

THE PATRIOT

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AN EMBASSY FROM ATTLILA—See page 7.

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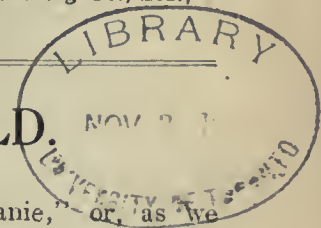
AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS OF OLD.

Last week we drew attention to the report, casually mentioned by a Dantzic Chronicler of the year 1469, that the German merchant (*den deutschen Koffmann*) had a hand in our Wars of the Roses. Strange! And yet perhaps no more strange than to suggest that the German merchant of to-day has a hand in the Rebellion in Ireland and Bolshevism in Russia (and in England). When Rathenau, the greatest commercial magnate in Germany, signs a Treaty with Lenin, we are told that the nation and the Prime Minister are surprised; when Krassin (an old employé of Rathenau) came to England as representative of Lenin, it did not occur to the Prime Minister or the British nation to put two and two together. Nor did it occur to them to read Mr. Edgar Sisson's Report, which states (and proves) that the Russian Communists (falsely called Russian and falsely called Communist) were in the pay of German capitalism. To people who neither read nor can interpret evidence, everything comes as a surprise.

Here is one of the advantages of the study of history. If we know that the German merchant had a share in the Mediæval Bolshevism of the Wars of the Roses, we learn to expect him in the Bolshevism of to-day. And so it may help us a little in our modern affairs to go back even so far as Warwick, the King-Maker. But who, let us first discover, were those German merchants? And why did they take a hand in the Wars of the Roses? Let us see.

The German merchants of the Middle Ages were organised in what is vaguely and inaccurately called the Hanseatic League. A Hanse was, in fact, a league or company of merchants, and there was an English Hanse as well as a German Hanse. The German Hanse called itself in State documents “*Mercatores de Hansa Alemannia*,”

or “*Mercatores de regno Alemanie*,” and find it commonly translated, “The Society of German Merchants of the Holy Roman Empire.” They were a great confederation of some seventy German cities, chiefly Lubeck, Dantzic, Bremen, Hamburg and Cologne. These merchants traded on the principle of “touch one, touch all,” and had a navigation law of their own shortly expressed in the phrase, “Hanse goods in Hanse ships.” In the Baltic they had almost a monopoly of the material of shipping—timber, resin, pitch, flax, and hemp, and they used it to establish themselves as the rulers of the sea. They did certain things in common; for example, they had a common buying and selling organisation in the chief seaports of Europe; this organisation consisted of a council with its own alderman and court, and it had its seat in a guildhall and warehouse generally fortified and free of liabilities to the city and nation in which it was placed. The cities in which these German guildhalls were situated were called *Kontor* (i.e., counter) cities. London was one; in London the Germans had their “*Gildhalla Teutonicorum*,” a fortified warehouse and wharf where Cannon Street Station now stands; they had others in Novgorod, Bergen, Copenhagen, Bruges, Lisbon, and Venice. They had another custom, which was to lend money in common to the Sovereigns or Governments of the various nations in which they had their *Kontor* cities, and, by getting them into their debt, procuring privileges from them which were used to gain a monopoly of the commerce of the nation concerned. Thus, for example, in England, the Crown jewels were often held in pawn in Cologne, and the Germans were given astonishing monopolies. They were free from municipal and national taxation, except what they paid under their ancient charters. This special tax—a 1½ per cent.



export tax—was very much lower than the tax paid by other foreign merchants and considerably lower than the tax paid by English merchants. They ruled themselves according to their own laws, and were exempt from the laws of England. They governed their own affairs. They had the keeping of one of the gates of the City of London. They were exempt from the custom of "hosting," by which a foreign merchant had to live with a host to whom he paid a percentage of his profits. At various times they farmed the taxes, had a legal monopoly of the English export trade, held on long lease the Royal tin-mines, had the right to sit on English courts—merchants, and so forth, by which and other privileges they established themselves so strongly that one of their merchants boasted truthfully that they "held England under their thumb."

Their chief trade was exporting first English wool, and then English undressed cloth to Flanders, where it was woven or dressed, and distributed over Europe or brought back to England as the finished article. It is easy to understand that the Englishman, long-suffering as he always has been, resented this monopoly, and tried to get rid of it. For centuries he struggled in vain; in the Wars of the Roses we may clearly trace the conflict. Warwick, the King-Maker, who was Admiral of the Fleet and Governor of Calais, took the side of English shipping, and struck at the German fleet. He was rebuked and exiled by Henry VI., who depended on German finance; he supported the House of York and put Edward IV. on the throne; Edward IV. played him false, and made a secret alliance with the German merchants. Warwick chased him out of the country; he returned in a German fleet, landed at Ravenspur, marched South, and defeated and slew Warwick at the Battle of Barnet, just north of London. Such, in brief, is the explanation of these astonishing words of the *Dantzic*

Chronicle: "the common folk who hated the German merchant" (*gemeine Volk die auf den deutschen Koffmann hagerden*).

But what of Russia? The German Hanse had so complete a control of mediæval Muscovy that no foreign merchant outside the German Hanse was allowed to trade in certain vital commodities. Riga and Reval were German colonies designed to intercept Russian trade. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk had its mediæval analogies in many Hanseatic documents. Ivan the Terrible expressed the Russian hatred of this commercial tyranny by driving the German merchants out of Novgorod, just as Queen Elizabeth drove them out of London. Our English Hanse evaded the German Baltic by circumnavigating the North Cape, and offered at Archangel an alternative to German trade, which the Russians eagerly accepted. Thus began the friendly relations between England and Russia (the true Russia), which it had always been and is and will be always Germany's policy to prevent.

It is now as in the days of old. Germany, having destroyed the Tsardom which protected the people of Russia against German and Jewish exploitation, is about to organise a monopoly of Russian commerce. It should be the British policy to offer Russia freedom from this double-tyranny. But to this end two things are necessary. We must have a British Hanse, like the old merchant adventurers, organised on a national basis and strong enough to maintain its power at some Russian seaport. And we must have a Government true to the British interest, and not deflected from its national bias by German and Jewish influences. Here are very big things to be done; having as their object the freedom of Russia and of England from an ancient tyranny which some thought was destroyed, but is now seen to be strong and to be re-establishing itself by its own methods—both here and there.

TERRORISM IN COVENTRY.

An example of the bullying methods of the Communists comes from Coventry. Mr. W. Hannington, National Organiser of the Unemployed, was prosecuted at Coventry on 28 March for a speech delivered there on 12 March. When the adjourned hearing of the case took place on 4 April a mob of nearly 5,000 persons assembled outside the Police Court, and sang "The Red Flag" and the "International." Hannington was ordered to find a surety of £25 and be bound over for six months to keep the peace. At the same court "five comrades of the local (unemployed) committee" were brought up charged with intimidating a Mr. E. Buckle, an official of the Coventry branch of the National Union of Vehicle Builders, by holding demonstrations outside his house. It appears that at a meeting of the local Labour Party Mr. Buckle had made an unparliamentary remark about the unemployed and their committee. The five comrades were ordered to find sureties in the sum of £10 and to be bound over to keep the peace for six months. They refused to be bound over for six months, as this would prevent the carrying on of their propaganda. So they accepted the alternative of twenty-eight days in prison, Hannington deciding to do the same. The organised mob then decided to make the life of Mr. Buckle unbearable. They assembled 7,000 strong outside his trade union office, and the leaders of the unemployed addressed the mob.

This was followed up the following morning by a large unofficial demonstration outside Buckle's house, and the accompanying to the Labour Exchange of this "gentleman"

by a crowd of unemployed, and he had to get again police-protection; and he received a considerable amount of booing and hissing; and the feeling was becoming so intense, and the life of Buckle so unbearable, that he began to look on the situation in a very different light; and, due to the pressure of the unemployed and the activities of the local Free Speech Committee, he was ultimately brought to book, and he agreed to send to the unemployed a written apology.

This apology is published, along with the report from which we have quoted, in the *Communist* and the *Worker* of last week. It is an abject withdrawal of all remarks that offend the Communist dictators of Coventry, and it is obviously the result of the terrorism to which Mr. Buckle was subjected by the Coventry Unemployed Committee. This unfortunate trade union official was also compelled to go with his persecutors to the chief constable of Coventry and to Winston Green jail "in order to get the six comrades released." The official report of the committee concludes by declaring that—

In all we have gained a great victory in Coventry, and we venture to assert that the local movement will grow considerably as a result of this agitation.

It only needs to be added that all the leaders are Communists, and that one of the leaders who was prosecuted for intimidating Mr. Buckle was one of the eight shop stewards who were brought up at Bow Street Police Court in May, 1917, for causing the great strike of engineers and munition workers. The whole of the Bolshevik Press contains the report of the Coventry Committee, and no doubt Moscow will regard it as another victory.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Fundamentals.

Upon any subject—and in particular where there is a confusion of testimony—the wise man goes down to those facts which he knows, and from that beginning works his way to his conclusions. Let us begin, then, upon this Genoa Conference with the facts that are known. The first, and the most illuminating, is that the Russian Bolsheviks have been from the beginning the hirelings of German capitalism. This is demonstrated beyond doubt in Mr. Edgar Sisson's report, from which we give a further extract on another page. The second is that the Bolsheviks have been from the beginning enemies of the British Empire. If anyone at this time of day requires evidence upon this point he is blind. The third is that Germany is also—we judge by acts—the implacable enemy of England. The fourth is that France is our Ally and friend.

A Union of Enemies.

With these aids to thought, let us now approach the Genoa Conference. The central fact of that Conference is the declaration by Germany and Soviet Russia of an alliance. We can hardly suppose that anyone will deny that an alliance of enemies is a danger. Enemies united are obviously more dangerous than enemies apart. By joining they not only amalgamate, but multiply their strength. For Germany, by virtue of her industrial system, has the power of giving Soviet Russia weapons, and Soviet Russia, with her natural wealth and vast population, can give Germany the means and the men. We do not say this can be done at once, because Russia and Germany are both, at the moment, suffering each in her degree from the consequences of war and revolution. But statesmen must look a generation ahead, and who can look into the future of such an alliance without foreboding?

The French Policy.

France, following a wise and patriotic policy, worked to make such an alliance impossible by strengthening Poland, which she intended as a buffer State between Germany and Russia. This policy would have succeeded had England been faithful to it. And a strong Poland has always been as much a British as a French interest. Dantzic under Poland was one of the chief depôts of British trade, through which the whole of the vast Vistula basin was thrown open to us. But when Germany partitioned Poland she worked to close Dantzic to British commerce and to divert the trade of Dantzic to the port of Hamburg. Moreover, upon larger considerations than trade a strong Poland was obviously a British interest for the same reason as it was a French interest.

The British Policy.

Yet the British policy, under the guidance of Mr. Lloyd George, has been all along hostile to Poland and favourable to Germany. We need not go over all the evidence: sufficient to mention the leading cases of Dantzic and Silesia, in both of which our Prime Minister threw his influence into the scale on the side of Germany. We recently referred to the revelation made by the Paris correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*, which demonstrated that at Paris Mr. Lloyd George deceived the British public and the British Parliament, pretending to be anti-German and being, in fact, pro-German.

The German Motive.

The publication of the German-Bolshevik alliance has been called a German blunder. Possibly it was. The Germans are said to have feared that Mr. Lloyd George was deceiving them, and was secretly working for an alliance between the Allies and Russia. We doubt that explanation, and believe the true motive of Germany was to widen the breach between England and France. For mark the result: France at once protested against the treaty; Mr. Lloyd George pretended to protest. But when France proposed to annul the treaty Mr. Lloyd George refused, thereby showing that he sided with Germany against France.

The Vein of Treachery.

We have spoken of the vein of treachery in British affairs. Anyone can now see it running dark under the skin of Genoa. It is apparent that Mr. Lloyd George proposes to allow Germany and Russia to come together and refuses to help France to support our true policy. In passing, let us refer to the question of whether or no the Prime Minister knew beforehand of this proposed alliance of our enemies. Here there is a conflict of evidence. The Prime Minister's colleague, Sir Robert Horne, says one thing, his friend and supporter, Mr. Garvin, another. As thus:—

Sir Robert Horne.

Not only did the Prime Minister know nothing in advance about the conclusion of a treaty, but neither he nor any British Delegate had the slightest knowledge or suspicion that the Germans and the Russians were negotiating for the conclusion of a treaty.

Mr. Garvin.

For three months Moscow and Berlin had been negotiating an agreement. They were negotiating with the knowledge and tolerance of the British Government.

Rathenau's Story.

Is there any other evidence on the subject? Yes, there is the story communicated to the German Press by Rathenau, and published in the *Echo National*. True, it does not bear upon the Russo-German Treaty directly, but it does contain evidence that throughout the Prime Minister has been deceiving both France and his own country also by following in secret a pro-German policy. Rathenau tells of the subterranean means by which Mr. Lloyd George got into touch with the Germans, and how he even acted a part before the French. Thus at Cannes Mr. Lloyd George pretended to the French that he met Rathenau for the first time:—

At five in the afternoon we were asked to meet the Supreme Council. Mr. Lloyd George had me presented to him, and was presented to my colleagues. He saluted me with special warmth, and expressed his joy at seeing me at Cannes. The French thought that Mr. Lloyd George and I were meeting for the first time. His secretary told me in advance that this form of meeting had been carefully selected.

This story is in accordance with the probabilities, and with the antecedents, and we are inclined to accept it, although we are aware its authenticity is denied.

The Folly of Genoa.

The Communists, and all who are working for the destruction of the British Empire, are delighted with the progress of the Genoa Conference. The inspired reports in the Coalition Press are obviously intended to mislead the trusting public. We are told of Mr. Lloyd George's success and of his remarkable skill in overcoming each successive crisis. But we are not told that the Premier's

successes are at the expense of everything vital to the security of the British Empire. It is, however, quite clear that our indispensable Premier is prepared, if necessary, to break with France in order to placate the criminals of Moscow and their paymasters, the Germans. This policy is so foolish and disastrous that one might expect even the tame Coalition Unionists to protest, but, apparently, there is no folly too great for them to accept. It is difficult to account for this readiness of the Coalition to surrender every British interest to an international gang of scoundrels. Every Conservative and loyal Briton must feel deeply humiliated by these base surrenders.

"A Dramatic Victory."

The *Communist* of April 22 says that "Tchitcherin and the Russian delegation have won a dramatic victory at Genoa in securing the signature of the Russo-German Treaty. The insolent audacity of the stroke has left the George-Barthou gang gasping." The devious and dubious methods of the present Government might be better understood if more were known about its relations with international financiers. Comrade Tchitcherin said, in a speech on January 27, that the calling of the Genoa Conference "is the latest expression of the policy of Lloyd George and of the far-sighted political sections and business circles that he represents." It would, no doubt, be very instructive and illuminating if we could get behind the scenes and observe the political operations of the "business circles" whom the Premier represents. Perhaps a list of the big contributors to the Coalition Liberal War-chest might throw some light on these "business circles" and their methods.

Isolating France.

M. Poincaré's speech at Bar-le-Duc on Monday; Viscount Birkenhead's farewell address at Genoa on the same day; the comments in the German Press, all point the same way. England is being made an instrument of an international policy alien to British interests and hostile to France. The French, in their desire to retain the friendship of the British Government, are desperately endeavouring to awaken British opinion to the danger of British policy; they are also making every concession possible and putting an almost superhuman control upon their natural resentment at the treachery of British policy. But they will not yield upon the crucial point of disarmament, on which Mr. Lloyd George is cruelly and secretly pressing them. They cannot without treason to themselves. Will the British public awaken to the conspiracy against the Entente before it is too late? Or will France, in her growing isolation, find support in the United States? These are among the questions which only time can answer.

Economy and Trade.

The Income-tax Payers' Society was organised for the single purpose of protecting the capital of the country now being drained down the official sink. It is a praiseworthy object. Indeed, its success is vital to the nation. We are glad to say, therefore, that its meeting at the Mansion House on Monday was a very notable success. It was, moreover, the scene of some very plain speaking and some very grave and very well founded warnings. Those present represented the land, the commerce, and the industry by which this nation chiefly lives. They are all threatened with bankruptcy by the state of the public finances, which are in great measure the result of a vicious and extravagant policy on the part of the Government as well as of false principles in politics. Lord Inch-

cape's eloquent speech very forcibly stated what most educated people are thinking: the Government are keeping up a pretence of solvency by bad book-keeping; but unless they make a radical change they will not be able to conceal the truth very much longer; and in the meantime agriculture, industry, and trade are being ruined. Is it not possible, by the way, to unite these great interests upon a national policy against a common danger? If such great leaders of commerce as Lord Inchcape would concede the point of protection for industry and agriculture it might be done. That is really what divides us and enables the enemy to profit by the division.

Internationalism.

Many admirers of the famous old English family of the Cecils, whose fate and fame are so closely interlinked with their country's for the past four centuries, must have noted with a certain sadness the progress Lord Robert Cecil is making in international ideas—ideas which are circulated by an alien propaganda for the weakening of patriotism and British national feeling. His recent letter to the chairman of the Hitchin Unionist Association is saturated with this propaganda. "Internationalism," "the League of Nations," tenderness to German interests, denunciation of British "crime" in Ireland, support of Free Trade—it is all of a piece; and there is not a word as to the need for patriotism in his whole programme. We venture to draw the attention of the loyal electors of Hitchin to one passage in Lord Robert Cecil's manifesto which suggests that he is even ready to flirt with Republicanism. Here it is:—

The great mass of the population lie between these two extremes (of "Revolution" and "Reaction"). But considerable numbers are more or less in sympathy with one or other of them. Thus a large section of opinion which would repudiate revolution, *yet have grave doubts about the ability of the Monarchy*, and are by no means clear that private property—at least in certain departments, should be maintained.

Does Lord Robert Cecil mean that a large section of British opinion (not extreme) is Republican? That, we confess, is the only meaning we can draw from the words which we have printed in italics. If that is what Lord Robert Cecil means, let us reply to him bluntly that his words are false. No large and moderate section of the British public favours a Republic; the British people are loyal to the Crown, save for a few extremists, and they resent this libel from the pen of one who should know better. We hope that the Conservatives of Hitchin will make it clear to Lord Robert Cecil that he has no right to make these allegations.

A Labour Contribution.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, at the "Tenth International Trade Union Congress" in Rome, is reported to have said that "Internationalism should once for all replace Nationalism." This is one of the many catch phrases which do infinite harm. The apparent meaning is that the ills from which the world suffers can be removed only by international conferences, and that nations can no longer work out their own salvation by their own efforts. At the present time our unemployment is largely, if not mainly, due to the action of the dictators of the trade unions. We have not recovered, and we may never wholly recover, from the two coal strikes and the railway strike. Every day work, which we sorely need, is being lost by the engineers' claim to manage great industries. The dangerous moral of Mr. Thomas's ignorant effusion is that our people may be brought to believe that nothing they do, or leave undone, matters, and that only international action can restore our economic position. There could be no more perilous fallacy.

UNDER ORDERS.

BOLSHEVISTS' DUTIES IN TRADE UNIONS.

By W. FAULKNER.

In the article "Genoa and Moscow," in THE PATRIOT of 13 April, I described the instructions of the Communist International to its affiliated organisations in this country. Let us now see how these instructions are obeyed by the British Communists. In Great Britain there are two official Bolshevik organisations—the Communist Party of Great Britain and the British Section of the Red International of Labour Unions. (In Ireland the official Bolshevik organisation is the Communist Party of Ireland.) As shown in the previous article, the new tactics of Moscow aim at obtaining control of all Labour organisations. The object of the British Section of the Red International of Labour is: "To conduct a propaganda campaign in the whole of the Trade Union movement to throw the Trade Union movement on to militant lines; not to compromise with the Capitalist System, but to work for its overthrow." Its revolutionary and despotic methods are shown in the following explanation of its aims by Mr. Tom Mann, President of the British Section. He writes ("Russia in 1921"):

Those workers who claim to have economic and political experience, and declare against revolutionary activity in the unions, must be made to understand that the unions will have no room for them in the future. If they want to bolster up the capitalist system, let them do it in a capitalist organisation, the unions are for altogether different purposes.

To understand what follows, it should be explained that the R.I.L.U. is an offshoot of, and is subordinate to, the Third (Communist) International, and the Communist Party of Great Britain, being a part of the Third International, has a supervisory interest in the British Section of the R.I.L.U.

Boring from Within.

In accordance with the orders from Moscow, which I have already described (see THE PATRIOT, 13 April), the Communist Party has instructed its members concerning the part they are to play *inside* Labour organisations. These instructions are in a pamphlet entitled "Communist Industrial Policy," and they begin by declaring that—

All Parties belonging to the Communist International must carry on a systematic and persistent Communist work amongst the masses of the proletariat.

This work must be carried on in factories, pits, railways, trade unions, co-operative societies, "and all the class organisations of the workers." The Communists must "win over the confidence and support of the majority of these masses to Communism, for without their support the proletarian revolution is impossible," and Communists must join the trade unions "in order to make them efficient organs of the struggle for the suppression of capitalism and for the triumph of Communism." It is added that the Communists must formulate "concrete demands of the moment, initiating action, and, above all, seeking to transform the battles of the workers for better conditions into a conscious struggle for the conquest of power." The hand of Moscow is clearly seen in the following detailed instructions:—

The paramount duty of Party members is to win by their Communist activity, by exemplary conduct and courage in the workshop, the leadership of the organised masses for the Communist Party. . . . In every matter that concerns the working class, however trivial the question may appear, no opportunity should be lost to give the Communist lead. Only in this way can we get close to the non-class-conscious masses. . . . For the effective conduct of our propaganda a Communist industrial nucleus or group embracing the

Party members therein should be established in every shop or works, etc.

The New Machiavelli.

It is thoughtfully explained to the comrades that some of these duties "may be distasteful to them," but by accepting such positions they may be able to "occupy an important place for Communist activity during the crisis." They are also to promote the aims of the party "by verbal propaganda amongst the backward workers," and "by the distribution of all forms of party literature, by meal-hour talks," etc.

The co-ordination of all shop nuclei and works nuclei is secured through their connection with the local Communist branch or leading party committee as the responsible controlling body representing the industrial department of the Party.

The next section of these instructions deals with the "Obligations of Party Members in the Trade Union Organisations." The problem is how to transform them "into revolutionary organs of struggle." All members of the party must "join the trade union catering for their industry," and should "participate in its daily activities."

The duty of the Communist is to take part in every petty struggle, in every local activity, seeking by assuming responsibility to fight down the opportunist and reformist elements, and to wrest the leadership for Communism. . . . *Communists who are trade union officials must remember that the winning of official positions by Party members can only be of value for Communism when Party members holding such positions use them to the advantage of the Party.*

The portion of the above extract which I have emphasised is a frank admission of the intention of the Communists to exploit the unions for their own ends, and this intention is shown more fully in the following quotation from this illuminating document:—

It is, therefore, necessary that Communist trade union officials pay attention to and co-operate fully with the Party branch, Divisional Council, and National Executive. In order to secure co-ordination of action where there are a number of Party members in the same trade union branch such members must form a group for common Communist action. By acting in unison with nuclei or groups in other branches a common line of action may be taken throughout the entire union. All nuclei activity in a given trade union when centralised and co-ordinated through the Party's leading industrial committee, both locally and nationally, will enable the Party Executive to direct the entire Communist industrial forces at its disposal. Individual members, groups or nuclei, both locally and nationally, must be prepared to report back to their immediate leading Party committees, and act upon all Party instructions.

The Revolutionary Plan.

The main forms of activity inside the unions are:

- (a) Participation by the working groups in all branch affairs in district committees and national activities.
- (b) The organisation of groups of sympathisers with the Party for organised action.
- (c) The promotion of aggregate meetings of the union, locally and nationally, for the proper discussion of general industrial grievances, and particularly the relation of those to the union.
- (d) The organisation of the election of Communists as officials or union representatives—failing Communists, then sympathisers with Communism—either to positions on the local Trades Council or to the Union or Trades Conferences.
- (e) The formation of a trade union press to counteract the capitalist newspapers and to distribute Party literature.
- (f) Active opposition to the narrow sectarianism of the aristocratic organisation, and the transformation of the unions into revolutionary organs of struggle on the basis of industrial unionism.

Similar instructions are given in the next section concerning trades councils. "Communist nuclei or groups must be formed on such bodies," and the

aim must be to transform them into "real councils of action." In this connection the local co-operative societies are to be captured and used to support strikes and direct action. All agendas of Labour Conferences should be discussed beforehand "by the bloc groups, so as to ensure a common line of action," and it is added:—

It goes without saying that Party members are obliged to contest the official positions in the national unions, and are held by the enemies of Communism. Particular attention must be paid towards securing the election of Communists or sympathisers with Communism as delegates to the national conferences and to the Trade Union Congress.

Not Peace, but a Bomb.

The aim of the Communists is to secure "as much power as possible," and "to lead the widest sections of the masses in the Communist direction, and organise them for the final conquest of power from the hands of the present capitalist class." To show that the Red Unions and the Communist Party are co-operating, I quote the final paragraph of these instructions:—

The formation of Red trades unions committees in any locality or district in no way obviates the necessity of working through and seeking to capture Trades Councils or National Councils. Red Trade Union Committees must not be assumed to be rival organisations either to the works committees, Communist nuclei in the trade union branches, or local Trades Councils. Nor should the Central Bureau be regarded as a rival body to the Trades Congress. The primary purpose of the Red trade union committees is the task of securing the affiliation of the trade unions and labour unions generally to the Red International of Labour Unions, and to make of them instruments under the effective leadership of the Communists for the realisation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The aims and methods of Bolshevism are clearly revealed in the above extracts. There is no room for doubt concerning the intentions of the Bolsheviks. Yet our Prime Minister is endeavouring at Genoa to find a pretext for bringing the criminals and scoundrels of Bolshevism into the comity of nations. Mr. Lloyd George may attempt to prove to a docile House of Commons that the Bolsheviks have reformed, but it is not true. There is only one way of reforming Bolshevism, and that is by destroying it. You can no more make peace with Bolshevism than you can make peace with Sinn Fein. The Premier's Irish "peace" is a ghastly tragedy, and his "peace" with Lenin and Trotsky will be no better.

"LABOUR" AND EDUCATION.

In view of the propaganda recently set on foot by the "intellectuals," the outcry of the Labour Party against the proposed cuts in education is simply ludicrous, and hypocritical in the extreme.

If this propaganda is attended with success, the present system of free education will cease, and an entirely new system, run by Socialists and designed to teach nothing but Socialism, and financed, of course, by levies from trade union funds, will take its place for the children of the workers.

Speaking recently at a meeting organised by the University Labour Federation, Mr. Frank Hodges said that a Labour Government would precede democratic education, and, therefore, it would be short-lived. Mr. G. D. H. Cole, lecturing on education in the place of Mr. Arthur Greenwood, claimed that, just as it had been impossible for the workers to take effective political action until a political levy was imposed, so it would be impossible for educational progress to be made until an educational levy was imposed through the machinery of the trade unions. He stated that at present all adult education was to a certain extent "faked," and that a sum of money no bigger than that now levied for politics would enable them (i.e., the intel-

lectuals) to revolutionise the education of the workers.

Taking these two statements together, the implication is that the hundreds of thousands of pounds levied from the workers in order to secure the Government of the country will be thrown away, unless the workers consent to a like sum being levied from their unions for "democratic" education.

The campaign is being carried on in the *Labour Monthly*, and the *Daily Herald* has devoted no inconsiderable portion of its space to correspondence and articles claiming that no education except on lines approved by the Central Labour College can be of the slightest benefit to the workers. The *Labour Monthly* states that the present system of education only benefits the children of the workers incidentally, as it "leaves things as they are," and that by increasing the possible supply of clerks and mentally trained workers it has reduced wages. Surely this exposes the hollowness of the cry against reduced expenditure. If a thing is of no value to those whom it is designed to benefit, surely the less spent on it the better.

It is in regard to the Central Labour College, however, that immediate danger to the funds of the unions is to be feared. It is stated that this college has been slowly but surely extending itself amongst them. No doubt the financial position of the National Union of Railwaymen and the South Wales Miners' Federation is such that they would welcome any efforts to relieve them of the sole responsibility which they have undertaken for maintaining the college, and there are enough sympathisers in the movement to undertake a campaign having for its object the placing of the college and its affiliated education councils as a financial burden on the whole movement. This campaign can easily succeed unless the workers make a determined resistance to the imposition of any further levies.

LABOUR BOSSES WANT MORE.

Grave as is the present financial position of every trade union in the country, and huge as are the levies from members necessary to restore them to anything like financial solvency, Labour leaders have made, and are still making, further demands on the workers, as the following will show:—

1. The General Council, together with the Executive of the Labour Party, have "found means" to enable the *Daily Herald* to be sold at 1d. The inevitable loss can only be made good by levies on the movement, which members of the Unions who do not want the paper will have to find.

2. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress have stated that a levy will be necessary if their proposals for the co-ordination of the movement are carried out.

3. An active campaign is on foot, not only to make the Central Labour College a charge on the whole movement, but also to levy trade union members for the setting up of a complete system of Socialistic education for adults.

Unless trade unionists wake up and, by organised effort, prevent the imposition of these and other levies, the time will very shortly arrive when the greater portion of a man's earnings will be handed over each week to his union, whose representatives will hand back what they can spare. Levies now being imposed are in themselves equivalent to reductions in wages which would certainly lead to a strike if sought to be imposed by the employers, and the workers must resist any further impositions. They must and will exercise greater control over the finances of their unions and of the movement generally. The present position of matters demands a complete change of policy and method, and this can only be secured by united and determined action by the rank and file.

AN EMBASSY FROM ATTLA.

"Gentlemen, welcome, thrice welcome, to Ravenna! May I have the honour and privilege of presenting you with copies of Cicero's *De Amicitia*, and of shaking each of you by the hand. . . . It is—er—a pleasure to grasp the horny hand of honest labour! Your names are Hunnish, but will you be so kind as to let me see your faces in profile. . . . I thought as much. A Greek? . . . Sir, I am delighted; some of my best and richest friends are Greeks. . . . You, sir, are not by any chance a follower of the Prophet Moses? . . . Indeed, I am in luck; I was named after one of the kings of your illustrious race. . . . And you? From your square head I gather that you are a Goth or a Vandal. But let us come to business! My master, the Emperor, has deputed me to receive you and to offer through you his congratulations to His Sacred Majesty the King of the Huns on his successful sacking of our rebellious city of Aquileia. The Emperor, by the way, wishes me to apologise for the defeat inflicted on His Sacred Majesty near Lutetia by that scoundrel of a cut-throat, Ætius. He trusts that this untoward incident has been forgotten and forgiven."

"Of course it has. We Huns bear no malice."

"Then we shall have no difficulty in reconstructing the economic conditions of Europe. It is my sincere hope that our meeting will bear rare and refreshing fruit."

"We are fond of fruit. As you know, the Huns are vegetarians."

"His Sacred Majesty has, doubtless, considered the bill presented to him, showing in some detail the damages incurred by certain Romans, owing to the passage of His Sacred Majesty's army?"

"He has."

"And, as a highly civilised monarch, he proposes to recoup the injured persons?"

"That is Attila's wish and intention."

"Has His Sacred Majesty any objections to raise on the details of the bill furnished him?"

"None at all. He is quite satisfied that his soldiers inflicted the damage complained of, though he is surprised that the amount demanded of him is so very small."

"Romans were ever moderate. When and how does His Sacred Majesty propose to settle the account?"

"We are authorised by Attila to say that he will pay the money immediately."

"May I crave pardon and ask how he will do this? Our spies tell us that His Sacred Majesty is not at this moment overburdened with gold and silver."

"That will not delay the settlement."

"Indeed?"

"Not a single Roman out of purse shall suffer through any future fault of ours!"

"Capital! I told the Emperor that his north-easterly neighbour was a cultivated and law-abiding monarch."

"Attila is all that and more. He proposes to assign, for the benefit of persons injured by Huns, the debt owing by the Roman Emperor to himself."

"I did not quite catch your meaning. A debt owing by the Roman Emperor, my master?"

"Your Emperor, being a highly civilised monarch, is surely aware that a debtor can set off against his creditor sums of money owing by that creditor to him. Pray glance through this docu-

ment. You will perceive that Attila counterclaims an amount five times the total demanded of him by your people."

"Forgive my using language which may cause you, gentlemen, discomfort, but some of the items in Attila's counterclaim seem, on the face of it, unjust. My Emperor will take exception, for example, to this one: 'To wear and tear of swords, 1,000,000,000 solidi'; and to this, 'To loss of arrows, 500,000,000 solidi.' The market-price of arrows does not justify so large a sum, and, I suppose, the swords are still serviceable."

"You are correct in your surmise. As to the arrows, on my own responsibility I will reduce the claim by 3 denarii."

"Excellent! But still the amount may appear to my master to be a little excessive. May we discuss the matter further at dinner? I should like to take the opinion of my legal adviser, Gains Faber, on some of the points you have raised."

"We object to your consulting Faber. We hear that his eyes are bad, and he may not be able to read the figures correctly."

"Let it be as you will, gentlemen."

"But here, Comes, is another document which you might show Faber. It is the Treaty we concluded yesterday with the envoy of Genseric, King of the Vandals. In Clause 45 you will read that Kings Attila and Genseric have agreed to capture and sack Rome and Ravenna. The proportions in which the booty is to be shared between them you will find set out in Clause 53."

"Gentlemen, gentlemen, this is a little surprise for me. May I postpone our dinner till to-morrow? You shall be supplied this evening at the *Thermae* with the finest wines and viands procurable in Ravenna."

"Huns, sir, do not drink wine or visit *Thermae*. Send some leeks round to our Palace! But, perhaps you have no leeks to spare. Is it not your favourite food, Comes?"

TRAINING THE WRECKERS.

While the representatives of barbarism, who include two Jews (Joffe and Teicherin) and one Bulgarian, believed to be a Roumanian subject (Rakofsky), are entertained by the Prime Minister at Genoa, the deadly work of instructing agitators to create revolution in other countries proceeds systematically at Moscow.

Les Izvestia, says the *Temps* of 15 April, communiquent qu'à Moscou a eu lieu la première promotion des agitateurs rouges qui ont fini leurs études dans l'université communiste créée spécialement pour les peuples de l'Orient. Sont promus 700 agitateurs, qui ont été salués par les représentants des partis communistes hindou, britannique, turc, chinois et autres.

Dans les discours qui ont été prononcés à cette occasion, les agitateurs et leurs professeurs ont tous pris soin de proclamer que, seule, la propagande communiste pourra donner au monde, fatigué par les guerres capitalistes, la paix nécessaire. Mais pour que cette paix puisse se réaliser, il est indispensable que les peuples de l'Orient se libèrent définitivement de leur mentalité bourgeoise et qu'ils soient prêts à la guerre universelle contre les capitalistes. Un des professeurs de l'université rouge a déclaré que l'école supérieure de la propagande communiste en Orient offrira, pour la régénération du monde entier, une base beaucoup plus solide que toutes les conversations avec les capitalistes, à Gênes et ailleurs.

THE GERMAN - BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY.

MR. SISSON'S REPORT—V.

TROTSKY'S "ESSENTIAL OBEDIENCE."

The instalment this week of Mr. Edgar Sisson's report to the United States Committee on Public Information brings to an end his second chapter. It is short, but it includes some very interesting documents which prove Trotsky's "essential obedience to Germany." These intercepted dispatches, indeed, display him humbly taking orders and rebukes from the deputy of a German major. If any readers of THE PATRIOT are also readers of the *Communist* they may be interested to read this evidence of their hero, whose lurid and boastful propaganda story entitled "Between Red and White" is now appearing in that paper, despite the Bolshevick engagement to the British Government not to propagate their doctrines in this country. The spectacle of this Red hero humbly cringing before a German major's deputy is also a useful commentary on the Rathenau-Chicherin Treaty, which shows the Bolshevick as the servant of German-Jewish capitalism:—

Document No. 12 records dirty work between the German armies and the Bolshevicks, while the Germans were threatening Petrograd:—

G[reat] G[eneral] S[taff], Intelligence Bureau, Section R, No. 780.

25 February, 1918.

(Secret.)

To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars:

After conferring with the People's Commissar Trotsky I have the honour to ask you urgently to inform the directors of the Counter Espionage at Army Headquarters (Stavka, Commissars Feierabend and Kalmanovich) that they should work as formerly in complete independence and without the knowledge of the official staff at Army Headquarters and the General Staff in Petersburg, and particularly Gen. Bonch-Bruевич and the secret service of the northern front, communicating only with the People's Commissar Lient. Krilenko.

For the head of the Bureau: R. BAUER.
Adjutant: BUKHOLM.

NOTE.—Across the letter is written: "Inform Mosholov. N.G." (Gorbunoff's initials). In the margin is written: "Passed on to the Commissar of War.—M. Skripnik." The significance of this letter is that it is to Lenin; that the two chief secretaries of himself and the council passed it on for action; and that Trotsky and Lenin on 27 February were continuing to hamper the Russian commander at the moment when the German army was threatening Petrograd. Mosholov was one of the commissars on the staff of Krilenko, the commissar representing the Council of Commissars in the command of the Russian military forces. His achievements as a disorganiser were notable. This letter indicates that he had the confidence of Germany.

Have original letter.

Document No. 13 sternly forbids anti-German propaganda:—

G[reat] G[eneral] S[taff], Intelligence Bureau, Section R, No. 733.

25 February, 1918.

(Very secret.)

To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars:

According to reports of our secret agency in the detachments operating against the German troops and against the Austrian Ukrainian corps, there has been observed propaganda for a national rising and a struggle with the Germans and their allies, the Ukrainians. I ask you to inform me what has been done by the Government to stop this harmful agitation.

For the head of the Bureau: R. BAUER.
Adjutant: HENRICH.

NOTE.—Across the top is written: "Urgent. To the Commissars of War and Special Staff.—M. Skripnik." The last sentence is underscored, and in the margin appears a question mark, initialed "L. T." The first is Lenin's order through the secretary, and the second may possibly be taken as Trotsky's opposition to any action. The loss of the Ukraine by counter German intrigue was a sore point in

prestige with him. But his essential obedience to Germany was not lessened.

Have original letter.

Document No. 14 insists upon the same point:—
G[reat] G[eneral] S[taff], Intelligence Bureau, Section R, No. 278/611.

To the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs:

7 February, 1918.

According to information of the Intelligence Bureau, it has been ascertained that the promise given personally by you, Mr. Commissar, in Brest-Litovsk, not to circulate socialistic agitational literature among the German troops is not being fulfilled. I ask you to inform me what steps will be taken in this matter.

For the head of the Bureau: R. BAUER.
Adjutant: HENRICH.

NOTE.—Brusque words to the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Government of Workmen, Soldiers, and Sailors of the Russian Republic, delivered not by an equal in official rank, but by the deputy of a German major at the head of an intelligence department of the German Government. Did Trotsky resent or deny the imputation? Instead, he wrote with his own hand in the margin: "I ask to discuss it.—L. T." Thus he admits that he did give the promise at Brest-Litovsk. The question raised concerns only the measure of obedience to be required.

Have original letter.

SUPPRESS THE TRUTH!

Document No. 15 shows the anxiety of the Germans to suppress all evidence of the German Bolshevick plot:—

Counter Espionage at Army Headquarters [Stavka], No. 311.
Special Section.

To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars:

29 January, 1918.

The Counter Espionage at the Army Headquarters advises that at the front is being spread by unknown agitators the following counter-revolutionary literature:—

1. The text of circulars of various German Government institutions with proofs of the connection of the German Government with the Bolshevick workers before the passing of the Government into their hands. These leaflets have reached also the German commanders.

The Supreme Commander has received a demand from Gen. Hoffman to stop this dangerous agitation by all means possible.

2. A stenographic report of the conversation of Gen. Hoffman with Comrade Trotsky, whereby it was supposedly proposed to the latter to make peace on conditions of considerable concessions on the part of the Central Empires, but on the obligation of the Russian delegation to stop the socialisation of the life of the State. Comrade Trotsky supposedly offered the termination of war without peace and the demobilisation of our army. When Gen. Hoffman announced that the Germans would continue the advance, Trotsky supposedly replied: "Then under the pressure of force we shall be forced to make peace and fulfil all demands."

This document has created indignation among the troops. Against the Council of People's Commissars are heard cruel accusations.

Commissar: S. KALMANOVICH.

NOTE.—This letter is a warning of the slow rising but coming storm that will sweep these boldest pirates of history from the country they have temporarily stolen. To get a real understanding of the meaning of the second, and important, section of the letter, it must be pointed out that until 1 February the Russian calendar was thirteen days behind the Western European calendar. The real date of this letter, therefore, is 10 February. This is the date Trotsky's "No peace; no war" pronouncement was made at Brest-Litovsk. The news of it did not reach even Petrograd until the next day. Yet on that day printed circulars were being distributed at the front stating that Trotsky had agreed to do the very thing he did do, and giving an augury of events that did take place a week later when Germany did begin its advance, and when the Bolshevicks did fulfil all demands. The fact is that simple truth was being told. Nor is the means by which it was secured at all obscure. A few daring and skilful Russians had found a means to get information from Brest-Litovsk.

The circulars referred to in the first paragraph are, of course, those already familiar to Washington from February dispatches.

The following naive comment adds to the attractiveness of the letter: "The Committee for Combating the Counter-Revolution states that these circulars were sent from the Don, and the stenographic report was seized in transmission from Kieff. Its origin is undoubtedly Austrian or from the Rada.—M. Skripnik."

Have photograph of letter.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST.

In 1893 there were miners' strikes in Yorkshire, and colliery buildings were being set on fire, with other destruction of property. Soldiers were asked for and promptly sent by the Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith. After appeals and reading of the Riot Act without avail, the soldiers had to fire, several rioters were shot, and order restored. Mr. Asquith, in defending his part before his constituents, said:—

"There is one thing which neither I nor any other Liberal Minister worthy of the name will tolerate, and that is the use of disorder, of lawlessness, or riots. I do not care who it is that instigates it, or who defends it—so long as I am responsible to the Sovereign and people of this country, riot and disorder shall not be allowed to prevail."

In the House of Commons, referring to the Labour members who had attacked him, he said:—

"These irresponsible critics know as well as I do, and would admit it if they cleared their minds and tongues of cant, that there is no sane man in this country who would not have acted as I have." [Note.—There were not many Labour members in those days.]

In the same year Mr. Asquith was firm in his refusal to reconsider sentences on Irish dynamiters of ten years earlier, and in a speech, which ridiculed the plea that a "political" crime was entitled to special consideration, he said:—

"It is far easier to be what is called clement, and to let people out of gaol, but we have to discharge a duty which we are determined to discharge at all costs. For my own part, I say in reference to the past, and, if need be, in reference to the future, that persons who resort to this mode of warfare . . . are persons who deserve, and will receive, no consideration or indulgence from any British Government."

If such principles had been acted on more recently we could never have had a Royal Commission, reporting on the causes of the 1916 rebellion, saying:—"Irish administration had been on the principle that it was safer and more expedient to leave law in abeyance if collision with any faction of the people could thereby be avoided. Such a policy is the negation of that cardinal rule of government which demands that the enforcement of law and the preservation of order should always be independent of political expediency." Nor should we have had our soldiers' hands tied when they were near to restoring order in Ireland, and then a surrender by Great Britain to irregular forces, encouraged and supported by American, Russian, and German enemies of England.

PRICELESS.

Commenting on the happy issue of Mr. J. H. Thomas from his libel suit against the *Communist* newspaper, the *Times* made this contribution to the fog in which the public is kept on Socialist and revolutionary movements:—

"He (Thomas) has no sympathy with the cause of the Communists, which has now passed far beyond the tolerant, philosophical, and idealistic doctrines of Karl Marx."

The *Communist*, in quoting these words, adds: "This is almost worth £2,000 by itself." (The damages awarded were that sum.) We might put it even higher and call it "priceless."

LETTERS OF A PATRIOT.—V.

GOVERNMENT BY PHRASES.

Sir,—About a year ago Dr. Von Simons came to London to discuss the Reparation claims of the Allies, and so effectively and truculently did he exhibit the German mind that our Prime Minister was forced to describe the situation presented as "a farce"; and later, more diplomatically, he said the German proposals made a mockery of the Treaty of Versailles. Events at Genoa have given a jog to the memory of even the meek among us; but such an unhealthy atmosphere has been created in this country that British interests get but the feeblest of representation to the public; and the words of Mr. Harold Owen in March, 1921, seem most appropriate for a text in April, 1922:—

"Now, some of us have stood fast to one opinion concerning Germany and the Germans. Not all the deluge of half-treacherous evangelicalisms, not all the unreasonable babble of what calls itself idealism and others call merely the deliberate evasion of truth, not all the intimidations of the 'righteous' folk who have been far kinder in their estimate of Germany than of their own countrymen, has weakened in the slightest degree the opinion that what Germany was she steadfastly remains. And now Germany obliges us by behaving, right to the very last, 'according to plan' and all precedent. From the very first dawn of The Day, when 'necessity knew no law,' she behaves as she can only behave, and as only she can behave."

The German plans against Russia were well conceived and brilliantly executed, beginning with destruction from within of the military power, by the introduction and supporting of Bolshevism, and developing through the forces let loose until Russia has become a wilderness of suffering and stagnation, which the world is being persuaded can only be made to bloom and flourish again by still further German control. The Russians of the directing and skilled classes have been killed, or beaten into silence and despair, or have escaped abroad, and the peasants have been starved or coerced into an apathy which seems to offer no threats to the Bolshevik and German exploiters, who say that so-called "Communism" will now be gradually relaxed into a recognition of the restorative power of Capitalism. And the real Russians do not appear at all in the picture which is being painted by many hands at Genoa.

Is it conceivable that a great nation, even of the composite character of Russia, can be wiped off the slate in calculations made of the disposal of the country's future by the comparatively few bloody miscreants—directed largely by Jews and foreigners—and in co-operation with Germans who first caused the enormous losses of the war, and then completed the devastation by their support of Bolshevism? The fact that British industry and commerce may be allowed to take a hand in the development of Russian resources does not alter the fact of the disposal of the country's future without reference to its population, beyond calculating on the people's bondage. The passion of whole sections of British writers for the phrase "self-determination" suggests to one that it is like the toy rubber face, the expression of which entirely depends on the hands in which it is and the direction of the pressure exercised on it. It is not by any means the only phrase which can be pressed into a variety of political forms, for we are governed by phrases, and, unfortunately, they always seem to be in the nature of bolts shot against British justice, honour, and welfare. The phrase-makers have the floor to-day, and their voices will only be drowned by the crash of some calamity which awakens the drugged people to the real brutal facts of situations like Russia and Ireland.—Yours faithfully,

A. P.

THE MYSTIFICATION OF THE ALLIED PEOPLES.

WHY? HOW? BY WHOM?

Monsieur André Chéradame, in the preface to his new book, "La Mystification des Peuples Alliés: Pourquoi? Comment? Par qui?"* gives his claim to be heard on Pan-Germanism in his twenty-five years' study of it, his travels throughout Central Europe and Asia, and his numerous writings since 1901, including a warning to *Le Matin* in April, 1914, of the coming war. In April, 1916, M. Chéradame published his striking exposure of the long-matured world policy of Germany in a book, "The Pan-Germanist Plan Unmasked," and therein he demonstrated that Germany could then (1916) secure the substance of all she desired if the Allies could only be induced to talk peace during an armistice.

The Pan-German Programme.

The argument of the author is to the following effect:—The Pan-German party had for years directed the naval and military preparations with a settled plan in view of the ultimate domination of the world, through a series of advances brought about by a combination of commercial, diplomatic, and military forces. The successive advances are illustrated by a number of sketch maps, which show clearly—*firstly*, the kernel of a consolidated Germany, Austria, and Hungary; *secondly*, the Mitteleuropa which would absorb Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, and Roumania; *thirdly*, the extension of control to the whole of Turkey, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Arabia; *fourthly*, from this solid central zone, with its perfected system of communication from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf, would radiate a preponderating influence over three-quarters of the globe, with a population of 516 millions of people. The fifth step to world dominion would be then in sight. In supporting Austria in the attack on Serbia as part of the general plan, and including the destruction of Russian influence in the Balkans, the world war was started; but not in ignorance of its probability—Germany having decided to risk it, and trust to rapid overwhelming of France, unpreparedness of Russia, and neutrality of England.

Misplaced Sympathy.

M. Chéradame gives a wealth of details to show how Germany for some years had utilised various political sciences in obtaining intimate knowledge of the geography, the people, and the commerce of all countries, to help both in peaceful penetration and in military operations; and how this knowledge has been drawn on since the defeat of the army for obtaining enormous advantages over the Allies, owing to their ignorance of the political sciences. The securing of an armistice in prevention of the complete rout of the whole German forces and the invasion of Germany—which was only a matter of days—is credited to influences operating on the vanity and ignorance of President Wilson; and through him on the English Premier, whose intimate advisers are charged with special tenderness for Pan-German interests, exhibited in all the negotiations of the Peace Treaty, and in every complication which has occurred since the Armistice. The mystification of the Allies has been shown by the gradual development of the present position—that Germany by a fraudulent and pretended bankruptcy has produced a real bankruptcy of France,

after destruction of many of her means of reconstruction, and enormous losses in wealth and man power. The criminal is not only escaping proper punishment, but is receiving increasing help and sympathy in utilising all his uninjured means of production.

Manipulation of the Mark.

The fall in the exchange value of the mark is explained in a very thorough manner as a deliberate manipulation by a group of international financiers co-operating with the Pan-Germanists; and it is set out in detail how similar falls in the countries of Central Europe have worked to the vast advantage of German industry and commerce. How the plans of Germany are helped in England M. Chéradame points out by reference to Mr. Keynes, and says:—

Thus, all Mr. Keynes has discovered for re-establishing peace and security in Europe is to deliver Central Europe and Russia to Germany; that is to say, according to him, the English Government should benevolently aid in the realisation of the pan-Germanist plan for which Germany made the war. Now, unquestionably, it is to this result that all the decisions (!) of Cannes tend: consortium, moratorium, recognition of Berlin agents at Moscow.

The effect of German propaganda in all countries is illustrated by the success of certain poisonous ideas and phrases, which have been very influential in creating atmospheres favourable for Pan-German plans. Some of these are:—

There must be a peace of conciliation without annexations or indemnities—Germany must not be disarmed, or Bolshevism could not be resisted—Germany can never restore all she has destroyed, so it is in the interest of a rapid restoration of peace to ask of her only what she can actually pay. The interest of peace in general requires that the restoration of Europe be considered as a whole, without narrow distinction between conquerors and conquered. Germany was not alone responsible for the war. France is militarist and imperialist. Germany having disarmed, the other Powers should also disarm. To restore good feeling quickly, Germany should be admitted into the League of Nations.

Internationalism.

The author explains clearly his position in the matter of the marked Jewish influence on the past and present course of world affairs. There is a powerful group of international financiers, of German origin, who play the game of the Pan-Germanists; and their visible as well as unseen influences in all countries must in time raise popular feeling against their race unless they are more openly repudiated by the many loyal Jewish citizens of the Entente nations. These last have the greatest interest to dissociate themselves from those whose actions have already started a growing suspicion against the whole race of a world plot; for in the absence of some manifestation of loyalty to the cause of the Allies there is a distinct danger of a coming anti-Semite movement. The part played by Jews in the destruction of Russia, under German guidance, must lead to reprisals when Russians once break their chains of slavery; and reaction against tyranny in Russia might have far-reaching effects elsewhere.

M. Chéradame shows accurate knowledge of the several forces which have produced the zig-zag policy of our Prime Minister before and after the Peace Treaty: a knowledge not shared in by the large majority of our own people. The book is full of facts and deductions drawn from all countries, and of a nature greatly needed by Britons to counteract the pestilential stream of propaganda for Internationalism at the expense of Patriotism now flooding the country.

* This book has not yet been translated into English, and M. Chéradame explains that he has been forced by the present French conditions of publishing and distribution to sell direct by the printers, Ch. Hérissey, Evreux, Eure, France, at 10 francs. Copies can be obtained, post free, from the Boswell Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, Whitefriars Street, E.C.4, at 5s.

THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND.

A Gloomy Easter.

In each year since the Rebellion of 1916, the approach of Easter has been marked by the spread of wild rumours of extraordinary happenings during the holidays, but in no year has the anxiety been greater or more justifiable, or the rumours more persistent, than this year, so much so that it would be hard to exaggerate the general pessimism and gloom. It was very widely thought that, if the declaration of a Republic did not take place during the holidays, the postponement was only temporary, and that its establishment is only a matter of time and opportunity. To such an extent has the situation developed that it is now generally felt that the climax must soon be reached, and despondency as to the future is increasing to an appalling degree. The seizure and fortification of the Four Courts by the "mutinous" I.R.A. gave rise to a crop of the wildest rumours, yet the commandant of these forces, in an interview, repudiated the idea that it was the present intention to set up a military dictatorship or declare a Republic, but that the occupation was merely for the purpose of affording suitable accommodation for his troops. As it was easy to find other buildings to satisfy this need, it is highly probable that the seizure was made with the object of hampering the functions of the Provisional Government by rendering impossible the carrying-on of any judicial business. The Courts of Quarter Sessions had already been suppressed by the same forces because they were functioning under the Provisional Government, and it is merely a development of this policy to suppress the High Court, and thereby strike a formidable blow at the prestige of the Irish administration. It is therefore essential for the Provisional Government to make some provision for the holding of the sittings of the High Court, as any failure to do so would be tantamount to a surrender to and a recognition of the Republic.

Another aspect of the seizure is noteworthy; the occupants have to be supplied with food, etc. Already large seizures of provisions have been made, and it does not appear that any steps have been taken to afford protection to traders who have been the victims of this system of commandeering of supplies.

The True Government.

A note has appeared in one of the Labour papers to the effect that references in the Press to the activities of the anti-Dail Eireann I.R.A. are not to be made without the censorship of the Publicity Department of that Force, so that it is probable that the general public will be kept very much in the dark as to future developments, especially when further instances of the destruction of papers are recorded every day.

Whether or not the immediate declaration of a military dictatorship was intended is immaterial; if an armed force can with impunity seize and hold one of the principal buildings of the capital city, providing its supplies by forced requisitions, and thereby hold up the entire judicial system of the country, while the *de jure* administration looks calmly on, that administration can no longer be considered the *de facto* Government of the country, and it is a mere matter of the choice of a suitable opportunity before it is openly repudiated, if not overthrown.

This "Four Courts" army now constitutes a third party, independent of the Free Staters and Republicans, and it is not associated with any political body, but stands for the Republic, and has

expressed the determination of frustrating as far as is in its power any attempt to interfere with the Republic. They stand for the "scrapping" of the Treaty as the only means of averting civil war, even at the risk of a war with England.

The Conference held last week between the principal leaders, and adjourned after an abortive meeting, has nothing to do with them, nor will any decision arrived at by the Conference alter the situation, as far as they are concerned, in the slightest degree.

A Confession of Failure.

It is to be noted that the Conference has at present nothing to do with political differences, though they may be included within its scope in the future, and was only summoned to devise a means of checking the growing disorder. That the Provisional Government should be compelled to resort to such a device as a Conference for the purpose of maintaining law and order, and to seek the assistance of its political opponents, is a striking proof of its inability to govern the country, and of the absolute lack of sanction for its existence from the support and goodwill of the majority of the population.

The part played by the Irish Labour Party in bringing about the Conference is liable to exaggeration, as, like every other party in Ireland at present, it seems to be torn by dissension, both politically and in the sphere of its ordinary functions.

Mr. Churchill, while recognising the "serious chaotic state of affairs in many districts," seems to think that things are not so very bad because they are not attended by any great loss of life. The fact is that there is no longer any need to take life. Murder has done its work only too thoroughly, and is no longer necessary. There is no longer any opposition to encounter as in the North, where murder is still general, in spite of the Agreement; but in the South the country is cowed into a state of apathy and despair. Yet life can be made unbearable in other ways. Property of every kind is no longer safe from seizure, and the owners, while still nominally enjoying the possession, are subject to the dictation of the Transport Union as to the mode of user, while armed looting for the I.R.A. and every form of robbery with violence is only too common.

There is no attempt on the part of the Provisional Government to conceal the real condition of the country. Mr. Collins describes it: "The position is rapidly developing into a state of civil war. The condition of the country is unstable. Life is insecure. Liberty is imperilled. This state of things must be brought to an end. It is a question now between ordered government and anarchy."

Anarchy with a Purpose.

This failure to give a clear and definite lead which the country can follow is causing many to waver in their support of the Government, and is bringing many round to the belief, now openly expressed, that the Free State will never have a permanent existence, but that it is in fact identical with the Republic, and is only carried on temporarily as a blind to England, until the opportune moment arrives to reveal the true conditions.

To many this view alone presents a solution for the difficulties of the moment. The Republicans are all-powerful in most parts of Munster, and their power is increasing in most other parts; their army now holds an important position in the

capital, yet nothing is done to keep their increasing power in check or to resist their aggression. It is not sufficient to say that the Provisional Government is maintaining an "attitude of careful restraint"; either they are powerless to restrain the Republicans or, if they have the power, they are deliberately allowing the country to sink into a state of apparent chaos for some reason, the explanation of which not merely Ireland, but the whole of the United Kingdom, is entitled to know.

Suppress the Truth.

That the Free State leaders have not abandoned their Republican principles is certain, as many speakers at pro-Treaty meetings have stated that they supported the Treaty because they were Republicans. One of the Ministers said that they accepted the Treaty because of the power which it gave to reach the end for which they were all working; Mr. Griffith has said more than once that the people have a right to reject the Treaty, and, though he advises them not to do so, he is ready to follow if they do; while Mr. Collins's "freedom to achieve freedom" is by now well known.

The Stepping-Stones Policy.

Until some positive statement is made that the Treaty is to be regarded as final in Ireland, as it is in England, there is every reason to believe that the present policy differs in no respect from that formerly adopted by the Nationalist Party, whose ultimate policy was complete separation, in spite of their consent to the Home Rule Bill. As Mr. Devlin expressed it: "Would it not be well to allow us to have an Irish Parliament that will give our people all government in the nation, and when equipped with comparative freedom, then would be the time for those who think that we should destroy the last link that binds us to England to operate by whatever means they think best to achieve that great and desirable end." This is the policy of "freedom by stepping-stones" which the Republicans taunt the Free Staters with adopting, though it led to the downfall of Mr. Redmond. Should the strength of Republicanism increase to any considerable extent, and become an insurmountable obstacle to the Provisional Government, it would be by far the easiest course for the Free State leaders, and would avert all danger of civil war (the chance of war with England being too remote for consideration), to take a step forward in the direction of complete separation and, according to the statements of many of their supporters, it would be merely anticipating by a few years the carrying out of their avowed intention. The adoption of such a course would give that unity which both sides so ardently desire, for, as Mr. de Valera points out, that unity can only come through the maintenance of the Sinn Fein organisation, which for the last five years has afforded the only common ground for the various elements whose object was the complete independence of Ireland. If the Treaty stands, it is obvious that this organisation must be dissolved.

Worse than the Worst.

It is said that the "situation would not be lost if the popular elements that desire peace became fully articulate." Platitudes such as this have been constantly heard before, and it may be said that if the popular voice could have made itself articulate the terrors of the last few years would have never taken place, and there would have now been no Treaty to dispute about. It is for those who make such statements from a safe distance to explain the method by which the popular voice can make itself heard in the face of an armed terrorism. Having failed so dismally to make itself

heard in the past, it is hardly likely that the popular voice can become articulate now when militarism and warlike preparations are more in evidence than ever before, when it can be said that more shooting can now be heard in Dublin than in the worst days of the Black and Tans, or that "they never had more freedom on paper and never less in fact; they never had as much military force in the country, but they never had less protection."

It is said that the popular will will be heard at the elections, and that the result will make everything right, but the question is often asked, will the elections be held at all? It is the work of the Conference to devise some means by which a free election can be held, yet any compromise that may be arrived at will be regarded as a victory for the Republicans, who have already obtained a postponement of the elections to suit their own ends. Until the decision of the Executive of the I.R.A. is known, it is too early to say definitely whether an election will be allowed. They seem now to be the predominant power in the country, and Mr. de Valera has said that the army, as a last resort, is entitled to prevent elections such as proposed which may be regarded as the desire of an alien aggressor for obtaining, under threat of war, an appearance of popular sanction for his usurped authority.

The Enemy Behind.

It has been said with truth that Ireland is on the brink of a volcano; the Provisional Government is openly flouted, attacks on barracks held by Free Staters are reported daily, as well as the arrest of Free State officers and speakers at pro-Treaty meetings, wild shooting takes place nightly in Dublin, the freedom of the Press is gone, real liberty of thought and action is rapidly becoming non-existent, and militarism is assuming proportions undreamt of even during last year. That Ireland is reduced to such a state of chaos cannot be attributed to opposition to the Treaty, though this is increasing daily, as it is almost universally admitted that the advantages given by the Treaty are more than the most ardent nationalist had any hope or expectation of receiving.

It has often been pointed out that the Irish question has long ceased to be a merely national question, but is of an international nature. During the war the enemies of Great Britain, for their own ends, openly assisted the Republicans, and these enemies are still powerful all over the world. Since the time of Marx the complete independence of Ireland has been regarded as the first step towards the destruction of the Empire, and the doctrine is now one of the fundamental tenets of Communism. It is by no means unlikely that foreign elements are fostering, even if not giving active support to, anarchy in Ireland as a means to weaken or destroy British prestige throughout the world.

Mr. Churchill said that "the Government adopted its present policy because the British Empire could not afford to be drawn continually by these brutal Irish feuds into a position dishonouring to its general long-maintained reputation." Apart from the question of how the Empire can escape dishonour from having handed over its loyal subjects to the rule of men whose boast always has been, and still is, hatred of the Empire, it seems only too probable that the policy of the Government will merely tend to enhance the reputation the British nation now enjoys of being always ready to risk the safety of the United Kingdom and Empire for the sake of some temporary political expediency.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

Sir,—A number of members of trades unions, together with persons not directly concerned with trades unions, have written to me asking for further information regarding my remarks in THE PATRIOT of 13 April last in connection with the foreign revolutionary organisation known as the "Red Trade Union International."

If we have found one fact during our self-imposed propaganda work, it is that the great majority of workers in this country are anything but revolutionary, and the fact that they are appreciating and helping in a systematic propaganda which has for its objects the exposing of the fallacies of Bolshevism is a clear indication that trades unionists as a body, when once they realise the danger of the Communists, will have none of them, and promptly disavow those who are allied, either directly or indirectly, with the conspirators of, and in, Moscow. These people are trying their hardest just now to get incorporated in the British Labour Party. They have tried previously, but were not successful; but they are much too keen on their object to be discouraged at set-backs. The one great fact to be recognised by the rank and file of our trades unions is that the Communist Party really intend eventually to get into the Labour Party by hook or by crook. If they cannot accomplish this openly and straightforwardly, then they will—in fact they are doing—adopt other schemes by which they may achieve their object; and a careful watch is being kept upon these people and the opinions they utter in the name of trades unionists. The struggle now is, on the one side "Constitutionalists," and on the other "Revolutionaries"; and, as far as lies in our power, we are organising as formidable an opposition as possible, recruited from the ranks of organised labour, who are out to frustrate the efforts of the "Revolutionaries." We have found that it only needs an organised campaign of propaganda to impress the truth of the work that is being carried on by the "Red Flaggers." But we are not having it all our own way; for instance, the National Guilds' League has formed a lending library containing a number of books on Guild Socialism and kindred subjects, and arrangements are made for members of trades unions, trades councils, and Labour parties, and Socialist societies, and other recognised Labour bodies to borrow these. This shows the necessity for our efforts.

Red Trade Unionism.

The real title of the "Red Trades Union International" is the International Council of Trades and Industrial Unions. It is really part of a world-wide movement controlled by a body of Russian Jews, whose headquarters are at Moscow, which were established at a conference held at that place on 16 June, 1920. It was attended by two prominent British trades unionists—Robert Williams, general secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation and member of the National Executive of the Labour Party, and A. A. Purcell, member of the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, and also of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. When he (Purcell) came back he said: "'All power to the Soviet Republic,' is what I said in Russia, and

here in England I say, 'All power to the Soviets everywhere! Up with the dictatorship of the proletariat!'" He was also one of the promoters of the Communist Party inaugurated on 31 July, 1920.

But the prime mover in forming the Red Trade Union International was "Bob" Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation. He moved a resolution stating that the existing trade union system "was incapable of directing and controlling the class struggle and crushing the bourgeoisie through the dictatorship of the proletariat," and that it was therefore necessary "to establish a true Trade Union International free from any connection whatever with the so-called leaders of the Labour movement, who have acted the part of patriots during the world-war, and continue to maintain the same policy up till the present time." Of course, "Bob" Williams, being a member of the I.L.P. and the Union of Democratic Control, was himself a conscientious objector, and publicly announced his determination not to offer himself for military service. Speaking at the Albert Hall, London, Mr. Williams uttered the remark, which he said "he desired to do with all the emphasis at his disposal": "Thrones and dynasties are tottering through the world, and God speed the day when there shall be a notice 'To Let' outside Buckingham Palace."

A Protest Against Treason.

Now, as these words were uttered at a meeting organised by the London District Council of the National Union of Railwaymen (of which I am a member), in the presence of our general secretary (Mr. J. H. Thomas), our president (Mr. C. T. Cramp), and other officers without any protest from them, I talked the matter over with a number of my fellow-members of the N.U.R., particularly in the North of England and the Midlands, and I was asked to write a letter to the Press publicly notifying the fact that these views were not shared by the majority of the members of the N.U.R. I did this, at the same time requesting any of my fellow-members who agreed with this public renunciation of the views of Mr. Williams to drop me a postcard. Soon after the publication in the Press of my letter I began to receive letters and postcards of approval from all over the country, coming from members of nearly every trades union in the kingdom; and that is how our League started. So much, then, for the two "British Trades Unionists" and the "Red Trades Union International," the aims and objects of which are "to carry on an insistent and continuous propaganda for the ideas of the revolutionary class struggle, Social Revolution, Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and mass revolutionary action with the object of destroying the capitalist system and the bourgeois state. To fight the disease of class co-operation, and to take the initiative in organising an international campaign for promoting the class struggle, and to organise the collection of funds for the support of strike and great social conflicts."

The facts I have given are only an infinitesimal part of their programme which we are combating, for we know that in every important trade union in this country there is a small clique who are adherents to the Red International, but we do not intend to allow these men to rule us.

(Guard) W. E. LOVEDAY, N.U.R.,

L.N.W.Ry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE.—While inviting correspondence, the Editor takes no responsibility for the opinions expressed.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Mr. H. A. Browning is good enough to admit that he has "not sufficient knowledge of Canadian cattle." I can assure him he is equally lacking in a knowledge of the law governing the importation of cattle, for the Minister of Agriculture has nothing to do with it. The whole position is controlled by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1896, which does not even mention Canada, and no "cattle have been freely imported from Canada or elsewhere" for years before that time—except for immediate slaughter. I fail to see the wisdom, to put it plainly, of any one barging into a discussion, as Mr. Browning did on the score of "fair play," when completely ignorant of both sides of a question which seriously affects the country's most important interests.

ROBERT WALLACE.

University, Edinburgh 24 April, 1922.

RECOGNISING THE BOLSHEVIKS.

Sir,—The natural result of Mr. Lloyd George's frantic efforts to get the German-Jewish mercenaries who at present tyrannise Russia, recognised, will be that a Bolshevik Ambassador will be sent to London. I do not think that English sense of honour could be so completely blunted that any gentlemen or ladies (a very few of them are left) would consent to meet any member of such a mission—even those with less exalted feelings would, by a sense of common morality, feel themselves besmirched and tainted by shaking hands with such ruffians.

But what of the King?

When the whole of the Russian Imperial family, noble and innocent victims, and the King's near relatives, were foully done to death, the whole horrible deed was hushed up for weeks and months—the King could not even wear mourning, because it was thought that the Labour Party approved.

If the so-called Labour Party did, the workers, may it be said to their honour, certainly did not. Now Mr. Lloyd George forces these murderers and robbers upon the King, for usage requires a Sovereign to receive an Ambassador in a constitutional country he is helping. Any private individual may say, "I won't have anything to do with scoundrels"—the King cannot.

Are Englishmen so cowardly and craven that they will allow their Sovereign to be thus insulted?—I remain, Sir, yours,

AN INDIGNANT WOMAN.

24 April.

THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Lloyd George's manoeuvres to foist on Europe the recognition of the alien Jew tyranny and German agency in Russia, which calls itself the Russian Soviet Government, is not only black treachery to the British Empire, but also to Russia and all other Christian countries.

The excellent criticisms of this insanity or treachery in your leaders help to illustrate how our Premier (Britain's misfortune) leads this nation into every possible policy of shame and disaster. Why his policy is consistently and systematically un-British and anti-British, and favours our enemies at home and abroad, can only be explained by the alien influence with which he surrounds himself and permeates his so-called Coalition Government. The "Morning Post," one of the few London dailies not yet captured for internationalism, actually was bold and truthful enough to publish the following about Russia some days ago:—"All energy, all enterprise, and almost all the machinery of commerce have been destroyed by the policy of the Soviet Government. We believe they have been deliberately destroyed, and that it is actually the policy of those who now control Russia to kill off the Christian Russian population in order to inherit the land for themselves and their friends in Germany."

The criminal and inhuman policy of exterminating the intellectual Christian population of Russia, I absolutely know, has been deliberately carried out by the alien Jew administration of Russia, as witness its admitted 1,760,000 executions of Russian citizens during the last three years, plus tens of millions who have perished incidentally to the Soviet régime of unbelievable blackguardism and criminality.

Mr. Lloyd George has set himself the task of assisting

the authors and instigators of this scheme to bring it to its planned conclusion, and to lead Russia back by Communist-caused misery and beggary to reaction and German Jew capitalism, under the same alien autocracy which at present masquerades as Russia's Communist proletariat.

Russia's enslavement and crucifixion is accomplished. Ireland's is begun, and will possibly be achieved together with Britain's unless the sound British people get rid of Mr. Lloyd George quickly with his whole collection of political careerists.

As I have had personal experience of the Bolshevik bureaucracy in Russia, being the first British officer to have official dealings with them, I can vouch for the fact that very few Russians of the Slav race have ever had any part in the alien Bolshevik administration called the "Russian Government" of their afflicted Fatherland.—Yours faithfully,

A. PROCTOR.

Blairstown, Scotland, 8 April, 1922.

GENOA AND AFTER.

Sir,—I read your editorial comment to my letter in last week's issue with interest, though it has not convinced me that the opponents were "disabled from expressing the true feeling of the country." It is obvious that they could not support the amendment moved by the Labour Party, but there was no reason why they should not have challenged a division on Mr. Lloyd George's motion after the former had been disposed of. By not taking this course the Die-hards in particular lost the opportunity of recording their disapproval of yet another of these abortive conferences so dear to the heart of our "indispensable" Prime Minister, and also of expressing their abhorrence at the recognition, on an equal footing, to the other Powers represented thereat, of a Government whose acts have been steeped in foul murder and crime.—Yours, etc.,

E. JAMES.

Wallington, 17 April.

[Our correspondent does not appreciate the fact that the Die-Hards were not permitted under the Speaker's ruling to move an amendment of their own—Editor, PATRIOT.]

WOMEN AND EMIGRATION.

Sir,—In the paper on the "Trouble on the Rand" (THE PATRIOT, No. 10) the writer asks:—

"Why were these young Dutchmen misled? Because twenty years ago their mothers brought up their children to detest the British."

This is a basal cause of unrest which is usually ignored, but the early influence of the mother in the home has more to do with the mind of the child than is generally understood or acknowledged. Yet still we emigrate a far larger proportion of men and boys than of women and girls, and the present arrangements for migrating many thousand lads and more thousands of our best men appear likely to add to the evils both at home and in our Dominions, for without British wives they must marry the low-class aliens of the Continent who swarm across the ocean, and we cannot hope that their children will be brought up as loyal patriotic subjects of the King, with British ideals of life; whilst a better harvest, sown by this mistake, is likely to be reaped by the next generation.

In our oversea Dominions there is already as great a proportion of British men over women as there is in the surplus of women at home; and this, again, is a wrong state of things, involving much evil in various directions here. Surely it is time that we ceased to keep the unwanted children in our unions, whose upkeep is at the expense of the over-taxed middle classes, who are thus prevented from educating their own children through the heavy rates. How far can the present dislike of steady work be traced to the ever-increasing army of paupers who, having been amply provided for at the hands of the poor law guardians all their youth, naturally look to them for subsistence later on? This floating population, without the steadying influence of a home, becomes an easy prey to the Communist, and it is the deep-laid scheme of our enemies to poison young minds with a view to our destruction.

Yet these "unwanted" children are greatly "wanted" in the good farm homes of Canada; providing the best possible colonists, for they quickly lose the pauper taint and develop (as Barnardo has proved) into excellent citizens, the girls being as much valued as the boys.

The Merchant Adventurers' Company (see THE PATRIOT, No. 10), which founded our colonies, understood the necessity that both father and mother should be British; and no one who could not prove the pure nationality of both parents was admitted to their ranks. Hence the fine patriotism of our dominions, which no fatal policy of separating the sexes must now be allowed to mar.—Yours truly,

April 17, 1922.

J. L. RICHMOND.

THE GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING.

Dear Sir,—Years ago, when I was in the United States, I frequently heard the boast that the American cities contained no native-born white slum population. This boast was, to a certain extent, justified in those days, as house accommodation had always been so scarce and expensive in the American cities, owing to the high price of manual labour and the equally high taxation, that persons who were not sufficiently thrifty, industrious, capable, sober, and intelligent to possess considerable earning capacity could not afford to marry, and were precluded therefore, from reproducing their comparatively inefficient species. Several of the States which were originally colonised by British felons, paupers, and other undesirables possess huge degenerate elements in their population, but they are confined to the rural districts. If any of the "mean whites" and "crackers," as they are called, drift into the cities, they have no opportunity of marrying and breeding other degenerates owing to the reason I have mentioned.

Now, if Sir Alfred Mond will induce the Government to remove the restrictions on the letting and renting of houses and flats, and will have the courage and firmness to refuse to provide any more house accommodation other than at a rental which will involve no expense to the taxpayer, the natural increase of our own unemployable, degenerate, and slum-dwelling class may be retarded, as the drunkards, loafers, and incapables will not be able to marry and reproduce their kind quite as freely as they have been accustomed to do, as they will be unable to secure the necessary room or house accommodation. At the same time, the removal of the restrictions on the letting of houses and flats will render it possible for those who have sufficient earning capacity to enable them to pay for it to secure whatever house accommodation they require.—Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH BANISTER.

73, Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.6.
April 22, 1922.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Sir,—It is interesting to note the Chancellor of the Primrose League's description of the Proletarian and the Socialist Sunday Schools. The Proletarian schools openly teach blasphemy and disloyalty. The Socialist schools, whilst not openly attacking religion, endeavour to discredit it by emphasising the materialistic point of view. How identical are the methods of our enemies in this matter when compared with the fooling of our Labour leaders many years ago with Socialism, so that it should lead naturally to Communism or Bolshevism! But these methods to destroy us, though clever, are not difficult to see through. Most of their methods disclose their alien origin and are not suitable to deceive the British mind, if we except the more ignorant of the working classes, or certain conceited scribblers misnamed intellectuals.

H. W. W.

Torquay, 3 April, 1922.

THE REIGN OF ANTICHRIST.

Sir,—I would suggest that we begin to call the hideous thing that is amongst us by its correct and more impressive name. I am no religious bigot, but I cannot help feeling some confidence now in the Scriptural prophecies. Armageddon is over, and now we have Antichrist. Has not this all been clearly foretold?

And yet what are the Churches doing to enlighten and protect the people committed to their charge?

In every church on every Sunday, it seems to me, our clergy ought to be busy expounding this tremendous fact that the reign of Antichrist is here and now amongst us, and that all ranks must be closed to meet the menace to their faith and loyalty.

Let us henceforth cease from calling this Satanic movement by that Russian name "Bolshevism," which has by now lost much of its terrible significance, especially in the abbreviated form of "Bolshie," which does not seem to suggest anything more than a tolerant contempt for a foul brood. Let us all wake up to the fact that Satanic influence, having failed to enslave civilised man by means of the engines of war, is now insidiously corrupting our schools and Universities, and creeping into the homes of our poor with blasphemy on its lips.

For Antichrist is the negation of all Faith, Honour, Decency, and Sanity in the life of our world, and we have got to fight it or go under.

Is it ordained, we wonder, that our spiritual pastors and masters, in addition to our temporal governors, shall remain blind and inactive in the face of this shocking peril?

It looks like it.

W. BEALE, Lt.-Colonel.

A GLOSSARY OF POLITICAL AND LABOUR TERMS.

No. 12

As there is a demand for definition of many terms recently introduced in journalism, a column has been devoted weekly to this purpose. The conclusion of this glossary will appear next week.

THE RED PRESS.

The Daily Herald (Mr. George Lansbury):—

October 6, 1919: "The smashing of the Railwaymen was to be merely the first step in the smashing of Trade-Unionism as such. The forcing of inadequate wages upon the Railwaymen was to be merely the first step in the creation of a working class so broken in spirit that it would accept inadequate wages in all industries for all time. Such was the Government design. We repeat that it has been defeated."

October 9, 1919: "A General Staff for Labour is needed to avert the bloody revolution desired by the master class, which only the statesmanship, the courage, and the solidarity of the working-class can prevent. We know well that there is to-day a large element in the master class which deliberately desires and intends to provoke a bloody revolution in order that the workers may be shot down like dogs, and forced back into slavery by bayonets and machine-guns. However, it need not, and must not, come to a bloody revolution; only if Labour is to save the country in the teeth of the reactionaries there must be unity, and for practical and effective unity we need immediately central organisation."

December, 1919: "The Labour Movement will always have the difficulty of benevolence to fight. The creation of health centres, clubs, even of industrial undertakings established by rich people, must compel a certain admiration from the unthinking, especially as, in the case of many of the people, it is sheer good nature which makes them spend their money in this way, coupled with a firm belief that God made some people rich and others poor. When the rich and the poor realise that the poor are poor because they are robbed, robbed because they are poor, we shall not need the charity of anybody."

Freedom:—

"Quarrels about wages and hours of labour are mere skirmishes in the Social War which will prepare us for the final struggle, when our battle-cry will be 'Down with private property! Down with all forms of authority!'"

Forward was suppressed for four weeks in January, 1916.

Ridicules the idea of increased production:—

"All the highbrows who never produce anything, and who agree that what is wanted is more production, should set the large number of unemployed to work. Do you think the unemployed are going to wait until you are pleased to grant them a slave standard of life in return for their increased production? If it is your policy, as in years gone by, to create a great unemployment crisis, and thus force down wages, then, beware of the result."

The Industrial Worker, organ of the I.W.W., was suppressed in 1916 for advocating Sabotage; reappeared in September, 1917. It published instructions as to the different kinds of strike which should be kept up:—

"The Stay-in Strike," or folding the arms whilst on the job; "the Irritation Strike," or continuously coming out and going back; "the Lightning Strike," or stopping without notice; "the Opportune Strike," or stoppage when very urgent orders were in hand; and "the Final Universal Strike," or seizing of the factories, and locking out the employers.

Justice. The oldest Socialist paper in England. Started in 1884. Now the organ of the patriotic section, N.S.P., which seceded from the pro-German elements of the B.S.P., who started **The Call**:—

March, 1920: "After years of toil and longing, the Socialist sees the Labour Movement in this country definitely breaking with the Liberals and asserting itself against all other parties and all other classes. The working-class alone is moving towards the nationalisation of industry, and its programme depends largely upon the realisation of the fact that all other parties and classes are against this policy."

The Labour Leader:—

August 6, 1914: "Bravo, Welsh miners! The Admiralty Defied." **September 12 1918:** "Without the I.L.P. the Labour Party would soon cease to be a political force."

October, 1918: "It is a gross impertinence on the part of Mr. Barnes to sneer at the German Socialists, whose record from the point of view of peace and Socialism is like sunlight unto darkness compared with that of Mr. Barnes and his colleagues who have been ready to do any dirty work their Tory masters bid them do."

The Masses:—

"The policeman, no less than the soldier—whether in service or demobilised—must be taught that the interests of all workers are identical, and that we have one common enemy—the Capitalist class, of which the Government is the Executive."

Plebs Magazine, during the war, advocated steadily:—

"Peace by negotiation with Germany and a fight to the finish in the Class War at home." Its objects generally are "To further working-class education towards the abolition of wage slavery, and for this to teach the antagonism of interests between Capital and Labour."

(To be concluded.)

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