UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 76th CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION

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 become a part of the British Empire. 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, by a people who knew more about international intrigue and the real problems that confronted the world, than we know today. These early founders not only understood the problems, but in drafting the Constitution they provided an instrument for us to follow, so that we could remain secure from foreign double-dealing and intrigue.

Had we adhered to the Constitution as it was given to us, we would have been secure and safe today.

Therefore, it is our duty, in the interest of our people and in the interest of this Republic of the United States, 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 return our Government to the principles set forth therein.

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?" (Written by request for the London Express, October 14, 1904, by Andrew Carnegie)

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 is sure in the new 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 uniting 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 flying 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 the United States—would each have 500,000,000 or more of the 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 500,000,000 of these in Canada. The Republic saw to her numbers the past 14 years more than the total population of Australasia, and that of Oceania, the immigration having been enormous. One of these years it almost reached a million.

CECIL RHODES

The peaceful union of Canada and America would lead Britain to a serious view of her position in the conclusion of the Nile. Cecil Rhodes reached—it will be remembered that he was at first a strong British Imperialist. Mr. Stead recounts that Mr. Rhodes went to London in 1887, and laid that before him:

"This is all very well, if you can get America to join—if not, it amounts to nothing!" This led Mr. Rhodes to a study of the subject, and the result was 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 themother among hundreds of millions of her own children, composing all but a fraction of English-speaking men. Hence he abandoned the scheme and thereafter favored race federation, and looked to the English-speaking lands, to other lands than that it was to the Republic, not to British settlements, his country had to look for the coming reunion of his race, with Britain in the background and laid that before him:

"It is physically impossible that much further increase can come to Britain, and in addition to this, conditions otherwise are unfavorable to further development. Other nations by the use of her inventions, are more and more supplying their own wants, and will continue to do so. They will also compete with her more and more intensely in iron and coal, owing to her lack of the cotton plantations and of needed iron stone. If Britain succeeds in maintaining present production in these fields (as she has the creases), as with population, therefore, so with industries—much increase is impossible.

The age of consolidation, industrially and nationally. Consider the recent consolidation of Italy and the more recent consolidation and rapid growth of the German Empire. Who can imagine that the present situation is the end of the consorts? On the contrary, we are on the eve of further consolidations in Europe of great extent. The successes of the American Republic, 46 States consolidated into one, with free tracts of land in eastern manufactures, provided always that one point be carefully preserved. The national sentiment of the small powers should not only be guarded, but fostered in every way, so that, as in the American Union and in Britain, the Virginian and the Scotman remain as intensely Virginian or Scotch as ever.

The day of small nations is passing. Their incorporation with other larger areas is to be the future of the history of the great powers. We have reached a stage where we must know the extent of these anglophiles advance the thought that in order to qualify as a good American, one must be pro-English and investigate to assure ourselves that we have the facts. This is the age of consolidation, industrially and nationally.

INCREASE OF POPULATION

The United Kingdom itself increased 268,000 in the last decade more than three times as much as Canada and Australasia combined. It is not to her colonies, therefore, that Britain can look for much increase of population, and the English-speaking lands, small as the last decade, so far as reported in this decade is even less. Canada is growing 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 decreased in population, therefore, so with industrials—much increase is impossible.

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

REMARKS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 19, 1940

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. All that American people have ever known of regimentism of whatever kind is of the American people. 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. Aiding these groups, I believe often incoherently, 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 wish to fight and die for England. These English-first groups and hands-across-the-sea organization are made up of many Canadian and Anglo-American societies which
America to the British Empire. Like converts, many of this charitable and exclusive propaganda service to sell being British subjects, were not solicited at first as members which I shall now refer, is the Pilgrims.

States:

[The Pilgrims, New York. Addresses delivered at dinner in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Pilgrims of the United States, New York, Wednesday, the 4th of February, 1913, at the Waldorf-Astoria, 1913] (Hon. Joseph H. Choate, president of the Pilgrims and chairman of the executive committee, charged in his description, Mr. Cunliffe-Owen, addressing him as follows:)

Mr. Choate, your brother Pilgrims making you the offering here-with of the Pilgrim fare, bread and salt—breathe signifying 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.

Mr. Carnegie:

I now read to you a message from the President of the United States:
Kept the peace always. And how is it? Has it been done before? Why, as I believe, it has been accomplished by the preservation of the doctrine, to the principle, of good faith and of honest dealing, half as serious as the differences that have arisen in former times, and there is nothing in it that cannot reled many times, and sometimes not a little sharply. They have threatened very much on both sides—much more than they have quarreled, but every occasion ended in reconciliation, in peace established either by diplomacy or by arbitration—arbitration, the great boast and glory of America.

We have a little difference just now, but I do not look upon it as half as serious as the differences that have arisen in former times, 10, 20, 40, 50, 75, 100 years ago, and there is nothing in it that cannot be readily settled upon the principle of adherence on both sides to the doctrine, to the principle, of good faith and of honest dealing with one another.

I had something to do with the negotiation of the treaty which has formed—I won't say a bone of contention, because I haven't heard anything like the gnawing of bones, not at all—but this little difference that has arisen.

So happened that that negotiation was carried on in London for several weeks between Lord Pauncefote and myself, and after, we went along by John Hay and by Lord Lansdowne. Well, if they communicated it to us, and then let these 500 law-abiding, country-loving American Pilgrims answer the question for themselves by another sealed and secret vote.

Their principle, their rule of action, was to say what they meant and not to communicate it to us, and they did it. There was no difference in perfectly plain English what both had equally in his own mind; and when they said, as they did say in that treaty that the ships of all kinds, which have free passage through the water everywhere, or without any discrimination whatever, they thought they were using plain English. And I must say, now that both of these great men have passed away, I must say, as historian I must say, as the interpreter of them both, that they lived and died without believing or suspecting that their words were capable of any other than the plain meaning that they bore upon their face.

Well, but the wit of man passeth all understanding, and different meanings have been discovered for those very plain and simple words which this treaty has translated to the interpretation of its terms. And how are you going to adjust and settle that difference? Well, I should say, as any gentlemen would settle differences that could not adjust which had arisen between them—refer it to some other gentleman; and my first proposition would be to refer it to the Secretary of State, on both sides of the water. We would not have any difficulty. In the first place, we would take a secret vote, if you please, separately on both sides of the water. We would let our brother Pilgrims of Great Britain answer the question—try their hand at this little puzzle; it is only a puzzle—the question is how to put it together. Let them give their answer first and seal it up, not communicate it to us, and then let these 500 law-abiding, country-loving American Pilgrims answer the question for themselves by another sealed and secret vote.

To the people of this country, we are not going to allow anybody—any Congress, any Government, any President—to break the good faith which they have pledged to the mother country. How are we going to maintain the peace for the next 100 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 two hundred millions. Every million of people on this continent 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 good faith, by being always honest in their dealings with one another. So I am not afraid. This little puzzle will be adjusted. I hope that Mr. Bryce will stay here long enough to settle it with Mr. Hay. We know both are great lovers of peace. If not settled by them, why other men—I won't say equally good; I won't say equally good, although I may think so—other men will arise in their places and settle it, and then we shall have 10 years of balmy and delightful peace, and then some other question will arise and the puzzle will be put on both sides of the Atlantic will put their heads together and it will be settled, and so again and again and again, and again, and our great-grandchildren celebrating in the second centenary of the Pilgrims, will have cause to bless their fathers that they founded this society and kept the world on the right track.

Mr. Chairman, I have read to you the various messages that we have received from our very eminent friends across the water and at Washington, and we did hope to have with us tonight His Excellency, the President, but I suspect that he was eaten as many dinners as he could stand—his secretary nodes absent—and no man can stand the public dinner every night. I am able to do it myself, and so, we have the pleasure of welcoming here tonight as the representative of Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, the counselor—I call him counselor—I do not know whether it is exactly like to be called counselor, but he might think he is a counselor-at-law, instead of, as he is in fact the first secretary of the British Embassy, and I call upon him to give us his message from Mr. Bryce, present to you Mr. Mitchell Innes, Counselor of the British Embassy at Washington.

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

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 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 supposed to trade; and we, like fools, comply with her demands. Continuation 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 pilots, 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 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 had with the United States, and which the British diplomat in the United Statesigi. We have 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 the good faith which they have pledged to the mother country.
It was not only a magnificent exhibition of political capacity and political power, but it might well be an example to other peoples on the earth who are facing similar problems such as those among us today, to forget their superficial and often artificial differences and to unite all their power and all their patriotism to solve their great problems solely in the interests of the nation and of the world. Great Britain has shown that it can be done.

I recall that a year ago it occurred to me to say something on the occasion of the movement going on to bring into being a British commonwealth of nations, a new form of political organization to take the place of the centuries-old organization of the British Empire. I invited your attention to the fact that movement was going forward, more Anglocentric, informally, quietly, illogically, under the pressure of opportunity in events and without any act of section or public announcement. During the last two years, without the world paying much attention, and hardly noticed in these United States, that movement, which had been under 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 Parliament, 1931, beyond question 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 sovereigns in all.

What is to be the relation of local self-government in each of these 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 the land, or to the provisions of any existing or future act of Parliament of the United Kingdom or to any order, rule, or regulation made under any such act, and the powers of the parliament of a 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 this act on the Parliament of each of the six dominions where that Parliament has ruled as such 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:

“The Statute of Westminster 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 the statute that the 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 introduce into the government of mankind a new form of federal relationship, not a federal relationship such as exists between our own States and the Federal Government, but a federal relationship which consists in loyalty and devotion to a person who is the symbol of unity; but the legislation power is as multiform as the Dominions. The British people consciously, after 25 years of discussion and experiment, have formulated this great statute, enacted it into law without argument, and have signed the sheet of state out on the sea of human political experience. I submit, my fellow Pilgrims, that that is so stupendous a happening 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 addition, and you will pardon a word of personal reminiscence.

In June and July 1911 the Imperial Conference was sitting in London, and the sort of question which underlay that movement was substantially in the minds of the conference. There were other delegates to the conference, but the Prime Ministers of the several Dominions as now defined and the Prime Minister in the Government of Great Britain were the dominating personalities. Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister. He did me the honor to ask me to come to Chequers for the week end to inform his cabinet of the development of the conference, but the Prime Minister in Canada, Mr. Meighen. There was General Smuts from the Union of South Africa. There was the Prime Minister in Australia, Mr. Hughes; and there was the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Massey, and there were two representatives from the Government of India, the Maharajah of Culch and Mr. Brij Ram, Secretary to the Maharajah 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

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 a Constitution, placed our Treasure under the control and domination of the Bank of England and the international banking groups that are now financing the British-Israel movement in the United States. It was also the year preceding the World War; a war in which we became involved, as everyone knows, in 1917, but that everyone does not know is that we were committed to this war in 1910, and were to all intents and purposes in the war in 1914, when J. P. Morgan & Co. began to finance the Triple Entente. This statement is borne out by Mr. J. P. Morgan's own testimony before the Senate committee investigating the munitions industry.

Mr. Choate was, therefore, right, because nothing has stopped, not even Congress, the destruction of this Republic and its gradual incorporation into the British Empire through the efforts of the many subversive and pro-English groups, led and directed, as I have said, by the British-Israel movement.

Let me now quote a message sent by George T. Wilson, chairman of the American Pilgrims, to his brother Pilgrims in London, when they celebrated our entry into the World War. This message states the real hopes and the purpose of the Pilgrims:

Sir Harry E. Brittain, Chairman (London):

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

"At last the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes are nailed to the same flag not to come down until the job is done. Our boys in khaki are anxious to rub shoulders with yours in France and there your enthusiasm and your triumphs in freedom's cause. The Pilgrims' dream of 15 years at length has come to pass. (Signed) George T. Wilson, Chairman." [Loud cheers.]

I shall now quote a speech delivered by Nicholas Murray Butler, to a meeting of the Pilgrims in New York, in 1934:

**ANNUAL PILGRIM MEETING, 1934**

President Butler. You have before you the report of your committee on nominations proposing the names of seven gentlemen for election to the executive committee, their terms to expire in the year 1935. Are there other nominations?

Mr. Charles H. Warren. I move that the secretary cast one ballot for the names mentioned in the report of the nominating committee.

The motion was seconded.

President Burleigh. The secretary reported that he had cast a ballot for the gentlemen named in the report of the nominating committee.

Mr. Noble. Mr. Satterlee, and Mr. Shields are elected to the executive committee, terms to expire in 1935.

Pilgrim, let me first recall the fact that Sunday was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of that distinguished and beloved American, linked with Great Britain, who served so long as our president, Joseph H. Choate. In the presence of that anniversary and in your presence, I salute his memory and bear tribute to the service which his years on earth rendered to the great cause which we have so much at heart.

There have been happenings in the year 1931 so grave, so far reaching in their importance, and so massive in their historic interest that it is not a slight task to make choice among them of those of which it is permissible to speak in your presence for a few moments this afternoon. I propose to seek, however, to put aside behind all partisan differences and all prejudices of party affiliation and national embarrassment and portending danger, enabled them, in accordance with the best ideals of the service which his years on earth rendered to the great cause which we have so much at heart.

There have been happenings in the year 1931 so grave, so far reaching in their importance, and so massive in their historic interest that it is not a slight task to make choice among them of those of which it is permissible to speak in your presence for a few moments this afternoon. I propose to seek, however, to put aside behind all partisan differences and all prejudices of party affiliation and national embarrassment and portending danger, enabled them, in accordance with the best ideals of the service which his years on earth rendered to the great cause which we have so much at heart.

There have been happenings in the year 1931 so grave, so far reaching in their importance, and so massive in their historic interest that it is not a slight task to make choice among them of those of which it is permissible to speak in your presence for a few moments this afternoon. I propose to seek, however, to put aside behind all partisan differences and all prejudices of party affiliation and national embarrassment and portending danger, enabled them, in accordance with the best ideals of the service which his years on earth rendered to the great cause which we have so much at heart.
particular, they wished illustrations of what happened when there was an equal division of the authority and of the responsibility that we had in our great cities officers of the Federal Government. How did they operate without inducing conflict of authority and feeling between the State and national bodies? How that we should have almost invisible lines of administrative power kept from overlapping and from friction? What was the function of the courts? What happened to any of their powers?

Finally, when the luncheon hour came on Sunday, and these informal discussions were brought to an end, Mr. Lloyd Green turned the conversation into lighter vein and called attention to the fact that the audience had been too much in the Record Office in London, listening to the debate on the Olive Branch Petition, and that the day was Sunday. A benediction, it was said, was in order upon their exertions.

"Yes," I said, "Mr. 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 Dominion to a conclusion at the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence [laughter], surely an interesting coincidence.

One thing more. We do not realize, my fellow Pilgrims, the foresight of our fathers, how far those nation-builders saw into the future, and what an amazing group they had upon the fundamentals of political life and social organization. I sometimes think that they perhaps overestimated them too much.

There is an exhibition in this city today one of the two existing signed copies (the other being in the Record Office in London) of a document which in American history stands in importance and significance side by side with the Declaration of Independence itself, and probably not one American in a million has ever heard of its existence. It is the Olive Branch Petition, which John Adams, one of the Continental Congress, presented to King George III in July 1775, over the signatures of 46 Members of the Continental Congress, praying for precisely the relationship which the Statute of Westminster has written into the public law of England, for the Dominion.

And who signed it? The first name is the name which stands at the head of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and that name is John Adams, the signers of the Declaration of Independence. John Adams, Roger Sherman, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Judah P. Benjamin. Washington did not sign because he was in command of the troops in Massachusetts, and the Congress was meeting in Philadelphia. Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill had been fought. And this very proposal, which 160 years afterward has been worked out in the life of the British peoples, was presented to them by the signers of the Declaration of Independence a year before they signed that Declaration as the alternative step. It is one of the most extraordinary things in the history of government, and we pay little or no attention to it.

The Petition was sent to England by the hands of William Penn's grandson. He was to take it to the Prime Minister, and if it was not received, there would be no answer. No answer was received, not by his Majesty, but by the Colonial Office, and was then told that inasmuch as the petition had not been received, the British Prime Minister had been given to understand by the Colonial Office that the other copy of the petition had been received in the Record Office in London, In the Statute of Westminster is written into the public law of England, for the Dominions, and for which surely every Pilgrim wishes the very greatest possible measure of success. [Applause.]

So it is, gentlemen, in the history of our race. Ideas, how slowly they travel, arguments, how slowly they are apprehended; action, how slowly it follows upon conviction! To be sure, as we look back we can see that these 46 Members of the Continental Congress, over the signature of the most influential of the American people thought that the British Empire stood in the same relation to the British peoples that the Statute of Westminster stands to the British Dominions.

When John Adams was addressing the Continental Congress, he said: "We have the olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other." When the olive branch was rejected, recourse was had to the sword, and these very same men in 12 months signed the Declaration of Independence and history took its course.

This principle of international cooperation, in one form or another, whether it be the British form, or whether it be the forms which are slowly coming on the continent of Europe, is that the British Empire, which we may look forward to as guiding and shaping the life of the world for the next century or more, but as we Pilgrims look particularly at our own history of historic interest and affection, surely we may in the year 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 Empire. To show this, let me quote:

That petition was presented to King George III in July 1775, over the signatures of 46 Members of the Continental Congress, praying for precisely the relationship which the Statute of Westminster has written into public law, the public law of England for the Dominions.

I recall that a year ago it occurred to me to say something on this occasion of the movement going on to bring into existence a British Commonwealth of Nations, a new form of political organization to take the place of the centuries-old organization of the British Empire. I invited your attention to the fact that that movement, was going forward, more Anglican, or more International, quietly, illogically, under the pressure of opportunity, and hardly noticed in these United States, that movement, which has been under 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.

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

Remarks of Hon. J. Thorkelson of Montana

In the House of Representatives

Tuesday, April 20, 1940

Pamphlet by John J. Whiteford

Mr. Thorkelson. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my own remarks in the Record, I include a pamphlet by John J. Whiteford. This pamphlet should be of interest to every Member of Congress because it deals with a subject that will soon confront us, as it did in 1917:

Sir Uncle Sam, Knight of the British Empire

By John J. Whiteford

In these days of national and international conflict and conflict there is one issue on which the American people are substantially in agreement—We do not want war.

This great desire to keep out of war is perfectly logical. We know the cost of war from bitter experience. We are no more responsible for the outbreak of the present hostilities than we were in 1914. We do not need to fight this great war of the 20th century, and we have no common language, we will tend more and more to group themselves into units as our United States of America have done. The British principle of the Commonwealth may indeed be the only one of its type because Great Britain is the only far-flung empire which has gone out for 500 years and put its hand on the distant provinces of its empire for their enrichment, their betterment, and their increasing civilization. Other proud and powerful and ambitious nations will find ways and means, without losing their independence, their self-control, or hurting their pride, to bring themselves into new economic units for cooperation, enrichment, and the benefit and satisfaction of all their peoples.

The principle of the Commonwealth will, perhaps, be the only principle which will be the only one to go forward as anything like a world state, as a world society, as a world community, as a world international community in the days that are to come. Those that are of like race and kind or another is the principle which is to mark the life of the British Commonwealth of Nations, according to the Statute of Westminster. We have nothing to gain and much to lose if we again take part in foreign wars. We have enough vital problems at home that require all of our attention and efforts.

This paper is not a moment to decide to stay out of foreign wars. This paper is not a moment to decide to stay out of foreign wars.

20355—19504
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 that ominous threat that the United States may be drawn into the drift toward war. Even as in 1914, we are again being deluged and directed by foreign propaganda, only to a much larger extent. Again we are under attack and again we shall have to defend ourselves.

In our confusion we are again taking sides, mentally so far, but that is a ripe condition for expert foreign propagandists to lead us toward a position in which we are helpless. In this connection, let us remember that the real facts behind these foreign-made conflicts, what are the basic issues at stake, and what are the interests behind all the operations we are working to prevent, is that 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 Asia is still the law of the jungle—the survival of the fittest. Whether we like 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 the strongest—the fittest—and the original owners, the Indians, lost. Only by understanding their superior fitness could our forefathers have built themselves a new home, gained their independence, and created a rich and powerful nation. We, as their descendants, stand ready to defend our country and our empire with all our resources to the last drop of blood, and time should come when we are called upon to show our fitness to "have and to hold" what we have gained.

The struggle of the building of America is only one example of the struggle of mankind since the beginning. The greatest example of survival of the fittest is the British Empire—covering roughly one-fourth of the world's land surface and inhabited by a quarter of the world's population.

When it was founded, the Empire must have been under a much larger picture than just 13,300,000 square miles of land and 500,000,000 people. It is a huge international institution of world production, manufactures, commerce, finance, shipping, industry, and so forth. This vast undertaking is not limited to the geographical borders of the Empire. It extends to the Far East, the Balkans, the Suez Canal countries, to India and Burma, and already resting heavily upon a large section of China. Today, denuded of all propaganda, there is only one fundamental reason behind all the conflict in Europe and Asia—the survival of the British Empire.

The Treaty of Versailles was in reality an instrument for the permanent elimination of Germany as a world competitor of Great Britain. For years after its signing the Germany people chafed singly or in combination, and prove her fitness to "have and to hold" her dominant world position. Therein lies the key to the problem of whether America may or may not again be drawn into a world war.

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, the United States. The British Empire is a matter of vital importance to the United States. That was also the real issue of the World War.

In the present crisis the only active allies of Britain are, so far, the British Empire units and France. If the conflict should spread into another world war Britain cannot again count on her former combination of allies; in fact, it is more likely that the more countries which will be involved, the more the United States, the most powerful ally of all, the United States, must be kept in line by Britain against eventualities. That can only be accomplished through propaganda. Britain is past masters in the art of making gullible Americans swallow the bait of political propaganda.

Few Americans realize the magnitude of British influence in this country. When I write frankly on this subject I fully understand that I lay myself open to the accusation of favoring Britain's enemies. That is not at all a fair claim. If any nations would spread into another world war Britain cannot again count on her former combination of allies; in fact, it is more likely that the more countries which will be involved, the more the United States, the most powerful ally of all, the United States, must be kept in line by Britain against eventualities. That can only be accomplished through propaganda. Britain is past masters in the art of making gullible Americans swallow the bait of political propaganda.

In the present crisis the only active allies of Britain are, so far, the British Empire units and France. If the conflict should spread into another world war Britain cannot again count on her former combination of allies; in fact, it is more likely that the more countries which will be involved, the more the United States, the most powerful ally of all, the United States, must be kept in line by Britain against eventualities. That can only be accomplished through propaganda. Britain is past masters in the art of making gullible Americans swallow the bait of political propaganda.

In the present crisis the only active allies of Britain are, so far, the British Empire units and France. If the conflict should spread into another world war Britain cannot again count on her former combination of allies; in fact, it is more likely that the more countries which will be involved, the more the United States, the most powerful ally of all, the United States, must be kept in line by Britain against eventualities. That can only be accomplished through propaganda. Britain is past masters in the art of making gullible Americans swallow the bait of political propaganda.

In the present crisis the only active allies of Britain are, so far, the British Empire units and France. If the conflict should spread into another world war Britain cannot again count on her former combination of allies; in fact, it is more likely that the more countries which will be involved, the more the United States, the most powerful ally of all, the United States, must be kept in line by Britain against eventualities. That can only be accomplished through propaganda. Britain is past masters in the art of making gullible Americans swallow the bait of political propaganda.

In the present crisis the only active allies of Britain are, so far, the British Empire units and France. If the conflict should spread into another world war Britain cannot again count on her former combination of allies; in fact, it is more likely that the more countries which will be involved, the more the United States, the most powerful ally of all, the United States, must be kept in line by Britain against eventualities. That can only be accomplished through propaganda. Britain is past masters in the art of making gullible Americans swallow the bait of political propaganda.
really amounts to this: "We have the largest empire in the world. Never mind how we got it. The trouble is that we may not be able to hang on to it much longer. America is rich and powerful and we must be ready to defend our territorial possessions. You should believe in the future of the United States and Europe, and not ever 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 South American republics, and the nations of the modern British empire, are similarly endowed with the desire to maintain the Atlantic world together.

They also 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 "democracy." It is a sentiment that is to be found in the minds of the people, using the spirit to sell their story. * * * * * We great democracies must stand together.

What kind of democracy are we asked to adopt and to defend? The un-American brand of Marx, of Engels, of Lenin, of Stalin, of the Communist Union, or the desire to impose the Imperialistic Britain, of India, of Ceylon, or Burma, or Hong Kong, of Africa? * * * The democracy of the soap-box orators of Union Square, or the democracy of the Pilgrim banquet at the best hotels of London and New York? Or shall we stand by our own conception of democracy, safe under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which still give us far more genuine personal liberty and opportunity than any other people in any other country of the world? If so, let us not forget that today, more than ever, our America is the country that is drawn from a democracy is eternal vigilance.

We must keep the bright spotlight of public opinion on all under-cover and un-American activities so that we may learn the truth and expel the hypocrites and the gullible. Once they even went to war * * * "to make the world safe for democracy." They may again be fooled by an appeal to democracy. Committees, it has become a valuable vehicle for foreign propaganda, and its real meaning is lost sight of in the confusion. The Communist Party of America, for instance, usually has officially adopted democratic slogans, and yet it is the most radical of the radical labor wing.

And now we witness the weird spectacle of titled British visitors, from every corner of the earth, being invited to America to sell their story. * * * We great democracies must stand together.

The Pilgrim Society originated in London, July 11, 1902, as a British-American club of important Englishmen and Americans. An American branch was formed January 13, 1902, at the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. Both societies are commonly known as The Pilgrims. The object of the Pilgrim constitution reads: "The object of the society shall be the promotion of the sentiment of brotherhood among the nations, and especially the cultivation of good fellowship between citizens of the United States and its dependencies and subjects of the British Empire. The members shall be citizen of the United States or its dependencies and the British Empire. The members shall be of the British Empire. The members shall be limited to 900. The number may be altered by the executive committee of the New York Pilgrims, London Pilgrims, or by the British Pilgrims."


As honorary members of the New York Pilgrims are listed: H. H. Asquith, the Prince of Wales, H. L. White, K. G., the British Ambassador to the United States, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of State of the United States, the British Prime Minister, and the Lord Mayor of London.


The present membership in the American Pilgrims, and those who have passed away, represent the leadership of America in many important aspects. We have been the President of the United States, a Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General, Ambassadors, Solicitor General, Congressmen, and Congresses; members of the largest banks and financial institutions; presidents and directors of the United States Steel Corporation, and many other large industrial corporations; of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; of the Radio Corporation of America; of insurance and shipping companies. Here are also to be found the members of the leading law firms serving these banks and industries, as well as the Interpreters of International law; editors, publishers, and owners of America's leading newspapers; experts in publicity, social and financial leaders and generally the group of men whose influence is capable of exerting great pressure on government and public opinion.

At a dinner in New York, at the Biltmore Hotel, February 9, 1928, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pilgrims, Dr. Butler said in a speech:

"Among other things the Great War has proved conclusively that in a contest of those colossal proportions there were no neutrals * * * if the world should ever again become engulfed in another titanic struggle there would be and there could be noneutrals."

* * * * * * if the world should ever again become engulfed in another titanic struggle there would be and there could be no neutrals."

At another particular dinner, during which Dr. Butler expressed these sentiments so correctly to the real hopes and wishes of the American people, three telegrams were received and read to the celebrated dinner of the American Pilgrims at the Atlantis Hotel, in the presence of the King of England, one from the uncle of the King, and one from the Prince of Wales, and the future King, now the Duke of Windsor."
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 the fiftieth anniversary, and His Majesty takes this opportunity of conveying to them his good wishes for the future."

The family of King George V sent a message to the Pilgrims, which does not include neutrality.

The message from the King's uncle, the Duke of Connaught, read:

"The cause of promoting cordial friendship between our two great countries is one on which the future happiness of the world in a great measure depends. Ever since I have been President of the British Pilgrims I have realized to the full the success of the work that has been done by the two societies with which I have been connected for over forty years."

Here again we have the same old story, whether it comes from an uncle of the King, or from the British Ambassador, or from a platform lecturer * * * * two great countries common object. Here democracy was not mentioned, nor the position of brother nation.

The message from the Prince of Wales read:

"As a Pilgrim of nearly 6 years' standing, I am very glad to send my congratulations in New York my warmest congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club's inception in the United States. There have been many changes in the world during the past quarter of a century but ties which unite the Pilgrims on each side of the Atlantic remain as ever."

(Signed) Edward VIII

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 British. He was right in his prediction that the Pilgrims ties "remain firm as ever."

Since we are dining so exotically, let us go to London and look at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, April 12, 1917, of the Pilgrims of London. Here is one of the most important American citizens dining in London, "on the occasion of the entry of the United States into the Great War of Freedom." The guest of honor was His Excellency, the American Ambassador, Walter Hines Page.

The speeches at that dinner gave a clear expression of the ties that bind the American Pilgrims to London and confirmed Dr. Butler's conclusion that "there were no neutrals" in the World War.

Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman:

"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 last 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, but the unity in blood brotherhood is still the goal of the United States attorney for eastern district Pennsylvania; Assistant last few minutes from New York. The first is from our good War.

"The speeches at that dinner gave a clear expression of the ties that bind the American Pilgrims to London and confirmed Dr. Butler's conclusion that "there were no neutrals" in the World War.

Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman:

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

"At last 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, but the unity in blood brotherhood is still the goal of the United States attorney for eastern district Pennsylvania; Assistant_last few minutes from New York. The first is from our good War.

"The speeches at that dinner gave a clear expression of the ties that bind the American Pilgrims to London and confirmed Dr. Butler's conclusion that "there were no neutrals" in the World War.

Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman:

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

"At last 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, but the unity in blood brotherhood is still the goal of the United States attorney for eastern district Pennsylvania; Assistant_last few minutes from New York. The first is from our good War.

"The speeches at that dinner gave a clear expression of the ties that bind the American Pilgrims to London and confirmed Dr. Butler's conclusion that "there were no neutrals" in the World War.

Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman:

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

"At last 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, but the unity in blood brotherhood is still the goal of the United States attorney for eastern district Pennsylvania; Assistant_last few minutes from New York. The first is from our good War.

"The speeches at that dinner gave a clear expression of the ties that bind the American Pilgrims to London and confirmed Dr. Butler's conclusion that "there were no neutrals" in the World War.

Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman:

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

"At last 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, but the unity in blood brotherhood is still the goal of the United States attorney for eastern district Pennsylvania; Assistant_last few minutes from New York. The first is from our good War.

"The speeches at that dinner gave a clear expression of the ties that bind the American Pilgrims to London and confirmed Dr. Butler's conclusion that "there were no neutrals" in the World War.

Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman:

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

"At last 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, but the unity in blood brotherhood is still the goal of the United States attorney for eastern district Pennsylvania; Assistant_last few minutes from New York. The first is from our good War.

"The speeches at that dinner gave a clear expression of the ties that bind the American Pilgrims to London and confirmed Dr. Butler's conclusion that "there were no neutrals" in the World War.

Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman:

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

"At last 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, but the unity in blood brotherhood is still the goal of the United States attorney for eastern district Pennsylvania; Assistant_last few minutes from New York. The first is from our good War.

"The speeches at that dinner gave a clear expression of the ties that bind the American Pilgrims to London and confirmed Dr. Butler's conclusion that "there were no neutrals" in the World War.

Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman:

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

"At last 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, but the unity in blood brotherhood is still the goal of the United States attorney for eastern district Pennsylvania; Assistant_last few minutes from New York. The first is from our good War.

"The speeches at that dinner gave a clear expression of the ties that bind the American Pilgrims to London and confirmed Dr. Butler's conclusion that "there were no neutrals" in the World War.

Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman:

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

"At last 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, but the unity in blood brotherhood is still the goal of the United States attorney for eastern district Pennsylvania; Assistant_last few minutes from New York. The first is from our good War.

"The speeches at that dinner gave a clear expression of the ties that bind the American Pilgrims to London and confirmed Dr. Butler's conclusion that "there were no neutrals" in the World War.
The English-Speaking Union seeks to "draw together in the bond of brotherhood" the people of all the English-speaking countries 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, Sir Evelyn Wrench, C. M. G., LL. D., chairman of the English-Speaking Union of London (also a Pilgrim member), addresses his fellow members in the union in The English-Speaking World. October 19, 1940:

"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 than in the last one.

The founders of the Republic speak to us today through the immortal words of the Washington Inaugural: "Now, therefore, 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, and 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 would hold false hopes to a war-ravaged 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' without the colonies. Such a doctrine would pose as an impartial apostle of world peace and at the same time act as the guardian angel of the British Empire; we cannot and must not, through the meshes of our work of British propaganda; we cannot again allow our statesmen, our ambassadors, our leading bankers, lawyers, industrialists, churchmen, editors to sway the sentiment of our Government and our people in favor of 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 518 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 six was Senator Robert La Follette, Sr., addressed the Senate from the floor of the Senate with words that might well be repeated today: 'The poor, sir, who are the ones called upon to rot in the trenches, have no organized power. They have no power to speak their will about this question of peace or war. Mr. President, at some time in the future, the people will be heard—there will come an awakening; they will have their day of redress. In the meantime we will do our best to uphold the principle of freedom as long as it will take to be heard. It will be redressed when the tides of war are over, and as inevitable as the return of the tides, and as resistless, too.'

Today, with a warm heart full of sympathy for all the suffering in the world, we must firmly maintain our independence of policy and action, free from all foreign influence and entanglements so that we may think and speak and act as unimpaired Americans. Only then shall we give the best answer to the question, What is best for America?
In the Federal Council, this endorsement has provided sufficient annual income to run the budget of the Federal Council and its cooperating organizations. Among the associated groups are the World's Council of Churches, the Inter-American Commission on International Friendship and Good Will, National Council for Prevention of War, and American Civil Liberties Union.

[Further text about various endorsement activities and the offering of services to the government is provided here.]

"Resolved, That the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, assembled for their annual meeting, declare hereby their belief that the most effective means of promoting durable international peace is to prosecute the war against the Imperial Government of Germany to finish victory for democracy, in accordance with the policy declared by the President of the United States.

"SERVICE TENDERED TO THE GOVERNMENT

"Resolved, That the endowment offers to the Government the services of its division of international law, its personnel and equipment, for the purpose of fighting the war.

"RECOMMENDATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(Quotations from p. 110, Year Book 1920)

"It is not necessary for a workable program of international organization that the work of Congress be compulsory; it is, however, essential that the nations of the civilized world should cooperate.

"The statesmen of the future, if not of the present day, are constructively prepared to progress, and, since the nature of the work of the division is line with, and many of its officers and employees are former officers and employees of the Department of State, I feel that the services and equipment of the division should be offered to that organization in this country during the recent World War, and was an endowment in carrying out the above resolution of the board of trustees."

"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 University, 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.

"Witnessed the American Historical Association, Carnegie endowed, meeting in London, and the agreement was made to rewrite American history to please England. (See American Historical Association, Carnegie endowed, meeting in London, and the agreement was made to rewrite American history to please England."

"In 1919: When Lord Northcliffe had completed his propaganda organization, the division should be offered to that organization in this country during the recent World War, and was an endowment in carrying out the above resolution of the board of trustees."

"Witnessed the visit of Ramsay MacDonald with Hoover on the Rapidan. (See World-Telegram, 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.


"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, all the cinemas, 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 engineering sciences.

"In 1919: Mr. Edward Filene, of Boston, an Internationalist, set up the Carnegie Century Fund, Inc., and by interleaving directories has collected American who conducted one of the most important funds, which amounted to 400 million dollars. Included in this control are the Carnegie, Rockefeller, the Duke, and the Audubon foundations from which funds go subsidies to subversive communistic, socialist, and all peace movements, as well as the cooperative movements. Among activities of Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., are the following: N. R. A., C. E. C., Wagner Labor Act, International Labor Office (affiliated with League of Nations), Foreign Policy Association, credit unions, cooperatives, and a number of other organizations. (See Report on Investigation of American History, City of New York, May 25, 1923.)"
good old United States * * * * And he thought the cotton farmer was doing well if he made $100 a year."  

1938: September 25, New York Sun, Food From Overseas: "Because the United States, in 1934, imported 31,800,000 bushels of cotton from foreign countries. In the first 8 months of 1934 imported oats, for example, totaled scarcely 200,000 bushels, but this year in the same period imports exceeded 10,000,000 bushels. Imports of corn in the same period of this year exceeded 31,800,000 bushels compared with 600,000 in 1934. American imports of cotton and cotton manufactures dropped from 600,000 bushels in the first 8 months of 1934 to 142,000 in 1935." (While crops in this country were being burned and ploughed up.)  

1938: Witnessed a secret national peace conference financed by a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, see New York American, June 5, 1938. "Thirty-eight of the most influential educators, including such celebrities as Robert Underwood Johnson, Westchester Country Club at Harrison, N. Y., the conference, composed of 28 organizations, adopted the following six-point program: (1) A radio campaign to commit the United States to a policy of internationalism.  

2. Crippling of the Army and Navy billion-dollar appropriation bill by attaching a bill of dollar housing program clause as a riders.  

3. Abolition of the Army and Navy sediment bill, which would punish anyone attempting to incite enlisted men to insurrection or mutiny.  


5. A vigorous campaign against those who oppose this country's entrance into the League of Nations by applying sanctions.  

6. Adoption of the drastic neutrality bill.  

And, hundred and thousands of dollars to carry out his plan.  


1938: Witnesses Nicholas Murray Butler saying: on the Queen Mary June 5, for the most important Carnegie Endowment for Peace Conference in London, England, that has ever been held. It is at this meeting that the question of gold being used on an international basis is to be discussed.  

1938—Herald Tribune, June 19, 1938, page 22: "Supply Held Adequate for World Gold Basis. Even May Be Too Much," says Brookings Institution says. Brookings Institution (Carnegie-endowed) study of the adequacy of the gold supply, written by Dr. F. N. Chadwick, head of this organization, or prospecting for the adequacy in the world gold supply stood in the way of restoration of an international 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, said they answered messages heralding return to the gold standard in modified form. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, has said that the United States will cooperate in such a movement as the above-mentioned organizations and the men connected with them are from American Foundations and Their Fields, published by the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., 1937.  

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 through subsidies 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 visit of Stenson, Harold H. Swift, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Arthur Woods, Owen D. Young.  


1937: New York Sun, Food From Overseas: "Twenty-two million pounds of butter came into this country from foreign lands in the first 8 months of 1934 to 142,000 in 1935. "  

1936—Herald Tribune, 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, written by Dr. F. N. Chadwick, head of this organization, or prospecting for the adequacy in the world gold supply stood in the way of restoration of an international gold standard, whenever such a step was considered advantageous.  


(The above-mentioned organizations and the men connected with them are from American Foundations and Their Fields, published by the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., 1937.)  

8. Abolition of the Army and Navy sedition bill, which would punish anyone attempting to incite enlisted men to insurrection or mutiny.  

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

George Washington also said:  

"Never have I heard, and I hope I never shall hear, any serious mention of a paper emission in this State; yet 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 1838, with a warning:  

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fer-
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

13

Masonic 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 contemporary, who demand that this kingdom be made little more than one more of the United States, have only to reflect that the real reason for this blighting of the world is worth while; and that we are puzzled as to how this state of things should ever have come about, will find explained in this pamphlet the cause of it all.

The great Persian, Greek, and Roman civilizations died out from this same cause. The dominant Aryan race responsible for their great achievements became a minority group. The pressure of peoples who control all avenues of communication and are now using them to further their plan of British domination to establish a 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 the basis of the Constitution of the United States.

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 a part of this union, our traditional rights and liberties will be lost, and we will have no greater status than an aristocratic community. This was the dream of Cecil Rhodes and Andrew Carnegie, when the latter wrote his book, Triumphant Democracy, in 1893.

Mr. Speaker, the information contained in this booklet is important at this time, particularly in view of the fact that the pre-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 internationalist organizations, or the so-called minority group. The pressure is therefore more than double, for combined, these groups represent a marked deviation from the traditions of our nationalistic, or the so-called minority group. The pressure is therefore more than double, for combined, these groups represent a marked deviation from the traditions of our nationalistic.

This pamphlet demonstrates the Jewish contamination among the British people, and their inability to "dig out" the information; perhaps the most encouraging aspect in a depressing research has been the obvious desire on the part of the Jewish families to hide their Jewishness; only when it is discovered and dragged forward into the limelight do these families begin to assert that "they are proud of their Jewish blood!"

A similar phenomenon was observed by the Jewish compilers of the book "Who in America," and in their introduction to the volume: "Some persons preferred to be associated rather than associate with the names of those of their racial colegues. 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."

This pamphlet demonstrates the Jewish contamination among the British people, their inability to "dig out" the information; perhaps the most encouraging aspect in a depressing research has been the obvious desire on the part of the Jewish families to hide their Jewishness; only when it is discovered and dragged forward into the limelight do these families begin to assert that "they are proud of their Jewish blood!"

A similar phenomenon was observed by the Jewish compilers of the book "Who in America," and in their introduction to the volume: "Some persons preferred to be associated rather than associate with the names of those of their racial colegues. 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."

This pamphlet demonstrates the Jewish contamination among the British people, their inability to "dig out" the information; perhaps the most encouraging aspect in a depressing research has been the obvious desire on the part of the Jewish families to hide their Jewishness; only when it is discovered and dragged forward into the limelight do these families begin to assert that "they are proud of their Jewish blood!"

A similar phenomenon was observed by the Jewish compilers of the book "Who in America," and in their introduction to the volume: "Some persons preferred to be associated rather than associate with the names of those of their racial colegues. 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."

This pamphlet demonstrates the Jewish contamination among the British people, their inability to "dig out" the information; perhaps the most encouraging aspect in a depressing research has been the obvious desire on the part of the Jewish families to hide their Jewishness; only when it is discovered and dragged forward into the limelight do these families begin to assert that "they are proud of their Jewish blood!"
It was impossible for a Castilian to succeed in business without a Jewish partner; the Jews purchased the cargoes of gold and silver baronies, rendering large capital unnecessary. When the struggle between Portugal and Holland for the possession of Brazil took place shortly after the discovery of the New World, the Jews took part in it. When war broke out between the two countries, the Jews of Portugal took up arms and fought at the head of their fellow-countrymen.

At home, the Spanish and Portuguese had, however, made the supreme mistake of imagining that any Marrano could be a substitute for a Spanish knight. Abraham de la Torre was excommunicated by the Inquisition, and the Jews were ordered to leave the country. The Spanish and Portuguese were, however, mistaken. The Jews were not content with leaving the country; they wished to make war against the Inquisition and to destroy the prestige of the Spanish and Portuguese nation.

Then, at last, the assault was deliberately made on the last citadel of racial purity. On St. John's Day, 1744, Frederick the Great of Prussia, who had been a member of the Freemasons, admitted the Duke of Cumberland to his Order. The Freemasons were not content with admitting a foreigner to their Order; they wished to promote a Masonic revolution in the country when their synagogue-going brothers had been expelled. Some of these attained knighthood, for instance, Sir Edward Brampton, who became Governor of Guernsey. The first serious attempt, however, to penetrate the ranks of the hereditary aristocracy had been made.

In Britain a few "damped" (baptized Christian) Jews remained. It 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 principle. But other countries had suffered the extinction of their nobility by Jewish women marrying into the Gentile aristocratic families.

In Spain, discrimination between the Aryan and the non-Aryan gradually declined under similar influences, although the Corps of Cadets insisted upon an unsullied racial origin as a qualification for membership. It was, however, in the nineteenth century, notices were still displayed warning the old Christians against intermarrying with the new.

In Portugal, in the sixteenth century, Moorish occupation had been responsible for a dilution of the Aryan and Mediterranean blood of the people, but this Moorish corruption was never so severe as in the south of France, for instance. On the other hand, the Portuguese through their custom of intermarrying with colored people in their colonies and through the return of the remainder of their Jews to the home country, has suffered great contamination from non-Jewish races of color.

Both Spain and Portugal went down because their native peoples had sullied their blood with that of lower races to a toxic degree; "foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. Damage of this sort is permanent.

In the following review of our titled aristocracy, there are many errors of omission; working chiefly with Burke's Peerage, we cannot divine how British can regain her proper place in the world without first recovering her race-consciousness, and how she can do that without accepting the remedy of the Imperial Fascist League?

Our Jewish Aristocracy

It 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 principle. But other countries had suffered the extinction of their nobility by Jewish women marrying into the Gentile aristocratic families.

In Spain, discrimination between the Aryan and the non-Aryan gradually declined under similar influences, although the Corps of Cadets insisted upon an unsullied racial origin as a qualification for membership. It was, however, in the nineteenth century, notices were still displayed warning the old Christians against intermarrying with the new.

In Portugal, in the sixteenth century, Moorish occupation had been responsible for a dilution of the Aryan and Mediterranean blood of the people, but this Moorish corruption was never so severe as in the south of France, for instance. On the other hand, the Portuguese through their custom of intermarrying with colored people in their colonies and through the return of the remainder of their Jews to the home country, has suffered great contamination from non-Jewish races of color.

Both Spain and Portugal went down because their native peoples had sullied their blood with that of lower races to a toxic degree; "foul brood" has corrupted them beyond hope. Damage of this sort is permanent.

In the following review of our titled aristocracy, there are many errors of omission; working chiefly with Burke's Peerage, we cannot divine how British can regain her proper place in the world without first recovering her race-consciousness, and how she can do that without accepting the remedy of the Imperial Fascist League?
thing will prevent it getting there. It may be of interest to mention that Debrett’s Peerage is published by the same firm, Oxford University Press, of which the late Sydney Edward (Jew) edited the Dictionary of National Biography, so we get little help from those. And the Jew, M. Epstein, edits the Annual Register.

We have omitted from our list certain cases where Jewsesses have married into noble families in which the titles are now extinct or from whose marriage there was no issue.

In our investigations we found that the statement made by J. E. Keane that the Jewish family in question was descended from “a London Jew money lender” is false; the name “Levenson” in this case has no Jewish application. Also, the statement that “one of the great names of the Jewish community in London is the present Duchess of Norfolk who has Jewish blood” is false; she is the second wife of the late Duke and mother of the present Duke; and it is well to remember that the last Duke, who left no issue, was of Jewish blood. The Universe is in error in stating (Feb. 4, 1937) that the Marquess of Bute is descended from the Jew Treves.

Many Jewish titles, sometimes camouflaged, like those of Barons Wandsworth (real name, Stern) and Firbright (real name, De Worms), are fortunately extinct. Extinct, also, is the baronetcy of Sir Edgar Speyer, which was revoked by a notice in the Times of December 14, 1921, on account of his unlawful communication and trading with the enemy during the war.

The effect of even a slight mixture of Jewish blood in an Aryan family is often very great. It alters the political outlook of the individual; because it alters the instincts of the whole family.

The Chancery Court when a Jewish pretender a long way back will undo your Anglo-Saxon composition, of which you may claim an unbroken line of descent, and thrust the whole family back among your ancestors, from your parents back, had been Dutch, German, Swede, Dane, French, Russian, Portuguese, Italian, or any other truly distinct Aryan race.” W. Gerhardi in Memoirs of a Polyglot, 1931.

When a large number of individuals in commanding social or political positions are of Jewish origin, the nation itself becomes the victim of these destructive instincts.

Referring to Colonel Lane’s book, the Alien Menace, the National Review comments 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 it 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, into some line of action that is unintelligible at the time and is fraught with disastrous consequences. ** It is as though some hostile influence were steadily throwing grit into the machine. In every international financial arrangement we fare badly, and 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. We are 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 formidable through the influence exercised in government departments, In Downing Street, and high finance by gentry of unmistakable foreign origin.”

The prevalence of the Hittite or Armenian race is often passed on over many generations of a Jew-contaminated Aryan family. Throughout history, the word “Jew” is employed in its racial sense, implying Armenoid, Mongoloid, or Oriental blood. The appointments mentioned in connection with any individual are either past or present ones. The lists given below are of present titleholders only.

HEREDITARY TITLEHOLDERS OF JEWISH BLOOD

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

(6th) Earl of Craven is great-grandson of the Jew Bradley Martin. (7th) Earl of Devon is son of a Jew, Silva.

Countess Londoun (her own right) is descended from the Jew Treves.

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

(6th) Earl of Romney is descended from the Jew Treves. (2d) Viscount Bearsted is 7,000 acres; he is chairman of Shell Transport and a director of Lloyds Bank.

(9th) Viscount Chetwynd is a descendant of the Jew Goldene.

(8th) Duke of Richmond is son of a Ricardo of Jewish blood. (1st) Marquess of Crewe, is descended from the second Viscount Kenmure.

(4th) Lord Melchett, the Jew, Mond.

(8th) Viscount Galway, who married the Jewess, Villa Real; his second wife was the daughter of the fifth Earl of Rosebery and his wife, who was a Jewish lady.

(9th) Viscount Galway is descended from the second viscount who married the Jewess Villa Real in 1747; the viscount is stated to be proud of his Jewish blood.

(20th) Viscount Goldsmid, banker. (“Gooch was a Jew.” Lord Riddell in More Pages From My Diary, 1908-19, p. 7.)

(6th) Baron Auckland is descended from the Jew Goldene.

(5th) Baron Brabourne’s mother was a Jewish Von Flesch-Brunningen.

(4th) Baron Burzilh, whose original name, Levy, was altered to Lawson. Members of this family have married into gentle titles as follows: The Hulse baronetcy, the present baronet being from this Levite blood; the family of the late Sir A. de Bathe, who has recently died; and the present baron’s niece married the son of the second Earl of Leicester.

(3d) Baron Cranworth is distantly descended from the Jew, Samuel S. Pass, through his mother.

(1st) Baron Duveen, trustee of many art galleries.

(1st) Baron Hirst, chairman of General Electric Co., and of Empire Corporation of British Industries and of the Association of Textile Industries.

(1st) Baron Jesse, who was Controller of Horse Disposal Board after the war, also 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.

(2d) Baron Maier, M. P. The Duke married the daughter of Sir A. M. Serling, Baron, who has held countless important appointments under the government.

(2d) Baron Melchett, who, in Modern Money, advised the sale of some of our Pacific and Asiatic possessions to pay off the war debt; opened the business efficiency exhibition, 1933; is a leading advocate of the Jew racket called planning, and is head of the English Zionist Federation. Melchett’s sister married the new Lord Reading, and another sister married Sir N. A. Pearson, but was divorced.

(2d) Baron Michellham, real name Stern. One of his daughters married the fourth Earl Sherborne, but without issue.

Sir H. J. O’Neill, distantly Jewish in blood through the families of Lords Galway and Crewe.

(1st) Baroness Ravensdale is Lord Curzon’s daughter and is granddaughter of the Jew L. Z. Leiter. She is unmarried. (2d) Baron Swaythling is a Samuel, and is head of Samuel Montagu & Co., international loan bankers.

Sir H. Goschen, Bart. (Goschen was a Jew,” Lord Riddell in More Pages From My Diary, 1908-14, 1934, p. 7.)

(2d) Baron Strachie, son of a Jewish Braham.

(8th) Baron Swaythling is a Samuel, and is head of Samuel Montagu & Co., international loan bankers.

Dwight Countess of Desart is the daughter of a Bischoffsheim, but the present Earl is not her son.

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

Sir George Broughton, Bart., a grandson of a Rosenweig.

Sir H. J. W. Bruce, Bart., descended from a Riccardo.

Sir S. J. Bull, Bart., is son of a Jewish Branch.

Sir Charles Besson, Bart., director of Everyman Weekly.

Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., judge advocate general.

Sir H. Cohen, Bart.

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

Sir T. H. W. Citty, Bart., is son of a Jewish Newbottle.

Sir R. C. Cotrell, Bart., grandson of a Riccardo.

Sir P. V. David, Bart., a sassenach.

Sir E. D’Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bart., who has been high sheriff of Kent.

Sir John Elmerman, Bart.

Sir J. G. M. Fitzgerald, Bart., is son of a Bischoffsheim and has married the daughter of the late Viscount Harcourt.

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

Sir William Gartwhale, Bart., is son of a Jewish Andrade, married a Russian daughter and his son married the daughter of the Jew Lord Duvene.

SIR E. G. Gooch, Bart.

Sir G. Gooch, Bart.

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

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

Sir F. A. Harris, Bart., M. P.
Sir F. D. S. Read, Bart., is descended from Mendes, the Jew physician of Catherine of Braganza.  
Sir J. C. W. Herschel, Bart., is of distant Jewish blood, but, according to a book, "The Real Jew, edited by H. Newman, page 164, "anything foolish which was Jewish was absolutely zero," in his distinguished grandfather, the astronomer.

Sir George Jesel, Bart.
Sir J. W. H. W. Johnson, Bart., is great-grandson of the Jewess Rebecca Franks.
Sir C. G. Lampeon, Bart., is the son of a Jewish Van Gelderen.
Sir T. P. Levey, Bart., is descended from a Jewish D'Aguilar.
Sir H. J. Lawson, Bart., is grandson of a Jewish Lousada.
Sir G. E. Leon, Bart.
Sir J. T. F. Leyser, Bart., publisher, whose grandfather adopted this old English name to camouflage the fact that his real name is Levy.
Sir E. J. M. Levy, Bart.
Sir G. J. E. Lewis, Bart., of the firm of lawyers Lewis & Lewis, who keep in their cupboards the skeletons belonging to many great British families.
Sir H. Y. 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 J. W. Johnson, Bart., whose brother married the daughter of the 2nd Lord Loch. (Real name, Neumann.)
Sir M. B. G. Oppenheimer, Bart., whose father married the daughter of the 7th Lord Bathsheba.
Sir L. L. Fauld-Phillips, Bart., whose sister married Baron Rothschild's brother.
Sir L. H. L. Phillips, Bart., whose father was arrested in 1936 and condemned to death for high treason, but was released; interestingly, he is South African mines, Sudan cotton, etc.
Sir E. L. Freese's (Bart.) mother was daughter of the Jew Lionel Lawson.
Sir L. Richardson, Bart., interested in South African wool; his daughter was Colonial Secretary's secretary.
Sir E. L. Samuel, Bart., Australian wool interest.
Sir E. S. Levy, Bart., held a banking position.  
Sir R. F. Staples, 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. Weidman, Bart., is son of a Jewish Mannickweiz.
Sir E. H. Yarrow, Bart., is son of a Jewish Franklin.

The Earl of Birkenhead is descended from an oriental called Raffles, and his character is Jewish.

We are convinced that if we could get proof of certain facts regarding the relationships of the titled people mentioned in every instance, as some of them may detect the connections, but to show how intimate the Jewish penetration has become:

(1st) Viscount Bledisloe married a Lopes for his first wife, and became:  
(2d) Earl Oxford and Asquith's sister married the cousin of a Jewish Sires.

Sir B. Benuchson, Bart., is of Jewish family which has intermarried to a large extent with gentiles.
Sir Philip A. G. D. Sassoon, Bart., is a Privy Councilor and first chairman of national Gallery Board; once secretary to Loyd George, and acted as such at Peace Conference; was ambassador to a country where his name is taken as a synonym.
Sir J. Gordon Nairne, Bart., married a Costa Ricci.
Sir E. O. McTaggart-Stewart, Bart., married a descendant of the Jewish Islaacs.
Sir C. E. Warde married a "de Stern."
Sir H. E. Yarrow, Bart., is son of a Jewish Franklin.
Sir H. E. Yarrow, Bart., is son of a Jewish Franklin.

(2d) Earl of Inchcape married the Jewish Ranee of Sarawak's sister.

Sir T. Colyer-Fergusson, Bart., married a Cohen as his second wife.
Sir H. L. C. Brassay, Bart., married the daughter of a Jewish Ricardo.
Sir A. H. de Bathé, Bart., married the daughter of a Warschow.
Sir A. E. R. Dean married a Jewish Wienerwald.  "Brenda" was his daughter.
Sir T. E. P. Falkiner, Bart., married the granddaughter of a Ricardo.
Sir G. C. Hamilton married a Jewish Simon.
Sir L. J. Jones, Bart., married a Schuster as his second wife, but his heir is by his first wife.
Sir R. Leech, Bart., married the daughter of a Samuel.
Sir H. L. C. Brassay, Bart., married as his second wife, a daughter of a Jewish Ricardo.
Sir H. C. Mander, Bart., married a Cohen as his second wife.
Sir M. A. Hamilton, p. 41.) This appears to be the daughter of John Aked.  Baron Passfield himself is described by Mr. Hamilton as having Jewish features; he was born in Soho and his origins are "he has never illuminated." Nevertheless, Mr. Hamilton says that the Baron is pure English; a curious phenomenon.

(1st) Baron Parmoor married a Passfield's sister.
(6th) Baron Plunket married a Jewish Lewis.
Sir L. C. W. Alexander, Bart., married the daughter of the Jewish Baron Cable.
Sir J. W. Beynon, Bart., married a Moses.
Sir J. H. Blunt, Bart., married a Goldsmith-Stern-Salambos.
Sir H. L. G. Bracey, Bart., married the daughter of a Jewish Ricardo.
Sir E. C. Coates, Bart., married a Crewe-Milnes of distant Jewish blood.
Sir T. Colyer-Fergusson, Bart., married a Cohen as his second wife.
Sir H. G. de Bathé, Bart., married the daughter of a Warschowski.
Sir A. E. R. Dean married a Jewish Wienerwald.  "Brenda" was his daughter.
Sir T. E. P. Falkiner, Bart., married the granddaughter of a Ricardo.
Sir G. C. Hamilton married a Jewish Simon.
Sir L. J. Jones, Bart., married a Schuster as his second wife, but his heir is by his first wife.
Sir R. Leech, Bart., married the daughter of a Samuel.
Sir H. L. C. Brassay, Bart., married the daughter of a Jewish Ricardo.
Sir A. H. de Bathé, Bart., married the daughter of a Warschowski.
Sir A. E. R. Dean married a Jewish Wienerwald.  "Brenda" was his daughter.
Sir T. E. P. Falkiner, Bart., married the granddaughter of a Ricardo.
Sir G. C. Hamilton married a Jewish Simon.
Sir L. J. Jones, Bart., married a Schuster as his second wife, but his heir is by his first wife.
Sir R. Leech, Bart., married the daughter of a Samuel.
Sir H. L. C. Brassay, Bart., married the daughter of a Jewish Ricardo.
Sir A. H. de Bathé, Bart., married the daughter of a Warschowski.
Sir A. E. R. Dean married a Jewish Wienerwald.  "Brenda" was his daughter.
Sir T. E. P. Falkiner, Bart., married the granddaughter of a Ricardo.
Sir G. C. Hamilton married a Jewish Simon.
Sir L. J. Jones, Bart., married a Schuster as his second wife, but his heir is by his first wife.
Sir R. Leech, Bart., married the daughter of a Samuel.
Sir H. L. C. Brassay, Bart., married the daughter of a Jewish Ricardo.
Sir A. H. de Bathé, Bart., married the daughter of a Warschowski.
Sir A. E. R. Dean married a Jewish Wienerwald.  "Brenda" was his daughter.
Sir T. E. P. Falkiner, Bart., married the granddaughter of a Ricardo.
Sir G. C. Hamilton married a Jewish Simon.
Sir L. J. Jones, Bart., married a Schuster as his second wife, but his heir is by his first wife.
Sir R. Leech, Bart., married the daughter of a Samuel.
Sir H. L. C. Brassay, Bart., married the daughter of a Jewish Ricardo.
Sir A. H. de Bathé, Bart., married the daughter of a Warschowski.
Sir A. E. R. Dean married a Jewish Wienerwald.  "Brenda" was his daughter.
Sir T. E. P. Falkiner, Bart., married the granddaughter of a Ricardo.
Sir G. C. Hamilton married a Jewish Simon.
Sir L. J. Jones, Bart., married a Schuster as his second wife, but his heir is by his first wife.
Sir R. Leech, Bart., married the daughter of a Samuel.
Sir H. L. C. Brassay, Bart., married the daughter of a Jewish Ricardo.
Sir A. H. de Bathé, Bart., married the daughter of a Warschowski.
Sir A. E. R. Dean married a Jewish Wienerwald.  "Brenda" was his daughter.
Sir T. E. P. Falkiner, Bart., married the granddaughter of a Ricardo.
Sir G. C. Hamilton married a Jewish Simon.
Sir L. J. Jones, Bart., married a Schuster as his second wife, but his heir is by his first wife.
Sir R. Leech, Bart., married the daughter of a Samuel.
Sir H. L. C. Brassay, Bart., married the daughter of a Jewish Ricardo.
Sir A. H. de Bathé, Bart., married the daughter of a Warschowski.
Sir A. E. R. Dean married a Jewish Wienerwald.  "Brenda" was his daughter.
Sir T. E. P. Falkiner, Bart., married the granddaughter of a Ricardo.
Jew descent. (2d) Baron Aberdare is brother-in-law of Lord Rosebery, son of Jewish blackmail.

and Jewish causes. They often live under the perpetual shadow themselves by their instinctive leanings toward Marxism and taminate. These Jew-features cross-breeds often further betray out of our British aristocracy, which they must permanently con-

Line of Usury. It is the greater scandal that these cases may nothere be advertised so that the Eurasian progeny might be chivied of nobility. The usual chain of circumstances in these cases was seem to have a sort of hereditary lack of Aryan good taste in favor-

proud of it if there was. Faugh i

House, Park Lane.

whether or no it should have been withdrawn.

Mr. Leslie himself, been withdrawn by him. We do not know B. Falk in He Laughed in Fleet Street has, we understand from

Curzon of Kedleston had a Jewish grandmother, and repeated by Stanley; this fact is not given in Burke’s Peerage, and we should like to know if he was a Jew. Have we not a right to know?

Jews and defending Jew interests .

found the banking security and the manufacturers who sold a director of the European & Caucasian Export & Import Co.,

British Jewry.” Lord Strabolgi looks Jewish, boosts the Jewish includes him in a list of what it described as the “leaders of

still is. Once more, we must emphasize how incomplete the above list

bees in 1933, together with the careerist, Mr. Randolph Churchill. This is an exclusively Jewish national organization and we do not generally speaking, when people of Aryan family look like Jews, they are Jewish.

KNIGHTS OF ENGLAND

The list of Jewish knights which follows gives no real idea of the Jewish contamination of the once-prized honor of knighthood. It is far more difficult to get at the ancestry of holders of non-hereditary titles than it is of the others. It is easier for your Jewish convert to camouflage himself, and there is no doubt whatever that there are as many Marano Jews today in this country working for Jewry under Christianized names and under the Chris-
tian religion as ever there were in Spain and Portugal. We include in the list below only names of living knights of undoubted Jewish blood; we know there are scores of others, and we may be able to add to the list in future particularly if our readers will assist us in the business of identification.

The appointments mentioned are either past or present ones.

Sir A. Abrahamson, of engineering firm in Denmark; was commissioner for repatriation of British and Allied prisoners of war.

Sir M. A. Barrow, of engineering firm in Denmark; was commissioner for repatriation of British and Allied prisoners of war.

Sir M. Bloch.

Sir M. J. Bonn, banker; chairman of London regional advisory committee for juvenile

Sir Montague Burton, cut-price tailor.

Sir B. A. Cohen, bacteriologist.

Sir L. Cohen, banker and stockbroker and member of numerous British economic committees.

Sir W. Cohen.

Sir A. Castellani, expert on tropical diseases. His daughter married

Sir Miles Lampson.

Sir A. Clavering (formerly Closenberg), propaganda officer, central conservative office.

Sir B. C. Courthope (real name Isacoff). Has had many important appointments in industrial arbitration and church tithe work.

Sir S. D. Crookshank, major general; general secretary, officers’ association.

Sir S. Daneutrether, son of a Jewish Iomides; deputy secretary for

Ministry.

Sir A. Green, High Commissioner for India in London.

Sir K. Hambro, director of financial companies, etc.

Sir W. Hambro, director of financial companies, etc.

Sir H. D. Hartog, Indian educationalist.

Sir J. G. Jarmay, of Brunner Mond & Co.

Sir G. B. Hurst, M. P. (formerly Hertz).

Sir P. J. Hartog, Indian educationalist.

Sir J. A. Levy, jewel dealer.

Sir C. B. Levita, lieutenant colonel.

Sir J. G. Jarmay, of Brunner Mond & Co.

Sir H. Goschen, chairman of Sun Insurance office.

Sir S. H. Premane, brother of foregoing.

Sir G. Glückstein, tobacco magnate.

Sir P. Goldstrom, general accountant, National Union of Teachers.

Sir W. H. Goschen, chairman of Sun Insurance office.


Sir J. A. Green, High Commissioner for India in London.

Sir K. Hambro, director of financial companies, etc.

Sir W. Hambro, director of financial companies, etc.

Sir H. D. Hartog, Indian educationalist.

Sir P. J. Hartog, Indian educationalist.

Sir P. H. Hurst, M. P. (formerly Hertz).

Sir Isaac A. Isaac, Governor General of Australia. Member of the committee which formed the Australian constitution.

Sir J. G. Jarmay, of Brunner Mond & Co.

Sir P. F. L. Joseph, president of the Federation of British Industries.

Sir S. G. Joseph, mayor of Marylebone.

Sir E. Kadoorie, Iraq educationalist.

Sir Cecil H. Kiss, Assistant Under Secretary of State for India and member of international financial conferences as British representative.

Sir Leon Levinson, author.

Sir C. B. Levita, lieutenant colonel.

Sir J. A. Levy, jewel dealer.

Sir H. O. Luke (Lusush), has held countless diplomatic key positions.

Sir F. J. Marquis, of Lewis’ Ltd.; has occupied many key positions industrial councils, etc., and was the chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce.

Sir H. Marks, big-business man in South Bees.


Sir F. S. Mendel, member of war office advisory committee on Army contracts.

Sir G. Mond, interested himself in archaeology.

Sir H. A. Miers, geologist.
Sir M. Myers, chief Justice of New Zealand.
Sir M. Nathan, has had five colonial governorships.
Sir P. G. Newbolt, official referee, supreme court.
Sir H. J. Newbolt, official naval historian, 1923; controller of wireless and cables in European War.
Sir E. Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.
Sir F. Oppenheimer, British delegate in many international commissions.
Sir C. T. Perkin, major-general.
Sir F. Pollitzer.
Sir Landon Ronald, musical conductor.
Sir C. Rowell, major-general.
Sir W. Rothenstein, artist.
Sir Isidore Salmon, of J. Lyons & Co. served on many important public bodies.
Sir H. Samuelson.
Sir Claude Schuster, permanent secretary to Lord Chancelor.
Sir E. E. Schuster, on many bank directorates and financial commissions.
Sir C. D. Sellgman, member of advisory committee of Export Credit Guarantee Department, Board of Trade.
Sir P. C. Simmons, London county council.
Sir E. D. Simon, Lord Mayor of Manchester.
Sir H. J. Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia; real name, Bennerenthal.
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 Aur. Stein, explorer and traveler to Tibet, etc.
Sir Thomas White, chairman of Central Valuation Committee for England and Wales.
Sir A. Wrench, chairman of Anglo-Swedish Society.
Sir A. Zimmermann, 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.
Sir H. A. Wernher, chairman of Anglo-Swedish Society.
Sir F. T. Spickernell married the descendant of a Jew Rosenzweig.
Sir W. T. Southorn married a Jewish Woolf. Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.
Sir R. W. Dalton married a Balboiner. Senior trade commissioner of several Dominions.
Sir David Davis married a Plattner. Lord Mayor, Birmingham.
Sir S. S. Davis married a Jewish Davis. Many administration and financial appointments, particularly Palestine.
Sir R. Goddard married a Schuster. Judge, high court.
Sir C. V. Brooke married a Jewish Brett. Rajah of Sarawak.
Sir E. J. Cameron married an Isaacs. Has had many Colonial Governorships.
Sir C. E. Corkman married a Ricardo. General officer commanding 1st division, 1926-22.
Sir P. C. Simmons, London county council.
Sir E. D. Simon, Lord Mayor of Manchester.
Sir J. F. S. Coleridge's daughter married a Seligman.
Sir R. W. Dalton married a Balboiner. Senior trade commissioner of several Dominions.
Sir David Davis married a Plattner. Lord Mayor, Birmingham.
Sir S. S. Davis married a Jewish Davis. Many administration and financial appointments, particularly Palestine.
Sir R. Goddard married a Schuster. Judge, high court.
Sir C. V. Brooke married a Jewish Brett. Rajah of Sarawak.
Sir E. J. Cameron married an Isaacs. Has had many Colonial Governorships.
Sir C. E. Corkman married a Ricardo. General officer commanding 1st division, 1926-22.
Sir P. C. Simmons, London county council.
Sir E. D. Simon, Lord Mayor of Manchester.
Sir J. F. S. Coleridge's daughter married a Seligman.
Sir R. W. Dalton married a Balboiner. Senior trade commissioner of several Dominions.
Sir David Davis married a Plattner. Lord Mayor, Birmingham.
Sir S. S. Davis married a Jewish Davis. Many administration and financial appointments, particularly Palestine.
Sir R. Goddard married a Schuster. Judge, high court.
Sir C. V. Brooke married a Jewish Brett. Rajah of Sarawak.
Sir E. J. Cameron married an Isaacs. Has had many Colonial Governorships.
Sir C. E. Corkman married a Ricardo. General officer commanding 1st division, 1926-22.
Sir P. C. Simmons, London county council.
Sir E. D. Simon, Lord Mayor of Manchester.
Sir J. F. S. Coleridge's daughter married a Seligman.
Sir R. W. Dalton married a Balboiner. Senior trade commissioner of several Dominions.
Sir David Davis married a Plattner. Lord Mayor, Birmingham.
Sir S. S. Davis married a Jewish Davis. Many administration and financial appointments, particularly Palestine.
Sir R. Goddard married a Schuster. Judge, high court.
Sir C. V. Brooke married a Jewish Brett. Rajah of Sarawak.
Sir E. J. Cameron married an Isaacs. Has had many Colonial Governorships.
Sir C. E. Corkman married a Ricardo. General officer commanding 1st division, 1926-22.
Sir P. C. Simmons, London county council.
Sir E. D. Simon, Lord Mayor of Manchester.
Sir J. F. S. Coleridge's daughter married a Seligman.
Sir R. W. Dalton married a Balboiner. Senior trade commissioner of several Dominions.
Sir David Davis married a Plattner. Lord Mayor, Birmingham.
Sir S. S. Davis married a Jewish Davis. Many administration and financial appointments, particularly Palestine.
man was principally notorious for his ultra-English tendencies and
have passed away, but whose example of shunning "entangling
many in the shape of a "big stick" by England.

Carnegie was forced on against his will and more farsighted judgment
to bring about a working "entente" with the United States before
about by the impending war between England and Germany. Car-
negie was forced on against his will and more farsighted judgment
until their protean proclivities gradually permeated into easily in-
fluence minds; it could hire unnaturalized Englishmen or Canadi-
holy name of "peace" the object and aim of this congenial com-
mittee (neat salaries, etc.) was what? To sell the United Statesto England!

American people as the best scheme for good the laird of Skibo hadinitiated.

had been well advertised, and duly cemented in the minds of the
over your Majesty as you leave.- May there be only one flag overSkibo Castle when your Majesty graciously design to enter ... overthe United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Immediately after the peacemaker's visit, the Carnegie peace

263553-1.9504
By Lillian Scott Troy

The question of arbitration with England must come from no
United States before England made it matter set off to decadent mem-
bers of the English nobility; and also almost famous for the
beaming smile he bestowed on Commander Sims of the U. S. S.
if the little "feeler" passed unchallenged in America, the intended
end would have been accomplished; if exception were taken as to
whoever was made of the Americans were willing to shed every drop of our
blood, there was Sims to be the scapegoat.

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 Arnolds' expec-
tations. The peace scheme to return the United States as a colony of Great Britain has

To FORM AN ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND IS BEING ENGINEERED;
CARNEGIE'S CRAFTY METHOD

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his

New York, April 12. 

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native
Highland birth by now nod solicited approval when the iron
master's name is mentioned.

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native
Highland birth by now nod solicited approval when the iron
master's name is mentioned.

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native
Highland birth by now nod solicited approval when the iron
master's name is mentioned.

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native
Highland birth by now nod solicited approval when the iron
master's name is mentioned.

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native
Highland birth by now nod solicited approval when the iron
master's name is mentioned.

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native
Highland birth by now nod solicited approval when the iron
master's name is mentioned.

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native
Highland birth by now nod solicited approval when the iron
master's name is mentioned.

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native
Highland birth by now nod solicited approval when the iron
master's name is mentioned.

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native
Highland birth by now nod solicited approval when the iron
master's name is mentioned.

Andrew Carnegie is in high favor in England just now. Britons
who formerly sneered at the return of the Scot American to his native
Highland birth by now nod solicited approval when the iron
master's name is mentioned.
The present King of England openly boasts that if George III (3rd) had held court in New York, there would have been no American Revolution. The Queen, a woman bare and cold as God's country, begins to see that influence at the dinner given by the American Science on English royalty. The American women who have, by marrying musty and decayed American men, taken sides in the British general election bands in three full meals a day, but their whole families as well. The Duchess of Marlborough was insulted before the world at the dinner in Washington. Because she was a hated "American" in favor of "peace," no opportunity is lost in showing her royal contempt for the American Revolution. The Queen, a woman hard and cold as quietness of the British soldiers that they may hide under their republican presence on English royalty. Some of the group of guests at Ambassador Reid's country home in England, where King Edward is seen sitting close to D. O. Mills, Mr. Reid's father-in-law, observe the angry and disgusted expression on the King's face at seeing royalty so humble and so religious to sit and have that royal figure taken that day old nobody, Mills.

But the possibility of an entente with America, and possibly in the future, is, King Edward, only playing the game, even if it did upset him.

Children's dreams of empire found expression in his legacy providing for the education of American youths in England. Rhodes hoped that the process of time would gradually prove an influence in America. The British from the beginning of the United States to the end of the Civil War, in British universities, have studied in America to the way England teaches it in her colleges and desires that it should be taught in America. As far as can be ascertained, the following is what a few very ambitious but traitorous Americans in high positions could tell us if they would, and to that end we call upon the disinterested spirit of Benedict Arnold to help them to a ready flow of eloquence that they may hide under their cooling shell utterances the sardonic curl of a traitor's lips.

If the arbitration treaties must be discussed in the Senate, let a complete campaign of treachery launched against the United States in Great Britain hold his own countrymen and countrywomen to the British crown. Further, and therefore may arise, in which the preference must be given to the United States. These apparent victories must be widely advertised in order to create confidence in the propitiousness of arbitration with Great Britain. While the scope of the treaties must be of considerable latitude, care must be taken not to in any way bring such questions as to the fortification or navigation of the Panama Canal, or the Monroe Doctrine, into dispute until the situation is under firm control. Blackmail, in one form, by three men when only one man knows it.

But, contrary to what appeared to them as signs of success in the great revolution, those lives and property and those losses which America has sustained in the attempt to take exception to his pretending to the American people that he is seeking for the best interests of America as an American when he is more in the habit of doing, or the other way.

Why was President Taft in such an indelicate hurry to rush the arbitration treaties through the Senate last July? Because Germany was preparing to attack Great Britain in August, and only the 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. As far as can be ascertained, the following are the guidance rules laid down for the accomplishment of this secret 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 American officers favoring "peace." 3. Precedents must be established by said Court against the United States Senate in rulings, decisions, etc., (specially pre-female officers.) 4. Strong campaign must be waged in the several States and Territories against Congressmen and Senators showing hostility to Great Britain. If undue influence is exerted, it must be watched and the treaty must be discontinued. 5. English royalty, preferably the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, must be sent to Canada, from whence they must make frequent trips to New England, and then should be invited to enter Washington if there is a demonstration against them, or until they have practically "held court" in New York. 6. English royalty, preferably the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, must be sent to Canada, from whence they must make frequent trips to New England, and then should be invited to enter Washington if there is a demonstration against them, or until they have practically "held court" in New York.

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 in the United States. 11. Lords must be conferred on the husbands of women thus given preference in every State and Territory. 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. When a strong phalanx of influential people in favor of “peace” can be brought together, and with their influence, the 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 dispositions, present disturbances.

16. Men whose wealth prevents their being influenced by money must have mercy and position and possibly a title dangled before their wives’ eyes.

17. When newspapers cannot be bought or leased, new publica-
tions must be issued in order to control news, and is a constitutional

18. Educators must receive special favors in flattering newspaper

19. A popular feeling against Irish immigration may be aroused
in the United States. The proposition to condemn and expel all
individuals with Irish ancestry must be widely appreciated as
discussion and suspicion of their own leaders can be avoided.

20. A popular feeling against Irish immigration may be aroused
in the United States. The proposition to condemn and expel all
individuals with Irish ancestry must be widely appreciated as
discussion and suspicion of their own leaders can be avoided.

21. A popular feeling against Irish immigration may be aroused
in the United States. The proposition to condemn and expel all
individuals with Irish ancestry must be widely appreciated as
discussion and suspicion of their own leaders can be avoided.

22. A popular feeling against Irish immigration may be aroused
in the United States. The proposition to condemn and expel all
individuals with Irish ancestry must be widely appreciated as
discussion and suspicion of their own leaders can be avoided.

23. With the assistance of some interested and powerful trust,
such as the Meat Trust, strained relations may be brought about
as quickly as possible. For the latter, armed compulsion may be necessary, and it is recommended that the Troops of Great Britain, 80,000 of which are already scattered throughout the Sand-
wich Islands, Mexico, British Columbia, and California. Reciprocity

24. It is suggested to embrace France in the arbitration treaties,
for the moment, as suspicion must not be created during the initial efforts.

It will be remembered that when the Japanese hero of Port
Arthur visited the United States last summer, he graciously inquired after the condition of his relations with the United States would be such a benefit to the United States.” He
had just come fresh from England; he hadn’t been provisionally promised the Philippines, either in the event of *

As the great Japanese naval officer placed a wreath at Washington’s
Tomb, did any of us remember the almost prophetic words of the
first American President, “to beware of entangling alliances”?

Let the shades of Benedict Arnold blush for shame, for there are
those today who exceedeth him in treachery and betrayal. Away
with the Carnelian peace at the price of liberty!

England’s attempted dictation and interference both in its
internal and foreign affairs is plainly and boldly illustrated in a
book written by a British army officer. Lieutenant Colonel Lowther

Secondly, Japan wants the Philippines. Her alliance with Eng-

21
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

"England beat the Spaniards at Manila. This isn't generally known, and I got the strictest confidence from a certain admiral in Chicago when Dewey went all the way to Manila without ascertainning if he had certain guns and ammunition sent to him on the battle squadron in Manila Bay, and obtained the guns and British ammunition with which he overwhelmed them in a few years.

He says that Dewey was confused as to what to do in the battle and signaled Seymour, who from the British flagship directed Admiral Dewey how to proceed. He fired his guns, broadsides, and in reference to one Spanish ship Admiral Seymour directed Admiral Dewey not to fire but to "blow her out of the water."

The closing reference to the battle of Manila Bay is as follows: "And now you have for the first time the story of how the English writers of books, and those who write for the press, in four generations when the aggressive newness of the Congres-

sional Library at Washington has been toned down, it may be a fine thing that the capital is shoddy.

The English writers of books, and those who write for the press, have attacked and calumniated every ideal of our nationhood for years, but with less pungent virtue of our women up until late years. Where one heard a grudging compliment paid to the virtue of our women, now we hear the most cruel and untruth than a hornet, they leap upon those indies and eat gener-ally, and the English are more like sheep than lions; they heed little together in their opinions, which they generally do not form for themselves and when the leader of the flock says "bah," they all the food! Thrice cursed art thou!"

But these British plans for the peaceful or militant absorption of the United States, with the assistance of Andrew Carnegie's executive ability and money, the terrors of the Benedict Arnold Peace Society, and the willing cooperation of the writers, and those who write for the press, in four generations when the aggressive newness of the Congressional Library at Washington has been toned down, it may be a fine thing that the capital is shoddy.

The English writers of books, and those who write for the press, have attacked and calumniated every ideal of our nationhood for years, but with less pungent virtue of our women up until late years. Where one heard a grudging compliment paid to the virtue of our women, now we hear the most cruel and untruth than a hornet, they leap upon those indies and eat generally, and the English are more like sheep than lions; they heed little together in their opinions, which they generally do not form for themselves and when the leader of the flock says "bah," they all the food! Thrice cursed art thou!"

But these British plans for the peaceful or militant absorption of the United States, with the assistance of Andrew Carnegie's executive ability and money, the terrors of the Benedict Arnold Peace Society, and the willing cooperation of the writers, and those who write for the press, in four generations when the aggressive newness of the Congressional Library at Washington has been toned down, it may be a fine thing that the capital is shoddy.

The English writers of books, and those who write for the press, have attacked and calumniated every ideal of our nationhood for years, but with less pungent virtue of our women up until late years. Where one heard a grudging compliment paid to the virtue of our women, now we hear the most cruel and untruth than a hornet, they leap upon those indies and eat generally, and the English are more like sheep than lions; they heed little together in their opinions, which they generally do not form for themselves and when the leader of the flock says "bah," they all the food! Thrice cursed art thou!"

But these British plans for the peaceful or militant absorption of the United States, with the assistance of Andrew Carnegie's executive ability and money, the terrors of the Benedict Arnold Peace Society, and the willing cooperation of the writers, and those who write for the press, in four generations when the aggressive newness of the Congressional Library at Washington has been toned down, it may be a fine thing that the capital is shoddy.

The English writers of books, and those who write for the press, have attacked and calumniated every ideal of our nationhood for years, but with less pungent virtue of our women up until late years. Where one heard a grudging compliment paid to the virtue of our women, now we hear the most cruel and untruth than a hornet, they leap upon those indies and eat generally, and the English are more like sheep than lions; they heed little together in their opinions, which they generally do not form for themselves and when the leader of the flock says "bah," they all the food! Thrice cursed art thou!"
great. Ask the Indians. Ask the Egyptians! • • • and you might also ask Mr. Morgan Shuster.

Carnegie set up the Church Peace Union in 1914 with a $2,000,000 fund to further his aims.

World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches has as its stated purpose "To organize the religious forces of the world so that the weight of all churches and Christians can be brought to bear upon the relations of governments and peoples."

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

REMARKS

OF 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 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 movement.

First, we may present our credentials to justify what we are about to say hereafter. The following has been written without particular consultation with our associates, but there need be no question that they carry the weight of the judgment of the clergymen and ministers, educators, 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 ecclesiastical, 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 are strictly adhering to truth, and that this movement is one carried forward by those not qualified to judge.

The statement is not only unhistorical—which is the negative form of the statement—it is positively untrue. A much shorter form of expression might be used. Facts will be desired to support the statement of anyone who cares to maintain the literature of the British-Israel movement will be struck with the fact that among the small number for whom many years stood together in defense of this truth, a number of them carried the various degrees which our universities bestow. Such degrees were earned from Oxford, Cambridge, London, Birmingham, Durham, Trinity College, Edinburgh, Yale, McGill, McGill, British, Toronto, and many other universities. We warn our opponents, if they have any respect for truth, to avoid circulating such misleading statements as these.

I do not believe anyone will deny that the British-Israel World Federation is well connected and well financed. The question is, Who are the financial promoters of the subversive movement to establish a world government? Can it be possible that the international bankers are the financial backers of this movement? Is it possible that the British-Israel movement is connected with the Grand Orient Lodge? Is it not true that the British-Israel and its proponents comprise the group now actively promoting war, and is it not true that the backers of this movement are those who control gold and international gold credit? We must recognize that the British-Israel world movement is anti-American and destructive to the principles of this Government.

The Bible deals with Judah as a separate national entity, from Sinai to the end of the world. The British-Israel movement is, therefore, backed by those who are interested in a Judaic state, and they are not the gentiles or those which the British-Israel pretend they represent.

The Bible deals with the continental empires and nations, from the granting of the imperial charter to Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, his successors, and the Babylonian empire. Many scriptures show this to have been the outcome of the Babylonian war standing in the various churches, heads of educational departments and institutions, distinguished members of the bar, and so on. Such positions have been occupied by many of those referred to here who 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.
and on what grounds can such objection be raised? Surely every event that the Bible claims as true, has been fulfilled, and that the fulfillment has been beyond our understanding. This is not an easy task. It takes much original scholarship of our leaders and the special knowledge thus obtained, and growing literature is produced and is still being produced in this field of research.

What a triumph that is for the Bible and for those who preach the Bible facts and truths. Dr. Driver was compelled by his lack of this special knowledge to admit 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 verbatim quotation, but whoever desires to do so will find the original statement in the Introduction to Dr. Driver’s Commentary on Isaiah.

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, Bradlaugh, to make such an admission, denotes a great tragedy for British Christianity.

This was a consequence of Dr. Driver’s failure to read the continuous history of Israel and to identify it in its modern strength. Possessing this key to the knowledge of history, we are able to say that every covenant which God has entered into, every promise 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. Thus we bring triumph to the church which has followed the Bible in all its implications. Why Christian ministers should oppose us in making known this triumph is beyond our understanding.

This article which I am quoting is interesting, and I shall now quote, in part, of the foregoing paragraph:

Possessing this key to the knowledge of history, we are able to say that every covenant which God has entered into, every promise 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 prophecies 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, and we commend this fact especially to the judgment 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 of longs to such a statement, that our evangelical opponents go much further than higher critics and modernists in determinately ignoring and despising the whole of the Bible, which deals with the state and its administration. To do this is to deny or ignore quite half of the Bible literature.

For the attention of our evangelical brethren to the fact that at every point the kingdom message, as it refers to the state, interpenetrates the evangelical message as it refers to the children of God.

The evangelical message cannot be given in its fullness nor in its full power if the kingdom message and its references to the state are not stated and faced. It is possible that for either side this would be equally foolish to fail to estimate the work being done. Accordingly, we say that because we understand and use the national element as it penetrates the spiritual evangel, we not only preach the evangel, as our evangelical brethren do, but we preach in it also the power of its fulfillment in a world state. It is only in the evangelical brethren who disregard the kingdom message as it refers to the state cannot do.

The question is asked, What are the standards of doctrine recognized by the British-Israel movement? We form no denomination; we are not an ecclesiastical sect; our members as a rule are members in good standing in their own communions. We hold what was generally held by the established church, the Covenanters, 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 state; we hold the prayer book to mean fully what it says; we hold the great confessions of faith, with all the foundation of faith, who propound God’s order, that the state be designed of God to be as holy as the church, and we believe the time is speedily coming when upon the holy vessels of the temple and the bells of the horses in the streets there will be inscribed equally, “Holiness to the Lord.”

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 Covenanters, 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 deceptive this movement is, for Great Britain and her associates comprise Mongolians, Negroes, Australians, and many other racial types, who are not of 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, the House of the nation, over all the world’s rules; and of the constitution, which consists of the commandments, statutes, and judgments of 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.

IS THIS AN AGE OF REASON?

Let us now be practical. The United States Army and the United States Navy, conscripts or no conscripts, are to crusade in a stupid war in Asia and Africa. Our young men
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 hold; 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 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.

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

REMARKS
OF
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 fight in the Sudan, Egypt, Arabia, Iraq, Palestine, and Syria, against all the world powers. It will require a large army to fight the world, so I am not astonished 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 it by the movements of Italy. This is focused at the moment on the invasion of Ethiopia. We have not desisted at large with this matter, and we have avoided having much discussion on it in the National Message. It is important, and the events will be the measure of the importance. But, after all, it is but a larger 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 than either Russia or Japan. 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 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 going eastward and north and south, we have Palestine, Trans-Jordania, Iraq, Arabia, and Egypt. Turning westward and looking southward, we have Egypt and the Sudan; with the coming of the war, beyond that, they will come into the picture. The map shows the British mandated territories and possessions as the heart of the world, and this they are. Whomever possesses them is a quarter of a planet in this war.

But Italy has announced the intention to regain that which once constituted the eastern part of the Roman Empire. That is plain enough and it needs no explanation or argument for those who see the trend of the world. God has said that Israel shall possess them. We believe that the Celto-Saxon world is Israel. Therefore, Israel, the sons of Jacob, Joseph, Isaac, and Jacob, will take them from now on. 

Russia has long announced her intention to take possession of the Euphrates Valley and Palestine, at the least. This is the historic, plain, and inevitable course of events. Germany, in the last war, made a definite attempt to hold the land which, through Turkey, she had occupied. She lost the war, but not the cause, and has by no means given up hope or intention in regard to such possession.

The Bible takes knowledge of all this, and prefigures the history of the threefold possession of the land. The thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth chapters of Ezekiel are very definite on this upheaval, as they had very clear vision of this upheaval, as which the mass of the world shall unite for that end. The subdivision of the world is not far off. We are to have the British-Israel World Federation, the Russian Federation, and the German Federation. Peace will be the only solution. But if there is no peace, the most terrible war will break out.

There is a prophecy which has never been fulfilled. It is a prophecy which has never been fulfilled. It has been written in the Scriptures, but no one has ever seen it fulfilled. The prophecy is the destruction of all the world. 

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 (Moscow) and Tubal (Tobolsk). The second group listed are Persia, Turkey, and Ethiopia. The third group includes the East Indies, the British Empire, and the United States. This is a logical division of the world. Of these, the British-Israel World Federation has control of the Middle East, including Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq. They have control of the Sudan, Egypt, and Libya. Their plans are for the establishment of a kingdom in Arabia with Jerusalem as the capital, and David as the king of the world.

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 executive—to be the leader and deliverer of His people (like Moses) to
deliver them out of the depression and out of chaos.

On 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 his people. Just he and God—no other organization could boast. Just he and God put him on the throne.

I have seen the hand of God in the White House. From the day the throne of David and seal of Solomon were discovered on the portecochere of the White House kitchen, President Roosevelt has been accused of placing the Jew sign on everything. The priestly priesthood respectively rightfully belongs to God. George Washington ordered it on the White House pillar, and it was not an accident that David and King George the seed of David, for does not the Scripture say that "David shall never want a man to sit upon the throne of the house of Israel"? (Jer. 33 : 17, 20-21.)

has infiltrated our churches, schools, and even the Army world government, with Jerusalem as the capital, should the news again, conducting a "week of prophecy" in Town Hall daily, donning a white veil and prophesying for the 25 to 100 people called the Prophet. Last week Mrs. Bandler turned up in the town. She predicted anything like the world's end. She insists, however, that, known only to her, 300,000 people were of her nation, of which Prophetress Bandler will identify only England (Ephraim), France (Reuben), the United States (Manasseh).

The most powerful nations on earth are the 12 tribes of Israel, of which Prophetess Bandler will identify only England (Ephraim), France (Reuben), the United States (Manasseh). President Roosevelt, to be the last United States President, is God's appointed. Because he is divinely ordained, and also because man's span is 70 years, the President will be allowed to appoint as Supreme Court Justices, in his last term, 3 people.

The world's redemption will come through love. "I'm giving the last love-call for the world before the tribulation comes." Washington communications between the United States and Europe are cut off, when radion go dead, when we are forbidden by decree to speak the name of Jesus, when David, Duke of Windsor, takes an embassy to Jerusalem, then we will know the conflict at hand.

This will give my colleagues an idea of the British-Israel World Federation, an organization which is widely distributed into every nook and corner of the Nation. These subversive teachings, which have for their purpose the creation of a world government, with Jerusalem as the capital, should now be clear to all who read this message. This movement has infiltrated our churches, schools, and even the Army itself, as this quotation clearly reveals:

More than a year has passed, but at last we have secured through the letter from Admiral Sir Harry H. Stileman, the Honorary secretary of the Edinburgh convention, testimonials from several men of high rank in the British military and naval service, who we intend placing in the hands of every officer in the United States Army and Navy as a foretaste of what our members, so far as may be, are to receive in the next months from the publication of these wonderful stories of God's dealing in the lives of great men of empire, we quote a sentence or two, from the letter from Admiral Sir Harry H. Stileman, who accompanied the manuscript. "I send it with the earnest prayer that my experience as a reconciled sinner may help some brother officer in the United States Navy to lay down the arms of his rebellion at the feet of the Lord Jesus, the captain of the Lord's host, and accept from these pierced hands God's gift of eternal life. These admirals and these generals are men who won their promotions and highest honors in the Great War. Their testimonies are going to be of great interest, heart warming, thrilling words to put into the hands of young people.

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 enshrouding common sense and sound reason. Only this way can we prevent the United States, many times, by returning to our fundamental teachings and to the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States.

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

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF MONTANA

OF

HON. J. THORKELSON

WORKING TOWARD THE ONE VISIBLE CHURCH

"Mystery Babylon, the great, the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth" (Revelations, 17:5). The Episcopal bishop, William T. Manning, who a few years ago had something of a testimony for orthodox Christianity, is now
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 27

Anglo-Israelite literature has been saturated with predictions that Armageddon would be imminent by the year 1948. To 1938 this period was included the seven times for Judah's trouble, the gathering of all nations against Jerusalem, the repealing 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 defenseless in 1948 the last war for 1,000 years. It was flatly stated that if these things did not take place the first prophecy of the Sone Bible (pyramid) had been falsified. One of the most prominent preachers, C. McKendrew, went so far as to say: "You can depend upon it that every inspired prophecy from 1917 to 1938 will come true at the allotted time..." 263553--19504

I wish to quote still another article from the same magazine, which is in regard to a manifesto, which the editor received:

This is Jerusalem Speaking:

"Then will I turn to the people a pure language." (Zeph. 3:9.) It is interesting enough to find that a language for centuries considered Semitic, should be adoped among the Jews by one of their number who has a manifest right to call the fundamentals of salvation. This we do not, doubt yet we are certain that these sincere men do not realize to what extent they have been imposed upon by official literature of the movement, or to what point they are being led. It may be true that some advocates of Anglo-Israelism preach "Christ and Him crucified," but it is equally certain that some of the outstanding writers on the subject have no place for this message but preach legalism in its full potency. In all the literature, it is the peculiar 'gospel of the kingdom' which is given prominence, and this is a doctrine of the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon people and their calling to reform the world.

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, of Detroit. It is entitled, "A Question of Method." The cover stated 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 the Holy Scripture, and in almost every instance the writers have deliberately misquoted Scripture and omitted portions of verses which would have ruined the argument. He shows how they misquote by presenting them as citations of other. But if one wishes conclusive evidence of the falacy of the thing, he should read the quotations as to time reckonings and the setting of dates. He uses the pyramid method, date setting and the theory. He quotes again and again from positive predictions of officials of God's people and dates brokens and false dates for nothing, and how subsequent issues of the books dropped these references and substituted references to dates still in the future.

We have subscribed our names hereto declare that we are opposed to anti-Semitism in whatever form it may take, as in-
consistent with our heritage of liberty and fair play as citizens of America, and as unworthy of those who bear the name of Christian. We further declare that any attempt to use the Scriptures as an excuse for persecution is a perversion of both the spirit and irreconcilable with the spirit and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ. We wish our country 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 wherever there are those who, under the guise of religious people, go about seeking the tenets of the Christian message, we wish to uphold their hands in prayer and sympathy. *

To the Jewish people we declare: We have for you a heart full of sympathy. *

We have heard many statements to the effect that the Jewish people are not allowing us to do our fair share in this country. We wish to say to you that this is a false statement and that we are working just as hard to make this country a better place for all people. We want to see a world where there is peace and understanding between all races. We wish to see a world where all people are treated with respect and dignity.

Among the many signers are Dr. George W. Arma, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Arthur I. Brown, Bible lecturer; Dr. Oliver Buswell, Wheaton College; Dr. Robert W. Bleber, Philadelphia; Dr. O. F. Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Dr. H. A. Ironside, Chicago; Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore; Dr. Fred Melody, Denver; Dr. Lewis Sperry Chafee, Dallas; Dr. Robert Evans, Pasadena; Dr. Otto Fuller, Grand Rapid; Dr. Albert G. Johnson, Fort Lauderdale; Dr. Cortland Myers, Pasadena; Dr. Wm. Pettigrew, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. Herbert Booth Smith, Los Angeles; Dr. John Bunyan Smith, San Diego; Dr. W. H. Rogers, New York; Dr. W. F. White, Los Angeles; Dr. Harold Staithern, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Theodore Taylor, New York; Dr. Frank Throop, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. J. I. Yearby, El Paso, Tex., and many others.

People like the signers of this manifesto are responsible for anti-Semitism, for it is they who designate the anti-Semite and who raise the question so that it becomes an issue. These gentlemen who signed the manifesto must be Semites themselves, or else why would they go into battle against an enemy of their own selection and designation? Surely there are many countries where the Semites, of which the signers are, are willing to conform to the same rules and regulations that all Americans have obligated themselves to do. A citizen of the United States, however, has the right to speak in defense of his own Government, without having his life threatened by those who employ the term anti-Semitic, and who are Semitic; and I include the gentlemen who signed the manifesto in that category.

Would it not be more honorable if the same gentlemen said, if they are not Semites themselves, that they are supporters of the Semites; that they believe in extra constitutional 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 gentle American should work with a pick and shovel while the Semites, of which the signers are, built up the Christian civilization, a civilization which can survive that foregoes the teachings that gave it life and security, and these teachings cannot survive if we destroy the Nation that gives the people an opportunity to express their views on a critical piece of legislation.

As a Representative in Congress, I have given audience to many people who are not residents of my State, but I look upon this as a public duty to treat all people with consideration 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 failure, act in their own behalf. 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 modernizers 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 membership, and would vanish in a collision between their vested interests and the spirit of fellowship sustained by a common tradition.

Yes; all this we can follow if the writer is thinking of the results of a denatured Gospel, with its resultant loss of a missionary influence. Surely there are many churches where the pulpit stands for no positive convictions, and membership in them amounts to little more than belonging to a social club. But perhaps we have not caught this editor's drift. He proceeds:

"It is high time the churches and leaders who sense the weakness of our sectarian missionary structure should come together in a missionary project which is independent of denominational control. An ideal alternative would be for the Federal Council of Churches to take over the missionary enterprise of such denominations as would transfer their present responsibilities to it. It is both logical and urgent."

And why, pray tell, should we hand over the management of missionary work to this troubadour of modernism?

"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 nothing 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 religious spirit but 'missions' that these gentlemen are desiring. New emphasis upon the marching orders given by our Lord, is not in their thinking.

No; they would even rid the church of the word which implies that without it we are lost and in need of salvation. Instead of going forth "to seek and to save that which is lost," they would instill into the church the "new conception of Christianity's social responsibility."

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 social methods and mass social reforms. As Dr. Easler 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 modernism as given to 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 with the mission of the 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 Calam."