

CAN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BE FOOLED AGAIN?

REMARKS

—of—

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of Montana

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MR. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, in discussing peace, war, and neutrality, we must remember that of the three war alone is adaptable to regulation by law. War is premeditated; neutrality is elective, and peace is desirable.

A nation is neutral when its government observes international law, and this was clearly demonstrated during the World War, for many nations in combat zones remained neutral during that whole period.

The United States, which is 2,500 miles removed from Europe, became involved in that conflict for one reason alone: Our Government was not and did not remain *neutral*. I recall our absolute indifference to that war in 1914, and I further remember that there was no desire by our people to participate in that war in 1916. Yet 1 year after the election we became partners with England in that conflict.

The daily papers then, as now, were engaged in misrepresentation of actual conditions in Europe so as to mold public opinion favorable to the Triple Entente. In this, the papers were successful because public hatreds were gradually directed toward the Triple Alliance. The daily papers were not interested in publishing facts. They were instead directed by their owners, *the invisible government*. It was the international financiers that wanted war, and it is the same group, including a few new ones, that want us to take sides in this war, and if we do, we are fools.

I shall now quote from Senate Document 346, which I believe may be illuminating to those who are interested in not becoming involved in the present conflict.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WORLD WAR?

THE fixing of the responsibility for causing the World War is not an easy task. One of the remarkable features of that war is that, thus far, nobody and no nation has admitted the responsibility for causing it. The emperors, kings, and ministers of the warring nations, as if conspired to mislead the world, pointed their accusing fingers upon one another and, parrot-like, repeated, "You did it; you did it." The Germans accused the English and the French Governments. The English and French politicians accused the German Kaiser. Everybody vied with everybody else in disowning and repudiating the paternity of the monstrous child, the World War.

During and after the World War Europe has failed to produce one single courageous statesman who would dare to fix upon the proper parties the responsibility for causing the World War. The statesmen and diplomats of the principal warring countries know, or ought to know, who caused the World War. There must be plenty of available and seriously incriminating documents in the archives of the English, French, and German Governments. It is childish and condemnable on the part of the statesmen and diplomats of those countries to hide the truth from the world. The truth is coming to light and the inexorable rays of the history of Europe point out the culprits.

OF all the statesmen of the warring countries, Lloyd George, the now ex-Premier of England, has done some service in aiding mankind in finding the parties responsible for the World War. It may fairly be assumed that Lloyd George knows the facts, but thus far he has failed, with the rest of his colleagues, to show a moral courage to state the whole truth. On one occasion he apologized for all the statesmen of all the warring countries by saying that nobody "quite meant war." That apology was made when he was the Prime Minister of England. When out of the ministry, however, he gives more or less concrete information. Thus, on December 23, 1920, speaking to the Empire Parliamentary Association, Lloyd George said:

"The more one reads memoirs and books written in the various countries of what happened before August 1914 the more one realizes that no one at the head of affairs quite meant war. It was something into which they glided or rather staggered and stumbled." (Issues of Today, January 14, 1922.)

In a syndicated article on January 6, 1923, Lloyd George became more communicative, and, instead of an apology, he offered a positive statement. He now calls the rulers of the "attacking empires" as the "nominal rulers" and "terror-stricken dummies." Furthermore, he definitely fixes the responsibility for the war upon the military organizations of Germany, France, and Russia. Lloyd George said:

"The more one examines the events of July 1914, the more one is impressed with the shrinking of the nominal rulers of the attacking empires and with the relentless driving onward of the military organizations behind these terror-stricken dummies."

Then, in carefully veiled language, leaving a good deal to be read between the lines, Lloyd George, said:

"No one ever believed it (the cause of the war) was the assassination of the royal archduke (of Austria). Were it not that the German Army was more perfect and more potent than either the French or Russian Army, were it not that every German officer was convinced that the German military machine was superior to all its rivals, there would have been no war, whatever emperors, diplomatists, or statesmen said, thought, or intended." (See Cleveland Press, January 6, 1923.)

THIS is only a part of the whole truth, but, nevertheless, it is truth. "No one at the head of affairs quite meant war." The "nominal rulers," those "terror-stricken dummies," could not of their own will

make war. Emperors, diplomatists, and statesmen were unable to prevent war. "The relentless driving onward of the military organizations behind these terror-stricken dummies" forced the war ahead. Lloyd George is correct, the history of Europe upholds his contention. The military organizations of Europe were the instrumentalities by which the World War was started.

While the statements of Lloyd George cover only a part of the whole truth, yet they contain the most staggering admission of the appallingly emasculated condition of each and every civil government of each and every country in Europe. This staggering admission should challenge the attention of every thinking man and woman. Humanity believed that the crowned or elected rulers in Europe were the real rulers and that the duly constituted governments of the European countries were the real governing instrumentalities in the respective countries. On paper they made war, and on paper they attempted to make peace. But now Lloyd George admits that the rulers—and why not the governments?—were merely "nominal" and "terror-stricken dummies." "Whatever emperors, diplomatists, or statesmen said, thought, or intended," the World War had to come. The World War was made outside of the duly constituted governmental circles of Europe.

IN addition to the statements of Lloyd George, we now have the statements and admissions of certain heads of the military organizations of England, France, and even of the United States of America. In these statements and admissions we see that while the Emperors, Kings, Presidents, diplomatists, and statesmen may have been thoroughly ignorant of the gigantic preparation for the World War, certain leaders of the military organizations were alert and ready for the conflict.

Marshal Foch, of France, in a letter at a banquet given after Easter, 1919, by the members of the English House of Parliament in honor of Sir Henry Wilson, chief of imperial staff (England), said:

"Long before the war, General Wilson (England) and I (France) worked together to prepare for the struggle." (See New York Tribune, April 9, 1919.)

Lord Haldane, former Minister of War of England, testifying before the coal commission, said: "Everything had been prepared long before" the war. (Quoted in Issues of Today, January 14, 1922.)

Lord French, the British field marshal, says in his book (1919):

"It was not within the knowledge of all that the general staff of Great

Britain and France had for a long time held conferences and that a complete mutual understanding as to combined action in certain eventualities existed." (Quoted *ibid.*)

ADMIRAL SIMS, of the United States Navy, has also come forward with his confessional statement. He says:

"In December 1910 (4 years before the war broke out) I submitted a secret report to the admiral of my fleet. I explained that it had been typewritten by me and that no other human eye had seen it. I stated that the consensus of opinion among the British officers and officials of European nations with whom I had conferred was that war could not be delayed more than 4 years. I said this in that report and added that Britain and France would be in that war and that we would enter shortly thereafter." (Quoted *ibid.*)

The situation, then, was that the duly constituted governments in European countries did know that Europe was getting dangerously near a terrible war, while the military organizations were preparing feverishly for that very war. In this country we were blissfully lingering in the chimerical hope that we would not get into the war. We sent Woodrow Wilson back to the White House with an unprecedented majority in the belief that "he kept us out of war." Yet Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, knew in 1910—4 years before the war broke out—that the war was coming and "we would enter shortly thereafter." Admiral Sims knew that England and France "would be in that war." And, as if to confirm Admiral Sims, Vice President Marshall, in a letter to E. G. Hoffman, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, at Fort Wayne, Ind., said: "We were in the war from the very moment of its European beginning." (Quoted in Issues of Today, January 14, 1922.)

IT is interesting to note that while the foregoing information was in the possession of some of the military leaders of this country, and same being during the Presidency of Woodrow Wilson, on October 26, 1916, 6 years after Admiral Sims made his secret report—Woodrow Wilson made the following confession of ignorance concerning the war:

"Have you ever heard what started the present war? If you have, I wish you would publish it, because nobody else has. So far as I can gather, nothing in particular started it, but everything in general." (Speech in Cincinnati, October 26, 1916.)

It is evident to any open and unprejudiced mind that no people of no

particular country wanted, caused, or started the World War. It is clear that the "nominal rulers," the "terror-stricken dummies," the emasculated diplomatists, and statesmen were unable to prevent the outbreak of the World War. It has been seen that the military organizations of all the warring countries were active in preparing for the World War, "whatever emperors, kings, diplomatists, or statesmen said, thought, or intended." But the military organizations were merely instrumentalities, effective tools in the hands of some heretofore unmentioned and unseen power. If, therefore, we can throw back the curtains, we shall find the culprit hiding behind the scene, and the hideous monster will come into full light.

WE NOW summon to our aid the history of Europe. What the statesmen refused to disclose the history of Europe will reveal. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 had divided Europe and bartered millions of human beings to the crowned and absolute monarchs of Europe. A storm of bitter protest was heard in every corner of Europe. It took about 50 years for the peoples of Europe, and after much privation, starvation, and bloodshed, to correct the evils committed by the Congress of Vienna. Germany was consolidated and Italy was unified. The industries of Germany were booming, and the territory of Germany became too small to absorb her own industrial products. An outside market was sought. In her quest for an outside market Germany found England disputing every inch of ground traveled by Germany. Thus a bloodless "trade war" was started. Germany's only entrance into the Atlantic Ocean was through the English Channel. Passage of German ships through the channel was possible only by the consent of England. This being clear enough, England and Germany began to build battleships in theretofore unheard-of proportions. But it was soon discovered that battleships will not secure to Germany the freedom of the seas and the free and unmolested movement of German international trade. Therefore, Germany conceived the plan of building the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad, leading from Berlin to Austria-Hungary, across the Balkans, into Turkey, through Turkey, and ending at Baghdad, Asia. Through this railroad Germany could reach the largest portion of the world's population and transact most of the international commerce of the world without the interference of England. That is to say, whoever would have controlled the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad would have controlled the greatest bulk of the international commerce of the world. But the control and successful operation of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad

necessitated the control of the territories through which it passed. Therefore the plan of "Mittel Europa" was conceived. Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, and Turkey were to be controlled by the owners of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad. The "Pan German movement" and the shibboleth of "Deutschland Uber Alles" and all other idiotic utterances were the offshoot of this plan. The "integrity" of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was indispensable, and therefore Hungary was forced into the absolute control of the Austrian Empire.

WHILE the plan of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad was being made, a strong Russian movement got on foot. On paper it was called the "Pan Slavic movement." What it was will appear presently. Russia, a great, big, and very rich country, had no ice-free outlet to high seas. The Baltic Sea is frozen during the greater part of the year. The Black Sea is an inland water and its only outlet to the Mediterranean Sea is at Constantinople. To secure this outlet, Russia would have to control Constantinople, the Dardanelles, and a part of the Balkans. In 1877 Russia made an effort to obtain control of this outlet and declared war upon Turkey under the still popular pretext that the Turks had "mistreated the Christians" in the Balkans. Turkey was defeated, the "Christians" were forgotten; but Constantinople was seized by Russia. England, however, interfered (the British Government always like the "Christians") and, in unison with Germany and Austria, blocked the Russian plan of obtaining an ice-free outlet into the high seas. This act caused Russia to become the sworn enemy of Germany, Austria, and England. By way of parentheses it might be stated that at the time of this writing (January 19, 1923) the "Near East Conference" is still grappling with the question of the control of Constantinople and of the Dardanelles, and this not because of any special love for the "Christians" either. At this time that sublime love is for oil. England was facing the plan of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad and also the Russian plan to reach the high seas. That is to say, England was in grave danger of losing her control of the international commerce of the world. If, however, Germany could be "isolated," the danger would pass away, at least for the time being. England was the master of building "coalitions" and had the money to act as "pay mistress of her allies." But at that time she had no particular friend in Europe. France was not in love with her and Russia hated her. But her differences with France were patched up and the two countries, in 1904, entered into the Entente Cordiale. But Germany also formed the

Triple Alliance, consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. To this combination the Entente Cordiale was no match. Therefore, England induced Russia to join the Entente Cordiale and thus the Triple Entente was formed, composed of England, France, and Russia.

Russia's entry into the Triple Entente was obtained by reason of the fact that the plan of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad crossed the Russian plan of reaching an outlet to the Mediterranean Sea. The Berlin-Baghdad Railroad was to cross the Turkish channels at Constantinople, where Russia planned to reach the Mediterranean Sea. Thus, with the help of Russia, England could effectively block the development and completion of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad.

HERE we have a complete picture of the European situation. If you take a map of Europe and draw a line from the Black Sea, in the middle of the Turkish channels at Constantinople, into the Mediterranean Sea, and indicate across that line the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad, you will find, at the intersection of the two lines, the very spot for the control of which millions of human beings have been slaughtered and, finally, Europe was wrecked. It is around that little point that the supreme love of the English Government for the "Christians" is even now centered. It is that little spot for which our own Wall Street has an unbounded love and affection.

From 1907 and 1914 Europe was divided into two powerful camps, the Triple Entente, guarding the interests of England, and the Triple Alliance, guarding the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad project. Both camps armed themselves to the teeth. The poisoned pen was put to work and a virulent propaganda, creating a bitter international hatred, was put into operation. England, France, Germany and Russia were alike in this respect. The minds of their people were poisoned and saturated in the virulent poison of international hatred.

WHILE the subsidized press of each of these countries were feeding their poison of international hatred to their readers, while the uniformed imbeciles and paid propagandists of these countries were shouting for war, two rulers, the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia, quietly sat down at a lunch table at Potsdam in November 1910 and earnestly discussed the ways and means to avert war. There, at the lunch table, undisturbed by the howlings of the war maniacs, those two rulers worked out among themselves a just basis for a peaceful existence of both

countries. Germany was to acknowledge a controlling position of Russia in Persia and therewith an outlet for Russia to the high seas through Persia; and Russia was to withdraw her opposition to the German plan of building the Berlin-Baghdad Railway. (See E. R. Turner's *Europe Since 1870*, p. 409.)

THIS is history, and this incident is of great historical import. Civilized mankind might ponder over it with great moral benefit. If two rulers, who, by the consent of their people, are the accepted and acknowledged rulers of two great countries, can settle a vexatious international question in a peaceful hour at a simple lunch table—if this can be done, why fight a terrible war which accomplishes nothing; why kill millions of human beings without any visible benefit to any people on this earth; why hurl the world into chaos and millions of people into untold sufferings?

¶ But a friendly relation between Germany and Russia, the completion of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad, and Russia's control of Persia, would have sounded the doom of England as the undisputed master of international commerce. Therefore the agreement of the Emperor of Germany and of the Czar of Russia not to fight and not to commit suicide was frustrated. In France a well-planned propaganda of "a revival of courage and assurance and great rebirth of national feeling" was started. In Great Britain "there was each year more vivid apprehension of possible danger from the greatness of the German Empire, resolution to be under perpetual guard and determination under no circumstances ever again to let France alone confront German aggression or suffer her to be crushed." (See Turner's *Europe Since 1870*, p. 410.) How the English people at once became enamored with the French people!

Not so much in order to give full evidence of England's love for France but to precipitate a general European war, the "Morocco crisis" was trumped up. This was in 1911; we are getting close to the fateful hour.

THE "Morocco crisis" was this: In 1906 England, France, and Germany signed an agreement wherein France and Spain were authorized jointly to preserve order in Morocco. France was permitted to occupy certain towns to maintain order. That was an international agreement, and it was supposed to be respected by France and Spain. But, international agreement or no agreement, "under the pretext of policing the distracted country," France pushed an armed force farther and farther into Morocco, so that it became evident that Morocco would be reduced to a French pos-

session. That act was committed in order to afford Germany a bait to start a rumpus. Germany took the bait. On July 1, 1911, "without preliminary warning, it was announced that the German commercial interests in Morocco were being threatened, and that hence a German warship had been sent to the harbor of Agadir, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, to protect them." (Turner's Europe Since 1870, p. 411).

The challenge was accepted by Germany. It looked as if the war had come. But the people of France and England did not want war yet. The "opportune time for war" had not arrived. But the invisible power (we shall discover it presently) tried its luck. "All the French Fleet was concentrated in the Mediterranean Sea, and Britain's great fleet was ready in the channel and in the North Sea" (ibid., p. 413).

The military organizations of all these three countries were ready to fight. The invisible power was ready to sacrifice the lives of millions of human beings. But the people refused to fight. Therefore, it was decreed that the "present opportunity for war" was "unfavorable." And, accordingly, there was no war.

THIS master stroke was not done by the crowned rulers, diplomatists, or statesmen of those countries, nor was it done by the military organizations of those countries. They were ready to fight. This is what happened, and it was as simply done as it is written here:

Germany by that time had worked up an immense home industry and also international commerce. She had carried on a vast amount of import and export trade. All these were built upon borrowed capital supplied mostly by French and English international financiers. That is to say, about 90 percent of Germany's business was done on credit given by French and English international financiers. (See G. R. Usher's Pan Germanism, p. 162; also Turner's Europe Since 1870, p. 415.)

In order to fight a war there had to be people who wanted war, an army and navy which were to do the fighting, and, finally, money which was to keep up the war. France and England had the army, navy, and the money, but no people who wanted war. Germany had all the requirements. But the English and French international financiers began their "financial mobilization," in that they quietly began recalling their loans from Germany. And the German financiers just as quietly began to ship their gold to France and to England. When the German Kaiser called together the German financiers and announced to them that there was to be a war and asked them to prepare Germany's finances for war, the German

financiers gently informed the Kaiser that there could be no war, because the German gold was shipped to France and England. That settled the question of war.

IT is here, then, where the curtain is rolled back and for first time the international financiers are discovered in their true role. They did not recognize the "opportunity" for war to be "favorable," and there was no war. The German Emperor, the navy of England, the navy of France, and the statesmen and diplomats of those countries were ready for war. The reasonable conclusion, therefore, is that the question of war or no war depended upon and was decided by the *international financiers*.

The inevitable outbreak of war was, however, merely deferred to a more "favorable opportunity." The agitation for war in every country continued with increased vehemence. Serbia was made a hotbed of virulent propaganda. The Triple Entente, through Russia, was pouring money lavishly into Serbia for propaganda purposes. The Serbian propagandists invaded Austria and Hungary and created disturbances there. The lives and property of Hungarian officials were endangered. International hatred was worked up to the highest pitch. War was in the air. War had to come. Only a good pretext for war had to be found.

In 1912-13 another attempt was made to "feel out" the people and to test the time as to whether it was "favorable" for war. The Balkan War broke out. Russia and Austria mobilized. But the opportunity was "not favorable" for a general European war, and there was no general European war.

BUT the agitation for war was still continued. Each nation armed itself to the teeth. The people of every country were groaning under the weight of the heavy armament. The invisible power continued with renewed energy the preparation of the mind of the people for war. This propaganda assumed such an enormous proportion that Lord Welby, formerly the head of the English Treasury, alarmingly exclaimed: "We are in the hands of an organization of crooks. These are politicians, generals, manufacturers of armaments, and journalists." (Quoted in F. Nellson's How Diplomats Make War, p. 328.)

The drive to create the pretext for war was now concentrated in Serbia. The foci of trouble were recognized again at the intersection of the German and Russian plans. The war had to be fought, if not in the Balkans, around the Balkans and near the foci of England's infectious point. the

crossing of the Turkish channels by the Germans. To force the issue, Hungary was terrorized by the Serbian propagandists who were in the employ of Russia and indirectly in the employ of the Triple Entente. Finally, the directors of the propaganda resorted to plain murder. Two demented Serbian young students were carefully trained by Serbian officials and supplied with weapons of murder from the arsenals of Serbia and then sent out on their murderous journey. On June 28, 1914, these two young imbeciles assassinated the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, together with his wife at his side. Thus, by a carefully planned murder, the fuse was lit and the great conflagration was started. A pretext for war was created.

The plan of murder was so hatched in Serbia. The authors of the murder, it is so claimed by John Bull, were paid from London in the sum of 2,000 pounds and 200 pounds for expenses. The payment was made directly by the secret service attached to the Serbian Legation stationed at London. In proof of this statement, John Bull, an English publication, printed a letter written on the official sheet of the Serbian Legation at London, which, decoded, dated April 5, 1914, is as follows:

'For the elimination of F. F. (Francis Ferdinand) the sum of 2,000 pounds sterling, paid as follows: 1,000 pounds on your arrival in Belgrade (capital of Serbia) by the hands of Mr. G. and the rest of 1,000 pounds on finishing the work paid as above. The sum of 200 pounds for expenses and to pay agents, etc. (See John Bull, July 11, 1914. Reproduced in the American Monthly, June 1922.)

THE fuse was lit. The international financiers did not start their "financial mobilization" to avert the war. The "favorable opportunity" for war had arrived. The German Emperor frantically sent his telegrams after telegrams to the Russian Czar asking that he should avert war.

The Russian Czar just as frantically replied and asked that the German Kaiser should block the war. The English and French statesmen kept the wires hot, appealing to all concerned to avert the war. But the war had to come. As Lloyd George has said, the "terror stricken dummies" could not stop the war. "Whatever emperors, kings, diplomatists, or statesmen said, thought, or intended," there had to be a war. The uncrowned and invisible rulers of Europe decreed that there should be war and there was war.

We repeat, and respectfully submit, that in view of the foregoing facts,

it is clearly established that Hungary did not cause and did not bring about the last World War. The responsibility for the last World War rests solely upon the shoulders of international financiers. It is they upon whose head the blood of millions of dead and millions of dying rests.

THE PURPOSES IN THE WORLD WAR

WE have seen that the underlying cause of the last World War was the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad. Closely connected to that railroad was the danger of the international financiers', under the protection of the Triple Entente, losing control of Europe's international commerce and finance. It follows, therefore, that the main purpose in the war was to prevent the completion of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad. The other purposes were to make money. There appears not one single purpose throughout that whole war to make the world "safe for democracy."

The Treaty of London, entered into by the Entente Powers on April 26, 1915, shows definitely the main purpose of the World War. In that treaty Europe and a part of Asia were divided and distributed among England, France, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, and Montenegro, as follows:

England was to receive: (1) The neutral zones of Persia; (2) southern Mesopotamia and Baghdad; (3) Haifa and Akka in Suria; (4) a portion of the German colonies.

France was to receive: (1) Syria; (2) the vilayet of Adna and other extended territories in Asia Minor, including a part of the Armenian border, where are the oil fields of Mosul; (3) Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar Valley, with all the mining district and the whole of the old dutchy of Lorraine; (4) temporary occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, with permission to make a buffer state and fix such boundaries as she pleased; (5) a part of the German colonies.

Italy was to receive: (1) The Trentino; (2) the county of Corizia and Gradisca; (3) Triest and Istria; (4) a generous share of the Dalmatian coasts; (5) the island of the Istrians and Dalmation coasts; (6) Valona and its neighborhood; (7) the islands of the Dodecanese; (8) Smyrna and its hinterland (later this was changed to Adalian and a part of Asia Minor); (9) new colonial territories in compensation for the German colonies which Great Britain and France should receive.

Rumania was to receive from the territory of Hungary: (1) Transylvania up to the River Tisza; (2) the Banat at Temesvar; (3) the Bukovina.

Russia was to receive: (1) Constantinople and nearly the whole of Turkey in Europe; (2) the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmora; (3) the islands of Imbros and Tenedos in the Aegean, at the mouth of the Dardanelles; (4) full liberty of action in Persia, including Ispahan and Yezd; (5) Trebizond, Erzerum, Van Bitlis, and other territories in Asia Minor; (6) a free hand in making the Russian western boundaries. Serbia and Montenegro were to receive: (1) The south coasts of Dalmatia; (2) Spalato, Ragusa, Cattaro, and St. John of Medusa in Albania; (3) the eventual annexation of North Albania. (See J. J. Bass' *The Peace Tangle*, pp. 13-14.)

THIS wholesale distribution of countries and peoples was kept secretly away from the knowledge of the peoples of the Entente. Even Woodrow Wilson claimed that when he proclaimed that the American people were fighting to make the world "safe for democracy" he did not know the existence of the secret treaty of London and the distribution of Europe and a part of Asia. But, while the peoples of the Triple Entente were kept ignorant of this secret distribution and war aim, the language of that treaty was smuggled to the peoples of the Triple Alliance and there published broadcast to stir up the fighting spirit of the Germans and their allies.

"Carefully hidden from the peoples of the Entente, the secret treaties were published and discussed far and wide in the Central Empire. They were used by Pan Germanists and militarists to revive the energy of the people in the hours of depression. Whenever the peace party in Germany seemed to be gaining ground, or whenever the people showed lassitude, the militarists brandished these treaties and with them rallied the public opinion to their support. They could use the secret treaties to show with apparent finality that they were fighting a war of self-defense against the imperialists who desired the dismemberment and destruction of Germany and her allies." (Bass' *The Peace Tangle*, pp. 21-22.)

WERE there only one single purpose in the World War, namely, the defeat of Germany, the division of Europe and a part of Asia, and to secure for the Entente financiers the absolute control of international commerce and finance, the war could not and would not have lasted longer than 6 months. But the invisible power wanted more. It wanted to make money—even at the sacrifice of millions of lives and even at the risk of throwing civilization into economic and moral bankruptcy.

The question of the duration of the World War hinged upon the ability of Germany to obtain sufficient iron ore from which ammunition was manufactured. In May 1915, in a confidential report, the six great industrial and agricultural associations of Germany, Chancellor Bethman-Hollweg was advised that "if the production of the Lorraine ore was disturbed, the war would be practically lost." Engerand, a member of the French House of Deputies, says that the German metallurgists had frequently declared that if the German ore mines were attacked by the French Army "the war would have been finished in 6 months with the defeat of Germany." (See C. K. Streit's *Where Iron Is, There Is the Fatherland*, pp. 4 and 33.)

IN a heated debate in the French House of Deputies, after an investigation conducted by that lawmaking body, it came out that the duration of the war was in the control of a few international families. These families controlled most of the raw materials used in the manufacture of ammunition. They controlled most of the factories manufacturing ammunition. It appears further that they controlled both the civil governments and the military organizations of at least Germany and France. Some of the most notable of these families are the Vendel family, the Thyssen family, the Krupp family, and, above all, the famous international family of the Rothschilds, who are Jews by religion and barons of England, Germany, France and Austria by business. These ubiquitous families are so interspersed in the various countries that in some of the countries they have native-born citizens; in other countries they have naturalized citizens. Some of these citizens were found to be members of the governments of some of the warring countries.

THE principal iron mines, smelters, and coal mines of Germany and France were immediately on both sides of the pre-war political boundary line separating the two countries in the Lorraine section. On the French side there is a very extensive iron-ore land, known as the basin of Briey. In the same region there is an extensive coal field, known as the basin of Bruay. These iron fields, iron mines, smelters, and coal mines were before and during the World War the property of a few international families and a few international corporations. The De Vendel family owned in one property about 25,000 acres of iron land, one half of which was in German territory and the other half in French territory. In another property, in the French basin, the De Vendel family, with the

Creusot interest—the Krupps of France—owned 8 blast furnaces and also iron mines producing 1,000,000 tons of iron yearly. On the German side the De Vendel family owned mining concessions at Meyeurre and Hayange, producing 3,000,000 tons of iron yearly, also blast furnaces and smelters near these mines. In all, the De Vendel family controlled about 200,000 acres of iron land in that section. The Germans owned 18 mineral concessions in the Briey and Lonway Basin and a few more in Normandy. The Thyssens controlled the mines of Bailly, Jouville, and Souigny. The mines of Moutiers were controlled by an international group, the stocks being divided as follows: French, 100; German, 70; and Belgian, 10. The German "Phoenix" group—Hasper and Koesch—controlled the French mines at Jarny and Saucy. The Gelsenkirchner owned in France the mines of St. Pierrmont, Sevey, Hout-Lay, St. Jean, Sainte-Barbe, Crusone, and Vallerupt. Other German ironmasters owned the mines of Murville and Valleroy. All of these concessions were in the basin of Briey, with the exception of Saucy, Crusno, and Vallerupt. (See C. K. Streit's *Where Iron Is, There Is the Fatherland*, pp. 4, 9, 10.)

One day before the war was declared the German Army proceeded to and did seize the French basin of Briey. The French Government immediately ordered the French troops to withdraw 8 miles from that section. Thus the Germans occupied that important iron territory without any resistance (*ibid.*, p. 35).

THE front at the basin of Briey was quiet during the war. It is said that not one single man was killed there until the American Army began its drive against the Germans (*ibid.*, p. 1). The reason for this is obvious. In the basin of Briey, about 25 miles behind the front, was the most important iron field from which the Germans mined a very large proportion of the iron used by them during the war. The German smelters were there, working at full blast day and night, preparing iron for ammunition destined to kill the French soldiers and other enemies. In the basin of Bruay, about 15 miles behind the front, were the most important French coal mines, which were worked day and night, so that the French may have enough coal to treat their iron, from which ammunition was manufactured to kill the Germans and other foes. In the French section of the basin of Briey alone, according to the statement made on the floor of the French Chamber of Deputies by Mr. Laucheur, a French munition maker, minister of munitions, and minister of industrial reorganization, the Germans mined 14,000,000 tons of iron

during the war (*ibid.*, p. 4). At the same time the French mined 28,000 tons of coal daily in the basin of Bruay in the Department of Pas-de-Calais, only 10 to 12 miles behind the Briey front (*ibid.*, p. 42.) How could the Germans mine their 14,000,000 tons of iron 25 miles behind the front, and how could the Krupps manufacture ammunition from that iron with which the French soldiers were killed by the millions if the French had bombarded those mines and disturbed the peaceful operation of same as well as the peaceful operation of the smelters? Likewise, how could the French mine their 28,000 tons of coal per day if the Germans had recklessly and discourteously bombarded those mines 10 to 12 miles behind the French line?

THE principal business of the international owners of these mines was to make money during the war. If the Germans had been dislodged from the iron fields in the basin of Briey, according to the German metallurgists, "the war would have been finished in 6 months with the defeat of Germany" (*ibid.*, p. 33). But if the war had come to a conclusion so suddenly, those international interests could not make their millions, the Krupps could not manufacture so much ammunition, and there would have been left a few millions of men alive. During the war, however, business was business. Both the German, French, English, and Belgian international families and international corporations were bent upon making money. What did they care about life, liberty, and happiness? They wanted money, and the war had to go on. And it did—without the bombardment of the precious holdings of iron and coal.

The enormity of this situation was pointed out by Gustav Tery, the editor of *L'Ouevre*, of Paris, on May 22, 1917. He declared that in the minutes of the general meeting held on March 14, 1916, by the blast furnace and steel mill corporation of Caen, which minutes were originally published in the financial *L'Information*, March 18, 1916, "it is specified that the Thyssen (German branch of the family) interests are carefully preserved in the new organization. It is understood that a part of the profits realized by this company in the making of war munitions (for France) will be put aside for the Thyssen (German) group, and that after the war automatically and legally the Messrs. Thyssen will receive this large sum. And it is certain that those same Thyssens work also for war in Germany. These interesting metallurgists receive their profits, then, with both hands; that is, from both sides of the frontier, from furnishing material to Ger-

many and France. If money has no odor, steel has no fatherland" (ibid., p. 10).

IN the Briey investigation conducted by the French Chamber of Deputies it was revealed that at the time the war broke out the iron mines, coal mines, and steel mills of both France and Germany in the Briey Basin were controlled by powerful trusts and interlocking directorates, the Germans owning mines in France and the French owning mineral properties in Germany, "the industrial magnates working in more or less close harmony" (ibid., pp. 13 and 26).

The industrial magnates were well represented in the French war Government. Francois de Vendel was a Deputy in the Chamber of Deputies. His brother, Humbert de Vendel, a member of the committee of forges (Steel Trust of France), was the single purchasing agent at London. General de la Panouze, the brother-in-law of Mr. Vendel, was the military attache at London, and he supervised the purchases of Mr. Vendel. Captain Esbrayat, director of the Damachy Bank, was the secretary of the commission of woods and metals—in the Ministry of Munitions. A Mr. Goldsberger (a Frenchman), son of an industrial magnate of Berlin, was the director of the (French) bureau of importation. Mr. Laucheur, a munitions maker, was the Minister of Munitions (ibid., p. 24.) Another Frenchman, Max Hoschiller, was employed as a propagandist to show that Germany was not in need of the 14,000,000 tons of iron mined during the war in the Basin of Briey. Thus the interests of the international families and of the international corporations and of the international industrial magnates were well and fully protected on both sides of the front.

IT need not be argued that it would have been the human as well as the national interest of the French people to have the Germans driven out of the Basin of Briey and thus reestablish peace within 6 months from the beginning of the World War. Indeed, General Sarrail, of France, reasoned somewhat in this direction, he being not initiated into the mysteries of the war. In 1914 he projected an offensive that would have given the French possession of the Briey Basin if successful. He was told by the French general staff that it was too difficult to maneuver there 14 kilometers although the Germans found no difficulty in advancing there 14 kilometers in 2 days. To assure the tranquillity of the iron mines held by the Germans, the patriotic and uninitiated General Sarrail was removed from the command of that front and was replaced by the more complaisant General

Gerard. What discourtesy it would have been to disturb or, worse, to dislodge the Germans from the peaceful mining of the French iron! "It is only for the poor devils that war is not a gentleman's agreement." (Pierre Renaudel, member, French Chamber of Deputies, quoted in "Where Iron is, There is the Fatherland," pp. 37 and 45.)

Finally, in 1917, it was decided to bomb the iron industries of Germany and thus end the war quickly. Even the French grand general staff approved of the plan. The plan was drawn up under the direction of Lieutenant Lejune, who was to command the bombing operation against the Briey Basin. But the bombing expedition was never started. When the reason for the delay was investigated it was found that Lieutenant Lejune, although a soldier, was in the employ of the French Steel Trust (ibid., p. 41).

THE foregoing facts are cited to support the statement of Lloyd George and to bring the truth to light that, regardless of what "emperors, kings, diplomatists, and statesmen said, thought, or intended," the war had to come, and that the military organizations of the principal warring countries were in the control not of the civil government but in the control of the industrial magnates, international families, and international companies. These facts show further that the Hungarian Nation was nowhere involved in the question as to how long the war should last or with what intensity it should be fought. In truth, these facts show that no people of any country had any say as to the starting or continuation of the war. *The military organizations were in the hands of the international financiers, who had the final say as to how long and with what intensity and on what fronts the war had to be fought.*

This almost unbelievable situation was recognized by members of the French Chamber of Deputies. From the tribune of that chamber Deputy Barthe, on January 24, 1919, solemnly declared:

"I affirm that either by the fact of the international solidarity of the great metallurgy companies or in order to safeguard private business interests our military chiefs were ordered not to bombard the establishments of the Briey Basin, which were being exploited by the enemy during the war. I affirm that our aviation service received instructions to respect the blast furnaces in which the enemy steel was being made, and that the general who wished to bombard them was reprimanded." (Quoted ibid., p. 46.)

SENATOR Gaudin de Villaine, a conservative member of the French Senate, quoting from the French Yellow Book, that "fabricants of cannon and armor plate; great merchants, who demand the greatest markets; banks, who speculate on the age of gold and on the next indemnity, think that the war should be good business," continues:

"I formally accuse the big cosmopolitan banks—at least, the owners of mining rights—of having conceived, prepared, and let loose this horrible tragedy (the World War) with the monstrous thought of world stock jobbing. I accuse these same money powers of having, before and since the war, betrayed the interest of France." (Quoted *ibid.* pp. 46 and 48.)

¶ These are hard, definite, and pungent words. They were spoken by duly elected representatives of the French people. Their intention was to bring the truth to light and to fix the responsibilities for the war upon those who are actually responsible. All the reliable evidence and all the testimony of responsible men point to the fact that the international, industrial, and financial magnates stand convicted before the bar of civilization as the responsible parties for causing and continuing the last World War.

IT should be clear from this that the World War was financed and prolonged by the financial interests of the major powers on both sides. There is further evidence to show that our Government was aware of that impending conflict, yet no information was given out to the public to acquaint them with the real cause of the World War.

Our so-called free press, which is supposed to speak in the interest of the people, was in reality employed by its owners—the invisible government—to disseminate poison of hatreds toward the Central Powers or the Triple Alliance. Do not forget, however, that the owners of the press were the same powers that instigated and prolonged the World War; and Lord Welby was correct when he said: "We are in the hands of an organization of crooks. These are politicians, generals, manufacturers of armaments, and journalists."

MR. SPEAKER, we are in the hands of the same international exploiters today. They own and control the world's gold and credit. They own and control nearly all sources of publicity, our movies, our larger broadcasting stations, our daily press, and news distribution agencies. There is today no opportunity to place real facts before the people except in the so-called patriotic periodicals which the Dies committee and the Department of Justice are trying to suppress.

The power of the invisible government is so great today that even the Government itself is involved in un-American propaganda favorable to the invisible government instead for the benefit and enlightenment of our people.

The war which is now raging in Europe is a natural aftermath of the Treaty of Versailles, and I may say at this point that nothing else could be expected after taking into consideration those who were responsible for the drafting of that treaty.

I shall now quote from the Senate document so as to further enlighten the public:

The members of the peace conference were composed of the so-called big four and experts. The so-called big four were Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America; Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England; Signor Orlando, Prime Minister of Italy; and M. Clemenceau, Prime Minister of France. These men "were all surrounded by Jewish advisers," and these advisers "played a decisive part." (Prof. C. Sarole, of the University of Edinburg, Scotland. *Current History Magazine*, January 1923, p. 593.) "The big four were mere novices in international affairs; geography, ethnology, and political history was a sealed book to them. 'They were specialists in nothing.' Whether one contemplates them in the light of their public acts or through the prisms of gossip, the figures cut by the delegates of the great powers were pathetic. Giants in the parliamentary sphere, they shrank to the dimension of the dwarfs in the international. In matters of international politics they were helpless at sea." (Dillon's *Inside Story of the Peace Conference*, pp. 102-203. Dr. Dillon was a member of the English delegation to the peace conference.) Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, and a plenipotentiary from

the United States of America, admits that President Woodrow Wilson was stubborn, unprepared, yet "seldom consulted his experts." (Lansing's the Peace Negotiation, p. 107.) With reference to the territory of Hungary, Lloyd George was so ignorant that at one sitting he exclaimed, "Where is Transylvania"—comprising one-third of the territory of Hungary—"which is coveted by the Rumanians?"

THE official interpreter of the peace conference was "M. Paul Mantoux, one of the most brilliant representatives of Jewry at the conference." (Dillon's Inside Story of the Peace Conference, p. 127.) How brilliant his translations were and what chaotic situation must have existed at the conference may be shown by the following example:

One of the delegates said, "My country, unfortunately, is situated in the midst of States which are anything but peace loving—in fact, the chief danger to the peace of Europe emanates from them." The "brilliant" translation was, "The country represented by Mr. X unhappily presents the greatest danger to the peace of Europe." (Ibid. p. 128.)

The peace conference finally reduced itself down to a scramble of international financiers. The financial part of the treaty was written by international financiers and a large part of this work was done by our own Mr. Bernard Baruch, a New York financier, who told the investigating committee of the United States Senate: "I probably had more power than perhaps any other man did in the war; doubtless that is true." This powerful man wrote the financial part of the Paris peace treaty.

If Mr. Baruch had the power he claimed when he appeared before the investigating committee of the United States Senate, he used it unwisely and unjustly. In looking over "Conference—des Preliminaires de Paix—Composition et Fonctionnement" I find that Mr. Baruch is on four important committees, but as members on "Questions Financieres" I find the following gentlemen: Mr. Albert Strauss, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, Mr. Norman H. Davis, Capt. Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and Mr. George Whitney.

There are 130 pages in the peace conference report, each page filled with an impressive list of people from whom much was expected on the 1st of April, 1919. But, like the day like the

deed, the world was fooled, for the gentlemen in question lacked foresight.

THE Treaty of Versailles was written to destroy the nations that were defeated in the World War. It is not an expression of statesmanship but is instead a vicious instrument, unjust and cruel to a people who were not in any sense responsible for the World War. It is only natural that an intelligent people resent coercion and restriction, and this they were forced to endure by partition of their own countries. The more aggressive countries are now engaged in retrieving their former possessions and for this no one can be blamed except those who drafted the Treaty of Versailles. It is time that the larger world powers and the invisible government learned that in living, they must also let others live.

The purpose of the quotations is to expose those who were guilty of bringing about the World War, and I hope this information will counteract any desire to enter into the present war. You will notice that it was not the civil governments or the citizens of the warring countries that were responsible, but it was instead, as history proves, the international financiers or the invisible government.

THE international financiers and their associates were not satisfied with the stringent terms of the peace treaty, but true to their stripe, demanded the last pound of flesh. They wilfully and deliberately brought about inflation in Germany by the withdrawal of gold and gold-secured currency. After the collapse of the Germany money, these financial tricksters returned to Germany with sound money from adjoining countries. With this gold currency, they bought German marks, and real estate, for less than 5 percent of its actual value. It is interesting to note the wide scope of this exploitation. I

find in *The New York Times*, September 14, 1922, the following advertisement:

New issue, 600,000,000 German marks, divided into 60,000 common shares, par value 10,000 marks each. Application will be made to increase the common-share capital of this company.

United European Investors, Ltd. (incorporated under charter of the Dominion of Canada). President, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, vice president, Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland; vice president and chairman, executive committee, William Schall, William Schall & Co., bankers, New York; treasurer, August Scherer, 45 William Street, New York; secretary, A. R. Roberts, 7 Pine Street, New York.

Directors: Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Almet F. Jenks, New York; William Schall; Andrew Haydon, Ottawa, Canada.

Advisory board in Germany: Senator August Lattmann, former partner, G. Amsinck & Co., New York; Senator John von Berenberg Gossler, partner, John von Berenberg Gossler & Co., Hamburg; Alfred Arnthal, Hamburg.

Bankers and depositors: William Schall & Co., New York; Deutsche Bank, Hamburg; Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.

Transfer agents: The Bank of America, New York.

The purpose of this company is to exchange its shares for German marks held by American investors and to invest these marks in actual values in Germany. Carefully selected investments will be made in real estate, mortgages, securities, and participation in industrial and commercial enterprises.

The company's facilities and connections enable it to secure attractive and sound investments; the directors will take advantage of the present money stringency in Germany and of the purchasing power of the mark, which is far greater than is reflected by exchange quotations.

Mr. William Schall, chairman of the executive committee, was sent to Germany by the company on a special mission to make a careful survey of German economic conditions. Mr. Schall conferred with the leading German financial authorities, and with their assistance selected the German advisory committee.

According to a letter from the department of the secretary of state of Canada, the United European Investors, Ltd., was

incorporated by Dominion letters patent dated the 9th of May 1922, with head office situate at Ottawa, Ontario. It was dissolved by a certificate of surrender of charter issued under date of July 12, 1927.

THIS gives a comprehensive view of the extent to which Germany and its people were exploited by international brokers and bankers, in collusion with German and international banks. Let us not forget that inflation is usually a deliberate manipulation brought about by those who control international gold money and credit. It is a sort of a milking process which leaves the poor destitute and the rich wealthier. ¶ To bring this point home, let us remember that we have had inflated currency since 1934, when the gold was withdrawn and gold securities repudiated by our own Government. It is also well to bear in mind that we are now using a commodity or unsecured dollar that may, like the German mark, collapse at any time. The gold which is now held by the United States Treasury may be withdrawn, as it was in Germany; and when such withdrawal takes place, disaster will face us as it has other nations. The question is, Would we, the American people, resent such exploitation by foreign financiers? I believe we would; and it was such a discovery that terminated in deportation of those who had brought disaster to Germany. It is only natural that these same international bankers are resentful at having been discovered. They no doubt acquired, by fraud, possession of much valuable property and securities which were later repudiated by the German Government when discovery was made of the manner in which such property and possessions had been obtained. No doubt many of those who invested through the medium of the United European Investors, Ltd., are also disappointed. Yet it is only just retribu-

tion and certainly no reason why we should declare war in their behalf.

THERE is no rhyme or reason why the United States should declare war on any country in order to restore to the international financiers the power of world domination.

The World War, as you can well understand after having read these remarks, was fought to place the invisible government in complete control of international gold and credit. In this the invisible government was successful, only to be foiled by the subsequent attitude of the Central Powers. The question which we must soon decide is whether or not we should become involved in the present conflict, which is for no other purpose except to restore to the invisible government its waning power in Europe.

In order to accomplish this, and to shape our opinions favorable to taking sides in this conflict, we are now submerged in a mass of propaganda no different from that which was employed prior to our entrance in the World War. This propaganda would have us believe that world civilization is to be destroyed if we fail to participate in the conflict. This is stupid propaganda, because world civilization will be destroyed much more quickly if we join the conflict. I make this statement deliberately, for civilization cannot be saved by having civilized powers engage in mutual destruction. It should be evident to all that the present world strife has been brought about for no other purpose except to deplete and weaken the ranks of the higher civilized nations.

IT occurs to me that we should take time out to consider the underlying causes of this world unrest. Is it not possible that the present conflict is a deliberate attempt engineered by the forces within the invisible government to bring about de-

struction so that it may survive at the expense of civilization? It is for this reason that I advocate that we return to the fundamental principles of our Government in order to protect ourselves and our civilization.

In pursuing such course, we do not lend ourselves to unintelligent destruction of life and property, but can, instead, engage ourselves in intelligent reconstruction of our own country. There is not one good reason why we should sacrifice the lives of our people by joining any power which is now or may become involved in war. I am inclined to believe that our Executive will find better uses for his energy and advice at home than he will in wasting them in directing other rulers who seem to be quite capable of taking care of their own affairs.

Our present neutrality legislation was enacted by the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Congresses. It was sponsored by the present administration, passed by the same majority in Congress, and signed by the President. If it was good then, it is good now. At any rate, we must adhere to those principles we advocated 4 years ago, for any change made at this time will, without question, involve the United States in the present European conflict. I am even willing to go a little further than that, by making this statement: Congress should impeach and remove from office anyone found guilty of bringing about causes that may involve the United States in the present war.