Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife—Part I

REMARKS

of

HON. J. THORKELSON

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 19, 1940

Mr. THORKELSON, Mr. Speaker, in order that the American people may have a clearer understanding of those who over a period of years have been undermining this Republic, in order to return it to the British Empire, I have inserted in the RECORD a number of articles to prove this point. These articles are entitled "Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife." This is part I, and in this I include a hope expressed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in his book entitled "Triumphant Democracy." In this he expresses himself in this manner:

Let men say what they will, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, to shine upon, to greet again the reunited states—the British-American Union.

This statement is clear, and the organizations which Mr. Carnegie endowed have spent millions in order to bring this about. This thing has been made possible by scholarships, exchange professors, subsidies of churches, subsidies of educational institutions; all of them working for the purpose of eliminating Americanism as was taught once in our schools and to gradually exchange this for an English version of our history.

These organizations were organized to bring about a British union, a union in which the United States would again be—the British-American Union. However, this has been upset to some extent by the attempt of the internationalists to establish their own government as an International or world union. And there is, therefore, a conflict between the two, for England wants a British union, with America as a colony, and the international money changers want a Jewish controlled union, in order to establish their own world government.

It is, therefore, best for us to stay out of both of these, in order to save what is left of this Republic as it was given to us in 1787, for the fact is that it is much more valuable today—so much so that complete disintegration of this Republic cannot be avoided should we fail to ponder seriously and to give fullest consideration to solving the problem which now confronts the world. In doing so, I am rather inclined to believe that the real American people will decide without hesitation, to return to those fundamental principles that were set forth in the Constitution of the United States.

Let no one tell you that this instrument is not as valuable today as it was in 1787, for the fact is that it is much more valuable today—so much so that complete disintegration of this Republic cannot be avoided should we fail to ponder seriously and to give fullest consideration to solving the problem which now confronts the world.

I shall now quote an article by Andrew Carnegie, which he wrote at the request of the London Express, and which appeared in that paper October 14, 1904, entitled "Drifting Together."

DRIFTING TOGETHER—WILL THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA UNITE?

(Britain and America being now firmly agreed that those who attempted to tax the American Colonies against their protest were wrong, and that in resisting this the colonists vindicated their rights as British citizens and therefore only did their duty, the question arises: Is a separation forced upon one of the parties, and now deeply regretted by the other, to be permanent? I cannot think so, and crave permission to present some considerations in support of my belief that the future is certain to bring reunion of the separated parts, which will probably come about in this way: Those born north and south of an imaginary line between Canada and the United States, being all Americans, must soon merge. It were as great folly to remain divided as for England and Scotland to have done so.

It is not to be believed that Americans and Canadians will not be warned by Europe, with its divisions armed, not against foreign foes, but against each other. It is the duty of Canadians and Americans to prevent this, and to secure to their continent internal peace under one government, as it was the duty of Englishmen and Scotsmen to unite under precisely similar conditions. England has 7 times the population of Scotland; the Republic has 14 times that of Canada. Born Canadians and Americans are a common type, indistinguishable one from the other. Nothing la surer in the near future than that they must unite. It were criminal for them to stand apart.

CANADA'S DESTINY

It need not be feared that force will ever be used or required to accomplish this union. It will come—must come—in the natural order of things. Political as well as material bodies obey the law of gravitation. Canada's destiny is to annex the Republic, as Scotland did England, and then, taking the hand of the rebellious big brother and that of the mother, place them in each other's grasp, thus reuniting the then happy family that should never have known separation. To accept this view, the people of the United Kingdom have only to recall the bloody wars upon this island for centuries arising from Scotland and England fighting separate flags, and contrast the change today under one flag.

The Canadians and Americans may be trusted to follow the example of the Motherland and have but one flag embracing one
whole race in America. Present petty Jealousies melt away as the population north and south become in a greater degree born American.

Even if this blessed reunion came as early as the end of the next decade, say 16 years hence, Canada and the Republic—the Scotland and England of America—would embrace 115,000,000 of English-speaking people, probably 7,000,000 of these in Canada. By the end of the present decade, 6 years hence, their population will be close to 97,000,000—6,000,000 of these in Canada. The Republic added to her population the last 14 years 600,000, more than twice as much as Canada and Australasia, or than that of Canada, the immigration having been enormous. One of these years it almost reached a million.

Cecil Rhodes reached—it will be remembered that he was at first a strong British Imperialist. Mr. Stead recounts that Mr. Rhodes went to Lord Rothschild and laid that scheme before him, who replied—This is all very well, if you can get America to join—if not, it amounts to nothing. This led the statesman to a serious view of her position, resulting in the conclusion that it was to the Republic, not to British settlements, his country's right. In 1885 it was decided to abandon the scheme and thereafter favor race federation, and the result was the work he saw clearly that Lord Rothschild was right.

British federation would leave Britain as a member of the smaller part of her own race and out of the main channel of progress; instead of sitting (with race imperialism accomplished) enthroned as the mother among hundreds of millions of her own children, composing all but a fraction of English-speaking men. He abandoned the scheme and thereafter favored race federation, and left to America more scholarships than to all other lands. He saw that the Empire had in Canada, Australasia, and New Zealand, combined, added to their population 4,500,000—America 13,500,000. Canada only added 508,000, 1891-1900, whereas 680,000 in 1881-90; 600,000 since 1900 America added more than the total population of either Canada or Australasia. During the present decade, 1900-1910, at the rate of increase to date she may add 6,000,000, and in the present century 17,000,000, of whom 6,000,000 in Canada, 6,000,000 in Australasia, 7,000,000 in the Republic, and 1,000,000 in South Africa. Thus the Republic grows faster only in the far northwest, which is separated by a thousand miles of barren land from the English-speaking Province of Ontario. Last decade Ontario Province (English) actually declined in British population, Quebec Province (French) slightly increased. The census of 1900 shows fewer British-born residents in all Canada than that of 1891. The wheatfields now reached by rail are being settled by Americans who cross the border, selling their farms and buying new farms in Canada at one-tenth the price realized for the old. Except for this influx, about 70,000 so far, the rate of increase in Canada will be about as last decade.

What will Britain do? The day is coming when Britain will have to make up her mind. There are three courses from which she may choose: one, to give no further increase to the Empire; two, to give it a fourth-rate power, a Holland or Belgium comparatively. Here note that we do not postulate her actual decline, but the increase growth of other powers. Or, third, shall she grasp the outstretched hand of her Canadian and South African children across the Atlantic will hail the day she takes such for her motherland. We have reached a stage where we have outgrown the sentiment of the United States. Aiding these groups, I believe often in- 

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife—Part II

REMARKS

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Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, we are now dominated and plagued by various pressure groups that care little or nothing about the United States as long as they can involve us in the European war. Some of these groups are well known, others remain obscure, but nevertheless very powerful and effective in their insidious attempt to convince the people of this Nation that war is impending. These groups are composed of members who are generally classed as the "intelligentsia." I shall not question their intelligence, but if one is to judge them by what they have said and done, their intelligence is not being directed for the greater interest of the United States. I believe often innocent, are those whom we may take the liberty of calling their tools and servants. We have reached a stage where these Anglophiles advance the thought that in order to Qualify as a good American, one must be pro-English and willing to fight and die for England. These England-first groups and hands-across-the-sea organization are made up of many Canadian and Anglo-American societies which
are located in our larger cities. One of these, and the one to which I shall now refer, is the Pilgrims.

THE PILGRIMS

When the Pilgrims was organized in 1902, to aid in developing Anglophiles in the United States, the Canadians, being British subjects, were not solicited at first as members of this charitable and exclusive propaganda service to sell America to the British Empire. Like converts, many of these members are more loyal to England than the British themselves. Theirutmatical zeal to serve Albion. I am informed by a student, that one of them placed the English crown on the flagstaff of the Columbia University. If this is true, the Columbia alumni should "crown" him who gave orders for the mounting of it, and replace the crown with the eagle, so this noble emblem can rest in its rightful place.

The Pilgrim membership may be found in our military organization, in the Government, and particularly among professors, ministers, and authors. In wielding the pen, the aid of these writers is more valuable, for can they not write, as did Carnegie:

Give America to England as a hemostat for the bleeding wound of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States of the British Empire, which the surgeons left oozing after their operation in 1776: the operation which amputated the United States from the British Empire, and set them their own.

These Pilgrims, being unfamiliar with the surgery of 1776, evidently do not realize that Canada joined to the United States will prove an equally efficient hemostat to stop this hemorrhage in the British Empire. The American Pilgrims no doubt fear this most sensible measure, because it might antagonize the noble and wealthy in the English Government and the Bank of England so much that they will pack up and leave for home. Such an exodus might also prove inconvenient to the English and give them an uncomfortable feeling when in their crusade to obtain a new or slightly used husband to hang on their family tree, they find it necessary to embark for Palestine to satisfy their family ambition. It is this and more that the Americans must fight to counteract the propaganda which is now disseminated throughout the country and in our daily press, in order to save America for the Americans.

Many of the members of these groups are ignorant of the real purpose of these organizations and their influence in our political life. Some of the members are so blinded by the glamour and the exclusiveness of these clubs that they do not realize that in supporting their activities they betray America.

I now quote from the annual meetings of the Pilgrims, held in New York, 1913 and 1934:

[The Pilgrims, New York. Addresses delivered at dinner in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Pilgrims of the United States, New York, Tuesday, the 4th of February, 1913, at the Waldorf Astoria, 1913]

(Hon. Joseph H. Choate, president of the Pilgrims and chairman of the evening, on rising and rapping for order, said: "At your request, may I>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nulla euismod felis at est faucibus, in facilisis purus faucibus. Ut faucibus, in facilisis purus faucibus. Ut faucibus, in facilisis purus faucibus.

Mr. CHOATE. I am going to ask you, in the first place, to rise, as you did just now for a much less worthy object, when I propose the loyal toasts. I ask you to fill your glasses and rise and drink to the President of the United States.

Mr. CHOATE. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, cheering and singing The Star-Spangled Banner and God Save the King.

Before the chairman could resume, a delegation of members, consisting of Messrs. F. Cunliffe-Owen, R. A. C. Smith, Herbert Noble, George W. Burleigh, Lawrence L. Gillespie, and George Gray Ward, presented Mr. Choate with a large and beautiful gold and silver salver, richly decorated and suitably inscribed, Mr. Cunliffe-Owen adding to this as follows: "Mr. Choate, your brother Pilgrims making you the offering hereof of the Pilgrim fare, bread and salt—bread signifying long life and prosperity and salt to ward off from you all evil spirits and every kind of harm—and we ask you, our honored president, in the name of all our brother Pilgrims of the United States, to accept this gold and silver salver as a memento of the occasion."

"We are here to celebrate ourselves and our friends on both sides of the water. We are here to set a beautiful pattern of friendship and to prove to the world that the people of the United States and Canada are friendly to each other, that they do not realize that in supporting their activities they betray America.

I now read to you a message from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1913.

I am commanded to convey to the Pilgrims of the United States, celebrating their tenth anniversary, the expression of His Majesty's gratitude for their new and kindly sentiments contained in your telegram of this evening.

W. M. H. TAFT

A message from Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, one of the best friends we ever had on the other side of the water:

"I am commanded by Queen Alexandra to ask you to convey to Ex-Ambassador Choate and the members of the Pilgrims of the United States, now celebrating in your telegram of this evening."

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A message from Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, one of the best friends we ever had on the other side of the water:

Now, gentlemen, that is the object, and the sole object that I have in view in making this nation a great fighting nation and the first nation in the world to have a great fighting nation and the first nation in the world to have a great fighting nation.

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W. M. H. TAFT.
Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to read the speeches given by the American members of the Pilgrims, for they, like all converts, and more un-American and pro-English than the British themselves.

The address of Joseph H. Choate is an example of Anglophilie, pertinent at the time in the conditions that exist today. I shall now quote some of these statements in order to show how deceptive they can be. Mr. Choate states:

We have no difficulty and never have had that I know of with the people of England.

A statement that is perfectly true, because the people of England have little or nothing to say in the British Government. Our trouble has been with the British Government, which has never at any time been friendly toward the United States—but the gentleman did not make such statement. Furthermore, it is well to note the servile attitude of the speaker to the Crown of England, and his praise of the rulers, which again is perfectly all right, yet he has failed in his speech as others have in theirs, to say one good word for the Government of the United States. He then goes on to say:

The people of England and the people of the United States are always friendly to each other; another statement which no one can refute. But to add to that the people of all countries—the common people—have always been and are now friendly to each other. If war depended upon them there would be no war. The trouble lies with the rulers of the different governments. It is they who advocate war; war of destruction, not only of property and human life but of Christian civilization itself.

So in view of this, let us remember that no country has been at war so much as England and no country has brought about more misfortune and suffering than the British Government. This should be clear as we review the early history of our own colonies, of India, Ireland, and the 400,000,000 opium addicts in China, all of which may be charged to the greed of the British Government. Mr. Choate, in making his statements, spoke for the people of the United States, when in reality he should have hesitated even to speak for himself. His sole concern appeared to have been our friendliness toward Great Britain, but not their friendliness toward us; and again he placed the United States in the position of a suppliant to the British throne.

Mr. Choate then referred to a dispute which arose in regard to the passage of ships through the Panama Canal, and intimated that it was the understanding of Hon. John Hay and Lord Lansdowne that the British should have equal rights with us in the use of this Canal; a right which the British have never acknowledged. The British never granted us such rights and in the treaties which I have referred to, they did not cede any rights to us in our alliance with that country.

We have even been driven out of foreign markets by England for many, many years, and in her wars she has brazenly furnished us with a blacklist of firms with which we are not supposed to trade; and we, like fools, comply with her demands.

Continuing his discussion on this topic, Mr. Choate expressed himself as being quite willing to leave the decision of the Panama Canal in the hands of the British and American pilgrims, which anyone can readily understand would be a one-sided decision; i. e., all for England and nothing for the United States. Mr. Choate then makes his most extraordinary statement, upon which every Member of Congress and the people of this Nation should ponder—particularly in view of the happenings since 1912:

Now the people of this country are not going to allow anybody—any Congress, any Government, any President—to break their good faith which they have pledged to the mother country. How are we going to maintain that peace for the next hundred years?

These English-speaking people are going to increase on this side of the water in the next hundred years from one hundred millions to perhaps four or five hundred millions, and England and her dominions across the seas will increase in like proportion. How are they going to keep the peace? There is only one way. It is by keeping their respect for the words of treaties. This should be clear as we review the early history of the Pilgrims, which anyone can readily understand would be a very special blessing to this country.
from a republic to a semidemocracy; the year in which we destroyed constitutional government, international security, and paved the road for us to become a colony of the British Empire. It was also the same year in which we, by adopting the Federal Reserve Act, placed our Treasury under the control and domination of the Bank of England and the international banking groups that are now financing the British-India movement. It was also the same year in which we, by the adoption of the Federal Reserve Act, placed our Treasury under the control and domination of the Bank of England and the international banking groups that are now financing the British Empire. I invited your attention to the fact that that movement was going forward, more Anglicana, informally, quietly, till they were under the British control and without any formal or public announcement. During the year, however, without the world paying much attention, and hardly noticed in the United States, the British Government, through its way for the better part of a generation, came to its climax and has now been formally written into the public law of Great Britain.

I hold in my hand the few printed pages which constitute the Statute of Westminster. The Appendix to the Statute is entitled the most important act in public law since the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. This statute, covering but three or four printed pages, contains three specific provisions which are its essence and which I should like to emphasize.

First, what is to be a dominion?

The expression "dominion" is to mean the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland, six dominions in all.

What is to be the relation of local self-government in each of those dominions to the British Parliament? The Statute of Westminster reads:

"No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this act by the parliament of a dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future act of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of any regulation made under any such act, and the powers of the parliament of the dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such act, order, rule, or regulation insofar as the same is part of the law of the dominion."

In other words, absolute legislative self-control is devolved by the Statute of Westminster, a power to which the members of the British Parliament have not hitherto claimed, that control has rested for 800 years, upon the parliaments respectively of the six Dominions.

What certainty and security have these dominions that their local self-government shall be permanent and complete?

The Statute of Westminster reads:

"No act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion unless it is expressly declared in that act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof."

Those three brief paragraphs, I repeat, are the most important contribution to the public law of the world made since the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. They introduced into the public law of the world a new expression of federal relationship, not a federal relationship such as exists between our own States and the Federal Government, but a federal relationship such as exists between a United States and the American Commonwealths and their Federal Parliament. In the former, the symbol of unity; but the legislation power is as multiform as the Dominions. The British people consciously, after 25 years of discussion and experimentation, have formulated this great statute, and so amazing an achievement that we would do well to pause for a moment to remark upon it. Let me say two things about it in this afternoon, and you will pardon a word of personal reminiscence.

In June and July 1921 the Imperial Conference was sitting in London, and the sort of question which underlay this movement was uppermost in the minds of the delegates. There were other deliberations of the Conference, such as the question of the several Dominions as now defined and the Prime Minister in the Government of Great Britain itself were, of course, the leading personalities. Mr. Lloyd George was then Prime Minister. He did me the honor to ask me to come to Chequers for the week end to meet these gentlemen and to hear them discuss the problem of the possibility of a British Commonwealth of Nations.

They spent the whole of Saturday, and Saturday evening, and all of Sunday until luncheon under the trees and in the library at Chequers discussing informally and familiarly and with profound interest the problems from experience, the problems that were before them. There was the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. McIvor. There was George Wilson, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Massey, and there were two representatives from the Government of India, the Maharajah of Cutch and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri of Madras.

It was my privilege and good fortune to be questioned by these gentlemen as to the working of our own Federal system. In

"Come the world against her, England yet shall stand!"

[Applause.]

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particularly, they wished illustrations of what happened when there was conflict of authority and of jurisdiction. They pointed out that we had in our great cities officers of the Federal Government. How do we know without investigation how they are feeling with the State and municipal officials? How were these almost invisible lines of administrative power kept from overlapping? What was the friction? What was the function of the courts? What is the limit, if any, of their authority? I assure you it was no small pleasure and pride to be able to answer questions to that distinguished group, for how a builder of the federal principle had been operating for more than a century and a half in the United States.

Finally, when the luncheon hour came on Sunday, and these information sessions were brought to a close, Grover Cleveland drew the conversation into lighter vein and called attention to the fact that it was fortunate indeed that their minds were meeting, that the words British Commonwealth of Nations were beginning to be used by them, and that the day was Sunday. A benediction, as it were, upon their efforts.

"You may say," Prime Minister, but if you will pardon an American, there is something more important than that. Tomorrow will be the Fourth of July." [Laughter.]

By pure accident they had brought their discussion of the reorganization of the British Empire and its Dominions to a conclusion at the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence (laughter), so they investigated on Independence Day.

One thing more. We do not realize, my fellow Pilgrims, the foresight of our own fathers, how far those nation-builders saw into the future, and what an amazing grasp they had upon the fundamentals of political life and social organization. I think we are in the habit of taking them too much for granted.

There is on exhibition in this city today one of the two existing copies of the Olive Branch Petition. It is in the British Museum. It is an original document which in American history stands in importance and significance side by side with the Declaration of Independence itself. It is a part of that Americanism, that is, the American spirit, the American national feeling, which has come now to all the commonwealths, the Dominions and colonies, of the British Empire. That is the paper which John Adams called the Olive Branch Petition. (See Appendix.) That petition was presented to King George III in July 1775, over the signatures of Samuel Adams, John Adams, Roger Sherman, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and Thomas Jefferson. Washington did not sign because he was in the army. Washington did not sign because he was not a member of Congress, not because he did not believe in the cause, but because that was the custom of the time.

The Olive Branch Petition was sent to England by the Continental Congress in July 1775. It was received, not by his Majesty, but by the Colonial Office, and there it lay, as it were, by the wayside, and was not read, and was not acted upon. That petition was received, not by his Majesty, but by the Colonial Office, and there it lay, as it were, by the wayside, and was not read, and was not acted upon. Mr. Whiteford,

When the olive branch was rejected, recourse was had to the Sword. Of course, there is the idea here that the olive branch was rejected, and then recourse was had to the Sword. That is the revolution, Independence, separate nationhood, were of the essence of the new American history. That is the paper which John Adams called the Olive Branch Petition. That is the paper which John Adams called the Olive Branch Petition. (Applause.) That petition was presented to King George III in July 1775. That petition was presented to King George III in July 1775. (Applause.) That petition was presented to King George III in July 1775. (Applause.) You are all familiar with the significance, the far-reaching importance, of this Statute of Westminster and the prophecy of it by our own nation-builders in July 1775.

The audience arose and applauded.

Mr. Speaker, I have included Mr. Butler's address, in order to show how far we have drifted toward this British Union. In this speech, you will note he brings out the fact that the olive branch petition has now been adopted by England and extended to her colonies. He further intimates that in view of this adoption, it is now in order for us to Join the British Empire. He makes the further statement that this movement has gone Anglican, or more English, which is quite true, for we are just about on the verge of capitulating to the forces which are driving us into the British Union.

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With all the self-evident advantages of peace for America as against the horrors of war in Europe and Asia, and with an overwhelming majority of our people against war, there still remains the ominous fact that there is a definite danger of this country entering into the war. Even as there is no doubt that the new Japanese tariff is being established with a view of aiding and directed by foreign propaganda, only to a much larger extent. Again we have no clear understanding of the real issues involved. In other words, we are against the Japanese propaganda, that is a ripe condition for expert foreign propagandists to lead us toward active participation in the present conflicts.

It seems to me that the answer to the above question is definite and indisputable—Britain cannot win a major war in Europe and Asia without the active assistance of the most powerful of all nations, the United States. In their own interest the people of this country should not allow themselves to be outmaneuvered by the British propagandists. As a matter of fact, there are safer and better ways of insuring the peace of the world.

Today the greatest single menace to the peace of the United States is the British propaganda. Even as today, this country was neutral at the beginning of the World War and managed to stay out of it from 1914 until 1917. The British government and its foreign propagandists, however, were working overtime to get us involved in a war that was decidedly not of our making. Finally, on April 6, 1917, America entered the war as an ally of Great Britain. In addition to the United States, the other allies were Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hindustan, Italy, Japan, Mexican, Morocco, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia and Turkey. It is true that some of the Allies, like the United States, were active only during part of the war period while others were little more than belligerent bystanders. But against this powerful combination the group of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria held out for more than 4 years, from August 1914 until November 1918. The German group might have won the war but for the entrance of America into the conflict.

In the present crisis the only active allies of Britain are, so far, the British Empire units and France. If the conflict should spread beyond them, the United States and her allies must be prepared to face the forces that are so desperately working to again involve the United States in a world war. Only by facing facts and by clearing our minds from the fog of selfish foreign propaganda can we arrive at the right answer to the question, “What is best for America?”

For all our so-called civilization, the impelling force behind the present struggles in Europe and in Asia is still the law of the jungle—the survival of the fittest. Whether we like to admit it or not, that same force guided the early settlers of New England and Virginia when they had to fight for their very existence in a strange and hostile land where they were not invited. In the conquest of this new continent our forefathers proved themselves strong—the fittest—and the original owners, the Indians, lost. Only by trying to overcome the forces that are so desperately working to again involve the United States in a world war. Only by recognizing that we have built ourselves a new home, gained our Independence, and that is a ripe condition for expert foreign propagandists to lead us toward active participation in the present conflicts.

With all the self-evident advantages of peace for America as against the horrors of war in Europe and Asia, and with an overwhelming majority of our people against war, there still remains the ominous fact that there is a definite danger of this country entering into the war. Even as there is no doubt that the new Japanese tariff is being established with a view of aiding and directed by foreign propaganda, only to a much larger extent. Again we have no clear understanding of the real issues involved. In other words, we are against the Japanese propaganda, that is a ripe condition for expert foreign propagandists to lead us toward active participation in the present conflicts.
really amounts to this: "We have the largest empire in the world. Never has that been the case. The world cannot hang on to it much longer. America is rich and powerful and wants no more additional territory. You should help us out whenever we get into trouble so that we can continue to enjoy what we have."

Lord Lothian practically confirmed that message when he wrote in Foreign Affairs, 1936:

"The situation of the last century cannot be re-created by Great Britain alone. She is not strong enough. But the United States, the republics, and the nations of the British Commonwealth could together re-create it. They are both democratic and territorially satisfied."

And the morning after the Pilgrim dinner a front-page headline in the New York Times read: "Lothian asks unity in democratic aims."

There is something magnetic about the word "democratic." It is very dear to Americans and it means much to them. Once they even went to war to "make the world safe for democracy.

They may again be fooled by an appeal to democracy. Know that they will. The same armadas of foreign propagandists, and its real meaning is lost sight of in the confusion. The Communist Party of America, for instance, has officially adopted democracy in its constitution, in its literature, in speeches, and generally as an appealing propaganda attraction in selling their un-American ideology to the American people. All democratic workers must stick together. It is a favorable theme with the radical labor wing.

And now we witness the weird spectacle of titled British visitors, from ambassadors to platform lecturers, using the same tactics in selling their story. * * * We great democracies must stand together.

What kind of democracy are we asked to adopt and to defend? The old-fashioned liberal, democratic type, or the new, or the imperialistic type, or the communist type? The World Com- munist International. Or the democracy of imperialistic Britain, of India, of Ceylon, of Burma, or Hong Kong. The democracy of the soup-box, or the democracy of the Communist of America, for instance, has officially adopted democracy in its constitution, in its literature, in speeches, and generally as an appealing propaganda attraction in selling their un-American ideology to the American people. All democratic workers must stick together. It is a favorable theme with the radical labor wing.

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The message from King George V was read by Sir Austin Chamberlain:

"The King has pleasure in congratulating the Pilgrims of the United States on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary, and it gives me the opportunity of conveying to them his good wishes for the future."

The future, according to the Pilgrims, does not include neutrality. The message from the King's uncle, the Duke of Connaught, reads:

"* * * The cause of promoting cordial friendship between our two great countries is one on which the future happiness of the whole world depends. Ever since I have had the honor of the presidency of the British Pilgrims I have realized to the full the success of the work carried on by the two societies with this common object in view."

Here again we have the same old story, whether it comes from an uncle of the King, from a British Ambassador, or from a platform lecturer. Friendship * * * two great countries * * * common object. Here democracy is mentioned, nor the promotion of brotherhood among the nations. The message from the Prince of Wales reads:

"As a Pilot of nearly 9 years' standing, I am very glad to send my hearty congratulations on the twentieth anniversary of the club's inception in the United States. There have been tremendous changes in the world during the past quarter of a century but ties which unite the Pilgrims on each side of the Atlantic remain firm as ever."

(Signed) EDWARD.

The British royal family certainly showed an extraordinary interest in a group of American citizens dining in New York. Since that time tremendous changes have occurred to Edward personally, as well as to the world, but he was right in his prediction that the Pilgrims' ties remain firm as ever.

"Since we are dining so exultantly, let us go to London and look at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, April 12, 1917, of the Pilgrims of London and the Americans of the United States. There have been tremendous changes in the world during the past quarter of a century but ties which unite the Pilgrims on each side of the Atlantic remain firm as ever."

(Signed) George T. Wilson, chairman. [Loud cheers.]

"The other message is from one who has been frequently and deservedly called the Allies' best friend in America, that very excellent Pilgrim, James M. Beck. His cable reads:

"Joyous felicitations to the British Pilgrims now assembled to celebrate your twenty-fifth anniversary. The club is a fitting object in view of the close and cordial relationship between the two great countries. It is one of the most important results of the war, this closer sympathy between the two branches of the great English-speaking peoples—next to the removal of the great menace to free government, which is the prime purpose of the war, this closer sympathy will be of inestimable importance not only to us on each side of the Atlantic, but also to all other free nations."

And then Mr. Page made one of the strangest admissions that any diplomat could make under the circumstances. It is taken from the Pilgrim records as are all these quotations.

"For my part I am stirred to the depths of my nature by this noble demonstration of the world's desire that the United States of America's participation in the great war of freedom should be on a grander scale and in a more efficient manner. A great nation is as a great seaman, as a great pilot. We have the honor to be among you in these historic and immortal days which Prussia did not want has come, when the flags of Great Britain, France, and the United States float together in defense of civilization."

"I should like to read two cables which have arrived within the last few minutes from New York. The first is from our good friend and fellow members, the Pilgrims of America, and it reads as follows:

"At a dinner in the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes are nailed to the same staff not to come down until the job is done. Our boys in khaki are anxious to rub shoulders with yours in France and share your struggles, and your triumph in Freedom's cause. The Pilgrims' dream of 15 years at length has come to pass."

(Signed) Dr. Butler's conviction that "there were no neutrals" in the World War was confirmed by the American Ambassador, Walter Hines Page.

"Well, gentlemen, neutrality is no longer necessary [hear, hear], and we all say thank God for that. [Hear, hear.]

Dr. Butler was right; there was no neutrality, not even in the American Embassy, before this country went into war. It was a joke to Lord Cecil and the Pilgrims."

The guest of honor, Walter Hines Page, spoke before this London group of British-American notables in his capacity as United States ambassador to London, representing the American Government and the American people. In part:

"As for the particular aspects of this great subject with which this club has from its beginning had to do—the closer sympathy of the English and the American peoples—next to the removal of the great menace to free government, which is the prime purpose of the war, this closer sympathy will be of inestimable importance not only to us on each side of the Atlantic, but also to all other free nations."

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(Signed) EDWARD.
Speaking Union is Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, and also a member of the executive branches and correspondents in the following cities: Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chautauqua, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Dallas, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lake Placid, N. Y.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New York, N. Y.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New Orleans, La.; Philadelphia, Phila.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Diego, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Santa Barbara, Calif.; Santa Monica, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Washington, D. C.

The English-Speaking Union seeks to "draw together in the bond of comradeship our country and the British Empire. But let us not forget that in 1917 the Pilgrims spoke of "blood-brotherhood" and "comrades in arms." And now, when Britain is again at war, let us, as George W. Warren, chairman of the English-Speaking Union of London (also a Pilgrim member), addresses his fellow members of the union in The English-Speaking World, October 1939, with the warning call:

"The English-Speaking Union was born 21 years ago during the Great War and it has an even greater function to play in the present crisis. We know we can count on your support.

The founders of the Republic speak to us today through the immortal words of George Washington:

"Against the wiles of foreign influence, our very existence as a free people must be doubted, and our children must wake in a sense of its history prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. And yet we know that the times and such are the forces a century and a half after Valley Forge that many Americans, including many leaders of America, are advocating policies and ideologies foreign and contrary to the principles of our form of government and our form of government.

In our position as a rich and powerful nation we will be a potent and active factor in seeking the reestablishment of peace.

If we are to accept and to act the role of peacemaker, the first requisite should be to stand before the world with clean hands and a cool head, fair and impartial to all, and free from any taint of favoritism and prejudice. Without this we may hold out false hopes to a war-wary world; we would not be entitled to the respect and cooperation of the embattled nations; the sincerity of our motives would be justifiably questioned, and we would fail, to the detriment of all concerned, including ourselves.

As a "potent and active" factor for world peace we cannot in the meantime accept the one-sided doctrine of "unity between the United States and the British Empire": we cannot honestly and decently appeal as an act of world justice for British dominion at the same time as the guardian angel of the British Empire; we cannot look fairly at the world through the meshes of the network of British propaganda; we cannot proclaim our devotion to the British people, our ambassadors, our leading bankers, our industrialists, our churchmen, our educators, and our publishers to sway the sentiment of our Government and our people; we cannot act on one side, a foreign side. Inherently and basically non-American.

We have before us a costly lesson from the past to the present as a guide to the future. Let us remember 1914, and not forget in 1940 that a rising tide of war hysteria completely engulfed our Government and our people. The climax came on April 6, 1917, with an American declaration of war, approved by an overwhelming majority of a Joint session of Congress. Only 56 out of 618 Senators and Representatives voted against war. Of the Members of the Senate only 6 dared cast their votes against the tides of war. One of these few, Senator Robert La Follette, Sr., addressed the President from the floor of the Senate with words that might well be repeated:

"There is always lodgment, and always will be, thank the God above us, power in the people supreme. Sometimes it sleeps, sometimes it seems the sleep of death: but, sir, the sovereign power of the people not only beheld for a time, but it beheld, it foiled, it silenced. I think, Mr. President, that it is being denied expression now. I think there will come a day when it will have expression."

"The poor, sir, who are the ones called upon to rot in the trenches, have no organized power, have no voice to press their will on this question of war. But the better men of the Allies and ourselves will be heard — there will come an awakening; they will have their day and they will be heard. It will be as certain and as inevitable as the rise and fall of tides, and all the tides of war. One of these days, Mr. President, this is my plea to you: it is just as certain as the rise and fall of the tides, and all the tides of war that there will come a time when the better men of the Allies and ourselves will hear and they will have their day and they will be heard."

Today, with a warm heart full of sympathy for all the suffering in the world, we must firmly maintain our Independence of thought and action, foreign influence and entanglement, and live up to the words we may think and speak and act as unimpaired Americans. Only then can we give the best answer to the question, What is best for America.

1914: Andrew Carnegie took over the controlling group of the Federal Council of Churches by subsidizing what is known as the Church Peace Union (with 2,000,000, and the Church Peace Union of the United States covers this country with 263553-19504

HON. J. THORKELSON
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 19, 1940

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, I include a short article entitled, "Undermining America."

UNDERMINING AMERICA

The beginning of the undermining of America was brought by Cecil Rhodes, who, in 1877, left money to establish scholarships at Oxford for the purpose of training diplomats to serve the interests of Britain and America. In the first draft of his will, which is quoted in the book Cecil Rhodes, by Basil Williams, or the book Cecil Rhodes, by Sarah Gertrude Millen:

"Directed that a secret society should be endowed with the following objects: The extension of British rule throughout the world; the communication by British subjects of all lands where the means of livelihood are attainable by labor, and enterprise; and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the famous ‘Valley of the Euphrates, the Islands of Cyprus and Candia, the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay Archipelago, the entire China, and Japan, the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire, the foundation of so great a power as to hereafter make wars impossible, and promote the best interests of humanity."

A new will was made:

"He substituted English-speaking peoples for actual Britons; he cared little if the original tradition was lost. He laid plan to extend British rule in almost every country, and as the time came to a meeting of the scholarship board, the beginning of it, the scholarships; but yet the thought behind each successive will remained the same—the world for England, England for the world."

Page 146, Cecil Rhodes, by Sarah Gertrude Millen

Other quotations:

Page 377: "But the essence of the will, as the world knows, is the Scholarship Foundation. In the end all that Rhodes can do toward extending British rule throughout the world and restoring Anglo-Saxon unity and power, and founding a guardian power for the whole of humanity is to arrange for a number of young men from the United States, the British colonies, and Germany to go to Oxford."

Page 378: "If the Union of South Africa could be made under the shadow of the Mountain, why not an Anglo-Saxon Union under the spires of Oxford?"

In 1893 Andrew Carnegie wrote his book, Triumphant Democracy, the last chapter of which is "The Reunion of Britain and America."

Page 260: "The Union of South Africa would free the markets of all its members to each other. This question would be introduced, it is judiciously shelved. But an Anglo-American re-union brings free entry here of all British productions as a matter of course. The richest market in the world is opened to Britain free of all duty by a stroke of the pen. No tax revenue, although under free trade such taxes might still exist. What would not trade with the Republic, duty free, mean to the linen, woolen, iron, and steel industries of Scotland, to the tin-plate manufacturers of England? It would mean prosperity to every industry in the United Kingdom, and in turn would mean renewed prosperity to the agricultural Interests, now so sorely depressed."

Another quotation:

"In the event of reunion, the American manufacturers would supply the interior of the country, but the great population skirting the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast would receive their manufactured articles directly from Great Britain."

And still another quotation:

"Time may dispel many pleasing illusions and destroy many noble dreams, but it shall never shake my belief that the wound caused by the wholly unnecessary and undeserved separation of the mother from her child is not to be healed. Let men say what they will, therefore, I say, that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon England and America and the United Kingdom, and once shone upon, and greet again the reunited state, the British-American Union."

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
in the Federal Council. This endowment has provided sufficient annual income to run the budget of the Federal Council and its cooperating organizations. Among the associated groups are the World Peace Foundation, the Commission on International Friendship and Good Will, National Council for Prevention of War, and American Civil Liberties Union. (See Peace Encyclopedia, 1925, published by Elizabeth Dilling, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., for a list of the organizations and their activities.)

1917-18: Witnessed the promise of England to give Palestine to the Zionist Jews, if they would throw America into the war on her side. This was reported in the New York Times March 8, 1930, Sunday daily. It was this that caused Otto Kahn to come to America and become a national citizen. (See New York Sun, June 19, 1936—Pledged Jews National Home—p. 19.)

1917: At the annual meeting of the trustees for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, held at the headquarters Building, 55 West 56th Street, New York, April 20, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted by the board:

PEACE THROUGH TRiumPH OF DEMOCRACY

Resolved. That the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace approve of the annual appeal for a durable International peace, hereby their belief that the most effectual means of promoting durable International peace is to prosecute the war against the Imperial Government of Germany to final victory for democracy, in accordance with the policy declared by the President of the United States.

"SERVICES TENDERED TO THE GOVERNMENT"

Resolved. That the endowment offers to the Government the services and equipment of its division of international law. its personnel and equipment, for dealing with the international business incident to the war. (See pp. 181-183 of the C. E. for I. P. Year Book, 1920.)

In connection with the adoption of this resolution, the following quotation from a letter written to Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, dated April 21, 1917, by the secretary of the board, Dr. James Brown Scott:

"Of course, a general offer to the Government should be Interpreted as an offer to the particular department of the Government to which the division of international law may be of more appropriate service, and, since the nature of the work of the division is in line with, and many of its officers and employees are former officers of the Department, I feel that the services and equipment of the division should be offered to that Department, which offer I hereby convey as the representative of the endowment in carrying out the above resolution of the board of trustees."

In June 1918: Woodrow Wilson sent two men to England: Mr. Charles Moore, of Detroit, Mich., and Prof. Andrew McLaughlin, of Chicago, Ill., and an agreement was made to leave the carrying trade of the Atlantic to Great Britain, which was embodied in our version of the peace treaty, as written by Col. Edward M. House, at Beverly Farms, Mass.

1918: Witnessed the American Historical Association, Carnegie endowed, meeting in London, and the agreement was made to rewrite our version of the peace treaty, and to please England. (See American Historical Year Book, 1918.)

1919: When Lord Northcliffe had completed his propaganda or­ganization in this country during the war, returning home it was announced that he was leaving behind him $35,000,000 (our own money, of course) and 10,000 trained agents to carry on his work. His own London Times in the issue of July 4, 1919, rendered account of the "efficient propaganda" which he had inaugurated here and was being carried out by those trained in the art of creative and persuasive propaganda, and of his own opinion toward a definite purpose. (See Report on Investigation of American History, City of New York, May 25, 1923.)

Among the methods, stated by the London Times, to be then in operation or in prospect in this country were:

"Efficiently organized propaganda to mobilize the press, the church, the stage, and the cinema, to press into active service the whole educational system, the universities, public and high schools, and primary schools. Histories and textbooks on literature should be revised. New books should be added, particularly in the primary schools. History, geography, and local history and current affairs should be provided. Local societies should be formed in every center to foster British-American good will, in close cooperation with an administrative committee on Investigation of American History, City of New York, May 25, 1923.

This same Fourth of July issue of the London Times contained a signed article by Owen Wister, American born, in which we read:"A movement to correct the schoolbooks of the United States, the brain of an American cotton owner nor an American cotton planter, nor any American who understood the situation. I knew that the man tonight and said: 'I have found out for you that the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Shanks, has written in his report on cotton in confidence * * * * that this 9-cent plan was devised by Mr. O. S. Johnson, of Mississippi. I said, 'If it is the Oscar Johnson, of Mississippi, that I knew already, the O. S. Johnson, of Mississippi, that is the chain of British plantations.' The newspaperman said, 'That is the same man. I knew this idea could not have been given birth in the brain of an American cotton owner nor an American cotton planter, nor any one who knew that the black idea had foreign parentage; and, lo and behold, the gentleman who was formerly a member of a number of British plantations, and has lately returned from London, has given birth to this plan, and his brain child has become the adopted child of the A. A. A. of the Century Fund, Inc., are the following: N. R. A., S. E. C. Wagner Labor Act, International Labor Office (affiliated with League of Nations), Foreign Policy Association, credit unions, cooperatives, League of Women Voters, the National Woman's Party, attended by Elizabeth Dilling, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., for the Communist activities of these groups. Also see Year Books and American Legislation on International Law—report of the director, James Brown Scott, page 111.

THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

"The director believes that the road to progress runs from the Hague Conferences to a distant and ever receding horizon. He believes that nations are only willing to try on an international scale things that are working in the small and on which success has been achieved. He believes in an infinite series of little steps, not in any one leap, however attractive the prospect may be.

"During the conference of Paris, the director daily passed through the Place de la Concorde in going to and from the Hotel de Ville, and to the Quai d'Orsay when subpenaed to city hall obelisk marking the site where the head of Louis XVI fell, and with it the old regime. The men of that day dreamed of a newer and better world, and the wrong must be righted. They abolished the old calendar based upon the birth of the Man of Nazareth, and brushing it aside, they began their new era with the year 1. But it all ended with the final entry of Louis XVIII, the brother of Louis XVI, into the Tuileries in the year of our Lord 1815.

"The statesmen of the future, if not of the present day, are born to the task of seeing that international organization, the past is, in the opinion of the director, the Hague Peace Conferences.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(Quotations from p. 110, Year Book 1920)

"It is not necessary for a workable program of International organization to be developed; it is, however, essential that the nations of the civilized world should cooperate."

1921-25: Witnessed the battle for the suppression of the Star­Spangled Banner because it was not pleasing to England. "Efficiently organized propaganda to mobilize the press, the church, the stage, and the cinema, to press into active service the whole educational system, the universities, public and high schools, and primary schools. Histories and textbooks on literature should be revised. New books should be added, particularly in the primary schools. History, geography, and local history and current affairs should be provided. Local societies should be formed in every center to foster British-American good will, in close cooperation with an administrative committee on Investigation of American History, City of New York, May 25, 1923."

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The result of those representations, both Washington and London will hold to be of vital significance to the future of organized society."

"I have achieved more than I hoped." (See also New York Times, October 10, 1929.) "The result of those representations, both Washington and London will hold to be of vital significance to the future of organized society."

"I have achieved more than I hoped."
good old United States. * * * And he thought the cotton farmer was doing well if he made $100 a year.

1935: New York: NY Times. Food From Overseas. "Twenty-two million pounds of butter came into this country from foreign countries. In the first 8 months of 1935 imported oats, for example, reached 199,000,000 bushels. Imports of corn in the same period of this year exceeded 31,800,000 bushels compared with 60,000,000 bushels in the first 8 months of 1934 to 142,000,000 in 1935." (While crops to this country were being burned and ploughed under.)

1935: Witnessed a secret national peace conference financed by a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, see New York American (May 25, 1935). "A day to order" (article by Albert Hirschfeld, the president of Westchester Country Club at Harrison, N. Y., the conference, composed of 29 organizations, adopted the following six-point program: 1. A National radio campaign to commit the United States to a policy of internationalism.

1935: Crippling of the Army and Navy billion-dollar appropriation bill by attaching a billion-dollar housing project clause as a rider. (See p. 5701, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, April 14, 1936, also see Annual Report of the Directors, above address).


1936: Witnesses Nicholas Murray Butler sailing on the Queen Mary June 5, for the most important Carnegie Endowment for Peace Conference in London, England, that has ever been held and in this meeting that the question of gold being used on an international basis is to be discussed.

1936: The Senate, June 19, 1936, page 22: "Supply Held Adequate for World Gold Basis." There even may be too much, Brookings Institution says. Brookings Institution (Carnegie-endowed) study of the adequacy of the gold supply, by Dr. Charles O'Harron, held that no shortage or productive deficiency in the world gold supply stood in the way of restoration of confidence in the gold standard. Whenever such a step was considered advantageous. * * * Two officials of the Federal Reserve System: Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, chief economist, and Adolph C. Miller, former governor and special member, recently made speeches heralding return to the gold standard in modified form. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, has said that the gold standard will be supported in such a movement as soon as the rest of the world is ready.

NOTE: What guaranty have the people of the United States that the currency which they hold would hold would be redeemable in gold?

1936: Witnesses the United States Government largely influenced or controlled by organized financial interests cooperating with them are from American Foundations and their Fields, published by the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York City.)

The Carnegie Fund joined with the (Rockefeller Fund) General Education Board because they found themselves doing the same work. Above quotation from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Year Book, 1934.

The Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Twentieth Century Funds have three public subsidies over control over our press, churches, schools, the stage, cinema, colleges, and our Government, and America has not had a President entirely free from this control, particularly since the war.

1776: Hark ye to the warnings of the men of the "horse and buggy days!"

In his Farewell Address, George Washington bequeathed to the American people, as a salutary maxim, "An affable and affectionate friend." And he did so in the hope that his advice and admonition would in the years to come, serve the following useful purpose: 1. "Moderate the fury of party spirit." 2. "Warn against the mischiefs of foreign Intrigue." (This includes Britain.) 3. "Guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism." George Washington also said: "I never have heard, and I hope I never shall hear any serious mention of a paper emission in this State; yet a such a thing may be in agitation. Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The former (ignorance) is the tool of the latter (design), and is often set at work suddenly and unexpectedly."

Daniel Webster warned you, in 1832, while in Congress: "Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, the paper currency is without doubt the most effective in its results; it reduces them to beggary and indigence, while it glut the market with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinarily the poor man is oppressed, not merely by the bigotry of the man of wealth, but by his tax-mongering on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies and the ruborries committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression, on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degrading and unwholesome institution, sanctioned by the government, and countenanced by government." (See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. January 24, 1934. Speech by Hon. Louis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania.)

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Morrison, Gilbert Murray, J. A. Spender; Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Barker, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, William P. Crozier, Mrs. Mary Ray Butler, office, 405 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone, University 4-1850—Cable, Interpax, New York.


Advisory Council in Great Britain: Sir Alan Anderson, Ernest Barker, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, William P. Crozier, Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, Sir Frank Heath, Francis W. Morris, Gilbert Murray, J. A. Spender; Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Neville Lawrence.

London Office Representative in the United Kingdom, Hubert J. Howard; address, 336 Abbey House, Victoria Street, SW. 1. Telephone, Abbey 7228; cable, Carintapx, London.

Mr. Speaker, the information contained in this booklet is important at this time, particularly in view of the fact that the pro-English groups in the United States are now working in close cooperation with world internationalist organizations. Before 1917, foreign influence came mainly from Anglo-American groups. Since the World War, these groups have been fortified by the international financiers and the internationalists, or the so-called minority group. The pressure is therefore more than double, for combined, these groups control all avenues of communication and are now using them to further their plan of British domination of our world federation of states.

Let me call your attention to the fact that on the reverse of the great seal of the United States, which appears on our dollar bills, you will find the exact symbol of the British-Israel world federation movement. This symbol is also carried on literature of other organizations promoting a world government and a world religion. At the bottom of the circle surrounding the pyramid, you will find the wording: "Novus Ordo Seclorum." It was this new order that was advocated by Clinton Roosevelt several hundred years ago; recently in Philip Dru, and now followed by the Executive.

Do you not think, as good American people, that the administration has gone far from constitutional government, when there is inscribed a symbol on the reverse of our great seal, that advocates a new order? Yes, an order which means the destruction of our Republic as formulated in the Constitution of the United States.

It may also interest you to know that this contemplated "Union Now," as advocated by Clarence Streit, will be under the control of Great Britain, and is a movement to return the United States as a colony in the British Empire. Should we become part of this union, our traditional rights and liberties will be lost, and we will have no greater status than an English possession. This was the dream of Cecil Rhodes and Andrew Carnegie, when the latter wrote his book,Triumphant Democracy, in 1893.

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and Internal Strife—Part V

REMARKS of HON. J. THORKELSON OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1940

ARTICLE ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL FASCIST UNION OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, I include an article issued by the Imperial Fascist Union, of London, England.

I shall not comment on this article except to say that the reference to Masonry, no doubt, refers to the Grand Orient Masonry and not to the English-American Masons as we know them in the United States.

INTRODUCTION

THE BASIC FACTOR IN POLITICS IS RACE

Those Britons who stand amazed at the defeatist trend of their country's politics; who begin to ask themselves whether our civilization is worth while; and who are puzzled as to how this state of affairs could ever have been permitted, should read this pamphlet the cause of it all—the race itself is changing.

The great Persian, Greek, and Roman civilizations died out from the same cause. The dominant race for their development became too weak by intermarriage with lesser races, until the product could no longer maintain Aryan standards.

Colonel Lindbergh, in 1936, left the United States of America for Europe. For reasons of health he will continue to pull their weight in pioneering for humanity, yet the people of the United States can no longer, in the mass, maintain a decent enough standard of public conduct to protect him from unprovoked annoyance.

This pamphlet demonstrates the Jewish contamination among the titled families of Britain. It has been brought to the attention of people that they are proud of their Jewish blood.

A similar phenomenon was observed by the Jewish compilers of the Who's Who in American Jewry (1926), who state in their introduction to the volume: "Not one prefers to be omitted that associates his name with those of the most influential colleagues. A few even rejected with indignation the proposal of being included in a volume where their Jewish identity would become a matter of public knowledge."

How completely the Jewish masonic teaching of racial equality has conquered Aryan thought in this country is perhaps best indicated by the absence hitherto of any literature dealing with the race change.

Although this booklet deals only with the titled aristocracy, a similar state of affairs could easily be demonstrated among government and a world religion. At the bottom of the page is the molding: "Novus Ordo Seclorum." It was this new order that was advocated by Clinton Roosevelt several hundred years ago; recently in Philip Dru, and now followed by the Executive.

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There is a disease of bees called foul brood, which, when it affects a hive, corrupts it irredeemably. An analogous malady is that which has destroyed the greatness of Spain and Portugal, and which has secured for itself a strong footing in Britain, where the symptoms are obvious enough, although puzzling to all who do not appreciate their racial cause.

Spain and Portugal bore the brunt of the early Jewish invasion into western European territory. The poison Insinuated itself most easily because racial differences were obscured by religious ones, so that it was comparatively simple for the Jew to accept Christianity outwardly, whilst remaining at heart a Jew and practicing Jewish rites. TheSpaniards and Portuguese were not so inclined. They were not, as the Jews, the victims of a schism which divided the religious community. They were not pagans, and therefore did not dare to intermarry with Jews, when intermarriage meant the destruction of their religion. Hence the Jews turned to the Marrano community, or Crypto-Jews, who at first avoided to some extent the extreme consequences of the hostility of those of the dominant faith.

In the fifteenth century, the Marranos or Secret Jews dominated Spanish life, occupying high positions not only in the administration, the universities, the forces, and the Judiciary, but also in the Church, byasmuch as the Marrano could not风电 the Catholic church, together with their accumulation of wealth, enabled them to penetrate by marriage to such an extent into the most exalted family circles, that this anti-Aryan aristocratic family in Aragon or in Castile which was not contaminated with the foul stream of Jewish blood.

The worm turned at last, and not only were all professing Jews expelled from Spain, or forcibly converted, and later expelled from Portugal, but the inquisition attacked the Marrano community, the position of which was no longer secure, and which, although not contaminated with the foul stream of Jewish blood, was at last, and not only were all professing Jews expelled from Spain, or forcibly converted, and later expelled from Portugal, but the inquisition attacked the Marrano community, the position of which was no longer secure, and which, although not contaminated with the foul stream of Jewish blood.
and it was impossible for a Castilian to succeed in business without a Jewish partner; the Jews purchased the cargoes of people degenerated rapidly as the Jewish contagion spread by intermarriage. As everyone knows, Cromwell allowed the Jews to return and have realized that it had a lot of its own, and falsely posing as a Christian.

At home, the Spanish and Portuguese had, however, made the mistake of imagining that any Marrano could be a substitute for a European. Absolute discrimination between white and black place, the Marranos worked for the Dutch enemy.

Then, at last, the assault was deliberately made on the last citadel of racial purity. On St. John's Day, 1744, Frederick, Prince of Wales, grand master of English Masons, admitted the Portuguese Ambassador, Dom Sebastio de Carvalho e Mello to a London lodge; this gentleman, better known as Pombal, revived Masonry in Portugal on his return to that country.

To some extent, of course, in Spain the Moorish occupation had been responsible for a dilution of the Aryan and Mediterranean blood of the people, but this Moorish corruption was never subverted. On the contrary, by crossing with the Negro on the other hand, the Portuguese, through their custom of intermarrying with colored people in their colonies and through the return of the resultant half-breeds to the home country, has suffered great contamination from non-Jewish races of color.

Both Spain and Portugal went down because their native people's degeneracy degree: "foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. Damage of this sort is permanent. To those of us who believe that Aryanization is civilization, it is incomprehensible that aristocrats of our race could succumb to the cunning Masonic and educational Jewish propaganda, which is designed to enduce them to accept their own downfall. Nevertheless, the opposition to Jewish penetration into the great families has not been expressed in any decided way; Masonry is no doubt responsible for this. Queen Victoria herself had qualms about the granting of titles to Jews, because we know that when it was recommended to her that Sir Lionel Rothschild should be promoted to the peerage, she said in a letter dated November 1, 1869, to Mr. Gladstone: "It is not only the feeling, of which she cannot divest herself, against making a person of the Jewish religion, but died insane.

When time at our disposal for this research is strictly limited, the Bystander will convince anyone that Mr. Belloc does not exaggerate. When the Aryan and the non-Aryan gradually declined under similar influences, although the Corps of Engineers was an unusual original for entry up to 1860, whilst in some parish churches, even in the nineteenth century, notices were still displayed warning the old Christians against intermarriage with the new.

In Spain, discrimination between the Aryan and the non-Aryan has long been one of the Jewish methods in the attainment of world domination to penetrate into privileged circles where political power is greatest. Edward the First, by expelling the Jews in 1290, saved us from too early an application of this process in Britain, but other countries were less fortunate and suffered the extinction of their nobility by Jewish women marrying into the Gentile aristocratic families.

In Britain a few "damped" (baptized Christian) Jews remained in the country when their synagoge-going brothers had been expelled because of their unpopularity for entertaining for instance, Edward Brampton, who became Governor of Guernsey. The serious attempt, however, to penetrate the ranks of the hereditary titles it was no use, either because the physique and character had become wholly Jewish and the members of the family were taken for Jews whenever they traveled in countries where the very Lord had not yet suffered or enjoyed this distinction. A study of the "society" photographs in any copy of The Bystander will convince anyone that Mr. Belloc does not exaggerate. When the Aryan and the non-Aryan gradually declined under similar influences, although the Corps of Engineers was an unusual original for entry up to 1860, whilst in some parish churches, even in the nineteenth century, notices were still displayed warning the old Christians against intermarriage with the new.

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Our Jewish aristocracy.

Francis Bacon wrote in his Life and Reign of King Henry VII: "There was a townsmen of Tournay that had done office in that town, whose name was John Osbeck, a convert Jew, married to Catherine de Faro, whose business drew him to live for a time with his wife at London, in King Edward IV's days. During which time he was known to her as a convert, and upon some private acquaintance, did him the honor as to be godfather to her son Peter. But after proving a dainty and effeminate youth, he was commonly called by the diminutive of his name, Peterkin. For, as for the Osbeck's, Ward's and Osbeck's name was changed when they did but guess at it, before examinations had been taken."

How many of us at school realized that Perkin Warbeck was a figure in the Jewish world plot against Aryan sovereignty.

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thing will prevent it getting there. It may be of interest to men­tion that Debrett’s Peergage is published by the same Jew firm, Odhams Press, Ltd., which runs the Daily Herald. Sir Sydney Lee (Jew) is the editor of the Dictionary of National Biography so help from those. And the Jew, M. Epstein, edits the Annual Register.

6th) Earl of Bath is son of a Ricardo of Jewish blood. The last earl of Bath married the daughter of a Jewish family. The present titleholders only.

The effect of even a slight mixture of Jewish blood in an Aryan family is often to change the whole outlook of the individual because it alters the instincts themselves.

"One Chink or Negro or even Jewish ancestor a long way back will usually result in an Nan-Saxon general or a Jewish mother, of which you may catch an unbroken line of purely Essex stock, more thoroughly than if all your ancestors, from your parents back, had been German, Dutch, German, French. Race is a frugitive thing and another easily assimilated Aryan race." W. Gerhardi in Memoirs of a Polygot, 1931.

When a large number of individuals in commanding social or political positions are rendered partly Asiatic in instinct, the nation itself becomes the victim of these destructive instincts.

Referring to Colonel Lane’s book, The Alien Menace, the Na­tional Review confirms this in the following words:

"English men and women are constantly asking themselves how it comes about that a twist is so frequently given to British policy that is clearly not in accordance with British interests. There is usually somebody in a position, at the psychological moment, to deflect our government, whatever party be in power, in some line of action that is unintelligible to the public, and the result is with disastrous consequences. * * * It is as though some hostile influence were steadily throwing grit into the machine. In order to formulate national financial policy, which necessarily is the whole story of reparations and war debts is humiliating in the extreme and calculated to make us the world’s laughing stock as well as the world’s milk cow. It is in this connection that such a book as Colonel Lane has written * * * throws a timely searchlight. It is in the higher ranks of society that the alien menace is often passed on over many generations of a Jew-contaminated Aryan family.

Throughout this pamphlet, the word “Jew” is employed in its racial sense, implying Armenoid, Mongoloid, or Oriental blood.

The repulsive physical appearance of the Hitherto Asiatic or Armenoid race is often passed on over many generations of a Jew-contaminated Aryan family.

HEREDITARY TITLEHOLDERS OF JEWISH BLOOD

(12th) Duke of St. Albans, whose grandfather was the Jew, R. Bernal Osborne, M. P. The Duke married the daughter of the fifth Marquess of Lansdowne, and is the hereditary grand falconer.

(13th) Marquess of Crевee, Is descended from the second Viscount Galway, who married the Jewess, Villa Real; his second wife was the second heir of the fifth Earl of Rosebery and is a grandniece of Hanna Rothschild. The family name is Crевee-Milnes. The marquess is a privy councilor, has occupied Cabinet positions, and was His Majesty’s Ambassador at Paris, 1922-28.

(14th) Viscount du Pas, who is the son of the late Rufs Issacs, who was a privy councillor, and who was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, a position once held by the present King when Prince of Wales. The family is very old, of Purdy-Det and of India, and is responsible for the “white paper” surrender of that vast empire, won to us by British valor and retained by direct dealing; was made a temporary Justice of England by the Queen of the Indies afterwards having admitted publicly his “misteke of judgment” in public with the Marconi scandal. Rufus Issacs’ brother was the power behind the British Broadcasting Co., and was chief of the Military Services Committee Panel of 1918; and is president of the London Municipal Society. His son has married the daughter of the Marquess of Londonderry.

(15th) Baron Melchett, who, in Modern Money, advised the sale of Imperial War Bonds; is chairman of Military Services Committee Panel of 1918; and is president of the London Municipal Society. His son has married the daughter of the Marquess of Londonderry.

(16th) Earl of Rosebery, the son of the fifth Earl and a Rothschild. The family name is Rosebery and is one of whose daughters married the Marquess of Crевee. The earl is a great landowner.

(20th) Earl of Suffolk, whose mother was the daughter of the Jew, L. Z. Letter; he is also distantly descended from John Moses.

(6th) Earl of Craven is great-grandson of the Jew Bradley Martin. (17th) Earl of Devon is son of a Jewish Silva.

(6th) Earl of Moxborough is the son of a Raphael. The last earl was his half-brother and a Buddhist.

(22d) Baron Melchett, son of the seventh Viscount Galway, is a baronet of Jewish blood. The present Baron Melchett is a Jewish banker, "(Goshen was a Jew," Lord Riddell in More Pages From My Diary, 1908-14, 1934, p. 7.)

(23d) Baron Burnham, whose original name, Levy, was altered to Lawson. Members of this family have married into gentle-titled families as follows: The Hulse baronetcy, the present baronet being free from this Levy blood; the family of the late Sir H. de Bathe, Bart., with issue, and the present baron’s niece married the son of the second Earl of Essex.

(24d) Baron Craworth is distantly descended from the Jew, Samuel Du Pass, through his mother.

(25d) Lord Melchett’s sister married the new Lord Reading, and another sister married Sir N. A. Pearson, but was divorced.

(26d) Baron Michelena, real name Stern. One of his daughters married the fourth Baron Sherborne, but without issue.

(27d) Baron O’Neill, distantly Jewish blood in the families of Lords Galway and Crewe.

(28d) Baroness Ravan is the daughter of Lord Lansdowne’s daughter and is granddaughter of the Jew L. Z. Let¬ter. She is unmarried.

(29d) Baron N. M. V. Rothschild. The intermarriages of the Rothschild family, however, there has recently been a Rothschild union with the son of Baron Kemsley, of the newspaper-owning family of Berry.

(30d) Baron Strachle, son of a Jewish Braham.

(31d) Baron Swything is a Jew and is head of Samuel Montagu & Co., International loan bankers.

Dowager Countess of Desart is the daughter of a Bischoffshein, but the present earl is not her Bon.

Sir G. W. Albu, Bart. (South African gold mines and diamonds).

Sir Alfred Beit, Bart. (the same interests), actually half Jew.

Sir H. J. D. Brouse, Bart. (chairman of Military Services Committee Panel of 1918; and is president of the London Municipal Society. His son has married the daughter of the Marquess of Londonderry.

Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bart., grandson of Everyman Weekly.

Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., Judge advocate general.

Sir H. B. Cohen, Bart.

Sir Guy Colin Campbell, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lehmann.

Sir R. M. W. Chitty, Bart., is a Jewish Newbottle.

Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bart., grandson of a Richmond.

Sir P. V. Davidson, Bart., is Jewish.

Sir O. E. D’Avildgord-Goldsmid, Bart., has been high sheriff of Kent.

Sir John Efferman, Bart.

Sir J. P. M. F. P. F. F. F., Bart., is the son of a Bischoffshein and has married the daughter of the 7th Earl of Dunmore.

Sir G. S. Fry, Bart., is grandson of the Jewish Capper Pass.

Sir R. H. Bearstead, Bart., is a Jewish banker, a member of the Board of Trade, married a Rodrigues, and his son married the daughter of the Jewish Lord Duveen.

Sir E. C. Goschen, Bart.

Sir H. Goschen, Bart.

Sir J. L. Hanham, Bart., is son of a Jewish Lopes.

Sir R. L. Hare, Bart., is descended from the Jew Treves.

Sir P. A. Harris, Bart., M. P.
Sir F. D. S. Head, Bart., is descended from Mendes, the Jew physician of Catherina de Braganza.

Sir J. C. W. Herschel, Bart., is of distant Jewish blood, but, according to The Real Jew, ed. H. Newman, page 164, "nothing which can be called Jewish was absolutely zero," in his distinguished grandfather, the astronomer.

Sir R. J. G. Harvey, Bart., is great-grandson of the Jewess Rebecca Franks.

Sir C. G. Lampson, Bart., is the son of a Jewish Van Gelderen.

Sir W. G. Larrance, Bart., is descended from a Jew, D. M. H. Pical.

Sir H. J. Lawson, Bart., is grandson of a Jewish Lousada.

Sir G. E. Leon, Bart., is of the 2nd Baron Loch. (Real name, Neumann.)

Sir J. F. Lever, Bart., publisher, whose grandfather adopted this old English name to camouflage the fact that his real name is Levy.

Sir E. J. Levy, Bart.

Sir G. E. Lewis, Bart., of the firm of lawyers Lewis & Lewis, who keep in their cupboards the skeletons belonging to many great British families.

Sir W. B. Lopes, Bart., of Jewish descent; has married the sister of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Sir P. Magnus, Bart.

Sir A. J. Meyer, Bart.

Sir C. G. J. Newman, Bart., whose brother married the daughter of the 2nd Baron Loch. (Real name, Neumann.)

Sir M. B. G. Oppenheimer, Bart., whose father married the daughter of Sir R. G. Harvey, Bart.

Sir L. L. Faudel-Phillips, Bart., whose sister married Baron Rothfield brother.

Sir Lionel P. Phillips, Bart., whose father was arrested in 1896 and condemned to death for high treason, but was released; interests in South African mines, Sudan cotton, etc.

Sir B. L. B. Prescott's (Bart.) mother was daughter of the Jew Lionel Lawson.

Sir L. R. Richardson, Bart., interested in South African wool; his daughter was General Smuts' secretary.

Sir H. L. Rothband, Bart., of J. Mandleberg & Co., waterpoofers,

Sir E. L. Samuel, Bart., Australian wool interests.

Sir H. B. Samuelson, Bart., is of Jewish family which has intermarried to a large extent with gentiles.

Sir Philip A. G. Sassoon, Bart., a Privy Councillor and first commissioner of works; chairman of National Gallery Board, once secretary to Lloyd George, and acted as such at Peace Conference; royalty accepts hospitality from this Jew, who is a Rothschild on his father's side. His sister married the Marquis of Cholmondley.

Sir E. V. Sassoon, Bart., of Bombay, who has been a member of the Legislative Assembly, India.

Sir Felix V. Schuster, Bart., held to be a high banking authority.

Sir P. Starkey, Bart., is descended from the Jew Mendes.

Sir G. J. V. Thomas, Bart., whose mother was a Jewish Oppenheim.

Sir W. R. Tuck, Bart., whose firm prints Christmas cards.

Sir D. Wernher, Bart., is son of a Jewish Mankiewicz.

Sir H. E. Yarrow, Bart., is son of a Jewish Franklin.

The Earl of Birkenhead is descended from an oriental called Bernal Osborne. Another son married the daughter of a Jewish Singer.

Sir E. Jessel.

The Earl's uncle is a director in the Jew international bank of Bilschneider.

Sir F. D. S. Head, Bart., married the daughter of a Jewish Jessel.

As though that were not enough, the following noblemen and baronets now holding their titles have married women of Jewish blood; their heirs, if by descent from these will be Jewish aristocrats.

(9th) Duke of Roxburghe married the granddaughter of a Rothschild.

(5th) Marquess of Cholmondeley's wife is a Sassoon.

(16th) Marquess of Winchester married a Jewess, Mrs. Claude Marks.

(7th) Earl Castle Stewart married a Guggenheim.

(2d) Earl of Incheque married the Jewish Rane of Sarawak's daughter.

(6th) Earl of Rosse married a Jewish Messel.

(1st) Viscount St. Davids married first a Jewish Gerstenberg; and secondly a descendant of the Jew Treves by whom is his heir.

(1st) Viscount Bernal Osborne. (2d) Lord Bernal Osborne. (3d) Baron Bernal Osborne became: (a) godfather to a Jewish Jessel. Inheritance.

(2d) Earl Oxford and Asquith's sister married the cousin of a Rothschild.

(1st) Baron Passfield, formerly Sidney Webb, a Fabian Socialist, married a Jewish Braham, by whom is his heir.

(1st) Baron Passfield, Ferrymount, 2nd Viscount Chelmsford's brother-in-law is a Jew Goldman.

Of the 164 cases mentioned in this list, it is not because these cases necessarily influence the titled people mentioned in every instance, as some of them may detest the connection, but to show how intimate the Jewish penetration has become:

(9th) Duke of Devonshire's brother married a Jewish Jessel. His heir is godfather to a Jewish Jessel.

(4th) Marquess of Salisbury's heir, Viscount Cranborne, married a descendant of the Jewish Bernal Osborne.

(7th) Earl Beauchamp's daughter is godmother to the son of Hon. E. Jessel.

(5th) Earl Peel's aunt married Charles S. Goldman, M. P., and the Earl's uncle is a director in the Jew international bank of Bilschneider.

(27th) Earl of Crawford's heir married a descendant of the Jewish Bernal Osborne. Another son married the daughter of a Jewish Van Raalte.

(1st) Viscount Davidson's second son's godmother is the Jewish Lady Reading.

(3d) Baron Passfield's second son married a Jewish Leibman.

(1st) Viscount Runciman's son's first wife was a Jewish Leibman.

(2d) Viscount Chelmsford's brother-in-law is a Jewish Goldman.

(2d) Viscount Scarsdale's daughter's godmother is Mrs. Simon Marks.

(1st) Viscount Greenwood is brother-in-law of the half-Jew politician L. C. M. S. Amery of the Privy Council.

(1st) Viscount Davidson's second son's godmother is the Jewish Lady Reading.

(1st) Viscount Runciman's son's first wife was a Jewish Leibman.

(2d) Viscount Halifax's eldest son married the granddaughter of a Rothschild.

(1st) Viscount Hallsham's brother married the granddaughter of a Gottzeit.

(8th) Viscount Powerscourt's heir married into the Jew family of Bilschneider.

(13th) Viscount Falkland's sister-in-law was a Jewish Leon.

(2d) Viscount Chilston is brother-in-law of a Samuelson.

H. H. Baron Rackenflether's second son married a Jewish Ricardo.

(3d) Baron Gerard's sister married the Jew Baron de Forest.
(4th) Baron Annyal is brother-in-law to Viscount Galway, of Jewish descent.

(2d) Baron Aberdare is brother-in-law of Lord Rosebery, son of a Rothschild.

(4th) Baron Ferrys daughter has a Sassoon as godparent.

(2d) Baroness Palgrave is married to Sir P. Shinkman, knighted by Bonar Law.

(1st) Baron Ferrys wife married a Pereira.

(2d) Baron Phillimore's heir married a Raphael. His brother married a Jewish Fauvel-Phillips.

(7th) Baroness Rannoch, sister married a Speyer.

Sir E. J. P. Benn's (Bart.) heir married the daughter of the Jew Sir Maurice Hankey; and his daughter married P. Shinkman.

81st Sir R. Baldwin's daughter has a sister married a Jewish Lehmann.

Sir A. C. Wynn-Wright's (Bart.) wife married a Jewish Tree; another son married a Levy.

Sir G. D. Shepherd's (Bart.) son married a Jewish Fauvel-Phillips.

Sir J. H. B. Noble's (Bart.) son married the granddaughter of a Jewish Goldsmiss.

Sir R. Bosson's (Bart.) sister married a Jewish Hambro.

Sir H. W. Hulse's (Bart.) son has a Jewish Law as godfather.

Sir C. G. Welby's (Bart.) son married a Jewish Gregory.

In the above list, none of the titles is involved. Once more, we must emphasize how incomplete the above list is.

We do not know exactly how to classify—

Baron Strabolgi, formerly Commander Kenworthy, Socialist M. P., but the Daily Telegraph of April 16, 1934, is less cautious and inclusive. In the 1932 election, he is described as "one of the leaders of British Jewry." Lord Strabolgi looks Jewish, boosts the Jewish nation at every opportunity and acts like a Jew, and once was a director of the Jewish Democratic & Democratic Union.

"Lord Marley appears to be a little shy as to his ancestry. Burke simply reveals him to be the son of George Joachim Aman, but Lord Marley's actions show that, whatever he may be, he cannot regard it libelous to be described at least as a Jewish Jew." He spends much of his time trying to keep Jews and defending Jewish interests.

There are scores of other "lords" who are far too shy to reveal even their mothers' names. Surely it is an important thing that the British Democrat should know something of the origins of, say, Barons Arnold, Passfield, and Snell, seeing that they hold important positions in the affairs of our country. Then there is Sir S. G. Joseph, as British representative.

"For over 14 years she had counted Lady Rothschild as her best friend," said Lady Snowden, on March 19 at the Jubilee appeal for Jewish children's funds. Lady Diana Cooper's child had as its godfather the late Otto Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

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Sir M. Myers, chief Justice of New Zealand.
Sir M. Nathan, who had five colonial governorships.
Sir F. G. Newbolt, official referee, supreme court.
Sir H. J. Newbolt, official naval historian, 1923; controller of wireless cables in Europe.
Sir E. Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.
Sir E. Oppenheimer, British delegate in many International commissions.
Sir C. E. Pereira, major-general.
Sir F. Pollitzer.
Sir L. Landon Ronald, musical conductor.
Sir C. Rosenthal, major-general.
Sir W. Rothenstein, artist.
Sir Isidore Salmon, of J. Lyons & Co., served on many important public bodies.
Sir H. Samuelson.
Sir C. Strachey, permanent secretary to Lord Chanceler.
Sir G. E. Schuster, on many bank directorates and financial commissions.
Sir D. D. Seligman, member of advisory committee of Export Credits Guarantee Department. Board of Trade.
Sir P. C. Simmons, London County council.
Sir E. H. Homan, London Mayor of Manchester.
Sir H. H. Slesser, Lord Justice.
Sir H. J. Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia; real name, Bonnenthal.
Sir L. S. Sterling.
Sir Albert Stern, director-general, mechanical warfare department.
Sir H. Strakosch, expert on scores of Empire financial commissions; British financial representative. League of Nations.
Sir Thomas White, chairman of Central Valuation Committee for England and Wales.
Sir H. A. Werner, chairman of Anglo-Swedish Society.
Sir A. Zimmer, professor of International relations, Oxford University.
Sir Otto Niemeyer denies he is Jewish; he does not look it; he is president of the Bank of International Settlements.
The following Knights now living have married women of Jewish blood:
Sir Percy Ashley married a Jewish Hayman. Has been lecturer on history, London School of Economics, and secretary, import duties advisory committee.
Sir J. M. Astbury married a Jewish Susman (first wife). Judge, high court.
Sir E. C. Bentham married the daughter of the Jewish Baron Cable; he was Lord Reading's agent in India.
Sir A. A. Biggs married a Pollak.
Sir C. Brooke married a Jewish Brett. Rajah of Sarawak.
Sir E. J. Cameron married an Isaacs. Has had many Colonial Governorships.
Sir R. W. Dalton married a Bamberger. Senior trade commissioner of several Dominions.
Sir R. J. Davis married a Platner. Lord Mayor, Birmingham.
Sir S. S. Davis married a Jewish Davis. Many administrations and financial appointments, particularly Palestine.
Sir P. H. Dent married a descendant of the Jewish Gideon. Governor, London School of Economics.
Sir G. M. Franks married a Garcia. General, president Allied Commission of Organization, Turkey.
Sir R. Goddard married a Schuster. Judge, high court.
Sir A. Greer married a Van Noorden. Lord Justice of appeal.
Sir C. J. C. Grant married the granddaughter of a Rothschild.
Sir R. J. Hogg married the granddaughter of a Jewish Gompertz.
Sir A. Hore married the widow of J. J. Belisha. Permanent Secretary, Minister of Pensions.
Sir H. K. Kitchson married a Jewish de Pazz. Admiral Superintendant of H. M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
Sir Miles Lampson married a Castellani. High Commissioner, Egypt.
Sir K. Lee married a Strakosch. On many industrial commissions.
Sir H. J. Mackinder married a Ginsberg, director, London School of Economics, 1893-1908; British High Commissioner, South Russia, 1919-20; chairman, Imperial Economic Conference 1926-31.
Sir W. Morrison married a D'Costa. On legislative council, Jamaica.
Sir F. S. Parry married a descendant of the Jewish Gideon. Private secretary, First Lord Treasury 1897-1902; has been deputy chairman, board of customs, for 25 years.
Sir W. T. Southorn married a Jewish Woolf. Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.
Sir T. Spinkernell married the descendant of a Jew Rosenzweig. Secretary to First Sea Lord for 8 years.
Sir M. Wood married the daughter of Moss Davis. Liberal whip.

Other knights have allowed their children to marry Jews or other families, etc., but I have omitted names for reasons of courtesy, not because of prejudices.
Sir Hugh S. Barnes' daughter has a Rothschild as son-in-law.
Sir F. Bowater's son married the daughter of a Jewish Franklin.
Sir F. S. Coleridge's daughter married a Seligman.
Sir W. Dalrymple's son married a Jewish Albu.
Sir Austin E. Harris's son married a Bahrens.
Sir J. A. Hawke's daughter married the Jew Sir P. C. Simmons.
Sir A. Hopkinson's daughter married Sir G. B. Hurst (Hertz).
Sir T. G. Horridge married the widow of a Isenberg.
Sir Oliver Lodge's daughter married a Jewish Yarrow.
Sir W. Monkton's wife's stepfather is a Cohen.
Sir G. Standing's daughter married a Jewish Leon.
Some of the knights mentioned are themselves Jewish, but we have no proofs in these cases and therefore make no distinctions.
The following are women of Jewish blood bearing titles as being widows of knights:
Lady M. Barnard (nee Loewen).
Lady C. M. Carmichael, daughter of Sir E. Beale-Reuter.
Lady De Pass (nee Mercado).
Lady de Villelailly, daughter of Simon Davis.
Lady M. H. Egerton, daughter of a Jewish Franklin.
Lady A. Gollancz (nee Goldschmidt).
Lady A. Goodrich (nee Helbert, originally Israel).
Lady A. G. Gregg (nee Samuel).
Lady A. Hayter (nee Slesser).
Lady L. Henry (nee Levy).
Lady A. E. Henschell (nee Louis).
Lady H. F. Jacoby (nee Liepman).
Lady D. F. James (nee Basevi).
Lady K. de V. Lambton, granddaughter of the Jew, Bernal Osborne.
Lady J. V. Lucas (nee Henriquez).
Lady P. Lyons (nee Cohen).
Lady A. Mandelberg (nee Barnett).
Lady V. A. Myers (nee Levy).
Lady A. E. Nathan (nee Schidel).
Lady E. Prince (nee Jonas).
Lady A. Z. Pringle (nee Levy).
Lady R. Samuel (nee Bedington).
Lady S. Snowden (nee Whitley).
Lady F. Walston (nee Einstein).
So, there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. We ask our readers to join us and to help to raise what is left of the great British Nation to race-consciousness. No man or woman can escape the responsibility given in this pamphlet; forces upon them. The task cannot be left to future generations, because every generation will be more Judaised than the one before it.
The great Jew-wise reformer, William Cobbett thus addressed the nobility of his day (about 1827) in his Letter to the Nobility of England:
"You feel — • • • that you are not the men your greatgrandfathers were; but you have come into your present state by slow degrees, and therefore you cannot tell, even to yourselves, not only how the change has come about, but you cannot tell what sort of change it really is. You may know what it is, however • • • when you reflect that your greatgrandfathers would as soon have thought of dining with a chimney sweep than of dining with a Jew or with any huckstering reptile who has amassed money by watching the turn of the market; that those greatgrandfathers would have thought it as unjust as it would be immoral for the nation, at all times, to have shunned the whirlwind or the pestilence."

GENTLEMEN, YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED—KEEP TROTH

(Revised to November 30, 1937, enlarged with addition of new names and removal of others through death, and in three cases through error.)

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife—Part VI

REMARKS

OF

HON. J. THORKELSON

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1940

ARTICLE FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO LEADER, FEBRUARY 17 AND 24, 1912

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, I include an Article which is a reprint from the San Francisco Leader of February 17
SCOTSMAN. On that memorable day, when he was honored by the
BENEDICT ARNOLD PEACE SOCIETY—SOME INSIDE AND INTERESTING
Scheme To Form an Alliance With England Is Being Engi­
neered—Carnegie's Crafty Method.

By Lillian Scott Troy

[Reprinted from The Leader of February 17 and February 24, 1912,
San Francisco, Calif.)

Andrew Carnegie is in his highest favor just now. Britons who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native Highland heath, now nod satisfied approval when the touts printer's name is mentioned.

When English sneer, they hate; when they hate, they hate forever.
Why this sudden change? Carnegie's money? No! His libraries, hero funds, etc., No! No! His ambition? Yes!

Within the soul of the little Scotsman dwells a burning weakness, which only an experienced physiognomist could discern in his im­
measurable features!

Ambition! Mad ambition; the ambition of Caesar.

The man who so cleverly amassed one of the largest individual fortunes the world has seen, and who has poured luck together all his life, who has been active for over a hundred years.

The fair name of peace was substituted for treachery and be­
insulted and misrepresented German motives and ideals until an
insult would have been accomplished; if exception were taken as to
and felt amply repaid in the genial nod and beaming smile of
:

The勃烈格, boasting, and bluffing went merrily on, but Great
Britain immediately began to look around for crutches and a cane.

She made an alliance with Japan; Germany minded her own busi­
ness and sawed wood. She made an "entente" with her old bitter
enemies, and found the land of their long residence too inferior for adop­
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The question of arbitration with England must come from no
lesser an American than the President of the United States!

I am in Germany as I write this and I want to say right here
that Commander Sims' unlucky inspiration has done exactly what
these "Benedict Arnold" expected it to do, and the American people will have been saved from a friendly nation.

Without any other reason than that the Germans have made such
wonderful progress in their foreign trade. England has continually
insulted and misrepresented German motives and ideals until an
industrious people have had the last straw added and they are going
to have compensation.

The Boer War opened the eyes of England to her own delinquency
after all, and in 1909, America had done so.

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Without any other reason than that the Germans have made such
wonderful progress in their foreign trade. England has continually
insulted and misrepresented German motives and ideals until an
industrious people have had the last straw added and they are going
to have compensation.
The present King of England openly boasts that if George III (3rd) had lived to finish the American Revolution. The Queen, a woman hard and cold as Queen Elizabeth but without Elizabeth's brains, detests Americans fiercely. No opportunity is lost in showing her royal contempt over the so-called republicans, who would have her renounce the rights and prerogatives of the British nobility, not only reinstated their husbands in their former rank and station.

The Duchess of Marlborough was insulted before the world at the Coronation. Why? Because she was a hated "Yankee". It is quite safe to say that the only Americans who are treated by the British nobility as if they were human beings are the numerous relatives of Ambassador Reid. Not that the Reids are supposed to be in any degree more eligible than any other American family. The only reason why Mr. Reid is regarded by the British nobility is because he fought in South Africa with the English against the brave Boers.

But the possibility of an entente with America, and possibly in the near future, was prepared by the English newspapers in various references. The English newspapers made much of Ambassador Reid's anti-American sentiment, and by building up such a sentiment it was hoped that even the American Ambassador could not stand his own people. And why, may the American people consistently ask, does our so-called "great and powerful" ally never address us by our own name, but always exasperate Mr. Whitelaw Reid to such an extent that he must select Thanksgiving Day of all days to criticize at a public dinner our warm-hearted and truthful reference to our own country? As to the American women he holds in such contempt for endeavoring to "intrude" their republican presence on English royalty, why should they not, if they wish to, and royalty wants their money to save the disintegrating nobility? Can Mr. Reid, with all his close experience of royalty, begin to compare any royal house in the world with even their rival, the American-owned United States?

The English newspapers tried to rewrite the history of the United States become easier to swallow as a fund which has given none of its "peace" money to prevent war between Great Britain and the United States. And the British respect for the British people at war is such a fund which under a false name, is only being used, and only will be used to the utmost the destruction of America's independence, and the slow or fast betraying of America's national honor into the ready hands of the only genuine enemies she has ever had.

As far as can be ascertained, the following are the guidance rules laid down for the accomplishment of this secret society which we can make no mistake in calling the "Benedict Arnold Peace Society".

1. Power of the President of the United States to be increased so as to gradually diminish the powers of Congress.
2. Supreme Court of the United States to be revised so as to embrace only Judges agreeable to absorption by Great Britain, and uniformly hostile to the United States Senate.
3. Precedents must be established by said Court against the United States Senate in rulings, decisions, etc., (specifically prepared).
4. Strong campaign must be waged in the several States and Territories against Congressmen and Senators showing hostility to Great Britain. If unable to make others then they must be made to be continually watched until discovered in some overt act, mainly personal, and under threat of exposure forced to resign.
5. The Union must be secured by the Union being made once and for all, a fund which has given none of its "peace" money to prevent war between Great Britain and the United States, into dispute until the situation is under firm control.
6. As soon as compatible with conditions, the arbitration treaties must be widened into an offensive and defensive alliance.
7. On accomplishment of same, British and American naval officers must be sent to England, and British soldiers may then be quartered in the United States.
8. Quietly and unobtrusively, American soldiers must be sent to Egypt and India; British soldiers may then be quartered in the United States.
9. English royalty, preferably the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, must be created; American royalty must be created. Because Germany was preparing to attack Great Britain in August, and only the moral influence of a possible entente between Great Britain and the United States, which at a moment's notice could be widened into an offensive and defensive alliance, prevented hostilities.
10. The wives and daughters of men controlling great wealth and influence in America must be given preference at these "courts." They must be selected carefully from every State and Territory, and given the "sting" of being upper-crust women. By this means America's loyal royal favor, must quietly and expeditiously be created.
11. Honors must be bestowed on the husbands of women thus given preference in the social circles of America, and a rank or position determined by Judiciously distributed decorations.
12. Honor must be conferred on all American officers favoring "peace."
13. The women of men showing hostility to "peace" must be socially ostracized.
14. A strong phalanx of influential people in favor of "peace" has been created, and the exchange of British and American naval officers accomplished, and as many as possible of the United States troops transported to India, the King and Queen of England may then visit Washington.
15. Should any demonstration of hostilities to their Majesties occur, the Hindu troops and the British may, in the absence of the American soldiers, quell any disturbances.
16. Men whose wealth prevents their being influenced by money must have rank and position and possibly a title dangled before their wives' eyes.
17. When newspapers cannot be bought or leased, new publications must be started.
18. Educators must receive special favors in flattering newspaper notices; and wide publicity must not be given to Independence Day Day celebrations; people persisting in demonstrations must be discouraged.
19. An elaborate celebration must be arranged to take place in the United States in 1915, to commemorate 100 years of peace between Great Britain and America, by which time the object and purpose of the Empire of the Rising Sun will have been accomplished, and as many as possible of the United States troops will be sent to India, the King and Queen of England may then visit Washington.
20. Education of the masses must be discouraged, in order to create harmony with the desires of the wealthy and the several trusts, who will see in such a suggestion a strong tendency to reduce wages from their now unreasonable heights to the basis of wages paid in Great Britain; also, the suggestion that the ignorant be taught would be fully appreciated as dissension and suspicion of their own leaders can be more easily advanced.
21. A popular feeling against Irish immigration may be aroused in the United States by giving wide publicity to all individual cases of rejection of immigrants for reasons of acute poverty, insanity or criminality, or disease.
22. Arbitration, offensive or defensive alliances, and finally peace must be brought about as quickly as possible.
23. With the assistance of some interested and powerful trust, such as the Meat Trust, strained relations may be brought about between Germany and the United States; in such event, with a defensive and offensive alliance with Great Britain, a casus belli of England would be more easily turned into account by a simulation to impossible to hold the Philippines without increasing our national level of the children of the poor in England, which would tend in a very short time to make for a sharp class distinction or "illiterate rabble." This latter class is regarded as very desirable in England, as they are more ignorant the lower classes, the more easily they are controlled.

Secondly, Japan wants the Philippines. Her alliance with England was made for one purpose, and that was, by the careful and skillful employment of all the principles of diplomacy, to bring about the peaceful or otherwise militant absorption of the Philippines. England's alliance with Japan was made for the purpose of safeguarding the independence of the Philippines, and as a reward for services which Japan must be ever prepared and ready to offer, if necessary.

What about the Japanese coaling station recently discovered in Mexico? Preparation?

Lieutenant Colonel Lowther has held the post of naval attack; his advice has been of the highest use in the transactions of his Government; he has lately accompanied the uncle of the King of England to the United States as military secretary and official mouthpiece. Lieutenant Colonel Lowther, military attaché and official mouthpiece of the Duke of Connaught, to "turn over the Philippines to the British public in cleverly written magazine articles, and newspaper articles and books. The English portion of the British public are not overly given to think for themselves; when they read that India must be governed, Egypt "must be governed," they are one with the Government; and now that they are dally and weekly being fed on the suggestion that the United States has completely gone to the bow-wows, and can only be saved if she throws herself into British arms, they won't let go of the idea, and that much of his statements regarding the people whose wealth he broke are devoid of the merits of truth.

The inefficiency of the Senators and Representatives is systematic. The important work of the Senate is to approve the recommendations of his book—on the basis of a recommendation of another English writer that I would find out some truths about my own country—I naturally supposed the publication to be a sort of "freak" idea; but on closer investigation of the books written about the United States I found that nearly all of these books contained far-fetched lies and calumnies written with pens that were steeped in bitter jealousy, detestation, and hatred. "Americans who favor 'Carnegie peace," otherwise called "absorption," will do well to read 'Y. America's Peril.' He intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean in England, and is the latest book on the "Yankee" he has ever read. The author is almost a hero. You had better make up your minds to read his book—on the basis of a recommendation of another English writer that I would find out some truths about my own country. The Senate is not popular with the country at large. It is the task of the Senate to execute the laws, and the Senate are certain to break their oath of secrecy taken regarding "executive sessions." He also says, "It is generally believed that Members of Congress, as a body, don't want to execute the laws."

Lest some of my statements regarding the hatred the English people cherish for America and the Americans be doubted, I am going to give a few extracts from a book written by an Englishman during the last term of the ex-President in the White House. While the actual literary merits of this book may be nil, its long and complicated sentences obscure and badly constructed, and its syntax amateurish, nevertheless its purpose and its veiled meaning is as clear as crystal. Every page of this book shows malice; every paragraph, every page, every chapter of this book—on the basis of a recommendation of another English writer that I would find out some truths about my own country. I naturally supposed the publication to be a sort of 'freak' idea; but on closer investigation of the books written about the United States I found that nearly all of these books contained far-fetched lies and calumnies written with pens that were steeped in bitter jealousy, detestation, and hatred. "Americans who favor 'Carnegie peace," otherwise called "absorption," will do well to read 'Y. America's Peril.' He intended to mean Yankee. This book is intended to mean in England, and is the latest book on the "Yankee" he has ever read. The author is almost a hero. You had better make up your minds to read his book—on the basis of a recommendation of another English writer that I would find out some truths about my own country. The Senate is not popular with the country at large. It is the task of the Senate to execute the laws, and the Senate are certain to break their oath of secrecy taken regarding "executive sessions." He also says, "It is generally believed that Members of Congress, as a body, don't want to execute the laws."
than three generations the United States will be unfit for a civi-
ized lady or gentleman to live in.

"From the boy who shines your boots to the Senator, they are all the same. This writer tells us that Americans are the cast-offs from every land on the face of the earth."

I saw a good deal of the American woman,—In fact, "most all" that she could show me without exposing herself to Yankee's anger. But every time I am wise and unsing, I believe in hiding the light of their charms under a bushel or anything else. By the time I had been in the States a month, I began to if I could, but I didn't. The American police are no more fitted for police than a barrel; they bear a resemblance to a walrus on end. The police play, even the good and fastidious, like the English in England. Yankee is vulgar and ignorant. He wears tan shoes with a dress suit. The American has no intellectu-
ality. He has a nether lip like a motherless foal reared on a whisky bottle. His hair is cut "slop bowl" fashion. He is sallow, with pointed narrow Jaw. Of this type are made magistrate, Judges, and so forth. Of a man that I met after years. "I am a tramcar. I visited the Philadelphia University and had a look through the dental school that I knew as the end of a University of poodle dog and girl.

It is a pity to see an American city-bred child with legs. Their poor little apologetic pipsisses are simply pitiful. Already this process of decay has begun. Yankee has no instep. His food is as flabby as a pampered school "I'll bet it's the end of a University of poodle dog and girl. The poodle dog and girl."

"modern appendicitis."

"Land of bribery and corruption! Land of the greasy food! Thrice cursed art thou!"

"England beat the Spaniards at Manila. This isn't generally

"Land of sallow, scurriling men! Land of bribery and corruption! "Thrice cursed art thou!"
Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an article by the Reverend Dr. W. Pascoe Goard which appeared in the National Message, March 28, 1936, the official publication of the British-Israel World Federation. This article is entitled "British-Israel Is True."

We wish to speak a word of caution and expostulation to those of our brethren of the Christian ministry who are boldly challenging the truth of the British-Israel.

First, we may present our credentials to Justify what we are about to say hereafter. The following has been written without partiality of any one, with equal truth, but there is no question that they carry the weight of the judgment of the clergymen and ministers, educationists, and other professional men, and of the laity, who stand with us in the many countries where our movement prevails.

What is the truth of the British-Israel? The truth is that the British-Israel is not a denomination and is not an ecclesiastic sect; but is instead a subsidized political organization. The question may then be asked, How can the British-Israel call the Christian clergy "brethren" when their organization is not ecclesiastic, but political, as I have stated?

It is generally stated, in order to give weight by comparison to the opposition, that there are no scholars in the British-Israel movement. No doubt those who make such statements think that they have been over the ground again and again for many years, and that the argument continues to be advanced, we balance it as we have already said.

We accept the Bible as it stands. We are quite aware of the various attempts of the Christian ministry who are boldly challenging the Bible to interpret it in their favor, and, therefore, in its organization as a kingdom under David to the coming again of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Turning to standing and experience in the various churches: Within our ranks have been bishops, bishops, well-placed clergy, ministers of high standing in the various churches, heads of educational departments and institutions, distinguished members of the bar, and so on. Such positions as have been occupied by many of those referred to have been achieved through merit in long and vigorous years of service in the various branches of the Christian church.

It is indeed unfortunate that many Christian churches have allowed the British-Israel in the church organizations. Ministers should know that political movements within church organizations will destroy the church itself.

Of late a movement to bring forward such leaders as Dr. Goudge, Dr. Dimont, Dr. Campbell, and so on, heads of theological divinity schools, has evidently had as its object the forming of a ring around us of authority. We recognize the attainments and achievements of these highly esteemed men in other fields, but not in the one under consideration. Within our movement we can meet such gentlemen with the equal attainments, of as wide experience; teachers and authors of equal standing. We cannot allow position or authority to weigh in a question of facts and truth. That argument does not meet the point. But if the argument continues to be advanced, we balance it as we have already said.

We respectfully ask of the rank and file, of those who oppose us, as you oppose it, that no further attempts be made to face this question, lest you may be found to oppose the very standard upon which the whole doctrinal structure of his own organization is based. We will state the things for which we stand.

Dr. Goudge employs the subtle argument to disarm anyone who may take issue with his statements. The fact remains, however, that the British-Israel is to establish a world state with a David as King, and the capital of this state, according to their own publications, is to be Jerusalem. I am opposed to the British-Israel, because I am quite well satisfied with our own government and unwilling to crusade for the British Empire or for the real motivators behind this movement in Asia, Africa, Egypt, or anywhere else.

We believe the Bible as it now stands does not need any other interpretation than that which facts, history, and experience accord. The Bible carries information not otherwise possessed by humanity, and which it cannot have but from the hand of God. The Bible stands by itself. Its scope is wider than the sum total of unaided human knowledge. For instance, the Bible contains knowledge of the past before man history began. For instance, knowledge of the future to which humanity has not yet attained but is from day to day attaining. We accept it in its spiritual revelations, in its contacts with natural science and history, and in its prophetic dealing with the future. We take the Bible to be what the Prayer Book assures us it is, namely, "The Word of God Written."

I shall not discuss the historical aspect of the Bible or its revelations, for I grant that education existed then as well as today. The point in issue is that the British-Israel have appointed themselves as the chosen people to sit in judgment on the throne of David in Jerusalem, and I do not desire to have any member of this House, myself, myself, or without my own consent, because my rights, I object to giving my aid in this cherished desire, and I refuse to share any responsibility in establishing this world state.

The Bible deals with Israel as a continuous national entity, from Sinal to the end of the world. The British-Israel World Federation is anti-American and anti-Jewish, the movement is anti-Semitic, and the movement is anti-Christ.

These two paragraphs are illuminating, for they reveal the real purpose of the British-Israel plan: and it is to establish the Jewish state. The idea of the British-Israel movement is, therefore, backed by those who are interested in a Jewish state, and they are not the gentiles or those which the British-Israel movement are. The Bible deals with the continental empires and nations, from the granting of the imperial charter to Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, and to his successors right down to that time indicated by Daniel, of which he said, I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and I beheld the sacred scriptures show this to have been the ending of the Babylonian succession, which took place in A. D. 1018, 2,520 years after the granting of the great Babylon charter.
and on what grounds can such objection be raised? Surely every Bible reader must know the truth of that which we have just stated. We see and know that the general course of the history of each of these peoples is told in the prophetic scriptures. Further, by the interweaving of these lines of prophecy the general course of world history was foretold. We take these lines of prophecy and we compare them carefully with world history. This is not a research, but an admission of the value of this special knowledge to admit what he believed to be a fact, that many of the promises made by God to the northern Kingdom of Israel and to the southern Kingdom of Judah had never been fulfilled, and that circumstances have so changed that they never can be fulfilled, but must be rather looked upon as ideals which God would fain see fulfilled in the life of His people. This is not a vein of doubt brought, but whoever desires to do so will find the original statement in the introduction to Dr. Driver's Commentary on Jeremiah.

The fact that a scholarly wing of the British church, for whom Dr. Driver spoke as the regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford, should have found itself driven by the great atheist, Tom Paine, and his followers, a strong argument to make such an admission, denotes great tragedy for British Christianity.

The whole thing was a consequence of Dr. Driver's failure to read the continuous history of Israel and to identify it in its modern setting. The breach of faith which God has made, and every prophecy which God has authorized concerning the northern Kingdom of Israel and the southern Kingdom of Judah have been and are being fulfilled to the letter up to date, and time only is the element required to complete the fulfillment of them all.

In making this statement, Dr. Goard takes much for granted, and I am sure he will find many disappointments on the road he has selected to follow. I realize that he expects the armed forces of the United States to aid him so that his plan may be fulfilled; but the taxpayers of the United States, who pay the expenses of the Army, and particularly the men in the Army who must give their lives to please Dr. Goard, might object to aid him in establishing a world state in Egypt.

It will be and is being objected to that we substitute the national and secular phases of the gospel for the spiritual evangel. We do no such thing. We have not left out the fact especially the message of our evangelical brethren. Speaking to the latter for a moment, we say that the evangelicals have rightly opposed with vigor and courage the mutilation of the Bible by the higher critical and modernist schools. We join with them heartily in this. But now we say in all kindness, and with the seriousness which be­longs to the matter, that the evangelicals, that is the church, is further than higher critics and modernists in determinately ignoring and often vigorously denying the whole of the kingdom message which deals with the state and its administration. To do this is to denounce the church.

Further, we call the attention of our evangelical brethren to the fact that at every point the kingdom message, as it refers to the state, is the same as the message of the God of Israel, and its references to the state cannot do.

The question is asked: What are the standards of doctrine recognized in the British-Israel movement? We make answer: We form no such movement; we are not an ecclesiastical sect; our members as a rule are members in good standing in their own communions. We send a constantly increasing army of members into congregations and churches. We take none out. We leave it to the membership and adherents of our movement to exercise perfect freedom as to the formula by which they express their faith. Among us we hold to the Apostles, the Gospels, the faith of the British-Israel; that it expresses its faith in the terms of the Articles of the Church of England. Another wing holds as the expression of its faith the standards of the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Baptist Church. Still another wing holds the Methodist standards. These three great expressions of faith cover in general the same ground and may be called orthodox, and modernist schools. We take none out. As a body we hold and use the Book of Common Prayer, recognizing that that book in its entirety and in detail is compiled upon the assumptions that the people of Israel and inheritors of the covenants made With our forefather Abraham.

These three paragraphs are informative, because we find that the British-Israel movement is not a Christian movement. It is not a denomination or church movement and it is not ecclesiastic, as I have already stated in discussing the first paragraph. The interesting part is this statement:

We send a constantly increasing army of members into congregations and churches. We take none out. We leave it to the membership and adherents of our movement to exercise perfect freedom as to the formula by which they express their faith.

This statement leaves no doubt as to this movement, for it is an organization which Judah is employing to destroy and upset Christian faiths in order to establish their own world state. The statement, 'We send none out' is true, for these 'fifth columnists' are sent into every church, and even into the Government itself, to spread British-Israel and world union now. This in itself proves clearly that all of these movements are un-American, anti-American and most dammably subversive. If we had a patriotic Justice Department and law-enforcement bodies that had the interest of the United States at heart, they would bring every one of these organizations before the bar of justice, because they are enemies of the United States and performing treasonable acts against our Government.

Stated briefly, the Bible, the prayer book, the great confessions of faith are ours. We are probably unique in this, that alone we hold what was generally held by the established church, the Cov­enanted church, the Puritans, and all the great denominations up to a very recent period, namely, the fact that Britain and her associate nations are Israel. Consequently we hold the Bible in its entirety, both in its references to church and to state; thus we restore faith in the Bible and all its implications. Why? John mastershine must see faith in the Bible and all its implications. This article which I am quoting is interesting, and I shall now requote a part of the foregoing paragraph:

Possessing this key to the knowledge of history, we are able to say that every covenant which God has made, and every prophecy which God has authorized concerning the northern Kingdom of Israel and the southern Kingdom of Judah have been and are being fulfilled to the letter up to date, and time only is the element required to complete the fulfillment of them all.

In making this statement, Dr. Goard takes much for granted, and I am sure he will find many disappointments on the road he has selected to follow. I realize that he expects the armed forces of the United States to aid him so that his plan may be fulfilled, but the taxpayers of the United States, who pay the expenses of the Army, and particularly the men in the Army who must give their lives to please Dr. Goard, might object to aid him in establishing a world state in Egypt.

It will be and is being objected to that we substitute the national and secular phases of the gospel for the spiritual evangel. We do no such thing. We have not left out the fact especially the message of our evangelical brethren. Speaking to the latter for a moment, we say that the evangelicals have rightly opposed with vigor and courage the mutilation of the Bible by the higher critical and modernist schools. We join with them heartily in this. But now we say in all kindness, and with the seriousness which belongs to the matter, that the evangelicals, that is the church, is further than higher critics and modernists in determinately ignoring and often vigorously denying the whole of the kingdom message which deals with the state and its administration. To do this is to denounce the church.

Further, we call the attention of our evangelical brethren to the fact that at every point the kingdom message, as it refers to the state, is the same as the message of the God of Israel, and its references to the state cannot be.

This paragraph also identifies the source of this movement in these words:

We are probably unique in this case, that alone we hold what was generally held by the established church, the Covenanted, the Puritans, and all the great denominations up to a very recent period, namely, the fact that Britain and her associate nations are Israel. This statement reveals how deceptively this movement is, for Great Britain and her associates comprise Mongolians, Ne­groes, Chinese, and all the other nations of the world, who are not included in the tribe of Israel. I may also say that no one would make such claim except the British Israel; and the reason for that claim is due entirely to the fact that the background of this movement in Judaic.

Knowing these things, we know that we, as Israel, are subject to the Israel constitution, that in fact our kingdom is made up as of old of Jehovah, the King of Israel, represented on earth by the House of David, of the nation Israel, over which the King bears rule; and of the constitution, which consists of the commandments, statutes, and ordinances inscribed equally, "Holiness to the Lord."

This paragraph lets the cat out of the bag, for Jehovah, or Jehovah, is the God of the Jews and David is their coming king. Their constitution or laws is the Talmud, and their prophecy is taken from the Old Testament.
are to give their lives—not in protection or defense of the United States, but for the sole purpose of establishing a kingdom in Arabia with Jerusalem as the capital, and with David as the king of the world.

I now conclude by quoting the last paragraph:

These are the things we teach. On what ground do Christian ministers oppose us? On what ground do they say that we are schismatic or heretics? Surely, if either ourselves or our opponents are schismatic or heretics, it must be our opponents, for we stand squarely for the faith which was first delivered to the saints.

Published by the Covenant Publishing Co., Ltd., 6 Buckingham Gate, London, SW. 1. Printed by the Stanhope Press, Ltd., Rochester, Kent.

I hope that Members of Congress will read this insert, entitled, "British-Israel Is True," and another insert entitled, "The International Situation," because both state the purpose of the British and the American Israel, as well as the Anglo-Saxon Federation.

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and Internal Strife—Part VIII

REMARDS

HON. J. THORKELSON

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 3, 1940

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an article entitled 'The International Situation.' This article appeared in the National Message, the official organ of the British-Israel World Federation, under date of November 23, 1925. It is also affiliated with the American-Israel Movement, located in Knoxville, Tenn.

The front page of this pamphlet shows the battle map of Egypt and Arabia, with arrows pointing from Ethiopia toward the Sudan; and with three arrows pointing from Persia, Siberia, and Tobolsk, toward Iraq and Arabia. There are also three arrows pointing from Moscow, central Europe, and southern Europe toward Syria, and one arrow from Libya, pointing toward Egypt. This map is therefore to show the direction of attack on these British Mandates, as prophesied by the British-Israel World Federation.

What is our position in this battle plan of British-Israel? Our position is supposed to be on the side of Great Britain, to war in the Sudan, Egypt, Arabia, Iraq, Palestine, and Syria, against all the world powers. It will require a large army to fight the world, said in the map. Now consider when the Chief insists that we call out 40,000,000 men to fight for the British-Israel World Federation. All of this is to establish Jerusalem as the capital of the world and the center of this world government in Egypt and Arabia.

Our Army will travel by the way of the Pacific and Indian Ocean to India and the South African British possessions, such as Tanganyika and Rhodesia, from which attack will be launched against the forces that are supposed to attack this little parcel of land lying on each side of the Red Sea. This might seem like a crazy plan, but it is that which the British-Israel and Great Britain have in mind in this war.

I have described the map and shall now insert the article which appears on the other side of the pamphlet.

We come to the consideration of the international situation. The attention of the world has been drawn irresistibly to Italy by the movements of Italy. This is focused at the moment on the invasion of Ethiopia. We have not dealt at large with this matter, and we have avoided having much discussion on it in the National Message. It is important, but I think it is, in all this, the matter of the importance. But, after all, it is but a detail of the larger plan. Italy is moving; Russia is quiescent, and Germany active only within her own boundaries. We consider that Italy is less of a menace to ultimate world peace than either Russia or Germany. We turn to our Book and there find our instructions. We give, in connection with this article, a map of the heart of the world. We call to mind that the city of Jerusalem is placed exactly in the center of the world’s population. We further call to mind that the Great Pyramid is the center of the land surface of the world. Around those two centers, including them, we find the mandated territories and possessions of Britain. Taking Jerusalem as a center, and looking eastward and north and south, we have Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf. As we look toward the south, we have Egypt and the Sudan; with the countries beyond that we do not now deal; they do not come into the story. We may now show how the British mandated territories and possessions as the heart of the world, and this they are. Whoever possesses them a quarter of a century from now will dominate the world.

I believe that the Czeho-Saxon world is Israel. Therefore, Israel, the sons of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, with Ishmael, will possess the land.

But Italy has announced the intention to regain that which once constituted the eastern part of the Roman Empire. That is plain enough and needs no explanation.

Russia has long announced her intention and has every plan made to occupy the possession of this upheaval, as they had very clear vision of that upheaval which ended in the destruction of Jerusalem. We recommend the reader to turn to the book of Joel and read the biblical prophecy of this book. In my copy of the Oxford Bible it begins at page 1112. It embraces less than four pages, and can be read in half an hour. I would recommend then that the reader should turn to Joel, chapter II, and read it to the end. In my copy it is page 1162, and two-and-a-half pages of the Bible embrace it all. In chapter XIV, verse 2, there is this message: "Israel shall be gathered out of all the nations that set Jerusalem to battle." Now, this is a prophecy which would not have fitted any former period of world history. It is a prophecy which will fit no future period of world history. It is a prophecy which will have fulfillment now.

All nations, then, are to be gathered against that territory now under the British throne, which has Jerusalem for its center. Three groups will move against this territory, with the intention of occupying the whole or a part thereof. First among them will be the chief prince of Meshech (Moscow) and Tubal (Tobolsk). The second group listed are Gomer (Middle Europe) and all his bands, the house of Togarmah of the north quarters, and all his bands, and many people with him. In the map on the previous page we have traced arrows to show the lines of approach by which the various peoples will invade the British territories, all aiming at Jerusalem as the central point. Here is the map:

Translated into modern phraseology. Central Europe, Russia, and that power which holds Ethiopia and Libya will be marching toward a common center with one definite purpose; namely, the seizing of the land. Those who would read what will be the final issue of the matter may read the passages already named in Joel and Zechariah and, more specifically, the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth chapters of Ezekiel.

The following passages furnish those details:

"And, say, Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I am against thee, O Gog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal...The second group listed are Gomer (Middle Europe) and all his bands, the house of Togarmah of the north quarters, and all his bands, and many people with him...And I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy jaws, and I will bring thee forth, and all thine army, horses and horsemen, all of them clothed with铁甲, in a company with bucklers and shields, all of them having swords: Persia, Ethiopia, and Libya with them: all of them with shield and helmet: Gomer, and all his bands; the house of Togarmah of the north quarters, and all his bands; and many people with thee."—Ezekiel xxxviii:3-6.

The Lord’s army who shall oppose them are:

"Sheba and Dedan, and the merchants of Tarshish, with all the young lions thereof, shall say unto thee, Art thou come to take a spoil? To carry away silver and gold, to take away cattle and goods, to take a great spoil?—Ezekiel xxxviii:13.

The gathering of the nations is expected and provided against by the Lord; the King of Israel:

"For I will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle; and the city shall be taken, and the houses shall be rifled, and the women ravished; and half of the city shall go forth into captivity, and the residue of the people shall not be cut off from the city;"—Ezekiel xxvi:3-4.

Mr. Speaker, I shall make no comments on this article, except to say that this is a description of the coming war that is planned to take place in Egypt. I shall now include excerpts from other articles, giving the names of the magazines, so that those who read may be better informed of the most devilish plot which has ever been evolved by the brain of man.

I now quote from "The Hand of God in the White House," by Edna Bandler:

Franklin D. Roosevelt, ordained and used by God to be His execu­tor—to be the leader and deliverer of His people (like Moses) to
deliver them out of the oppression and out of the clutches
of the Egyptians. Only the hand of God could have delivered this man out of the net of the Chaldeans. But he stood alone like a Christian statesman and pleaded the cause of the people, as fast as he could. Last week, in an organization held just the hand of God put him on the throne.

I have seen the hand of God in the White House. From the day that the seal and star of Solomon was discovered on the porte-cochere of the White House kitchen, President Roosevelt has been accused of placing the Jew sign on everything. The six-pointed star surely belongs to no one, and Bessy Ross, Ben Franklin, and John D. Rockefeller built years ago in the center of the coin "We are one," and on the other side it was written: "Mind your own business." Our shield and all the shields of the nation tell their story. In my new book, Unveiling of Israel, the seal is only on the $1 bill is because "Christ and His people are your redemption drawing near." The reason this obverse side of the coin has the six-pointed star, all has great significance.

"All the shields of the earth belongeth unto Me, saith the Lord, and when the standard and the ensign is set up, ye shall know who he that goeth out and who he that cometh in, and all the word and its significance. All the shields of the earth belongeth unto Me, saith the Lord, and when the standard and the ensign is set up, ye shall know who he that goeth out and who he that cometh in, and all the word and its significance. All the shields of the earth belongeth unto Me, saith the Lord, and when the standard and the ensign is set up, ye shall know who he that goeth out and who he that cometh in, and all the word and its significance. All the shields of the earth belongeth unto Me, saith the Lord, and when the standard and the ensign is set up, ye shall know who he that goeth out and who he that cometh in, and all the word and its significance.

This movement is very subtle, and on its face appears to be a Christian movement. We must, however, take into consideration that the people who fight and die in this war are not only Christians, but include other creeds and races as well. We will conscript an army today, not to protect America, for we are not threatened. We will instead organize an army to fight in the Holy Land on the side of the English. Can we hope to succeed in this war, facing as we will all nations in the world? The answer is absolutely "No." We should, therefore, make it our business to build the defenses of the United States, wash our hands of this deadly international intrigue that is ensnaring common sense and sound reasoning. And this may be done, as I have said many, many times, by returning to our fundamental teachings and to the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States.
Anglo-Israel literature has been saturated with predictions that Armageddon would take place in the years 1928 to 1934. In this period was included the seven times for Judah’s trouble, the gathering of all man-made laws by Britain and America, the adoption of the constitutional law given to Moses and the assumption of Authority by Christ. We were for the last war for 1,000 years. It was flatly stated that if these things did not come to pass as scheduled, it would be the first time that the revelation of the Sone Bible (pyramid) had not. Prince Bright had been the first Anglican, and he said, “it seems that God has set the Anglican communion in the middle place for the very purpose of reconciliation.”

But if one wishes conclusive evidence of the fallacy of the thing, all we have to do is to read the quotations as to time reckonings and the setting of dates based upon pyramid measurements and the year-day theory. He quotes again and again from positive predictions of officially recognized leaders, showing how their dates brought forth nothing, and how subsequent issues of the books dropped these references and substituted references to dates still in the future.

Protestant and Catholic. In an essay being distributed in several nations he decries the “sin” of disunion of Protestantism and Catholicism. He calls for “true and full conversion to Christ” in Protestantism of all sects and Catholics, whether Roman, Anglican, or otherwise. The Anglican church is the subject of a book entitled “Anglo-Israelism Refuted” that was published in Detroit. Mr. Rand utterly failed to answer the propositions stated by Mr. Aldrich.

In the booklet mentioned, Mr. Aldrich gives numerous quotations taken from all the books of the movement, where the writers have deliberately misquoted Scripture or omitted portions of verses which would have ruined the argument. He shows how the books in hand are also reprinted in the position of the old heresies. But if one wishes conclusive evidence of the fallacy of the things, he should read the quotations as to time reckonings and the setting of dates based upon pyramid measurements and the year-day theory.

One of the most startling exposures of the official literature that we have seen in small form is a recent booklet by Rev. Roy L. Aldrich, entitled “Anglo-Israelism Refuted.” It was distributed with Howard B. Rand, general secretary of the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America, in a high school auditorium in Detroit. Mr. Rand utterly failed to answer the propositions stated by Mr. Aldrich.

In the booklet mentioned, Mr. Aldrich gives numerous quotations taken from all the books of the movement, where the writers have deliberately misquoted Scripture or omitted portions of verses which would have ruined the argument. He shows how the books in hand are also reprinted in the position of the old heresies. But if one wishes conclusive evidence of the fallacy of the things, he should read the quotations as to time reckonings and the setting of dates based upon pyramid measurements and the year-day theory. He quotes again and again from positive predictions of officially recognized leaders, showing how their dates brought forth nothing, and how subsequent issues of the books dropped these references and substituted references to dates still in the future.
consistent with our heritage of liberty and fair play as citizens of America, the supremacy of those who may wear the robe of Christ. We further declare that any attempt to use the Scriptures as an excuse for an anti-Semitic attitude is a perversion of God's Word and of the spirit and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ. * * * We wish our lives to be worthy of the Gospel of Christ so that the Jew may differentiate between the Gentile who is a Christian and the one who is not. And that those seeking to make the Jewish people acquainted with the contents of the Christian message, we wish to uphold their hands in prayer. And when those who profess to be Gentile people, we have for you a heart full of sympathy. * * * We have no part in the stirring up of base passions against you, and we want you to know that those who are thus guilty do not express the sentiments of the Christian message, we wish to uphold their hands in prayer. And wherever there are consistent with our heritage of liberty and fair play as citizens of the United States; that they believe the so-called anti-Semitic, or gen­
tional rights for them; that they believe they should own and control all the gold; that they believe they should own all the business and means of communication in the United States; that they believe the so-called anti-Semitic, or gent­tile American should work with a pick and shovel while the people they support, the Semites, should be lords over the land? Should these gentlemen come out like this, we would know where they stand; but they, like the others, hide be­hind a screen of deception.

From now on I shall assume that all who use the designa­tion anti-Semitic are Jews or close associates of the Jew. I believe the gentlemen in question will concede this point to me, that they do not object to service within the United States, but they also classify themselves.

The so-called anti-Semites, or gentile Americans can then meet this unfair designation as a clear-cut issue. I was indeed astonished to hear the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] denounce those of his own race of "Abra­ham, Isaac, and Jacob" for having besieged him in his office, to express their views on a critical piece of legislation. They, of course, acted within their constitutional rights, in seeking to have justice done to them, within the provisions of a resolution passed by a conference of rabbis, who, in 1936, went on record as claiming military exemption for conscientious objectors of their own race. I can well understand the Member's embarrassment, par­ticularly in view of the position he has taken in regard to the conscription bill; yet these people are, as I have said, clearly within their constitutional rights, in seeking to have justice done to them. I, in my position as a Member of Congress, would have it that the American people, and die in defense of their own rights. I take it that these people do not object to service within the United States, but they do object being conscripted into service and then sent to the Far East to fight for a nation and for a cause in which they have little interest.

As a Representative in Congress, I have given audience to many people who are not residents of my own State, but I look upon this as a public duty to treat all people with con sideration and courtesy—no matter who they may be. After all, it is the people who are the power in this Nation, and we Members of Congress are elected to protect their rights; and when we fail in this worthy object they must, in view of our action, bear the blame. It is because of this that these people are here in Washington to protest against the conscription bill.

I wish to further quote from the Prophecy magazine:

Can it be that the modernists sense the need of a revival and of getting back to the great commission?

Let us read on:

That Protestantism is not as potent as it once was is hardly a matter for dispute. Our denominations mean less and less to us. They represent no important convictions on the part of their members and work upon their vested interests and the spirit of fellowship sustained by a common tradition. Surely there are many churches where the pulpit stands for anti-Semitism, for it is they who designate the anti-

The primary reason," says the Christian Century, "is that denominational agencies do not and cannot express the conception of Christianity which is taking form among us today. The goal should be less than the reorientation of the Christian Church in respect to the world mission of Christianity. It is probable that the very word 'missions' would have to be abandoned for a more Christian term. The cat is out of the bag. It is not a revival of the old-time religion that these gentlemen are desiring. New emphasis upon modern scientific methods and mass social reforms. They represent the old order of a church which is lost," they would instill into the church the "new conception of Christianity's social responsibility."

In concluding this speech, may I say that the Federal Council of Churches is a subversive organization, the mem­

No longer are we to regard missionaries as saving brands from the burning. Under the direction of the Federal Council of Churches, we would delegate them to put out the conflagration by introducing modern scientific methods and mass social reforms. As Dr. Smaller Mathews once put it: "The church should be less concerned in rescuing people than in educating them to keep out of danger."

But if we are to set aside completely the fundamental basis of missions as given us by the Lord Jesus Christ; if the church is no longer to hold convictions based upon a divinely inspired Christian revelation—one wonders why we should trouble ourselves to maintain such an organization as the Christian Church, or what need we have of a Federal Council of Churches of Christ? Woe unto them, for they have gone in the way of Cain."