

Jesuit Plots – Chapter III. Irish Jesuits in Australia during the Great War



Continued from [Chapter II. Salutes and Military Honours for the Pope.](#)

DIRECTED FROM DUBLIN, H.Q.

The Catholic Times of March 24th, 1933, records a glowing tribute to the Irish Jesuits in Australia, paid by Archbishop Mannix, in Melbourne, when he blessed the foundation of the new Jesuit Seminary at Watsonia.

He said that the Jesuits were starting a new era in Australia. "Until now, they had been subject to the beneficent rule of the Irish Province, and in the time that had gone, the Fathers sent out from the Irish Province, had done well by Australia. The time had come when in his wisdom, the Father General thought that the Australian Society was ready for Home Rule."

He continued, "he had never called upon the Jesuit Fathers for help that he did not meet with a generous response. When the Catholic Broadcast House was established, the help of the Jesuits was again sought. It was known that the Jesuits were very successful on solid ground, and it was felt that that they would be equally at home on the Air." *Catholic Times*, March 24, 1933.

Let it be carefully noted that all through the Great War and until March 1933, that the Jesuits in Australia were controlled and directed from Ireland. Now we can understand why Archbishop Mannix and the Jesuits in Australia did everything in their power to cause Britain to lose the War. In the latter part of the War, the Jesuits' and Archbishop Mannix caused such a tremendous agitation in Australia by circulating false information and false news that Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia threatened to have Mannix arrested as a traitor.

The Irish Jesuits controlled and directed from Dublin caused such an agitation in Australia in 1918, that the five Divisions (50,000 men), were withdrawn from the fighting line on October 6th, five weeks before the Armistice, whilst the Canadian, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and South African troops went right through to the end.

The Jesuits had led the Australian people by a furious agitation, to believe that the Australian troops were being given the hardest and most difficult tasks on the battlefield, and were suffering the greatest losses of all. They pointed to the terrible casualty lists, and returning soldiers prompted by the Jesuits, fostered this false impression.

Lord Haig's confidential H.Q. maps show four Australian Divisions in the rear at Amiens, sixty miles behind the line, and the 5th half-way back, on November 11th, 1918 at the Armistice; whilst the other Dominion troops are shown forward in the fighting lines.

This was no fault of the Australian Troops themselves, as their conduct throughout the War proved that there were no braver troops in the whole British Army. The fault lay with the Jesuits misleading the Australian people and causing great unrest all over Australia.

What General Sir John Monash Said.

That the stories of greater losses were unfounded, is proved by the statement of Sir John Monash, Commander of the Australian Corps in France in 1918. Here is what he says in his book, Australian Victories in France, 1918. On pages 279-281 he says:—

"By the night of October 5th, 1918, the Corps had by the victory of Montbrehain, advanced its line to a point six miles east of the Bellecourt Tunnel.

On September 16th, two days before the Battle of Hargincourt, suddenly I received orders from the War Office that 6,000 men of the Corps were to be given six months furlough to Australia, and to entrain en route for Australia at 48 hours notice.

On the eve of the great operations for the overthrow of the Hindenburg Line, I found myself in a sea of troubles. P. 274.

Montbrehain was the last Australian Battle of the Great War. On November 5th orders came for the Corps to again move to the Front. The First and Fourth led the return; the remaining three Divisions were to follow.

On November 11th, hostilities ceased. The Australian Army Corps was therefore not again either in the final stages or as part of the Army of Occupation employed in the War."

Sir John Monash on page 289 says:—"This period was the least costly period for Australia of all the fighting that her soldiers underwent."

Archbishop Mannix and the Dublin Jesuits.

THE AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER CHARGES ARCHBISHOP MANNIX WITH BEING A TRAITOR.

Gen. Sir John Monash's Records and the Australian Prime Minister Hughes' charges explain the real reasons and causes of the war troubles in Australia.

Here are Mr. Hughes' charges against Archbishop Mannix in 1920 when he left Australia on the way to Ireland to stir up trouble against England. He came via America and everywhere did his utmost to stir up hatred against England. Mr. Hughes then sent the following cables to the American people and the English Government. They were reprinted in the *Times*.

Melbourne, July 25th, 1920.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, speaking at Bendigo, said:—

"The British Empire was surrounded by enemies; it was being attacked by Bolshevism, Sinn Feinism, and Germanism. The British Empire was a League of Nations, bound together by the ties of blood and race, and if they broke Great Britain, they broke Australia. When they saw in their midst, men who would break up the Empire and plunge a dagger into its very heart, what were they to think of such men, except that they were traitors.

"When Archbishop Mannix said that the sentiments he uttered were supported by the bulk of the people of Australia, he said that which was not true. He has only one objective, and that is the destruction of the Empire. Mgr. Mannix says that his one hope is that England and America will be enemies, and that Ireland will fight England, and that America will fight England. That man, therefore, who seeks to make bad blood between the British Empire and America is a criminal. If it were necessary to choose between the Kaiser and that man, as to which was the greater criminal, I know which I would choose. The Kaiser was pushed into this, but Mgr. Mannix went into this of his own free will."

"The Prime Minister told the American people that Australians repudiated Mgr. Mannix, and there is general satisfaction throughout Australia that Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the British Government intended to take action against Archbishop Mannix."

The Times, July 26th, 1920.

The Australian Prime Minister's Second Cable Disclosing the Disloyalty of Mannix.

Melbourne, August 3rd, 1920.

The Prime Minister in the course of a statement to-day, said:—

"I see that Archbishop Mannix, continuing his anti-British propaganda evidently wishes the Americans to believe that he represents the public opinion of Australia. He does not represent the public opinion of Australia on the Irish question or any other; he is merely an acknowledged leader of Sinn Fein.

From the day of his arrival in Australia he set to work to fan the dying embers of religious bigotry into a fierce blaze, and gather around him every fanatical alien and Sinn Feiner in the country. During the War he worked incessantly and as openly as he dared to prevent recruiting, help the enemy, and ensure the defeat of the Allies.

Since Peace was signed, his one object was the triumph of Sinn Fein. He has abused his position as a Priest, and the privileges of this most democratic country, to further his most disloyal purpose, and has worked great harm to Australia,

Dr. Mannix and De Valera have met in New York. They are well matched. Mannix has boasted in his usual way about what he is going to do. He says that he is going to land in Ireland. Perhaps he is, but that is not for him, but for Mr. Lloyd George to say.

The Times, August 4th, 1920.

When Archbishop Mannix sailed from New York for Ireland in the White Star SS. BALTIC, the British Government arrested him on the liner off Queenstown, and landed him from a Destroyer at Penzance instead of in Ireland. He protested furiously, and pretended that the British Government was tyrannically preventing him from visiting his aged mother in Dublin. The Government saw through his hypocrisy and generously offered to bring his mother over to England to meet him at any convenient point. He refused the offer, as his purpose was clearly to cause trouble, and not to visit his mother.

When the Sinn Fein revolt was at its height, the Irish Papal Hierarchy of Australia, five Archbishops and several Bishops, sailed for Ireland to stir up trouble and set up a Republic—Archbishop Kelly of Sydney, Spence of Adelaide, Clune of West Australia, and Barry of Tasmania. These four, accompanied by the minor Bishops, arrived in Ireland, where they spent their time blessing and reviewing the Republican Forces.

Bleeding statues were set up at Templemore, and excursions organized by fleets of charabancs (a type of horse-drawn vehicle or early motor coach), so that the poor Irish people could see these dumb idols, supposedly bleeding for Ireland's sorrows. This in the year of our Lord, 1920! The "bleeding" of course was brought about by chemical mixtures liquefying, on the lines that delay action mines or bombs are timed and exploded.

The British Monarchy and Rome, p.44. McCarthy.

Look at the trouble Great Britain had in her Empire wherever Pope Benedict's priests held sway.

Look at Ireland! If Rome's disloyal priests were to be removed from Ireland, the Irish question would soon settle itself. It is really an unseen spiritual war with heavenly, earthly, and satanic beings, all acting their part. It is Anti-Christ and his priests against Christ and His representatives. The roots are far deeper than mere human nature—hence the bitter hatred. One race stands for circulating the Word of God, and the other for suppressing it. One stands for darkness and the other for light. The high Irish criminal records

all over the world prove this fact. God only knows how the Roman priests assisted the German submarines off the coasts of Ireland in 1914 to 1918. Why did the Admiralty keep secret from Dublin Castle and Government Officials its news of the coming of Sir Roger Casement in a German submarine? Why?

Canadian Jesuit Plots during the War.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS IN DECEMBER, 1917 A.D.

The Admiralty knew the priests were spies and had spies in Dublin Castle.

Look at Quebec, with her 2,463,000 Roman Catholics, who were held up to us before the War as loyal citizens of another race—as an example of Home Rule which had not proved to be Rome Rule! It is Rome Rule now!

Look at her when all Canada was bleeding from every pore—refusing to enlist and help in the Allied cause—rioting, firing buildings, wrecking railway and other property, and carrying on a general campaign of terrorism. This was true all over the Empire wherever Pope Benedict's priests held sway.

In the 1917 War-time Election the three loyal candidates in Quebec were elected by the Anglo-Saxons, Ulster and Scottish people of Montreal City. Montreal is the headquarters of the Canadian Jesuits.

All other provinces in Canada loyally responded, and some supplied more men than their allotted number. Whether we believe it or not, the Jesuits were with Germany and Austria, and were set on ruining our Empire. They are ANTICHRIST'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

On December 18th, 1917, Canada, by an overwhelming vote, decided to support the Mother Country in the life and death struggle in Europe.

In the Eastern Provinces, where French and Irish Roman Catholics predominate, they voted solidly against helping Britain. The priests in Quebec boasted beforehand that they would control the Election, and that not six members in Quebec would be elected. Look at Rome's vote!

The following are the results:—

THE CANADIAN WAR-TIME ELECTION IN 1917 A.D.

	For Against	
Ontario: Population—Protestants in majority	72	1
Quebec: Roman Catholics in majority	3	62
Nova Scotia: Protestants in majority	12	4
New Brunswick: About half of each	7	4
Prince Edward Island: Roman Catholics about half	0	4
Manitoba: Protestants in majority	13	1
Saskatchewan: Protestants in majority	16	0
Alberta: Protestants in majority	11	1
British Columbia: Protestants in majority	13	0
Totals	147	77

The Roman priests worked for the defeat of Britain.

These facts demonstrate that High Church and Roman Catholic officials are a real danger to our Empire. The Pope of Rome must come first in all their decisions and actions. Britain should at once recall the Envoy, these officials so stealthily sent to the Pope in 1914, and who is still being maintained.

The Marquis d'Azigliio, an Italian statesman, warned the late Earl of Shaftesbury some years ago as follows:

"We have got rid of the Jesuits in Italy so far as human power can, but England is swarming with them, and before long you will feel the effects of their presence."—*Rome's Tactics*, Dean Goode, D.D., p.2.

After all the hypocrisy and Romish seditions and disloyalty, from the Pope down, during the War, Cardinal Bourne had the effrontery to hold a Thanksgiving Mass in honour of our great Victory! Rome always faces both ways. *Rome is the deadly secret enemy of the British Empire.*

AUSTRALIAN R.C. ARCHBISHOP AND BLOODSHED.

Archbishop Kelly, Irish Australian Roman Catholic Bishop of Sydney, speaking at Sydney on March 23rd, 1919 said:—

"I do not mind blood, I do not mind slaughter, I do not mind Revolution so long as we get what we wish to accomplish."—*Times*, April 3rd, 1919.

Continued in [Chapter IV. The First Public Record Office Surprise](#)

All chapters of Jesuit Plots From Elizabethan To Modern Times – By Albert Close

- [Chapter I.](#)
- [Chapter II. Salutes and Military Honours for the Pope.](#)
- [Chapter III. Irish Jesuits in Australia during the Great War](#)
- [Chapter IV. The First Public Record Office Surprise](#)
- [Chapter V. The Great Troubler](#)
- [Chapter VI. The Armada Against England](#)
- [Chapter VII. The Cause Of The Great Civil War](#)
- [Chapter VIII. The Canonization Of More And Fisher: History Suppressed.](#)