of Marxian Socialism proved too great for any recovery of the country under the tyranny of a class who still maintained their right to the unlimited application of Nationalisation at their own discretion.

In consequence we now have the Communists appealing to the capitalist world to help them out of the chaos in which they have become involved.

How is it then that this same system can be advocated by people in our own country? The "Labour" Party (now the Socialist Party) is very anxious to dissociate Socialism from Bolshevism, but wherein do the two differ?

Steven Books

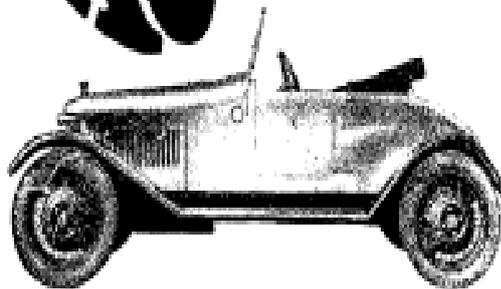
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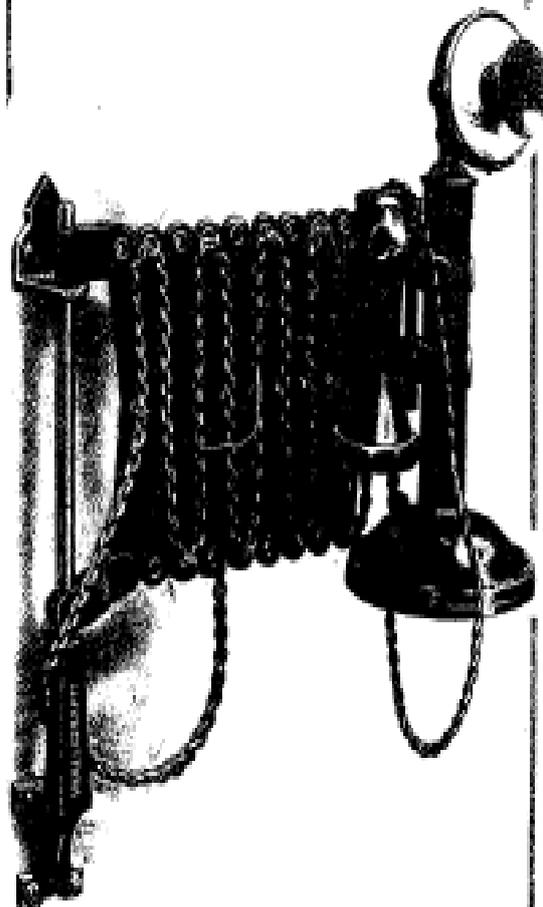
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