

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WAR AGAINST TSARIST RUSSIA



By James Warner

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**From CDL REPORT
Special Issue 2012**

Left: Czar Nicholas II

Right: Nesta Webster



IN the early 20th Century the Jews were carrying on a war against all governments and influential individuals they believed to be anti-Jewish.

Among those who were alarmed about the Marxist "workers movement" in Great Britain were a number of retired military officers, including generals and admirals who had fought in World War I and had returned home to see that a great deal of dissent and anti-social activity was being fomented by socialist movements in Britain which were mainly controlled and led by individuals of the Jewish race.

In response to the Jewish run "revolutionary workers" movement in Britain a number of re-tired high ranking military officers who feared a Jewish provoked revolution in Britain aligned themselves with the Britons Publishing Society, which was founded in 1917 by Col. Henry H. Beamish. His father had been a Rear Admiral in the British navy.

Many retired military officers were speakers on the Jewishness of Bolshevism at the Britons Publishing Society headquarters in London.

Mrs. Nesta Webster was a talented writer- who wrote World Revolution and a number of other books exposing the connection between revolutionary Jews and Secret Societies.

Many high ranking military officers could not understand the growing Socialist movements in Britain and Europe.

By chance some of them came across books by Mrs. Nesta Webster

British Intelligence was alarmed by the leftist "workers" movements in Europe had heard about Mrs. Webster through a supporter of the Britons Publishing Society, Brig. Gen. Prescott Decie.

In 1917 the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir William Robertson was warned that that af-ter the overthrow of Tsar Nicholas II there was a great deal of pro-Bolshevik activity taking place in Britain. He told Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig "I'm afraid there is no getting away from the fact that there is some unrest in the country now as a result of the Russian Revolution. There have been some bad strikes, and there is still much discontent." [The Romanov Conspiracies by Michael Occleshaw page 90]

High ranking officers felt that there should be someone who could explain the Bolshevik movement to their men.

Capt. Sir Reginald Hall was given that task and through his military contacts he believed he had found that person and it was Nesta Webster, who was a writer on revolutions and secret societies.

He contacted her and asked her to lecture military officers on the Bolshevik movement in the London area at Woolwich Armoury.

She lectured the officers about the Jewish nature of Bolshevism and on the ties between the Jews and Bolshevism.

The main subject Mrs. Webster lectured on was the Jewish led revolutionary movements in Europe. She traced the origin of anti-Christian occultist organizations and the Illuminati back to the 13th century.

Mrs. Webster also worked with Lady Queenborough who wrote a several hundred page book titled Occult Theocracy which was on Occult and secret societies.

In her work Lady Queenborough had the full support of her hus-band Lord Queenborough. Lord Queenborough had opposed the Jews when he was the House of -Lords and constantly lectured on them and secret societies.

Lord Queenborough often spoke out against the Jewish control of Jews.

In her lectures to the officers Mrs. Webster noted that the main enemies of the Jewish revolutionaries had been Tsarist Russia.

ENEMIES OF THE TSAR

Jewish hatred against tsarist Russia had been fuelled by articles written by yellow journalists in many American and British newspapers.

In Russia a Jewish terrorist, Gregory Gershuni had assassinated Russian Interior Minister Dmitry Sipaygen in 1902 and another Jew, Sergey Zubatov assassinated Interior Minister Vla-chaslav von Plehve in 1905 when he was accompanying the Czar and his family to see a play at a theatre in Kiev.

As the Tsar attended the play Gen. Spiradovich accompanied him as director of his personal bodyguard unit. As the Jewish assassins made their move to-wards the Tsar Spiridovich tried to shield him from them and he was shot once in the arm and once in the chest.

The Tsar appointed Spiridivoch to be the Governor of Yalta to allow him to recover from his wounds. Yalta was an area where he could rest and get well.

Left: J. P. Morgan's Yacht Corsair II



He assumed his post in Yalta and was out of active duty for almost a year.

Hatred of the Tsar was fomented by those of the Jewish race and fanned by religiously insane "Christian" fundamentalist journalists who believed them-selves to the self-proclaimed protectors of Jewry and took upon themselves the hate filled task of car-



Grand Duke Nicholas

rying on an unrelenting war against the Tsar and the Russian nobility.

The main enemy of Tsarist Russia was a German born Jew named Jacob Schiff of the New York banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.. Schiff had made his way from Germany to America, became a naturalized citizen and amassed billions of dollars through his international banking schemes.

Schiff and his fellow Jews were determined to destroy Tsarist Russia.

One means they used to try to undermine the tsar and his government was to lie about the condition of working class Jews in that country.



Major General Count Spiridovitch

Falsely claiming that Jews were unjustly being persecuted by tsarist forces, Schiff constantly complained about the so called anti-Jewish policies of the tsarist government.

If Schiff really worried about poor Jews he would have noticed the hundreds of sweat shops in New York City which were owned by wealthy Jewish emigrants from Russia where impoverished Jews who had left Europe looking for a better life were now employed by rich Jews at slave wages.

Jews from Russia had started sweat shops in the garment district of New York where working class poor Jewish refugees were treated like dogs, and children as young as eight years old were worked as long as fourteen hours a day for a few dollars a week

The only enemies that Schiff and his millionaire Jewish banking friends could see were non-Jews they claimed were exploiting poor Jews in Russia.

Schiff and his Jewish friends never mentioned that around 60% of non-Jewish farmers in rural areas of Russia were poor, and lived on a bare substance. Being poor and not having a great deal of money was not just a problem for many of the Jews living in the rural areas of Russia but also for poor non-Jews as well.



Major Ge. Sir Alfred Knox

However, the poor Jews had rich Jews like Schiff controlling most of the newspapers worldwide and Schiff and his fellow Jews who published newspapers ran propaganda articles constantly claiming that Jews were "persecuted" in Russia.

In contrast, poor non-Jewish farmers in Russia had almost no way of telling anyone of their plight.

Schiff and his Jewish billionaire friends never made any effort to hand out huge amounts of their vast fortunes to their impoverished and mainly illiterate Jewish kinsmen in Russia. However, they did know how to use propaganda to make sure every Jew in the world was aware of the plight of these poor Jews.

Both Russia and Japan had spread their empires into Korea, Manchuria and Asia. Both were imperialists and wanted to secure all the overseas territory that they could. The Germans also had German



Robert Wilson correspondent in Russia for the London Times wrote about the "Russian Revolution" being a Jewish revolution against Russia

enclaves in Asia and Africa as well.

Right: J. P. Morgan



Several disputes arose between the Russians and Japanese over who were to be masters of Asia. At first the Japanese were wary of attacking Russia in Asia because they knew they didn't have the funds available to sustain what they believed would be a long war against the Russians.

Schiff's hatred was directed at what he believed was the "anti-Semitic" Russian government of Tsar Nicholas II and he saw the competition between Tsarist Russia and Japan as a means he could use to try to destroy the Tsarist government.

At that time the Japanese wanted to go to war against Tsarist Russia over the issue of who would rule Asia. However, they didn't have the finances to do so.

Schiff hated Tsarist Russia so much that he volunteered and did make an initial loan to the Japanese government of \$25,000,000 which gave the Japanese the funds they needed to initially finance their military forces.

By the end of the Russo-Japanese war Schiff had sponsored four more "loans" to the Japanese totalling two hundred and fifty million dollars, thus subsidizing half of Japan's war effort.

The Japanese launched a sneak attack against Russia in Siberia In 1904.

At that time a "Christian" fundamentalist leader from the United States named Arthur W. Thompson lauded the activities of Schiff and wrote a hate filled book with the title *The Unfinished Crusade*.

In his book he claimed that the Tsar was persecuting the Jews and he promoted the Jewish case in an effort to stir up non-Jewish other fundamentalist Christians in the United States against Russia. Thompson wrote "Schiff was a partner in the New York banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. [and] had been spending his own money to aid pogrom victims and revolution. Early in the war, at a time when military experts were predicting Japan's ultimate defeat if they went to war against Russia he floated a twenty five million dollar loan for the Tokyo government.



Dr. Gerald Winrod radio preacher who exposed the Jewish takeover of Russia in 1933 in his publication *The Revealer*.

"After Russia lost the war, Schiff was allowed to send lecturers and thousands of tons of anti-Russian printed propaganda material to Russian prisoners in interment camps in Japan.

"Japanese publicity releases de-scribed how captured [Jewish] Russian soldiers were begging to stay with their captors, who gave them better treatment than they had received at home. Jewish prisoners were provided with rich foods, impressive housing, all the women they wanted, and elaborate Passover services. Some were made



Gen. Ianuskevich
Tsarist Military
Chief of Staff real-
ised the Jews were an
anti-Russian race and
opposed them on
those grounds.

Knights of the Rising Sun." (*The Unfinished Crusade* pp 53 and 54)

The victory of the Jewish financed Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War whetted the appetite of world Jewry and spurred them on in their attempt to destroy the Tsar.

Schiff and his fellow banking Jews used American newspapers to publish unrelenting, vicious hate articles against Russia.

Trying to put a stop to the hate propaganda of the Jews the Czar sent a man who was in fact secretly his enemy to try to "explain" the Tsars case to the rich Jews in the United States.

That man was Sergi Witte.

Witte was sent to the United States in what the Tsar believed to be a sincere effort to try to convince Jewish financiers that the he wasn't persecuting the Jews and to try to get the Jews to use their influence to get American newspapers to cease attacking Russia.

The Tsar was unaware of the fact that the government envoy he picked to deal with Jews in America was favourable to the Jews but didn't know that Witte, had argued for Jewish rights in Russia and he was on friendly terms with Victor Rothschild in Paris.

Playing his deceptive game, Witte met with a delegation of Jewish businessmen when he ar-rived in New York City.

Witte personally believed that trying to pacify his Jewish friends would be a total failure. They knew that the Jewish view was that either the Tsar and his government would have to give into them or Jewish propaganda against Russia would continue. Witte claimed that when he was meeting with Jewish bankers in New York, Schiff jumped to his feet, and launched a tirade against the Tsar saying that "he [Schiff] had spent a great deal of money trying to bring Russia to its knees and he would not allow Jewish interests to be dismissed in con-descending tones."

Schiff s fellow Jew, Oscar Strauss who was at the meeting-said "Only money could influence him [the Tsar] and the Tsar's government was constantly in need of foreign loans and their need had never been greater than at present."



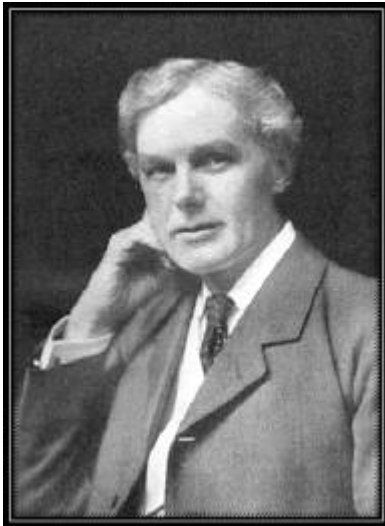
Col. Henry Beamish found-
er and President of Britons
Publishing Co.

Jewish hatred of the Tsar ran so high that in the United States the *Israelite* newspaper said in an editorial, that "the way to stop the persecution of the Jews [i.e. alleged pogroms] in Tsarist Russia was to get every Jewish financier the world over to decline to sub-scribe for Russian bonds until reforms were are made" (*Unfin-ished Victory*, pp 22 & 23)

[Keep in mind that before WW II, the Jew Samuel Untermyer had held an anti-German rally in Amsterdam where Jews from almost all nations attended. Untermyer was a filthy rich lawyer who ran the anti-Nazi League. At the meeting he called for a boycott of Nazi Germany and specifically stated that the Jews should try to destroy all trade with Germany by other nations to starve them into



Lt. Gen. Baron
Ungern-Sternberg
(See page 15)



John Clarke MD Second President of the Britons Publishing Co.

submission and make them do what the Jews wanted.]

Jacob Schiff wrote to the Rothschilds, Mendelssohns, and other Jewish banking houses in Europe urging them to say no to the any future loans to the now defeated and broke Tsarist Russians.

Another enemy of the Tsarist Russians was Theodore Roosevelt. Rev. Gerald Winrod in 1935 in his newspaper *The Revealer* and Robert Edward Edmondson in his Edmonson Economic Review ran genealogical charts of the Roosevelt family bloodline showing that

they were, mixed with Jews.



Anthony Gittens last active President of Publishing Co.

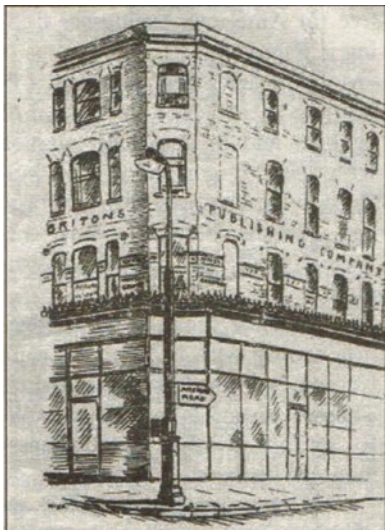
Not content with the defeat of Tsarist Russia by the Japanese in 1904 Roosevelt wanted to finish them off because his fellow Jews who had fled Russia and were now living in exile in the United States knew that Roosevelt was Jewish and that he would ultimately stand with them.

Roosevelt openly supported the Japanese regarding Russia and was expecting another future war between Japan and Russia and asked the Navy Department to prepare plans for a possible anti-Russian action in Vladivostok.

"He [Roosevelt] was preparing for future action against the "anti-Semitic" Russians." (*Uncertain Crusade*, pp. 54 & 55)

Theodore Roosevelt, attacked all races except the Jews.

In his book *Race, Riots and Revolution*, which was published by his son Archibald Roosevelt, there are hundreds of his quotes against race mixing and for white race survival, but not a word about the Jews being racists. Theodore Roosevelt was a racist, as long as the people he was at-tacking and calling for separation from weren't Jews by race.



Britons Publishing Co. Building 1963

The Jewish campaign of hate against the Tsarist Russians had already hit Russia when congress annulled an eighty year old trade treaty between the United States and Russia.

When the Treaty expired Roosevelt, used his influence to make sure no new treaty would replace it.

Jacob Schiff used Roosevelt and Christian fundamentalist members of Congress as a means of questioning the right of Tsarist Russia to govern her own internal affairs. The Jews proved again that they were in control of the American. Government.

The Russians and Japanese signed a Peace Treaty in 1905 in New Hampshire.



**Konstantin
Pobedonstev Head
of the Synod of the
Russian Orthodox
Church**

As the Conference was ending J. P. Morgan Sr. invited the European and American delegates [excluding Asians and Jews] who had been at the Peace Conference to join with him for a Hudson River cruise and party on his yacht, the Corsair II.

During the cruise Morgan, tried to counter the threats that the Jews made claiming that they would bankrupt Russia by using their worldwide Jewish banking contacts to withhold any future loans to the Russians.

Morgan, mistakenly believed that Witte was a Russian patriot and invited him to a private meeting his yacht. At that meeting Morgan told Witte that he would grant loans to Russia up to the amount of \$350,000,000.



**Gen. Peter N.
Krasnov Cossack
Leader**

However, "he [Morgan] insisted as part of the deal that Witte would guarantee that he [the Tsar] **should not enter into any negotiations with the Jewish group of bankers headed by Jacob Schiff...**" (*Uncertain Crusade* page 74)

Also Morgan asked Witte to get the Tsar's government to consider making him, the main representative for American businesses trading in Russia.

Morgan delegated his son J.P. Morgan Jr. to lead a delegation of bankers and businessmen aligned with what Morgan called The Trust to go to Russia in an effort to forge an alliance between him, his friends and the Tsarist government.

Some of those in the delegation sailing with Morgan Jr. were George Perkins, John Wanamaker, Thomas Ryan, Frank Coarse, W. E. Smith and other key business-men and bankers.

As the Morgan group sailed out of New York on a commercial ocean liner Morgan Jr. and his staff were toasted by hundreds of friends and key advisors.

Morgan Jr. had great expectations about dealing with the Tsarist Russians when his delegation sailed from New York. He had hoped that after his delegation met with Tsarist officials in Russia they would be able to work out details on a trade alliance and finalize Morgan's anticipated loans to Russia.

Unknown to Morgan Jr. and his trade delegation which were headed for Russia was the fact that a trap had been laid for Morgan Jr. and his delegation.

Morgan was not aware of the fact that Sergi Witte since the 1880s had been involved in several shady financial transactions.

In the 1800's a Jew in Alexander III's government named Tzion, had accused Alexander's former Finance Minister Ivan Vyshnegradski, of having taken a bribe of 500,000 francs from the Rothschild bank in France.

Vyshnegradski had been work-ing with Witte at that time. [Memoirs of Count Witte]

Tzion claimed that the Russians could have secured a loan at lower rates from a non-Jewish London banker named Herman Hoskier.



ANTI-TSARIST TROUBLE MAKERS - CAN YOU TELL THEIR RACE

Tzion's accusation was brought before Alexander III. However, Witte had convinced the Tsar that the accusation was false, even after Tzion had provided the Tsar with documents proving his case.

The Tsar refused to believe that a former Finance Minister "would do such a thing."

Witte then went on the offensive and attacked Hoskier as a "second rate banker." Tzion said he was to receive a commission of 200,000 francs for securing the loan for Russia. After attacks by Witte, Hoskier lost the loan.

The "European" Jews made the loan and Witte received a 500,000 franc commission. Those securing the loan which was taken from Hoskier, were the Jewish bankers Laskin who was the Director of the International Bank, and his partner, Rothstein. Both were part of the Rothschild syndicate.

Hoskier was verbally attacked by the Rothschilds as being "second rate" and the Rothschilds claimed that the Jews would never do business with him.

Witte was appointed Minister of Finance on Sept. 11, 1892 and at the same time also held the post of Minister of Ways and Communications.

One of Witte's relatives was the occultist, Madame Blavatsky. All photos of Blavatsky distinctly portray her Jewish eyes and facial features, no matter what religion she claimed to be involved with.

In 1903 Witte claimed to Tsar Nicholas II that the late Tsar Alexander III had given him the right to set up a state liquor monopoly. Nicholas believed his story and allowed him to do so.

A friend of Witte was Baron Alphonse Rothschild of Paris. On January. 2nd, 1897, Witte after being advised by Rothschild was able to get the Russian State Financial Committee to pass legislation putting Russia on the gold standard, which had been op-posed by most Tsarist ministers. Witte had been working with Rothschild on this scheme.

When the Morgan delegation arrived in St. Petersburg, they were not aware that the Tsar had not been informed that they were coming to meet with him.

The delegation was met by Witte's officials and taken to a St. Petersburg hotel where they were kept waiting for several days.

Morgan was not aware of the fact that the Tsars' Finance Minister V. N. Kokovtsev had a Jewish wife and had several months earlier instructed Witte to employ a Jewish anti-Tsarist judge from America named Charles Mayer to travel to key cities in Europe to recruit Jewish bankers who

would float the loan to the Tsar in a Jewish effort to stop any loan from going to the Tsar from any non-Jewish banker.

Mayer's mission was to take place before the arrival of the Morgan delegation. Mayer travelled to Paris and other European countries to meet with key Jewish bankers in his effort to have them offer the Russians loans at lower rates than Morgan so the Tsarist government would have to continue to deal with them in-stead of the House of Morgan.

Among the Jewish banks being represented were, the Banque de Paris, Credit Lyonnaise, Baron Huttinguer of Bleichroeders in Berlin, and bankers from Amsterdam.

Meeting privately in St. Peters-burg with Witte, Morgan Jr. again assured Witte that the Morgan group would loan Russia from \$250 to \$350 million so they would not need to deal with "others", meaning Jewish, bankers.

Morgan again specifically told Witte that they would loan Russia the funds it needed on the grounds that "Russia Schiffs or any Jewish must allow Morgan to han-in the United States." (Un-

Morgan and his delegation were dealing with in the

In *The Memoirs Of Count* descended from nobility "most nobles were not ests of the people." How-say—what people—did he

His true feelings came out jority [of the nobles] are erate humanity, which rec-gratification of its own and which seeks to obtain benefits at the expense of which means mainly the peasantry." (*Russia In Revolt* by David Floyd)



would never borrow from house in New York and dle (most of) her business certain Crusade, page 95)

didn't realize who they person of Witte.

Witte he claimed he was but he held the opinion that working in the best inter-ever, he does not mean—the Jews?

when he wrote: "The ma-politically a mass of degen-ognizes nothing but the selfish interests and lusts, all manner of privileges and the tax-payers in general,

Also what Morgan Jr. didn't know, was that Witte was not only a liberal but that "he was married to Madame Lisanevich who was a Jewess" [*Shadow Of The Winter Palace* by Edward Crankshaw, page 288].

Madame Lisanevich was a Jewish "convert" to Christianity who hated Tsarism and the Tsar and frequently ranted and raved against him. Like most rich Jews in Russia Ms. Lisanevich knew that as a racial Jew if she openly practiced the Talmudic religion she would not be welcome in high government circles and her husband's career would be in jeopardy.

Once Witte knew received word for his Jewish envoy Mr. Mayer that his Jewish banking friends from Europe would grant the loan to Russia he had no further use for the Morgans.

Witte had been using the Morgans as a backup in case Mayer's mission to the European Jewish bankers failed. Now he knew that it had succeeded, the Morgans were no longer needed.

Judge Mayer had lined up the Jewish bankers to handle the loan and Morgan was not notified of this fact. Once Witte knew that the Jews had agreed to the loans the Morgans—who he

considered a backup in case no "others" would carry the loans—were no longer of any use to him.

There was now no chance of the Jews letting Morgan Jr. and his non-Jewish friends help the Tsar to solve his financial problems.

Previous to this Morgan and his delegation had drawn up an agreement to be signed between his backers and the Russian Government.



Tzar Nicholas II and Alexandra

Morgan took his proposal to Witte and Witte took Morgan's proposal to where Kokovtsev and his Jewish banking friends were waiting.

"[Kokovtsev] quickly declined the proposition. Kokovtsev then walked down the hall to a room where the "Europeans" [i.e. representatives of Jewish banking houses] waited. They agreed to loan Russia funds "on terms much less severe than those of Morgan." (*Uncertain Crusade* page 91)

[It is interesting to note that in his book *The Memoirs of Count Witte* which was published in Paris by his wife after his death Witte, noted that in a letter he had told Baron Frederichs that the anti-Jewish Russian Black Hundred Movement had sent a telegram to Kaiser Wilhelm telling the Kaiser that Witte was the cause of Tsarist Russia's misfortunes and Witte noted that the Black Hundreds accused him [Witte] of being Jewish. [*Memoirs of Count Witte*, page 364]

The Tsar had never been notified that the Morgan group was in St. Petersburg in their effort to try to work out a financial alliance with him. If the Tsar had been able to do so, he could have got Russia out from the clutches of the Jewish bankers who wanted to destroy Russia because they claimed that the Tsar was "anti-Jewish."

The Jews celebrated that night, as they had kept Morgan, a man they considered to be anti-Jewish from working out a deal that would have helped break the Jewish financial chains over Russia, and at the same time would have provided Tsarist Russia with a major source of future financing by a man the Jews also claimed was anti-Semitic.

A major problem was that many of those the Tsar surrounded himself with, were the ones who sold him short **the Jewish Bolsheviks and their rich backers**

After the attempted Bolshevik revolution of 1904 had failed, the Jewish ringleaders of that revolutionary attempt fled to Britain, Switzerland and the United States. Due to his racist hatred

of Tsarist Russia, Jacob Schiff provided Jewish terrorists in exile with millions of dollars to finance their efforts to try to destroy the Tsar's government.

The Tsarist government had driven hundreds of Jewish Bolshevik revolutionaries out of Russia, with the majority of them going to England and Switzerland, which at that time were safe havens for them.



**Cartoon by John Tenniel,
Disraeli and Queen Victoria
Exchanging Gifts (Punch Magazine,
1876)**

Since Victoria's time when she was controlled by Benjamin Disraeli Jewish conspirators from Europe could operate freely in Britain.

Lenin had been allowed to openly carry out his subversive anti-Christian, activities from Geneva from 1903 to 1905, in Bern from 1914 to 1915 and from Zurich from 1916 till he and his fellow Jewish revolutionary trouble-makers left for Russia in 1917.

In 1917, Lenin and 165 other conspirators who were mostly Jewish were sent by sealed train from Zurich, Switzerland through Germany to Finland. Once in Finland they made their way to St. Petersburg, to augment their Jewish

brothers who had seized the Russian government.

In his book *Survival if the Red Terror Should Strike*, Don Bell wrote "...of the 165 revolutionary leaders who accompanied Lenin in the sealed coaches, 131 were known to be Jews from the East End of New York and one an American Negro."

Gen. Erich Ludendorff, was a key military commander and intelligence advisor to the Kaiser. He felt that Germany could win the war if Russia was to stop supporting the Allies.

A deal was made through Max Warburg who was a director of German intelligence to convince the Kaiser that by financing and sending Marxist Jews to Russia, the Jewish Bolsheviks could bring down the Tsar's government and at the same time defeat all the other Socialist revolutionary movements in that country.

The deal made with the Germans was that Lenin and his mostly Jewish cohorts after they seized control of Russia, would declare Russia to be neutral and thus take Russia out of the war.

Tsarist Russia was at that time an ally of France and England.

In **The Sealed Train**, Michael Pearson, pointed out that the Jew, Eduard Bernstein, who had served in the German treasury at that time, said that the Kaiser's Government had supplied the Bolshevik Jews with 50 million gold marks to promote a revolution against the Tsar.

He also admitted that over 100,000 gold marks were given to Lenin and his mostly fellow Jewish to carry with them as they were transported from Zurich to Finland in a sealed train with German diplomatic immunity.

As the Jews made their through Germany to St. Petersburg German military men stood starving and begging for food at railroad stations as the train full of Jews with the windows covered, so no one could see in, were gorging themselves with the finest food and wine available on their way across Europe to Russia.

MORGAN AND THE JEWISH BANKERS

In the 1800's, Junius P. Morgan Sr. made an attempt to set up an international non-Jewish banking syndicate.



Sir Francis Baring (left), with brother John Baring and son-in-law Charles Wall, in a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence

At that time there were still several major banking chains, including the Barings who would not hire Jews or deal with them unless they were forced to do so by circumstances beyond their control.

Non-Jewish banks which were contacted by Morgan were National City Bank of New York, Deutsche Bank and Harjes of Paris.

Ron Chernow noted that these banks were contacted because "they were a syndicate of Christian bankers." [House of Morgan, page 76]

The Jews being the kings of the banking industry in America had non-Jewish spies and contacts working for almost all the large banking firms. No matter how the Morgans or the Barings would do try to keep their financial dealings secret and from the eyes of prying Jews, there were always many non-Jews, who because of their lack of knowledge of their own racial identity, would willingly spy on them and upon receiving bribes from the Jews pass information to the Jewish banking firms.

In 1896, Junius Morgan met with the representatives of the few large banking firms which at that time were not Jewish.

Morgan opposed the Jews because of their race, not because of their religion.

Commenting on Morgan, Andrew Carnegie said "Pierpont feels that he can do anything because he has always got the best of the Jews on Wall Street. Of Morgan, he said 'It takes a Yankee to beat a Jew and, it takes a Scot to beat a Yankee.'" [Chernow, page 84]

Later the Populist leader, Mary Ellen Lease, would carry on her own Populist war against Jewish bankers and openly called President Cleveland a "tool of Jewish bankers and British gold" and the New York World described bankers as "a syndicate of bloodsucking Jews and aliens."

The banker Edward Harriman sided with, and became a front man for the Jewish firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Chernow, described Harriman as "...short, bandy legged, had shifty eyes, and white rimmed spectacles." It is most likely that the Harriman were racial Jews who had adopted Christianity to give them access to non-Jewish financial markets and freedom of movement. [House of Morgan, p. 89]



Tsarist Soldiers on the German front with tattered uniforms

Another Jews, Stephen Birmingham in one of his books included a genealogical chart showing that that the "Christian" Rockefellers were in fact, Marrano Jews.

In his book Chernow said that the founders of many Jewish banking firms in the United States started out as dry goods merchants and cotton brokers and that "the firms were dynastic, with only blood marriages securing partnerships." [*House of Morgan*, p. 89]

If non-Jews were to do this the "free press" would have attacked them as being racists. The ring leader of the Jewish bankers in America, was Jacob Schiff who constantly "contested the Morgans for loans to the government and railroad financing."

[The war over control of American railroads between Morgan and the Jews will be published in a future article as it is too long for this article] Morgan referred to Schiff as "that foreigner."

A former National City Bank ally of Morgan, James Stillman, turned against Morgan after William Rockefeller married his daughter.

Chernow said that a powerful group of bankers led by Kuhn, Loeb ganged up on the Morgans. And "...Morgan was blindsided by the most powerful Wall Street combination outside of the Morgan firms—and amalgam of Edward H. Harriman, William Rockefeller, the National City Bank, and Kuhn, Loeb. It was a ganging up of Pierpont's most determined enemies." [*Chernow*, p.88]

The Morgan's also fought with the Jews over control of American shipping lines and Lord Revelstroke, who was a Baring, had a private meeting with Morgan and reported back to his family that "Morgan inveighed bitterly against the growing power of the Jews and the Rockefeller crowd, and said that more than once that our firm [Barings] and his were the only two [banking firms] composed of white men in New York..." [*Chernow* pp 103 and 104]

Chernow says "Political, ethnic and religious differences among bankers permeated Wall Street in the 1900s. The Yankee Jewish split was the most important fault line in American high finance and Pierpont's anti-Semitism was well known.

"He had a deep seated anti-Semitic prejudice and on more than one occasion he needlessly antagonized great Jewish banking firms. His dislike of Jews may have been sharpened by dealings with the Rothschilds.

"The group making common cause with Harriman and Schiff against Morgan in 1901 was the Rockefellers." [*House of Morgan* p. 90]

Evidentially, the Morgans realized that the Jews were of a different race than whites and as many have said in private of the Jews that "they had white skins and black hearts."

The Jews were concerned over Morgan's growing financial power and attacked Morgan claiming he was violating United States law by setting up a Trust Monopoly.



Jacob Schiff ringleader of the anti-Christ Jews living in America. He carried on an unrelenting war against Tsarist Russia

Jekyll Island had become a Summer hang out for some of America's richest bankers. [There were only by law 100 lots on the Island at that time that could be owned. No more were allowed by law.] Many bankers and businessmen owned cottages on the Island and J. P. Morgan also maintained what he called a "cottage" there. [actually a large house.]



Khazar Jew, Felix Warburg responsible for getting the Kaiser to supply millions of dollars to Jewish revolutionaries in an effort to destroy the Tsar of Russia.

In 1894 the United States gold reserves were down to nine million in gold bullion.

Seeking a means to try to cover American debts, President Grover Cleveland had been told by the Jews that Morgan was too powerful and should not be dealt with.

However, Morgan forced a meeting with Cleveland and told him that he had found a Civil War law that would allow the United States to bypass the Congress and purchase gold for the treasury by issuing bonds gold backed bonds.

Morgan urged his banking friends to float ten year bonds to replenish the gold reserves and it worked.

The Jews and bankers who opposed Morgan feared the money power of Morgan and his banking friends.

The Jews had been trying to establish a private corporation called the Federal Reserve.

In 1910 Senator Aldrich called a meeting of key bankers to be held on Jekyll Island. Two of Morgan's young right hand men travelled to Jekyll Island to meet with Aldrich and other bankers. Among those attending was an enemy of J.P. Morgan Sr. He was Paul Warburg, a Jewish emigrant from Germany. Warburg was an enemy of Morgan and was a key proponent of setting up the Federal Reserve.

At the Democratic nominating convention of 1912, Morgan was viciously attacked by naive Populists who were influenced in their hatred of Morgan by propaganda in newspapers the Jews controlled.

The Jews convinced the Democratic Populist Sen. William Jennings Bryan that Morgan was evil and was financially bilking the American people and convinced him that Morgan had to be stopped for the "good of America."

Bryan and other Populists thought they were being patriotic by attacking Morgan.

At the same time the Jew Bernard Baruch was carrying on his war of hate against Morgan in the circles of power in Washington, DC.

When visiting with Woodrow Wilson, Baruch spewed virulent hatred against Morgan to the point that Wilson came to hate Morgan. Many in Washington believed that Woodrow Wilson was a racial Jew, whose real name was Wohlfsen.



Samuel Untermyer was a racist Jew who carried on unrelenting war against J. P. Morgan Sr. He later started carrying on a war against Germany

Wilson hated Morgan so much that he refused to accept any contributions from Morgan for his presidential campaign. This act of "financial sacrifice," was worked out by the Jews and Wilson in advance to try to embarrass the Morgans.

Over forty per cent of Wilson's large campaign contributions were from rich Jews.

Louis D. Brandeis, who was a Jewish racist lawyer and ally of Schiff tried to stop the Morgans' by bringing several legal actions against them.

The Jews wanted desperately to eliminate Morgan so they could plunder the financial base of America with immunity from any competition by their pretending to be "populists"



Count Witte secret enemy of the Tsar who worked with Alphonse Rothschild to get the gold standard adopted in Russia. His wife was a racist Jewess.

Brandeis used newspapers the Jews owned or placed large ads in to stir up hatred toward the Morgans. In a hate filled speech Brandeis said "[the House of Morgan] was a major object lesson, he said it symbolized a monopolistic and predatory control over the financial and industrial resources of the country."

Brandeis, a money grubbing Jew lawyer never, mentioned the fact that the Jews had been and still were doing the same things in industry and banking that he claimed the Morgans were doing.

A Boston publication, Truth, portrayed Brandeis as an agent of Jacob Schiff and described his campaign as part "of the age long struggle between Jew and Gen-tile."

At the beginning of WW I, the British public was incensed at Jews who had emigrated to Britain from Germany, and especially Henry Goldman of Goldman Sachs, because they constantly made pro-German statements.

To cover up the Jewish "German" connection the banking entity in London known as the City and their pro-Jewish conspirators in the British Government felt they could cover up for German Jews who were in 'bank-ing in Britain by "Anglicizing" their names, and temporarily having them do their banking business through their non-Jewish British allies could use as their fronts.

Morgan didn't want to do busi-ness as a front man for the Jewish banking parasites in Britain.

However, Lloyd George openly supported the Jewish bankers and let Morgan know that if he wanted to carry on banking in Britain, he would have allow Jewish firms to participate in loans Morgan planned to make to the British.

As part of the deal, Morgan was forced to meet with the Jew, Rufus Isaacs who was better known as "Lord Reading" if he wanted to continue to deal with the British Government.

After having met with "Lord Reading" Morgan described his encounter "...His only drawback was, and of necessity must be, so much with the Jews that he takes their point of view to some extent. This of course is natural, but seeing that most of the Jews in this country are thoroughly pro-German, and a very large number of them are anti-J.P. Morgan & Co., it would it would have been desirable if he had not had so close an alliance with them." (*House of Morgan* p. 214]



Tsar meeting with his general staff at the front of mogilev

Morgan's instinctive aversion to the Jews grew greater after he found out that he had been double crossed by British bankers who worked with Jacob Schiff.

Schiff hated Tsarist Russia to the point he threatened politicians who wanted to loan funds to Russia who at the time were Britain's allies in and Schiff "laid down a suicidal precondition for Kuhn, Loeb participation in the [British] loan—that not one penny could go to England's ally Russia."

As far back as 1890, the Morgans realized the Jews were attacking their firm.

The Jewish racist, Henry Gold-man was filled with hatred towards what he considered to be the "anti-Jewish" Tsarist government that he refused to participate in any loans to them. He had remained loyal to his Jewish racist kinsmen in Germany.

After the Jewish assassination of the Tsar and his family in 1917, the Jews who seized control in Russia wanted to get to control of Tsarist financial reserves that were being held in banks outside of Russia.

When Jewish Bolshevik bankers from Russia wanted to have Tsarist funds transferred to them the Barings angered the Jews by re-refusing to release the portion of Tsarist funds they had been hold-ing for the Tsarist government to the Jewish Bolsheviks.

In 1912, the Jews through Wilson got the House Banking and Currency Committee, Chairman, Arsene Pujo, who was a Jewish congressman from Louisiana to call Morgan and other bankers before what became known as the Pujo Committee Hearings. The hearings were held from May 16, 1912 until Feb. 26, 1913.

The Jewish attack against Morgan and his banking associates at the Pujo Hearings were intended to kill off the Morgan banking empire. Pulling wires from behind the scenes was the hate filled Jewish racist attorney Samuel Untermyer who was appointed counsel for the Pugo Committee.

In 1933, Untermyer was the same hate filled Jew who went on international radio and called for an all out boycott and financial war against Hitler's Germany. Untermyer was the president of the World Jewish Economic Federation.



Left: The Grand Hotel - Rome

Untermeyer, in his speeches during the hearings tried to turn the average working class non Jewish American against what he claimed was the Morgan Money Trust and attacked Morgan as a "villain".

Of course, Untermeyer never mentioned the fact that his Jewish kinsmen ran most of the world's banks.

The Jews had harassed the Morgans at the Pujo hearings to the point that when the hearings were over, J. P. Morgan Sr., was sick and exhausted.

After the hearings the Morgans went on a vacation to Europe and on April 1, 1913 J. P. Morgan Sr. died at the Grand Hotel in Rome.

The Jews had managed to kill the old man with their harassment.

Chernow says: "...at the Morgans, everybody knew Untermeyer was the murderous scoundrel." [p. 472]

Schiff and the Jewish bankers were elated that they had killed off their greatest and most powerful enemy in America.

After the death of Morgan who was against the idea of a "Federal Reserve" the conspirators moved ahead with their Federal Reserve plan and no one has been able to dislodge them since.

On page 156 of the House of Morgan, Chernow says: "In December 1913, President Wilson signed the Federal Reserve Act, providing the government with a central bank freeing it of reliance on the House of Morgan..."

Hatemonger Untermeyer went on to launch attack after attack on all those who dared challenge the power of world Jewry.

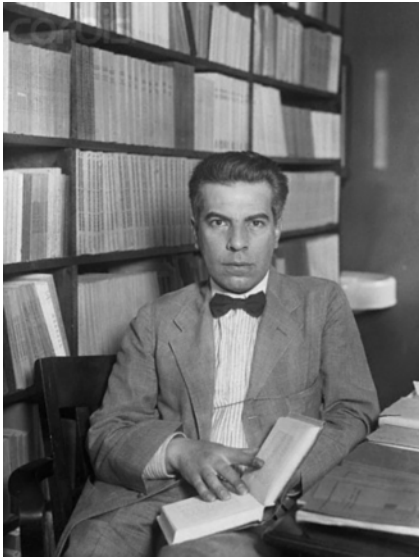
The constant and hateful war by the Jews and their front men against the Morgans had caused so much bad publicity and turmoil against Morgan Jr. causing him to resign as director of thirty companies, including banks.

The humbling of the Morgans' gave the Jews the green light to move ahead with their plunder of America.

Schiff continued to attack the Tsarist government as being an "enemy of mankind." Schiff could be expected to make such a statement as the Jewish Talmud says "that only the Jews are human and the rest of the beings on earth are beasts."

THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN FUNDAMENTALIST ALLIANCE AGAINST TSARIST RUSSIA

It's hard to believe that non-Jews could believe in and defend the descendants of a race of people who murdered Jesus Christ, and that so-called "Christians" could hate those of their own race who try to warn them about the anti-Christ Jews.



Boris Brasol - supported Gen, Spiridovich and organised Tsarised forces in America

What would motivate non-Jewish whites to find joy and glee in seeing those of their own race and religion slaughtered by a race which St. John openly attacked as the Children of the Devil? (John 8:44)

In 1920 a hate filled book with the title *The Uncertain Crusade* was written by a religiously Judaized "Christian" by the name of Arthur W. Thompson. Mistakenly believing the Jews to be "god's chosen people" he took up the cause of the anti-Christ Jews and attacked all those who had over the centuries dared to stand up to Jewish arrogance and hate.



Robert Edward Edmondson exposed the Jews and Bolshevism in his Edmondson Economic Letter from around 1930 -to 1960.

In his book he wrote: "In 1825 Nicholas I ascended to the throne. Within a year he had earned from the Jews that sinister title of 'The Second Haman', by which Israel still recalls him..." (*Uncertain Crusade*) According to The Book of Esther, Haman realized that Jewish parasites were trying to take over Persia and tried to prevent this from happening.

According to the story, Esther who was a racial Jewess, got into the good graces of the Persian King, and to get him to turn his army against Haman's forces and in one night the King launched a surprise attack against Haman's armies and had over 75,000 non-Jewish Persians who were followers of Haman destroyed, to please the Jews.

Many newspapers in America were owned by Jews • or "Christian" fundamentalists who mistakenly believed that the Jews were a "special people". (*Uncertain Crusade*)

Newspapers in the United States carried on a war against the Tsar.

Thompson reminds us of some of some incidents of their hatred. "The Review of Reviews ran an article with the title Plea for Terrorism. The Independent carried an article which encouraged Russians to do away with the entire Russian government, Assassination, it said was more humanitarian than general revolution in that it cost fewer lives. The Detroit News criticized the Russians for not having dispatched [assassinated] von Plehve sooner and doubted that included "converted Jews" but not Jews who had not "converted" to Christianity were not included. Again complaints by pro-Jewish fanatics in American newspapers carried stories with such bylines as "Massacre of Jews in Russia, Russians Openly Slay Israelites and Jewesses outraged by Russians. (*Uncertain Crusade*, pp 48 and 49)

"The Farmers Review and the American Agriculturalist congratulated 'the courageous assassins who had taken the lives of von Plehve and Grand Duke Sergi Alexander Romanov and called on members of the terrorist Russian Social Revolutionary Party to "kill a few hundred of the leading nobles as soon as possible." (*Uncertain Crusade*, page 82)

The Tsar of Russia and J. P. Morgan Sr. had several things in common. Both were hated by Jacob Schiff and his worldwide cabal of Jewish bankers and by "Christian" fundamentalists who

hated their own race and loved the Jews to the point where they adamantly sided with the anti-Christ Jews against any individual who would challenge them.

The majority of "Christian" fundamentalists, believed then, and now, that no matter what evil racial Jews do to Christians, that in the end a world war will take place and by some "miracle" most of the anti-Christ Jews will "see the light" and "convert" to Christianity and be carried through the sky along with their Christian fundamentalist friends to everlasting life in the by and by.



Tsar arrested March 15, 1917 in Pskov, Russia. Tsar seated. Left to right Lukomsky, Gen. Mikhael Alekeesev, A. J. Gushkov, V. V. Shulgin and the Tsar's Aid de Camp.

They also believe that non-Jews Jews who do not "convert" will be annihilated in a nuclear holocaust because of their refusal to "convert" to, their pro-Jewish brand of "Christianity".

The fundamentalist lunatics have preached this nonsense in the past and do so to this very day.

THE REAL CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN TSARIST RUSSIA

The socialist movement which was spreading worldwide and the Jews found willing and able allies not only among their racist Jewish brothers, -but among working class whites.

Jacob Schiff and his fellow wealthy Jewish friends had to be well aware of the facts regarding Jews who were by the grace of the Tsar being allowed to live in Russia.

The so-called "financial condition" of poor Jews in Russia was not because of the Tsar but because rich Jews had no use for poor Jews in Russia or anywhere else in the world. While Jacob Schiff and his rich Jewish banking allies complained about the "persecution" of Jews in Russia, Romania and other countries they did little to financially help them.

The only individuals they gave help to were to revolutionary Jews like Lenin [half Jew] and Trotsky [Jew] who wanted to overthrow the Russian government.

A real look at the "persecution" of Jews in Russia can be had by reading the book *The Jewish Intelligentsia and Russian Marxism* by the Jew Robert Brym,



**Maj. Gen. William
Graves**

We quote from that book: "over 85 per cent of Jews [in Russia] depended on commercial pursuits in 1860 and were driven in four discernible directions.

"First, a very tiny group of wealthy renters, purveyors of military supplies, traders and money lenders—men of means who had been highly successful in accumulating merchant's capital, linked up with western financiers [fellow Jews] to form modern banking institutions and invest in railroads and organize industry---



**Maj. Gen. Maurice
Janin**

"Large Jewish merchant bankers were already present in Poland at the end of the eighteenth century, at which time Warsaw was the home of nineteen such men.

"In 1856, the Franco-Jewish Pereire brothers established the Credit Mobilier as [competitors] challenge to the Rothschilds. Together with the Jewish owned western banks, Mendelssohn in Berlin and Oppenheimer in Cologne, the Jewish owned eastern banks of Steiglitz in St. Petersburg and Frankel in Warsaw,--[they] founded the Main Company, with 275,000,000 rubbles initial capital.

"The Poliakovs financed railroad lines in central Russia. Shoepfer combined with Sulzbach in Germany to finance the Moscow-Smolensk railroad, Bliokh together with Bleichroeder in Germany, undertook the financing of the line from Kiev to Brest.

"Under such conditions local Jewish banking could not but flourish. Ginzburg, backed by Rothschild and Mendelssohn, created one of the most important banks in St. Petersburg and the Poliakov brothers founded a series of banking houses in Moscow, Rostov, Kiev and Orel. The Azov-Don Bank was headed by Kaminka. Steiglitz, who was in his time the wealthiest banker in Russia and state banker to two Tsars. He raised a son who became head of the State Bank. Soloveychik and founder the Siberian Commercial Bank and Zak was chairman of the St. Petersburg Dis-count and Loan Bank. Bloch, founded the Warsaw Commercial Bank, and a host of smaller provincial houses were created by such men as Walberg, Landau, the Ep-steins and Krongold.

"One far from perfect index of the extent of Jewish participation in banking is provided.

"By 1916, the St. Petersburg banking houses operating with joint stock capital had 70 managers, 28 or 40 per cent of the managers were Jews.

"One liberal Jewish commentator of the period was prompted to remark that 'there is hardly a loan the Russian government seeks to negotiate, but some Russo-Jewish agents are not directly or indirectly, connected, therewith.'

"Investment was not, restricted to railroads. Thus the Poliakov brothers began with the aid of Rothschild money to exploit the vast oil reserves of Transcaucasia in the 1870's through the Mazut Company. Similarly, the Batum Oil Association, backed by Rothschild, and was owned almost entirely by Jews. Both of those companies were later absorbed into the larger corporation formed by Rothschild—a corporation with the rather unassuming name of Shell.



Above: left to right - 1 Rev, Justin Pranitis wrote the *Talmud Unmasked* 2 Lt. Col. Fleischauer published the *Protocols* in German as well as his *World Service* newsletter. 3 Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith republished the *Protocols* around 1945 4. Lt. Gen. Civit Atilhan was a Turkish General who wrote several books on the *Protocols* in the Turkish language.

"Beginning as purveyors of military supplies (Zeitlin), court Jews (Steiglitz), large exporters were Jews, who through kin or other connections, probably acted as agents for western local sources of capital. Small Jewish grain traders in Berichev increased by 1,200 per-cent between 1849 and 1897. Jews in rural areas constituted over 40 per cent of the liquor trade."

"In the fifteen provinces of the Pale [where poor Jews had to live] in 1864, 37 per cent of all industrial establishments were owned by Jews.

"Since Jews could not get into certain trades, in 1839 alone, some forty thousand Jews "converted" to Christianity by pretending to be "Christians" which allowed them to enter into business ventures **which those of the Jewish -religion" were not allowed to participate in before.**

"Gen. Cherevin, Minister of Ways and Communications related that Alexander III told him that Russian trains could not go fast enough because "One cannot get any speed on the railway because it is a Jewish railway." The head of the railroad corporation was a Jew." [Memoirs of Count Witte page 28]

In his book *Russia in Revolt* 1905, David Floyd recounts how a multi-millionaire Jew financed the Bolsheviks. "Sava Morozov, the industrial magnate gave the revolutionaries millions through an actress who lived with Maxim Gorky" (*Russia in Revolt* by David Floyd, page 99)

In 1875 Jews complained that they could not get a good education in Russia and then they were allowed into the universities. At that time the proportion of Jews involved in radical organizations was smaller than their numbers in the population. "After their being allowed to attend Russian schools the proportion of revolutionary Jews rose to 37% by 1905." (Brym)

"Strousberg, [was a] liquor monopolist and Bernardak and Ginsberg were, lessors of estates."

The lesson is don't educate Jews, as if you do you are educating your enemies.

"Railroad fortunes were made by the Jews, Gubonin, Mech, Derviz and Bloch." [Memoirs of Witte page 20].

"Bloch got his start at building railroads when he converted to Christianity." [Witte, p. 20].

"Witte managed to get ap-pointed [as] Director of the South Western Railroads and when a Russian nobleman complained about his constant affiliation with Jews and his hiring them he



Gen. Otani

bragged "I must say that I was fortunate in securing the services of prominent railroad men as my assistants. Quite a few of them were Jews...". [Witte page 5].

CORRUPTION OF THE YOUNG MEMBERS OF THE NOBILITY IN TSARIST RUSSIA

Many people today are not aware of the fact that in the 1800s many of the young people in the Russian nobility were sent outside Russia to receive their higher education. Many could speak French as well as they could speak Russian, and at one time a great deal of the court business in Russia was conducted in French.



Admiral Alexander Kolchak

In the late 1800's France was a hotbed of socialist revolutionaries and many young members of the Russian nobility were sent overseas for their higher education, especially to France and Switzerland. The schools which were responsible for educating young Russians from the nobility as well as many who were to become military officers, were controlled in the majority by the socialists, many of whom were Jews. Also, at that time France was a centre for Occult forces.

One man who tried to fight these forces in France was Gen. Pytor Ratchkofsky, who was the director French Division of the Tsar's secret service the Okhrana in Paris. He later became its last director in St. Petersburg.

A series of articles was published in **The Christian Free Press** in 1938 to 1939 were about the influence of Occult forces on young Russian military officers who were sent to France to be educated and how they were turned against their own people. **Admiral Kolchak And The Jewish Bolsheviks** .

British Maj. Gen. Sir Alfred Knox spoke perfect Russian and for a number of years ran the British Embassy in St. Petersburg. He was aware of the fact that the Jews were the leaders of most anti-Tsarist revolutionary organizations in Russia and he knew that the Jews had assassinated a number of members of the Russian royal family and Tsarist officials.

Knox was a British patriot and didn't want the disease of Jewish Bolshevism to engulf Britain and all of Europe.

Knox and his French counter-part, Gen. Maurice Janin, were senior British and French military officers in St. Petersburg.

After the overthrow of the Tsar, Knox wanted the billion dollars

worth of military supplies in Vladivostok that had been intended to be given to the Tsar's government to be handed over to the White Russians whose commander was Admiral Alexander Kolchak. His headquarters was in Siberia.

The State Department had originally wanted the British arms to be given to the Tsar to be used to fight the Bolsheviks.



Gen. Rudolph Gaija

However, the United States War Department had been infiltrated by pro-Bolshevik generals who hated the Tsarist Russians.

On March 15th, 1918 Woodrow Wilson sent a cable to the All Russian Congress of Soviets which said in part "The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves for autocratic government and become the masters of their own life." (*America's Siberian Adventure*, page 29)



Lt. Gen. Konstantin von Sakharov

With the backing of the Jews who supported him, Woodrow Wilson found a military officer who was a socialist that he felt he could use to try to destroy what was left of the Tsarist Russian forces.

The man he picked was a man with Jewish facial features, named Maj. Gen. William Graves.

Gen. Graves had been promoted from major to the rank of major general over a short period of time by Wilson so he could eventually be sent to command the "American" forces which were going to be sent to Siberia.

Wilson ordered his secretary of state to contact Graves.

Wilson then wrote an unsigned letter on Presidential stationery regarding the "aims and goals" of the proposed American force that would be sent to Siberia.

This was done to give the French and British the false impression that the Americans were in Russia to support Russian forces but failed to specify just which "Russian" forces were to be supported.

On August 2nd, 1918 the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Peyton March called Graves from San Francisco and told him that he had received a coded message from Washington from President Wilson with the first sentence reading "You will not tell any member of your staff or anybody else of the contents of this message".

March told Graves he was to take the first train going to Kansas city and when arriving there would meet with Newton Baker, the Secretary of War Graves was to check into the Baltimore Hotel and was instructed not to talk to anyone on why he was there.

Graves left for Kansas City and upon after his arrival he checked into the Baltimore Hotel as he had been instructed.

Once at the hotel he received a phone call and was told to go to the train station for a meeting with Baker.

Upon arriving at the train station he was directed to a room in the station where he found Secretary of War. Baker who gave him a document in an envelope that he claimed was from President Wilson.



JEWISH SPIES In Tsarist Russia the majority of the anti-Tsarist revolutionaries were of the Jewish race. The Okhrana [Tsar's Secret Police] tried to infiltrate them and failed. This was due to the fact that the Jews in the Bolshevik movement were racists and one Jew could recognize another Jew and when non-Jews from the secret police pretended they were Bolsheviks and tried to infiltrate their meetings the Jews by looking at them would know by their racial features and that they were not Jewish and almost all attempts failed. So, the Tsar's secret police did the best next thing they found Jewish terrorist that they had captured and offered them funds and freedom if they would infiltrate revolutionary groups. These Jews were to pretend to change sides so they could to spy on the Bolsheviks. The Jew "spies" would then turn in many of their lesser racial kinsmen but never the real leaders. Then these "good Jews" would turn in loser Jews and be rewarded. However at the same time they would have their racist kinsmen kill high ranking government officials. Pictured here are some of the most successful Jewish double agents. [1] Simanovitch [2] Gregory Gershuni [3] Yenvo Azef and [4] Victor Chernov.

Baker then told Graves that his train was leaving in a few minutes and that Graves was not to reveal the contents of the document which Baker called an Aide Memoire, to anyone. The un-signed letter was dated July 17, 1918. It was on presidential stationery and set out the "aims and goals" of the American troops which were to be sent to Russia. Graves was to travel to Siberia and take command of the American troops being sent to Siberia and then to seize control of the billion dollar stockpile of British arms and supplies being stored there.

After arriving in Siberia he was ordered by a the State Department official to release the material to the White Russians.

He **refused** to do so, claiming that Wilson told him that he was not to support either the White Russians or the Bolsheviks.

Before Graves arrived in Siberia British, French, Japanese and White Russians had all agreed that the commander of the Allied forces in Siberia would be a Japanese General named Otani. The Japanese were anti-Bolshevik and had 70,000 troops in Siberia.

Upon arriving in Siberia, Graves refused to accept the Japanese general as the commander of the Allied forces and then told the Allies that he would use his 7,000 American troops to fight the Japanese if they persisted in keeping Gen. Otani as overall commander of all Allied forces in Siberia. When Graves took command of the American troops in Siberia he also seized control of the one billion dollar stockpile of British arms and supplies.

The French and British had been given the false impression that the "Americans" were in Russia to support the "Russians" in Siberia but failed to define just which "Russian" forces were to be supported.

When questioned on this Graves claimed that due to the ambiguity of the Wilson letter, he didn't know which Russian forces he was supposed to support.



The American forces in Siberia (left) spent most of their time guarding part of the 3,000 mile railway system and helping the reds escape the wrath of the White forces, with the approval of Graves.

Graves constantly cursed out the White Russian officers as "criminals", "protectors of the rich" and "persecutors of the Jews."

When the White Russian officers printed a newspaper proving the Jewishness of the new government in St. Petersburg, Graves threw a tantrum and told the White Russians that if they didn't cease criticizing the Jews, he would shut their newspaper down and hang their leaders.

Col. John Ward was the major field commander of the British Expeditionary Forces in Siberia from 1918 to 1920.

Ward knew that Bolshevism was Jewish and that many Jews in Britain were aligned with the Bolshevik movement which was working towards overthrowing the British government, by force if necessary.

In his memoirs *With The Diehards In Siberia*, Ward complained about how red Graves was and about how Vice Admiral Alexander Kolchak the Supreme Commander of the White Russian forces in Siberia had personally told Ward that "Out of sixty liaison officers and translators who were picked by behind the scenes manipulators in the United States as intelligence staff members for the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, over fifty were Russian Jews."

The majority of the Allied military officers in Siberia were recruited from American universities by the Austrian born Jew, Felix Frankfurter.

Some people might think it strange that a German speaking Jew could come to the United States as a refugee and within a short time be able to infiltrate our government to the point where his fellow Jewish cohorts could be appointed to key government positions.

In 1955 Arnold Leese in his newsletter *Gothic Ripples* wrote about how several British officers who were sent to Siberia to fight the Bolsheviks from 1918 to 1920 had accidentally drove their automobile into the back of a car filled with "American" officers, and to their surprise the "American officers" jumped from their car and cursed out the British officers in Yiddish.

Then like today, many of the leading newspapers in the United States were owned by Jews who had emigrated to the United States from Germany. These newspapers were until 1917, very pro-German and anti-British.

However, the British had made a secret deal with the leaders of the Zionist movement in the Balfour Declaration which secretly promised the Zionists that if the Jewish leadership, and especially the newspapers they controlled in the United States would support the British and change American public opinion to help turn American public opinion against the Kaiser they would be entitled to Palestine after the Allies won the war.

When told by the State Department to release the military supplies to Kolchak, Graves **refused** to do so.

News items were sent American newspapers were sent by Jewish and pro—Jewish "American" re-porters who were sympathetic to the Bolsheviks and sent reports that Jews in Siberia were being "persecuted by the White Russians.

Representatives of the State Department in Siberia refuted the "persecution" stories. Graves then contacted Wilson regarding by complaints by White Russian officers that reporters were lying about the Jews being persecuted.



Wilson immediately sided with the Jews and Graves then put his Jewish officers in charge of all communications in Siberia and told them not to send out stories favourable to the White Russians. When confronted by representatives of the State Department, who supported the White Russian forces, Graves received backing from his co-conspirator in Washington, D.C., Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March (left) who was at that time the Army Chief of Staff.

March was a pro-Bolshevik American military officer and told Graves to do all in his power to control all communications from Siberia, and he [March] would back him all the way.

The Jewish owned and controlled newspapers in the United States kept harping about the White Russian "persecution of the Jews" and now no news critical of the Jewish Bolsheviks would be allowed to reach the United States.

The White Russian forces eventually came under the command of a Tsarist officer, Vice Admiral Alexander Kolchak who was the commander of all White Russian forces in Siberia.

A great factor for the success of the White forces depended on the White Russians being able to have access to the billions of dollars' worth of British war material in Vladivostok. Kolchak had great hopes that the Czech Legion which had been fighting the Germans on the side of the Allies was stranded in Russia, would help the White Russians and in exchange the White Russians would help the Czech Legion to leave on ships for France, where they planned to continue the war against the Kaiser.

In 1919 Admiral Kolchak named an anti-Bolshevik Czech General, Rudolf Gaija to be his second in command in Siberia and in return he expected Gaija as leader of the Czech troops to use his those forces to fight the Bolsheviks.

However, Gaija was unable to convince reasonable number of his troops to fight the Bolsheviks and this caused a falling out between Kolchak and Gaija and Kolchak replaced Gaija with a White Russian officer.

Kolchak had Gaija placed under house arrest and when the British later left Vladivostok he was able to board a British ship and eventually made his way back to the Czech Republic.

Despite Kolchak being backed by the British, French and Japanese military commanders, Graves refused to the end to turn the military stores over to them. For almost two years Graves carried on a war of hatred and intimidation against the White Russians.

By denying the White Russians the military equipment they desperately needed, Graves in fact cemented the success of the Jew led "Russian" revolution in Siberia.

After the overthrow of the Tsar, the Czecho-Slovak troops who had fought on the side of the Allies, were anxious to leave Russia from Vladivostok by ship to join the with other Allied forces in France who were still fighting the Kaisers' armies.

Unfortunately, for Admiral Kolchak and his White army, there were many members of the Czech forces who had been won over to the side of the Bolsheviks. Many of these former Allied Czech troops were in fact stronger than the anti-Communist Czech and White Russian forces in Siberia.

The Czechs who had been influenced by Jewish Bolsheviks caused all the problems they could for the White Russian forces.

Pro Bolshevik Czech forces also tore up railway tracks and took over railway stations. Trains, rail-road cars, and railroad stock were seized by the Czechs, hindering the White Russian forces under Admiral Kolchak.



The situation deteriorated between the White Russian forces and the Czechs got to the point where Admiral Kolchak (left) threatened to blow up all the railway tunnels leaving Siberia towards Moscow in a final effort to stop the mutiny of the Czechs.

In the meantime several trainloads full of former Tsarist gold reserves fell into the hands of the White Russian forces and the Admiral wanted to move the gold from Omsk, Siberia to Arch-angel which was thousands of miles away in an effort to help finance the White Russian forces under Generals Deniken and Wrangel.

The White Russian forces were fighting the Jew led Bolshevik forces from Omsk to Vladivostok. The port of Archangel, was thousands of miles away from Siberia.

Twenty nine trains carried the re-treating Kolchak army, loyal Czechs and thousands of White Russian soldiers.

Along the route the trains were harassed by Socialists railway workers who sympathized with the Jewish Bolsheviks.

After being sabotaged by the Czechs and General Maurice Janin, Kolchak wanted to resign his command and turn the tons of gold to the forces under Janin.

Kolchak made a deal with Janin to turn the gold over to him and his forces in return for a promise of safe passage for him and his staff officers to territory controlled by the Japanese.

Gen. Janin promised to provide for the safe passage of Kolchak and his top military officers from Siberian to safety.

Janin then asked Kolchak to have his soldiers turn over their side arms to him and in return he promised to protect Kolchak and what was left of his forces and also on the condition that Kolchak turn over the gold to him. However, the red influenced Czech forces kept harassing the Kolchak forces and Janin who was sympathetic to the Bolsheviks, willingly turned Kolchak and his officers over to them.

Kolchak and his top Tsarist officers who had disarmed at the urging of Janin, were then seized by the Bolsheviki who then executed them. This caused the almost total collapse of the White forces in Siberia.



White Russian Army Defeated

When the Allies and what was left of the Czech forces finally boarded ships to take them out of Vladivostok, Graves continued to carry on his war against the White Russians.

On the ship that was to take Graves and most of his staff from Siberia, Graves found out that the last White Russian general to re-treat from Vladivostok to Japan and then to the United States was Gen. Rozanov.

Rozanov had boarded one of the 140 ships which were to transport the Allies and White Russians to Japan and then onto San Francisco. When Graves found out Rozanov was on one of the ships in the convoy and was furious. He then contacted Gen. John Kernan who was a commander of American forces in the Pacific and Graves ordered Rozanov ejected from the ship when it docked there.

After the ships docked in Japan, Graves had US military forces seize the travel papers of Rozanov so he could not enter the United States.

There is no indication that Gen. Kernan knew what was going on and was just following the orders he had been given by Graves.

In the 1930's Graves in his memoirs complained that when he spoke at meetings in New York, representatives of the Justice Department had him under surveillance because of his red activities.

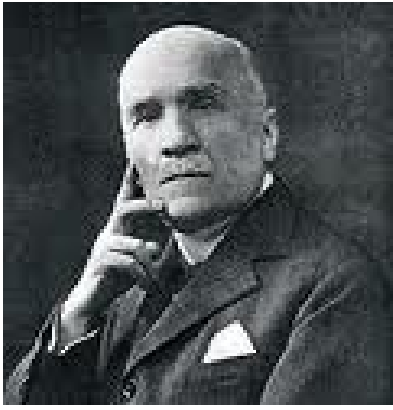
From the case of Gen. Graves we have become aware that Jewish influence was so strong in the United States prior to and during WW I that Woodrow Wilson and his Jewish supporters had almost total control of our government, with the exception of a few loyal men in the diplomatic service and State Departments.

Few Americans are even aware that it was not Lenin or Trotsky who won the "Russian" revolution but Woodrow Wilson, Felix Frankfurter, Bernard Baruch and most of all a group of socialist military officers working within the War Department and Department of the Army who were responsible for the success of Marxism in Siberia and then all of Russia.

They made this possible through Gen. Graves who had been appointed commander of the "American" Expeditionary Forces in Siberia.

FROM THE DIARIES OF FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO TSARIST RUSSIA An Ambassadors Memoirs Maurice Paleologue Vol. I July, 1914 to June 2nd, 1915

Paleologue describes Tsarist General Sukhomlinov as "as a Jew with a sly look, his eyes always gleaming watchfully under the heavy folds of his eyelids. I know of few men who inspire more distrust at first sight." [page 83].



Maurice Paleologue

"If the word mysticism issued in its broad sense the Russian is pre-eminently a mystic. He is a mystic not merely in his religious life but also in his social, political and emotional life.

"Behind all the reasoning which dictates a certain belief is always apparent.

"He reasons and acts as if he believes that human events are produced by secret, superhuman forces, by occult, arbitrary and autocratic powers. His disposition more or less avowed and conscious is directly connected by his imagination which is naturally uncontrolled and dispersive. It is also the product of his atavism, geo-geographical position, climate and history.

"From the religious point of view his faith is contemplative, visionary, filled with vague hopes, superstitious fears and Messianic expectations, always in search of direct communication with the invisible and the divine.

"Tsarism seems to him a metaphysical entity. He attributes to the Tsar and his ministers intrinsic virtue, self-contained dynamic forces and a kind of magic power to govern the empire, redress abuses, effect reforms, establish the reign of justice, etc.

Conversely—and though it is almost impossible to appeal to his soul—he is capable of the most heroic sacrifices.

"His whole history proves that he is always true to himself when he feels really called upon." (pages 99 and 100)

In 1889, Vishnegradsky was made Finance Minister and he immediately sent for Witte to come to St. Petersburg and made him his right hand man. Witte succeeded him." [Witte became President of the Committee of Ministers at the end of 1903. (page 120)]

"As a reward for his services Nicholas II gave him [Witte] the title of count but at the bottom of his heart he hated his proud and ironical nature and cold penetrating and acid intellect. (page 121)

"The President of the Council at this time was Kokovtsov, who was also in charge of the Ministry of Finance. (page 146)

"In the glory of his position as Governor General, which equalled that of a viceroy, Grand Duke Sergi Romanov, soon blossomed out as a protagonist of the reactionary crusade which was the sum total of the domestic policy of the Most Pious Tsar Alexander III.

One of his first acts was the expulsion en masse of the Jews who had made their way to Moscow. They were roughly driven back into the ghettos in the western provinces and then he issued a whole series of edicts imposing all sort of restrictions on professors and students of the University... (page 154)

"I am talking to you [Sazanov] as an ally. In the United States there is a very large, influential and wealthy Jewish community who are very indignant at your treatment of their coreligionists.

"Germany is very skilfully exploiting this quarrel with you—which means a quarrel with us. It a matter of importance to us to win the sympathy of the Americans." (page 173)

[The Emperor speaking] "And we haven't said a word about poor Count Witte. I hope his death hasn't distressed you too much Ambassador?"

"No indeed sire. When I reported his death to my Government [French] my funeral oration over him was confined to the words "With him a hotbed of intrigue has gone!"



[Tsar] "That's exactly what I think. "Count Witte's death has been a great relief to me. I also regard it as a sign from God." (page 303) Vol. II June 15, 1915

"I know that Sazonov, the Finance Minister (Bark), Minister of Agriculture, (Krivoshein), and the minister of the Interior (Prince Stcherbatov) will do their utmost to secure the immediate revocation of the Duma. Against them they will have the President of the Council (Goremykin), the Minister of Justice (Stcheglovitov), the Minister of Communications (Ruhskov) and the Procurator of the Holy Synod (Sabler). Volume II July 1, 1915 (page 22) Vol. II "The reactionary journal Volga, wrote a few days ago: 'People of Russia, look around you and see who is the real enemy. The Jew!'

"No pardon for the Jew! From generation to generation this race, the accursed of God, has been despised by all. The blood of the sons of Holy Russia, which they betray every day, cries out for vengeance!" (page 22)

July 10, 1915 Grube [Jew] the President of the bank of Siberia..." (page 25)

July 18, 1915 "He [Nicholas] has, for instance, just dismissed the Procurator of the Holy Synod, Sabler, a tool of the pacifist and Germanophile coterie, and Rasputin's man. His successor is Alexander Dimitrievitch Samarin, Marshal of the Nobility of the Government of Moscow..." (page 33)

August 4, 1915 "French government "regrets" it is unable to supply the Russian army with rifles.." (page 40)

August 8, 1915 "The enemy [Kaiser's army] hardly crossed our frontier before an abominable legend became current: The Jews are sending their gold to the Germans; this tainted gold has been found in aeroplanes, coffins, barrels of vodka and breasts of duck and mutton." (page 42)

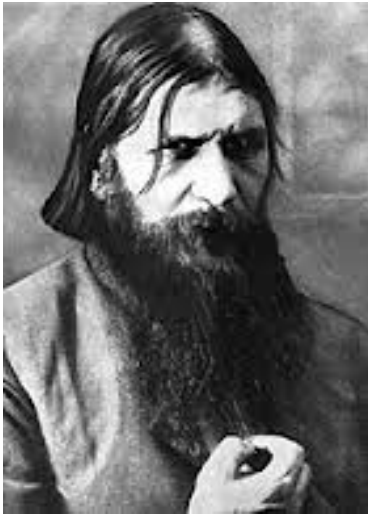
Feb. 3, 1916, page 165 "While the President of the Council Goremykin has retired, the Minister of the Interior Alexis Nicolaievitch Khvostov, has been dismissed. Sturmer [a racial Jew] succeeds to the places of both." page 165

Feb. 7, 1916 "As Director of his Secretariat Stunner has selected Manassievitch Manulov. [Manulov is a Jew]..I met him in Paris in the old days, somewhere around 1900,when he was working as an agent for the Okhrana, under the orders of Gen Ratchkovsky, the famous head of the Russian police in France.

"A Jew by origin [Manulov] has a quick and crooked mind and a strong taste for high life and objects d'art, but without scruples of any sort, he is an agent provocateur, spy, sharper, swindler, cheat forger and rake in one, a singular mixture of Panurge, Gil Blas, Casanova, Robert Macaire and Vidocq."

"In January, 1905, he and Father Gapon were the chief instigators of the demonstration of workmen which provided the authorities with a pretext for bloody reprisals in Winter Palace Square. (page 167)

Feb. 13, 1916 "The whole Rasputin gang rejoices exceedingly. The metropolitan, Pitrim, and Bishops Varana and Isadore are already feeling themselves masters of the church hierarchy. They are announcing in the near future a purification of the higher clergy—in other words—the elimination of all the prelates, abbots and archimandrits, who still refuse to bow the knee erotomaniac mystic of Pokrovskoe [Rasputin] because they regard him as the Antichrist." [p. 174] " It's horrible to think what is happening and in store for us. The Holy Synod has never sunk so low before.



If they wanted to destroy all respect for religion and religious feelings, this is just the way to do it. What'll be left of the orthodox Church before long? When Tsarism is in danger and seeks its support, it will find nothing left. I begin to think **Rasputin (left)** is the Antichrist myself!" Feb. 26, 1916 "The recent elevation of Monsignor Pitirim to the Metropolitan See of Petrograd has made Rasputin the absolute master of the Church." (page 193)

April 2, 1916 "General Polivanov, the War Minister has been relieved of his functions and replaced by General Shuvaev a man [Jew] of mean intelligence. (page 227)

May 31, 1916 "Since Sturmer [Jew] has been in power Rasputin's authority has greatly increased. The peasant magician is becoming more and more the political adventurer and swindler. A gang of Jewish financiers and shady speculators, such as Rubenstein, Manus, etc., have thrown in their lot with him and reward him generously. On their suggestion, he sends notes to government departments, banks and all influential people. I have several of these notes, in a dreadful scrawl and couched in coarsely imperious terms. No one has ever dared to re-fuse his demands. Appointments, promotions, postponements, favours, dispensations subsidies—everywhere has been granted by him.

"In the more important matters he [Rasputin] sends his notes direct to the Tsaritsa saying "Here get that done for me."

"She gives the order at once, never suspecting that she is working for Manus [Jew] and Rubenstein, [Jew] who are well known to be working for Germany." (page 267)

"Urged on by the Empress Sturmer went to G.H.Q. to ask for Sazonov's dismissal. The French monarchy once saw good ministers dismissed through the influence of a Court faction, their names were Choissul and Necker. Your highness knows the sequel." (Choissul and Necker were Jews.) [p. 305)

"At that time, the British Naval Attaché in Scandinavia was Rear Admiral M.P. Consett.

"His job was to keep track of the secret movement of war supplies from the Jewish bankers to the Germans.

"Consett helped to administer the Jewish bankers' plan, as he describes in his book Triumph of Unarmed Forces. This book was published in 1923. (Unarmed Forces refers to money and supplies that Jewish bankers shipped to Germany during WW I)

An Ambassador's Memoirs, Vol. III, Aug 16, 1916 to May 17, 1917

"Of all the secret agents kept by Germany among Russian society I doubt there is any more energetic, astute and untiring as the financier Manus. A Jew by confession, he employed the usual methods to obtain permission to reside in Petrograd and in recent years made a consider-

able fortune by operations on stock exchange speculation. The genius of his race has inspired him to throw in his lot with the most rabid defenders of the throne and altar."

"The Grand Duke Cyril has come out in favour of the revolution. "He has gone even further. Forgetting the oath of fealty, and the office of aide-de-camp which bind him to the Emperor, he went out about one.

The Truth About The Jews In Romania (Written in 1899 by Sidney Whitman and updated by James Warner in 2012)



THE first years of Charles's rule [later **King Carol I (left)**] were clouded by the shadow of constant trouble the Jewish Problem, and by pro-Jewish agitation in the [Jewish owned or controlled] Western Press. [Prince Charles father was Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen]

The bulk of the Jewish population of Romania was settled in the Province of Moldavia where the Jews held mortgages on many estates. In addition to this, the Jews monopolized the liquor trade.. Most retail trade was in their hands. In times of famine and scarcity they were always ready to lend money to landowners and peasants and thus they acquired a hold over them which they could not shake off.

The Moldavian population didn't like immigrant Jews from Poland and Southern Russia but were powerless to prevent them from entering the country.

Their belief in this matter was justified by the French writer M. Desjardins, who had the opportunity of learning the rights and wrongs of the case first hand.

Mr. Desjardins said that the Jews would remain aliens in Romania because of their language, religion, and customs.

Jews refused to send their children to Romanian schools, even though they were entitled to do so free of all expense. They monopolized the retail trade and exerted an evil influence on the progress of the country by their usury.

The peasants were forced to pay up to fifty per cent interest on loans received from them as they had no other way of raising money in times of scarcity.

The Moldavian Jew was dirty and could not be considered a desirable addition to the population.

The Jews of Romania had no intent and or inclination to work in handicrafts or manufacturing. Quickmethods of getting money appealed to them, and they were content to live off the labor of the original inhabitants of Romania. The peasants bitterly resented them and their methods of money making.

The first challenge to them was during Prince Charles's reign when the Romanian legislature granted this alien race more rights in Romania than they were accorded in Russia and Austria.

Crémieux, was well known racist Jew from France was the founder of the *Alliance Israelite*. He interviewed Prince Charles on June 14, 1866.

Crémieux tried to get the government of Romania to change Romanian law so it would allow the Jews to own land in Romania.



The Jews offered the Romanian Government a loan of 5 million dollars at a low rate of interest if they would change the law to allow them to own land.

The Prince told **Crémieux (left)** that he was willing to allow Jews to become citizens and told Crémieux that some politicians tried to insert a draft into the Constitution which said "Creed would be no impediment to naturalization in Romania and as far as Jews who are domiciled in Romania are concerned a special law would provide for their gradual admission as naturalized citizens."

However, as soon as these proposals were introduced in the Chamber, a wave of dissent swept over Moldavia, and an anti-monarchist party opposed this by appealing to Romanian nationalism.

They succeeded and the people rose up against the Jews and destroyed a synagogue in Bucharest in 1866.

The pro-Jewish paragraphs of the Constitution were withdrawn because the Jews feared further action against their race by the Romanian people.

The [Jewish owned] foreign Press claimed that owing to the weakness of the Government, the [pro-Jewish] paragraphs had been withdrawn.

The Prince showed his displeasure at this action by nationalists and he gave the Jews 6,000 ducats from his own funds for the restoration of their wrecked synagogue.

Fighting back members of the Chamber inserted a clause in the Constitution that said "Only Christians can become Romanian citizens" and they denied all political rights to the Jews.

In April 1867 the Minister of the Interior, Ion Bratianu, ordered the police to proceed against all "vagabonds" [refugee Jews] who had arrived in their districts and he abolished all the visas of the Jews because most Jews arriving were paupers and added seriously to the already enormous difficulties of the Government in feeding them as they arrived.

The Jewish controlled Governments of England and France pro-tested against this measure, and this caused the pro-Jewish Emperor Napoleon to send the following message to the Prince on this subject: "I must not leave your Highness in ignorance of the public feeling created here by the persecution of the Jews of Moldavia who say they are the victims of discrimination. I cannot believe that the enlightened Government of your Highness authorizes measures so opposed to humanity and civilization. **Napoleon.**"

The Prince replied "Your Majesty may rest assured that I am not less solicitous for the safety of the Jewish inhabitants than you.

"The measures which the Government thought necessary to take are not exceptional, and are a matter of common law. I shall, moreover, start an inquiry to ascertain whether our officials have exceeded their instructions. Those guilty will be punished with all the rigor of the law. **Charles**"

Copies of all the laws against the Jews in Moldavia since 1804 were published in the official Monitor on May 28, 1867, in an effort to counteract the attacks on the Government by the so called "free" press.

The law had always made clear that Jews were prohibited from becoming owners of farms, public houses, bars and, that the sole motive of the article was to remind local prefects about the existence of these regulations, which had been allowed to fall into abeyance.



Sir Moses Montefiore, (left) the well-known Jew from Britain toured Romania to personally investigate the condition of the Jews. He was introduced to the Prince by the British Consul to Romania on August 25, 1867.

Moses admitted to his Highness that he could not find any persecution of the Jews in Wallachia, and on his return to England he declared, to the press, that the situation of his brethren in Romania had been painted in "colours far too dark" and the Prince and his Ministers were very tolerant, and had given him every assistance in trying to find out the truth.

The Chamber [Parliament] continued to pass anti-Jewish legislation, and independent party of thirty three Moldavian introduced a measure on March 17, 1868, which said that "Jews may only settle in rural districts by permission of the town councils, but under no condition for any length of time."

"They will not be allowed to possess real property in towns. Sales and purchases in their favour are null and void.

"They are also forbidden to become tenants of farms, vineyards, public houses, hotels, bridges, etc, or to manage the same, and neither the State nor cities are to make contracts with them. They are not to sell food or liquor to Christians, only to Jews."

The Jewish Problem was ably summed up by Prince Charles in a letter to his son which his son received on May 21, 1868.

"The Jewish question has reached a stage which attracts the attention of the whole of Europe. It is a most unfortunate episode in the otherwise peaceful development of our internal economy, and is at the same time a great danger to the dynasty.

"I have already pointed this that support for the Jews is a symptom of European weakness, and since this is a fact, it must be accepted Nothing can be done, as the whole Press of Europe is controlled by Jewish financial powers. In one word, moneyed Judaism is a Great Power, whose favour may have an advantageous effect, but whose opposition is dangerous.

"Innumerable petitions have reached me from all parts of Europe imploring my support for the Jews in this unfortunate affair, especially from the Alliance Israelite (Cemieaux).

"Paris has made the most noise about it. This cannot be altered; and you have gained nothing but increased experience."

On September 12, 1869, Prince Charles received a deputation of Jews while on a visit to Vienna.

The Prince told them that "the alleged persecution of Jews in Romania only existed in the imagination of agitators, and the condition of Romanian Jews was not as miserable and abject as the European Jewish owned press was always ready and anxious to believe."

At the same time, the anti-Jewish element in the Chamber sought to overthrow the Ghika Ministry by accusing it of a tendency to favour the Jews.

The Minister of the Interior, Cogalniceanu had recommended that the Government appoint two Jewish Delegates from the Alliance Israelite to be prefects of two districts, "in order that they [the two Jews] might have every opportunity of knowing the country and its inhabitants." He then said that "it is proved by statistics that the number of Jews in Moldavia was steadily increasing, and Romania was engulfed by a constant stream of Jewish immigrants." and that "the measure of their success and their increasing influence was in direct proportion to the corresponding weakness and poverty of the Christian tillers of the soil."

He claimed that "the Jews were not favoured at the expense of the Romanians, and that the Government had no means of preventing Jewish immigration from Russia or Galicia. Nearly three years later (May 1872) a petition from the Jews of East Prussia "told members of the German Reichstag, that Germany should use its influence to stop the persecution of Jews in Romania."

Dr. Miguel pointed out that, al-though he sympathized deeply with Jewish sufferers, it was necessary to proceed with caution, as otherwise their situation might become worse, for no Government was ever so weak as that of Romania, and continual exhortations could only incite the native Romanians to take further action against the Jews and German support for the Jews could eventually lead to animosity against the German Prince.

England took up the cudgels on behalf of the Jews, and proposed to the various European Powers that they comply with the 46th Article of the Treaty of Paris, and grant political rights to the Jews.



Russian Prince Gortchakov (left) came to the assistance of Romania, and reminded the Western powers that it was impossible to compare the Jews of the Orient with those of the West.

He said while Russia had no intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of another State, she would unite with the Powers in presenting the matter to the Romanian Government.

He advised England to communicate directly with the Romanian Government before seeking aid from other Powers.

A letter from the Prince to his father contained the following pas-sage "My fear is if the Jews continue to agitate and petition for the political rights for their brethren here and if other foreign Powers comply with their wishes to try to force our hand, this would lead to the overthrow of the present [Romanian] Ministry."

"A few months ago the Jews received sympathy from certain circles, but since have raised a cry throughout Europe and the Jewish Press in every State has attacked this country with the object of forcing the equality of the Jews upon us, the latter have nothing to expect here for the present."

Another note from Prince Charles also made this point: "The newspapers accuse us of persecuting the Jews, because our recent licensing law forbids a Jew to keep a public house [tavern] in a village.

"This is a reasonable law and we are determined reject their efforts to change that law."

Shortly after note was written, a Jewish Congress was assembled at Brussels with the intent of obtaining political rights for the Jews of Romania using worldwide Jewish pressure.

In 1877 Romania Declared Independence and in 1881 Prince Charles became the first King of Romania.

King Carol I died in 1914.

Jack Morgan (J. P. Morgan Jr.) Fights The Tribe



Left: John Pierpoint Morgan Junior - Known to his father and friends as Jack, Morgan continued working and providing philanthropy through the desperate days of the Depression. New York particularly is richer for the vast amounts of art, literature and other donations bequeathed by the Morgan family. After the Senate investigative hearings in 1933 he retired from active business. Following a number of strokes he passed away in 1943 at the age of seventy-five. Through his efforts, his sons and capable managers like Thomas Lamont, the successors to the family's banking house, remain among the most powerful and esteemed in the world

"A group making common cause with Harriman and Schiff against Morgan in 1901 was the Rockefellers." [*House of Morgan*, p. 90]

"As we shall see, the mortal attacks on the House of Morgan came not from socialists but from such trust busters as LOUIS D. Brandeis, Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas." [*House of Morgan* p. 111]

"---His [Morgan Jr.] anti-Semitism was of a familiar variety. He saw Jews as a global fifth column feigning loyalty to host governments while furtively advancing foreign plots. In his anti-Semitism Jack never saw himself as lashing out at the weak instead his enemies were more powerful than he a mere Morgan, and they deserved what they got " [*The House of Morgan* by Chernow p 214]

"In 1920, convinced of an anti-Morgan cabal among the German-[Jewish] bankers, Jack recruited a man named Charles Blumenthal to infiltrate their activities. For two years, Blumenthal reported to Jack periodically. His methods have not been documented, but one target was clearly Samuel Untermyer, whom Jack still planned to punish for his role in the Pujo hearings.

"Another was the German born Otto Kahn, the Kuhn, Loeb partner and financial angel behind the Metropolitan Opera. Far more than Jacob Schiff, the ostentatious Kahn mingled with tory society, earning the nickname of the Flyleaf between the Old and the New Testaments. Kahn had subscribed generously to the 1915 Anglo-French loan, and Jack had even praised his patriotic wartime speeches, which were widely circulated by the Allies. Kahn had even been reviled by the Kaiser as a traitor to his native country. Then, in 1919, Jack learned about a small loan to several German cities made by Kahn and Kuhn, Loeb early in the war. Kahn was still a naturalized

British citizen, and Jack thought the loan prima facie evidence of treason. Hopping mad, he wrote Grenfell, "Great Britain cannot shut him in gaol, he now being an American citizen, but it does not strike me as being high class conduct, and I think it should be known.."

"Pursuing his quarry, Jack sought proof linking Kahn with the German loan. He apparently got it from Blumenthal in 1920. He wrote Grenfell, "Enclosed is a photographic copy of a letter

from Lindheim, who is a Jewish lawyer here in New York with 50 connections with the Untermeyer tribe..." [*House of Morgan* p. 215]

"In 1921, a former Justice Department agent tipped off the bank [Morgans] to a plan by Jewish bankers and industrialists to restore German [Jewish] fortunes. He told how a Mr. Lehman and a Mr. Rothschild met with Kuhn, Loeb partners in New York to perfect this plot and how they hoped the new combine would drive J.P. Morgan and Company out of business." [*House of Morgan*, p. 216]

"He [J. P. Morgan Jr.] and Blumenthal [detective] were then winding up their spying forays against German Jewish bankers on Wall Street." [House of Morgan, p. 248]

" Many firms chose partners who brought in new clients, but J.P. Morgan stuck to Pierpont's meritocratic approach, and only white Christians might qualify..." [House of Morgan p. 257]

"For [Russell] Leffingwell like other Morgans, he was violently anti-Zionist, imagining that agitation for a Jewish homeland would stir up the Moslem world against the British Empire. In 1946 Morris Ernst, a Jew-ish lawyer active in civil liberties causes, chided the Morgans for having no Jewish directors. Leffingwell breathed fire in defence: 'Why not be just citizens and Americans and drop all this talk about the rights of Jews? So long as some Jews regard themselves as a racial and religious minority in other peoples countries, and agitate for their rights, I fear they will be 'disliked ' [House of Morgan, page 489]

Lord and Lady Queenborough



Lady Queenborough the author of *Occult Theocracy* and her husband Lord Queenborough a patriot who backed up her vital work.



General Count Spridiovich Director of The Tsar's Bodyguard By James K. Warner

Maj. Gen. Count Spiridovich [a police general] had been given the task of supplying the bodyguards for Nicholas II and carried out that function until his retirement.

In his Russian language memoirs he tells about his family life and the comings and goings of Tsar Nicholas II as well as his security work.

Spiridovich's organization saved Nicholas from terrorist attacks and assassination during the ten years he commanded the palace guards.

He organized and commanded the imperial bodyguards, which consisted of gendarmes, Cossacks and units from the various guard regiments.

Railroad troops were incorporated into Spiridovich's infantry regiment which was called His Majesty's Imperial Combined Infantry Regiment. That regiment guarded palace buildings and grounds and accompanied the tsar on all his travels.

Whenever the imperial train travelled about 25 miles from St. Petersburg to Tsarskoe Selo, which was the Tsar's favourite residence, Spiridovich's Cossack guards would be stationed every one hundred paces of the track.



Spiridovich (left) was also credited with the innovation in the routine of guarding the ruler. He introduced into Russia the use of police dogs—Dobermans and German shepherds—to accompany guards on their rounds of the ruler's establishment.

When the "Russian" revolution broke out in St. Petersburg, Lt. Gen Konstantin Sakharov who was in command of Tsarist forces in Romania, heard rumours that the Tsar had been arrested and he phoned the generals at the Stavka [frontline headquarters] and asked if the Tsar was a prisoner.

Gen. Alexiev lied and told him that the Tsar was still in command and relief would not be needed.

According to Princess Radizwill [Nicholas II Last of the Tsars] when the Tsar was trying to return to St. Petersburg Gen. Alexiev insisted that the Tsar instead return to the Stavka [frontline headquarters].

Why did the Tsar want to return to St. Petersburg? Princess Radziwill tells us that in St. Petersburg-the Tsar had "his special army which included all the Guards on whom he could absolutely rely." That army was led by Gen. Spiridovich.

Alexiev and his fellow conspirators had made sure the Tsar's train was held up on one excuse or another at every station going towards St. Petersburg and it was and not allowed to proceed in that direction.

Only one route was allowed by the conspirators and that was the route going toward Pskov where Gen. Russky was the commander.

The tsar had confidence in Gen. Russky but when he reached Pskov he found out that Russky was in with the conspirators and the train was directed towards the front line headquarters at Mohilev, where he was forced to abdicate and put under arrest by the conspiratorial generals and handed over to representatives of the Duma. [Congress].

Gen. Spiridovich had gathered together his troops in St. Petersburg and was waiting for the Tsar to arrive at the train station. He had planned to launch a counter attack against the Bolsheviks.

The Tsar was put under arrest and he and his family were moved not to St. Petersburg where he wanted and where his loyal troops were waiting, but to his estate at Tsarkoe Selo.

He and his family were moved several times and were finally moved to an old estate in Ekraatinberg.



TSAR (CENTRE) IN WARTIME AT HIS FRONTLINE HEAD-QUARTERS THE STAVKA WITH GEN. PUSTOVOYTENKO (ON HIS LEFT) AND GEN. ALEXEYEV (ON HIS RIGHT)

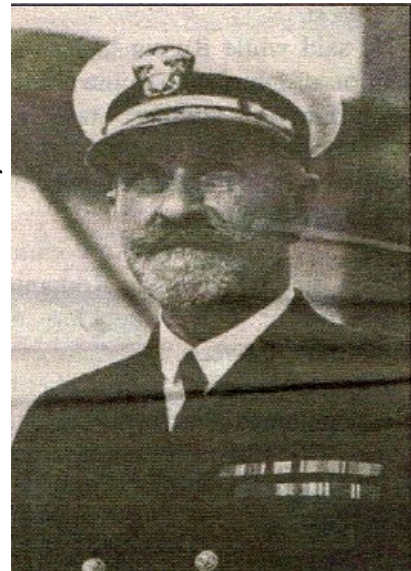
News that loyal Tsarist forces under Gen. Sakharov were moving towards Ekraatinberg to rescue the Tsar panicked the Jews who were holding him and his family prisoners. They feared that Calvary units of the tsar's armies were moving to attack them. [and they were right in that assumption]

The Jews holding the Tsar and his family took them to the basement of the estate where they were being held as prisoners and executed them and then made an effort to burn their bodies.



Gen. A. Sukhomlinov, (left) a "converted" Jew and Minister of War who was given hundreds of millions of rubbles to purchase arms for Russian troops on the German front and then lie embezzled the funds. He was tried and found guilty. Thousands of Russian soldiers died because they were sent into battle without rifles. He was later released from prison by the Jewish Bolsheviks.

Admiral Newton McCully (right) His battleship, cruisers and naval forces led a flotilla of 140 ships from Vladivostok carrying Tsarist Russians into exile

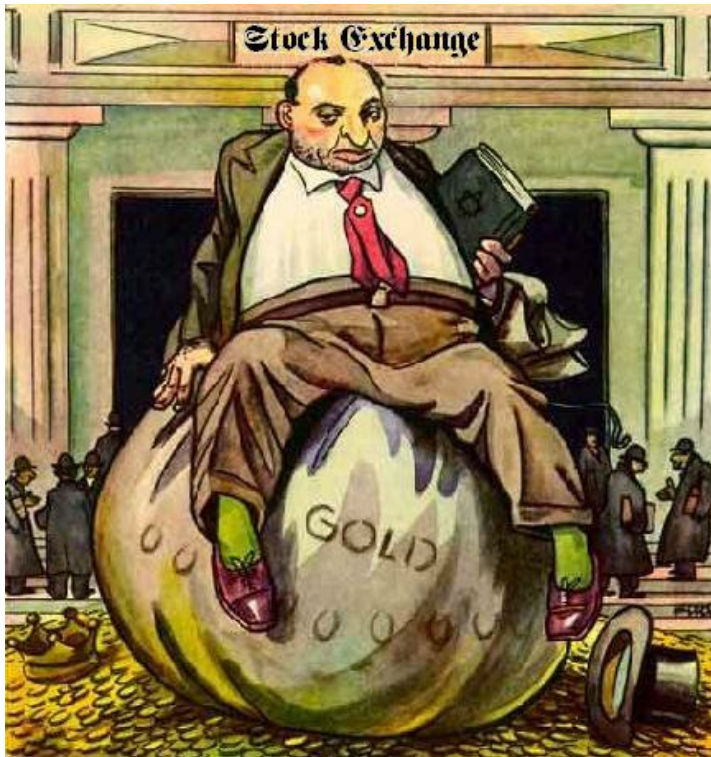


Jews Are Not White, Says Jewish Scholar

Report in *Rand Daily Mail*, May 5, 1972.

JEWES are not white either symbolically or literally, said Professor Leonard Fein, a visiting American scholar.

The chief danger to Jews living in the Diaspora—countries outside Israel—was that they should come to see themselves as part of the dominant society, Professor. Fein told the 27th biennial congress of the Jewish Board of Deputies in Johannesburg in May. "You are not Whites—either symbolically or literally—as anyone knows who goes to Israel," he said "The implications are plain." He said Jewish communities everywhere had to assess what the costs were in living in their society.



"What worries me is not that you have taken or will take the wrong decision but Jews have a tendency to avoid taking that decision."

"Do it for your own sakes, and for your children. And for the sake of your precious little vessel (Jewry) which is not yet in a safe harbour."

Professor Fein, professor of Politics and Social Policy at Brandeis University in Massachusetts, said Jewish existence in the Diaspora had always been a tenuous one. "Fifteen years ago the vast Jewish community in the United States — which consists of six million Jews — debated whether the Jewish community was already dead or dying. No one was sure that as a Jewish community we could survive in a

meaningful way.

"Our U.S. community is no longer dying. We are facing our problems. If we could ask ourselves that question on assessment of costs in the U.S. context, then you in South Africa are duty bound to do the same." Professor Fein, besides being a specialist in Jewish community problems in the United States, is a specialist in Black-White relations in the cities.



Here, kids, I have some candy for you. But you both have to come with me.

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Word of the Lord from Jerusalem"
(Isaiah 2:3)."**

