



(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE YORKSHIRE FASCIST WEEKLY.)

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

**KENS. 9486**

Vol 2 No. 2

JUNE 20th 1925

Price ONE PENNY

**THE BRITISH**



**FASCIST OPINION.**

## **THE NEED FOR BRITISH FASCISM**

**By the Editor - in - Chief**

**W**HEN endeavouring to assess the comparative strength of the forces of Law and Order as against those of Revolution in England, it is not inadvisable to avail oneself of a fine evening in London to take a rapid view of the contrast in the lives of those living at opposite ends of the social scale.

A ride on the top of a 'bus costs but little and thanks to a clear road in the City one can run from Hammersmith through the West End, East End, past the Docks, and out to Eastern Suburbia in a couple of hours. It is instructive and gives food for reflection.

The bus keeps to the main streets, and the first impression received is one of general prosperity. There is a prodigious amount of wealth in the shops, and even in the East End

the people in the streets are well clad and look well fed. In the suburbs one is struck by the numbers playing tennis and otherwise getting some exercise after a grilling day in office, by the rows and rows of small, neat houses of recent construction, and by the general air of well-being that pervades the localities passed through.

Then comes the question, on what is all this apparent prosperity based? Is it secure?

All this complex human machine is dependent on British water-borne commerce, on British industry, and on British prestige throughout the world.

The very food these millions eat is nearly all imported, only about half of it comes from Imperial sources, and the money to pay for it

comes from the goods we manufacture and sell. Is all well with British trade?

Read the daily newspapers and see they are full of cause for heart-searching, if not for apprehension.

Our two greatest competitors in the world market have recently remodelled their machinery, and equipped themselves for the capture of industrial supremacy. Both have armed themselves with financial munitions. The United States, though intervening actively during the last year of the war, were not too proud to insist on our signing a Shylock bond for repayment of goods purchased in gold. Our politicians, rattled and flurried by a world war largely induced by their own lack of vision, made no attempt to secure that the whole or even a part of this most inflated debt should be repaid in goods. As a result the United States are the wealthiest of all countries, while their international bankers have somehow arranged that we should go back to the Gold Standard and consequent dear money to finance enterprise, just at the moment when our industries require it to be cheap.

German industrialists and financier's kept their gold outside Germany, while that country practically repudiated its internal debt by inflating the mark. The savings of their middle classes, as well as the funds of their Trade Unions, "went west," and the great magnates were able to re-equip their factories and introduce labour-saving appliances, without having to fear trouble from their workmen. The practical operation of the Dawes Report in Germany will squeeze the worker, while enabling the industrialist to undercut his British rival. The latter, faced with dear money, incessant labour troubles fomented by those who seek to smash up "Capital," and foreign competition, may well be excused for being pessimistic.

Let us now take a bus back to Hammersmith and look up the side streets as we hurry past. They are full of children who find in them their only playground and the smaller roads and alleys branch off into veritable slums. The overcrowding is intense, and respectable, hardworking people find it impossible to live in anything like cleanliness, nay decency.

These slums persist right along the route, and in North Kensington, for example, are not many hundred yards from the most prosperous thoroughfares.

Forced to live in vermin-infested dwellings, that were condemned as unfit for habitation a score of years ago, the worker would scarcely be human were he not to contrast his wretched conditions with the blatant luxury displayed in the shop windows almost at his very door.

Even a single room is hard to get, and expensive into the bargain. There is no choice, and a feeling of well-grounded discontent is seething.

Though much has been done, especially by local bodies and charitable organisations, only the fringe of the evil has been touched so far, and the street corner agitator with Red Flag and poster, whose strident voice can be heard above the noise of traffic, obtains a ready hearing, especially amongst the unemployed.

The real danger, however, lies where youth is concerned. Brought up amidst such surroundings, accustomed to discontent with the existing social order from childhood, and now inflamed by the ceaseless goading of revolutionaries, we may well anticipate trouble unless an intensive effort be made to right legitimate grievances, and to convince the young that they have more to gain by constitutional action than by violence.

A real effort on the part of politicians and propagandists would have every chance of success were it not for the existence of a new and intensely formidable factor in the situation .

Do people realise sufficiently that, for the first time in our history, the revolutionary spirit is backed by a first-class European power, whose immediate and declared object it is to smash up the British Empire by causing civil war here in our midst, and that this power disposes of far greater funds for its purpose of destruction than all our patriotic societies put together?

Our Government is not acting against this movement ; somebody must be prepared to act, and until the authorities definitely do

something drastic, it is only common-sense that volunteer effort is needed.

That is what the British Fascist is doing. He has to do what hitherto other patriotic bodies have not done on a sufficiently large scale, to organise to such an extent that should the Government have to mobilise the forces of law and order to counter a revolution it will find a body of citizens ready for service and that the preliminary spade work has been to a large extent accomplished.

Improvisation in the face of revolution is a most hazardous proceeding, and might well lead to disaster in such a community as ours, which depends for its existence on imported food.

The very complexity of our civilisation renders it vulnerable and easily thrown out of gear.

So much for that aspect of Fascist activities that can be described as the "Volunteer Fire-Brigade" side.

That, however, is an emergency measure to meet a sudden catastrophe, but it does not strike at the root of the evil. We are not only opposed to material forces, but to the evil effects on character and morale of a false and pernicious teaching.

Into the mass of the Proletarian youth has been injected the teaching of Marx with its atheism, insistence on class warfare, and utter materialism. Too many of our younger workers have been brought up to take an utterly distorted view of our present condition. They are being taught to hate the middle classes, the upper classes, and those of their own class who do not adopt the Moscow programme. The wonderful work performed by philanthropic and religious bodies, supported by the very classes they are taught to hate, has sedulously been kept from their view, while the sins and shortcomings of a few have been magnified out of all proportion to their numbers.

They are not told the Communist movement is not British, and that it is being run by those who desire to see the downfall of our race and to capture our prosperity. All this talk about

Internationalism is merely a subtle means of sapping our national virility in order to put us under the heel of the alien.

Look again at the teaching the Reds are broadcasting that the British Empire is the result of robbery by Capitalist adventurers. Nothing, of course, is said about the thousands of our fellow-countrymen and women who have given their lives in service to the backward people we have tried to uplift. It is too much the custom to decry missionary effort, and certainly many of the methods pursued by missionaries are open to considerable criticism: but the hard fact remains that they are living examples to the coloured man that his good and well-being are the objects of a large section of his white rulers, and should the world revolution ever be attempted the dark forces will find that they have made a bad miscalculation in attacking Christianity, even amongst races professing other creeds.

The evils of bad housing and the way in which the workers are being taught hatred instead of brotherhood are dragons in the path which must be slain before the country can be restored to health. Neither can be tackled on a small scale. The workers, to be convinced that there is a real determination to solve the housing problem, must see something dramatic conceived on big lines. Such will, of course, entail much self-denial on the part of those who possess, to whatever class they belong, but the very essence of Fascism is self-denial in the finest of all causes. This will be dealt with at greater length in future issues. **R. B. D. Blakeney,**

## **Prurient Plays A Social Irritant.**

**By C. H. Markham**

Dr. Stuart Holden has made a new and a vital point in his denunciation of undesirable plays, which he delivered from the pulpit last Sunday.

Such plays certainly do stir up revolution.

The Briton is a long suffering and eminently reasonable individual. He will endure anything so long as he believes he is getting

a square deal. That was what saw him through the war.

But there is one thing the Briton will not stand—he will tolerate nothing that he cannot reckon to be "fair play."

Now the poor man, it is obvious, has no means of ascertaining at first-hand how the wealthy classes—how the aristocracy—live. His ideas on this subject are gleaned from the book-stall, the picture house, and the stage.

How is he to know that these Olympians are no better and certainly no worse than himself when some fool takes the trouble to assure him that they are the latter?

Some of us, who meet or have met with wealthy and titled persons laugh at the idea of a country house party as a species of matrimonial stock-exchange, and naturally understand that the possession of a coronet or a large fixed income does not necessarily imply that the owner is morally only fit for the pages of Juvenal.

But it is another pair of shoes with the poor man—the slum dweller, for instance: he has often a large family as opposed to a pitifully small larder. . . . One does not require much imagination to sum up his feelings on learning that those who have plenty to eat, wear and spend are as far below him morally as they are, financially, far above.

And whether his irritation be caused by a foolish film depicting the "upper ten" in a state of extravagant luxury, or a "spicy" column about a society divorce case (they never seem to report the successful marriages or an indecent play purporting to give him a faithful account of "high life," the ground is being only too well tilled for the red seed which there is always an agitator round the corner to scatter.

It is part of the agitator's stock cant to say, "You are deserving and poor: he is undeserving but rich."

This crops up with unfailing regularity in every Communist paper that has ink spilt on it.

Now the Communist agitator, either at the street corner or in print, can say:

"Behold Here is a play about the bourgeoisie, written by a bourgeois author . . . out of their own mouths shall ye judge them, O proletariat" The joke of it all is that the authors and producers do these plays for money—which would be taken away from them by a frantic mob, were the result of their actions carried to its logical conclusion!

A rather rocky investment, on the whole!

Apart, then, from any question of public morals—and I, for one, believe our public to be essentially too sound to be corrupted by any play, however putrid—there is a grave danger to be faced while such work is permitted to be produced.

It is not sufficient merely to wash one's ears on getting home and tell the next door neighbour how shocking it has all been—we must go further than that: we must earnestly advise him to keep away from the degrading thing.

It is up to each one of us to exert his or her influence—however trifling it may seem—in the cause of ridding the honest boards of our stage of this nastiness.

Once a sufficient weight of public opinion is felt—once the managers see that the public not only "does not want" such plays, but does not attend them—they will die a natural death, just as performing animal turns are already beginning to do at music halls.

Does the censor fail in his duty? That is no excuse for neglecting ours!

## Practical Fascism In Italy By A British Fascist

**T**HE writer, having just returned to England after spending some months in different parts of Italy, offers these remarks, for what they are worth, with a view of bringing to notice the change for the better that Sr. Mussolini and the Fascisti have made in regard to the general well-being of tourists in Italy compared with what it was prior to

Fascismo acquiring a controlling influence as regards the conduct of public affairs.

In 1921 it was the opinion of many that it was wiser for travellers to go to Italy with only such baggage as they might conveniently carry themselves, and that it was safer not to lose sight of it, because if you did so, it was within the bounds of possibility that you might not see it again; however, matters are different in 1925, but not so good, but there is still need of an active body of Fascisti. The writer recently saw an English gentleman half paralysed from the effects of being sandbagged by thieves, who robbed him of his baggage and money; the former has since been recovered, owing to the efforts of a British Fascist working in conjunction with the Italian organisation.

Prior to the advent of Fascismo, railway trains were very often unpunctual and frequently late; railway officials were, in many instances, lax in the performance of their duties and not too polite; baggage was not infrequently broken into in transit and articles stolen from it; porters were almost invariably extortionate in their demands and sometimes threatening and abusive if their demands were not acceded to.

At present the railway trains run according to printed time table the arrivals and departures being punctual and within the usual limits of error. Usually two members of the Fascisti, in uniform, accompany each "through" train, their duty being to see that the railway officials carry out their work in a manner calculated to ensure the best interests of the State, and the travelling public, and also that the latter conduct themselves in a proper manner when travelling by railway. There was no trouble with regard to baggage; in this respect matter in 1925 were found to be much the same as in France or Belgium.

The hotels stayed at were well managed, and, having regard to the rate of exchange, moderate in charges, the attendance was good and willingly carried out; a percentage was added to the bill to cover "tips," a government inspector sees to it that the money so collected from clients duly reaches the employees.

Pickpockets and thieves were reported to be busy at Rome, more especially on the platforms of crowded tram cars. The public themselves are in a measure to blame for unnecessarily affording opportunities to these people, for sometimes money is displayed in public when it need not be, and it is not always carried in as safe a place as might be, also in many cases considerably more money than is necessary for current expenses is carried on the person.

There can be little doubt but that Sr. Mussolini and the Fascisti have effected a 'great improvement in the administration of the departments of the State, things are now much better managed than they were, because inefficiency and slackness are no longer tolerated.

In achieving this result it was inevitable that Sr. Mussolini and those associated with him should have incurred the ill will of those opposed to necessary reforms, these people do say and probably will continue to say hard things about the Fascisti, but they cannot say that Fascismo stands for other than patriotism, rectitude, good order and efficiency, and good government backed by force when necessary. History seems to indicate that a democracy ultimately fails to secure the general well-being of a community and that the best form of government is a "good" autocracy, providing always that it is "good," for example compare Russia under Lenin, Trotsky, Zinovieff and others with Italy under Sr. Mussolini and the Fascisti; Russia is bankrupt financially and worse still morally, Italy is very much the reverse and is going ahead surely and steadily; this is due, to a very great extent, to the spirit of Fascismo; the other side of the picture merely illustrates "socialism at work." F. T. H.

## Fascism and Agriculture

By M T. Batten

**A** Fascist parliament of Agriculture, such as "Agricola" proposes in October issue, might be of great service. It is impossible not to regard Agriculture as a question of serious national importance; those whose eyes are wide enough open can recognize in the agricultural problems of to-day, the surreptitious working

of Socialism, whose ambition is the expulsion of the farmer and the nationalisation of the land.

It is a pity that the general public, including many amongst the more educated, are generally so grievously ignorant and indifferent to any of the problems, which the cultivation of any land, more extensive than their own garden, entails!

The farmer, as a class, is disliked by the Socialists, as he is an antithesis to their arguments against capitalism. In many instances, he was once himself a "working man," and as a wage earner was able to gain both a practical knowledge of the working of a farm and also to "lay by" sufficiently to enable him to hire his own farm, thus proving that the capitalist system is not a bad social advancement. The farmer's life also necessitates his acquiring independence of action, organisation, command and swiftness of decision, which produces character unreceptive of socialist teaching.

The two chief branches of agriculture—dairy and arable—are very differently circumstanced: perhaps the latter, dealing with the production of corn, is least in the public thought (except in the face of menace to our food supply), but it is this which utilises by far the most labour, and is much the most costly to work. This branch of farming has to struggle against very great odds—an unfavourable spell of weather at any of the sowing times (and different crops are sown in different months) very seriously injures the harvest prospects; and when the return of the full year's hard work is anticipated, a wet harvest time, such as last summer, may, on heavy land, ruin almost everything. Again, there being no demand for "Wheat delivered fresh daily" as for milk and eggs, the arable farmer must compete with the world's markets, and cannot stand out for an economic price for his produce.

Whilst mitigation of these odds seems a practical impossibility at present, relief could certainly be afforded for others.

The method of taxation at present in force is cruel. Surely, the employment of labour and production of corn are of national benefit? Then why should "land used for the purposes

of husbandry" be penalised by being reckoned at double the value (for taxation purposes) of that used for sport, pleasure, parklands, etc.? Also, seeing that the stocking of his farm is the investment in which the farmer places his capital, why should a "Capital Levy" be imposed by income tax charged on the valuation of stock?

These are very practical and real grievances which might be removed without breaking any pledges, or involving a general election I

## Correspondence

### To the Editor of Tax Fascist Bulletin

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Area Commander to ask you to convey to the President the congratulations of all ranks in the Lewes Area on the new proposals regarding the Bulletin.

We have long felt that the wider sale of our journal to the general public would be of the greatest value to the movement, and would prove of considerable assistance to local recruiting.

I am to assure you that no effort will be spared to push sales in this area, and that we all look forward with confidence to the success of the project. **Yours faithfully, John J. Willoughby, Capt. Organising Secretary, Lewes Area.**

## Fascist Platform

### To the Editor of The Fascist Bulletin

Sir,—I venture to submit the opinion that as regards policy, the Fascist Movement can most usefully bring its influence to bear on the promotion of concrete practical schemes directed towards the lessening of unemployment and the improvement of industry. My suggestion is that land drainage, for the improvement of arable land, is such a scheme. It would help the agricultural industry, so vitally in need of help, and it would employ men in the finest and healthiest kind of work. The scheme is being pressed by men of all parties, and by associations; I suggest that we take a hand. Brandies might be authorised, if they think fit, to ask the

Member of Parliament in whose constituency their headquarters office is, to act in promotion of the scheme, and individual members could do the like. If something has to be paid out of rates and taxes, it will be better to pay men to do this most useful work than to do nothing.—I am, **yours faithfully,**  
**O. C. G. HAYTER, 7, Cator Road, S.E.26.**  
**May 15, 1925.**

## **Fascism and Drill. To the Editor of The Fascist Bulletin**

**Sir,**—Attending the Southampton Empire Day Parade, the necessity for a little practice in simple drill movement was, to my mind, very apparent. All branches of all services were evidently represented in the parade with the result that the formation of a hollow square for the service and the subsequent return to "line formation" was attended by some slight confusion. May I urge that for the credit of our cause, and ignoring the cries of " Militarism " from our opponents—they will cry that anyhow I—that a move be made in the various companies, not only to give a little simple Infantry drill instruction, but also for the officers themselves to furbish up their drill, so as to give their commands with the conviction which is half the battle in military movements. The women members also should attend to this point, as nothing is more likely to bring discredit upon the movement than slovenly appearance in public, while should " the real thing " ever demand the services of the Fascists in force, the effectiveness of the organisation would largely depend upon whether the individuals constituted in the aggregate a scattered mob or a force which could be handled, because, added to the will, it had the knowledge how to carry out "mass movement"—**Yours faithfully, Poole (Coy. Officer).**

## **Brig. Gen. Blakeney At Portsmouth A Full Report Of Meeting**

**G**ENERAL R. B. D. Blakeney, C.M.G., D.S.O., the president and founder of the British Fascists

Movement, paid a visit to Portsmouth last Wednesday, and in the evening addressed a meeting of the Portsmouth Fascists at the Albert Hall.

Among the gathering, which was of a considerable size, were members from Gosport and Farlington.

Besides the General the speakers included Lieut. G. Edbrooke, R.N., the commanding officer of the North End Division, and Mrs. Pollard, and also the Chairman, General Ricketts, the Hants County Commander.

The Chairman said the ideals of the Fascists could be briefly outlined as being that every man should be left alone; that people might enjoy their lives and property in their own way. That they should have freedom of action and freedom of speech, providing always that that very freedom did not inconvenience others. And that was also the reason they were the sworn enemies of Communism.

Mr. Edbrooke said the Fascists were out to do their best by their King and their country. (Applause.) The majority of the men Fascists of Portsmouth were either ex-Service men or on active service, and they had joined the movement because they felt that thereby they could best serve their own country. In Portsmouth their numbers were very strong, and at Gosport they were proportionately even stronger. The greater the numbers the better it would be for the country in general and Portsmouth in particular.

They were out to fight the Communist menace, and the speaker praised the action of the very capable Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, banning the foreign Communists at the recent Glasgow conference. " We do not want foreigners to come over and upset the happiness of the country," he said.

They were getting stronger day by day, he went on and at North End they were prepared for any emergency that should arise. They did not like to look for trouble, but they should not go unprepared.

Mrs. Pollard explained that she was speaking without notice in the place of Miss Poole, who

had been prevented from attendance at the eleventh hour. Fascism, she declared, was a movement for the Empire, and if stood for unity throughout the Empire. She appealed to the meeting for support. "For God's sake," she cried, "let us get the men and women of England to organise and protect England and our lives against revolution."

General Blakeney dealt in a comprehensive address on the events leading up to the formation of the organisation in this country, and afterwards proceeded to detail some of the abuses that made such an organisation in the minds of its originators a necessity.

A year had passed since he last spoke in Portsmouth, and in that year they had seen a great change in public opinion. The people had at last realised the danger with which they were confronted. In every age there had been turmoil and strife following war, but now they realised that the turmoil was something more than the "psychological aftermath" of war. We had had so much turmoil and soon we would have more and worse. It was for them to be prepared for it.

They were faced with a development never before known in this history of mankind—"a primary power preaching the pernicious doctrine of Communism." The year 1917 was one of the most dangerous periods the world's history had known, for it was then that Russia withdrew from the war and became the world's home of the Communist menace. Communism had been in England since Karl Marx published his writings on economics seventy years ago. The doctrine of the Communists as preached by Marx was dangerous. He said nothing had been done in the world except by revolution. They, the Fascists, stood for combination, but the Communists wanted the old story of the members of the body fighting the head instead of working under its domination.

What else did they want? he asked—the abolition of the family, of the community of women, and of the co-operation of labour, and they also wanted the confiscation of the land. All things to which they themselves were opposed. And yet, he said, the Communists talked of liberty, and Russia was dominated by a few, and though the members of the community met quarterly they could merely

ratify the doings of the main Soviet. When the British Labour delegates went over to Russia they saw that things "were not too bad," because, added the speaker, they only spent three days actually in Russia and only saw what they were expected to see. (Hear, hear.)

Continuing, the General declared the leading members of the Russian Government were not Russians at all, and many of their "Russian" names were assumed—they were in reality German Jews. "It is a curious coincidence," he added, "the return to power of the Monarchial party in Germany; Russia dominated by German Jews, and a Communist plot unearthed in America and showing that money coming ostentatiously from Russia in reality coming from Germany. The Communist method was not so much a sociological problem as a big German plot and bid for world mastery."

While German trade dropped lower and lower with the sinking of the mark, the German financiers kept their money outside the country and were building up factories outside in Poland and elsewhere. And now Germany was coming back to take from us our markets.

The great plot was all over the world, General Blakeney declared. German money was believed to be behind disaffection in Morocco. Russian money, that was that of the German Jews, was causing unrest in India. And not only India, but throughout the whole Empire. Again, said the General, "this Russian movement is a German plot to dominate the world." (Hear, hear.)

The Socialists were against capital, he declared. But they did not or would not realise there was good and bad capital. The Fascists were as much the enemies of the great money trusts as the Labour movement, but their enemies knew it and agitated to prevent them from attending to the question.

He regretted that the Socialist movement should have become rather antagonistic to Christianity, and the speaker continued to comment on the menace of the Communist Sunday Schools. "Why," he asked, "are not the ministers of the church with us here in the hall to-night? I cannot see one. Why are they not in the movement? Why do they leave hardened old sinners like myself to fight for

the Cross which we have placed on our badge? We must make them come out and fight by our sides. (Applause.) The Communists hate Christianity because Christianity has always stood for liberty." (Applause and hear, hear.)

"You must organise," he appealed to the meeting at the conclusion. "Get down to your fellowmen. Find out what is their grievance. Do your best to remove it. That is real active Fascism. And you must work hard, for you have not got much time. You do not know the extent of the plot in your own country."

Mr. Sydney Hill made a few remarks, and then two leading questions were put to the speakers. A youth who described himself as a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain politely asked the Chairman if any of the speakers could give a real economic argument against Communism. They had, he said, made interesting and deprecatory remarks against Russia and the system, but had advanced not one real economic argument. He challenged them to do so.

General Blakeney commenced to state that in his opinion the failure of, the system in Russia was good enough argument, but at this stage he was interrupted and could not be heard.

Mr. A. Dane asked, as the Chairman of the Portsmouth Labour Party and an Anti-Communist (cheers), whether the speaker did not think the present attitude to Russia towards England the result of the attitude of the English traders to the Russians?

General Blakeney did not agree. He had been told that it was impossible to deal with the Russians. It was impossible to deal with people with no idea of morality.

The three speakers were thanked at the conclusion, on the call of the Chairman, and Miss Breton for the hall. Mrs. Pollard replied

## **Communists Instigate a Colour War**

EGYPT and the Sudan is one of the principal points of Bolshevik activity at the present time. Packets of Red propaganda have been

seized in Stockholm (which is one of the centres for the distribution of Bolshevik propaganda) destined for the troops of the 2nd. Sudanese battalion at Khartoum.

Moscow has raised in Africa the war cry: "Men of colour, unite against the Whites." This propaganda is directed by a special department of the Komintern of Moscow with a view of attacking the Colonial Empires of England and France.

An intense propaganda is also being conducted against the Whites amongst the negroes of America, Moscow hoping at an early day to obtain full advantage for the money now being spent so liberally.

The Bolshevik organ, *Isvestia*, recently declared that the negro movement would, on the one hand, aid that of the white workers in the mixed countries such as America, and on the other would secure the whole of Africa for Communism.

## **Possible Cheka Troops in England**

We hear on very good authority that there are as many as 60,000 Negroes and Chinese in the city of Liverpool alone.

'This is a piece of startling information when it is remembered that the Cheka troops in Russia, who committed such dreadful atrocities on a scale such as the world has never seen before, were almost entirely composed of these alien races, led by Jewish Commissars. In the present distressed condition of this country, when so many hundreds of thousands of men of British blood cannot obtain employment, there is surely no room for these people and they should be deported. The Government has no rig to permit the women and children of our own race to run the very grave risk which the presence of these hordes of aliens places them in.

## **Special Fund For Headquarters. Conditional Offer From Colonel Morton.**

## To the Editor of The Fascist Bulletin

Sir,—I hope that others of my comrades in the Fascists will see that the appeal, recently made by our President, for funds, will not be in vain. For we are apparently the only organisation which will help our Empire in the hour of need against those who are doing their best, supported by large sums of money, to dismember it.

Though only 6d. a head has been asked for, I, though hard up, am sending now to G.H.Q. £1 on condition that 19 others will give a similar amount.

I suggest through your columns, that others do the same, whether starting in £1, 10/-, 5/- or smaller sums, or to those of us who can afford to do so let the initial sum be £100. For I am perfectly certain that we, the ordinary law-abiding British citizens are not going to allow any extremist of any kind to run the affairs of our Empire, be they foreign or home-made fanatics. Yours etc., E. R. MORTON. London. 12.6.25.

### Note by the President

This is an excellent idea, and I hope that not only will the 19 others be found at once, or rather 18, as I will put up £1 to second Col. Morton, but that the list will not close at £20. This is Ascot week, and many people who can afford to go there might very well subscribe something to our funds by way of insurance!

**R. B. D. Blakeney., - List of Subscribers.  
Col. E. R. Morton... £1 0 0; Brig.-Gen.  
R.B.D. Blakeney £1 0 0**

## Communists Organise Factory Groups

The Communist Party's efforts to form Factory Groups throughout the whole of industrial England are being increased week by week, and it is high time that large concerns which employ many thou. sands of loyal workers should wake up and realise the danger which is in their midst.

## Women's Units Organised In Scotland

### Edinburgh

The movement is lighting up very well among the women of Scotland. On March 30, Scottish Women's Headquarters were opened at 34, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh, and since then many members have joined. Three kitchen meetings in the poor parts of the town have brought in many working women, and the social side is going strong. Through the kindness of Miss Nasmyth, Assistant Area Commander for Edinburgh, a "Helping Hand Fund" for our poorer Fascist sisters has been started. The Vice-President has addressed four meetings in Edinburgh with good results. The following appointments have been made:—To be Assistant Area Commander (in addition to Miss Nasmyth), Mrs. Howden, 11, Eton Terrace, Edinburgh (staff). To be Aide-de. Camp to the Vice-President (staff), Miss G. Paterson, Coltbridge Terrace, Edinburgh.

To be District Officer for Central Edinburgh :—Mrs. MacIntyre, 40a, George Square, Edinburgh.

To be District Officer for South Edinburgh :—Miss Aitchison, 61, Braid Avenue, Edinburgh.

Great satisfaction was felt at the visit of the President, Miss Lintorn-Orman, to Scottish H.Q., W.U., and the New Gallery was taken for her meeting.

On Thursday, April 2, an illustrated interview with the Vice-President, Women's Units, was published in the Edinburgh Evening News. Many recruits came to the office and joined as the result of this interview, which was asked for by the correspondent of the paper

### Glasgow

Glasgow recruiting is progressing very favourably. Women's Units H.Q. will be opened early in May, near the Men's H.Q. in Pitt Street.

The Vice-President addressed two large kitchen meetings in the poor districts on April

6, and several recruits were made. At the large women's meeting in Cadora Cafe the same evening, with the Earl of Glasgow in the chair, a number of recruits were made after an hour's speech by the Vice-President, W.U.

The following appointments have been made in Glasgow:—

To be Area Commander, South-East Glasgow:—Mrs. Desmond-Murphy, 10, Montgomery Terrace, Mount Florida.

To be Assistant Area Commander, South-East Glasgow:—Miss Lois Pickering, 56, Maxwell Drive, Glasgow, S.1.

To be A.D.C. to the South-East Glasgow Area Commanders:—Miss Ferguson.

To be Area Commander, North-West Glasgow:—Mrs. Reeves-Turner, 7, Kilvenside Terrace, West.

To be A.D.C. to North-West Area Commander:—Miss K. Reeves Turner, 7, Kelvinside Terrace, West.

Sixteen out of the eighteen District Officers have been appointed. The Scottish Women's Command regret exceedingly that Mrs. Barnes, Assistant Area Commander, South-East Glasgow, has been obliged to resign her post owing to private affairs. The Vice-President of the Scottish Women's Command would like to say that Commander Barnes has done a splendid work in getting Glasgow W.U. started, and has behaved throughout with untiring zeal, method and unselfish devotion to duty. Happily, she still remains a member of the Service.

President Lintorn-Orman will address a meeting in Glasgow on May 1, in the Cadora Cafe, at 7.30 p.m. Vice-President Mrs. H. More-Nisbett will also speak.

## Scottish Provinces

**Ayr.**—The Countess of Eglinton and Winton has accepted office as County Commander for Ayrshire and Wigtownshire.

The Vice-President addressed a meeting at Dornoch, Ayr, on April 7, Mrs. Young having kindly lent her drawing-room for the purpose. A Fascist branch was started, and Mrs. Young accepted office as District Officer for Ayr. The Countess of Eglinton and Winton was

present, and was introduced to her Command. Fifeshire.—Vice-President Mrs. More-Nisbett and Mr. D. C. Crichton, Adjutant and Organising Secretary of Edinburgh, Men's Units, visited the town of Burntisland on April 17 through the kind invitation of Miss Johnstone, President of the Women's Anti-Socialist League, and her committee, and addressed a large mixed audience. Men's and Women's Units were started, the latter under the command of Miss Wilson, 15, Craigholm Crescent, Burntisland, who was appointed Divisional Office, Currie, Midlothian. — Vice-President More-Nisbett addressed a mixed meeting on April 2 with Sir Henry Gibson Craig, of Riccarton, in the chair, and Captain Knox, R. N., County Commander, Men's Units, Midlothian and Edinburgh, on the platform. Several women (but only Sir Henry Gibson Craig out of the men present) enrolled, and a unit will shortly be formed for Currie and Salerno.

**Jedburgh.**—Miss Balmer has been appointed District Officer for Jedburgh, and the Vice-President W. U. will address a meeting and form a branch there on April 24.

**Moffat.**—The Vice-President W.U. addressed a meeting in Moffat on March 17 with some success. The Area Commander W.U., Miss Laidlaw, appointed three Company Officers.

**Stirlingshire.**—Miss Thorneycroft, of Plean House, has promised to give a drawing-room meeting at Plean next month with a view to starting Fascists in Stirlingshire, a very "Red" district.

On Wednesday, April 15, the first area Commander's Council, Women's Units, was held at the Scottish Women's Command. Two Area Commanders from Glasgow, two from Edinburgh, and one from Moffat were present. The Summer Rally of all Scottish Women's Units was arranged to take place in June, at a picnic within motoring distance of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Moffat. Finance was thoroughly gone into, and autumn ways and means of raising funds were discussed.

Several names of suitable County Commanders for Women's Units were suggested. When a County Commander had been found for Midlothian, and one for

Renfrewshire, the Vice-President will have more time in which to light up other large towns in Scotland

Speakers' classes, first-aid classes, and drill are shortly to be arranged in Edinburgh; they have already begun in Glasgow.

During the summer months, when the Vice-President W.U. will be living in Fifeshire, she intends to open up the North-West district of Scotland, beginning with Dundee and Aberdeen.

## London Area News

### Richmond

A well-attended meeting called by the Richmond and Kew branch of the British Fascists was held on April 29 at the Raleigh Hall, Richmond.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Burton presided and the speakers were Brig.-Gen. K. 13. D. Blakeney, C.M.G., D.S.O., Miss G., E. A. Poole, Mr. Y. H. Littlechild and Mr. Gladman.

### Willesden Green (N.W.2 and 10).

On Sunday evening, April 27, a large open-air meeting was held in the High Street, Harlesden, Willesden, under the auspices of the above area.

Despite heavy rain during the whole of the meeting, there was a record crowd who listened intently to the speakers giving to many of them their first first-hand interpretation of Fascism as practised by the British Fascists.

The District Officer, Mr. H. G. Swindin, explained very concisely what we do and do not stand for, and touched on the evils of Communism much to the chagrin of a group of the local "Reds."

Mr. Fish, the next speaker, spoke very eloquently on Fascism and Communism, and dealt very effectively with the opposition's questions and interruptions.

After an excellent meeting the National Anthem was sung and a large number of new members were enrolled.

No untoward scenes marred the success of the meeting.

**The Willesden Green "C" Division** of the British Fascists held a most successful dance in St. Andrew's School, on St. George's night, in support of the movement. The idea originated in the minds of the Brothers Hatcher, who had the support of the members, the most active being Mrs. Freeman, Messrs, Swindon, Mussett and Smith.

There was a large attendance of young people, and dancing to the strains of the Omega Symphony Orchestra was indulged in with zest. A balloon bursting competition was won by Miss Connelly and Mr. Williams. In an interval, Mr. W. L. C. Gregory (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. Bolton) presented the prizes won in minor competitions, and short addresses were given by Mrs. Freeman and Mr. Swindon. The Misses Mussett and Spencer capably looked after the refreshments. The evening Closed with the singing of the National Anthem, and afterwards several new members were enrolled.

### Shepherd's Bush (W.12).

This branch has at last managed to secure a portable platform, thus enabling us to commence our Summer Campaign of open-air meetings. All members are invited to attend these meetings every Wednesday and Friday (circumstances permitting) in the W.12 District. Particulars of the meetings can be obtained from the Organising Secretary, W.12, 10. Coverdale Road, W.12, and the official speaker, Mr. H. Littlechild, 137, Uxbridge Road, W.12.

The branch was pleased to welcome members from Barnes and Putney districts at our meeting on May 7, and extend a cordial invitation to any other members of near-by branches who care to drop in. Our temporary quarters are: **Swakeley Hotel, 174, Goldhawk Road, W.12.**



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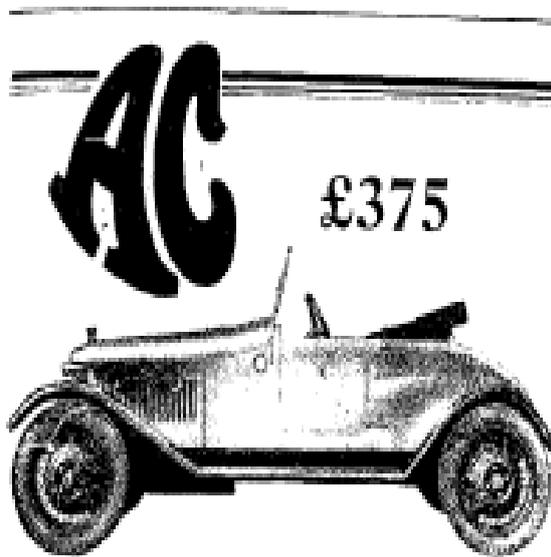
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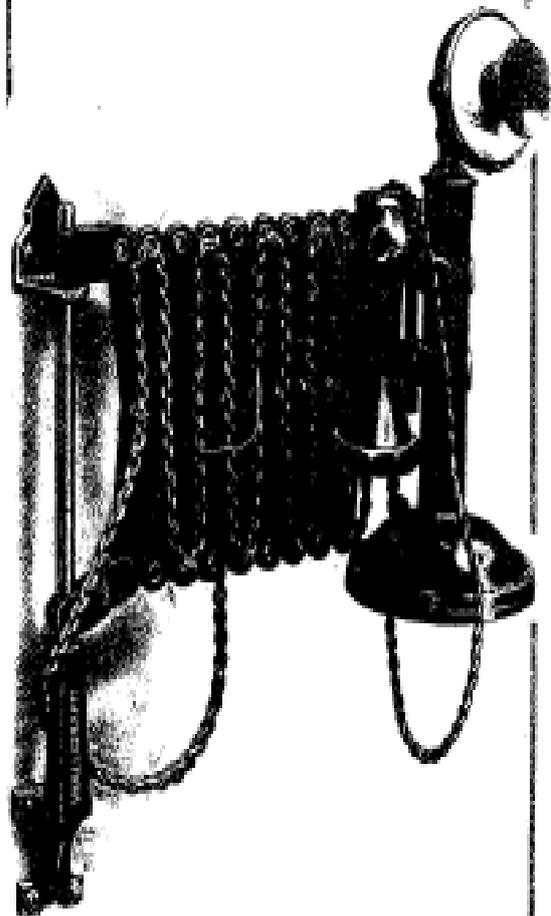
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