

The Wreck of S/S "Haakon VII" and Others

Frederick A. Brofos

All of a sudden, on its southern trip, the Norwegian mail steamer "Haakon VII", of the coastal express route between Bergen and Kirkenes, sank during the night of October 6, 1929. It happened at Batalden near Florø, with much loss of life.

Not until about half a year later, on April 6, 1930, was it possible to raise the ship on pontoons and tow it into Bergen.

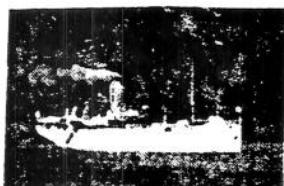
An attempt was made to try and salvage at least the ship's registered mail out of the mud and water. This effort was made by postal officials familiar with the interior layout of the ship. They were partially successful in their recovery operations. The stamp box was discovered, but, of course, all the stamps were stuck together. When they were separated by resoaking, it was found that many of the 10 Øre green stamps had turned black. Involved in this chemical color change, caused by action of the sea water, were stamps from the Svalbard issue, Lion II, and former postage due stamps converted to postal use by the "Post Frim." overprint. A two-lined oblong framed handstamp was applied to the forwarded mail that was recovered. It read, translated to English, "Saved mail from Haakon VII".

The man in charge of all mail and compensation matters connected with this disaster was Postal Inspector Eilert Tommelstad. Many years later he helped found the Norwegian Postal Museum in Oslo.

Of course, this was not the first or last time a Norwegian mail ship had an accident or sank. Several other instances from that period come to mind, namely:

1. S/S "King Hakon" on the Nordland route, which ran aground near Rongevaer the night of February 8, 1924. Of the mail aboard, both inland and foreign parcel post was damaged by water.
2. The S/S "Hornelen" sank on February 11, 1926. It was later saved and the mail was brought to the Bergen post office.
3. Shortly afterwards, on February 16, 1926, the S/S "Christiania" of the Oslo-Bergen route was wrecked.
4. On February 20, 1928, the S/S "Norge" sank. It was also on the Oslo-Bergen route and sank near Trollholmen. Most of the registered and ordinary mail, and parcel post were salvaged. The bad condition of the latter, however, did raise compensation claims.

It is not known to me whether special markings or labels were applied to any surviving mail from the above-listed marine disasters, aside from the one illustrated here.



Reddet post
fra „Haakon VII”

Lively Naval Visitors to Norway

By Frederick A. Brofos

Over the years, it has become traditional for friendly naval visits from various nations to call at the ports of Norway and elsewhere. After being cooped up on board for months, the young seamen

undoubtedly are eager to let off steam and celebrate ashore.

Numerous philatelic covers with assorted postmarks and cachets were produced as souvenirs of these lively and festive occasions when sailors of different countries arrived and turned the town upside down.

I described a card from the 1898 visit to Kristiania by the German naval training ship SMS Charlotte in *Luren* several years ago.

I have also seen cacheted covers from a "Midshipmen's Cruise" by the USS Arkansas and USS Wyoming in July 1935. Oslo and Copenhagen were among their ports of call. No doubt, an exciting time was had by all.

Figure 1 is a card from the Oslo visit of the USS Winslow in May 1937. Their so-called "Shakedown Cruise" also included stops at Stockholm, Helsinki, Amsterdam, and Leith (Scotland) before returning to Philadelphia. A map cachet on the one-cent postal card shows their route. Apparently, Copenhagen was passed by twice, it perhaps being considered too lively there. The ship's postmark shows "OSLO NORWAY" inserted between the killer bars and probably name changes were made at other ports of call. Covers undoubtedly also exist from a U.S. naval visit to Oslo in 1923.

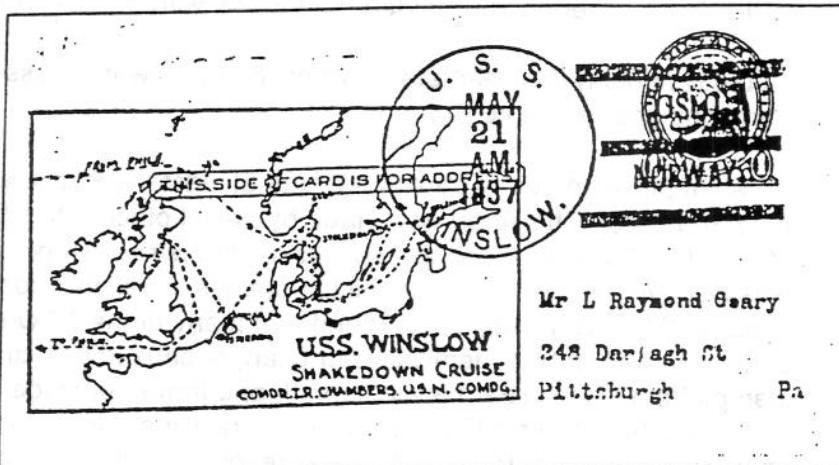


Figure 1

I have two rather amusing newspaper clippings that vividly recall the excitement created at the time. The local press reported and commented on events as follows:

"An American squadron of five warships and a large coaling vessel anchored yesterday in the bay of Piperviken (in Oslo harbor). The 6000 Americans, with their funny white caps, quickly made an impression on the street scene."

A later report had a different tone, though:

"The large naval visits we had in Kristiania this Summer and Autumn has given a scandalous and frightening picture of our young girls morality. Yes, not only the young girls, but also grown-up women of an age when one would imagine they no longer exerted any particular attraction to the opposite sex. They have shown a lack of decency that has aroused general consternation. The worst was undoubtedly the American visit with the many colored naval seamen. Racial pronouncements are not nice, but one does not wish an active effort by Norwegian women to erase the race and color difference."

A cartoon (Figure 2) entitled, "After the Naval Visit," referred to a trysting place at a park on the outskirts of Oslo. The cartoon in the satirical newspaper *Hvepsen* (The Wasp) was captioned:

"The Royal Woods at Bygdøy looked like a battlefield following the naval visit. Should their be raised a monument to the fallen?"



Figure 2

Two Ship Letter Cards of Norway

By Frederick A. Brofos

It does not seem to me that either the officially issued or the private letter cards have been very popular in Norway. For a number of years postal stationery of this kind was issued by the Post Office, but eventually ceased. They were rather cumbersome anyway, with three sides having to be moistened to close. Later, these edges had to be carefully torn off along their rouletted sides in order to open the wretched things.

They were certainly a big nuisance to World War II censors, who first had to tear off the edges and then reseal all around with their censor labels.

However, here we are going to examine two unusual letter cards used aboard certain Norwegian ships. Although made for use in Norway, they were produced by the Photocrom Co., Ltd., of London and Tunbridge Wells, England. They were copyrighted and marketed under the name of "The Vignette Letter Card."

After being on the lookout for many years, I have still only seen two of these interesting sepia-colored cards. They were both made for the Bergen Steamship Co. – a line crossing the North Sea between Bergen and Newcastle on Tyne – and often called the B&N Line.

It is not known whether the cards were sold or given away aboard ship or at the Norwegian Travel Bureau at 21 Charing Cross Road, Whitehall, London S.W. 1.

Figure 1 is for the Royal Mail Steam Ship "Jupiter" (which I traveled on several times in the late 1930s but without seeing the cards).

The reverse side shows the vessel and its sister ship "S/S Leda" in Bergen harbor. The card was actually posted on board and the 40-øre blue stamp is cancelled with the ship postmark reading "BERGEN-NEWCASTLE POSTEXP.D" and dated 20-7-26.

One would naturally conclude that the "D" postmark was used at that time on the "Jupiter." However, the message inside shows it was used instead on the sister ship. A partial quote reads: "Steamer 'Leda' on way to Bergen, Norway. Dear M. We are having a fine trip on this boat. Built 1920, seems small after the 'Leviathan' (trans-Atlantic liner) but very complete. The daintiest little rooms, twin beds. The meals are excellent and the weather made to order. I wonder if Herbert would like a few small coins. Yours Diana."

Figure 2, also printed in sepia brown by the same company, is for the steam yacht "Prince Olav" (2,500 tons), which was then used on pleasure cruises in June-August on the Norwegian fjords and to the North Cape to see the Midnight Sun. ►

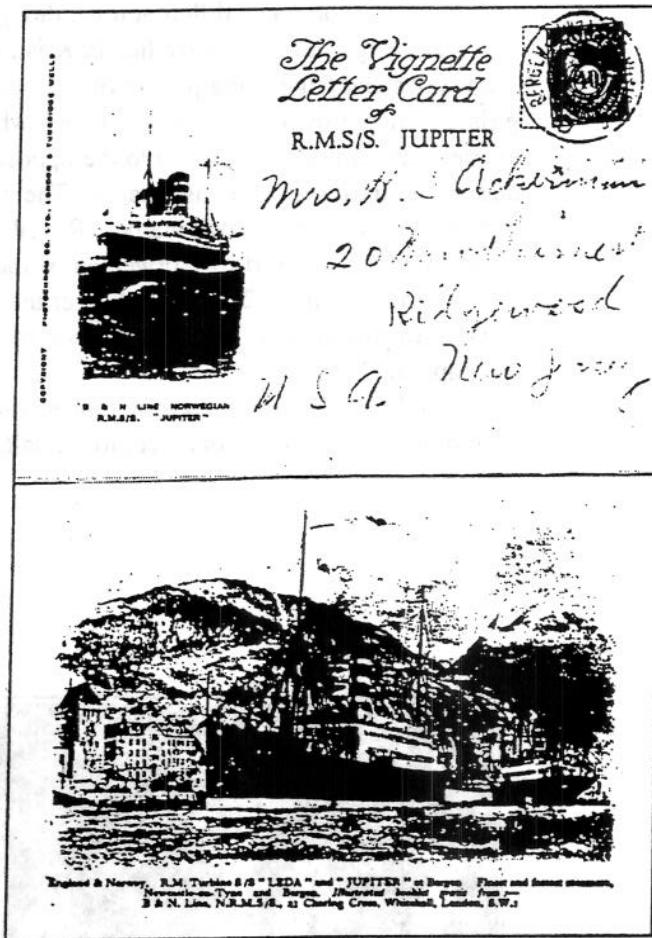


Figure 1

Picturing the trim vessel on the front, the reverse side shows a stateroom with twin beds and "communicating bathroom." The letter was mailed from Molde, Norway, on July 18, 1927 and reads: "Dearest Robert. The wonders grand! We are sailing on a floating palace between great mountain peaks and lesser ones. Snow capped or with flashing waterfalls flowing down the sides. Such outlines are never dreamed - a perfect boat - such comforts and luxuries! Their Majesties never enjoyed it more. Yesterday it was 76° - today it is 58° - but we have electric heating and large wood fires - Such a joy. With love Aunt Vela."

This delightful card has a 30-øre blue stamp, so postage rates must have been reduced since the previous year. Both of these cards were sent to addresses in the U.S. The reference to "their Majesties" refers to the use of the boat formerly by British royalty, I believe.

Similar cards may possibly exist from other vessels or places. They are not easily come by because, unlike envelopes, the personal messages cannot be separated and so are either interminably saved or destroyed. ■

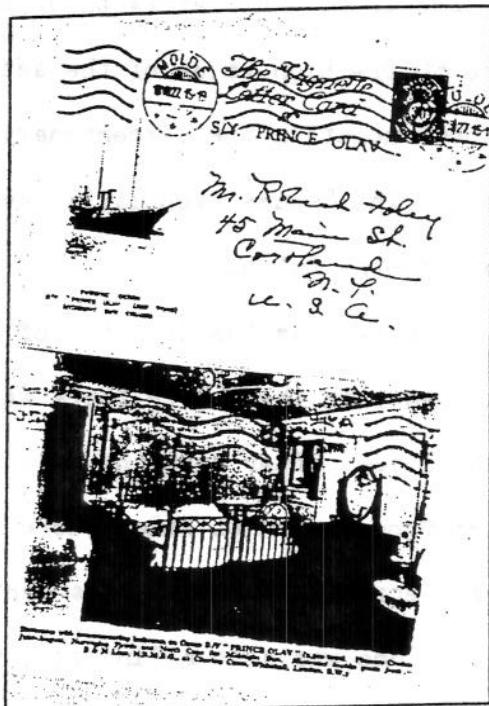


Figure 2

Christina of Sweden (1626-89)

There is a rather attractive portrait of the Swedish Queen Christina on the 60 øre high-value of the set of stamps issued by Sweden on April 8, 1938, commemorating the tercentenary of Sweden's settlement at Wilmington, Delaware. The Swedes eventually gave up their small foothold in America, however, to the Dutch.

The Queen was the daughter of King Gustavus Adolphus, the great Protestant leader in the Thirty Years War. Surprisingly enough, she converted to Catholicism, after reigning only ten years. After abdicating the throne, she fled from Sweden to Rome, where she remained the rest of her life.

For more than a third of a century, she was a center of international intrigue. She was also a linguist, book collector and patroness of artists and scientists. Among these were Descartes, Bernini, Scarlatti and others.

With her bizarre ways, this historical personage inspired more fiction than fact. Much later, on the movie screen, she was played by Greta Garbo as a vamp who went around disguised as a man.

The French philosopher René Descartes was earlier on invited to Sweden to be Christina's tutor. However, the cold climate was too much for him and he soon died there.

The elder Alexander Dumas, when age twenty-four, attempted his first drama by portraying the fascinating queen. In its final form, it was presented in 1830 at Paris, after the Censors Office had suppressed numerous passages.

For over three centuries, Christina has been a favorite subject for poets, biographers and romanticists. Just in English, four full biographies have been published. The various ways she has been seen are indicated by the titles: The Sibyl of the North (1931); The Outrageous Queen (1956); Queen of Caprice (1962) and simply Christina of Sweden (1966).

Undoubtedly, this will not be the last we hear of her (or see on stamps). Those who seek the unusual, will always be attracted to this

extraordinary woman, who abandoned both her religion, crown and country.

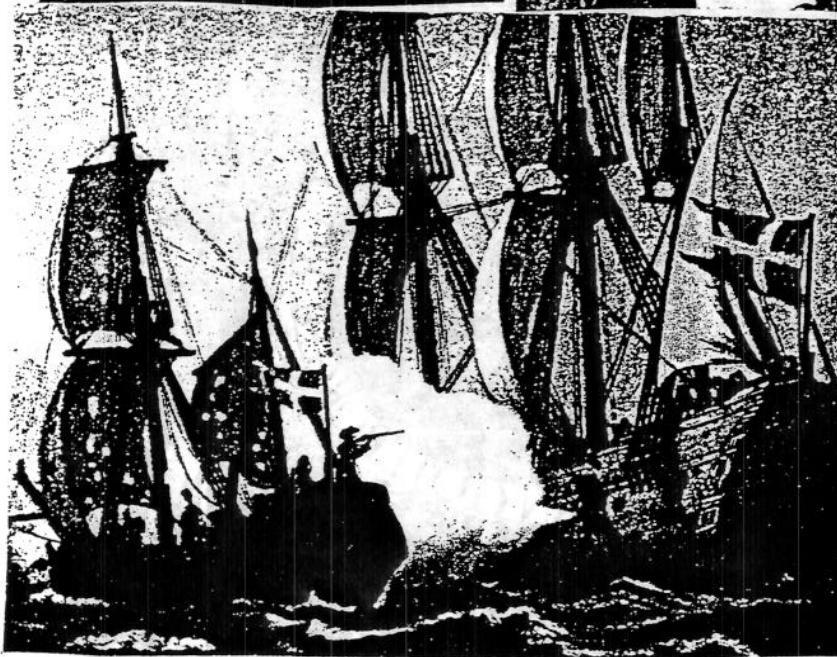


Queen Christina
of Sweden



1938 Swedish postal stationery card commemorating the New Sweden of 1638. The two vessels, "Calmare Nyckel" and "Fogel Grip" are shown leaving Gothenburg, Sweden, for Delaware in the New World.

Parkway at Frederiksborg Castle, Denmark



Tordenskiold beats off a large Swedish vessel

Peter Wessel Tordenskiold (1690-1720) was the greatest sea hero of Norway / Denmark and gave Sweden a hard time in many battles.



NORGE 3.20

Trondhjem tilbake



til Trondhjem.

A blue sticker from the name strife Trondhjem-Nidaros

A French King in Scandinavia

by Frederick A. Brofos

One needs be something of a military genius to have such a brilliant career as the Frenchman Jean Baptiste Bernadotte.

Rising through the ranks of the French Army, he was at last appointed by the Emperor Napoleon I, a Marshal of France, as well as Prince of Ponte Corvo (a small place in Italy).

Nevertheless, Bernadotte had higher ambitions, finally landing in Sweden with his French wife, Désirée. Eventually, they became King and Queen of that country, founding a new dynasty, which has lasted to this day.

All of this came about when the Swedish King Carl XIII became incompetent and the Swedes chose Bernadotte in 1810 as Regent, Crown Prince, and successor to the throne. When the old king died, Bernadotte became king under the name of Carl XIV Johan.

Soon, he joined the alliance against Napoleon, becoming head of their Northern

Army and forcing Denmark (an ally of Napoleon) to cede the crown of Norway to Sweden. The Norwegians resisted that idea, choosing instead the Danish Viceroy Kristian Fredrik as their king and producing a Constitution, all on May 17, 1814. That day is still celebrated as a great national holiday in Norway.

However, under pressure of the Allied powers, Kristian Fredrik was forced to flee and Norway made to settle down under Swedish rule. Carl Johan tried to ➤



Royal Palace in Oslo with equestrian statue of King Carl Johan on the right (Norway Facit 1340).



King Carl XIV Johan on Sweden Facit 1838.



A closer view of King Carl Johan's statue outside Norway's Royal Palace.

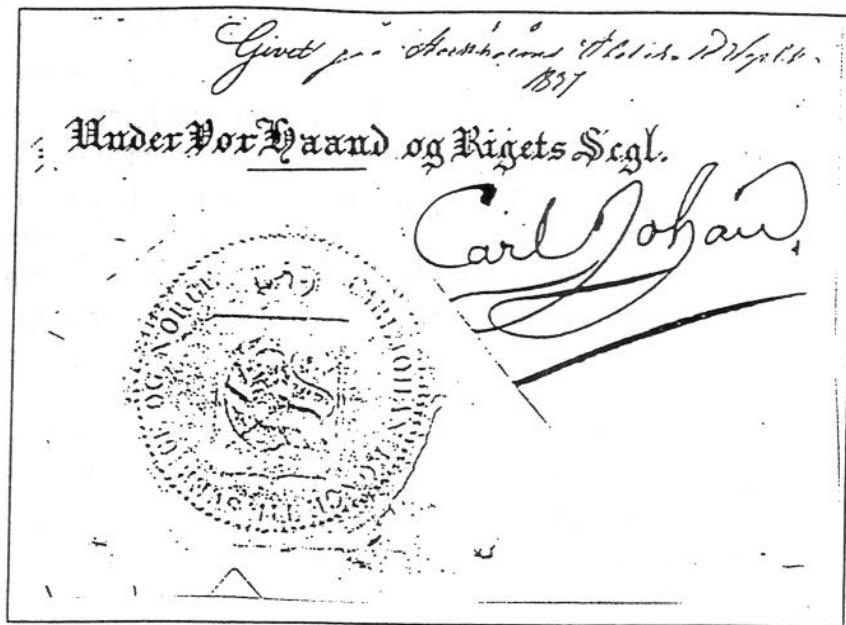
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change the Norwegian Constitution, but was continually blocked by the Norwegian Parliament. Eventually, of course, Norway regained its independence in 1905.

Carl Johan's son, Oscar I, appeared on Norway's second stamp issue in 1856, but Carl Johan has not been shown on Norwegian stamps until recently, when one can discern the fine equestrian statue of him in front of the Royal Palace. It stands at the head of Oslo's main street, which is named after him.

Sweden was also slow in picturing Carl Johan on a stamp. This was finally corrected in 1994 with a stamp showing a full-length portrait of Carl Johan by the famous French artist F. Gérard.

The stamp (Facit 1838) was part of a joint issue with France on cultural exchange between the two countries. "No single country has had as much influence in Swedish cultural life as France," noted Sweden Post in releasing the six-stamp sheet. That influence included a 19th Century Frenchman who became a King of Sweden. ■



The bold signature of the king and his royal seal as King of Sweden and Norway.



King Carl Johan on a Norwegian Silver Daler (enlarged)



On a Swedish silver Daler (reduced)



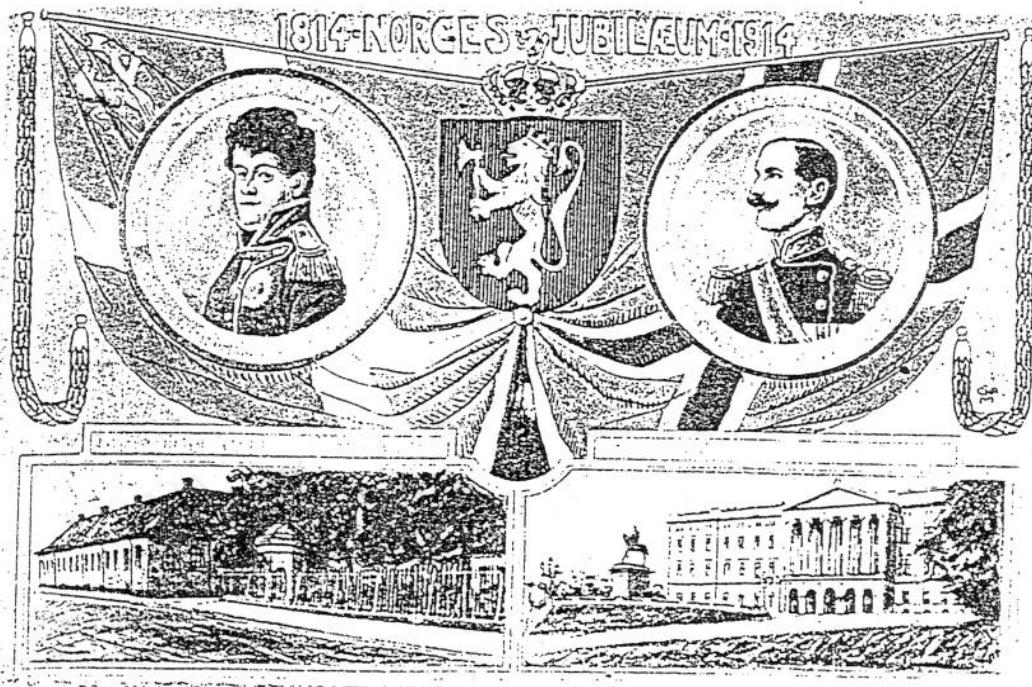
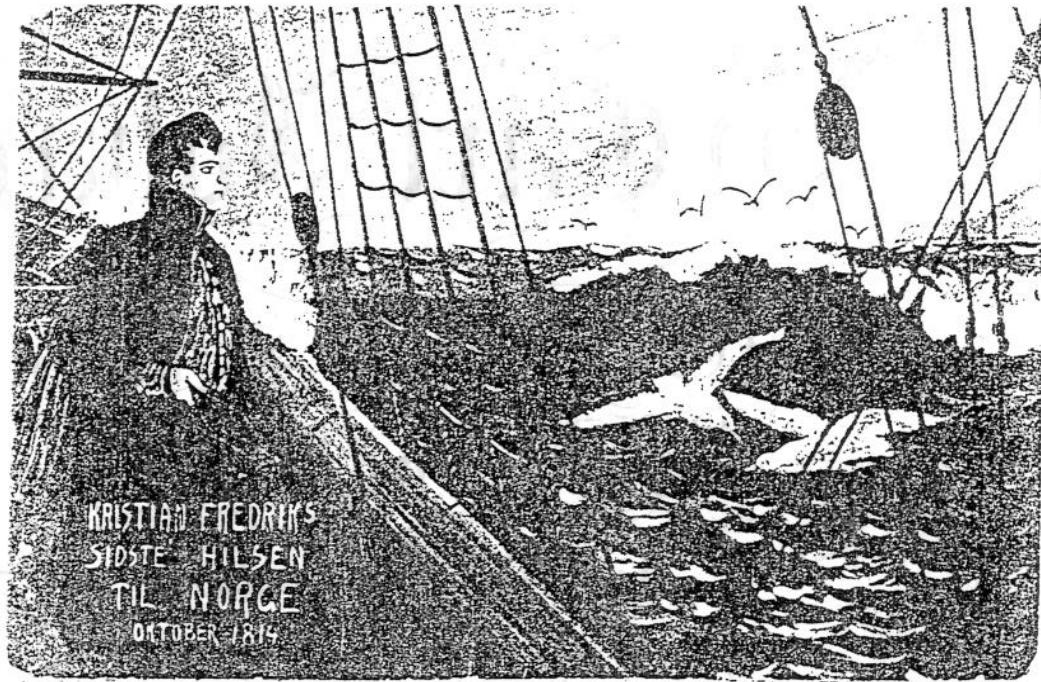
Carl Johan
 af Guds Haade Konge til
 Sverige og Norge
 de Gothers og Glenders,

Gjiver vittiglighed ut Paa i Læren i 1837.
 Mundermed dene af Paa i Post Hævylt
 Datoen 1. Augus. Legitimering, manliggjort sa.
 en indkomst og bryllups, begynden 1837
 fra min hærens og bryllups gældie.
 mærkende: Recondinieret
 i den Christiansandiske
 Lanciers Brigade, Edam
 Reutz Steen Holter,

Gratias.

28. VIII. 1837

A military
 appointment
 of an officer
 in the
 Christiansand
 Infantry
 Brigade,
 signed by
 King Carl
 Johan in
 1837.



The Danish Prince Kristian Fredrik was made King of Norway in 1814, but was forced to flee to make way for Carl Johan.

Gold-embossed Monogrammed Menus of Royalty

As far as I know, the only king of England to visit Norway, was Edward VII.
Here are some fancy menus from Aug. 10, 1907 and Sept. 8, 1909 on visit to
Christiania with royal yacht "Victoria and Albert".



H.M.YACHT VICTORIA & ALBERT

10 Aug 1907



H.M.YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT

Torine à la Parisienne

Escalopes de Turbot garnies

Poulardes à la Bressane

Quartiers de Chevreuil sauté au Poivre

Filet de Mouton au jus

Canelons d'Aylesbury rôtis

Petit pois à l'anglaise

Sauveterre Kais Kueker

Chester Cakes

Glace au Citron

Consonné de Volaille:

Pâtes de Fromage à la Parisienne.

Mousseline de Saumon.

Chaudfroid de Volaille à l'ancienne.

Galantine aux truffes.

Boulet découpé au Tampon.

Grenouille et Cingue à l'apic.

Sandwiches

Crêpes Mascotte.

Gelée aux Fruits.

Glace aux Framboises.
Christiania. — 8 Septembre 1909



A Card from a Crackpot to a King

by Frederick A. Brofos

It is just a common U.S. penny post card with Jefferson's head, printed in green by the millions, and used for decades until the postal card rate started to gradually rise to the present 20 cents. However, what makes this particular card of special interest is that it is addressed to no less than the King of Norway.

Persons in high places have long been the targets of crazy people. Some of these unwanted attentions are directed with deadly bullets or exploding bombs, while others only send crank mail. No doubt, there is a psychiatric reason for this undesirable behavior that varies with the individual. Most have in common a certain amount of imbalance and mental disorder, if not outright madness.

The card at hand is from an excited man in New York City who, in September 1926, wrote to the Norwegian King about his

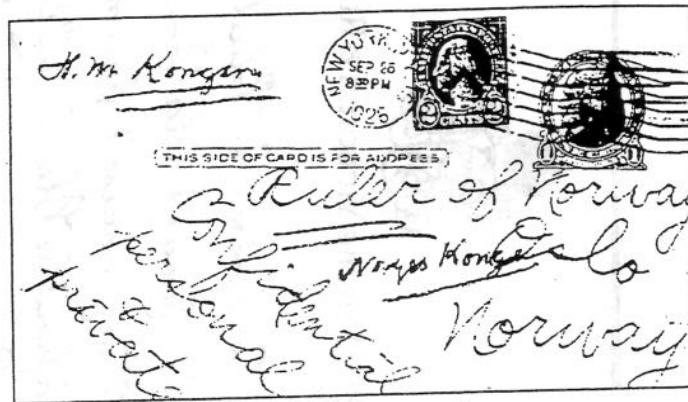
grievances. He claimed in his message that someone wanted to put him in an insane asylum.

His message also indicated that he had been sending similar messages throughout the U.S., Europe, and Asia demanding that other important persons, "Write Wash. D.C. U.S.A. at once."

Of course, to mark an open post card as "Confidential, personal & private," as he did, was ridiculous in itself. The contents of the card certainly indicated the man's instability. Furthermore, he was unsure as to whether there was a King or a President in Norway, so he simply addressed it to the "Ruler of Norway."

This probably caused some mystification at the Oslo Post Office. After pondering the matter, they added an explanatory notation "H. M. Kongen" (His Majesty the King) and "Norges Konge" (Norway's King), upon deciding its correct destination.

At the Royal Palace, I imagine the card was quietly sidetracked to a private secretary for answering, thus sparing King Haakon for more important affairs of state.





GOOD KING HAAKON



Hvad Norge var,
det maa det altsa verde,
paa Land, paa Bolge
og i Folkerang.

HAAKON VII KING OF NORWAY



36 HAAKON VII NORWAY

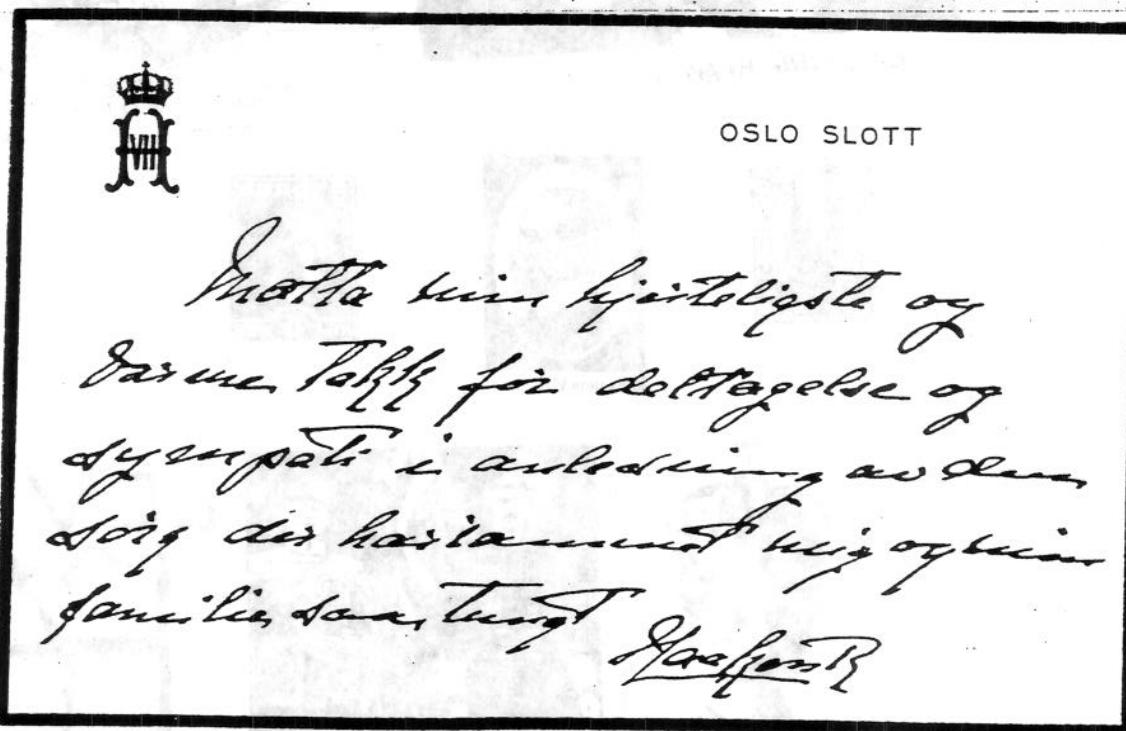
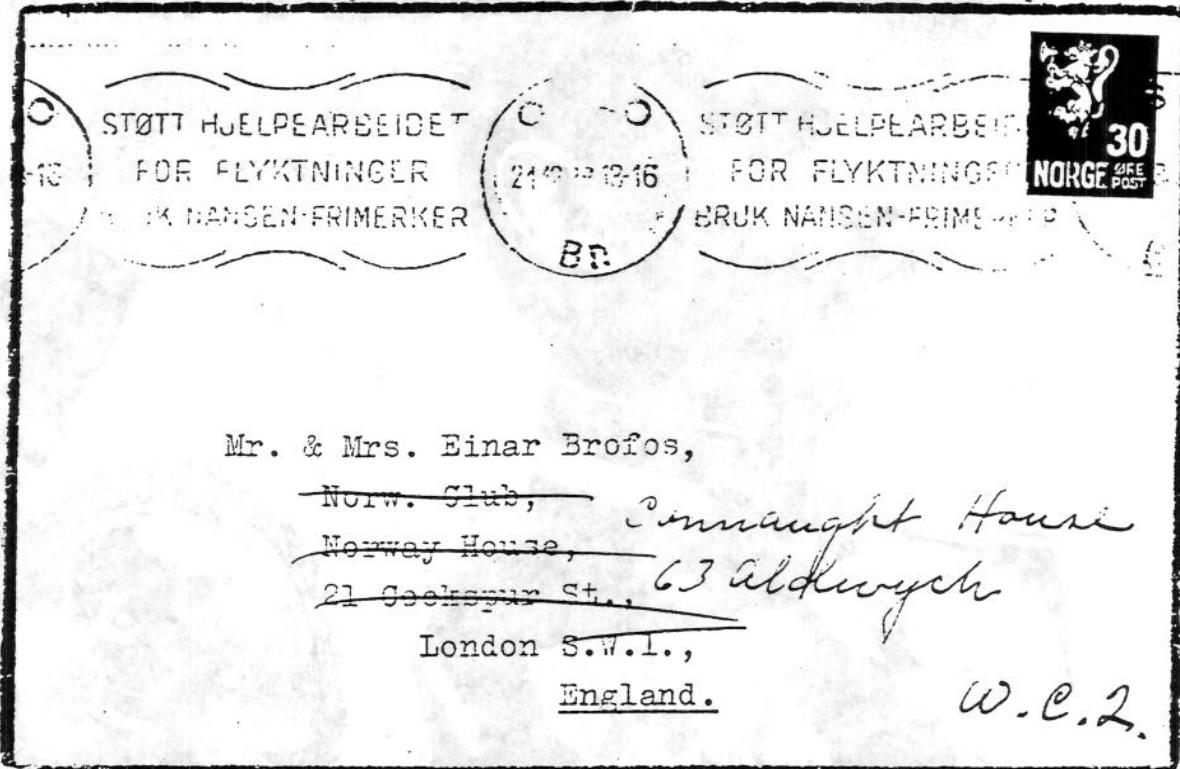


KING HAAKON (1906)

WITH SON IN WARTIME LONDON



RESISTANCE SIGN



"Accept my heartiest and warm
thanks for participation and
sympathy on the occasion of the
orrow which has hit me and
my family so heavily."
Heaton Rex"



Maud, Queen of Norway

Queen Maud, wife of King Haakon VII, mother of King Olav V and grandmother of the present King Harald V, was much loved by her people. She was originally English and also the sister of King George V of Great Britain. Passing away in London in November, 1938, she was later brought back for burial in Norway.

A commemorative set of four semi-postal stamps, showing her portrait was soon issued. They were invalidated during the German occupation period, but reinstated for use after the war.

At the great "NORWEX 97" stamp show in Oslo, there were many interesting displays. Included was a small model Army Field Post-office, complete with uniformed Fieldpostmaster and postmark. Naturally, I used this unusual opportunity to have a cover postmarked there at "FELTPOST 36". Of course, the Queen Maud stamps I happened to have with me.



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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF NORWAY



SERVICE at Marlborough House Chapel.

Wednesday morning, the 23rd November, 1938

Please admit bearer to the enclosure outside
the Chapel, reserved for the Norwegian Colony.

ROYAL NORWEGIAN LEGATION.

N.B.—Entrance from the Mall.

THE NORWEGIAN MINISTER AND MADAME COLBAN

PRESENT THEIR WARM THANKS FOR THE CONDOLENCES

SO KINDLY EXPRESSED ON THE OCCASION OF THE

PASSING AWAY OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF NORWAY.



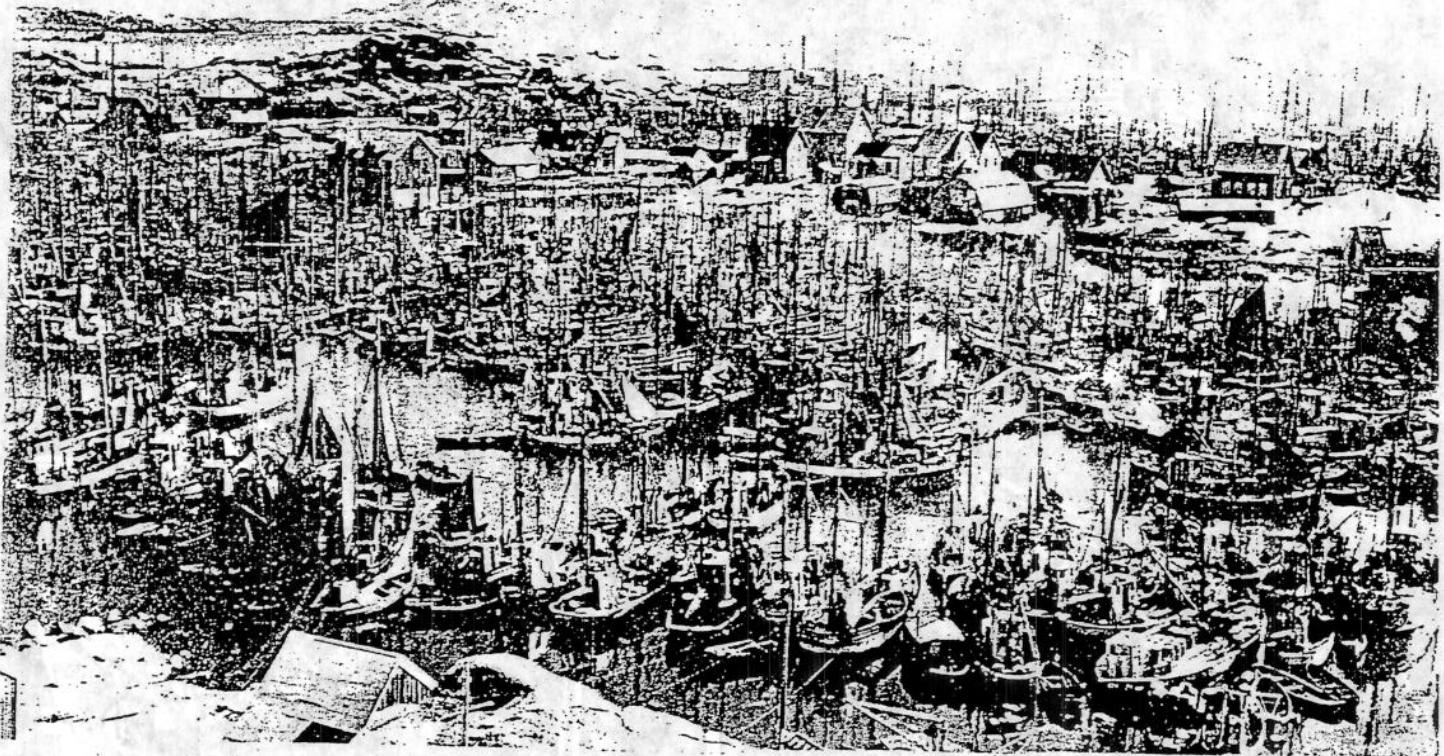
929
Mittet
E. Rude

KRONPRINS OLAV



Brazil

The popular Crown Prince Olav, later King Olav V appeared on many seals and stamps



King
Oscar II



Fishing and sardines have always been a big industry in Norway and are exported all over the world.



Crown Prince Olav



Norwegian Royal Visit to Iran

Two stamps were issued on January 7, 1965, in Iran, to commemorate the state visit of King Olav V of Norway to Teheran, Iran.

Not often seen is the special First Day Cover, prepared locally in color, showing the Shah and the King (at right) together with their national flags. The printers had a little difficulty with the letter "ø" in the text, so a Swedish "ö" was used instead.

No special commemorative postmark was prepared. They were not that far advanced in philatelic gimmickry, and only the regular postmark was used.

The two stamps turned out well and the idea of having the text on the cover in three languages was novel.

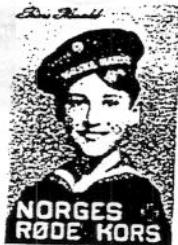
H.M. King Harald V



1957



1948



1945



1950



King Harald V of Norway has been on many Christmas seals. I particularly like the Sailor-suit one. Of course, he has appeared on many fine postage stamps too, as well as his wife Queen Sonja.



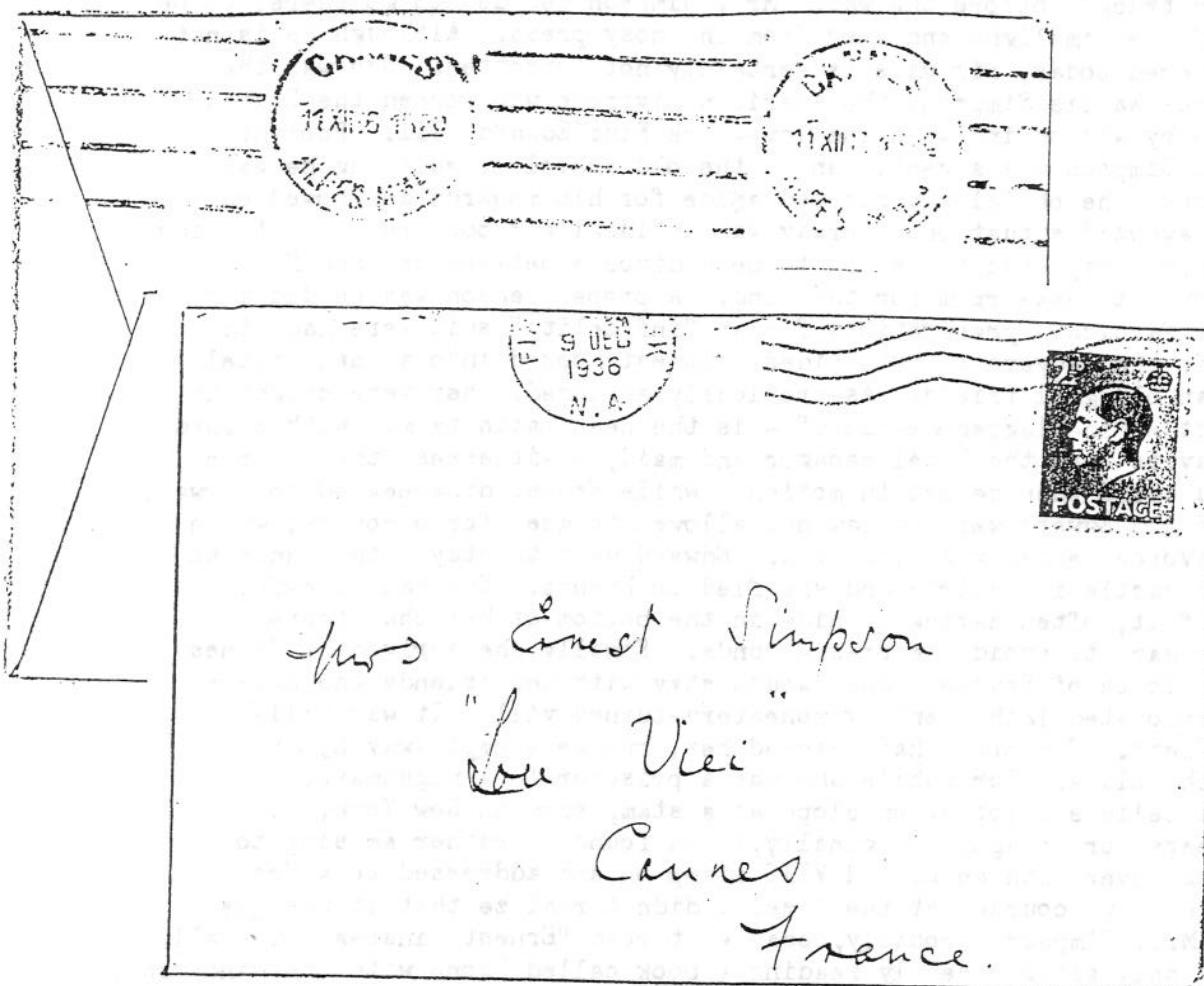
He went off with a lady acquaintance to some remote mountain retreat in Norway. More, I don't know. But, just the fact that Norway was chosen, I found interesting. Norway used to be considered "off the beaten track", before the war. Mr. Simpson decided to go there, to be out of the limelight and away from the nosy press. Although he is not remembered today, his wife is certainly not forgotten. She was the infamous Wallis Simpson, the American divorcee who rocked the British Empire by absconding with the love-sick King Edward VIII. Poor Mr. Ernest Simpson was a gentleman of the old school. Realizing he was out-gunned, he obligingly stepped aside for his monarch and bowed out of an awkward situation. Norway was an ideal and obscure place to hide. Before this happened, there had to be a divorce between Mr. and Mrs. Simpson - to make room for the king. A proper reason was needed and rather farcical preparations for an "infidelity" suit were made to satisfy the lawyers on both sides. Ernest booked into a small hotel with an old girl friend. As previously arranged, they were caught in the act - "in flagrante delicto" - is the neat Latin term. With signed affidavits from the hotel manager and maid, as witnesses, the divorce wheels could then be set in motion. While Ernest disappeared to Norway, Wallis and Edward were by law not allowed to meet for 6 months, while the divorce decree was finalized. Edward went to stay with friends at an old castle in Austria and she fled to France. She had an awful time of it, often having to hide in the bottom of her chauffeur-driven car, to avoid the press-hounds. Finally she arrived at Cannes in the South of France. She would stay with her friends the Rogers' at a renovated 12th. Century monastery-turned-villa. It was called "Lou Vieil". The press had tracked her, but were kept away by the French police. For awhile she was a prisoner in a nightmare.

I believe I got my envelope at a stamp show in New York, some 25 years or so ago. Originally, I had found it rather amusing to have a cover with an Edward VIII stamp on and addressed to a Mrs. Simpson. Of course, at the time, I didn't realize that it was the real Mrs. Simpson. Probably, because it read "Ernest" instead of "Wallis". It was only after recently reading a book called "Gone with the Windsors", that I realized its importance.

The postmark shows the date 9 DEC 1936. That was when the King formally notified the British Government of his irrevocable decision to abdicate the throne. Although the postmark is crooked, it was sent from London N.4 and I think it was from FINCHLEY PARK. In typical British fashion, there is no return address. The handwriting is not that of Edward or Churchill. It must have been from someone in her intimate circle, in order to know the address of her secret hideaway so soon. So, the sender and the contents are a mystery. The envelope is addressed to "Mrs Ernest Simpson" as Wallis was still married to him. The machine receiving mark on the back of the envelope reads: 11.12.36 15.20 Cannes Alpes Maritimes. Another friend, who she met later and who lived down the coast, was the writer Somerset Maugham. Although Wallis never became Queen, she did become Duchess of Windsor.

DAVID LEE ROBERTSON

-55-



The Kaiser in Norway

-58-

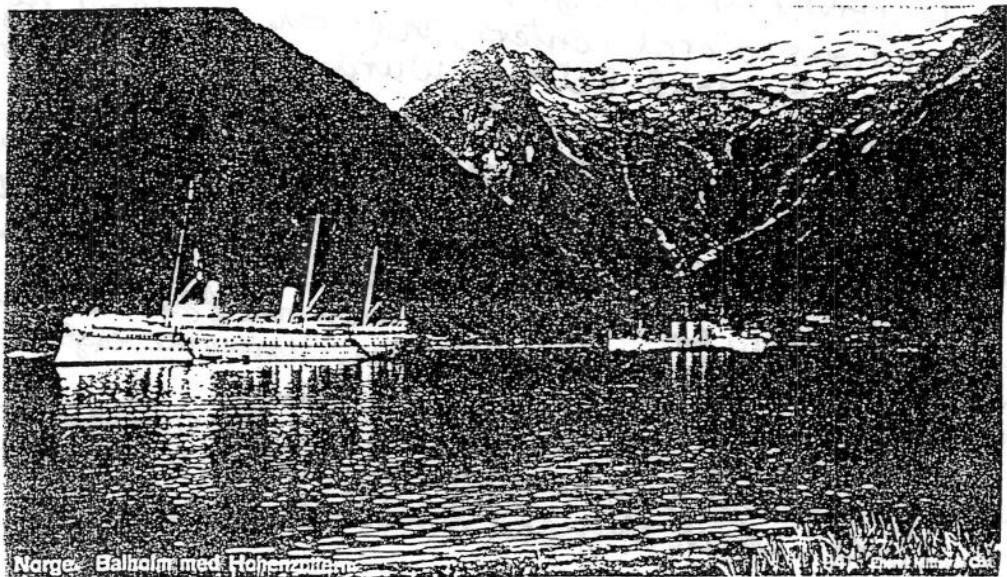


Sticker with
King Haakon,
Kaiser and
Premier
Michelsen



Typical German
naval ship
postmark

Kaiser Wilhelm II with his dogs at Odde, Norway



Norge. Balholm med Hohenzollern

The Kaiser's yacht "Hohenzollern" at Balholm, Norway
(No.32)

Black German Mourning Seals

One sometimes runs across some curious-looking black stickers, reminiscent of the old German colonial stamps, showing the Kaiser's yacht "Hohenzollern". The flag is at half mast in mourning. These are rather clever propaganda items from the period after World War I. One seldom sees the whole set together and certainly not often on the original page, shown here.

The heading reads in translation from German:
"Never forget! Commemorative stamps to mourn the 19 territories robbed from Germany." The places pictured are: Danzig, Memel, Eupen-Malmedy, Hultchen Lands, Lorraine (Lothringen), Elsass (Alsace), Schleswig, Posen (Poznan) and Upper Silesia (Oberschlesien). These landscape areas seem to be less common (perhaps less popular) than the overseas colony stickers. These were from German East Africa, German South West Africa, German New Guinea, Togo, Samoa, Cameroons, Kiautschou, Carolines, Marianas and Marshall islands.

Perforated on white gummed paper and printed in black with various colored centers, they were produced by a publisher, Friedrich Peter of Würzburg and Nürnberg, apparently for a stamp club.

More fiery propaganda reads, translated: "Versailles! Without asking the people, ignoring holy promised self-determination rights, these German lands were torn away, broken under Foreign domination and dishonored. The paragraph 1 of the Peace Treaty, about the sole debt of Germany, is complete falsehood. Versailles is for every German a monument of lies and comedy and an appeal to the conscience of the world!" Four Imperial eagles are spaced around the "Never forget!" slogan repeated again.

Yes, indeed, we shall never forget how the criminal pride and might of the German Empire was vanquished by the Free Peoples of the World, which they had tried to enslave!



Niemals vergessen!

Gedenkmarken

zur Trauer für die
19 Deutschland geraubten Gebiete



Niemals
vergessen!



Niemals
vergessen!



Versailles! Ohne Völker zu befragen, unter Ausschaltung des hellig versprochenen Selbstbestimmungsrechtes wurde deutsches Land zerrissen, unter Fremdherrschaft geknechtet. -- entehrt. Der § 1 des Friedensvertrages von der Alles-schuld Deutschlands ist vorsätzliche Lüge. Versailles ist für jeden Deutschen ein Mahnmal von Lüge und Komödie und ein Appell an das Gewissen der Welt!



Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter-Partei

Endlich wissen wir nun, warum die Antwort der deutschen Regierung auf die Pariser Note
so lange vor uns **Geheim** gehalten wurde.

Statt auf diese neuerliche unerhörte Erpressung die einzige richtige Antwort zu geben, nämlich
den durch die Entente abermals verachteten sogenannten

„Friedensvertrag“ von Versailles

als für Deutschland hiermit ungültig zu erklären, das Schuldbekenntnis am Krieg unter Vor-
legung der wirtschaftlichen Dokumente sofort öffentlich zu widerrufen und die Überarbeitung einer
neuen Friedenkonferenz, basend auf den uns seinerzeit als Grundlage versprochenen 14 Punkten
Wilson's, zu fordern, hat die deutsche Regierung einen

„Gegenvorschlag“ ausgearbeitet. Er ist uns jetzt bekannt.

Rund hundertsechsundvierzig Milliarden Goldmark
das sind über

1500 Milliarden Papiermark

verspricht die deutsche Reichsregierung dem Gegner durch das deutsche Volk zahlen
zu lassen.

Ein voller Wahnsinn

Aber was wir nie bezweckt haben, ist nun eingetreten.

Diesen internationalen Börsengeltern genügt auch das nicht.

Was sie wollen, ist Deutschlands vollständige Versklavung.

Und trotzdem soll der Außenhandel nun weiter fortgesetzt werden?

Dagegen protestieren wir!

Vollsgenossen! Kommt heute Sonntag, den 6. März 1921, 10 Uhr vorm.

zur Riesenprotestkundgebung in den

Zirkus Krone

Redner A. Hitler über:

„London und wie?“

Gefessels- und Werktächter unseres Vaters, nur Ihr allein habt die Folgen dieses uner-
höhten Vertrages zu erdulden. Kommt und protestiert dagegen, daß Deutschland die Schuld
am Kriege trage. Protestiert gegen den uns vom Alleinschuldigen an diesem Kriege, dem
jüdisch-internationalen Börsenkapital, aufgepreisten Friedensvertrag von Versailles, pro-
testiert gegen das neueste Pariser Diktat und protestiert aber endlich auch gegen eine
Reichsregierung, die neuerdings die ungebührlichsten Versprechungen gibt, ohne das
deutsche Volk zu befragen.

Beginn der Kundgebung 10 Uhr, Ende 12 Uhr.

Eintritt M. 1.—, Kriegsbeschädigte frei.

Juden haben keinen Zutritt.

Vorverkauf: Geschäftsstelle und Verkauf, Zigarrengeschäft, Tol 54

Einberuber: Für die Parteileitung Anton Dregler.