



(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE YORKSHIRE FASCIST WEEKLY.)

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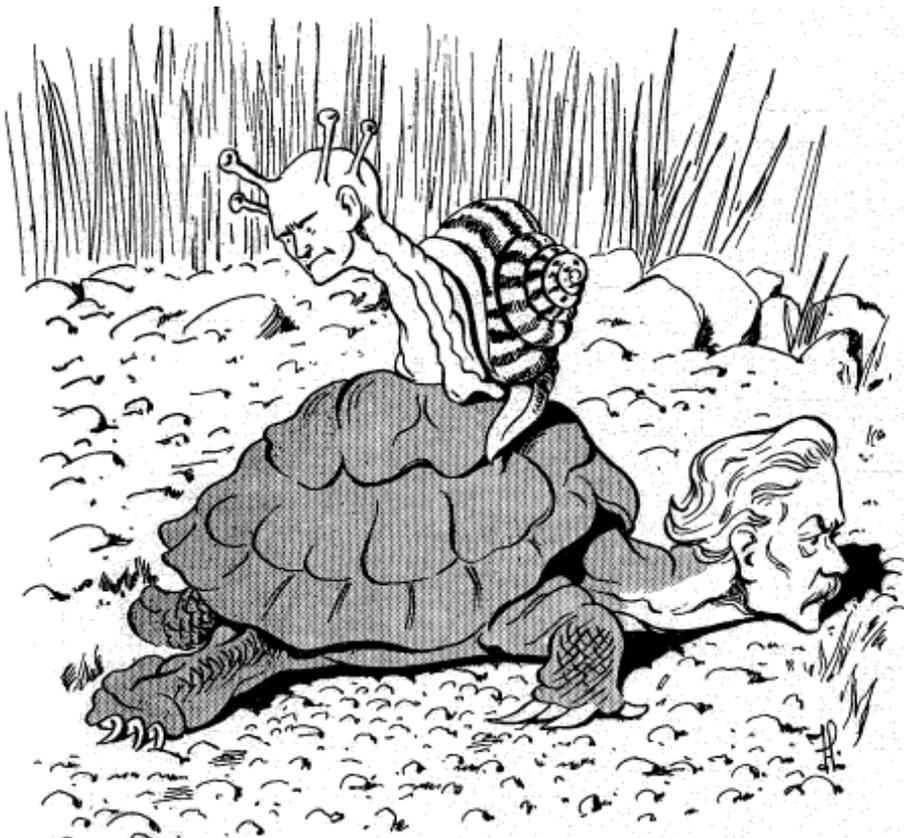
February, 1931

Price ONE PENNY

THE BRITISH



FASCIST OPINION.



**Slow And
Uncertain
Wins No
Race**



THE LEAGUE AND SMALL NATIONS

WE have received a copy of "The Independence of Small Nations," a pamphlet issued by the British Friends of Montenegro, which gives the history of the absorption of that gallant little country by the Yugoslays.

Apart from the dark reflection that this event casts upon the actions of certain politicians, the most important thing which is revealed is that the League of Nations, formed with all its high ideals of safeguarding the rights of small nations, has either been unable or unwilling to interfere in this instance.

While it is obvious that the Montenegrins, being no longer a nation, and therefore having no representation in the League, would find it difficult to raise the question at Geneva, it is not surprising that the delegates have no desire to broach a subject likely to disturb the international peace and quiet which is their object of existence.

It almost seems as if the League, in its disregard of Montenegrin claims, has justified the belief that it is an organization which only results in making wrongs and injustices eternal by agreement and treaty!

BRITAIN'S NEED FOR FASCISM

Unemployment's Only Cure

At a recent meeting, Mr. Mandeville Roe said:—

THE political situation in England to-day appears very complex; there are signs that our party system is degenerating into a war of mutual frustration between the three groups, which themselves seem likely to split into smaller ones, and all the while our industrial conditions go from bad to worse, with constantly mounting figures of un-employment. Unemployment, of course, has shown itself in many other countries, a fact which has resulted in the international 'theory of unemployment. It is said that unemployment results from world depression,' and that only the united action of the whole world can remove it. This is a very comfortable doctrine for politicians in every country, for it absolves them from the blame which is really theirs. Unemployment may be international, but that does not mean it is incapable of being solved inside one nation by the efforts of that nation. I have had the privilege of seeing the same causes at work in other lands, and have been pleased to notice that one country at least has very courageously tackled the problem and shows every sign of curing it. It has reduced the figures from millions to hundreds of thousands in less than a decade. We, faced with the same problem, could do the same thing, if we knew our own minds and decided to work together; but our political system has planted in all of us deep traditions of party programmes which prevent us from seeing the thing in its true perspective, as economics, pure and simple, and not politics. All the parties, however, seem at last to have realized that something new and drastic is required to meet the situation; none of them has yet found out what it is. They have not discovered the economics of Fascism. In that alone lies our chance, not merely of industrial survival, but of a return to something like our former prosperity. Economic Fascism does not involve the necessity of a dictatorship; on the contrary, it is a democratization of industry. By the Corporation system in industry those who know most about industry control its working, but they do not do so without due regard to the interests of the consumer. We need the Corporative State because that involves the constant co-operation of capital and labour, and the prevention of causes for dispute instead of what we have to-day, a state of affairs where each side goes its own sweet way until they come into collision, and then,

and not before, they decide to meet to try to find a way out of the difficulty.

Making the Hardships Less

We could easily avoid much of the heartbreak of the unemployed by the very simple expedient of making it compulsory for all employers of insurable labour to seek their workpeople only through the labour exchanges. We know to-day how the unemployed tramp from one fruitless appointment to another, how they write literally hundreds of letters which are never answered, and waste what little resources they have on newspaper advertisements. All that would be unnecessary if employers were compelled to get workpeople from the exchanges. I know the employers will say, Oh, but you never get anybody satisfactory from the exchange.' That may be true to-day, but if so, it is due to the fact that no jobs worth having are offered to men on the exchanges. Consequently, the unemployed prefer to seek work from other sources. If there were only that one source of labour it could no longer be true, and moreover, with a proper classification of the labour available at each exchange, the employer himself would be saved an endless waste of time which he suffers to-day in sorting out the likely from the unlikely applicants.

Our Country Must Come First

We cannot, however, hope by that or by any other single means to solve the problem. If there is little work available it will not make much difference how it is distributed; there will still remain numbers who go without it. Everybody to-day talks about 'rationalization' as a remedy, but the sane business man knows full well that to reorganize an industry which will have to compete in a free market at home with what are virtually the products of foreign slave labour is a hopeless task. We must have our home market protected from this. Free Trade is a magnificent theory for professors, but a very deadly system for commerce. To try to preserve Britain alone as a Free Trade country in the midst of a protected and competing world is like locking an unarmed man inside a room full of homicidal maniacs with revolvers.

'Moreover, we must have political stability for any national industrial reorganization. At the moment the position is one of truce, not of peace, in industry. In disputes between capital and labour, both sides, whether they know it or not, have set as their slogan, Woe to the conquered! which has certainly resulted in woe to the nation. We are far too divided and forgetful of our nationality. The peace mongers who followed the Great War have left a sloppy, sentimental attitude which has destroyed patriotism, but they have done nothing to destroy the war spirit in industry. If we were more patriotic, capital and labour would remember they are both British, and that they have a duty first of all to Britain. On that basis they would be prepared to meet with something in common, and on that basis of a new-found patriotism we must rebuild or perish. Fascism is preaching that kind of patriotism.'

IRISH FREE STATE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

Dublin, January, 1931.

To the Editor, "British Fascism"

Dear Sir,----I would be obliged if you would give this letter as much prominence as possible in the next issue of your paper.

Information has reached me to the effect that rumours have been circulated throughout London that the Irish Free State Command have seceded from the organization. May I take this opportunity of assuring The Founder and members of The Grand Council of our loyalty?

I would also like to send a message to the "rumour-mongers," but as I have not got their addresses I must send it through the medium of your paper.

The Irish Loyalists, who are members of the British Fascists, do not treat an oath lightly, and when an oath of loyalty is taken by them you can rely on that man to the end. Lastly, whether British Fascism succeeds or fails in England, we members of the Irish Commands will carry on, still loyal to the aims and

objects of the BRITISH FASCISTS. Yours loyally, Henry R. Leadbeater, C.F., F.O.M., County Commander, O.C. Irish Commands, General Staff Officer.

THE UNITY BAND MONTHLY NOTES. The Divided Empire

DON'T Misjudge the Dominions--is the title of an article in the last number of "British Fascism," dealing with what can only be described as the late "Imperial Separation" Conference. It was certainly not the Dominions themselves, but their party politicians who, like our own, decided to break up the Empire, and it is only by disregarding the politicians that the peoples of the Empire can ever be brought together again. It is not the slightest use pretending that the result of the Conference was any-thing less than complete separation.

The privilege accorded to the Dominion Prime Ministers of advising the Sovereign direct is purely illusory in action and is, of course, meant to be, seeing that the Sovereign and the Ministers are thousands of miles apart. As regards the internal affairs of any Dominion, the Prime Minister has, of course, always advised the Governor General, who, under the new arrangement, can be chosen by himself. As regards the external affairs of the Empire, there is no longer any co-ordinating authority, and the Empire as an international unit has ceased to exist, since the Sovereign has no Imperial Minister with authority to advise him, and if he has to act on the separate advice of the Ministers controlling half a dozen entirely separate independent states, he might conceivably be placed in the ridiculous position of having to declare war on himself.

The whole situation is absurd and impossible, and unless something is soon done to give the " British Commonwealth of Nations " some unifying organization that can really function, it may as well give up even the name, for under no code of international law could it retain in its present form any recognized status.

India

As what was called loosely "Dominion Status" has now been declared to mean in the words of General Hertzog complete sovereign independence," the madness and absurdity of applying such a status to our Indian Empire becomes more and more apparent, and the proceedings of the so-called Round Table Conference can only be described as a tragic farce. The bulk of the population of India have not, the slightest conception of "the democratic idea," and the minority of 70,000,000 or so Mussulmen have not the remotest wish to place themselves under the rule of a majority composed of other creeds. Any make-believe of introducing representative government in India would mean, in reality, handing over its various groups and races, under some pretence of an "electoral system," to the control of a handful of talkers and scribblers, who would not be able for a week to maintain their authority without the tangible force represented by the British Army.

It sounds incredible, but it is the fact, that the unabashed intention of the Reading-Sankey MacDonald cabal is actually to carry out this arrangement and to lend the support of British bayonets to some Jabberjee Chatter boy administration who may be trusted to emulate their opposite numbers in this country, in avowed hostility to British interests all over the world.

The League of Nations

It is an amazing fact that whilst our politicians are for ever active in trying to break up the British Empire, they are no less active in furthering the creation of any sort of new international organization which will place this country under foreign control. The egregious League itself owed its origin largely to the initiative of those abroad and at home to whom the British Empire was an abomination and an offence, and one of our "Conservative" politicians announced at the start that the dissolution of the Empire was a necessary preliminary to the creation of the League of Nations. As I write, "Comrade" Henderson, who, to the eternal shame and humiliation of Great Britain, is our Foreign Secretary, has gone off hot-foot to Geneva, to discuss the formation of yet another international polity, " The United States of

Europe," in which not merely the Empire, but Great Britain herself, is to sink her national entity in some polyglot hotchpotch of a commonwealth, which an ingenious French politician has evolved for the consideration of the faddists and phrase-makers of Geneva. As nothing but talk is likely to come of this absurd project, it need not cause any great alarm, and Mr. Henderson will be much better employed in talking it in, or talking it out, than in sitting at the Foreign Office in London, to frame humiliating apologies, under the guise of protests, to his masters in Moscow.

"Democracy" in Action.

The War, it was said by some fool politician, was won by our-selves and our Allies in order to make the "world safe for democracy." If it was to make safe the particular brand of democracy which has ever since conducted our affairs in this country, many people are beginning to wish we had won it a little less completely. For there can be no doubt whatever that we have ever since been losing what is called "The Peace" hand over fist. Whilst our allies, and even our, defeated enemies, have been straining every nerve to effect a complete recovery from the injuries inflicted by the War, our politicians of every party in turn have gone out of their way to aggravate those injuries and to reduce the Empire and the once United Kingdom to the position approximately which would have been imposed upon us by a victory of the Central Powers. The record of these years of "democratic activity" is indeed an imposing one. Ireland and Egypt have been abandoned; the Dominions have been converted into independent states; the government of India is about to be relinquished; on the top of all this, a crushing burden of taxation, amounting almost to capital confiscation, is increasing every day and every week and constitutes a kind of reparation payment imposed upon us for winning the War, far heavier than anything our enemies could have dreamed of making us pay if we had lost it.

The governing gang of demagogues who, with no mandate from a majority of electors, have been allowed for over a year to control our destinies have worked at the process of destruction with intensive activity. But it must

always be remembered that the destruction of our Empire and civilization has been ever their avowed object, and that their recent activities are strictly true to type. The role played by the other two parties, by whose connivance alone the government is maintained in power, is the more disgraceful, in that they have sinned against the light, and in the absorbing game of politics have abandoned in turn almost every conviction and principle which justified their existence. Their recent record seems to be almost a designed object lesson in support of the contention advanced by the Unity Band that from no existing party either in power or in opposition is there any hope of effective action in the regeneration of our national existence. That prime demagogue once Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, dauntless if discredited, unabashed if unrepentant, exhibits daily the dexterous manipulation of his rather dirty political cards in the party game, with all the assurance and self-esteem of a genuine statesman propounding a policy. Denouncing the Government, truthfully, as one of the worst and most destructive of modern times, he avows his firm intention of maintaining it in power in order to secure his miserable little dole of electoral gerrymandering which may possibly, so he hopes, convert his double-figure following to a bare three-figure standard. He can scarcely hope for more and will probably be disappointed even in this modest expectation. The action of the Conservative Party continues to justify the epithet bestowed on it once, by Disraeli—an organized hypocrisy. Ever since the War it has been employed in running away at the decisive moment from the real application of any principle it has ever professed, including the basic idea, which was embodied in the term "Unionist" which it once honourably adopted, and which, after a cynical betrayal as regards both the Empire and the United Kingdom, is still absurdly included in its descriptive appellation. It is really almost equally responsible with the Liberal Party for keeping the present Government in power, as by determined efforts on the part of its representatives in Parliament it could have put an end time after time to the orgy of misrule from which the country is suffering. The culminating cowardice of its "flyhards" was exhibited recently on the occasion of the economy

debate initiated by one of its less timorous members, when, instead of turning up under their leader, in full force, to emphasize their professed intention to curb the ever-growing extravagance which is eating up the capital resources of the nation, they simply stayed away and allowed the motion to be talked out. Mr. Baldwin has, since then, once more expressed his pious belief in the cause of national economy, but remembering how he kept, or rather consistently failed to keep, when he had unlimited power, his former promises in this direction, I cannot imagine that anyone really believes that he means business.

Transport and Traffic

Mr. Morrison and the officials of the "Ministry of Transport" are revelling, as might have been expected, in the opportunities of fussy and fiddling interference, offered to them by a recent Act of Parliament. Who Mr. Morrison is or what particular adverse acts have qualified him to be a member of the Socialist misgovernment I have not the slightest idea.

The Ministry of Transport is one of the numerous new ministries created to assist Mr. Lloyd George in squandering the nation's resources in order to win the War, and to create a new heaven and new earth by bureaucratic activity. The particular problem with which the Ministry has been confronted recently is the congestion of traffic in the London streets. One very simple way of regulating traffic and avoiding congestion is, of course, to abolish the traffic, and this is what Mr. Morrison has begun to do. Finding that a very complete and efficient motor-coach service has been organized by private enterprise between the countryside and London, he has issued ukase forbidding the coaches to approach their destination in the Metropolis. It is well known that if Mr. Morrison and his kind had their way, all privately owned vehicles would be banished from the streets, and only those owned by the State or municipalities would be allowed. A prominent evening paper, with the feverish fatuity with which it is accustomed to "go off the deep end" in the creation of journalistic stunts, asks thereupon the inane conundrum: "Are the streets made for traffic, or is traffic

made for the streets?" and adopting wholeheartedly the first alternative proposes to solve the problem by abolishing the streets, or in other words, to create, wide thoroughfares by pulling down the existing houses. This is the same view-point as that which looks upon the countryside as existing mainly for the purpose of providing its own rapid communication and wishes, at enormous expense, to convert our English landscape into a network of roads and bypasses, so as to enable everyone to hurry everywhere as quickly as possible, with or without any useful or definite object. It is typical indeed of the entire state of mentality which prevails to-day among the fool-intelligentsia who make the whole universe of action and thought revolve round some phrase or word of up-to-date popularity, and their fanatical concentration on the twin notions of transport and traffic is a notable case in point. It is, indeed, peculiarly characteristic of our modern talkers and scribblers, who are perpetually scorching with inconsequent ideas, down vacuous vistas of brainless argumentation, in order to arrive nowhere in pursuit of nothing.

A Possible Strike

Mr. MacDonald and his fellow-conspirators, faithful to their past records, are now promoting a Bill in Parliament to make illegality legal, and to facilitate the revolutionizing of the country by a general strike. There is, however, another strike of a totally different kind which appears to me to be looming in the very near future, and which is likely to give these gentry or any other party government, which may attain to power, a salutary but most unpleasant shock.

Readers of English history will remember that parliamentary government in this country really had its origin in the determination of certain resolute persons and classes to resist, if necessary to the death, the levying by the Crown of taxation without the consent of the taxpayers. This resistance, exploited afterwards by other persons and classes for other purposes, led to the abolition of the monarchy and, in the end, to the destruction of the entire constitution. But the principle survived and was explicitly recognized on the restoration of the Monarchy and the revival

of parliamentary liberty. It had nothing 'o do with democracy, as understood at the present day, and it is indeed owing to the development of the modern democratic idea that the principle is now once more in need of vindication. By no sort of pretence could it be contended in Great Britain to-day that the taxes are, as in former times, the willing gift of the taxpayers to the government. It is notorious that the persons and classes who bear almost the entire burden of the direct taxation are being robbed and plundered, not only without their given consent, hut under perpetual and indignant protest, in order to furnish bribes to the vast untaxed multitude, who give the majority of votes to the politicians. When such taxation approaches, as it does to-day, to actual confiscation, it may soon become not merely a personal interest, but an urgent public duty to resist the imposition, since all sane and thoughtful people are aware that the entire capital resources of the nation, which are required to provide for industry and employment, are in rapid process of extinction.

The organization of a taxpayers' and ratepayers' strike may rapidly become an urgent necessity, whatever party may be in office, and may prove once more, as in the past, the direct means of putting an end to a tyrannous and intolerable system of government. No meetings of protest by prominent persons in business and banking, such as those now contemplated, are likely to have the slightest effect on our Snowdens, or, I must add, on our Baldwins and Churchills. Bute the prospect, or even the serious threat, of a taxpayers' strike would exert an instantaneous and almost miraculous influence in modifying, if not their convictions, at any rate their activities in the process of bleeding the nation financially to death.

Some Foreign Affairs

In Italy, under the wise inspiration and guidance of Signor Mussolini, the foundations of a sane system of government seem to have been truly laid and are likely to survive their originator.

In Spain, unfortunately, there has been a severe setback, following upon the fall and subsequent death of Primo de Rivera, whose

firm and enlightened regime had, in spite of its faults, effected a marvellous transformation from the old and evil system of democratic party government in that country. In an ill-advised moment, its able and patriotic King has promised a partial return to the discarded and discredited rule of the politicians. As ought have been expected, this "gesture," to use the cant journalistic phrase, has only resulted in encouraging all the latent forces of revolution and disloyalty, and the fall of the Monarchy is now eagerly awaited by all those eager to seize the opportunities offered in a full blown republic to aspiring democrats "on the make." It is a strange fact that almost the entire British press, ignoring the noble and public spirited record of King Alfonso having a long and trying reign, should not only continually harp on his pious expectation, but appear to wish for its realization. The "*Morning Post*," which has published spirited protest from the King, expressing his emphatic refusal to be bundled out of the country he has served so well, seems to be almost the sole exception. The whole incident is typical and illustrative the extent to which the, press of this country, often unknown to its proprietors and even editors, is controlled in its news columns, if not in its leading articles, by the hidden and cunning hands of the promoters of world revolution, act through their conscious agents their unconscious dupes.

MONTENEGRO

AS one who visited Montenegro every year from 1900 to 1913 inclusive, staying there often for months at a time and going through the Balkan war near the front in 1912-13, may I add a few bits to the article in your issue of January?

"British Fascism" for 30th November last contains an error calculated to do serious harm to Montenegro's just cause. It is stated that it was "under the auspices of the League of Nations" that Montenegro was suppressed. This- is obviously incorrect, as when Montenegro's doom was pronounced at Versailles the League had not yet come into existence, for it, too, was formed at Versailles.

That country has been the victim of a long and skilfully worked conspiracy planned in

Belgrade and carried out with remorseless cruelty. It stated-when in 1903 a gang of officers, who had sworn fealty to him, murdered King Alexander Obrenovitch, his wife, and some loyal followers. One of these officers is General Zhivkovitch, now at the head of the Belgrade Government. The object- of the conspiracy was the formation of "Great Serbia." The Obrenovitch dynasty was friendly with Austria, and as part of the scheme was the annexation of Austrian territory, the Obrenovitch was murdered. All who stand in the way of Great Serbia are liable to assassination. After 1903, the first active step in forming Great Serbia was directed- against Monte-negro, an easier task, it was thought, than the destruction of Austria. Young Montenegrins were invited to Belgrade, given free University education and corrupted. "Great Serbia" was preached to them. Montenegro was to be the first acquisition. In 1907, a party of these youths, armed with bombs from the Royal Serbian arsenal, were sent to Montenegro to murder King Nikola, and a plot was formed to rise and seize the munition depots. A loyal Montenegrin, whose brother told me details, betrayed the plot, and Belgrade's treacherous agents were arrested on arrival; tried, their guilt and their connexion with Belgrade was proved beyond reasonable doubt, and the then Crown Prince of Serbia (George) was inculpated. A number of arrests in Montenegro followed, and three executions. Some thirty persons were given long terms of imprisonment. Relations between Serbia and Montenegro were broken off, and even when resumed were always, after this; strained. In 1912 a number of the prisoners dug a hole under the prison wall and escaped over the Turkish frontier, and thence reached Serbia, where they were made welcome and continued anti-Montenegrin work. Young Serbs from Turkish and Austrian territory were similarly invited to- Belgrade by- the military gang which directed "Great Serbian" policy. Some of these- officers have described in detail how they trained these youths to shoot and to make and throw bombs, and sent them back to commit- murders and atrocities. Three of the Belgrade-trained youths murdered the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and numerous other attempts were carried out in Austrian territory, all aimed at making "Great Serbia." A similarly trained youth from

Turkish territory, Punisha Ratchitch, in 1928 murdered three Croatian deputies in the Belgrade Parliament, because the Croats were protesting against forcible Serbianization. This same man, in- February 1919, just after the Armistice, tried to murder a British officer, Captain Brodie.

Immediately after the Armistice, while King Nikola and his Government were in France and the Montenegrin army mostly out of the country, the Serbs saw their chance of at last seizing. Montenegro. They poured In many thousand savage komitadjis (irregular troops, specially trained to commit atrocities). Two friends in Montenegro gave me a vivid picture of the horrors of this invasion. Shops were gutted and pillaged. What they could not carry away they smashed. Houses were burnt. Persons who resisted were shot. I am assured one man was sawn in half. Outrages were committed on women. The Serb army then poured in on the terrorized and helpless population, announced that a General Assembly had been held and that Montenegro was now incorporated in Serbia.

A report on the condition of Montenegro was made by Count de Saks, who knew both land and people. The British Government suppressed this report, and two gentlemen were chosen, who knew neither the people nor the language, to write another. These two never got out of the Serb occupied zone, were carefully chaperoned within it, and their report in favour of Serbia was accepted.

It is an episode of which England may well be ashamed. Yours, etc., M. E. Durham. 13th January, 1931. (Author of "The Struggle for Scutari"; "Twenty Years of Balkan Tangle"; "The Serajevo Crime," etc., etc.)

BRITISH FASCISTS AND THE "DAILY SKETCH."

"Daily Sketch" free meal coupons for distribution in necessitous areas should be sent each week to Colonel H. W. Johnston, The British Fascists, 99 Buckingham Palace Rd., Victoria, London, S.W.1.

"THE COMING OF LUCIFER"

COLONEL Boulton, whose book, "Fads and Phrases," has already been reviewed in these columns, has now written a poem. It is based on the idea that modern developments, however speciously advocated and alluring, are tending actually to an ultimate consummation in great evil for the whole world, and how exactly that is brought about it would be unfair to the reader to say, beyond indicating that the theme is well-sustained and treated in an interesting manner.

The author has a sane and healthy love for his country and is bitterly disappointed in the attitude (which is only too prevalent to-day) that regards patriotism as an evil thing productive only of wars.

The verse in which the book is written is a refreshing reaction from some of the more complicated, and, we nearly said, "un-poetic," experiments which have recently been tried. It is reminiscent of Lord Macaulay's "*Lays of Ancient Rome*" and is, therefore, carrying on a worthy tradition in English literature.

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In answer to the many enquiries received, the annual subscription to "British Fascism" is 1s. 6d., post free.

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BRITISH FASCISM IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast and the Six Counties are fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. E. Alexander, a prominent member of the R.A.C., as District Officer O/C. Ulster Men's Units. He has been a Fascist for five years.

Extensive activities have taken place in Ulster by propaganda in the Irish papers, good recruiting, and the Fascist Children's Club treat of the "Hunter-Moore" Club, Avoca Street, Belfast. This club has been running for two and a half years. It is situated in the Crumlin Road District, and over two hundred children were present at the treat.

The Founder had the pleasure of inspecting the Men's and Women's Units and also the P.C.C.

Contributions to the "Hunter-Moore" F.C.C. were forthcoming from many sympathizers. These included Mrs. Hunter-Moore founder of the Club, the Countess of Kilmorey, many well-known ladies and gentlemen, and several of the Belfast bakeries and restaurants, who generously gave cakes and buns.

The success of the evening was due to the united efforts, of Men's and Women's Units under the command of Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Waring (County Commander, Ulster Women's Units). and to all the club officers who have worked incessantly for the past two years.

On Armistice Day, 1930, three members of the F.C.C. Cadet Corps, in uniform, laid a wreath on the Belfast Cenotaph, this being the first time that uniformed Cadets have taken part in a public ceremony

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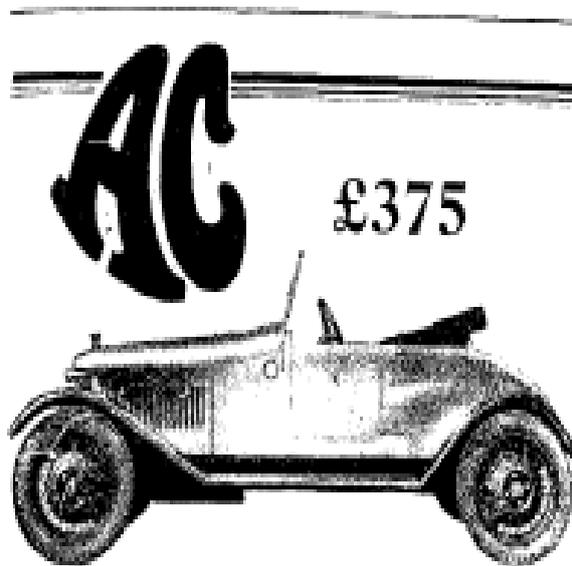
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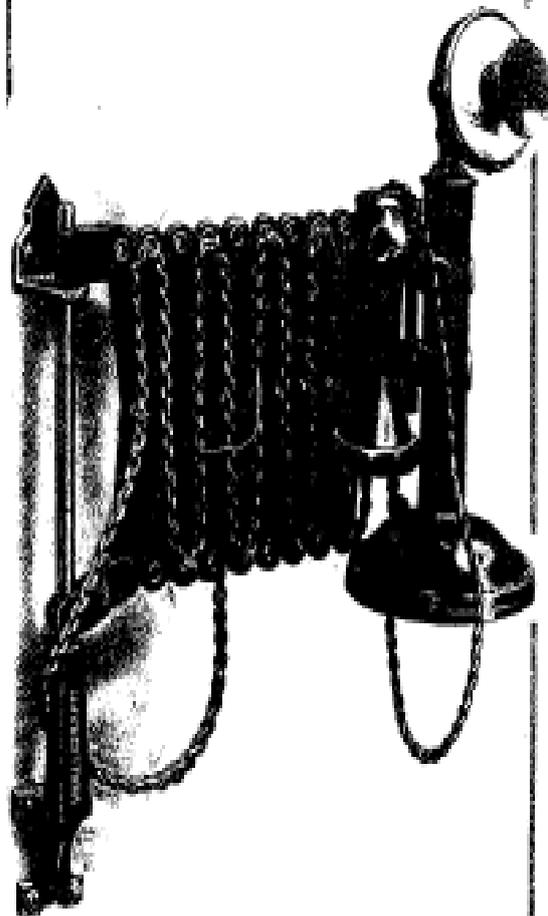
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