

Jews' Tobacco Scandal

The London press is rather concerned at the moment about a scandal over cigarettes for the soldiers in India.

In the House of Commons it has already been declared that real revolts have taken place among the soldiers over the bad quality of the cigarettes. The soldiers have declared that instead of tobacco, horse manure had been used.

According to the latest press reports it seems that the whole scandal is reflected on a huge English-Jewish business.

A number of English Jews, who had never had anything to do with tobacco products before, founded a business firm in London and then went at once to India, where they received a contract from the Indian Government to supply their so-called V-cigarettes.

This war-contribution has apparently put millions into the pockets of this Jewish bogus firm. The makers of the cigarettes could not at first be traced.

Estonia's Youth Protests

The academic youth of Estonia has demonstrated against the so-called "liberation" of a number of "Soviet peoples." A demonstration of protest was held in the Technical High School at Reval.

The Rector of the school reminded his audience of the sufferings of the Estonian people at the time of the occupation of the country by Soviet troops. He said that his predecessor, three professors as well as numerous students had been deported by the Soviets. The Rector then registered his emphatic protest against the Soviet assertion that the Estonian people had voluntarily joined up with the Soviet Union.

"We do not desire," said the Rector in conclusion, "to be 'liberated' by the Soviets, as even a short occupation of our country by the Soviets would mean our death."

Spain Refuses Exchange Plan

In the periodical, 'Economia Mundial,' which echoes the opinions of the Ministry of Trade, the well-known financial politician and Professor of Economics at Madrid University, German Beracer, discusses the Anglo-American new Finance and Exchange Plan.

He says it is of no use to Spain. Britain and America knowing that the Gold Standard can no longer be introduced in its old form, are trying to inaugurate the old system in a new form, and on an international basis. They intend, in fact, to have all the advantages of the old method, without its disadvantages, and to set up an international committee to arrange for an international exchange, which would do away with the various individual interests which led to so much intrigue, mistrust and jealousy, and combine all under one stabilised exchange.

A stable exchange is good, but experience has taught Spain that it is possible to live without a stable exchange. Let national economy be stabilised and automatically the money market will right itself even without destroying the Small Exchange blocks.

William Joyce Sees

Churchill as Pro Soviet

Britain's "Slough of Despond" Deepens

William Joyce paid a glowing tribute to the prowess of the German Forces in his broadcast from Germany at 1.30 yesterday afternoon when he addressed the English-speaking world.

Joyce related the fine stand of the German Forces against the hordes of Soviets, and said "The fighting spirit of the German Forces is of the finest quality; their determination, valour and military skill is not only unimpaired, but is stimulated by the heat of battle."

In the meantime, continued Joyce, it was evident that the political offensive being directed against Britain was to receive no resistance whatever from that nation. The Soviets were suffering enormous losses, and every 100 yards of advance they made was at the cost of blood, and the sacrifice of much material of war.

"Churchill in his old age has become as pro-Soviet as in his younger days he was anti-Soviet," exclaimed Joyce epigrammatically.

Here the broadcaster turned to the stirring joining of issue between England and Ireland, as the result of which the traffic between the two countries had been stopped by Mr. Churchill, and certain newspapers were now clamouring for sanctions against Ireland. Joyce at once agreed that he had no wish to enter into a discussion of the principles of International Law as affecting non-combatant nations: these provisions were so clearly defined as to render any debate upon them superfluous.

As a result of numerous questions on the part of various masonic lodges and freemasons as to whether it was possible to be a freemason and belong to the Communist Party at one and the same time, the "Grand Orient of France" in 1937 saw itself obliged to express an opinion on this subject. In accordance with the usual Masonic attitude with regard to this problem and instead chose to publish a letter it had received from the notorious French Communist leader, Maurice Thorez. The latter stated that the principles of his party did not permit a party member to belong to a masonic lodge at one and the same time, and added that in his opinion membership of a masonic lodge was incompatible with membership of the Communist Party.

Thorez referred to the report of a meeting held by the Comintern in 1922, which clearly shows the close relations existing between the leaders of the Communist Party in France and the masonic lodges. These relations were such that the Comintern, that is to say the leaders of the French Communist Party feared that freemasonry would gain the upper hand. For this very reason the "Grand Orient of France" refrained from expressing its attitude openly and instead quoted Thorez, thus confirming the partial attitude of freemasonry towards Communism, from which it only differs in the choice of its fighting methods. The partiality of freemasonry to Communism can be seen from a masonic document published in 1936, which announced the setting up of a masonic study-circle for the U.S.S.R. and proceeded to sing the praises of the Soviet Union and Bolshevism as follows: "A new community based on the idea of brotherhood has been set up, namely the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republic, which, populated by a mighty nation of 170 million persons, who have thrown off the yoke of the Tsarist regime, to-day forms a homogeneous state, which during the past eighteen years has become the cardinal point of international security."

The document continues with the words: "As you know, certain parties and certain governments, either for personal or for religious reasons, refuse to acknowledge the noble efforts which are being made to set up a new world order and continue to fight against the work of liberation which is in progress in the U.S.S.R. Nevertheless a new order and a new world will be set up, in which the words 'freedom,' 'equality,' and 'brotherhood' will receive their true significance. We freemasons must not remain indifferent to this mighty work, and we therefore consider it the duty of freemasonry, in keeping

with its general principles, to promote the interest and the study on the part of freemasons in the Soviet Union, which we regard as the motive power of world peace and social progress."

So much for this document, which in conclusion added that those freemasons who had visited the Soviet Union would give lectures on their experiences and impressions there to the members of the study-circle and that various Soviet propaganda films, which had been prohibited for public release by the censors, would be shown to the study-circle, as had once before been the case under the chairmanship of the notorious woman freemason, Eliane Brault, head of the women freemasons. The document finally stated that a representative of the study-circle was to be sent to the Soviet Union in order to make extensive investigations there and stressed that his mission would be all the more significant according to the number of freemasons he represented and that it was therefore the duty of every freemason who desired a better world for mankind to join the study-circle and support its work.

In 1937 this masonic circle of friends of the Soviet Union—which would surely have been a more appropriate name for the study-circle—distributed a circular among members asking them to take part in two masonic tours of the Soviet Union. It was pointed out in the circular that these tours had been organised at the wish of various lodges, in particular the masonic lodges "Therapia" and "Amities Internationales," and that members participating in these tours would be officially received as freemasons.

As had already been announced in the masonic document issued in 1936, this study-circle was extremely active and its activity served the purposes of Bolshevism propaganda exclusively. The Communist propaganda activity of the French freemasons was not however limited to this study-circle but also made use of all the masonic lodges throughout France, especially in Paris. During the years from 1933 to 1939 more than 230 lodge meetings consisting of lectures about the Soviet

Union were held in the masonic lodges in Paris and suburbs. The tendency of these lectures, 75 of which were held by persons who had visited the Soviet Union during the years from 1933 to 1936 alone, can be seen from the nature of the document issued in 1936 from the fact that numerous Soviet propaganda films were shown at masonic meetings, which had been prohibited for public release, and that various Communist functionaries spoke at these meetings. Among these speakers who supported the pro-Bolshevik meetings of the freemasons were a number of men, who played an important political part in France, such as, for instance, political delegates like Montagnon and Paul Perrin (the latter visited Moscow at the head of a French officers' delegation and was full of praise for the Red Army) and senators like Bachellet and Brenier or even ministers like Marc Rucart.

There can be no doubt about the fact that this masonic propaganda work rendered invaluable services to Bolshevism, for, by means of lectures, films, the circulation of appropriate literature and the organisation of masonic tours to the Soviet Union, Communism systematically permeated those circles of the middle-class intelligentsia which met together in the masonic lodges. This class of people, who on the whole were not susceptible to Communist propaganda, was thus slowly but surely poisoned from within by the Bolshevik germ to such an extent that it has been extremely difficult to bring this class of persons in France to realise the necessity of combatting the Bolshevik danger which threatens Europe.

The significance of this process of Bolshevism decomposition in the masonic lodges cannot be over-estimated. Communist propaganda not only exerted its pernicious influence on the members of the middle class who belonged to masonic lodges but also on other circles of the French nation thanks to the underground work of those freemasons who were active in political, intellectual, cultural and commercial spheres,—indeed freemasonry in France can well be described as the vanguard of Bolshevism.

An American agricultural and mining commission has arrived in Abyssinia.

The London "Daily Sketch" publishes a picture of the famous Colosseum in Rome with the caption:—"Is this worth the bones of a British soldier?" It adds that in any case such old cultural monuments must be destroyed if it is to the advantage of the English.

The carrying out of the mobilisation in Estonia is almost complete. A greater percentage of the men reported voluntarily for war service.

The Moscow magazine, "War and the Working-Class," describes the Spanish State Chief as bandit and hopes that he will not come out of this war "Scot-free."

According to a report from London the Wales coal miners' strike has spread. There are now between 60 and 70 thousand men on strike in the Welsh coal mining area alone.

The murdered Serbian Cabinet Chief, Colonel Massalovitch, was given a State Funeral on Thursday.

The British News Service reports from Detroit that the manufacture of aircraft for the United States Navy in the factory of Messrs. Briggs Manufacturing Co. has been brought practically to a standstill through the strike of 7,000 workers.

The Egyptian Prime Minister has protested against the declaration made by Smuts to make Palestine the National homeland for the Jews.

General Field-Marshal Rommel has inspected the defences along the Bay of Biscay and Normandy and in the naval port of Cherbourg.

"The fact that the gigantic movement which is upsetting the world is being accomplished in sorrow and in pain is in accordance with the eternal law of a Providence which not only brings to pass by struggle all that which is grand, but makes one create in grief."—Adolf Hitler.

The success of the voluntary recruiting for the various newly-formed detachments of the Italian Forces is shown in a report from a recruiting bureau in Turin for the forming of new parachute troop battalions where no fewer than 2,800 youths have volunteered. Similar reports come from Mailand, Venice, Genoa, Bologna and many other towns.

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TWOPENCE

Freemasonry—the Vanguard of Bolshevism

By Erich Ehlers

The Changed Coast of Europe

Anyone flying along the Channel coast from the Dutch-German frontier to Brest, and then south to the Spanish frontier along the Atlantic coast would be greatly impressed by the distance which the coastline covers and by the variety of its geographic features. If such a person were to be told that this coastline had to be fortified, he would consider the task impossible.

However, after the campaign against France, the Fuehrer ordered that such a project be initiated, and the organisation which had constructed the Seigfried Line was given the task of fortifying the Atlantic coast of Europe.

Submarine bases were built, battery emplacements constructed, and airfields laid out. The lightning-like defence which frustrated the various attempted landings by the British showed that there were many surprises in store for an enemy attempting an attack on this coastline.

Moreover, after the British failed in their major landing operation at Dieppe, the defensive front was further improved and extended in accordance with the lessons learnt at Dieppe.

The landscape of the coast was changed imperceptibly. Every dune, every rise in the ground, was included in the great defensive system, but the changes would only be noticeable if the terrain were to be surveyed, for the installations are invisible to the naked eye.

If the bunkers, fortifications, strong-points, and battery emplacements were to be brought above ground and lined side by side, they would block a long stretch of the coast with the mere mass of concrete contained in them. However, this mass, which is below the ground, was also staggered in depth, for the modern system of fortifications goes deep into the hinterland.

Every bunker forms part of the gigantic whole, and even the seemingly isolated strong-point is connected with the others by telephone, and plays a special part, for somewhere and somehow, the firepower of this bunker supplements another unit of the defensive system.

To-day, emphasis is on collaboration of all arms, and this defensive system is the most brilliant example of modern strategy, for in its case, the air force, the navy and the army, each with all their weapons and equipment, are closely united in collaboration.

A German long-distance reconnaissance machine was attacked by two British destroyer planes over the sea west of Ireland. The crew of the German plane at once engaged the enemy and scored a direct hit which sent one of the enemy planes vertically down. Owing to thick clouds the plane could not be seen crash into the sea, but it can be safely presumed as lost. The second plane refused to risk any further attacks. The German plane returned to its base safely, having suffered only slight damage.

Germans Withstand Rage of the Reds

South Coast of England Attacked

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters, March 14th, 1944.

The German Supreme Command announces:

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front on boggy terrain and round impassable ways fierce fighting is taking place, in which fresh formations are employed on both sides. The German formations again and again distinguished themselves by exemplary steadfastness and unshakable offensive spirit in the face of superior enemy tank forces.

In the operations of the last few days the Tank Grenadier Regiment "Greater Germany," under the command of Lieutenant-General von Manteuffel, and the troops of the 59th Army Corps, led by Lieutenant-General Friedrich Wilhelm Schulz, especially excelled.

In the course of a disengagement movement according to plan the town of Cherson was evacuated, after all installations of military importance had been destroyed.

In the area to the south of Staro-Konstantinov and east of Tarnopol German counter attacks were effective.

On the remainder of the Eastern Front the Bolsheviks launched strong though ineffective attacks only in the area north-west of Nevel.

In the fighting of the last few weeks in this area the Lower Saxonian/Schleswig Holstein 170th Infantry Division and formations operating with it, under the command of Colonel Haft, especially distinguished themselves.

In Italy no operations of importance took place yesterday. Over the beach head of Nettuno German fighters and anti-aircraft artillery shot down 7 enemy aircraft.

An enemy submarine was sunk by German submarine-chasers in the Mediterranean.

Last night British nuisance raiders dropped bombs on Western Germany.

German bombers effectively attacked targets on the South English coast.

Local News

DEATH OF LIFEBOAT COXSWAIN

The death is announced of Mr. C. F. Hobbs, for many years the coxswain of the lifeboat Queen Victoria. Mr. Hobbs, who resided at "Armada Place," St. Clement's-road, was 60 years of age and died at the Emergency Hospital on Monday after a month's illness. He was for some time employed by Captain T. A. Clarke, of Brocrou, and until just previous was in charge of the "White Heather" on the Sark service.

EVIDENCE AT INQUEST

An inquest was held this morning before Jurat Quertier Le Pelley, Coroner, into the circumstances surrounding Mr. Hobbs' death.

Mrs. Rita Maud Hobbs declared that on Tuesday, February 15, her husband left home with some workmates at about 10 a.m. to go to Fort Doyle. When they returned at 2 p.m. his companions dragged him from a car and put him in the sitting-room. When asked what had happened, they said Hobbs had fallen down two metres of steps. His hand was bruised and his clothing dirty. Next morning he had not recovered consciousness, so Dr. R. E. Gibson was called in, and he ordered Mr. Hobbs' removal to the Emergency Hospital. He was brought home again and seemed to improve a little, but after consultation with another doctor, was once more removed to the hospital.

Mr. Alec Royston Hobbs (son) stated that when he saw his father, he formed the conclusion that although he had had some drink, there was something else wrong. Despite inquiries, Hobbs never said anything of what had happened.

Mr. Lacey James Hamon said that Hobbs told him he had been to Jerbourg, the Hanois, and back to Jerbourg on the day in question, and they had had a smash with the car, and he did not like it.

SKULL FRACTURED

Dr. R. E. Gibson deposed that when called to Hobbs' house, he thought he was suffering from concussion of the brain. He was sent to hospital, but was allowed to go home later, when he became troublesome. As the doctors were not satisfied as to the cause of death, a post-mortem examination was carried out. It revealed a fracture of the skull, laceration and hemorrhage, which caused death.

The inquest was adjourned for one week, pending further inquiries.

CLOSELY CONTESTED S.E.L. MATCHES

After two weeks' fixtures only three teams (the Skyhawks, Magpies and O.K.'s) have a 100 per cent. record and they lead the League table with four points each. At the other end the Poppies are bottom, being the only side yet to collect a point.

Detailed results are posted in the G.F.A. notice box, High-street. Last evening's results were: Skyhawks 11, Gasco 8; Unknowns 10, Centrals 10; Cosarites 13, Casuals 7; Magpies 12, Press 8; Star 10, Riffs 10; Independents 9, O.K.'s 11; Poppies 9, P.O. 11. Next week's matches: Poppies-Unknowns; Centrals-Gasco; Casuals-Magpies; Press-Star; Riffs-Independents; O.K.'s-Skyhawks; P.O.-Cosarites.

PRESS PARS

Easter Cards

Attractive Easter cards, hand-painted, are on sale in various shops. Easter Sunday is on April 9.

The Sick Room

We are glad to hear that Mr. F. M. Le Lacheur, of "Harnham," Rosieres-avenue, is progressing quite well after a minor operation performed at the Emergency Hospital on Monday.

Meat This Week

We are informed by the Essential Commodities that there will be a 4oz. issue of meat this week-end. It should be cooked en casserole.

Wears Wembley Boots

A septuagenarian of the Vale intimated to us on Sunday that the pair of boots he was wearing were purchased at the Wembley Exhibition and were still going strong.

Back "on the Beat"

Police-Sergeants R. Kimber and Charles Le Lièvre, who have been patients at the Emergency Hospital, are out and about again, considerably improved in health after their operations. P.S. Kimber has resumed Police duty and P.S. Le Lièvre is to resume in a fortnight's time.

St. Patrick's Day

Next Friday is St. Patrick's Day, the date that commemorates that famous missionary and bishop whose name is for ever associated with Ireland and "the dear little shamrock," which the saint used as an illustration of the Trinity. St. Patrick's Day was observed in pre-war years by the holding of concerts.

Death of Evaceue

Mr. T. Flambard, Lloyd's Bank, has received news from his sister, Mrs. H. Wigzell, Manchester, reporting the death of Mr. R. Walker, brother-in-law, on November 19, 1943. Deceased was an employee of the Guernsey Gas Co. previous to his evacuation in 1940.

Funeral, Miss R. C. C. White

The funeral of Miss Rosalie C. C. White, of 14, Havilland Street, took place on Monday at Candie Cemetery. The Rev. Douglas Ord officiated. The funeral was of a private nature and the mourners were Miss F. K. Ozanne (niece), Mr. F. W. Molteno (nephew), Mrs. M. Molteno, Miss E. J. Haysom and Mrs. E. Roussel (friends).

On the coffin were a cross and a wreath from "Her loving niece Flo" and "With love from Elsie and Arthur Lee and the Boys (Hereford)." The funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs. Lovell and Co., Ltd., Mr. W. D. M. Lovell personally supervising.

