



(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE YORKSHIRE FASCIST WEEKLY.)

**Editorial Office - - - - - 97 Fulham Road, London, S.W.10
Kens. 9486**

No. 14

January 7th, 1927

Price TWOPENCE

THE BRITISH



FASCIST OPINION.

Optimism has been the dominating characteristic of the usual flood of forecasts for the New Year.

Such cheerfulness is commendable and its apparent sincerity more so, but honest examination of facts restrains us from sharing such views.

Far be it from us wilfully to paint a gloomy picture of the future; the realities which must be faced are grim, and no amount of nebulous platitudes will surmount the difficulties that lie ahead. It is a pleasing pastime to build castles in the air, to Counè oneself into believing that all is well, and to sit comfortably in cheerful expectation. To wake up and find hopes dreams abortive and hopes shattered is the penalty of such idle romance. We know of all too much strife on foot to be optimistic.

The class war may have become a trifle less vigorous over the Christmas season, when "Peace on earth, goodwill towards men" permeated our Christian festivities, but such is the present state of things that The Master's message passes readily into that oblivion where it is compelled to remain by the seeker after industrial unrest.

The class war and the complexity of the machinations responsible for its promotion, remain with increased bitterness at the commencement of Anno Domini 1927, and for that reason we can see no real industrial peace of a duration which will make some compensation for the strife that has almost been the undoing of the nation. We would dearly love to be justifiably lulled into that sense of security which the acceptance of the "Pinks" as moderates so readily afford. Equally so, we would love to feel that goodwill and co-

operation were possible in industry throughout the coming twelve months, and that both "Pinks" and "Reds" would learn that the economic fundamental of our national existence is Capital and Labour in harmony. Unfortunately, we find England today struggling for her markets with strife between the two component parts of her industries. Both "Reds" and "Pinks" refuse anything in the nature of a compromise, with very few exceptions. On the other hand, we find a few "Capitalists" animated by a true sense of magnanimity, extending in tangible form the co-operative hand to their employees.

NOT a few, however, ignore the necessity for such action. Capital remains organised; so is Labour; an undercurrent of strife exists, and 'clash' is inevitable. The point is clear—if co-operation in industry has to be got at the price of "profit-sharing," it is bought and not being voluntary, is worthless. Failure awaits any nation that cannot rise to national endeavour to deal with national distress. Party remains party interests and while some recognition has been claimed for the enlightening side of divergency of opinions, party action is insufficient for national needs. The state of unemployment does not warrant waste of time, money and prestige through service to party clamouring. The Socialists want the whole destruction of the Capitalist system—anything less will not suffice their lust. The Conservatives, as the present harrier to such destructive principles, are on the defensive, and a rather weak defensive at that. Meantime, national progress is conspicuous by its absence. Virility is sadly lacking, for the class war is steadily eating into and corrupting the entire system, and yet with a power that "Mussolini himself must envy" the present Government sits with folded arms.

IT is all a tragedy of incompetence. 'Mr. Baldwin tried one method when he pleaded for "Peace in our time, Lord:" that met with dismal failure.

The same idea permeated the Government in the coal dispute—peace at all costs. 'That is not leadership; it is a woeful and expensive process of muddling. Whatever we may have said one time or another about the state of the country, we still see in the British race its appreciation of courage and determination in a leader, and by his failing to act firmly throughout the last

twelve months, Mr. Baldwin has merited the "opinion" so many have formed of him. The country is gradually awakening to the fact that Constitutionalism is in the balance, and that the present Government is taking things all too easily.

Trade Union legislation is to be brought in, in the next session, and it will afford another sorry example of how not to govern. Wonders never cease, however, and although Mr. Baldwin's colleagues differ on what should be done with the Trade Unionism of to-day, the Prime Minister may rise to the occasion.

If 1927 is allowed to glide past with a net result of nothing done, we shall not be in the least surprised. In the meantime, we are very busy.

THE election of Mr. Oswald Mosley for the Smethwick constituency affords yet another proof of the hypocrisy of Socialism. Relying as it has always done and must do for its existence on the class struggle, it permits working men to be represented by an individual who never did a day's work in his life. We have heard it said that events in this country are proceeding along the same broad road to revolution as in Russia, and Mr. 'Mosley's position strongly supports that statement. Masters in the art of deception, the Socialists have used Mr. Mosley for their own end, and our knowledge of Russia before the Revolution induces us to see the new member for Smethwick in the same sorry plight as people of his type were faced with in the establishment of the Soviet State. Between that important aspect of the advance of Socialism and the reported utterances of that revolutionary maniac Cook, in Russia, expressing his determination to put the Soviet idea of society into practice, we are more than ever face to face with the seriousness of the task that lies before us.

WE do not want to advertise Mr. A. J. Cook, but we print elsewhere a short biography of him as our "welcome" to him on his return from the land of his heart's desire, the Soviet. In the last issue of The British Lion, we expressed our doubt about the Government's action towards him. We have only one thing—to be thankful for about that pumpkin and parasite's visit to the Soviet; it is that we enjoyed our Christmas festivities without his presence in this country. He arrived back in

England on New Year's Day and, suffering from actual contamination with the diseased mentality of the Soviet serfdom, he proceeded to inform the British public that he would do his utmost in 1927 to re-organise the Miners' Federation into one united union with 100 per cent. membership, so that they could prepare politically and industrially to overthrow their oppressors and establish nationalisation of the mines and, he hoped, six hour day, so that the unemployed in the industry could be absorbed instead of walking the streets. We take this statement from *The Daily Herald*, which gave Cook almost six inches of a column and underneath his revolutionary garbage an inch and a half to His Majesty the King's New Year message to the Lord Mayor of London. His Majesty's message to the nation was, "**With unswerving faith in the British character, I heartily share the belief expressed in your message that, with united efforts and a spirit of mutual confidence and good-will in our wide-spread industries, we shall see a gradual but sure restoration of the trade and commerce of our beloved Country, to the benefit not only of the British Empire, but of the whole world.**"

COOK has been reported as having expressed his willingness to adopt any method from the bomb to the ballot box for the achievement of his ends. We mention this, not because of its news value, but to extend this, our humble challenge, to that humble disciple to a bomb-slinging contest at any time because the sincerity of his remarks about the ballot box is irrefutably discountenanced by his behaviour in that respect throughout the coal stoppage. We would be the last in this world to endeavour in any way to hinder or discourage the hopes of industrial peace throughout 1927, but while men of the type of Cook are allowed to go about and do as they like entirely contrary to the interests of the nation, there is no earthly hope of that lasting industrial peace which is so very badly needed. We beg of the Government seriously to consider the truth of our statement and clear out the destroyers whom apathy only encourages and who are laughed at in some quarters, but only in those quarters where a sense of duty is entirely lacking. In a foreword to that excellent book, "*Once I Had a Home*," the diary and narrative of Nadejda, Lady of Honour to Their Imperial Majesties the late Empress Alexandra Feodorovna and The

Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia, which describes in honest terms the Russian revolution. There is the following warning: "To the men and women of the British Empire, British Men and Women—There is now a political party in Great Britain which has leaders and followers who are in league with, or in sympathy with, the Russian Communists. These people call themselves 'Socialists.'

"We, the people of Russia, have suffered so greatly that we cannot see the English drifting towards the same fate, which has overwhelmed us and ruined our country, without making an effort to warn you.

I am not a writer, I do not know how to arrange a hook with the skill and force that compel attention; and yet I feel driven to do what little I can to cry aloud at your peril. And so I send you my diary and the record I have written of what we know, saw, and suffered. It was set down for one very dear to me, with no idea of publication. It is just the plain truth: and, although it may be hard to believe when you read these lines in the happy security which still remains to you, in publishing it I risk my life.

"You have been told, and will continue to be told, that the stories about the Bolsheviks are grossly exaggerated; that in reality they are well-meaning people, and at the worst misguided idealists.

"Do not believe it. They are not well-meaning; they are not idealists; they are the base and the ignorant, led by cruel, calculating, and avaricious murderers. Had I set down one quarter of the atrocities which, to my certain knowledge, they have committed in the name of Freedom and Brotherhood, this book would assuredly have been censored. The Bolsheviks are very cunning. While they were working for revolution, they talked in a religious strain, quoting words from the Scriptures—just as many of your Socialist speakers are doing now.

"The Bolsheviks said: We are going to take from the rich to give to the poor, whether the poor be deserving or undeserving.' Is not this what one of your Labour leaders announced a short time ago?

The Bolsheviks made what is now called a Capital Levy, just as your Socialists wish to do. Look at the result in destitute Russia."

(This hook is published by Duckworth & CO., and we commend it to all our readers.)

THE difficulties which British Fascism has had to surmount in the year that is over have been mitigated to a considerable extent. And those who have stuck to their guns, inspired as they were by that greatest of English traditions, a loyal sense of duty, are to be congratulated. Do not run away with the idea that what difficulties remain are small. So far from this being the case it has been a constant struggle to produce the British Lion, and this very necessary asset of the organisation has experienced financial difficulties which seem to be the unfortunate lot of more than one journal in those days of Patriotism v. Disruption and Corruption.

HOWEVER, as we have said before, this year is for British Fascism and must therefore be a year of progress for its official organ. Steps are on foot to get over the difficulty of the finances of the paper and more will be heard of this at a later date. With every issue its circulation increases satisfactorily, that is as satisfactorily as can be expected. This progress must be given unstinted support and it is the means of material support which will be made known shortly. There is ample evidence to hand from almost every corner of Great Britain of the way in which our official organ helps to interest people and keep them interested in the movement. New features will shortly be introduced and the services of some well-known patriotic writers will be at our disposal. Make no mistake about it, the difficulties of the past must be left and buried with the past and a new era of progress expansion and development entered upon with that Fascist determination which knows no defeat.

HERE, however, we take up a more cheerful tone, with full justification for our optimism. The task that lies before us is one which every British Fascist completely understands. The enthusiasm which has carried us through many difficulties knows no bounds; it sees no denial and cannot accept refusal of the claims it makes. 1926 has gone and with it many obstacles. 1927 lo before us with all the uncertainty that the future holds for every individual. This much is certain —that British Fascism this time next year will be a force in

the affairs of the nation which no one can honourably discountenance. The work of officers and members has been done with singular tenacity or purpose. The NEW Year resolution for each and all is:

1927 for British Fascism.

That done, and done thoroughly "without personal consideration" the nation will follow the example.

The objective is distinct, the call clearer than ever.

Once again 1927. for British Fascism. Stick it!

BRITISH FASCISTS!

MAKE 1927

A

STILL MORE

SUCCESSFUL

YEAR FOR

THE BRITISH LION.



An Imperial Second Chamber

By E. H. MAYERS

THE Liberal Government in 1911, by the Parliament Act, so emasculated the House of Lords as to deprive it of all power, and indeed, to remove all logical excuse for its continued existence. The Second chamber, as at present constituted, performs no useful functions, and only contributes to the delay and expense of legislation.

Since 1911, the Conservative Party has derived much electioneering capital from the cry of Reform of the Lords, but though it has been in power for two years "Reform of the Lords" is only a cry.

Hence, the only logical conclusion is that this slogan has proved so effective in the past that the Party managers have decided that it shall remain one of the chief planks in the Conservative platform for the next fifty years or until the Peers and Monarchy have been reformed out existence by a Labour-Liberal Government.

This being the case, we feel at liberty to advance our own solution of the problem, as we are convinced that it will not embarrass the Conservative cause in the least.

In the past century, it was customary for English statesmen to look forward to the day when the individual components of the Empire should sink their independence into a Central Union to-day this view is dormant in England, but in the Colonies it is fully recognised that the present system or Imperial Conferences is not a panacea for all evils nor is the status of the Dominions settled, despite the resolutions of 1926.

Consequently, Colonists are apt to consider that in the Reform of the Lords, some measure of imperial unity might be obtained which would still leave this freedom of Action.

What is suggested is that instead of the present House of Lords, there should be an Imperial Senate, which though not interfering with the purely local affairs of any part of the Empire,

would control all such vital matters as Foreign Policy, Defences. etc.

This Senate might be composed of the following elements:

- 1. The Judges.**
- 2. The Premiers and leading Ministers.**
- 3. All ex-Premiers and leading Ministers.**
- 4. Leaders of the Opposition.**
- 5. Ministers of Defence.**
- 6. Two elected Representatives of each Dominion.**
- 7. Distinguished men, elected by the Senate.**
- 8. Representatives of the important Classes and Industries.**
- 9. High Officials, etc.. Governor-General, etc.**

A House of this sort would consist solely of experts and would be representative of every shade of opinion, as every important Political Group has at some time held office, and its leaders would retain their seats in the category of ex-Ministers. While the elective element would be sufficiently represented by the two elected representatives and Industrial representatives who would be changed every few years.

The greatest objection to a scheme of this sort is that of distance, but it must be remembered that to-day it is easier to get from Canada to England than it was to get from London to Edinburgh in 1650, yet there were then Scottish members of Parliament.

Furthermore, this Senate need only meet at intervals of 18 months or so, as the business to be transacted would be small in volume though of great importance.

Another difficulty presents itself when the question of Presidency of this Assembly is considered, but all local jealousy as to the allocation of this important post could be settled by making the Titular Head of the Empire, its Chairman, and though the thought of His Majesty's engaging in Party Politics would be repugnant in the extreme. Still there is no reason to prevent the head of a Commonwealth of

Nations holding a common session of the councillors of his realms.

Fantastic as this scheme may appear, many Colonials are convinced that it is the only way of reconciling our National Autonomy with our heritage in the Empire.

And to make a similar scheme an actual fact, all that is wanted is the enthusiasm for our Country and that wideness of Thought that was possessed by Milner and Joseph Chamberlain but which is so lamentably lacking in these days of "Peace in Our Time"

If only the Conservative Party, or any other Party, would boldly come out and say : "We stand for a solid united Empire: they might lose three elections, but in twenty years we would have an Imperial Senate at Westminster, and all talk of Secession in the Dominions would be extinct: for ever.

As it is, what have you to offer us? One election is lost on Protection and it is definitely dropped from the platform.

An Imperial Conference gives us a form of Autonomy that lowers the Empire's prestige without any compensating benefits, and the Nationalist, formerly loyal to the heart, begins to wonder whether he is to continue to believe in a country that evinces such little desire to maintain its position as the Greatest Empire in the World.

The Labour Party

By S. Shewell

THE many social evils from which we are suffering to-day, the discontents, and the undercurrent of revolutionary feeling; are almost wholly the result of years of ceaseless propaganda against the existing order of Society.

This propaganda has been so cleverly pursued that it has gripped the imagination of thousands upon thousands of men and women in this country, because it plausibly represents itself as the friend of the working man, wholly actuated by an altruistic desire to uplift the "underdog."

These propagandists saw that they could appeal to a large circle of sympathisers if they urged

increases in wages and opposed on every occasion any decreases, by reason of the fact that it is a human failing to desire increased material possessions, and to resent any effort to deprive them of any portion of their remuneration in whatever sphere they happen to, be occupied.

It was further observed that if they were to be successful in obtaining the support of the well meaning people of all classes, and the soft-hearted and soft-headed, it would be a great step forward if they were to adopt a title which would immediately appeal: a title that would infer that they were the friends of the working man; a title, moreover, that would be descriptive of the class that was numerically superior to all others.

This title was already in existence as representing a body of opinion—Labour. The men who were active in the Labour Party were men who had themselves been working men and who were urged on by the honest desire of bettering the conditions of their class.

THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

It was this title—of Labour Party--which appealed to the subversive instincts of those who formed the I. L. P. in 1893, and in adopting the title they were destined to change the direction of Labour policy from the purely legitimate sphere of industrial activity—and pure Labour representation—to a sphere of action where it became a direct menace to the Constitution of the country, representing itself to be a philosophy in industrial, political and social activities peculiarly indicative of the Labour point of view, and the Labour point of view as opposed to the point of view of all other classes of the community.

THE DIVISION OF CLASSES.

To further the plan of obtaining power over the machinery of Government. the "Labour" Party divided the classes of the country, cunningly suggesting that there were only two classes: the proletariat (or Labour) and the bourgeoisie (or Capital).

They reasoned that the interests of "Labour" and the interests of "Capital" were inevitably and unavoidably antagonistic, and therefore that there must lie a tight to a finish between them,

stressing the necessity of the organisation of the former, if they hoped to throw out the "tyranny" of the latter.

Thus, a false bias was given to all problems affecting the interests of the working man, and the I. L. P., as the self-appointed champion of Labour, saw to it that every question was examined in the light of the "class war." and wherever an agreement was come to between masters and men. it was not regarded in the light of improving the conditions under which the men worked and the remuneration they were paid for that work, but was simply and solely regarded as a step in the "class war" in the advance against "Capitalism."

THE RESULT

The result has been that millions have flocked to the standard of the I. L. P. under the mistaken idea that they were helping the working man, until one day the "Labour" Party became the Government of this country, and at present it is the second largest party in the state, forming His Majesty's Opposition.

STRIP THE MASK OFF FOR EVER

All this has been achieved through the cunningly devised expedient of deliberately misleading the people of this country by the adoption of the term "Labour Party" It is time that the mask was torn away for ever and the blinkers fell from the eyes of the well meaning sentimentalists who support "Labour" and they became aware of the real aims of that Party, which is nothing more or less than International Socialism.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

It is time that this Party became definitely, unequivocally and universally known for what it is: the Socialist Party whether it chooses to continue the cowardly expedient of masquerading as "Labour" or not.

The Party itself has no courage it hides a cowardly, discredited and unworkable creed behind the honest mask of "Labour", for it knows full well that if it were to wipe out the term "Labour" as the designation of the Party from all literature and utterances, and insisted upon being known as the Socialist party, the

support it at present receives would speedily drop until it was no longer in a position of power in the State.

THE WEAKNESS OF "CAPITALIST" GOVERNMENTS

The illusion that the "Labour" Party represents the British working man has been consistently fostered by successive Governments, who have, either through ignorance or the pursuit of "peace in our time", constantly assisted the "Labour" Party to foist itself upon a deluded proletariat by their attitude of conciliation and their continued negotiations with the middle-class theorists, social demagogues and extreme revolutionaries, of which that party is composed: particularly so in those industrial questions which have not only concerned the working man, but which have vitally concerned the whole community—as for instance the late General and coal Strikes which were fostered by the "Labour" Party in collusion with the "REDS" linked up with and acting under the orders of the of the British working man.

This attitude of appealing for peace and holding out the hand of friendship to the socialist Party, has long since become apparent to be utterly useless in the solution of the many pressing problems which surround us and which the Government must be anxious to solve.

It is therefore a policy of national suicide to regard the Socialist Party as being composed of men of altruistic motives out to raise the standard of living and to adjust the obvious social evils, such as slums, unemployment, etc., in the spirit of sincerity, when in point of fact they only use existing maladjustments in the social sphere as a stepping stone to the establishment of a Social Republic, having no real care for the welfare of the British working man.

I. L. P. POLICY.

IF we had any doubt as to the ultimate objective of the Socialist Party, it is only necessary to peruse the resolutions carried at the I. L. P. Congress at Glasgow in April. 1922, resolutions which have never since been withdrawn or modified in any way at any subsequent Congresses, and moreover, resolutions which

bind the whole of the party from the palest "Pink" to the deepest "Red."

The main resolution was one laying down, or rather realigning the policy of the party in the following terms:

This Conference re-affirms the traditional Policy of the I. L. P. in seeking to achieve the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth by means of the gradual extension of the principle of common ownership of the means of life and, to accomplish this, directs its efforts to building up an effective political and industrial organisation of the worker, whether by hand or brain. In carrying out this policy it directly differentiates between the Capitalist collectivism implied in the nationalisation of essential services, controlled by a bureaucratic Central Government, and the social control in the interests of the whole of the community and the workers in particular industries. It therefore condemns all attempts to bring about a rapprochement between Labour and Capitalism, or any methods of compromise aimed at arriving at a more amicable relation between Labour and Capitalism short of the total abolition of the Capitalist system?

Can this be considered a "Labour" policy? Far from it: it is a policy of revolutionary socialism aiming at the destruction of the Capitalist system, with the inevitable consequent destruction of national industry and social order, in which the worker would be the first to be engulfed, enslaved and dragged down to a depth of misery he has never before experienced.

The negotiations for peace during the General Strike and during the Coal Strike were attempts at arriving at a "more amicable relation between Labour and Capitalism," utterly foreign to this Resolution and only adopted as a means to strengthen the revolutionary position for further future attempts to enslave the nation.

Moreover, those negotiations were engaged in by a "Capitalist" Government which, it is safe to say knew full well the policy of the I. L. P. as laid down at Glasgow, but who shut their eyes to the realities of the situation, and held out the "sop" of a Royal Commission, whose findings were of the most unreal character, and which, with pretty irony, the Miners' Federation refused to accept, and right up to the last

moment, the Government continued its attempts to conciliate the Miners' Federation at the expense of the Coal Owners and the nation, apparently being determined that the Federation should get their beloved "national agreement" if it lay in the power of the Government to give it to them. The plan was only defeated by the men themselves going back to work and rendering the bargaining power of the Federation nil.

Thus, we see that a strong Conservative Government returned with a mandate from the people to kill revolutionary activity, was coerced into a conciliatory attitude towards enemies of the nation, from a sense of the disaster of a prolonged strike and from a mistaken idea that by being friendly towards the mis-representatives of Labour they were adopting a policy calculated to result in a speedy settlement, whereas, in reality, it was a policy destined to prolong the struggle and led to the Miners' Federation taking up a more truculent attitude as the days and the weeks went by.

It must then be obvious to all intelligent beings that, in face, of the I. L. P. Resolution at Glasgow in April, 1920, it is folly to attempt "any rapprochement between Labour and Capitalism" until the power of the Socialist Party over the bemused minds of the people is broken for all time, and the stumbling block to sane progress, with better relations between Capital and Labour is removed.

This can only be done by treating enemies of the country as enemies and not adopt a friendly attitude towards them in the hope of conciliating their enmity into friendship and it is the duty of the Conservative Government to see that steps are taken in this direction, and that the problems of reconstruction, too long delayed, are placed immediately into operation for the benefit of the working man and all other classes of the community.

The Government's failure to apply the strong hand in these important matters has paved the way for the building up of the Fascist Movement, which has come into being as the result of the reality of the Red menace and the unreality of the Government attitude towards it.

We warn the Government, as friends of the national type of Government which they are supposed to represent, that if they continue their attitude of mistaken amiability to the enemies of England, the time will surely come when a Fascist Government will be swept to power by the will of the people, urged on by the increasing disasters brought about by unchecked revolutionary action working to the disadvantage of this country at the dictates of the enemies of civilisation operating from Moscow.

Therefore, let it be broadcast throughout the British Isles that the party which calls itself "The Labour Party," and which has "Labour Clubs" all over the country, is sailing under false colours: is a traitor to the best interests of the British workers, and is pursuing a policy which can only result, if unchecked, in realising the wildest ambitions of Moscow in the downfall of the British Empire.

Miners as Civil Servants! Socialist Proposal in Lewisham Parliament

IN the Committee Stage of the Nationalisation of Mines Bill, the Fascists and Conservatives tabled a large number of amendments. The "President of the Board of Trade," Mr. S. A. Purdie in introducing Clause 3 before the Committee, had stressed the fact that under the operation of the Bill the miners would be servants of the Crown, and therefore an amendment was moved by the Conservative member for Lincoln (Mr. Henry Jeyes) and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition (District-Officer Mandeville Hoe, British Fascists), with a view to recognising the status of the miners and placing them on an equal footing with Civil Servants. The Minister in charge of the Bill said the proposal had his support in principle, but he could not agree to its incorporation in the present Bill, for it really merited a Bill of its own. On obtaining the assurance of the Minister that he would take an early opportunity of introducing a measure for this purpose, the movers agreed to withdraw the amendment.

Fearing that they would not get the Bill through, the Socialists agreed that the Chairman of the

Mines Purchase Commissioners should be one of those appointed by the Crown, and not one of those nominated by the Miners' Federation. This amendment, which stood in the name of the Conservative member for Worcester (Mr. W. C. Dyer), was therefore passed without a division.

Mr. W. B. Owen, the Independent member for Lewisham (East), held up the business of the House for nearly an hour upon the faulty drafting of one Clause, which permitted the miner to strike, provided there was no breach of contract, and also provided that no striker should suffer loss or deprivation afterwards. "Therefore," said Mr. Owen, "they would be quite entitled to demand wages for the period they were not working."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. W.A. Purdie, replied that a strike was a termination of contract even where notice was given, and therefore, no claim for wages during a period when the Men Were on strike could be made. Company-Officer F. E. Firminger (British Fascists, Oxford University), retorted that if no contract existed it was therefore possible to inflict deprivation upon strikers subsequently for periods during which no contract had existed. The controversy raged round this point for a long time, Mr. Owen moving an amendment for which Company-Officer Firminger put up so ruthlessly logical a defence that the Socialists, in despair of replying, put the closure. On a division, the amendment was lost.

The Bill was finally carried by a majority of only four, among whom was Mr. Jack Wilmot, the Labour candidate for East Lewisham, who is evidently qualifying for a seat at Westminster by being in his place in the Lewisham Parliament only on a division.

Mrs. Nesta H. Webster On Fascism

ORGANISED by the Children' Club, a mass meeting was held at Kensington Town Hall on Friday, 11th Dec., the principal speaker was Mrs. Nesta H. Webster, with Miss Lintorn-Orman in the Chair, supported by Capt. Turner Coles, and Lt.-Col. H. W. Johnston.

The Guard of Honour was supplied by the Acton Branch.

In introducing Mrs. Webster. Miss Lintorn-Orman said: Her books had brought before the public the evils of Socialism and Bolshevism more than anything else" She reminded those members of the audience who had "Red" tendencies to either keep quiet or clear out.

Miss Lintorn-Orman announced that Mrs. Webster had been elected to the Grand Council--the rest of her statement being lost in the loud cheering which followed.

Mrs. Webster, who was received with loud applause. Said: "I am personally acquainted with many organisations who have for their objects the overthrow of the Red menace, but as far as I can ascertain, they seem more desirous of collecting subscriptions and employing well-paid secretaries." On the other hand, she said, "the British Fascists have done more good work in the brief period of their existence than all the other organisations put together." (Loud Cheers.)

"Fascism in my opinion," she stated, "was the dynamic energy of British Patriotism which nothing on earth could extinguish."

"All the subversive movements which to-day were working for the overthrow of the British Empire were composed of enthusiasts who put their best (such as it is) into their work, and she strongly advised British Fascists to follow their examples and work equally hard, if not harder, to counteract the treachery and disloyalty which was so apparent.

Fascism was the national healthy reaction against the germs of inaction. (Loud Applause)

Referring to Russia and Italy, she said: "that in Russia the peasant class was essentially fatalists-what had to be would be, and everything that happened was to their mind for the best, and they accepted it as such. In Italy quite the opposite was the case. The Italian people had always been inspired by national ideals, and when the country was being dictated to by a disruptive majority, it rallied like one man behind Mussolini, who, besides being the saviour of Italy, was the saviour of Europe" (Prolonged cheers)

The mission of Fascism was to put the fear of God into the hearts of the wreckers and destructionists. (Hear, Hear)

Lord Birkenhead had stated that we must look forward to the next General Strike, yet the Government were doing nothing to prevent it. A General strike under a Socialist Government would be appalling. It was the trump card of the T. U. C., and Civil war would be inevitable. We would have to suffer the indignity of seeing, as we did before, food lorries going through the street "Labelled by permission of the T. U. C.": the idea that we have to submit to a monarchy or self imposed dictators, over the heads of the constitutionally elected rulers was nauseating.

British Fascism contained virile patriotic elements, and should so organise as to make themselves feared, and be a force to be reckoned with.

"Who is to be the British Mussolini?" The spirit of British youth will be our Mussolini, and that, thank God, is unconquerable." (Loud Cheers and Applause.)

We extend this. the Organisation's
heartiest Welcome to
Mrs. Webster
on her joining our ranks.
BRITISH FASCISM for 1927.

Talkers and Doers

A great number of Fascists may be justifiably proud that they do things while other people are busy talking. We had an excellent illustration of this at the Time of the General Strike.

In these clays one is accustomed to the frothy Socialist outpourings which assail every hand. Every Socialist and Communist Tom, Dick or Harry seems to be gifted with the gab, but in the ranks of the Fascist speakers are few in number. These few are necessarily in great request and are very hard-worked, until as in a recent instance, a breakdown occurs, and the orator is forbidden to mount a platform for an inconveniently extended period.

Of course, the most valuable person in any organisation is he who can both talk and act. It is a great disadvantage to be unable to advance

ones principles intelligibly by word of mouth. One should certainly be a doer, but one should also be able to talk about what one is doing. It is not profitable to hide one's light under a bushel.

An attempt to approach half a dozen different people with regard to public speaking will draw varied replies. One will be too nervous. The answer to that excuse is that nine out of ten successful public speakers have originally been afflicted with nerves, but have steeled themselves to overcome this difficulty. The nerves are all in the thinking about it, and come into subjection when one warms up to one's work. There is also the man who without advancing reason, merely avers that he is sure he could never make a public speech. If he is a fair conversationalist he belies himself. It is possible to cultivate the gift if there be the will. One of the most useful ways of doing this is by means of the local Parliament. Reports have appeared in these columns of the formation of a Fascist party in one of these local assemblies. The success of the enterprise encourages the hope that this form of activity will spread. Socialists are energetic in this direction. They see the value of it. And in the Lewisham Parliament the invasion of the Fascists, although the latter have since absorbed the Conservative remnants to form the Constitutionalist party, has put a very wholesome fear into the hearts of the Socialists.

There are opportunities in these local Parliaments for breaking in the tyro. Question-time is the favourite method. The Question is asked as in the "House of Commons" and "arising out of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's reply," came supplementary questions. The "M.P." who can rake up points upon which to catechise Ministers, soon becomes a keen participant in debates.

Now, you young Fascists, don't let us hear you say you can't make public speeches. Of course you can't if you don't try. Elocution lessons are helpful and may improve one's style, but actual practice is the prime thing, and you who are young can learn infinitely more easily than can we elders.

So get yourselves "elected" and make heard and your influence felt

EWJR

Fair Play

The following "Editorial" appeared in the July 1926 issue of a Public School Magazine:-

"Out in the wide world newspapers and certain periodicals perpetually bias their readers with political views, but here, in the comparative seclusion of school life, we want to forget at least party politics. While at school, boys should not become exultingly Socialistic or morbidly Conservative. They should learn to appreciate the good points in all governments and, by shunning all fanaticism, develop their sense of fairness.

"That is why we deplore the epidemic of Fascism now ravaging the Middle School. We urge all who are suffering from this complaint to try to realise that the payment of two shilling for a badge by a boy of sixteen or seventeen is not going to solve the coal question."

(The above "Editorial" was commenced with an introduction in the following words:—"Our Magazine is termly. Twice already this year we have published Editorials. Are we not Model Editors?")

A reply was sent in from a prominent member of the Branch of British Fascism in the School, in the form of a letter which runs as follows:—

Dear Sirs,

Before criticising or forming an opinion on any subject, it is necessary to have some knowledge on that subject. It is obvious that the editors of our last magazine did not know the first principles of Fascism. They said, that they objected to boys becoming Fascists because party politics should not be brought into school life. The Fascists support any party upholding the King and Constitution, thus a Fascist can be a Conservative, Liberal, or Labour, or need not belong to any political party at all. Surely this school does not object to Patriotism upholding its hereditary rights against Communism and extreme Socialism which are working for revolution and the downfall of the British Empire and Christian religion. I am sure it does not, therefore, it cannot object, rightly, to Fascism as practised in Britain.

Fascism wants unity amongst the patriots of this country in order that they can defend themselves against Communism and extreme Socialism, neither party nor class matter.

Hoping this letter will help those whose opinions were formed on reading the incorrect statements in last terms magazine.

Yours obediently,
Robert H. Gregory.

P.S. I sincerely hope that in fairness and justice to ourselves as well as to the organisation to which we are proud to belong, you will find room for this reply. Thanking you in anticipation. (This reply has not been published—Ed. British Lion).

A. J. Cook

(Reprinted from "The Patriot," September 10th, 1926).

COOK, ARTHUR JAMES, born 1884. Educated Army and elementary schools, and Labour College, London. Preached in Baptist pulpit when 17. joined I. L. P. in 1905. Was Chairman of the Lewis Merthyr Joint Collieries Miner's Lodge; Treasurer of the Hafod Lodge of South Wales Miners' Federation; Member of Rhondda Urban District Council; a Governor of Perth County Schools. Took an active part in the Syndicalist movement among miners; and was joint author, with Noah Ablett, of the revolutionary book, "*The Miners' Next Step*," published in 1913. Became Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in 1924.

The following extracts from "*The Miners' Next Step*" will give an idea of Cook's views in 1913:-

"The system of long agreements, with their elaborate precautions against direct action, cramp the free expression of the might of the workmen, and prevent the securing of improved conditions, often when the mere exhibition of their strength would allow of it.

What then is necessary to remedy the present evils?

A united industrial organisation, which, recognising the war of interest between workers

and employers. is constructed on fighting lines, allowing for a rapid and simultaneous stoppage of wheels throughout the mining industry.

A programme of a wide and evolutionary working-class character, admitting and encouraging sympathetic action with other sections of the workers.

Alliances to be formed, and trades organisations fostered, with a view to steps being taken to amalgamate all workers into one National and International Union, to work for the taking over of all industries by the workers themselves. ...'

Under the heading 'Policy' we read:-

"I. The old policy of identity of interest between employers and ourselves to be abolished, and a policy of open hostility installed.

X. Lodges should, as far as possible, discard the old method of coming out on strike for any little minor grievances, and adopt the more scientific weapon of the irritation strike by simply remaining at work reducing output, and so contrive by their general conduct to make the colliery un-remunerative.

XIII. That a continual agitation be carried on in favour of increasing the minimum wage, and shortening the hours of work, until we have extracted the whole of the employer's profits.'

Defining the purpose of the. Irritation Strike, the pamphlet states that:—

'The Irritation Strike depends for its successful adoption on the men holding clearly the point of view that their interests and the employers' are necessarily hostile. Further, that the employer is vulnerable only in one place, his profits! Therefore, if the men wish to bring effective pressure to bear they must use methods which lend to reduce profits. One way of doing this is to decrease production while continuing at work.'

As a revolutionary, Cook has been prosecuted on three occasions for creating Industrial disturbances in south Wales. On two occasions he has been sent to prison--in 1918 and 1921. In 1921, when he was charged with Intimidation and unlawful assembly, the first charge was brought at Poutypridd. 31 May,

1921, and Cook was committed for trial. The trial was fully reported in the *Western Mail*, 10 June, 1921. The record for two years of Mr. Cook was submitted to the Court by the prosecuting counsel. A speech was quoted in which the miners' leader had said that "the police and soldiers are hired assassins of the capitalist class." on 17th April, 1919. he had defined Bolshevism as "trade unionism in action" and declared that he was a Bolshevik. "Bolshevism meant the overthrow of Capitalism by Labour": At Llwynypia. 18th November, 1920, Cook had said, "The Sinn .Fein people were the only people who could govern Ireland and restore law and order." In another speech on 19th May, 1921, quoted by counsel, he described the safety men as blacklegs, and said "they should be inside the boilers, and not outside: Counsel also quoted from a number of revolutionary documents found by the police when they raided Cook's house. One letter found was dated April 14 (1921) and headed "*The Communist*", the organ of the Communist International, and read as follows:--

Dear Comrade,

We are now making progress, we must deluge the whole mining area with literature, also the railway centres. Docks, etc. Comrade Tom Thomas has been with me for over a week, and will be able to give you valuable information of all the developments up to date. Any suggestions you have you can give, and I shall be thankful to receive them.—Fraternally yours, "Viny:"

A letter dated 6th April, of the same year, was sent from Moscow by Nat. Watkins, the present secretary of the National Miners' Minority Movement. The writer stated that at last they could see the dawn of a revolutionary awakening. It remained for the miners to set the ball rolling. They had established a record as fighters in the wage war; could they win equal honours in the class War?"

The letter was signed by Nat. Watkins and endorsed, "Yours for the Revolution."

Another letter read by counsel was headed, "The Communist Party of Great Britain. South Wales Division": It is dated 8th April (1921), and reads:

Dear Comrade,—Your name is on our list of Communists willing to undertake work on behalf of the Communist Movement in south Wales. I am summoned for Saturday, May 18th, to the Coal Crisis Committee, a conference of the Communist speakers in South Wales, to meet the south Wales Divisional Council to discuss matters appertaining to the organisation of Communist activity in South Wales. I invite you to attend, and trust you will endeavour to do so please do not let finance deter you, as if necessary your railway fare will be paid for out of party funds:

Another letter referred to a Central Body at Cardiff to control the strike (1921), which it was suggested might be the beginnings of a south Wales Soviet. In a letter from a man named Pritchard, describing a Labour Conference at Sheffield which the Communists had organised, the writer said: "We are giving them (the workers) the Red Stuff, and they are swallowing it fine." Another letter was from Comrade Simon Greenston. (This Greenston is a Jew who figured in the industrial disturbances in Belfast in January-February, 1919.)

The trial of Cook on this occasion ended in the dismissal of the case. The magistrate said that there were violent expressions in some of Cook's speeches, but there had been a distinct interval, which might suggest that, having run through a period of sowing wild oats as a Labour leader, the defendant had found salvation in something saner. He would therefore be discharged. (See *The Times* and the *Western Mail*, 16th June, 1921.)

On 29th July, at the Glamorgan Assizes, Cook was again charred with unlawful assembly and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. He was released in September, 1921. (See *Western Mail*, 29th July, and 2nd September, 1921.)

After the strike of 1921 was settled, Cook resigned from the Communist Party because of a criticism of his attitude (he had defended the terms of the settlement). But by the autumn of 1923 he was again working with the Communists, and in the *Workers' Weekly* of 9th November and 21st December, 1923. he wrote revolutionary manifestos. Another manifesto from Cook was published in the same

Bolshevist organ of 29th February, 1924. The following are some of his recent sayings:-

At the International Revolutionary Club—the ‘1921 club’-9th May, 1924, he said:

There are people who believe that the period of strikes is over. In my opinion it is only just beginning. “We have not yet learned to strike effectively. We have played at the game, we have played at war.”—(*Daily Herald*, 10th May, 1924.)

Speaking at a meeting of the Holborn Labour Party, 20th June, 1924, he said:-

I believe solely and absolutely in Communism ... Strikes are the only weapon.’—(*Daily Mail*, 21st June, 1924.)

In a speech sent by Cook, and read at the National Minority Movement Conference, he declared himself proud to be a follower of Marx and a humble disciple of Lenin.’—(*The Worker*, 23rd March, 1925).

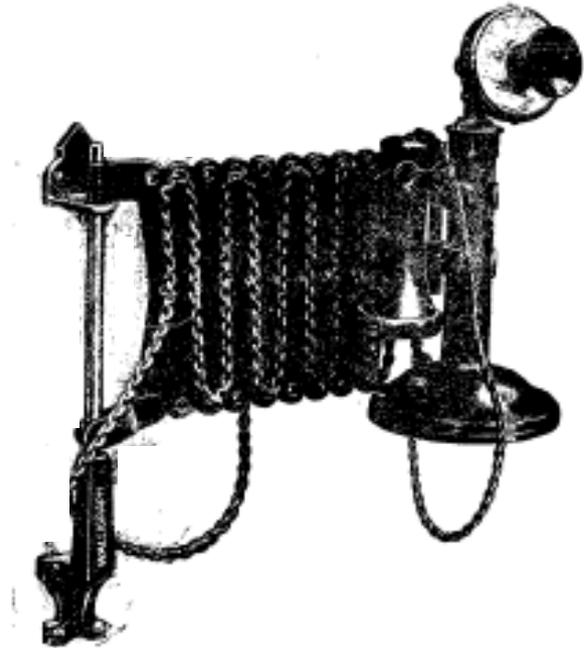
At Hemsworth, 10th April, 1925, he said: “The place for the Communist and every ‘Ist’ is inside the Labour movement.”—(*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, 11th April, 1925).

On 13th April of this year, at Merthyr, Cook said that: “He was out for a revolution of thought leading to action. His revolution would be a month's holiday for the workers of this country.”—(*South Wales News*, 14th April, 1925.)

On 14th June he said: “Never mind, they (the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary) will wake up one morning to find something— they never dreamt about. It is nearly ready. Oh, if they only knew, there would be some trembling at the knees.”—(*Daily Herald*, 15th June, 1925.)

And at Pontypridd on 16th August he said: “Take it from me. Revolution will come. I want a revolution that will have a disciplined army and a revolution that will not only have discipline but be organised with an objective.”—(*Morning Post*, 17th August, 1925.)

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New Year Message

To the Lord Mayor of London

"WITH unswerving faith in the British character I heartily share the belief expressed in your message that with united efforts and a spirit of mutual confidence and good-will in our widespread industries, we shall see a gradual but sure restoration of the trade and commerce of our beloved Country to the benefit not only of the British Empire but of the whole World."

"The Young Disciple goes Shopping"

By ALGOL in the *London Evening News*,
16, 12/26

Or game of steeplechase.
Or yonder clockwork mule that kicks
Its master in the face.
That motor-lorry full of crates
Should please you, just a doubt,
For you can play at delegates.
And call the driver out.

What's that? You want to see some guns?
Emphatically Not!
Capitalists may teach their sons
(Inhuman brutes) to pot
The brace red fox, the harmless bands
Of coney and of bird:
No gun shall soil your infant hands
;Moscow gives the word.

Look at these clockwork trains. What fun
Awaits the little soul
Who makes believe they cannot run
Because they've got no coal.
Observe these dolls, each pretty witch
With pearls about her throat,
Just like the daughters of the rich
Who hunt the Labour vote!

A box of Those! Come here at once.
Or go straight home to bed!
Why don't you know, you little dunce.
That black is worse than red?
Soldiers of lead are passing bad,
They breathe of war and loot.
But leaden Fascists my lad.
It's them you'll want to shoot!

Algol

COMMAND REPORTS

WESTERN COMMAND

Southport Area,

The local branch of the British Fascists held a well-attended meeting at the Old Ship Inn, on Wednesday evening, when it was honoured by the presence of high Officers from Command Headquarters.

The meeting was addressed by the Area Commander, Capt. H. R. Healey, who mentioned that doubt had been expressed in several quarters as to the necessity for such a movement and said that even if no necessity existed, there was every reason why the organisation should continue to progress. It could do some very good work and it had its social side, but he said he was privileged to have access to inside information which he very much regretted revealed a condition of things that was disconcerting in the extreme. There could be no possible shadow of doubt that not only was a movement of this character essential to the safety of British liberty, but there was a most pressing need for more active anti-Communist propaganda.

He laid great stress on the amount of help which could be given by individual members with a view to stimulating recruiting.

He drew particular attention to the intense activity of the Red International of Labour Unions and the Anglo-Russian Miners Committee, which had organised to a degree worthy of a better cause.

They meant mischief in this country when a favourable opportunity could be made, and meanwhile their policy was to take every advantage to sow their seeds of insidious doctrines in each strike or industrial dispute however small and apparently insignificant, and they had profited by their errors of the past.

He went on to point out that the present trouble in China was predicted with an uncanny degree of accuracy by Sir Robert Horne. M. P., at a period proceeding the General Election, when the Speaker had the pleasure of accompanying him to several meetings in Scotland, and when speaking of the Communist movement in June he declared that if the Reds could get rid of the influence of Great Britain in the world they would have done more than by any other effort to establish the hateful disastrous theory throughout the whole world.

The massacres in China were directly due to Red influence and were being maintained with Red money, and it was absurd for Mr. Lloyd

George or anyone else to attempt to disprove the facts.

Capt. J. H. Rowlandson (Officer Commanding Western Command) paid a high tribute to the Area Commander for the manner in which he had, under adverse conditions, organised the Area so thoroughly, and he hoped that each member would share his responsibility by endeavouring to give him, and his Officers, every possible support.

He said he looked upon Southport as a very nice place, and he was only sorry that he did not live there, but Southport must realise that the ramifications of the Reds even extended to their town.

Rowlandson gave a resume of the remarkable success made by the movement in many other districts.

In London he said they had been able to do some really useful work, and in addition to holding their own public meetings they were assisting in preventing disturbances at the majority of other patriotic meetings held by kindred organisations.

He said that offers had been made to us to change our name conditional on the name "Fascists" being altered, and that this offer was declined as it was thought that the word was the most suitable to be found.

"Fascists" (or "Fascisti") was derived from the Latin "Fasces" meaning a bundle of rods containing an axe carried by the victors before the magistrates of ancient Rome as a symbol of authority. Rods thus banded together into such a bundle could not be broken, indicating the power of unity, whereas singly the rods could be easily destroyed.

Brief, but interesting addresses were delivered by the Asst.-Adjutant, Western Command, and Capt. Long.

The Asst.-Adjutant, Western Command, informed the meeting that they were anticipating a time when they would have their own Fascist candidates for both Municipal and Parliamentary elections.

The O. C. Western Command, who has travelled extensively, has given years of close

study to Communism, and visited Italy this year with the Asst. Adjutant and spent some time studying conditions in order to ascertain whether any information could be obtained which was likely to be of service to this country.

Questions were invited by the Area Commander and many were asked bearing upon the intelligence service, religion, politics, training, etc., and all were satisfactorily dealt with.

Reprinted by courtesy of "*The Southport Visitor*"

Meeting of Crewe District Friday, November 26th.

THE O. C. Western Command, the Assistant Adjutant The Western Command, and the Propaganda Officer Western Command, attended a meeting of the Crewe District held at the Burton Arms Hotel on Friday, November 26th.

Assistant District Commander H. Harding was in the Chair, and the meeting welcomed the appointment of Major G. R. Jackson as District Commander. It was felt by all concerned that Major Jackson was the ideal man for the job and all were filled with a sense of satisfaction at his appointment.

The O. C. Western Command, spoke of the rapid progress which had been made in the Crewe District, and of the spirit which had made that progress possible. He was well pleased with the increase in active members and felt satisfied that the appointment of Major Jackson was a milestone in the history of the Crewe District which would mark an increase in membership and energy.

The Propaganda Officer Western Command gave a short address on the policy of Fascism as applied to the general menace of the World Revolutionary Movement, and the peculiar characteristics of that movement in this country, with the definite national problems which called aloud for solution and which could only be solved as the activities of the "reds" were eliminated from our national life.

Major Jackson, replying to the speeches of welcome, said that he would bend all his energies to the tasking of organizing the Crewe District into a vital and effective machine for the promulgation of Fascism, and show the "reds" that the spirit of those who have made England great, is alive in the hearts of many citizens of England still, and that we shall not rest until we have accomplished our task. He called for the spirit of self discipline so necessary for the success of the Movement and the meeting made it clear that they wished Major Jackson every success and would co-operate whole heartedly with him in making Fascism a live force in Crewe.

Troop Leader A. G. Head proposed a vote of thanks to the Officers of the Western Command HQ. who had come down from Liverpool to speak to them, and the meeting closed in the usual Fascist way with the National Anthem.

NORTHERN COMMAND

Birmingham's well-earned Compliment

From the Birmingham Command Orders.

G. H. Q. Message

The following resolution has been received from the Grand Council, London. through the Organising Secretary, under date December 15th, 1926:-

"It was proposed by the Chief of Staff that the congratulations of this Council be forwarded to the Birmingham Command for the manner of their turn-out on Fascist Sunday. The example set by this Command on that occasion should be considered by the other Commands in the Organisation"

In future Command Meetings will be held at Headquarters, 198-199, Broad Street. instead of at the White Swan, Edmund Street.

G. H. Q. Notes

There are still a number of payments due to the Colour Fund, and all Districts and Areas which have not paid up must do so immediately.

G.H.Q. was closed from noon Xmas Eve to Wednesday morning, December 29th. Reports

of Children's Clubs' activities have therefore been held over till next issue.

SOUTHERN COMMAND

Southampton Area,

This Area has had a very thorough spring clean. A very drastic re-organisation has been carried out with great success.

Our numbers (paper strength) have been greatly reduced, but the activity of the Area has increased.

Weekly meetings have been held with an increasing attendance and interest, with unfailing regularity.

A detachment was sent to the Albert Hall and to the London Rally. On Armistice Day a wreath was placed upon the local Cenotaph by the AC., who was accompanied by the A.C. W. Us and a party of members.

We have recently purchased a printing machine and print our own magazine, which is by no means in opposition to the official Organ, but endeavours to stimulate interest in that publication, also our own literature. 10,000 leaflets were issued in connection with the recent Municipal elections, whilst our members also gave much help to the Independent candidates. With the result there were no Socialist gains in Southampton. Among the successful candidates was Mrs. Foster Welch, J. P., a Southampton Fascist, who was recently elected as Sheriff of the Borough, the first woman to hold this position in any Borough in England.

The Officers have been weeded out, only the most active and efficient being retained, whilst every member at present on the strength has signed the new form and the active members have taken the Oath at a Court of Fealty.

A new member's card has been issued, with the approval of G.H.Q., and every member now pays a regular subscription.

Not the least point of interest is the manner in which the Fascists are accepted here by other bodies, and by those in official position, which is specially interesting in view of statements

made about six months ago. Our cooperation is now invited upon any matters and our work during the election has won us many friends.

Several of our members are showing: promise as speakers, as a result of practise at the weekly meetings.

The list of Officers is as follows:

Area Commander: Mr. H. W. Rawnsley-Gurd. Divisional Officer, Marine Section: Mr. T. A. Savory, Quartermaster: Mr. W. M. Quarm, Company Officer (Staff): Mr. A. Andrews, Medical Officer: Dr. H. E. Rawlence, E.R..C.S., M.D. Company Officers: Mr. E. J. Chillingford: Mr. R. G.Kerton Mr. P. Battam: Mr. E. Bomphrey, Troop Leaders: Mr. V. H. Harman, Mr. G. Lyster Holt. Unit Leaders: Mr. G. Beach, Junr. Mr. T. Ashforth, Mr. R. S. Dickson.

London County

Hornsey and South Tottenham Area,

An Area. Meeting was held on Friday, December 10th, 1926, at 657, Green Lanes. Harringay, N.8.

The chair was taken by Mr. Chesney G. Thompson, Area Commander. Lt.-Col, Johnstone. London County Commander was present.

The speakers of the evening were Mr. Drinkwater, and Mr. Hubert Martin. C.B.E. (International Commissioner of the Boys Scouts' Association).

The chairman, in introducing Mr. Martin, explained how identical were the aims and objects of the Boy Scouts' Association, and those of the British Fascists, the only difference being, the Boy Scouts Movement .was an International one, whereas the British Fascists were purely a National organisation.

Mr. Drinkwater,, emphasized the fact that the British Fascists did not belong to the Conservative Party, nor was it in touch with any political party. He spoke at some length on the deterioration of politics. This country, he said, was spy-ridden from end to end, and despite the

horrors of the recent war, this state of affairs was allowed to continue. Everybody knew it, yet nothing was done to prevent it. He remarked on the £1.000,000 that had come into this country for propaganda. They had seen the effect of such propaganda in Germany, Poland, Ireland and other places. In the meantime the plinths of Nelson's column, were being desecrated by anti-British speakers.

Mr. Martin then gave a stirring address on the Boy Scouts movement, with the principle it instilled into boys of unselfish patriotism, the Communists realised that the one thing to concentrate upon was the youth of to-day. The boys of to-day were men of to-morrow. The speaker traced the history of the Boy Scouts movement as founded by the genius of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, 18 years ago, which he said had extended to all parts of the British Empire, and the civilised world with the exception of Russia, where since the revolution it had been prohibited. The Soviet authorities had studied the Boy Scout movement and had formed the Young Pioneers' League, adopting practically the same uniform as the scouts with the same motto "Be Prepared."

Willesden Area,

The N..W.2 and 10 Branches of the British Fascists, held a very successful Jumble Sale on Saturday, at local headquarters, in aid of the funds for the Annual Poor Children's Tea.

As a result of this effort the sum of £9 was handed over to the above fund, all expenses having been deducted.

OPEN AIR MEETING

The Branch hold an open-air meeting at Buller Road, Kensal Rise on Tuesday, the 14th, but owing to the inclement weather the audience was comparatively small.

The Chairman, Mr. Swindin, in opening the meeting-, made a few -remarks on the origin and progress of British Fascism, followed by a very forceful speech from Mr. Judge

G. H. Q. GAZETTE

The Rev. Alban. C.T.A. to be Chaplain-in-Chief to the British Fascist Organisation, as from December 1st, 1926.

Errata

Miss B. H. Morgan, to be Area Commander, G. H. Q. Staff, and not as stated in last issue of THE BRITISH LION.

Unit Leader T. E. Whittington, dismissed as from Wallasey Area, not Crewe District, as stated in last issue.

GAZETTE

Western Command

Bolton Area,

H. W. E. Dickey to be District Officer (Staff) whilst acting as Deputy Area Commander and Area Medical Officer, with effect as and from December 8th.

J. Orrell to be Troop Leader (Staff) whilst acting as Asst. Adjutant, and Aide-de-Camp, with effect as and from December 8th.

Divisional Officer J. J. Reade to be Quartermaster and Treasurer, with effect as and from December 8th.

Crewe District,

Major G. R. Jackson to be District Commander, with the rank of District Officer, with effect as and from November 26th.

District Officer H. Harding reverts, at his own request, to the rank of Divisional Officer (Staff), and is appointed Deputy District Commander, with effect as and from November 26th.

Troop Leader E. L. Dickinson to be Company Officer, with effect as and from November 18th.

Fascist F. E. Peters to be Troop Leader (Staff), and is appointed District Propaganda Officer, with effect as and from November 18th.

Southport Area,

Capt. H. R. Healey to be Area Commander.

Capt. J. E. Long to be Adjutant, with the rank of Divisional Officer (Staff).

Fascist C. G. Carter to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Troop Leader (Staff).

Unit Leader J. H. Wagstaffe to be Asst.-Adjutant, with the rank of Troop Leader (Staff).

Troop Leader N. Lockyer to be Company Officer.

Liverpool Area,

APPOINTMENT

Troop Leader J. Chrystal to be Ensign, to date from November 2nd.

Expulsions,

Fascist S. S. Tiffin is expelled from the Fascist Movement for unreliability, to date from December 13th.

Company Officer A. Ward is expelled from the Fascist Movement for unreliability, and his Warrant is cancelled, to date from December 16th.

TRANSFER,

Unit Leader H. Mayer is transferred to the Southport Area, with effect as and from November 14th.

PROMOTION,

Fascist Miss B. Pendleton to be Unit Leader, with effect as and from December 6th.

Ulster Command

Captain R. A. J. Thompson, County Commander, Belfast, is appointed Acting O.C. Northern Ireland Command during the absence of Capt. Morgan. as from December 17th. 1926.

Irish Command

Propaganda Officer C. W. Higginbotham, Company officer (Staff) reverts to the ranks.

To be Unit Leaders from December 6th, 1926: Fascists Gordon, Griffiths, Hinchcliff, Burland and Crawley

WOMEN'S UNITS

London,

Miss MacRae to be Coy. Officer, S.W.15. to date from 4/8/26.

Miss Wall to be Coy. Officer, S.W.8 and 9. S.E.1. 11 and 17, to date from 25/8/26.

Miss Davie: to be Coy. Officer. S.W.6 and 10. to date front 29/8/26.

Mrs. Fitzroy Clarke to be Coy Officer, 1C.9, 10 and 11, to date from 14/9/26.

Mrs. Freeman to be Coy. Officer S.W.3., to date Irvin 2/10/26.

Miss Dixon to be Coy. Officer. W.11, to date from 27/10/26.

Miss Faber to be Troop Leader N.W.1. to date from 22/11/26.

Bournemouth Women's Units

Miss E. Richards to be Divisional Officer, 13th December, 1926.

Hereford Women's Units

Miss Hodgson to be Troop Leader, November 19th. 1926.

Belfast Women's Units

Mrs. Woodside to be Area Commander, November 5th. 1926.

FASCIST CHILDREN'S CLUBS

Notice:

We have some new Books. Games, and Toys suitable for prizes, and would suggest that all Officers in charge of Clubs should arrange some competitions amongst the children. A

Committee should be appointed to judge the competition, and the selected ones, together with the name: and ages of the children, must be forwarded to G.H.Q., for final judgment.

We have to thank the following Officers and members for so kindly answering the appeal for Toys and Crackers for the Fascist Children's Clubs for Christmas.

Mrs. Gilbert Henry. C.O., Tetbury. Glos.: Lady Marinden, S.W.1: Colonel Neish, S.W.10; Miss Knapping. S.W.1; Mrs. Barrington, Liverpool.

Letters to the Editor

FASCISM IN POLITICS

Sir,

The time seems to have arrived when a definite Fascist political programme should be placed before the Country.

The three tenets of British Fascism are God. King and Country, but at the present time the Fascist duty towards the Country is not very clear to many individuals who are otherwise keen Fascists. At meetings, the question is often asked, "why are we non-political?" and the answer. That we are not political in the sense of other parties in the State. is not always considered a satisfactory reply.

The original idea of Fascism in this country was to fight the subversive elements by propaganda, etc., and maintain the existing Constitution: but no movement can prosper which stands still, and it is obvious to many fascists that the best way at the moment to influence for good the affairs of the Nation, is to get Fascist candidates elected to local Councils. Boards of Guardians, and in the future to Parliament.

The spectacle of the weakness and opportunism of all the older parties, of the corruption in the local councils, and of the ignorance and unfitness to rule which characterises so many elected representatives of the people, has disgusted many thinking men and women in this country, They would undoubtedly rally to the Fascist standard if a policy was put forward in which every item was submitted to the acid test of whether it was for the betterment of the Nation as a whole rather than whether I was for the betterment of certain classes of the people.

Fascist Representatives animated by a sense of duty to the State above all party politics and personal animosities, would have a great influence in raising the standard of public life and administration of the Country to its, former high level, besides bringing thought and commonsense to bear on problems which at the present time are too often approached from the viewpoint of flabby sentimentality and impracticable idealism.

**Yours loyally,
C. Barington (Western Command)**

Sir,
I am inclined to believe that my letter concerning the Rt. Rev. Earnest William Barnes, by the grace of Ramsay Macdonald, Bishop of Birmingham (wages £4,200 per annum. subject to a pension of £1.250) was slightly unfair.

Through his having accepted, as a Socialist, and from a Socialist, £4,200 per annum. with a nice little pension to follow, obviously in asking for a little aid to further a Christian and therefore anti-Socialist organization, we were expecting too much. Nevertheless, I am certain there are countless poor men and women earning a bare living wage, both in Birmingham and elsewhere, who will put their hands into their pockets even deeper than they can afford, to try and save young children from the filth and horror of Bolshevism. But then they are not astute enough to be Socialist Bishops.

Yours. etc.,

R. C.

To the Editor, THE BRITISH LION.
5. Green Street.
Leicester Square, W.C.

Dear Sir,

Last night I had a horrible nightmare. I dreamt that I knocked a man's hat off during the singing of the National Anthem, and then discovered I had forgotten to remove my own! Fortunately I woke up before what followed, or I might not be here to tell this much.

Yours loyally,
W. GITTENS

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**Originally Printed By J. Davy &
Sons Ltd.
8-9, Frith Street,
London W.1.**

&

**Published
By
The British Fascists Ltd.,
8-9, Frith Street,
London W.1.**

**Re-Published as a Historical Reprint
By
The NCCC**



**For
editor@newsign.com**

**&
Distributed by
Steven Books**

**League Enterprises (SB)
27. Old Gloucester Street
London WC1N 3XX**

ISBN 9781-907861-59-8

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