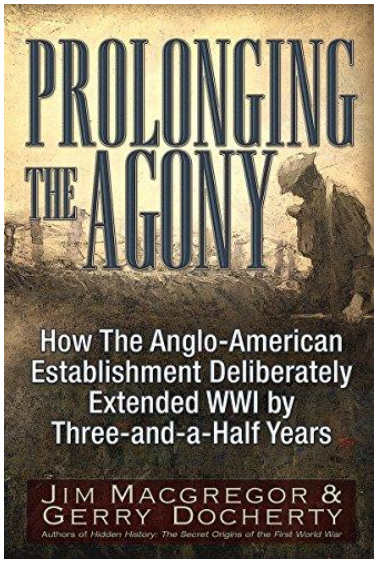




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Prolonging the Agony: How The Anglo-American Establishment Deliberately Extended WWI by Three-and-a-Half Years.

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Secret Elite. The fact remains that by the fifth month of the war, virtually every wireless signal sent by the German Navy could be intercepted. It was an overwhelming intelligence disaster for the Germans, 16 but its effectiveness was diluted by the limitations placed on its use by those few who knew of its existence. The captured SKM codes and their use in the decryption of intercepted orders to submarines brought about a fresh focus on German naval communications. This was a gift from the gods. Room 40 could follow the movements of the German fleet and knew the positions of the U- Boats which were active at sea, and which lay in port or had failed to return.¹⁷ Keep that fact in mind. It is of crucial

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The Lusitania was not an innocent trans-Atlantic liner, nor was she built to be. An agreement had been signed on 30 July 1903 between the Admiralty and the Cunard Steamship Company whereby the Treasury agreed to provide a loan of £2,000,000 for two ships¹⁸ at a much reduced level of interest, (2.75% rather than 4.00%) so that, in time of war they could be used by the Admiralty to “command the Atlantic” and use their speed to carry supplies from America to Britain.¹⁹ Crammed into an all-night sitting of the House of Commons on 2 August 1904, a much-shortened debate on the issue saw the Liberal opposition speak out against an agreement which they deemed very much in Cunard’s favor. The political posing meant nothing for, one year later, when the Liberals formed a government, the men who spoke out against the Cunard deal, Sir Edward Grey, Winston Churchill and David Lloyd George made no attempt to cancel the agreement. Indeed the loan was extended to £2,6000,000 (around £245 million in today’s terms) and the company received an annual operating subsidy of £75,000 per ship, and a mail contract worth £68,000 per annum. This secret pact had at its core an agreement that the ships would be built to Admiralty specifications so that they could become auxiliary cruisers in time of war.²⁰ The two vessels, one built at John Brown’s yard on the Clyde, and the other by Swan Hunter on the Tyne, were RMS Lusitania and RMS Mauretania.

There is no argument. The Lusitania was specifically built as an auxiliary cruiser to support the Royal Navy in wartime. During construction, secret compartments were added to carry munitions,²¹ and immediately war was declared both the Lusitania and the Mauritania were requisitioned as Armed Merchant Cruisers.²² Though it was denied in public and in parliament, the Lusitania doubled as an Admiralty transport ship carrying passengers as part of her cover when she crossed from America to Liverpool. Desperate to counter German claims that Lusitania was regularly transporting munitions across the Atlantic, the British government accepted that the ill-fated ship was carrying “a number of cases of cartridges” and that “this ammunition was entered in the manifest,” on its last journey in May 1915. In other words, they were prepared to concede that some ammunition was on board the liner, but in quantities that were so negligible as to be of minor significance.²³ The detailed manifest for the Lusitania’s final voyage as given by the company, and reported by the New York Times, confirmed that claim.²⁴ It was clearly fraudulent, part of the screed of lies and half truths woven into official histories

which have continued for a century.²⁵ By May 1915 there was a serious Allied crisis in munitions; a crisis which Secret Elite associate J.P. Morgan in New York was being well paid to alleviate. Munitions’ supplies had been ingloriously mismanaged by the War Office, Lord Kitchener and the British Cabinet. The scandals of insufficient munitions and lack of high explosive shells were literally dynamite. On the Western front, the duration and weight of the British bombardment was deemed inadequate to destroy the German defenses or wipe out the front-line machine-guns because high-explosive shells were not available. Furthermore, British artillery equipment was in poor condition through over-use and faulty manufacture. None-the-less, the slaughter continued unabated. In common with other Cunard liners, Lusitania regularly carried munitions, principally ordered from the J.P. Morgan-controlled Bethlehem Steel Corporation on every eastbound voyage. According to a telegram sent by the Cunard General Manager in New York to his counterpart in Liverpool, dated 29 June 1915, these were stowed in a trunk-way on the lower deck beneath the bridge, just forward of the foremost bulkhead.²⁶ The somewhat crude inference here was that the Lusitania had little room for large volumes of munitions. It was a lie. Previous consignments carried by the Lusitania included filled shrapnel shells and fuses which consisted of the highly sensitive fulminate of mercury and were consigned to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. The former German Colonial Secretary, Dr Bernhard Dernburg, the Kaiser’s spokesman in the United States, accused Cunard of using the Lusitania to carry 260,000 pounds of brass, 60 pounds of copper, 189 cases of military goods and 1,271 cases of ammunition. Brass, copper and military goods were officially classified as contraband of war.²⁷

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In 2012 the Lusitania's 27-page supplementary manifest for its fateful voyage, never previously mentioned in any document, report or newspaper, nor referred to at Lord Mersey's later inquiry, was unearthed in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Archives in the United States. It's discovery was due entirely to the persistence and determination of researcher Mitch Peeke.²⁸ Listed on page 2 of the supplementary manifest²⁹ are 1250 cases of shrapnel – not cartridges – shrapnel sent from Bethlehem Steel to the Woolwich Arsenal,³⁰ together with 90 tons of lard destined for the Royal Navy Weapons Testing Establishment in Essex. Taking even the boxes of cartridges from Remington and Union Munitions Company alone, 4,200 cases weighing over 125 tons were consigned to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. In addition, large quantities of aluminum, nickel, copper, brass and rubber were stowed inside the cargo hold. Bernhard Dernberg's original claim was, if anything, an underestimate.

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The New York Times reported a visit by the German Ambassador, Count Johann Bernstorff, to President Wilson in early June 1915 at which he quoted directly from Bethlehem Steel's shipping records. These showed that the shipment carried by the Lusitania included 5,000 filled shrapnel shells weighing 103,828 pounds, which was completely at odds with the official custom's records in New York. Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs for the Port of New York had been appointed in 1913 through the patronage of President Wilson, whose election he had helped organize. Malone was a pliable lawyer; a political placement whom the President's advisors used to their own advantage. He wrote to the manager of the Cunard operations in New York that no "cargo was loaded [in the Lusitania] in violation of American shipping law, particularly as regards passenger steamers. It was a lie, but presented as truth at the formal inquiry later in London."³² Whatever the extent of the joint cover-up on both sides of the Atlantic, there can be no doubt that the Lusitania carried a large consignment of war matériel, including gun-cotton, when she was sent to the bottom of the

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Atlantic.³³ At Prime Minister Asquith's Cabinet meeting on 11 May, his concern about the fate of the Lusitania was not a caring reflection on the sad loss of life or pity for the victims and their families, but a caustic analysis that betrayed his real priority. "The one thing to fear and avoid is that they [the Americans] should be provoked, in order to save their traveling millionaires from the risk of being torpedoed, to prohibit the export of munitions of war to us: which would be almost fatal."³⁴ So it was true. The traveling millionaires acted unwittingly as a screen behind which Britain was secretly importing munitions from America. Dr Dernburg's statement to the New York Times proves that Germans knew this as fact. Despite all of the denials, the mockery of a whitewashed inquiry, the indignant Cunard Company statements and the virulent anti-German propaganda that the sinking was a war crime, the willful murder of unarmed civilians,³⁵ the British government knew that the Lusitania was authorized to carry much needed munitions and contraband of war from the eastern seaboard of America to Liverpool. The munitions had been ordered by the War Office on behalf of the Royal Arsenal. Kitchener, Lloyd George, Asquith and Churchill were all complicit in the act. Little wonder they wanted to focus blame elsewhere. In the first six months of the war the German submarine fleet was mainly used on reconnaissance missions and attacks on warships.

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In total over that period, the U-boat fleet sank only ten British merchant ships. The first was the steamer Glitra on 20 October 1914 off the Norwegian coast. Having been ordered to heave-to, the ship's company was given time to lower their life-boats and no lives were lost.³⁶ According to the recognized practice of international law, a submarine commander had to ascertain the identity of the target and make adequate provisions for the safety of crew and passengers before attacking an enemy merchant or passenger ship. Since it was impossible for the cramped submarines to take on board the numbers present on large ships, the best they could do was stop the ship and give the crew a chance to take to the lifeboats.³⁷ Initially, this was common practice. By early 1915 British merchant shipping still operated on a virtual peace-time basis without any reliance on a convoy system. Admiralty Intelligence assessed that the German Imperial Fleet had no more than 25 submarines capable of blockading the British Isles, and since these had to operate in three reliefs, no more than eight were likely to be active simultaneously.³⁸ Although international law was generally

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Given that the total number of U-boats which operated around British shores at any given time was strictly limited, the secret codebreakers in Room 40 had, by February 1915, the capacity to track their wireless messages and follow their direction as they moved from area to area. Though not yet an exact science, the information was priceless. On 15 February 1915, three days before the German War Zone took effect, Churchill wrote a secret memo to the President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, outlining an opportunity which the German tactic presented. It was the kernel of an idea which appealed to both him and the inner-core agents of the Secret Elite: "It is of the utmost importance to attract neutral shipping to our shores, in the hope of especially embroiling the U.S. with Germany. The German formal announcement of indiscriminate submarining has been made to the United States to produce a deterrent effect on traffic. For our part, we want the traffic – the more the better; and if some of it gets into trouble, better still."⁴⁵ The Secret Elite in London plotted to use the German submarine campaign to provide their American partners with a means to counter the strong anti-war sentiments prevalent in the United States and bring her into the war. Room 40 became a secret weapon on its own with Churchill, a key Secret Elite operative, as its master and commander.

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As Captain William Turner steered Lusitania from Pier 54 with 1,266 passengers and 696 crew aboard in New York, he was fully aware of these dire warnings, but confident that he could outrun any pursuing U-Boats. He received his instructions from Cunard's General Manager in Liverpool, but, like all merchant captains, was subject to Admiralty control under the rules of the Liverpool and London War Risks Association. This understanding obligated all merchant ships to follow Admiralty instructions. Failure to do so meant that ship owners forfeited their rights to insurance indemnity.⁴⁹ Cunard prized Captain Turner as among their very best. He was a company man and no risk-taker. At 11:00am on 7 May, after six relatively uneventful days at sea steaming through thick fog, Lusitania broke into a crystal clear day off the Old Head of Kinsale in Southern Ireland. His nemesis, Captain Walther Schwieger, lay

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What can be established with absolute certainty is that Rear-Admiral Oliver knew by midday on 7 May 1915 that U-20 was in the vicinity of the advancing Lusitania. So too did other key players. Cunard Chairman Alfred Booth, who worked in Liverpool, heard about the sinking of the Candidate and Centurion, but for some inexplicable reason was not allowed to warn his own ship because that was an Admiralty duty. He was determined to have a warning transmitted to Captain Turner and went in person to encourage Admiral Harry Stileman, the senior Admiralty representative in Liverpool, to send one. Stileman promised to do what he could,⁵⁴ but no direct warning was ever sent to Turner. Nor was there to be an escort to protect her.

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Two days earlier the cruiser Juno had been ordered to abandon her mission to accompany the Lusitania through the war zone. Why? The Admiralty war diary offers no explanation. Apparently no-one knew who took that decision, but of one thing we can be certain; no-one would have dared give such an order without the explicit approval of Churchill or Fisher.⁵⁵ Lusitania was left isolated while destroyers Legion, Lucifer, Laveroc and Linnet, in company with Q-Ships Baralong and Lyons remained tied up in Milford Haven. Captain Turner was not informed that he had no escort as he closed on the waiting U-20.

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On that same morning two very strange conversations took place in London, both with men closely associated with the Secret Elite. Sir Edward Grey asked President Wilson's personal minder Edward Mandell House, who was allegedly engaged on a peace mission, about the probability of an ocean liner being sunk by a U-boat. Mandell House believed that the outrage would bring "such a sweep of indignation across America" that she was bound to join in the war. House was a British-trained political operative who held great influence over the American president.⁵⁶ One hour later, in an audience with George V at Buckingham Palace, the King asked him: "suppose they should sink the Lusitania with American passengers on board?"⁵⁷ How odd. Unless the King had access to a crystal ball, he demonstrated amazingly accurate prior knowledge. That these men should have queried the topic at precisely the time the Lusitania was sailing towards her doom, raised the question of precisely what they knew? At 2:10 pm U-20 fired a single torpedo at the Lusitania from 700 metres which struck the starboard side. Within seconds of the torpedo's explosion, a separate, very distinct and massive internal explosion tore the ship apart. The liner quickly sank with the loss of 1,195 passengers and crew, of whom 140 were American. With one blow tentative talks of a US-brokered peace ended. America's relationship with Germany soured immediately, and the British propaganda machine moved into hyper-drive. But from the moment the first survivors reached Queenstown, the Admiralty lost control of the script as a coterie of able journalists met survivors and reported their unfolding story. This was not as the Secret Elite had planned. Queenstown became the center of uncensored

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Lord Mersey was privately instructed on the outcome that the Admiralty sought in a note passed to him inside official papers before the Inquiry began. It simply said that it was “politically expedient that Captain Turner, Master of the Lusitania, be most prominently blamed for the disaster.”⁷⁰ The Secrete Elite intended to ruin Captain William Turner. Witnesses were carefully selected. Every surviving member of the crew gave evidence in sworn statements to the Board of Trade, but inexplicably only 13 of those 289 depositions were ever made available for public scrutiny. All begin with the identical opening sentence and all incorrectly claim that the ship was hit by more than one torpedo. Furthermore, even the illiterate seamen who signed their statements with the letter X wrongly placed the point of the torpedo’s impact in midship or well-aft. The Board of Trade had stated that passengers who wished to submit evidence to the inquiry should do so. One hundred and thirty-five “proofs” were submitted by passengers who wished to testify, but only five were invited to appear before the court. Not one passenger who referred to an explosion further forward than amidships, appeared.⁷¹ Contrary evidence was unwelcome. The

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The final, irrefutable proof that the Lusitania had been used contrary to international law came with the resignation of President Wilson’s Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan on 8 June 1915. His resignation statement was clear and unambiguous, though he posed his distaste as a rhetorical question. “Why should American citizens travel on belligerent ships with cargoes of ammunition?” He believed that it was the government’s duty to go as far as it could to stop Americans traveling on such ships and thus putting themselves, and by default, the American nation, at risk. His parting shot clarified what had happened on the Lusitania. “I think too that American passenger ships should be prevented from carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers should not be endangered by cargoes of ammunition whether that danger comes from possible explosions within or from possible explosions without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together.”²² He might just as well have said, “it matters not whether the Lusitania was sunk by a torpedo or an internal explosion from munitions in the hold. The truth is she was carrying munitions.” To his credit, Bryan would have nothing more to do with the Wilson Administration. He was replaced by the Wall Street champion, Robert Lansing, whose connivance in favor of both the money-power and the Allies in Europe, and his lies about the Lusitania, had established his credentials. Despite Bryan’s brave stand, suppression of

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Thus Britain was gifted an American Ambassador financed by a major stock-holder of the National City Bank, who also happened to be one of America's munitions magnates³⁷ and financial collaborator with J.P. Morgan. Hoover's connections in Washington linked him to President Wilson's right-hand-man, Colonel Edward Mandell House and the Morgan banking empire. Strangely, while House's semi-autobiography, *The Intimate Papers of Colonel House*, contains no reference to Herbert Hoover, a volume of correspondence about Hoover and his work in Belgium, sent between House and the President, can be found in Woodrow Wilson's private papers.³⁸ What was House determined to hide?

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Hoover allegedly "forsook his private pursuits" and entered the "slippery road of public life"³⁹ for the greater good of humanity. Events as they unfolded proved just how great a lie that was. He did not forsake his private pursuits. In fact, in order to take advantage of the excessive profits offered by the war, Hoover defied the international embargoes and Acts of Parliament by which the British government forbade trading with the enemy and bought cyanide from Germany for use in his mines in October 1914. At precisely the same time as he was thrusting himself forward at the Foreign Office as the one man who could save the starving in Belgium, he purchased a valuable shipment of the chemical from Germany through a Swiss agent. His cargo was carried down the Rhine to Rotterdam and paid for by the Swiss agent so that the cash transfer could not be traced back to him. Since both Holland and America were neutral countries, the transaction was untouchable. Once his cyanide was safely in Rotterdam it could be forwarded to almost any port in the world. Hoover understood how business manipulated

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Indeed, contrary to the impression that he abandoned his predatory capitalist instincts in favor of charitable humanitarianism, Hoover continued to promote his own business interests from 1 London Wall Buildings. His Russian investments (sold at profit quite miraculously before the Revolution of 1917) still earned him a sound return as did his holdings at Lake View and Oroya in Australia.⁴¹ His Zinc Corporation, which he formed while in partnership with Bewick, Moreing & Co (of Kaiping infamy), flourished.⁴² Though he did not attend the 1914 Annual General Meeting of the Burma Corporation in person due to his "duties connected with his position as President of the American Belgian Relief commission," his brother, Theodore, was present as a Board member.⁴³ Hoover wrote the Chairman's Report. It promised great wealth to investors, claimed that the company owned one of the ten most important mining discoveries since the turn of the century, and promised that the Burma Corporation would have "an important bearing on the future course of the world's production of lead, zinc and silver." With costs of extraction at £3 per ton and selling price a variable between £11- £18 per ton, expectations were high.⁴⁴ His prediction was no idle boast. Share prices later rose tenfold between August and December 1915.⁴⁵ Of course, as in any war, all sides paid high prices for the ores from which to manufacture death. Herbert Hoover was

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So from what evidence did the myth of a starving nation emerge? Haunting images exist of starving Boer children in South Africa, of starving German families and children in 1919, of the atrocities visited on the starving holocaust victims in 1945, of pitiful Biafran innocents in the 1960s, but not from Belgium in 1914. The immaculately staged images, published by the Hoover Institute, of Belgian children show large numbers⁵³ of adequately clothed youngsters with suppliant begging-bowls, presumably hungry. There is, however, a world of difference between hunger and starvation. There was need, no-one would deny that. But there was no evidence of a starving nation. There are no memorials to victims of starvation in Belgium during the First World War, as there are say, in Ireland to the millions who died in the great famine. Why has this myth been accepted as fact? A second assumption spread by journalists and

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While this chapter focuses on the lesser known and often denied malpractices from which key players made fortunes, there can be no doubt that thousands of volunteers and civic administrators worked ceaselessly to feed and safeguard the ordinary citizen, man soup-kitchens, issue daily rations, provide milk and other suitable food for mothers and babies and shelter the destitute. The infant mortality rate in Belgium fell from 151 per 1,000 live births in 1914 to 119 by 1918⁶¹ which would surely have been impossible in a nation wracked by starvation. In addition to food, a central warehouse was opened in Brussels in September 1914 to collect, restore, distribute and sell second-hand clothes.⁶² This is a history of immense kindness on the part of many, and despicable exploitation by the few. The task of sourcing foodstuffs from both inside

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Hoover had also been associated with Emile Francqui, one of the richest men in Belgium, in the corrupt Chinese venture and was intrinsically connected by him to Belgian banks and investments. Hoover's interest in Belgium was not chance. What is the truth behind Herbert Hoover's

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Herbert Hoover's reputation could not have survived the war years without protection from his Secret Elite masters. Once he had been presented as the humanitarian face of the so-called relief program, and his status transformed from unscrupulous and crooked mining-engineer to quasi-diplomat, he had access to the inner chambers of the American, British and German governments. Commission for Relief in Belgium (CRB) records show that between 1914-1916 he had discussions with Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey,⁸⁷ Prime Minister Henry Asquith,⁸⁸ and chancellor Lloyd George,⁸⁹ yet interestingly they blanked him entirely from their official memoirs. Why? U.S. President Woodrow Wilson and various Secretaries of State discussed policy with Hoover, as did German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmerman⁹⁰ and Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg.⁹¹ The Kings of Spain and Belgium and countless senior diplomats across Europe knew Hoover personally, yet their reticence on the subject of Belgian Relief speaks volumes. Critics were silenced, rebutted or otherwise

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Reports filtered back to Standard Oil that the Nobels could not meet their obligations and were heavily in debt to the Paris Rothschilds.³³ The Rothschild Dynasty built much of its massive fortune by absorbing potentially successful companies and banks which had overstretched themselves. While the Nobel brothers appeared to control Russian oil in Baku, they operated as an important front for Rothschild interests. Their main advantage in Baku was their good relationship with the Czarist government.³⁴ The advantage that the Rothschilds had over Rockefeller and Standard Oil was that they served as official bankers to the Czar. In any event, by the turn of the century the Rothschilds had amassed vast and highly profitable investments in Baku, and there was little space left for Standard Oil. At least that is how it seemed. While the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers were apparently engaged in the "oil wars" of the 1890s, grasping control over whatever oilfields and companies that could be drawn into their clutches, relationships were different behind the scenes. Certainly there were periods of "blistering competition"³⁵ but there was also a will to divide the spoils and share out the market. In 1892, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild accepted

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These were the powers who dominated the oil industry and endlessly continued to grasp more and more of the global market; powers that were deeply involved in the close-knit Anglo-American cabal, the Secret Elite, who planned to crush Germany. Ironically, in order to do so they would provide her with oil. The Deutsche Bank's relationship with Romanian oil throws an interesting light on just how complex the matrix of oil ownership was. When a consortium led by Deutsche purchased the Steaua Romana Petroleum Company in Romania in 1903, its major market lay in Germany. Steaua had access to substantial oil deposits lying south of the Carpathian Mountains, and owned barges on the Danube to transport it on to Germany from holding tanks at Regensburg in Austria. It was alleged by those historians who saw imperialist ambitions as the driving force inside the Kaiser's empire, that Deutsche Bank yielded to pressure from the German government to take over Steaua. Not so. The impulse sprang from national economy, not national politics, though the two were often interwoven.³⁸ By 1914 Steaua had become the largest and most productive plant in Romania³⁹ and would play a significant role in supplying Germany during the war. Steaua's success, however, had only been achieved through sourcing vast sums of money, and much of that investment came from the Rothschilds. In due course, Deutsche Bank appointed a friend and colleague of the Rothschilds, Emil von Stauss, to manage the Steaua Romana company. He was Managing Director of the Rothschild/Nobel/Deutsche Bank oil consortium, the Europäische Petroleum Union (EPU), which had originally been set up to counter the ever ambitious Standard Oil.⁴⁰ Thus, in the pre-war years, a strategy emerged to guarantee Germany's future oil supplies under the benign direction of the Rothschilds. With this vital link secured, the German Government was confident that economic growth would continue unabated, but in reality their source of oil was far from exclusively German. The Rothschilds, who were among the first to invest in the European oil markets, had their own agenda and no intention of sharing control with the German or any other government. They built a hugely profitable framework for the production of Romanian oil, and its distribution from Romania to Germany, but ensured that its control remained in their gift. In essence, while the major German bank, Deutsche Bank, played a significant role in Romanian oil, the Rothschilds played a significant part in Deutsche Bank. It was never exclusively "German" oil. In addition, important Rothschild banks

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And even if the decision to acquire a majority stake in Anglo-Persian had been only an economic consideration, if it was simply the supply of oil for the navy that was of concern, surely that was sufficiently important to beg another question. Given that the politicians and planners knew how critical the supply of oil would be in time of war, why did the Allies not move immediately to deny Germany and the Central Powers access to oil at the outbreak of war? No-one can claim that the British government was unaware of this. Churchill spoke about the impact of such an embargo in the House of Commons when he argued that, “if he [the enemy] were able to stop oil ships and enforce his doctrine of contraband, he could also stop the grain ships, the meat ships, and the ships bringing cotton and all the other varieties of raw material to this country and, of course, he could very quickly bring the war to an end by that means.”³³ He was absolutely correct. It therefore follows that had Britain stopped the supply of oil and other commodities to Germany from the outbreak of war, it would very quickly have been brought to an end.

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And let us not forget another point which Churchill correctly identified. Control of oil throughout the world was in the hands of a relatively few very powerful oil companies. These were essentially Standard Oil (American) and Royal Dutch/Shell (Dutch/British), with Mexican Eagle (British) and the nascent Anglo-Persian Oil Company (British) running far behind those two giants. Even though Germany had some influence through Deutsche Bank holdings, most of the shareholdings in Romanian and Russian oil lay with the Rothschild Dynasty and had by 1914 been amalgamated into the Royal Dutch/Shell giant.³⁴ Such a comprehensive stranglehold on the supply of oil should surely have spelled disaster for Germany after stalemate on the Western Front prolonged the First World War beyond the expectation of most observers. It did not. Perhaps the most searching question is why, on the outbreak of war, the British government did not force home-based multi-national oil companies, such as those owned by the Rothschilds or Marcus Samuel, to use their influence to stop supplying Germany. There can be no excuse that the government did not realize what was happening. Its close scrutiny of the oil industry in the run up to the war meant that key members of senior departments and the cabinet understood the precise nature and structure of the global oil industry.³⁵ Churchill defined the prevailing situation to

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No. Primarily, the Secret Elite was determined to destroy Germany in a prolonged and exhausting war, not defeat her in a manner which left the primacy of British domination undecided. The accumulation of massive profit margins was a welcome but subsidiary bonus. Hypocrisy abounded.

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Two events took place in Paris on 31 July 1914 that epitomized the chasm between good and evil. The ancient grudge of the warmonger wiped out any lingering hope by assassinating the peace-maker, while the wicked procurer was raised onto a public platform and promoted to the rank of Commander in the Legion of Honor by the French President.¹⁰⁵ At 9:20 pm the charismatic French Socialist leader Jean Jaures was in the Café Croissant at Montmartre in Paris discussing the critical situation in Europe with the editors of his publication, L'Humanite. He was shot twice in the back of the head at point-blank range. History has recorded the assassination as the work of Raul Villain, a 29 year-old right-wing student, but no serious attempt was made to discover "whether any other motive power directed the assassin's arm."¹⁰⁶ Villain was later acquitted of murder. Days before, Jaures stood on a political platform in Lyon-Vaise and urged his International Socialist brothers in France, Britain, Germany, Russia and Italy "to come together, united, to turn away from the nightmare" which faced Europe. He raged against war and the makers of war, and his message carried great weight.¹⁰⁷ Jaures was in Brussels with the Scottish socialist leader James Keir Hardie on 29 July thanking the German Social Democrats for their splendid demonstrations for peace. With impassioned eloquence he urged workers throughout Europe to rescue civilization from a disastrous war.¹⁰⁸ He returned to Paris after an emergency meeting with Rosa Luxemburg and was deep in conversation about how war could be averted when his life was taken. Shock and consternation filled the streets of Montmartre, and the Paris police reacted by throwing a cordon around the palatial home of Basil Zaharoff at 41 Avenue Hoche.¹⁰⁹ It may seem an odd reaction, but in July 1914, Zaharoff the arms dealer was invaluable to the French government's war preparation, and that very day President Poincaré had announced his elevation to Commander of the Legion of Honor. The irony is odious. Jaures, the peace-maker, murdered in cold blood; Zaharoff, the merchant of death, hailed as an outstanding Frenchman. In fact, Parisians were too traumatized to turn their wrath against Zaharoff, and were dragged into war so quickly that the moment for instant retribution passed without incident. As an arms dealer Zaharoff was pre-eminent

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His association with Lloyd George has been immersed in a legend that distracts from an alliance which was intrinsically linked through the Secret Elite to the war effort. Allegedly, Lloyd George had enjoyed an extra-marital liaison with Zaharoff's English wife, Emily Ann Burrows,¹¹⁰ and this purportedly gave him some kind of hold on the Minister of Munitions. It was not an allegation that was ever proved. There was more than this to their unholy relationship. What was absolutely critical was his dominance

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When Lloyd George took over at 10 Downing Street in December 1916, he used Zaharoff as it suited him, if not as a pawn, certainly as a player in a game of deadly chess. The old arms dealer proved his worth in opening back-channels which Lloyd George used to influence politicians in the Balkans. Zaharoff was sent on a clandestine mission to Switzerland in 1917, carried secret promises from the British government to the Ottomans, and was even used to mislead the Turkish government about the future of Mesopotamia and Palestine. Of all the charges leveled against him, perhaps the worst is that he continually sought to prolong the war for his own ends. Zaharoff boasted to the Greek Prime Minister in 1916 that Germany was very vulnerable and that “only incredible stupidity on the part of the allies could give her victory.” He added, “I could have shown the Allies three points at which, had they struck, the enemy’s armament potential could have been utterly destroyed. But that would have ruined the business built up over more than a century...”¹¹³ As was discussed in the chapter on Briey,

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The three-month period between April and June 1917 was peppered with urgent cables between Brandeis in Washington and Weizmann and James Rothschild in London, updating each other about privileged meetings, opinions and actions to be taken to advance the Zionist plan.⁹⁴ Unknown to elected politicians and Cabinet members in both countries, these men operated a clandestine cell of Zionist interest whose specific purpose was to normalize, validate and protect the idea of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Their targets were A.J. Balfour and President Woodrow Wilson. The British Foreign Secretary was known to be sympathetic; the American president had yet to give his approval. Even before America had formally declared

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Weizmann the zealot lived for one purpose in 1917. His determination was absolute. He wrote to Philip Kerr, a Milner protégé and one of Lloyd George’s “secretaries”: “Some Jews and non-Jews do not seem to realize one fundamental fact, that whatever happens we will get to Palestine.”¹¹² And what of Louis Brandeis? He chose to promote and protect the Zionist vision of a Jewish homeland in Palestine in favor of an action which could well have ended the war before American troops landed in Europe. American lives or a Jewish homeland in Palestine? Did Louis Brandeis ever consider that thought? Long after these events, in September 1922, President Warren G. Harding affirmed the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine,¹¹³ against the advice of his officials in the State Department.¹¹⁴ One of but a few who spoke out against a well-organized Jewish lobby was Professor E.B. Reed of Yale, who had served as a Red Cross worker in Palestine for three and a half months in 1919. He testified that the Zionist program would bring oppression to the Arab majority in Palestine, that it was illegal and violated Arab rights.¹¹⁵ In his memoirs, Chaim Weizmann recalled, incorrectly, that Professor Reed was a Senator. What annoyed him was Reed’s accusation that the leaders of the Zionist movement were unworthy men, and that he (Weizmann) had prolonged the war by undermining the Morgenthau mission.¹¹⁶ Strange that he remained in such deep denial.

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Sweden had dominated the market in illicit trade between the Allies and Germany since the early months of the war, and at the heart of much of that business sat a Swedish banker and businessman, Olof Aschberg and his bank, Nya Banken. Furstenberg was an associate of Aschberg's³¹ and much of the money sent from both the United States and Germany for the Bolsheviks, passed through Nya Banken. Aschberg's London agent was the British Bank of North Commerce,³² whose chairman, Earl Grey, was linked to the inner chambers of the Secret Elite in London. Another important Nya Banken connection was Max May, vice-president of J.P. Morgan's Guaranty Trust of New York, also an associate of Olof Aschberg.³³ Much of the "German" money transferred through Nya Banken to the Bolsheviks came via the Disconto-Gesellschaft bank in Frankfurt am Main.³⁴ When one realizes that Disconto-Gesellschaft was part of the Rothschild Group³⁵ and J.P. Morgan was a front for the Rothschilds on Wall Street, the hidden hand of Rothschild becomes apparent, yet again.³⁶ Max Warburg, one of the most powerful bankers in Germany, was the older brother of Paul Warburg, the major force in establishing America's Federal Reserve System, which helped Wall Street fund the war in Europe. It is worth repeating that Max, himself a Rothschild agent and reputedly head of the German espionage system during the war,³⁷ was involved with Arthur Zimmermann in ensuring Lenin's safe passage across Germany. Max Warburg was likewise involved in the safe passage of Trotsky to Russia. A U.S. State Department file, "Bolshevism and Judaism," dated 13 November 1918, asserted that there could be no doubt that the "Jewish Firm" Kuhn, Loeb & Company and its partners "started and engineered" the revolution in Russia. The report added that Max Warburg had also financed Trotsky, and that Aschberg and Nya Banken were involved.³⁸ This tangled web makes little sense unless one understands just how closely all of these named bankers and banks were linked to each other, and to their common goal of international control.

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Jacob Schiff, the Warburgs, the Rothschilds and the other predominantly Jewish international bankers, undoubtedly harbored considerable hatred for the Czarist regime in Russia because of the persecution of their co-religionists, but their reasons for bringing about the Bolshevik Revolution ran much deeper than religion. This was not about love for the Bolsheviks, or concern for the victims of Czarism or the ordinary downtrodden Russian Jews. This was about business and future plans for the world. Before a new world order could be created, destruction of the old order was essential. They aimed to topple the Czarist Russian Empire and bleed it dry. At the same time their friends and co-conspirators in Britain concentrated on demolishing the old order in Europe; the Ottoman Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and, above all, the German Empire. The Secret Elites, including the New York money power, promoted revolution and communism for their own ends just as they promoted political Zionism for their own ends. They were but building-blocks towards their globalist dream. In the same month as the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, the Balfour Declaration was signed in London. Co-incidence? A chance happening that no-one had foreseen? If you wonder why this fact has not been widely considered in history, ask yourself: who owns history? Answer: the Secret Elite; the men of immense power and wealth who have sponsored and published the versions of history which they approve.