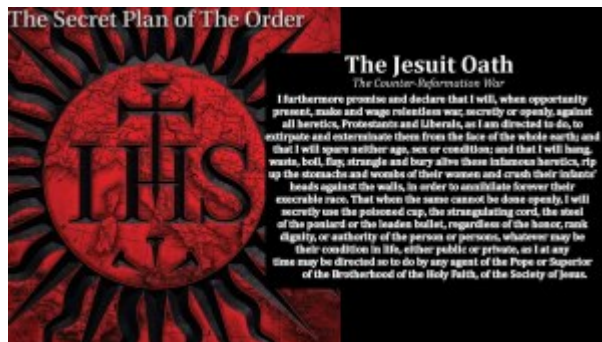


Jesuit Plots – Chapter II. Salutes and Military Honours for the Pope.



Continued from [Jesuit Plots From Elizabethan To Modern Times – By Albert Close – Chapter I.](#)

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS QUESTIONS AND REPLY.

AS REPORTED IN “HANSARD” MARCH 28th, 1934

Mr. Isaac Foot asked the First Lord of the Admiralty:

[(1) Whether there is any precedent for the recent amendment of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions directing that salutes shall be fired from His Majesty's ships, forts and batteries in honour of the Pope and his nuncios, internuncios and legates met with at sea or arriving at or quitting any place in His Majesty's Dominions; and, further, if this direction is to be enforced in Northern Ireland;

(2) How and from what source commanding officers of His Majesty's ships and superintendents in charge of His Majesty's naval establishments are to obtain the information necessary as to the relative status of papal legates whom they are required to salute with the appropriate gunfire, in accordance with the recent amendment of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions;

(3) If he is aware that in the recent amendment of the King's Regulations and Naval Instructions the Pope and his nuncios, internuncios, and legates are stated not to be entitled to military honours; and what ground there is for this restriction in view of the directions contained in the amended regulations that these persons must receive salutes from British vessels and naval establishments appropriate to their rank?] *

* Note that the whole three paragraphs of Questions shown in brackets, were omitted from the *Times* report!

Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell: Since the Lateran Treaty was signed in 1929, the Pope, as temporal sovereign of the Vatican City, has been entitled to a salute. This right extends to his representatives having diplomatic status, and has no territorial limitation. The salute does not imply any recognition of the ecclesiastical status of the Pope or his representatives. Instructions in this sense were issued to the Fleet in 1929, and they have recently, as a

matter of routine, been formally incorporated in the King's Regulations. If there is any doubt as to the diplomatic status of a Papal Legate, the responsible officer will obtain directions from the Admiralty, who will if necessary, consult the Foreign Office. The phrase "military honours" as used in the King's Regulations means not honours given by the Army, but honours appropriate to non-civilian personages, namely, reception with a guard and band. These are" normally given only to Sovereigns, Royal personages, Viceroy, Governors and 'senior officers of Defence Services, whether British or foreign: they are not given to diplomatic personages.

Mr. Foot: Before these amendments were made, were the Law Officers of the Crown consulted as to how far the amendments were consistent with our existing law?

Colonel Crookshank: Would not an impossible situation arise if any religious discrimination were made in the armed forces?

Sir B. Eyres-Monsell: Yes, I agree with the last supplementary question. In answer to the first, as far as I am aware, the Law Officers were not consulted. I do not think it was necessary. +

Mr. Lovar Fraser: Can the right hon. gentleman tell us what Oliver Cromwell did about the Pope? No answer!

"THE TIMES."

"The Times" and other British newspapers only published the following truncated report. The three questions are missing entirely.

Sir B. Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty (Evesham, U.), replying to Mr. I. Foot (Bodmin, L.), said that since the Lateran Treaty was signed in 1929 the Pope, as temporal sovereign of the Vatican City, had been entitled to a salute. This right extended to his representatives having diplomatic status and had no territorial limitation. The salute did not imply any recognition of the ecclesiastical status of the Pope or his representatives. Instructions in this sense were issued to the Fleet in 1929, and they had recently, as a matter of routine, been formally incorporated in the King's Regulations.

"If there was any doubt as to the diplomatic status of a Papal Legate the responsible officer would obtain directions from the Admiralty, who would, if necessary, consult the Foreign Office. The phrase "military honours" as used in the King's Regulations meant, not honours given by the Army, but honours appropriate to non-civilian personages— namely, reception with a guard and band. These were normally given only to sovereigns, royal personages, viceroys and governors, and senior officers of defence Services, whether British or foreign: they were not given to diplomatic personages."

Mr. Foot asked if before these amendments in the King's Regulations were made the law officers were consulted as to how far the amendments were consistent with our existing law.

Colonel Crookshank (Bootle, U.) asked if an impossible situation would not be

created if any religious discriminations were made in the instructions to the armed forces. (Hear, hear).

Sir Eyres-Monsett said that he agreed with Colonel Crookshank. In answer to Mr. Foot, so far as he was aware the Law Officers were not consulted, and he did not think it was necessary.

Mr. Lovat-Fraser (Lichfield, Nat. Lab.)—Can the right hon. gentleman tell us what Oliver Cromwell did about the Pope?

+ Here is a clear case of despotic "James II" party permanent officials tampering with one of the nation's first-line Defence Laws without consulting the Law Officers of the Crown. These officials are probably Anglo or Roman Catholics. The secrecy with which the original Order to the Navy was issued in 1929 speaks for itself.

These secret underhand intrigues on permanent officials are shaking the confidence of all of the Protestant Prime Ministers in the British Dominions. Their Protestant Prime Ministers are anxious, if not actually alarmed, as they realise in their own lands the danger from Rome's underground intrigues.

A Misleading Half-truth Answer in Parliament

Note how very cunningly the real significance of these important Questions in the House of Commons was veiled and truncated in the *Times*. Very few papers published anything. This report does not tell the public what the Questions really were! The first Questions about "precedent " and "Northern Ireland" are not asked nor answered at all. Read the *Times* report alongside the Official Report from *Hansard* and the Jesuit cunning in Press reporting will at once stand out on the surface. It is a case of studied concealment by the "James II" party in the Government.

The Times cannot be trusted to-day where the Pope or the Church of Rome is concerned. During the Fisher Canonization *The Times* suppressed all letters to the Editor re the Spanish State Papers which proved that Fisher was a traitor.

That answer was clearly a half-truth shuffling deceptive reply, and meant by a powerful inside Govt. Dept. clique to be such. Note what *The Times* has left out. It is just the type of answer given in Parliament in the days of Charles II, Laud, and James II. That a powerful Jesuit clique inside the Govt. Depts. is at work as in Charles II and James II times, is clearly shown by the careful and complete suppression of all Protests sent in to the Government by Protestant Societies and Churches from all over Great Britain and the Dominions.

The Protests from Australia, New Zealand and Canada were just as strong as those in Britain. The British Press was silent! The National Government with its eighty Press Departments is estranging the Dominions. They know that such answers are dope, and meant to deceive.

The Protestant Truth Society's Protest to Parliament, was sent to all M.P.'s on March 15th, 1934. It was taken to the Press Association, Fleet Street, by

the London Organizer on the afternoon before being posted to M.P.s, yet not one newspaper in Britain received it!

Cardinal Bourne's paper, *The Tablet*, was beside itself with rage, because of the disclosures in the Protest to M.P.s. The following week this paper published nearly a whole page of denials and vituperation (harshly critical language).

Since Sir John Simon, Bunyan's "Captain Anything" of to-day became Foreign Secretary, things have gone from bad to worse. When the World's Evangelical Alliance on June 4th, 1934, protested against his act in appointing a Roman Catholic Minister to Norway, a Protestant country, the Foreign Office sent a most cynical answer. Of course one of Rome's permanent Officials probably dealt with this protest. Here it is:—

FOREIGN OFFICE CYNICAL ANSWER TO A PROTEST BY A RESPONSIBLE SOCIETY.

Foreign Office, S.W.1. July 23rd, 1934.

Sir:—I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to say that your letter of the 4th ultimo regarding diplomatic appointments has received careful consideration.

2. I am to inform you that His Majesty's Government consider that they must reserve to themselves complete discretion in making such appointments, irrespective of the religious faith of the persons selected—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) R. A. Gallop. To the General Secretary, World's Evangelical Alliance, 19 Russell Square, W.C.1.

In 1934, Mr. C. H. Palairot, a Roman Catholic convert, whilst at the Foreign Office, was sent to Sweden as British Minister. He joined the Church of Rome in 1915.

In 1934, Mr. Cecil Dormer, another Roman Catholic, was sent as British Minister to Norway. Norway and Sweden are both Protestant countries.

The serious aspect is that the Dominions suspect strongly that Rome controls the British Foreign Office.

Naval Salutes to the Pope.

SCOTTISH PROTEST AGAINST THE ORDER.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Free Church Presbytery of Lewis, held at Stornoway:—

"The Free Presbytery of Lewis emphatically protest against the amended King's Regulations, whereby salutes are ordered to be fired in honour of the Pope, as a piece of Romish propaganda by high-placed officials in Government service, which ought not to be tolerated for one moment in a Protestant kingdom. They point out to the Government that Britain was no party to the Lateran Treaty, and that any recognition of the Pope's political pretensions is a direct breach of the Protestant Constitution of the Realm, which emphatically and explicitly denies the Pope's claim to Temporal power. They regard this amendment as a gross insult to Protestants serving in His

Majesty's Forces, and trust that no Lewis men, whether upon land or sea, will ever so far forget their Faith as to be party to the honouring of that personage recognized by Protestantism as the Antichrist; and finally, they demand the immediate cancellation of this new Regulation, together with an assurance that this insidious campaign in favour of Romanism, secretly carried on in Government Departments, shall take summary end."—*The Scotsman*, April 13th, 1934.

These Highland Scotsmen will face a Court Martial rather than violate their conscience and violate the Act of Settlement. Then the nation will want to know why.

Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., Lord Privy Seal, Visits the Pope before calling on Mussolini.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, and Official Foreign Office "Talker" during his journey to Rome in 1934, visited the Pope in the Vatican before he called upon Signor Mussolini—a deliberate violation of the Act of Settlement. How can the Government condemn and prosecute Communist and Fascists for breaking the law when the Royal Family and our Cabinet Ministers are continually breaking the Act of Settlement.

Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., the Foreign Office League of Nations' representative, in spite of the Government propaganda, has for three years been an absolute failure in all his talks at the Disarmament Conferences and at Geneva. Not once has any of his Disarmament Talks or Geneva Orations brought forth any practical results. He grossly insulted and offended Mussolini, the real Ruler of Italy, as we have seen, during his visit to Rome in 1934, by first visiting the Pope and then Mussolini, contrary to the Diplomatic practice of all other nations when making official visits.

At the Foreign Office, since Sir Eyre Crowe's day, conversion to Rome has been the sure stepping-stone to high appointment in the Diplomatic Service, and the question to-day is: "is Mr. Anthony Eden a secret convert to Rome?"

Was there ever such a talker, such a traveller, such a flyer and such a be-photographed British Statesman as this newly-discovered Official Talker? The Government propaganda Departments have filled the Press daily with his photograph.

The warnings of history are actually recorded in the Statute Book in the terms of the Act of Settlement. The reason why our Crown cannot hold communion with the See or Church of Rome is, "It hath been found by experience to be inconsistent with our safety and our welfare."

Surely the treachery of Pope Benedict XV in blessing the Irish Easter Rebellion in 1916, three weeks before it broke out, and the actions of the Roman bishops all through the Great War prove that the same danger exists to-day as in the days of Charles I and II, and James II.

Charles I had a secret Roman Catholic mother who attended the public services of the Church of England as Queen of England. Within a year after he came to the throne, both Houses of Parliament protested to the King against the

appointment of an excessive number of Roman Catholics in the highest posts of the Civil Service and in the Government. *Parliamentary History*, vi. p. 378.

Take the Protests sent in to the Government against the order for the Royal Navy to salute the Pope. Every one has been ignored and suppressed by the National Government of the day.

The Scottish Churches are advising their men in the Army and Navy to disobey the order if ever it should be given, and to plead at any future Court Martial that they have been ordered to violate the Statute Laws of the Kingdom, and refuse to obey such an illegal order.

See on page 36 the Protest of the Presbytery of the Free Church of Scotland at Stornoway, sent to the Government as soon as the illegal Order was published. Not a word appeared in the London Press!

Protests were also sent from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other Dominions, but the Government suppressed everything. They are pretending that they see no danger. The same was true in the days before the Revolution in 1689. The same was true again in 1916, when Mr. Augustine Birrell, the Irish Secretary laughed loud and long in the House of Commons. When a few weeks later the Rebellion broke out, he sank in his seat and cried out "I have made a mistake!" He had even threatened to dismiss Irish Police Superintendents who sent in to Dublin Castle warnings of the danger. Away with such short-sighted optimists! Look at Ireland to-day.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, M.P., on assuming office, appointed another Envoy to the Vatican, in the place of the one recalled by Mr. Arthur Henderson, the previous Foreign Secretary, as a protest against the Pope's interference in the affairs of Malta, and attempting to undermine British rule. It would seem that Sir John Simon is one of those men who has no religious faith whatever, and can see no difference between Romanism and Evangelical Christianity. Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P. who visited the Pope before he called upon Mussolini seems little better.

The B.B.C. Suppresses the Talk from Berlin of Mr. R. H. Crossman, July 2nd, 1934.

When Mr. R. H. Crossman, the Oxford Don, on July 2nd, 1934, broadcasted from Berlin his impressions of the conditions in Germany and Austria, following the great Hitler Blood Purge, and the cause of the unsettled state in those unhappy countries, he stated that wherever he went he was met with the indignant declaration that "*the Pope was behind all the trouble.*"

Immediately he mentioned the Pope there was dead silence on the wireless. The talk of Mr. Crossman was omitted from the B.B.C. journal, *The Listener*. Several people wrote to the B.B.C. requesting copies of the complete talk but were refused any further information.

As a fact the B.B.C, suppressed the whole of the Protestant Truth Society-Vatican cables protesting against the canonization of Fisher. P.174.

On June 19th, 1935, Sir John Reith, in a letter to Sir E. T. Campbell, M.P.,

denied that Mr. Crossman's Talk from Berlin had been cut off when he mentioned the Pope on this occasion. Sir John's explanation of what did happen looks suspiciously like the concoction of some Jesuit subordinate official who was trying to screen the Pope. He brought in the name of Guy Fawkes and the Pope and said that Mr. Crossman's reference to the Pope was only meant in a jocular sense. Several English listeners declare that Sir John Reith's explanation is absolutely untrue and that Guy Fawkes' name was never mentioned in the Crossman broadcast of July 2nd, 1934, and that the broadcast was cut off instantly the Pope's name was mentioned. Steps are being taken to get a signed statement from several witnesses who heard the broadcast. It is quite clear that Sir John Reith has placed too much confidence in some subordinate official when investigating this charge. Moreover, Sir John Reith's dates do not agree with each other in his different letters.

The *Daily Mail* on May 30th, 1935, disclosed the fact that; "The Director-General of Empire and Foreign Services at the B.B.C. is Capt. Cecil Graves, a prominent Roman Catholic. He was a nephew of and inherited the late Lord Grey's estate." Next day The Daily Chronicle announced his appointment as Director of Programmes at the B.B.C. Prominent Protestant Societies at once protested to Sir John Reith, Director-General.

On Sunday, May 12th, 1935, Canon Anthony Deane, of St. George's Church, Windsor, Chaplain to H.M. the King, gave a Broadcast Talk on "Church and King," in which he pretended to read the Coronation Oath taken by the King at his Coronation.. Canon Deane deliberately left out the words in which the King promised to "maintain the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law." The B.B.C, had no right to engage such a man to broadcast.

It is significant that a Chaplain to the King should deliberately omit all reference in his broadcast to the words "maintain the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law," especially when we remember that King George refused to take the old Accession Oath repudiating Transubstantiation and the Mass.

Sir John Reith, Director General of the B.B.C., in reply to Sir A. Campbell, M.P., June 19th, 1935, gave a very plausible explanation which bore every evidence of having been prepared by a Roman Catholic subordinate official. At first the stoppage was attributed to a breakdown in transmission in Berlin, for which of course the B.B.C, was not responsible. On these dates being checked with the Talks published in *The Listener* this story was proved to be untrue. Col. Dawnay, in a letter to a correspondent dated September 2nd, 1935, admits, "with regard to Mr. Crossman having been cut off, I am afraid I was at fault in my previous letter to you. The Talk of July 2nd was broadcast in toto; it was a subsequent Talk on July 24th which owing to some technical trouble failed to be received in this country." Several listeners declare that on July 2nd, 1934, that the instant the Pope was mentioned by Mr. Crossman there was dead silence on the wireless. This Talk which Col. Dawnay admits was broadcast in toto was not published in *The Listener*, yet he admits that the message naming the Pope as the chief cause of the trouble in Germany, actually came through. When it came through, why was it not in *The Listener*? The B.B.C. was screening the Pope, through the influence of Roman Catholic officials.

As a matter of fact, the Talk on July 24th was published in *The Listener*. How could it be published if there had been a breakdown in transmission on July 24th?

HITLER'S GREAT PURGE, JUNE 30th, 1934, CAUSED BY CATHOLIC ACTION.

Dr. Klausner, head of Catholic Action in Germany, was included in Hitler's great week-end purge on June 30th, 1934.

All the evidence of horror, bloodshed and reaction in Germany piles up against Catholic Action. There was a group of Catholic Actionists working underground in Germany, "for a fantastic but daring scheme, the re-creation of the Holy Roman Empire of Catholics with Austria as its capital."—Daily Telegraph, 3/7/34.

This really explains the action of the B.B.C. in cutting off the Crossman talk on July 2nd, 1934,

The Pope Blesses the Irish Rebellion in 1916.

Another great and scandalous suppression by the British Press was the astounding disclosure in De Valera's official newspaper, *The Irish Press*, Dublin, on May 26th, 1933, that Pope Benedict XV in 1916 had forwarded with his Apostolic Blessing the Irish Rebellion, three weeks before it actually broke out in Dublin. The Press Association evidently did not send out this dreadful disclosure to the Press of this Empire. *The Times* and one or two other newspapers published it a day late as *copied* from *The Irish Press*, and then made no comment whatever, no doubt at the bidding of some powerful personage behind the scenes. *The Times* had no editorial whatever on the disclosure! What does all this really mean? See pp. 43-46.

Pope Benedict, think of it, blessing the Irish Rebellion and at the same time receiving the British Envoy to the Vatican! The whole Press of the land should have rung with protests against such hypocrisy. But not a word! Anyone can see that some powerful personage or Society is at work suppressing all news detrimental to the Church of Rome, just as before the Revolution in 1688, in James II's day. The same smothering process as then is operating to-day.

In 1931, the British Government withdrew the Envoy to the Vatican because of the Pope interfering in Malta affairs. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., was the Foreign Minister who took this drastic action.

In 1934, eleven months after the disclosure of Pope Benedict's treachery in blessing the Irish Rebellion in 1916, The Government sent another Envoy to Rome—Sir Charles Wingfield.

On July 18th, 1935, Sir Francis Wingfield was appointed Ambassador to Portugal. Here is the announcement in *The Times*:

NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO THE VATICAN.

The Foreign Office announces that the King has been graciously pleased to

approve the appointment of Mr. Francis D'Acy Godolphin Osborne, C.M.G., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, in succession to Sir Charles Wingfield, who has been promoted Ambassador to Portugal.—Times, July 18th, 1935.

From these facts we can see that the Foreign Office is appointing nearly all Roman Catholics as Ambassadors to foreign Courts, including Protestant nations like Norway and Sweden. Who can doubt that Rome controls the British Foreign Office to-day and has ever since Sir Edward Grey was Foreign Minister?

Why is it that the Press reports in full all the doings of the Roman Catholic Church in England and abroad, and suppresses all news about great Protestant Meetings? Many informed men suspect that Rome is subsidizing the Press of this country and buying up shares in the News Agencies with part of the £19,200,000, which Mussolini paid over to the Pope on the settlement of the Roman Question in 1929. Never has there been such a volume of Roman Propaganda as we are witnessing to-day.

Not a word was published in the whole British Daily Press about the notorious Rahard Prosecution Case in Montreal. The Press Association of Fleet Street refused to publish a test cable message sent on June 16th from Montreal. Reuter also disclaimed all knowledge of the case, yet all Protestant Papers in Australia, New Zealand, United States, Canada and Britain have published full facts and raised funds for Dr. Rahard's defence. This suppression must have some powerful hand behind it. The *Sentinel* of Toronto discovered on investigation that the Proprietor of the Canadian News Service which controls and supplies most of the news to the great Canadian newspapers is a French Roman Catholic, named Henri Gagnon, proprietor of a Quebec newspaper. This Agency actually controls nearly all Press news at the very source, hence the silence concerning the Rahard Case.

Few of the British Public outside Government circles and British Secret Service Officers, are aware that General Michael Collins, the notorious Irish Gunman, who murdered in cold blood, so many British Officers, Soldiers, and Policemen was *an Irish Roman Catholic Priest*. Many in informed circles knew it, and many in Government Departments and in the Secret Services knew, but not the public. It was fairly common knowledge in Ireland and is to-day.

The proof was first published in 1921, in Command Paper No. 1108, *Sinn Fein Documents*, p. 3, HM. Stationery Office. Price 9d., 60 pages.

This was never disclosed in our British Press. Whose powerful hand suppressed this astounding news? Michael Collins, a Roman Catholic Priest and not a word in the whole British Press when the Command Paper, 1108 was published in 1921, disclosing the facts!

When the United States of America entered the Great War in 1917, they placed their Secret Service information at the disposal of Britain. Amongst these documents were the Despatches sent to Germany through the German Ambassador at Washington, from the Head of the Sinn Fein Spy Organization in America,

John Devoy, the ex-Fenian leader.

The U.S. Secret Service Officers had raided the Sinn Fein H.Q. in Washington and in New York and seized all the Sinn Fein cables between Washington and Berlin.

The German Embassy in Washington, in February, 1916, stated in a Despatch, that John Devoy was their confidential agent in America for communicating between Germany and Sinn Fein. John Devoy therefore, as chief Sinn Fein organizer and pay-master in America, knew all about Michael Collins and his real status and history. He knew whether he was a layman or a Priest. He states definitely in the Despatch following that he was a Priest. This accounts for his marvellous Secret Service in Ireland. The whole Priesthood were his spies, as he was one of themselves.

Sir Roger Casement and Father Michael Collins for Berlin, to Corrupt Soldiers. (SECRET SERVICE.)

Here is the Despatch from John Devoy through the German Embassy naming Michael Collins as a Priest.

German Embassy, Washington, to Foreign Office, Berlin. W. No..172. 1/10/14. Washington, November 3rd, 1914.

"An Irish Priest [Sic.]* named Michael Collins and Sir Roger Casement are going to Germany in order to visit the Irish prisoners.

I have given the former a recommendation to F.

Casement has received a cable from Dublin reporting that the whole of the twenty-five members nominated by Redmond on the Committee of the Irish Volunteers have been expelled from the Committee on account of Redmond's attempt to induce Irish Volunteers to enter the English Army." (R. 547). Command Paper No. 1108. 1921.

*"Sic," placed in brackets indicates that the word or statement is an exact quotation from the Sinn Fein Secret Service document, seized by the United States Secret Service when they raided the Sinn Fein H.Q. in America in 1917.

It means that the statement that Michael Collins was a Priest, was not a slip in transmission, but an astounding fact.

The History of Father Michael Collins, the Notorious Irish Priest-Gunman. 1890-1922 A.D.

On tracing Michael Collins' history, we find that there is a gap of six years, during which he cannot be definitely traced, after he left the London Post Office Service in 1909. It was during this period of six years, 1909-16 that he must have received his training as a Priest, as the following brief history shows. He was then 26 years of age. Roman Catholic Priests are ordained at 24 years of age. Collins was 24 in 1914, and 26 in 1916.

The Irish in disputing this contention, ask "which Michael Collins is meant by John Devoy?" The answer is in the Despatch itself—the Michael Collins who was associated with Sir Roger Casement as a Leader working against Great Britain in 1914-16. No other leader known by the name of Michael Collins was ever named as being associated with Roger Casement in the 1916 Rebellion.

Michael Collins according to this Despatch was in America with Casement and received a recommendation from John Devoy to "F," whoever he may have been. John Devoy therefore, knew Collins intimately, and as Chief Director in America made no mistake in describing him as a Priest. He knew his man and his real status.

Young Irish Priests were the main driving force behind the seditious Sinn Fein movement in Ireland, United States, Australia and in India. They were at the bottom of the sedition and war trouble in India. See p. 53.

From the Encyclopedia Britannica, 1929 Edn.

"Michael Collins, Irish Politician, born at Clonakilty, Cork. Entered 2nd Division British Civil Service, and went to London as Junior Postal Clerk in 1907.

In 1909, left the Civil Service to be a clerk in an Accountant's Office. He then joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood." *

(He was probably training as a Priest.)

* From 1909 to 1915, Collins really disappeared from view until November 4th, 1914, when John Devoy, the ex-Fenian and the German-Irish Official Spy in the U.S.A. announces, to the German Ambassador at Washington that "Michael Collins a Priest and Sir Roger Casement" were being sent to Germany to corrupt the Irish prisoners of War, and raise a Force from these to fight against England in the German Service. His biographers are always very careful not to disclose his whereabouts from 1909 to 1916.

COLLINS RETURNS TO IRELAND IN 1916.

"At the beginning of 1916, Collins returned to Ireland, joined the Irish Volunteers in Dublin and fought under Pearce in the Post Office during Easter-week Rebellion in 1916.

He escaped being taken under arms but was arrested later as a suspect, but was released in July 1917.

In the Irish Republican Army, Collins was head of the Intelligence Dept., and was Minister of Finance. He controlled the whole of the correspondence of the Movement.

In March 1919, he arranged the escape of De Valera from Lincoln Gaol (Jail).*

* Traitors in the English Prison Service worked hand in hand with Sinn Fein. Irish Traitors in the Civil Service shot Henry Wilson in 1921.

By 1920, he became known as the man most wanted by the British authorities. A reward of £10,000 was offered for his arrest.

He demoralized the British Secret Service, and created a most effective Spy System of his own.

At the close of 1920, secret negotiations, conducted through the Australian Archbishop Clune + were held with Collins, who afterwards maintained that all the concessions obtained six months later could have been secured then but

for the action of a County Council which called for a cessation of hostilities. This, he held, encouraged the British to insist on a surrender of arms, upon which demand the negotiations broke down.

+ Think of the folly and blindness of the British Government, advised by Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Birkenhead, in employing an Irish Australian Roman Catholic Archbishop to carry on secretly negotiations with Sinn Fein! All this time as we have seen the Australian Roman Bishops were plotting against Britain. Was there ever such short-sighted and misguided statesmen in charge of Britain's destiny as these two men? Every decision they made has since proved disastrous, both to Great Britain and to Ireland. Having no real knowledge of Christianity these two statesmen never understood the Satanic origin and character of the Papacy which was behind the whole movement.

In July 1921, when the Truce with Britain was proclaimed, Collins for the first time became directly known to the Irish Public. No other figure was so popular. The Irish Government challenged by force in the Capital decided to use force in return.

Civil War began, and Collins assuming Chief Command, flung himself into the struggle with all his energy. Opposition was crushed in Dublin and other large towns. On August 12th, 1921, Arthur Griffiths suddenly died, and Collins at once became head of the Army and State.

On August 22nd, 1922, motoring with a strong escort from Skibbereen to Cork, his party was ambushed and he was shot through the head."

See *Ency. Britt.*, 14th Ed., 1929.

Michael Collins completely disorganized the British Secret Service in Ireland, because so many of his Sinn Fein friends were in the Irish Postal Service, and those in the English Postal Service no doubt kept him well posted. Having been two years in the London Post Office himself, he knew the inside working. His spies in the Government Offices in Ireland, and at the Army bases, knew the contents of the secret Despatch bags before they left Ireland.

Strange, he was killed at the very spot with a most significant name on the map of Ireland, where he had previously ambushed, killed and wounded two lorry loads of British Cadets—at Killmichael!

The Irish Jesuit headquarters were also in Dublin, and from information disclosed by Archbishop Mannix of Australia, we now know that they were working heart and soul for the downfall of the British Empire. Some of their agents were arrested at Liverpool with letters in their possession and were sent to prison. See *Times* November 9th, 1917.

ROMAN PRIEST-SPIES AT WORK ALL OVER THE WORLD.

In these secret Despatches handed over by the American Secret Service to the British Government after America came into the War, are many other Despatches proving that the Priests of the Church of Rome all over the world were working for the downfall of the British Empire, and the defeat of the Allies, so that the Pope might once again regain his position in the world as King of Kings. For this reason the Allied Powers refused to allow the Pope a seat at

the Peace Conference in 1919. The Allies knew all about the Papal plots and indignantly spurned all emissaries of the Pope.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT'S DESPATCH FROM BERLIN TO WASHINGTON.

Here are a few extracts from the Despatches mentioned above:-

Foreign Office Berlin, to German Embassy, Washington.

Berlin, November 6th, 1914.

"Casement begs that the following intelligence may be transmitted:-

Lody's identity discovered by enemy who are greatly alarmed and taking steps to defend Ireland and possibly arrest friends. They are ignorant here of my coming Germany, but seek evidence at all cost. Send messenger immediately to Ireland fully informed verbally. No letter (? upon) him.

Let him despatch Priest here via Christiania quickly. ROGER." Command Paper, No. 1108. 1921.

CASEMENT'S LETTER FROM BERLIN.

Sir Roger Casement's Letter from Berlin, 28th November, 1914, to Professor Eoin McNeill, Dublin.

"I am in Berlin. The enemy are going to try to get the Vatican on their side * as in the time of Parnell... Send to me here in Berlin, by way of Christiania, one or two Irish Priests—young men best. Men like Father Murphy of Vinegar Hill—and for the same purpose.

Rifles and ammunition can be found and good Officers too. First send the Priest or Priests, as I need them for a special purpose, you can guess – for
—

If the Priest or Priests can get to Christiania, they can reach here through the German Legation at Christiania. Warn all our people too, of the present intrigue at Rome. Send Priest or Priests at all costs. India and Egypt will probably be in arms." Command Paper No. 1108, p. 5. 1921. See Report East India Sedition Committee, 1918.

* Whilst pretending to be a friend of Britain and receiving her Envoy, the Pope at the same time confers his Apostolic Benediction on the Irish rebels in 1916. Count Plunkett, the Envoy in his letter to the Irish Press discloses the fact that a copy of the Pope's Benediction was hung up in the Dublin Post Office during the fight at Easter, 1916.

The Sinn Fein Plot of 1916 between Pope Benedict XV and the Irish Rebels was far more hypocritical than that of Gregory XIII in 1580, A.D. or Sixtus V in 1584.

In the case of Benedict XV he was a secret enemy of England whilst he professed to be a friend. An Envoy of the British Government was at his Court at the very time that he was receiving Count Plunkett, an enemy of England in audience, and bestowing his Apostolic Blessing.

He was acting on the Papal principle that no faith was to be kept with heretics. The Irish Jesuits in India were doing their utmost all through the

Great War to stir up a revolt, in India.

ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM JOHN DEVOY.

German Embassy, Washington, to Foreign Office, Berlin.

For Casement. Washington, December 5th, 1914.

"The Priest starts as soon as the leave of absence has been granted. There have been purchased for India, 11,000 rifles, 4,000,000 cartridges, 250 Mauser pistols, 500 revolvers with ammunition.

Devoy does not think it possible to ship them to Ireland." Command Paper No. 1108, p.6. 1921.

Washington, December 12th, 1914.

For Casement.

"O'Donnel cannot go. Rev. John T. Nicholson, of Philadelphia ready to start ... Is in every way qualified. Born in Ireland, but is American citizen." Command Paper No. 1108, p.6. 1921.

SINN FEIN USES THE COLLEGE OF IRISH PRIESTS.

Foreign Office Berlin, to German Embassy, Washington. Berlin, January 28th, 1915.

To John Devoy.

"Send all possible literature to Collegia Irlandese, Rome." * Command Paper No. 1108, p.6. 1921.

*Note the use of the Irish College in_Rome, in the service of our enemies, whilst Britain had an Envoy to the Pope at the Vatican!

SPYING FOR THE GERMAN U BOATS OFF IRELAND.

German Embassy, Washington, to Foreign Office, Berlin. Washington, March 21st, 1916.

"In case the trawlers are fitted with wireless, they are to make the following signals in the Limerick expedition:-

As a signal that ships are coming, 'FINN.' There are numerous wireless receiving stations in Ireland.

If submarines proceed into Dublin Bay in connection with the landing of war material or officers, then the signal is 'ASHLING.'

If only submarines come, no signal is necessary. They are then to go straight up to the Pigeon-house, where they can proceed in and out at any time. No nets have been set." Command Paper No. 1108, p.11. 1921

IRISH TO BLOW UP ARCHANGEL HARBOUR.

Foreign Office, Berlin, to German Embassy, Madrid. Berlin, August 25th, 1917.

"'A' should try to send Irish or other suitable people from America for the

**destruction of the harbour at Archangel and the Kola Railway.”
SPANISH PRIESTS SOUGHT AS SPIES FOR GERMANY.**

German Embassy, Madrid, to Foreign Office, Berlin.

W/T. 29/8/17. Madrid, August 28th, 1917.

The following is most secret.

**“The individual in question will endeavour to get into communication with the Sinn Feiners in Ireland, either through the readers of the Irish papers published in Buenos Ayres or directly through North America. I am seeking through Spanish circles for a suitable Priest whom I can send to him.”
Command Paper No. 1108, p.35. 1921.**

THE POPE EXCLUDED FROM PEACE COUNCILS.

Archbishop Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, in a sermon on Sunday, October 13th, 1935, said:

“I have insisted, and I insist again, that the Pope was expressly excluded by the secret Pact of London in 1915 from future deliberations in the councils of peace. Until he is invited to intervene by both sides he cannot act as a judge.”—Daily Telegraph, October 13th, 1935.

Why did the British Government and Allies so early in the War as 1915 so definitely exclude the Pope from all future Councils of Peace? Read the above Sinn Fein cables seized in New York and Washington by the U.S. Secret Service Officers and the answer stares us in the face.

The British Secret Service knew in 1914-15 that the Pope and Jesuits were plotting for the downfall of the British Empire. Some very high Roman Catholic permanent officials who had played a very important part in sending the illegal Envoy to the Pope in December, 1914, were quietly removed from the Foreign Office in 1915.

The Pope was refused a seat on the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919.

**An Irish Roman Catholic Traitor Priest's Voyage from India in 1918.
“SKETCHES OF VALUE TO THE ENEMY.”**

“Father Charles Joseph Cranfield, a Roman Catholic Priest, appeared on remand at Liverpool on Saturday, charged under the Defence of the Realm Regulations with obtaining information relative to the course of ships without lawful authority.

A Japanese wireless operator, Kiyso Tazawa, was charged with unlawfully collecting and publishing certain information regarding the same matter. Evidence was given that Cranfield who was a first-class passenger in a steamer which had recently arrived at Liverpool, had sketches and a document in his possession relating to the voyage home and incidents in it. It was stated that he was a native of Dublin, and was ordained in 1911. On the voyage home from India he taught Tazawa English, and seeing some sketches in

a book belonging to him, he asked him for them as a memento. The other document was given to him by a signaller, an Irishman named Halloran also as a memento. The Stipendiary said that both documents were of great value to the enemy. Tazawa gave evidence and said that he made sketches to while away the time. It was intimated that the signalman would be dealt with by the Naval Authorities. Father Cranfield was fined £50 and Tazawa £25." The Times, September 10th, 1918.

An Irish Priest lands at Liverpool with Secret Naval and Military Code and Sealed Letters.

Here is a case tried in Liverpool on November 3rd, 1917.

SERIOUS VIEW BY WAR OFFICE.

"The Rev. Michael Daly, a Roman Catholic priest, was at Liverpool yesterday sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the second division on each of three charges, for:—

(1) Having in his possession a code capable of communicating naval or military information.

(2) Having in his possession two sealed letters for conveyance to the United Kingdom.

(3) Making a false declaration to an Aliens officer. The evidence showed that the accused arrived at Liverpool from New York, and when searched, the code and two sealed letters were found upon him.

Detective-Sergeant Storey said the prisoner told him that he received the code from another priest, who was "a great Irishman, inclined to be a Sinn Feiner." He was foolish enough to bring it.

A military representative said that he had received instructions from the War Office that they took a serious view of the case--The Times, November 9th, 1917.

Spanish Jesuit Priests Betray British Ships by Wireless to the U Boats in 1917.

The Noroeste, of Gijon, on the north coast of Spain, has been persistently drawing attention to the assistance given by the Jesuit Fathers of that place to German submarines operating off the coast. It says:

"The German pirates are sinking and shooting at our ships off the Cantabrian coast. To carry out their criminal task, they have need of information regarding the movements of ships in our ports, and this they can only get by means of wireless telegraphy. The Jesuits of Gijon possess a wireless station which is working in complete liberty. An official of the telegraphs who attempted to take control of it was transferred to another post on the demand of Father Bilbao. We shall continue to draw attention to this abuse until some notice of it is taken by the Minister of the Interior."—The Times, Feb. 12th, 1917.

When we remember that our Foreign Office Roman Catholic officials falsified the calendar of dates for the beginning of the Great War and made it begin 4 days late, viz: 28th June, instead of June 24th, when the fire was really kindled in Rome by the signing of the Concordat between the Pope and Serbia, betraying the Serbian Schools into the hands of the Church of Rome: when we remember this, we can see that it is the height of stupidity and folly for our Government to trust the Roman Catholic Permanent Officials in our great Departments.

When June 28th is always given in the Calendar as the date on which the Archduke of Austria was shot, why did not Sir William George Tyrrell and his Roman Catholic colleagues at the Foreign Office go back four days more and record the event which led to the shooting of the Archduke by the enraged Serbians? The one was a foreign event as much as the other. Why leave the earlier date out?

What Hidden Hand is appointing such a disproportionate number of Roman Catholics as Heads of our great Departments of State, especially at the Foreign Office?

Withdraw the Envoy, because we are still a Protestant nation, and Rome is our enemy. Here is the proof.

The Irish Press

III., No. 125.

Do Cum Síláire Bli Aduir
Dánu na h-Eaglaise

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933,

The Truth in the News.

A POPE WHO BLESSED THE MEN OF EASTER WEEK

(1916.A.D.)

This and the following three pages are from photographs
of the actual matter which appeared in "The Irish Press"
of May 26th, 1933.

The Irish Press

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933.

St. Philip Neri, Confessor.

BENEDICTION

TO-DAY Ireland learns for the first time one of the most moving and glorious stories in connection with the Easter Week Rising. Before it took place, Pope Benedict XV received a mission from the Irish Volunteer Executive in the person of George Noble Count Plunkett. The Count had a private audience of two hours with His Holiness, disclosed to him the decision to rise and the date of the insurrection, and received from him

"His Apostolic Benediction on the men who were facing death for Ireland's Liberty."

Four years later that same Pope again received Count

Plunkett as the envoy of the Republic of Ireland and showed to him that despite all the desperate propaganda and denunciation the Successor of Peter was still the friend of Irish Independence.

The disclosure will bring warmth and gratitude to all Irish hearts. It is wonderful to learn that when the men of Easter Week went out they knew that across the Continent of Europe the head of Catholicism was aware of their bravery and had blessed it. Those leaders of the Rising who in their lives had shown so deep and practical a Christianity had that secret thought to treasure at the hour of their execution when they must have felt their isolation even at home complete. In the turmoil on the Continent, across the bloody lines of war, was the man who held the most exalted office in the world, caring for the liberty of a little nation and sending to its Republican soldiers the approval of his benediction—

COUNT PLUNKETT MAKES MOVING DISCLOSURE

In Two-Hour Audience His Holiness Told of Plans for the Rising

TO-DAY, thanks to George Noble Count Plunkett, THE IRISH PRESS is able to make one of the most stirring disclosures ever given to the Irish people.

It is that when the Easter Week Rising was decided upon, the Executive of the Irish Volunteers, acting as the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic, sent the Count as Envoy to the Pope—then Benedict XV.

The Count revealed to His Holiness the plans of the leaders of the Insurrection, and the Pope was deeply moved when told that the date had been fixed. Count Plunkett pledged the Irish Republic to fidelity to the Holy See and the interests of religion. Thereupon His Holiness, says Count Plunkett, in his statement published below, "conferred His Apostolic Benediction on the men who were facing death for Ireland's liberty."



COUNT PLUNKETT.

In 1920 Count Plunkett returned to Rome for the beatification of Oliver Plunkett, as Envoy of the Government of the Republic of Ireland. He was welcomed by Benedict XV, not only as a kinsman of the martyr, but as the Representative of the Irish Republic.

This historic disclosure coincides with the meeting to-day between the Irish leader—one of those on whom Benedict's blessing was conferred in Easter Week, and Benedict's successor, Pius XI.

BENEDICTION FOR VOLUNTEERS

THE following is the full statement sent to us by Count Plunkett:— **THE EDITOR.**
The Irish Press

"I have heard that it is denied that I went to Rome immediately before the Rising in 1916 to communicate with His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. I had no desire to publish information that, at the time, was not intended for the Press; but now I must disclose certain facts in the interests of truth.

"About three weeks before the Rising, I was, through my son Joseph, commissioned by the Executive of the Irish Volunteers (the Provisional Government), to act as their Envoy on the Continent. One task given me I need not particularise here. When it was carried out, I went on to Rome, according to my instructions.

"There I was received in private audience by His Holiness; for nigh two hours we discussed fully the question of the coming struggle for Irish Independence. The Pope was much moved when I disclosed the fact that the date for the Rising was fixed and the reasons for that decision. Finally, I stated that the Volunteer Executive

pledged the Irish Republic to fidelity to the Holy See and the interests of religion. Then the Pope conferred His Apostolic Benediction on the men who were facing death for Ireland's liberty.

"Mr. John MacNeill will remember that he signed the commission given to this (unnamed) Republican Envoy to Rome. Some members of the Irish College in Rome will not have forgotten my visit there in 1916. On my return to Rome, in 1920, the same Pope congratulated me on representing the Republican Cabinet, when the Republic was functioning, as well as the Martyr's family on the occasion of the beatification of Oliver Plunkett.

"Back in Dublin on Good Friday, 1916, I sent in my report of the results of my mission, to the Provisional Government. In the General Post Office, when the fight began, I saw again the portion of that paper relating to my audience with His Holiness in 1916.

"G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT.
"Ascension Thursday,
1933."

Continued in [Chapter III. Irish Jesuits in Australia during the Great War](#)

All chapters of Jesuit Plots From Elizabethan To Modern Times –
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