

THE BRITISH GUARDIAN

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PRICE TWOPENCE WEEKLY.

THE BRITISH GUARDIAN, WEEKLY.

We have much pleasure in announcing that with the present number we commence the weekly publication of the BRITISH GUARDIAN. The price has been fixed at two-pence to meet the wishes of the class of people whom we have found from experience to be the most sympathetic and responsive to our views, and desirous of hearing and knowing the truth. They are the true national stock of pure British blood—simple, honest, straightforward people, mostly working for a wage which does not allow of inconsiderate expenditure, even of pence. It has taken some years for the truth of our insistent message to dawn on the consciousness of these people. For five years we have persisted in bringing the facts before them—in the beginning in spite of their amused contempt and derision, if not of their actual hostility. But now we commence this, our sixth volume, conscious that we are receiving at the hands of a great number of these people of British blood acknowledgement, even some praise, and, greatest of all, their active support and help.

This support is all the more needed when the real nature of the forces behind the activities of the Jews in this and every country in the world is beginning to be better understood. With such better understanding the battle-front widens, and what we were at first deceived in treating as a struggle of an oppressed race for religious and political freedom is seen to be an organised assault on Christian civilisation, with a view to its overthrow, and the setting up of another world-power on its ruins. Such and no less is the fight in which the BRITISH GUARDIAN is asking its readers, and all members of the British race, to bear their part. But without intelligence and information of the enemy's movements and methods of operation, no defence can be effective. It is here that we, with our long experience and special knowledge of the subtle tactics of the Jew and his Gentile allies, modestly claim to be in a position to supply what is needed. But our ability to do so is dependant on the measure of support we receive.

The struggle in which we are engaged is not wholly, nor chiefly, one of race and blood. It is, in its present stage, a moral and spiritual contest between two (and are they not the *only two*?) Great Forces for the dominion over man. Race and blood, with all that these connote, are, together with wealth and all material things, only the means through which such a contest can be waged. In so far as they are natural, they are God's *by right*,

and we indignantly deny the claim to their ownership set up on behalf of the Author of Evil. But in estimating them as forces in the assault against Christian civilisation to which we have referred, we must face the startling fact that one race of men, and one only, the Jews, are and have ever been opposed to Christianity—to Christ and His claims. Non-Christian races and religions exist, but none are definitely *Anti-Christian* except the Jewish—unique both in solidarity and consequent strength. There is abundant evidence, apart from Scripture and Church History, to justify the belief that the Author of Evil has used, and is still using, the Jews as his chief human instruments in his fight for dominion over mankind. Further, as we have shown in this Journal, it is through the supineness of Christians, and their disobedience of the precepts of the Church, that the Jews have succeeded in obtaining an entrance, on the footing of equality, into Christian nations, and by exploiting their needs, have obtained possession of the greater part of the world's material wealth. Is it a wonder, then, that by such means Christianity has become corrupted, and *lost its savour*, and the British race and character, which it used to inspire in a manner all its own, are becoming degenerate and weak?

We have said enough to show our standpoint and aims. We appeal to all men and women of British race and blood to help us to preserve the purity of our heritage. We appeal to the Clergy and Ministers of Religion, both Catholic and Protestant, to purge our common Christianity from the corruption of the Jew and Judaism. We welcome their personal help, and even their criticism, feeling assured that nothing is more calculated to heal our divisions, and promote the unity for which we long, than the recognition and removal of the common Peril which is hindering the acceptance of the true Faith, and the progress of Christianity in our land.

In another column will be found particulars of rates of subscription for consecutive numbers of our Journal, and suggestions for increasing its circulation. We would draw special attention to the scheme for provision of a fund to cover the working expenses of production and distribution, not only of this Journal, but of suitable literature which we shall hold ourselves open to provide in special cases. Will our friends kindly support us liberally according to their means?

The
British Guardian.

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TWOPENCE WEEKLY.

The Editor will be pleased to consider manuscripts if accompanied by stamped and addressed envelopes. He accepts no responsibility, however, for manuscripts submitted to him. All communications and MSS. should be addressed to the Editor, "THE BRITISH GUARDIAN," 40, Great Ormond Street, W.C. 1., London, England.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

FOOD PRICES COMMISSION.

Having some knowledge of the attempt which is being made in America by a Jewish financial group to obtain the control of the agricultural produce of that country and to extend this control to other food-producing countries we were naturally startled by the evidence of the grain experts who appeared before the Royal Commission on Food Prices. This evidence has been remarkable for the consistency with which all are agreed that any unified control of this country's wheat supply was an eventuality so impossible as to be ridiculous even to contemplate. This is so utterly contradictory to the facts as we know them that we consider it a matter of national importance to publish these facts for the information of the British public in order that they may understand the grave situation with which they are faced in regard to their food supply and the absurdity of relying upon their own national experts whose duty they would naturally have expected it to be to look after their interests. The first instalment of this information is contained in the present number, and we invite the particular attention of all patriotic British men and women to the serious menace which the state of affairs constitutes to this country.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

The attention which has been given to the Alien Question recently is not, as some may suppose, entirely due to the appointment of Sir Wm. Joynson-Hicks as Home Secretary. It is true that he has for long been the protagonist of those whose slogan is "Britain for the Britons," and in this he has, of course, our full support. But his appointment is in all probability merely one of the manifestations, like the articles in *The Times* and *The Spectator* and the constant harping of the *Daily Mail*, of a deliberate and well-planned campaign to divert the legitimate attention of the public from their undoubted interest and concern in the matter. How very reassuring it is to be sure to be told by the Home Secretary that there are very few more than a quarter of a million aliens in this country—an infinitesimal number having regard to our population. A statement which our patriotic press immediately took full advantage of to assure the public that there could obviously be nothing in this story of an alien menace, and that it was very foolish of them to allow themselves to be so disturbed by the ravings of a few fanatical ignoramus. But the public are not to be gulled

any longer. They can see for themselves, every day of their lives, that there IS an alien menace, they cannot get away from it, and they are beginning to realise that their fellow country-men in every other district, as well as their own, cannot get away from it either. They have been mystified for the moment by this statement of the Home Secretary's to know how to reconcile it with the conditions which they can see for themselves actually exist, but when they realise that they are being tricked by a quibble there is likely to be trouble, and the politicians and the press will be morally responsible for it. And what a poor sort of a quibble it is too! The figure given by the Home Secretary and used so assiduously by the press, refers to aliens in the legal sense only, and does not include the millions of obvious aliens whose presence in this country the public so strongly resents. Through the treachery of politicians in the past, and it is still going on, these latter have been "naturalised"—as it is called—and converted into British subjects. The majority of the quarter of a million aliens in regard to whom the Home Secretary is referring—aliens in the limited legal sense—are not disturbing the public one little bit, many of them being the subjects of friendly nations, visitors to this country with whom the public are on the best of terms and desire to remain so. The only aliens the public are at all worried about are the Jews, and they have practically all been given the status of British nationals on their own ridiculous claim that they can at the same time be good British subjects and Jews. Legal casuistry of this kind, when they understand it, the public will have none of, and the sooner our politicians recognise this and satisfy the perfectly legitimate demands of the public the better. The last thing any of us would wish to see repeated here are regrettable incidents, such as the Jews have brought upon themselves at various times in some of the continental countries.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

We are hearing a great deal about inter-Allied debts again, and from our point of view quite rightly so. Our position in this matter is an intolerable one, and it is hardly surprising that the exacting attitude of America should give the people of this country a feeling of contempt for the Americans. The French are a more excitable people than ourselves and they may not take the pressure which is being exerted upon them by the Americans quite so fatalistically. If there is to be any trouble it is just as well for us to remind the public that the real cause of this usurious attitude is not the true America at all, but, as usual, the Jew. Remember what it says in Protocol 21F—"Nowadays, with external loans, these tricks cannot be played by the Goyim, for they know that *we shall demand all our moneys back.*"

It should also be understood that the Jews have recently foisted on to the American State a nominally State Banking system, which is exactly similar to the system they have also imposed upon Germany. Behind both these so-called State Banking systems is the same group of Jews—the Warburgs and their associates. It may be some time before this country will realise what it has cost the country by the appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill to the positively vital position of Chancellor of the Exchequer at this crucial period in our history.

1925 ?



EH, GOY!

VITCH VEIGHS MOST ?

THE MENACE OF ALIEN FOOD CONTROL.

Some Information for the Royal Commission on Food Prices.

Sir Herbert Robson is reported in *The Times* of December 18th, '24, to have given evidence before The Royal Commission on Food Prices to the following effect:—

" There were, however, a few professional speculators. Corners in wheat and undue inflation owing to speculation were almost unknown. There had been only two corners in America in the last 30 years—the well-known Leiter corner in May, 1898, and the corner in May, 1917, neither of which had any marked effect on the price of bread in this country.

NO CORNERING POSSIBLE.

Replying to the Chairman with reference to speculation, the witness said that in the case of the Leiter corner, a very foolish young man thought he would corner the wheat market. He succeeded in cornering the May option and he had, on paper, an enormous profit. Having been theoretically successful, he tried to corner the Chicago July option, but failed ignominiously and lost all his money. For a short time this corner in the May option affected the price of wheat in this country, but it lasted only for a short time.

There were a certain number of professional speculators in North America (U.S.A. and Canada), and in Chicago particularly, but they realised that if they attempted to make a corner the Chicago Board of Trade would intervene promptly, and he had not the least doubt that the United States Government also would intervene. Canada was now a large market, and to hold up supplies in the United States would be practically impossible, financially and politically.

It was not unreasonable to presume that if any combination of buyers in this country, or if the Government attempted to force down the price of imported North American wheat by controlled buying, the Governments of both the United States and Canada would take such measures as they thought proper to prevent their farmers from being exploited."

Now this would seem to be most reassuring indeed. It was evidence supported by all the other witnesses, each in his own way, all of whom are men who, like Sir Herbert Robson, hold influential positions in the wheat trade. And it was further emphasised and made to read almost more reassuring than before by a judicious question put to Sir Herbert Robson by a member of the Commission, Mrs. Philip Snowden, the report of which in *The Times* reads as follows:—

" Mrs. Philip Snowden said it was very widely stated and believed in this country that the world's wheat supply was controlled by fewer than a dozen men, and that their names could be given. She asked if that were true.

" The Witness : I do not know any of them. (Laughter).

" Mrs. Snowden : I ask the question, not because I myself believe it, but it is widely stated and believed as a fact, and I hope this Commission will be able either to refute statements of that sort, or, if they be in any measure proved, to say how far they are true.

" The Witness : I can help you in this way. The quantity of wheat in the world is so enormous that it is impossible to control it. The amount of money needed would be so large that it would be difficult to do so; and the physical control of it would be extremely difficult. Wheat is very liquid. If some man in London says, 'I am going to buy all the wheat in London and hold it, and put the price up 5s.,' then the men in Liverpool would bring their wheat here. Such a thing is inconceivable. If a man in Chicago says, 'I am going to corner wheat,' everyone would push wheat into Chicago, and if he got the price high enough, wheat would flow in from every part of the world. That makes it extremely difficult for any one individual or group of individuals to control it. There are innumerable unknown sellers

who would appear from unknown places, and wheat would be pushed in as prices were pushed up.

" Mrs. Snowden said it would not seem to be unreasonable that there should be some movement in the direction of combination in this great industry. She asked whether the witness would suggest that inter-Governmental action would be wise in order to stabilise prices and to secure the production of wheat.

" The Witness : I think you would find it difficult to get all the Governments of the world to agree as to a price for wheat. A price which might please the farmer in India would not please the farmer in the United States."

Not pretending to any special knowledge of the wheat trade, it is naturally with the greatest diffidence that the value of the evidence of such an expert witness as Sir Herbert Robson is questioned, and it would not be but for knowledge of the existence in those countries which Sir Herbert himself describes as "by far the most important source of oversea supplies of wheat" to this country of Official Reports and published statements giving information directly contrary to the evidence of Sir Herbert, and, if they are to be believed, entirely refuting it.

For some twelve or eighteen months there has been in Canada a Royal Grain Inquiry Commission touring that country collecting evidence for its report. The sittings of the Commission have been held in public and the proceedings reported in the daily press. When sitting in Winnipeg the Commission had before them a gentleman of the name of Aaron Sapiro of 3,400, Sheridan Road, Chicago. Mr. Sapiro is an American subject, an attorney and member of the law firm of Sapiro, Levy, Hatfield and Hayes of First National Bank Building, San Francisco. He is extremely well-known in the United States as the protagonist of a system of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce associated with his name, and clearly he is also not unknown in Canada, for in the report of the proceedings when he was examined before the Commission at Winnipeg can be found the following:—

" Q. by Mr. Woods : Mr. Sapiro, we have had the opportunity of reading, some of us hearing, your general statements on the subject of co-operative marketing; and it may be assumed, therefore, that we are familiar, generally speaking, with the way in which you have presented the matter from the platform. Consequently, our time being valuable, you will understand me if I limit myself to inquiring from you as to certain of the matters that the plan raises that have suggested themselves to me, for the information of the commission. I suppose you are familiar with the general nature of what this commission is investigating?

" A. Just very generally.

" Q. The order-in-council of the Federal Government appointing the commission to investigate very broadly and generally all matters connected with the western wheat crop, one of which is the marketing of the crop; and inasmuch as the plan of co-operative marketing that we have heard of from you, among others, is of considerable interest in that regard, we have asked you to come and give us an explanation of some of the matters that have occurred to us. . . ."

The Commission were able to get out of Mr. Sapiro something of his aims and intentions, and it is clear from the report that he holds no such view as that held by Sir Herbert Robson of the control of the world's wheat being "practically impossible" or "inconceivable" and so on. The report reads:—

"By Mr. Woods:—

"Q. The next fundamental thing I had in my mind in thinking over this matter as being a thing I would like to hear from you, is this: Having regard to what I have described as the pith and essence of the pool idea, that is, the keeping of the price up, at all events an average fair, even price all over, and getting a higher price for the product, is it or is it not necessary and essential to the full accomplishment of that purpose that there be not merely a pool in Canada, but also that allied to the pool in Canada there be a pool in the other wheat-producing countries that might compete with Canadian wheat?"

"A. I will explain that in this way: If there were a pool formed in any one of the provinces of Canada it would have some good effect on the market. If there were a pool formed in each of the three provinces, and if those three pools were to get together and form a dominion pool, it would have a larger effect in stopping dumping and helping to give the basic price a chance to raise itself. If, in addition to that, the pool in Canada were to unite with a similar pool in Australia and New Zealand, and were ultimately to unite with a similar pool in the United States, it would have a still greater measure of success in helping the basic price of wheat to be raised to a reasonable level. In each one of these instances they would have a measure of success dependant upon the field in which they operated.

"Q. Then it would be necessary to the complete success of the pool idea, a fully organised marketing system, that the pool should be allied with pools in the other countries that produce grain in competition with or that might compete with Canadian grain?"

"A. No. I would not say that at all, unless what you mean by 'complete success' is a condition where the farmers actually name the price for wheat—which I do not contemplate at all.

"Q. You do not then contemplate the complete joining up of these pools?"

"A. Not under our present human conditions. I think we will be able to get three or four countries together in the period of a few years.

"Q. That is an international pool? A. Yes.

"Q. What three or four countries?"

"A. I think it would be possible to get Australia, to get the Canadian crops, and to get the better crops in the United States, and perhaps the Argentine.

"Q. You think that that would be a possible thing, to have those controlled by one selling organisation?"

"A. No, just simply the export surplus of each one of those four countries to move through one channel at Liverpool and on the Continent.

"Q. And be sold by one selling organisation? A. Yes.

"By the Chairman:—

"Q. When you say, 'a few years,' would you give us an idea of what you mean by that?"

"A. I do not want to be a prophet. In Australia they already have made a start. In the United States it will probably take a bit longer on account of the confusion caused by the McNary-Haugan Bill. It will take us in the United States, I would say, at least five years to complete a co-operative pooling of grain there. In the Argentine it all depends on whether or not there is government action, because some of the men who have been in my office were intending to go back and urge the Argentine Government to create wholesale government pool. That might be done in a year and might take two years. I should think it would take a period—it may be done in one year—to unite Australia and Canada. It would take from two to five years to get these four countries together.

"By Mr. Pitblado:—

"Q. Now I am coming on to this world pool idea. You have in some of your speeches pointed out to your hearers your view of what I might call this international pool. I do not want to call it a 'world pool' by indicating that all the countries are in it. You pointed out, for instance, I think, this at Edmonton:—August 23rd: Speaking of the Old Country dealers: 'They make their price, looking at wheat as a world commodity.' That is the correct view, is it not, to-day?"

"Dr. Magill: I want to get the right idea and see the commission gets the right idea of the pool idea. Then you went on to say in your speech at Saskatoon that you 'hoped Australia would join the pool with her surplus wheat as well as New Zealand.' That is correct, is it not?"

"A. Yes.

"Q. That 'Argentine is in it'? A. No, I did not say that.

"Q. Well, that is the way it is printed. 'Argentine is in it.' There were two representatives of Argentina at my office to get all the contracts and opinions as to whether or not they should have a compulsory pool or a voluntary contract pool.'

"A. That is correct.

"Q. You mean they were working on it?"

"A. No, that there are people from Argentina who were interested in it. They do not know yet whether they are going to realise a form of pool by government fiat, or have a voluntary pool.

"Q. (Again quoting from the report of Sapiro's speech): 'That is the expectation of the American leaders as well as the best Canadian leaders, that we will form pools in each of the great wheat-producing countries and that within three years from that date there will be a pool at Liverpool selling the wheat of Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine.'

"A. And that is within the region of possibility.

"Q. Then you went on to say this a little later on: 'I tell you that the thing is as good as done, and that the growers of the world will name the price of the wheat instead of it being named by the gamblers of the world. (Lord cheers and applause).'

"A. I think that is true.

"Q. This is the international pool or world pool you have in mind?"

"A. Yes—which I consider inevitable over a term of years.

"Q. Then you would have some other countries you have not mentioned there?"

"A. Yes, there are some.

"Q. India A. Russia, Roumania, Serbia.

"Q. All these wheat-producing countries? A. Yes.

"Q. Of course, would be, while these other pools were forming, competing?"

"A. Necessarily. You may not know it, but one of the best-organised countries in the whole world on co-operative marketing is Russia.

"By Mr. Pitblado:—

"Q. At any rate, you did not mention those countries.

"A. Because I was afraid it might not be popular with you people to speak of Russia, but now, since England has recognised Russia and since commercial relations can be made, it is fairly likely that something can be done with reference to Russian surplus wheat."

From this report it is, therefore, established that there is at least one person in the world actively interested in the grain trade, who does not regard the control by one single "selling organisation" of the wheat supply of this country as being "impossible" of attainment, but is, in fact, actively working to that end. It makes no difference that the control is planned to be exercised by "the growers of the world" who "will name the price of the wheat," for "the growers" are a body external to this country, and therefore, outside the jurisdiction of this country. In any case, that that is the intention is challenged, for, although "the growers" are clearly under the impression that they are to exercise this control when entering into this co-operative scheme with Mr. Sapiro, there is evidence to show that they ultimately find themselves to have no say in the matter whatsoever, and entirely in the hands of a group of "international financiers", but this point will be raised later. The point is now that The Royal Commission on Food Prices should surely take up this matter and make enquiry: (1) as to the extent to which Mr. Sapiro has been able to carry out his scheme; (2) the people associated with him in it; (3) the possibilities of its ultimate complete success by an examination into the proposals, the resources and the capabilities of those concerned in it; and (4) the extent to which it is affecting this country and likely to do in the future.

On these four points the BRITISH GUARDIAN intends to give its readers information in further

THE JEWISH NATION.

BY

M. Urbain Gohier.

[M. Gohier is a well-known French Journalist, formerly Editor of *La Ville France*.]

ONE of the Jewish Leaders, Baruch Hagani, in a book on Theodor Herzl, published in 1918, deplores the ignorance and indifference of the public on the subject of the Jewish question; he calls upon the Press, Public Opinion, and the Nations to interest themselves in the problems which concern the Jewish People. I endorse this invitation. I cannot comprehend the terror and rage shown by the majority of the Jews, when the interest in their affairs, such as Baruch Hagani invites, is accorded. But I wish to place the question on its true footing.

The invariable tactics of the Jews are to sidetrack the discussion into the sphere of religious belief in order to raise the cry of religious persecution and to invoke the broad principles of toleration. The Jewish Problem has nothing to do either with religion or conscience. It is a question of NATIONALITY; and it is a question of RACE.

I.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONALITY.

The question of Nationality may be thus put. No man can serve two masters; no man can claim at the same time to belong to two nations; nor to enjoy the prerogatives attaching to each nationality whilst evading the burdens of the one and of the other.

The Germans invented what is called the Delbruck Law, by virtue of which they pretended to get naturalised in any country they pleased, and to become citizens of these countries, without losing their quality of German citizens in Germany.

But the German system was only an imitation of the Jewish, which allows the Hebrew to disguise himself as a citizen of one or even of several Gentile nations without relinquishing his quality, his privileges, and his claims, as a Jew.

We have only to be fairminded to understand that a Jew cannot any more than a German be loyal to the foreign nation into which he wishes to enter, and at the same time faithfully serve the nation from which he sprang. Too many occasions arise where the interests of these two nations stand in opposition; in critical circumstances it is naturally, nay necessarily, the call of the blood, of ancestry, of race, of first beliefs which is the determining factor.

This truth is so evident that the Jews do not attempt to contest it; they simply contest the existence of the JEWISH NATION. At all events, they contest it in their controversy with us.

The existence and vigour of the Jewish nation as a nation have been demonstrated by its own teaching, by the repeated declarations of its leaders, of the Exilarchs and of the Princes of Israel qualified to act as its mouthpieces—notably by Louis D. Brandeis, member of the Supreme Court of the United States, who declares:

"Let us recognise that we, the Jews, are a DISTINCT NATION, of which each Jew is necessarily a member, whatever his country of origin, his position, or his beliefs."

Other declarations, other claims, and significant

facts abound, which add force to the already numerous proofs in this respect. The social and political upheavals of the present time have brought into the light of day many personages and many notions which hitherto lay shrouded in gloom. When we saw the world overrun in every direction, the capitals occupied, ministers besieged, the Peace Conference hemmed in by the *Delegates*, by the *Ambassadors*, by the *Plenipotentiaries* of the JEWISH NATION, we were really compelled to admit that there is a Jewish nation. When we saw the *Grey Book* brought out with the official reports of the Jewish Ambassadors, the selections from the correspondence between the Prince of Israel and the chiefs of the Gentile Governments, in short, the actual documents of Jewish diplomacy, we were really obliged to recognise that there is a JEWISH GOVERNMENT. We already knew the *Jewish National Fund* which is fed by regular collections on public holidays or at the private meetings of Jewish communities or families, and for which one day's earnings have to be set aside at certain periods by Jewry all over the world. What have we here but a *Budget*?

A Budget implies a Government; a "National Fund" implies a NATION. The Jewish Press, so powerful, so keen, so violently nationalist, is the organ of a nation, and it boasts of it.

On January 30th, 1920, the *Jewish Guardian*, reporting the deliberations of Jewry's Authorities for England, put on record these two incidents. A delegate, Bertram Jacobs, brought forward a motion relative to the *secret propaganda* carried on by the "Press Commission." On the other hand, the Committee of Foreign Affairs reported that it had approached the Entente Governments in order to obtain the repatriation of 5,000 Jewish "Austrian" soldiers, prisoners in Siberia.

All this official phraseology evidences the working of a *Government* and reveals the existence of a NATION careful of its propaganda, occupied in defending its NATIONALS even in enemy uniform.

The following issue (February 6th, 1920) of the *Jewish Guardian* enumerated the benefits which the JEWISH NATION has drawn from the terrible war; it extolled the "splendid work of the Peace Conference in favour of the Jews" in the new States of Central Europe; it drew attention to the plenipotentiary of the JEWISH NATION in Paris, Lucien Wolf, as having "actually pulled the strings of the Conference with striking and complete success." The mere mention of the advantages assured to Jewry by the Conference filled several pages of the paper.

The decision of the Allied Powers at San Remo, April 24th, 1920, handing over Palestine to the Jews, roused among the tribes the same enthusiasm as did the Balfour Declaration thirty months before. And the Jewish chiefs met in London, under the presidency of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, supported by Lord Rothschild, Nahum Sokolow, Rabbi Goldbloom, and Rabbi Samuel Daiches, to bestow

on the Entente the *national* testimony of their satisfaction.

In every country, in their meetings, in their demonstrations, in their parades in the public street, the Jews sing their NATIONAL hymns (Hatikvah).

It is NATIONAL organisations, such as Zeire Zion, Schmarin, Gave Zion, which prepare and now conduct the return to the Promised Land (Eretz Israel).

The Armistice had not yet been signed when (*Temps*, Paris, October 17th, 1918) the Jews of Austria met at Vienna (October 14th) to demand in the new Austria State a place for Jewish NATIONALITY, a NATIONAL home in Palestine, NATIONAL rights in all countries; finally that in the future League of Nations the *Jewish People* should have equal rights with those of any other people.

At the same period Dr. Chaim Weizman informed the Jewish communities throughout the whole world that in Palestine from the very start, the Powers would recognise Jewish NATIONALITY as distinct and sovereign (see "Pro Israel," Salonika, 14 Tishri 5679).

The bond of unity of a NATION is its language. Dr. Izhac Epstein "the most representative figure of contemporary Hebrew pedagogy," disciple or collaborator of Ichel Mihal Pines, of Meyonhass and of Rabbi Zeeb Yahbetz, proclaimed that the Hebrew language is the bond of the Jewish NATION, that it has upheld the collective memory, and the moral unity of Israel in spite of the Dispersion. On June 8th, 1919, at a Council of War held at Paris in the Rue de Lancry, by the chiefs of the Jewish garrison, Mr. Slatopolsky, president of the Tarbooth, revealed that:

"In Russia, as soon as the Revolution had given the Jews the means of developing their activity, they began to erect by hundreds Hebrew schools and lycees where all the subjects are dealt with in Hebrew."

"In Palestine, it has been decided that while everyone can be an elector, only those who speak Hebrew will be eligible, because Hebrew will be the only language admitted to the Parliament of Eretz Israel."

In *Pro Israel* (12 Heschwan 5679 or October 18th, 1918) we read "the true Jew does not assimilate," and "Israel is a NATIONALITY as much as France." In the army of General Allenby in Palestine, "the NATIONAL Jewish flag floated besides the other Allied standards, and for the first time in Jewish history for 18 centuries, a JEWISH ARMY fought where the orders were given in Hebrew."

A language, a flag, a hymn, an army, a diplomacy, a budget, a press, a propaganda, a worship of his own which is shared by no other human group; if there is not in these the characteristics of a NATION, what more is needed?

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor regrets being unable to publish letters received in this number owing to lack of space.

THE SUDAN.

One of the first problems with which Mr. Chamberlain had to contend on his appointment as Foreign Secretary was that of Egypt. The dastardly assassination of the Governor-General of the Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Sir Lee Stack, aroused the keenest resentment in this country, and the Government had the whole-hearted support of the country in its firm handling of the situation. Moreover the action taken certainly gave the greatest satisfaction to the subjects of the other powers in Egypt, and in all probability saved us from all that would have been involved in attempts at interference. We regret that the attitude of the British Government, in other respects so morally justifiable, should have been so marred by the introduction into the Note to the Egyptian Government of the provision notifying the Egyptian Government that the concession made to Egyptian opinion by a conditional promise to limit the irrigation area in the Gezira is withdrawn. To understand how singularly unfortunate and regrettable this was, it is necessary to understand something of certain conditions in the Sudan, and the way in which they are exploited to our discredit.

The whole Gezira irrigation scheme has for its purpose the irrigation of certain cotton-growing lands under the ægis of a concern known as "The Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Limited," of which Mr. F. Eckstein—of South African fame—is the Chairman. In the nature of the arrangement made between this Syndicate and the Sudanese native, who actually does the work of growing the cotton, it is perhaps natural that the Sudanese should, from time to time, imagine himself to be treated unfairly or improperly exploited in some way. It may not seem so natural to some, and yet it is in fact equally so, that there are men of Mr. Eckstein's own race who find the time to encourage the native in his dissatisfaction, fan it into a greatly increased vigour, and assure him that, so long as British rule continues, this exploitation for the benefit of the hated Capitalist will also continue. And what more natural again, than that the native should believe this to be true, for certain of the British Officials have, unfortunately, and no doubt unconsciously, done much to make it appear so, as for instance when Sir Lee Stack himself allowed Mr. Eckstein to accompany him (as we understand he did) when he made his last tour of inspection of the Sudan. Even certain of the British Officials themselves are saying that the Sudan seems to be nothing else than a Jewish possession; and it can hardly be wondered at that the native should believe it when he is told that the British are running the country for the benefit of the Capitalist—Capitalist and Jew being merely different names for one and the same thing, although, of course, the Bolshevik agent would be the last person to put the latter term into the mind of the native. And now the British Government itself confirms this view for the native by taking action which it seems to us, and apparently seems to certain members of the House of Commons, and must certainly seem to the native himself to have been taken solely out of consideration for the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. There have been rumours in the past of some undue influence which it was alleged the Sudan Plantations were in a position to bring upon the Government. Mr. Asquith's dignified treatment of the attack upon him in the House of Commons some time ago when it was suggested that the position

given to his son in the Sudan Plantations Syndicate had profited that concern in some way in its dealings with the Government will not have been forgotten. (Incidentally, it seems to us to have been singularly appropriate that Mr. Asquith should have been present at the death of the Sirdar). But whatever influence it was that was brought to bear on the Foreign Office in drafting the Note to the Egyptian Government, there can be absolutely no doubt that it was influenced in a way which Mr. Chamberlain later found it impossible to defend. He had been specifically informed in the debate in the House that the Note "had an immediate commercial effect. The shares of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate rose at once. *The Times* next day said 'a spectacular rise', yet he found it convenient to ignore that point altogether, in fact he found it convenient to ignore most points, apparently recognising his position to be entirely indefensible. The report of this part of his speech reads:

"There is one subject to which I must make a passing reference, and that is the demand put forward in regard to the Gezireh irrigation scheme—a demand phrased in quite unlimited terms. Nobody but a fool ever supposed that it could be the intention of any British Government to starve Egypt into submission by thirst. (Opposition laughter). I need scarcely say that never entered the mind of Lord Allenby nor the minds of His Majesty's Ministers at home. (An Hon. Member: "Why did you use that phrase?"). May I beg hon. members to consult with their Leader, my predecessor, and ask him whether the course of public events while he was Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary always left him as much time for consideration before he was obliged to take action as he would have desired, or if he always found the happiest phraseology when he was obliged to act in a great hurry? I think that if a little more time had been available we might, from the first, have defined more exactly what our position was. I have only to say now that if we have a friendly Egyptian Government to deal with who, on their side, are loyal to the conditions on which our co-operation is based, we shall invite them to join us in an inquiry as to what water is available for the Sudan, after making full allowance for Egypt, and we shall propose to them that the Chairman of that Commission, on which Egypt and the Sudan are respectively represented, shall be drawn from an entirely neutral source. (Opposition cheers)."

A reply which is surely a masterpiece of Parliamentary evasion.

THE MENACE OF ALIEN FOOD CONTROL.

(Continued from page 5).

articles; as, for instance, that associated with Mr. Sapiro are such men as Mr. Otto Kahn, the head of the banking firm of Kahn, Loeb & Co., Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, the former head of the War Industries Board, Mr. Eugene Meyer, the former head of the War Finance Corporation, and Mr. Albert D. Lasker, the former head of the Shipping Board; that Mr. Sapiro's methods of organisation constitute an exact parallel with the methods adopted by the Bolsheviki in Russia; that his organisations are also used as bolshevik propaganda agencies; that they have been extended into

every kind of agricultural produce and constitute a menace to this country, not only of its wheat supply, but also of the great bulk of its food supply of all kinds. All this and more will be told in subsequent articles and every reader should assist in getting the information to the British public.

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