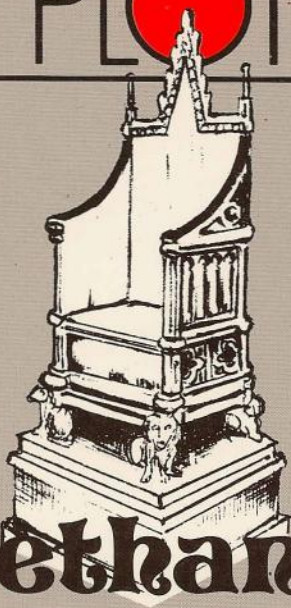
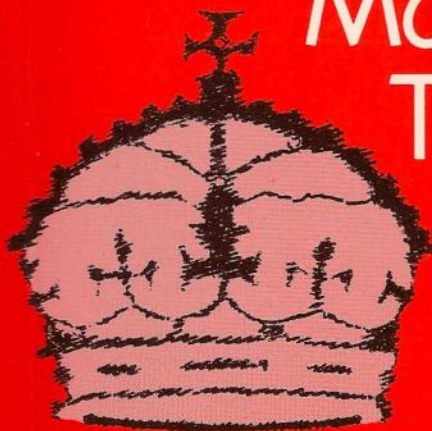


JESUIT PLOTS



FROM
Elizabethan

TO
Modern
Times



Albert Close

JESUIT PLOTS AGAINST BRITAIN FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH TO KING GEORGE V.

**COMPILED FROM OLD STATE PAPERS & RECENTLY
RECOVERED VATICAN DOCUMENTS,
300 TO 400 YEARS OLD
AND
GREAT WAR DISCLOSURES.**

BY
ALBERT CLOSE

Author of

The Hand of God and Satan in History, The Defeat of the Spanish Armada, The Divine Programme of the World's History, Antichrist and His Ten Kingdoms, The Great Harlot on the Seven Hills, Where We Got Our Bible, Babylon the Scarlet Woman, The British Empire at Bay on the Western Front, The Naval War in the North Sea, The Dover Patrol Naval Operations, The Truth About Jutland, The Naval War in the Mediterranean, 662 Priests Leave the Church of Rome, Rome's Fight for the British Throne, etc., etc.

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PREFACE

IN THIS remarkable volume the author has packed its pages full of information which ought to be in the hands of all Englishmen.

The Jesuit Order was the Satanic answer to the Reformation, endeavouring to restore the lost fortunes of the Papacy. What would it not give to again rule in England? Mr. Close reveals some of the criminal efforts of these "Shock troops of Rome".

So that his information would be authentic the author spent a good deal of his time at the Public Records Office in London searching for the documentation proving the facts revealed in this book, and he gives the story of the discovery of how "authentic copies of damaging documents were recovered from the Vatican secret archives" after having been hidden there for long years. This enabled him to show how the Jesuits' hand has been behind so many plots when they have tried to strike England in the back.

We remind ourselves of what Joseph McCabe wrote of the Jesuits in his "Candid History of the Jesuits".

I quote: "It is the historic custom of the Church of Rome to enlist in its service monastic or quasi-monastic bodies in addition to the ordinary clergy. In its hour of greatest need, at the very outbreak of the Reformation, the Society of Jesus was formed as one of these auxiliary regiments, and in the war which the Church of Rome has waged since that date the Jesuits have rendered the most spirited and conspicuous service. Not a work of history can be opened, in any language, but it will contain more references to the Jesuits than to all other religious orders collectively."

But what is a Jesuit? The Society remains the Esau of the Roman clerical world. It still chiefly seeks the wealthy and powerful; it is the arch-enemy of progress and liberalism in Catholic theology; its scholarship is singularly undistinguished in proportion to its resources; it embarks on political intrigue, even to the destruction of State-forms, whenever its interest seems to require it; it is hated by a very large proportion of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity in every country.

McCabe goes on to say that "Catholic monarchs and peoples have time after time driven them ignominiously over their frontiers and Popes have sternly condemned them and the verdict on them expresses deep and criminal guilt. They are as active, and

nearly as numerous, in the twentieth century as in the last days of the old political world."

If this has been so in respect of Roman Catholic countries, how much more so in Protestant England as the following pages clearly reveal this deep and criminal guilt. The attempts of the Jesuits to carry their war against Protestantism into the British Isles have been set forth in some detail in the following pages and it is good, indeed, that Englishmen should be made aware of these plots and that they should praise Almighty God for the wonderful deliverances from them. Doubtless there are many Jesuit plots going on at the present time "by their very nature they are underhand and secret" all against the best interests of this country.

A. L. KENSIT

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**WHAT GOD THINKS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME SO
WE OUGHT TO THINK.**

**"In her was found the blood of Prophets, and of Saints and of
all that were slain upon the earth" (Rev. 18: 24).**

Jesuit Plots from Queen Elizabeth to King George V.

CHAPTER I.

FOR 300 years past the Church of Rome has striven by an unceasing torrent of false histories, pamphlets and lectures to conceal from the nation and the world the true facts of her terrible history before and during the Reformation.

In 1888-89 A.D., Cardinal Gasquet published his *Henry VIII and the Monasteries*, for the purpose of whitewashing the monks and nuns of those days. In 1902, Dr. Coulton, LL.D., etc., of Cambridge, charged the Cardinal with "putting forth a whole system of false references and misstatements on matters of the plainest fact." For three years, from 1902-1905, he publicly pressed the Cardinal in the Press—both Protestant and Roman Catholic—to give just a few simple references where his quotations could be found in certain MS. documents named by the Cardinal.

Dr. Coulton says: "Such of his MS. references as I have been able to trace, betrayed either strange ignorance or falsehood." Further on the Doctor says: "Dr. Gasquet deliberately shirks one half of the evidence and falsifies the other half during the 400 years preceding the Reformation." *Catholic Truth*, pp. 9 & 14, and *The Monastic Legend*, by G. C. Coulton, LL.D.

The late Father Hugh Benson wrote a novel glorifying the Monasteries and Nunneries suppressed by Henry VIII. Dr. Coulton says: "Mons. Benson has written a novel as false to history as the shilling shockers of our youth."

In 1934, the United Protestant Council, representing 17 Societies in the United Kingdom, sent Dr. Coulton a Testimonial, warmly thanking him and setting forth the

great value of his historical lectures and controversial works to preachers and open-air speakers.

This book consists chiefly of extracts from Old State Papers and Vatican Transcripts, with comments on each document. The reference will enable any reader to quickly find the originals at the Public Record Office. It deals with scores of subjects discussed during 3 years with the crowds on Tower Hill. These crowds always demanded authoritative statements.

The greatest danger and damage to true British history to-day lies in the almost criminal folly of the Government appointing Roman Catholics and Anglo-Romanists to edit the Official Calendars of State Papers from the original MSS. of the Reformation times.

By clever manœuvring, Rome has succeeded in the past in getting Roman Catholic Calendarers on the Staff of the Master of the Rolls, with the result that Vatican Documents and other old State Papers have either been suppressed in our National Calendars of State Papers or edited in favour of the Church of Rome.

A Roman Catholic Boast.

The Bulwark of October, 1896 reprinted the following remarkable statement :

“THE WEEKLY REGISTER publishes a paper recently read by a Mr. Kelke at Dumfries Conference of Roman Catholic Young Men’s Societies. The most remarkable passage in this paper is the following:—

‘As regards the history of these Islands, the most important period to us is, I need hardly say, that of the Reformation. It so happens that much of the editing of the records of that date, even the publication of State Papers under Government authority, has fallen into the hands of Catholics. And the result on the whole has been in our favour.’”

The Editor remarks :—“We wonder if this is true. Some Protestant Members of Parliament of the House of Commons should see to it.” *The Bulwark*, October, 1896, p. 109. Later investigations proved this boast to be only too well-founded. Six R.C. editors have been traced.

In 1859, William Barclay Turnbull, a Roman Catholic

convert, was appointed by Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, to edit the Foreign State Papers of Edward VI and Mary's reigns. Think of it, these two reigns to be officially chronicled in our State Calendars by a Roman Catholic!

The Protestant Alliance, with Lord Shaftesbury as President, immediately challenged the appointment, and later charged Turnbull with doing away with unwelcome State Papers. Great petitions signed by thousands from all ranks of society poured into the Government demanding Turnbull's removal from office. He was forced to resign on January 28th, 1861.

In July, 1861, Turnbull sued the Protestant Alliance for libel and lost the case after three days' hearing. Father Joseph Stevenson, an Anglo-Roman pervert, who, in 1882 became a Jesuit, was immediately appointed in his place!

In the Petitions praying for the cancelling of Turnbull's appointment, were the names of 10 Peers; 19 M.P.'s; 10 Baronets; 85 Magistrates; 518 Church of England clergymen; 553 Nonconformist Ministers; several Generals and Admirals and 2,500 names of the educated classes.

The Scottish Reformation Society also sent in a separate Petition signed by 3,500 of similar classes.

To show how unfit was Turnbull for the task, evidence was produced in Court and was reported in *The Times*, July 9th, 1861, as follows: "Books were produced in which Turnbull had written as follows: 'Father Garnett, the Gunpowder Plotter, was a well-known martyr'; of the great Babington Conspiracy as 'a gallant Confederacy'; and of the Reformation as 'a mischievous event.'"

Surely some Jesuit hand must have been at work influencing Lord Romilly when he appointed a Roman Catholic to edit the State Papers of the reigns of Edward VI and Mary, above all others; and later, to appoint the Rev. Joseph Stevenson as successor.

This same powerful unseen hand seems to have continued at work in our Public Record Office after Lord Romilly's day right down to the present time. This agrees with the boast made at the Roman Catholic Conference at Dumfries in 1896.

In 1876, Mr. W. H. Bliss, also a former Anglo-Roman convert to Rome, was sent to the Vatican to copy the Vatican documents relating to English affairs during the Reformation. Mr. Bliss was killed in 1909 and Mr. J. M. Rigg, a convert to Rome from the Wesleyan Church was appointed in his place. He remained in Rome until the Great War brought the work to a standstill in 1917.

The most remarkable thing about Mr. Rigg's work was that he reported to the Master of the Rolls that there were no Vatican Documents of importance worth publishing of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I and II, still lying unpublished at the Record Office. As a matter of fact there are at least 25,000 still lying in loose bundles, including those in which the Popes on many occasions sanctioned the murder of Queen Elizabeth and the invasion of England and Scotland.

This generation of Editors, Book Reviewers, Head Masters, School Teachers and Christian Ministers, seem to be entirely ignorant of the fact that these basic historic documents still exist in the Public Record Office. If any one doubts this statement, let him or her test the question with a hundred Editors, Book Reviewers, Head Masters, School Teachers, or one hundred Christian Ministers, and he will find that their conception of history in at least half the cases will be entirely at variance with the State Papers and Vatican Documents on which true history is based.

A striking example of the lack of knowledge of Old State Documents on the part of a Book Reviewer will be found in the *Daily Telegraph*, October 4th, 1935, where Harold Nicholson, formerly of the Foreign Office, in reviewing a *Life of Edmund Campion*, writes of Campion as a "Martyr to Faith"! An elementary knowledge of Campion State Papers would have saved Mr. Nicholson from such a blunder at this late day! Mr. Desmond MacCarthy made the same blunder on the wireless in October, 1935, when reviewing a *Life of Campion* by Evelyn Waugh.

Many will be found who still believe the Roman Catholic and Anglo-Romanist falsehood that Froude, our

great Historian and Professor of Modern History at Oxford, was inaccurate and unreliable. The facts are that Froude was the first Historian to give his references systematically on every page, to the MS. documents in the Public Record Office. Any reader can to-day examine the same documents from which he quoted. Green, for example, does not give a reference, so that none of his statements can be checked; Green was an Anglo-Catholic.

Hilaire Belloc, the Roman Catholic writer, seldom gives any references; hence his many mistakes. The Reviewers are continually reproaching him for not giving his references. This method, of course, suits a Roman Catholic writer when dealing with awkward historical facts.

In 1929, the Westminster Roman Catholic Federation, of which Cardinal Bourne was President, attempted to put pressure on the London County Council and on a large number of Publishers, in order to compel the alteration of about 1,250 pages of history as taught in British School Histories.

The prompt action on January 15th, 1930, of Dr. Coulton of Cambridge, brought the whole underhand scheme to the ground. He challenged Cardinal Bourne to submit these vital alterations to competent historians before taking action. Dr. Coulton charged the Westminster Federation with deliberately falsifying history where the Church of Rome is concerned. The Secretary of the Federation replied for Cardinal Bourne, refusing to discuss the question at all. Three weeks later Dr. Coulton charged Father Hugh Pope with giving false references in a lecture at Cambridge. He thereupon challenged this Priest to an open Debate with an independent Chairman. Father Hugh Pope declined.

On February 4th, 1930, Dr. Coulton, in a public lecture, exposed these bogus references. He charged the Roman Priests with coming down to Cambridge, acting as their own Chairmen, teaching false history, citing bogus quotations, inviting questions and then shutting down the questioner without answering when unable to meet the questions. Their only safety before an educated audience

they realized as usual, lay in the Lecturer acting as his own Chairman. All Catholic Evidence Lecturers are now trained on these lines.

In July, 1929, Dr. Coulton challenged Cardinal Bourne, the four Jesuit Fathers, Woodlock, Thurston, Martindale and Walker, and the Rev. Bernard Grimley, leading Roman Catholic writers and Lecturers, and Mr. Hilaire Belloc and Mr. G. K. Chesterton, to arrange for an open debate with an independent Chairman, on the subject *The Causes of the Reformation*. All seven of the Cardinal's satellites refused.

**NEVER TRUST A HISTORIAN
WHO SYSTEMATICALLY OMITTS REFERENCES.**

After years of research in the Public Record Office amongst the Old State Papers of the Reformation period, I have come to the conclusion that no historian should be trusted who systematically avoids giving his references, and that Roman Catholics and Anglo-Romanists should never be entrusted with editing the Old State Paper Calendars.

Some of the Old State Paper Calendars have been disgracefully bungled, notably those dealing with Mary Queen of Scots.

* * *

This book originated from a challenge on Tower Hill by the Protestant Truth Society in September, 1932, to Cardinal Bourne, Father Francis Woodlock, S.J., and Father Vincent McNabb the Dominican, to inspect at the Public Record Office transcripts of the recently recovered Vatican Documents, disclosing the Plots of the Popes of Rome to bring about the invasion of England and the murder of Queen Elizabeth.

That challenge was ignored by Cardinal Bourne, declined by Father Woodlock, and evaded for two years by Father McNabb.

On July 5th, 1934, Father McNabb came up to the Protestant Truth Society's Platform on Tower Hill and announced his intention to accept the challenge. Arrangements were at once made, and on August 1st, 1934, the in-

spection took place at the Public Record Office in the presence of a Record Office Official and representatives from both sides, all of whom signed a Statement to that effect at the close.

VATICAN DOCUMENTS AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

Many ask how it came about that authentic copies of these damaging documents were recovered from the Vatican by the British Government? Why did the Pope allow them to be copied?

The story is an interesting one. It begins back in 1861-62, when Froude, our greatest historian, gained access to the Spanish State Archives at Simancas and found the Pope's Despatch to Philip of Spain, dated February 24th, 1586, offering to finance the Spanish Armada to the extent of 2,000,000 crowns. When he published this in 1870 it caused a great sensation, as it proved that Roman Catholic history was false on this question. This opened the door to other European Archives.

Roman Catholic and Anglo-Roman scholars hate Froude's works, because he is so accurate and gives his references to the Old State Papers at the Record Office. It was they who so strenuously propagated the fable that Froude was inaccurate and unreliable. His history with its priceless references actually ruined the Roman Catholic and Anglo-Catholic or High Church histories of England and Scotland.

Immediately after the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71, practically all of the European nations agreed to throw open to each other their secret Archives of the Reformation ages. The Pope agreed to allow English Roman Catholic scholars to copy the letters and despatches lying for 350 years in the Vatican Archives.

The first searcher was the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, formerly a Church of England clergyman. He was at the Vatican from 1872 to 1876. He became a Jesuit priest in 1882. He sent home a copy of the Jesuit Parsons' forged recantation of Anthony Tyrrell's famous Confession of 1586. This recantation was forged by Parsons in 1603 and left in the English College, Rome, where Father

Stevenson found it in 1872, apparently believing it to be genuine.

On comparing it with Lord Burleigh's original in the Public Record Office, it does not agree at all, and is all out of sequence. Furthermore, it has three Articles too many, which have nothing to do with the value of Tyrrell's Confession, which proved the guilt of Mary Queen of Scots, the Earl of Arundel and other prominent English noblemen, and enabled Elizabeth's Government to bring them to trial and prove their guilt.

In 1876, Mr. W. H. Bliss, also a former Church of England clergyman convert to Rome, was sent to Rome. He spent 33 years in the Vatican, and discovered and copied over 25,000 documents relating to English Affairs and Plots. Amongst these were the Elizabethan Plot Documents examined by Father McNabb and the Protestant Truth Society's representatives on August 1st, 1934.

Mr. Bliss was killed in a street accident in Rome in 1909. Some of Mr. Bliss's discoveries were so vital and damning that they were kept in the safe at the Public Record Office for 22 years and not disclosed to the English-speaking world until 1916.

The famous Sega-Cardinal of Como letter in which Pope Gregory XIII sanctioned the assassination of Elizabeth was kept in the safe at the Public Record Office from 1886 until 1908, when it was first disclosed to the German Professor A. O. Meyer, who published it in Germany in 1911. Professor Meyer was in Rome for four years and heard of it from Mr. Bliss.

Mr. Bliss also discovered in 1886 and copied the Dr. Parry-Sixtus V letter, sanctioning the murder of Elizabeth. At Parry's trial, Rome contended that this letter found on Parry was a forgery by Lord Burleigh's officers. This is an old red-herring of Rome. Father Pollen, S.J., admitted in *The Month* in 1902 that it is genuine and authentic.

Next, Mr. J. M. Rigg, a convert to Rome from the Wesleyan Church, was appointed. He remained in Rome until the Great War brought the work to a standstill in 1917.

The most remarkable thing about Mr. Rigg's work was

QUESTION TIME ON TOWER HILL.

that he reported to the Master of the Rolls that there were no Vatican documents of importance worth publishing of Elizabeth's and James I and II reigns still lying unpublished at the Public Record Office.

The most damning of all those shown to Father McNabb are still lying in loose bundles as yet unpublished in the Official State Paper Calendars. Some are in widely separated folios. The Calendars of Papal Letters for Elizabeth's period, from 1580-1603, and for James II and William of Orange, are yet unpublished.

Tower Hill crowds, contrary to the popular conception are, with the exception of say about ten per cent of a rough element, the best educated, most intelligent and influential open air crowds in Britain. They come from the great Government Departments, Banks, Shipping and Professional Offices in the centre of London and also from the Jesuit Colleges. Many in these crowds are University Graduates who soon bring an inaccurate speaker to his senses.

Many are earnest Christians and large numbers also have a sound knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Questions and answers on Bible difficulties are carried by travellers far and wide all over the world. Army and Navy, Air and Mercantile Marine Officers, soldiers, sailors and airmen are always to be found scattered in the crowd at the meetings. Many modern Nicodemuses quietly steal up to the Society's speakers on the London streets and in the trains and thank them for their words of help and light.

Questions such as the following are asked :

- (1) Where did we get the Bible from and is it Inspired?
- (2) Are we sure that it has not been corrupted since the time of Christ in common with many other books?
- (3) What is the difference between the Roman Catholic Bible and the Protestant Authorised, or Revised Bible?
- (4) Where are the oldest MSS to-day and which are the oldest?
- (5) Did the Church of Rome first give us the Bible as she claims?

- (6) As there are so many different sects in the world, how can a man know which is the true Church and how can he find the way to the Saviour?
- (7) Why do some Churches send Christian Ministers to preach to us, who themselves deny the Deity, Virgin Birth, and physical Resurrection of Christ?
- (8) Did Jesus Christ have a conscious existence with His Father in Heaven in the eternal Ages before He came to this world?
- (9) Did He foretell whether the world was to get better or worse before His Second Advent and are His predictions true to facts to-day?
- (10) Can a man be absolutely sure that his sins are forgiven whilst in this world? ; and can he know God as a Personal God in the sense that we know our friends?
- (11) Are the Bible and Science opposed to each other?
- (12) Is the Holy Spirit a Person who to-day dwells in the hearts of Christians and guides, directs and controls the surrendered life as He did the early Christians?
- (13) Are preachers who deny the Inspiration of the Bible, who seldom preach its truths to men, but lecture instead on Socialism and Communism year after year, real Ambassadors of Christ or not?

ARE SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY THE SAME?

This question arises chiefly out of the teaching of a well-known Tower Hill Speaker—The Rev. Donald Soper, of the Wesleyan Church. He has a powerful voice and draws a good crowd, but as *The Christian* and *The Life of Faith* remarked in reviews of his book on *Question Time on Tower Hill*, "it is difficult to see what Dr. Soper means by the Gospel." This is the same view held on Tower Hill by those who know their Bibles, and know what John Wesley preached as the Gospel.

During the three years which the Author has spent on Tower Hill, every meeting of Dr. Soper's at which he has been present has been nothing but a violent discussion on the various schools of Socialism and Communism. These violent disputes between the Speaker and Socialists and Communists draw the crowd. The Author has never once

seen or heard Dr. Soper speaking from the New Testament; and never once heard him preach the Way of Salvation, as taught by John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist Church. This view can be confirmed by any reader who cares to listen to Dr. Soper on Wednesdays on Tower Hill. It is common knowledge on the Hill. The Protestant Truth Society and other Evangelical bodies preach the New Testament as preached by Wesley.

These questions demonstrate the high standard of education and intelligence of the Tower Hill crowds.

Many Roman Catholics in these crowds had never before heard of these Vatican Documents, and earnestly desired an explanation from their own Priests. They realised that if these documents are authentic, that the Priests who were put to death by Queen Elizabeth and other Sovereigns were in many cases Traitors and not Martyrs as the Church of Rome teaches her people. In the following pages many of these documents are reprinted.

In 1930, the Westminster Roman Catholic Federation threatened to boycott about twelve Publishers if the History books used in the London County Council Schools were not altered to meet the wishes of Cardinal Bourne. About 1,250 pages were to be altered! Dr. G. G. Coulton of Cambridge challenged the R.C. history and the scheme fell to the ground after his powerful, informed protest.

What Cardinal Bourne said at Cambridge.

Cardinal Bourne, in a sermon to Roman Catholic Students in May, 1928, asked the Question :

"It is surely conceivable that a day will come when an English Sovereign will feel unable any longer to declare himself to be a faithful Protestant. What then will happen?"

The answer to that question is very emphatic and explicit. The King must abdicate or play the hypocrite and conceal his Roman Catholic faith as did Charles II.

In 1859 the idea of crushing Protestantism in Britain was taking shape in Cardinal Manning's mind.

In a sermon before Cardinal Wiseman he said :—

What Cardinal Manning said in 1859.

"England is the head of Protestantism, the centre of its movements and the stronghold of its power. Weakened in England, it is paralysed everywhere. Conquered in England, it is conquered throughout the world. Once overthrown here, all else is but a warfare of detail."
 "Sermon before Cardinal Wiseman," August 2nd, 1859.

First Step in the Surrender.

King Edward came under the powerful influence of the Jesuit, Father Bernard Vaughan. He was often in his company with Sir Ernest Cassel, according to the Press.

The first important surrender during the 20th century of our safeguards set up at the Revolution in 1689 was in 1903, when King Edward broke through the Act of Settlement drawn up on June 6th, 1701 A.D., and visited Pope Leo XIII at the Vatican.

The great Act of Rights and Settlement, of June 6th, 1701, lays it down that:—

"Every person who is or shall be reconciled to, or shall hold communion with, the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish Religion, or shall marry a Papist, shall be excluded and be for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Crown or Government of of this Realm and Ireland."

The Act of Settlement was framed as a Defensive Measure, and not out of malice or bigotry. The Protestant Religion is based on the teaching of Christ as revealed in the New Testament. The Roman Religion is the idolatrous religion of the old Pagan priests of Baal and of the Pagan Roman Empire, propagated under Christian names and titles. Cardinal Newman admits this. He gives a list of these doctrines, and states they were sanctified by the Church. *Christian Doctrine*, p. 349. Rome's idolatrous Mass is not in the New Testament. The Apostles never mentioned it. The old Pagan Mass was Westernized in 492 A.D., by Gelasius, Bishop of Rome.

EARL OF SHAFTESBURY WARNED.

The Marquis d'Azeglio, an Italian statesman, warned the Protestant Earl of Shaftesbury in 1859 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.*

*** MUSSOLINI AND THE JESUITS.**

Vatican City, Sunday, September 1st, 1935.

"The Pope may intervene in the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia.

"It was learned to-day that he is expected to offer his friendly services towards averting a conflict between the two countries.

"It is believed that the Pope will offer these services to Signor Mussolini through the Jesuit Father Pietro Tachi-Venturi, who is often consulted by Mussolini on important matters."—British United Press. "Daily Express," 2/9/35.

A GREAT BETRAYAL, 1934.

The Vatican and the Act of Settlement.

On March 2nd, 1934, the Protestant Public were shocked to read the startling announcement in the Roman Catholic *Universe* that the British Government had recognized the Pope as a Temporal Sovereign and issued an Order to the Royal Navy to salute him as a foreign Sovereign, in direct violation of the Statute Laws of Great Britain as set forth in the Act of Settlement after the Revolution in 1689 A.D.

The secrecy with which this Order was made proved clearly that those in high places responsible for this Order knew quite well that they were doing something which was highly illegal. They did not even consult first the Law Officers of the Crown before issuing the Order. Furthermore, the news was issued to the Roman Catholic papers first of all! The Order was published by His Majesty's Stationery Office on Wednesday, February 28th, and the *Universe* containing the news was on sale on Friday morning, March 2nd, but the *Times* and other papers did not publish it until March 3rd. The *Universe* to be ready for distribution on Thursday to Newsagents, must have been printed on Monday or Tuesday, February 26th or 27th.

* This shows that the Jesuits have crept back into Italy as in England.

GOVT. DEPTS. COOK AND SUPPRESS NEWS.

How did this leading Roman Catholic journal get this Official notice from H.M. Stationery Office two days before it was issued to the British Press and public?

The Protestant Truth Society called its Council together and immediately forwarded the Protest on page 22 to every Member of Parliament, but there seemed to be clear evidence of a conspiracy of silence on the part of the Government and the Government Departments.

Sir Ernest Benn, the well-known London Publisher, addressing members of the Manchester Publicity Association on November 1st said:—"We rather pity the Germans and Russians kept in ignorance of facts of the world, except in so far that their Government permitted them to know them, but was not this country going the same way?"

"We boasted that we had Free Speech, a free Press, and no censorship. We have eighty Government Departments, with eighty Press Officers, issuing day by day a veritable flood of official dope, and we lapped it up as facts and knowledge—very different from the independent spirit of Journalism we knew a few years ago." *Times*, 2/11/34.

Undoubtedly, these Government Press Officials at the bidding of their superiors, gave the Press Association, the newspapers, and the cable services secret instructions to say nothing about this great betrayal, and the protests which were pouring into London against this flagrant violation of the Act of Settlement.

The following Protest and Appeal was sent to all Members of Parliament on March 15, 1934 by The Protestant Truth Society, London. This Protest was completely suppressed by the Press Association and the B.B.C. It was sent in by special messenger on the same day.

BRITAIN RECOGNIZES THE POPE AS A KING.**GUN SALUTES FOR HIS HOLINESS AND NUNCIOS.**

In the King's Regulations and Admiralty Orders Amendments issued by H.M. Stationery Office on Wednesday, February 28th, 1934, the following orders appear:

The Universe

THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER

Office: 1, ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.

"When a Journal consecrates itself to the apostolate of truth and virtue for the good of souls and for the greater glory of God and of His Church, there is no blessing which it does not merit."

— The Message of His Holiness the Pope to the "Universe."

No. 1140)

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1934.

REGISTERED AT THE
G. O. S. OFFICE
AS A NEWSPAPER

Britain Recognises The Pope as a King

Gun Salutes for His Holiness and Nuncios

IN the King's Regulations and Admiralty Orders Amendments issued by H.M. Stationery Office on Wednesday, the following orders appear:

"Ecclesiastical authorities who have no diplomatic status are not entitled to salute.

"The Pope is to be regarded as a Foreign Sovereign and is to be saluted in accordance with Article 43.

"Nuncios and 'Inter-nuncios' who are diplomatic agents of the Pope and rank as Ambassadors and Ministers respectively are entitled to gun salutes on the scale and on the occasions laid down in Article 68."

"Legates may or may not be

diplomatic agents and instructions as to their relative status should be obtained as may be necessary.

"Those possessing diplomatic status are entitled to the salute appropriate to their diplomatic rank."

"Representatives of the Pope may be given such marks of respect as their position as distinguished personages may appear to demand. They are not entitled to military honours."

The Belgian Primate Greets Leopold

WITH the singing
of the hymn
"Gloria in excelsis Deo"
the Primate of Belgium
celebrated the feast
of the Church
of St. Patrick
in Brussels.

THE FRONT PAGE OF "THE UNIVERSE,"
March 2nd, 1934.

"Ecclesiastical authorities who have no diplomatic status are not entitled to salute.

"The Pope is to be regarded as a Foreign Sovereign and is to be saluted in accordance with Article 43.

"'Nuncios' and 'Inter-nuncios' who are diplomatic agents of the Pope and rank as Ambassadors and Ministers respectively are entitled to gun salutes on the scale and on the occasions laid down in Article 66.

"Legates may or may not be diplomatic agents and instructions as to their relative status should be obtained as necessary.

"Those possessing diplomatic status are entitled to the salute appropriate to their diplomatic rank.

"Representatives of the Pope may be given such marks of respect as their position as distinguished personages may appear to demand. They are not entitled to military honours."

"The Protestant Truth Society organised for the defence of our Protestant faith and liberties, desires to call urgent attention to a matter which invades our Protestant Constitution. Above is an announcement on the front page of the *Universe* of March 2nd, 1934."

PROTESTANT PROTEST TO PARLIAMENT.

To all Members of the House of Commons.

PROTESTANT TRUTH SOCIETY,

31 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

15th March, 1934.

Dear Sirs,—

The astounding notice in black type above appeared in the Roman Catholic *Universe* on March 2nd, 1934. As this notice immediately follows the announcement of the re-appointing of an Envoy to the Pope, in defiance of the Act of Settlement, many wonder if it were not reverting to a policy which blighted the reigns of Charles II, and James II, when Roman Catholics gained control of the Throne, Parliament, the Services and the Press.

Other nations are at the present time dealing with clerical influence and intrigue in national life, and the more Roman Catholic the nation has been hitherto, the more violent is the reaction against the clerical party. Our fellow-citizens in Canada, Australia, Malta, and Ireland are, in greater or lesser degree, fighting Papal domination, whilst it would appear that there are those in our own land who seem bent in helping to re-erect Papal power.

We have already violated our Constitution by sending an Envoy to Rome.

Who are betraying us on this matter in the Cabinet, at the Foreign Office, at the Admiralty, and in other official circles? There are traitors in high places beyond doubt, undermining the Constitution and destroying our Protestant safeguards. J. A. KENSIT, Secretary.

Dare we look back at the things which have happened since Queen Victoria died in 1901? A chain of evidence is afforded which should rouse us to guard what is yet left of our great Protestant heritage. See *Rome's Fight for the British Throne*, pp. 104-120.

1903. King Edward VII. visited the Pope in the Vatican: the first Sovereign to do so since the Revolution in 1688. He was a great friend of Father Bernard Vaughan the Jesuit.

1910. The Accession Declaration repudiating Transubstantiation was altered by Parliament, thus definitely weakening the safeguards against a Roman Catholic mounting the Throne.

1907-14. Many permanent officials of Roman Catholic persuasion appointed to important places in the Foreign Office and other departments, namely:—Sir Eyre Crowe, Sir William George Tyrrell, Sir Eric Drummond, Cecil Dormer, J. D. Gregory, etc. Count Melgar the distinguished Spaniard who, in writing an experience of his visit to England, said: "The most profound impression I brought away from my contact with official English life was an utter amazement at the remarkable number of Catholics I encountered holding the highest positions in the administration of the State." This was during the Great War.

1914. December 14th, Envoy to the Pope secretly rushed off to Rome without consultation with Parliament, in violation of the Act of Settlement, and presumably on the advice of these Roman Catholic permanent officials.

1914-18. Through the period of the Great War the Roman Catholic Church, as directed by the Papal Curia, worked intensely against the Allied Cause. Secret Service

Papers, since published by the British Government, prove that priests of the Church of Rome were acting as spies for the enemy in neutral and other countries. See Page 52.

1916. Irish Revolt against England, inspired by the Roman Catholic priests, led by Michael Collins, himself alleged to be a priest, and who became the notorious gunman, and who shot in cold blood so many of our soldiers and policemen. American Secret Service Papers published by the British Government in 1921 disclosed the fact that Michael Collins was a Roman Catholic priest, working with Sir Roger Casement. See Command Paper, 1,108, 1921, *Sinn Fein Documents*.

On May 26th, 1933, De Valera's Paper, *The Irish Press*, made the astonishing disclosure that in 1916 the Executive of the Irish Provisional Government sent Count Plunkett, an Irish Papal Knight, as Envoy to Pope Benedict XV. to seek his blessing on the Easter Rebellion. The Pope granted a two hours' Audience, and gave his Apostolic Benediction on the Rebels. *The Irish Press*, May 26, 1933. Count Plunkett wrote a statement to the Press confirming this as a fact, because the Bishops denied it. This happened whilst Britain was maintaining Sir H. Howard as Envoy at the Vatican.

1918. Irish anti-British campaign in Australia, led by Archbishop Mannix. In Ireland, twenty-seven Irish Roman Catholic Bishops supported the Sinn Fein Pledge against Britain. The Irish Jesuits, as we now know from Archbishop Mannix's statements, caused such an agitation in Australia that the five Divisions (50,000 men) of Australian troops were withdrawn from the fighting line Oct. 6th, five weeks before the Armistice, whilst the Canadian, New Zealand, South African, and Newfoundland troops went right through to the end.

Lord Haig's confidential H.Q. maps show four Australian Divisions in the rear at Amiens, 60 miles behind the line, and the 5th half-way back, whilst the other Dominion troops are shown forward in the fighting lines on November 11th, 1918.

1918. On May 27th, 1918, the Prince of Wales visited the

Pope in the Vatican at the very hour five British Divisions were overwhelmed at the Battle of the Aisne. Some of the Divisions lost so heavily that only four lorry loads of survivors came out of the battle. The Prince should have been on his knees in the British Embassy Church in Rome at that critical hour instead of kneeling before the Pope of Rome, our secret enemy as we now know. Strong British Press protests over the action of the Prince. *Daily Express* and *Times*, May 28th, 1918.

1918. After a Day of Prayer by Parliament on August 4th in St. Margaret's, Westminster, calling on Almighty God for help, the tide of War turned on August 8th at the great Battle of Amiens, after which the Nation never looked back. Explain it as men will, this actually happened after the Day of Prayer. The British Army broke the German Front four days later and captured 400 guns and 20,000 prisoners.

1920. Mr. Hughes, Australian Prime Minister, cabled British Government on July 24th and August 3rd that Mannix was a traitor and advised his arrest, which took place on the ocean liner *Baltic*, off Queenstown, when he was landed at Penzance instead of in Ireland. *Times*, July 26th, and August 4th, 1920.

1923. Their Majesties, King George V. and Queen Mary, visited the Pope in the Vatican, presumably on the advice of the Government and violated the Act of Settlement. The King and Queen should have stood firmly by the Constitution and refused to violate the Statute Law forbidding such an act.

Unscrupulous Politicians and Roman Catholic Foreign Office Permanent Officials no doubt engineered the illegal visit to the Pope just as they illegally sent an Envoy in December, 1914.

1930. Attempt of the Irish Delegation and Australian * Irish Roman Catholic Delegation at the Imperial Conference, to have the Coronation Oath altered, so that a Roman Catholic King could ascend the Throne. Canada,

* Nearly the whole of the Australian Delegation were Irish Roman Catholics or of Irish Roman Catholic descent.

New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland said, "No!" we are a Protestant Empire, and before you alter that oath again, you must consult us if you wish us to remain in the Empire. There are only eleven million Roman Catholics in the British Empire, the population of which is about 466 million. White population, 68 millions.

1931. Grave trouble in Malta, in consequence of which the Envoy to the Vatican was withdrawn. Documents relating to this matter show the danger of clerical interference in the administration of the Island (Cmd. Paper 3,993). His Majesty's Stationery Office.

1932. The Prince of Wales kneels in the rain and mud at Lourdes when the Host was carried past. The Roman Catholic *Universe* that week published a photograph of the Prince bareheaded in the rain, bowing his head as the procession passed. Various Protestant Societies protested to the King and it was over a month before a reply was received. At last, owing to the insistent cries from the crowds in Hyde Park and Tower Hill for an answer, the Prince's Secretary replied stating that the Prince's presence at Lourdes had no religious significance! The crowds wanted to know why the Prince was at Lourdes at all?

1933. Thousands of French Roman Catholics in Quebec revolt against the Church of Rome. Many fine Churches were burnt by Roman Catholics who have turned Atheist and Communist. A wonderful Evangelistic work has been done by an ex-Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Victor Rahard, who left the Church of Rome in 1928, and became Rector of the Church of the Redeemer in Montreal.

It is estimated that some five thousand Roman Catholics have been converted under his preaching. Actually 420 former Roman Catholics were received into the Church of England by the Bishop of Montreal in February, 1933. Eight hundred more were preparing for confirmation. There are now six Congregations of converted Roman Catholics in Montreal.

1934. This Rev. Victor Rahard was arrested in Montreal on a charge of blasphemy, instigated by the Roman

Priesthood because he designated the Mass as a blasphemous superstition.

On January 25th, 1934, he was placed in the Dock with criminals, finger-printed, and partially stripped. Case adjourned twice because the Crown Attorney was not ready to proceed. On February 9th, Crown prosecuted. Rahard's Counsel held up the Prayer Book of the Church of England in Court and challenged the Court's jurisdiction, in the following words in substance :

"Rev. Victor Rahard is not on trial here, the Prayer Book of the Church of England, of which King George V is the head, is on its trial. How can the Crown Attorney representing the King, charge Rev. V. Rahard with blasphemy when Article 31 of the King's Prayer Book declares the Mass to be a blasphemous fable and a dangerous deceit?"

Rev. V. Rahard Denied Appeal to Privy Council.

Word has been received from Montreal that, acting on the advice of his lawyers, Rev. Victor Rahard, Rector of the French Anglican Church, has decided, for the present, at least, to drop his appeal against his conviction on a charge of blasphemy, and we are informed he has given notice to that effect to the Quebec Court of Appeal.

It appears that in view of the opinion expressed by the Privy Council recently in a test case brought by the Coal Companies of Quebec, that as a result of the passing of the Statute of Westminster, appeals in criminal cases cannot now be carried to the highest tribunal in the Empire. Dr. Rahard could not have his case heard by any court outside the Dominion of Canada.

The hopes of Dr. Rahard, his counsel, and thousands of people in Canada were centred in the assurance that justice would be observed if the case could have been brought before the Privy Council. Every fair-minded citizen felt certain that the conviction would be reversed when reviewed by a tribunal not influenced by the peculiar religious conceptions which prevail in the province of Quebec.

It is difficult to imagine the shock and disappointment experienced by all concerned when it was realised that appeals in Canadian criminal cases to the Privy Council are now forbidden, and that the aim and object of the efforts put forth

This bombshell threw the Court into confusion and the Judge immediately adjourned the hearing to consider the challenging declaration. The Case was adjourned seven times during 1934, and finally was down for hearing on January 29th, 1935. On April 25th, 1935, Dr. Rahard was found guilty by a French-Canadian Roman Catholic Judge and sentenced to a fine of £20 or a month's imprisonment. Dr. Rahard at once appealed to the High Court. This case was completely suppressed by the Cable and News Agencies.

It is worthy of note that in 1801 the population of the

by the many friends of the persecuted Rector to prove his innocence were thwarted in this way.

That is how the matter stands at present. It was not a question of lack of finances, for the Orange Order, through the Grand Master, and our faithful readers, had pledged themselves to see the issue carried to the limit.

Despite the setback which Dr. Rahard has suffered by the announcement of this decision, our readers will be interested to know he is continuing his work as energetically and successfully as ever. During the last few weeks the militant French Rector received over a hundred abjurations from Roman Catholics, while there are now about 220 French Protestant children attending one of the Protestant schools in Montreal, mostly children of families who have left the Roman Church as a result of Dr. Rahard's ministry. The Protestant Board has just appointed a French Protestant as Principal of this school.—Toronto, *Sentinel*, October 3rd, 1935.

A BURIAL UNDER ARMS IN MONTREAL, 1875.

In 1875 the Privy Council on Appeal after two futile appeals in Montreal French Courts, extending over six years in all, decided that Guibord, a French Canadian, who had been excommunicated by Rome had the right of burial in his family plot in Montreal Cemetery. The authorities were compelled to call out over 2,000 troops and armed Police before the order of the Courts could be carried out. Guibord's body was buried in cement and scrap-iron to prevent desecration of the grave. The Roman Catholic Bishop Borget deconsecrated the ground in order to save his own face. Guibord's widow lost the Case in all French Courts but won at the Privy Council.

At two previous attempts to bury the body the Roman Catholic mob stoned and smashed the glass of the hearse. Others filled up the grave. The body was then placed in the Protestant Cemetery vault and the troops called out to carry out the order of the Courts.—"Times," Sept. 17th, 1875.

United Kingdom and Ireland was sixteen millions. Of these, five millions were Roman Catholics, or one in three. To-day the population of the United Kingdom and Ireland is 49,000,000; of these, 5,500,000 are Roman Catholic Irish, and 350 thousand are foreigners. There are but two hundred thousand English Roman Catholics. Thus this minority is exercising undue influence in the political life of the Nation. The warnings of history are actually recorded on 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 welfare."

The time has come to withdraw the Envoy to the Vatican and to exercise vigilance against Departmental orders to give prestige and recognition such as the notice at the head of this article indicates. Lord Hewart (Lord Chief Justice) charges the Departments with making their own laws, *vide*, his book, *The New Despotism*.

We ask you to read the subjoined resolution from the Council of the Protestant Truth Society, and consider what suitable action may be taken.

Yours faithfully, J. A. KENSIT, *Secretary*.

"Cranley House," 31 Cannon Street,

London, E.C. 4.

15th March, 1934.

RESOLUTION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Protestant Truth Society makes urgent representation to His Majesty's Government on the invasion of the provisions of the Bill of Rights in the matter of communion with the See or Church of Rome. When in the first months of the War, Sir Henry Howard was sent on a diplomatic Mission to the Vatican our protest against such action was countered by the excuse that it was a War time expedient, and was intended to be of a temporary character. Four further ministers in succession have been appointed, namely:—

Count de Salis (1916-1922). Sir Odo Russell (1922-1928). Mr. H. Getty Chilton (1928-1931). Sir Robert Clive (1933).

Why should the British Navy Salute the Pope?

Now it would appear that the Government has seen fit to name a new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the person of Sir Charles John Fitzroy Wingfield, K.C.M.G., and thus the unconstitutional mission is being perpetuated.

Whilst we are not unaware of the change of status in the matter of the Vatican State and its head, yet there has been no alteration in the Statute law of this country, which expressly rules out the holding of Communion with the Papacy. The seriousness of the situation is that the very presence of the diplomatic Mission entails visits to the Pope by representatives of the British Government. Even Mr. Eden, the Lord Privy Seal, on his recent journey to Rome, visited the Vatican prior to his visit to Signor Mussolini.

The climax, however, is reached in the Order to which the Press has given prominence, that according to the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions in Fleet orders last week, royal salutes are henceforth to be given to the Pope or to his diplomatic agents. Even Nuncios and inter-Nuncios, as diplomatic agents of the Pope are entitled to gun salutes; and Legates, when possessing diplomatic status, are entitled, so it is stated, to salutes according to their diplomatic rank.

This Society, in entering its protest, feels confident that such regulations have been made by some subordinate authority, and calls on the Government to cause their cancellation.

The protest was completely ignored by the National Government and entirely suppressed in the British Press.

Why should the British Navy salute the Pope, when it is against the Act of Settlement drawn up as a safe-guard after the English Revolution in 1689 A.D.? This Act is still on the Statute Book. The other Protestant nations, like the United States, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Confucianist Japan do not salute the Pope!

The Royal Navy did not salute the Pope before he lost his real Temporal Power in 1870; why should they salute

him now, when his power is only a toy Temporal Power? Clearly, some personages in high places are trying to lead the nation back to Popery.

Secret Service documents published by both Great Britain and the United States of America, now prove that the Vatican during the Great War, did everything in its power to destroy both the British Empire and the United States of America—the two greatest Protestant Powers in the world.

The victorious Allies absolutely refused to allow the Pope to have a seat at the Versailles Peace Conference, after the War. They knew what the Vatican had been doing to bring about their defeat. The United States of America absolutely refuse to send an Envoy to the Pope.

Why should Great Britain which has conclusive evidence that the Vatican is her enemy?

The United States and other Protestant Navies do not salute the Pope as a Temporal Sovereign. Why should the British Navy when it is a violation of the Statute Laws of Great Britain? The Royal Navy did not salute the Pope before 1870, when the Pope was a real Temporal Sovereign and ruled over the States of the Church. Why salute to-day?

It is true Mussolini in 1929 gave the Pope £19,200,000 and the Vatican Buildings but he has no territory nor any authority in the City of Rome whatever. He has no Temporal Power whatever to-day.

DID THE NAVY SALUTE THE CARDINAL ?

We regret to report that, on the occasion of the visit of the Papal Legate, Cardinal Lepicier, to Malta on June 8th, 1935, his steamer was met by two of His Majesty's destroyers and escorted into harbour. The Commander-in-Chief's yacht, H.M.S. "Bryony," had been offered for his transit but declined, "as her limited cabin accommodation was insufficient for his suite." *English Churchman*, June 20th, 1935.

Although nothing has been said about it in the Press, it will be interesting to know whether H.M. ships officially but illegally saluted the Papal Legate.

CHAPTER II.

Salutes and Military Honours for the Pope.

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 le-

THE CENSORED REPORT
IN "THE TIMES," MARCH
29th, 1934. THE QUESTION
OMITTED.

A Deliberate Concealment.

These three paragraphs of questions were completely suppressed by the whole British Press, so that the Empire should be kept in ignorance of the Great Betrayal in 1929, only now disclosed after 5 years, by the Roman Catholic "Universe," Mar. 2, 1934.

HANSARD.

"THE TIMES."

gates 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?]*

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

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, Viceroys, Governors and senior officers of Defence Services, whether

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,

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

HANSARD.

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. LOVAT FRASER: Can the right hon. gentleman tell us what Oliver Cromwell did about the Pope? No answer!

"THE TIMES."

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-MONSELL 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?

Note how very cunningly the real significance of these important Questions in the House of Commons was veiled

† 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 the part of British 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

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.

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. Palairret, 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

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

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 Anti-Christ; 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, 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, con-

version 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

The Irish Press

III., No. 125.

Do Cum Sidipe B6 A3ur
Ondep na n-Byssann

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—

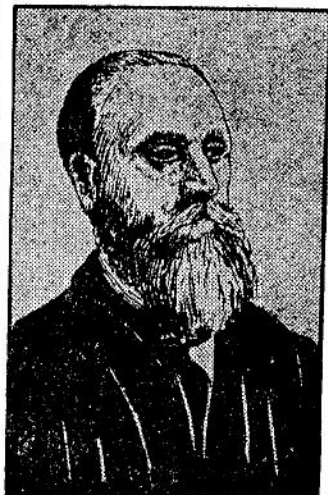
COUNT PLUNKETT MAKES MOVING DISCLOSURE

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."

Michael Collins the Irish Gunman Priest: U.S. Secret Service Disclosures.

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

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

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, H.M. 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.

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.

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

* "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.

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 Encyclopædia 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.)

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.*

* 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.

* 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.

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

† 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.

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 purpose 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.*

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

* 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.

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.

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."

* 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!

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 Servia, betraying the Servian 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 Servians? 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.

CHAPTER III.

Irish Jesuits in Australia during the Great War

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, 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	Agst.
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
						<hr/>	<hr/>
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'Aziglio, 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.

CHAPTER IV.

The First Public Record Office Surprise.

On May 28th, 1934, a fiery little Irish woman forced her way through the crowd at the Protestant Truth Society Meeting at Finsbury Square, London. She roundly denounced our Speakers as liars and impostors who were trading on the ignorance of the crowds.

"How can you have Documents copied from the Vatican?" she cried. "If you had them our Priests would have them also. You are a lot of liars," etc. Our Speaker let her blow off steam, then quietly said "Madam, this Society will give you or any other Roman Catholic the sum of one pound sterling if you will accompany us to the Public Record Office to test our statements, if you there find that we are not speaking the truth." She paused for a moment, then said, "I will go with you, because I want to get to the bottom of this, as I think for myself." In half an hour she was at the Record Office.

When the Vatican Transcripts were laid before her, she was completely crushed. She saw that they were authentic, and that her priests had been deceiving her. She expressed herself as completely satisfied and left the building. She declared she would consult translations by the Jesuits themselves. This disclosure immediately revived the challenge of September, 1932, by the Protestant Truth Society to Cardinal Bourne, Father Woodlock, S.J., and Father McNabb, to come to the Public Record Office and inspect the Vatican Documents in which the Pope had sanctioned the murder of Queen Elizabeth. The result of the lady's experience profoundly impressed the Roman Catholics in the crowds, both at Finsbury Square, and on Tower Hill. She never came back to the Meetings again.

Not only this, but the Roman Catholics saw their own Catholic Evidence Guild Speaker fold up his platform

and run away, when challenged by the crowd and by the Protestant Truth Society Speakers to follow the Irish lady's example.

Evidently the Roman Catholic Authorities were being pressed by their own people to make some sort of a defence or give some explanation concerning these terrible documents of which they had never heard before. Jesuits and other Priests began to appear on Tower Hill, notably Father Day, the Jesuit, and Father McNabb, the Dominican.

On June 15th, 1934, Father McNabb, who frequently preaches for the Roman Catholic Evidence Guild in London, sent the following letter to the Protestant Truth Society :

St. Dominics Priory,
London, N.W.5.
June 15th, 1934.

"SIR—Only to-day have I seen for the first time a reference to me in an article on '*The Spanish Armada*' by Albert Close in your issue of September last. The article states :—

'In 1932 the Protestant Truth Society challenged Cardinal Bourne, Father Woodlock, S.J., and Father McNabb, the Dominican to come to the Public Record Office to inspect these plot documents. All three declined They knew that if they once admitted having seen these documents it would put an end to their Martyr claims and Martyr Processions in England, so they quietly stayed away.'

"Naturally I cannot speak for Cardinal Bourne, or Father Woodlock, S.J., but speaking only for myself I venture to say that the writer of this article has (no doubt undesignedly) suggested what is not true. Let me set down the true facts which can be substantiated by my letters to the *Challenger* in 1932."

1. As a lover of Christian truth and charity I was exceedingly glad to receive this challenge. I thought, and still think that nothing but good could come of an unbiased appeal to first hand documentary evidence.

2. But I wanted to give even more than was asked; not less! I therefore accepted the spirit of the challenge by proposing that our reference to first hand documentary

evidence should be conducted on lines that would favour neither challenged or challenger, but only the truth.

3. As neither challenger or challenged was an expert in palæography or law, especially the law of sedition I therefore proposed the usual legal way of substantiating a point based on documents.

"With a deep sense of the wise procedure of our Law Courts I propose that the challenger should copy out the documentary statements proving his case. I the Challenged would accept these statements as facts. But as neither my challenger nor I was a legal expert I further proposed that the documentary statements should be submitted to two legal experts—one of his choosing and one of mine. I even ventured to suggest Lord Russell and a member of the Protestant Truth Society, Sir Thomas Inskip.

"Indeed I was so anxious to see the challenge conducted on the only legal lines possible for such a case that I even wrote to Sir Thomas Inskip about the challenge, and my proposal for its enlargement. I am sure your sense of fair play and your badge of Protestant Truth will allow this statement of mine to be published in your pages. I am all the more sure because I believe I was alone in giving a courteous acknowledgement and acceptance of the challenge."

Your obedient Servant,

FR. VINCENT McNABB, O.P.

The Protestant Truth Society's Reply.

The following Reply was published in the "Churchman's Magazine" for August, 1934.

"The above letter is much shorter than his original declination of the challenge, which was a long type script of four pages. Our challenge as sent to Fr. McNabb, was an invitation to meet two representatives of the Protestant Truth Society at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane on September 22nd, 1932, at 11.30 a.m. and there examine for themselves authentic documents copied from the Vatican Archives. Permits had been obtained and arrangements made for the purpose. Fr. McNabb seems to have misconstrued the purpose of this challenge to *examine* these Papal letters—not translate them afresh!

The challenge stated:—"The documents we suggest for inspection are the Campion-Parson's Plot, 1580; Jesuit-Parson's Plot, 1582; Throgmorton-Cardinal Allen Plot, 1586-88; Gunpowder Plot, 1605."

They are documents which prove beyond question, that many whom the Roman Catholic Church has canonized as "Martyrs," were plotters attempting to murder the Queen, and bring about invasion of the realm by foreign armies; and whilst acting seditiously were blessed and prospectively pardoned by the Pope.

Father McNabb's proposal, to ask a busy public servant like Sir Thomas Inskip, to accompany the party to the Record Office to argue out the evidence with Lord Russell, another lawyer, whilst the documents are being translated on the spot was we felt a shallow ruse to make show of pretending to accept the challenge, whilst all the time evading it. They were translated by Roman Catholic scholars between 1882-1916.

Father McNabb knows quite as well as Cardinal Bourne and Fr. Woodlock that the challenge was to come and examine these plot letters recovered from the Vatican Archives, and be convinced that they are genuine, as was an honest Irish priest in 1932, who had at first doubted until he saw them for the first time. The Irish lady on May 28th last was also convinced.

Their bona-fide Vatican origin was admitted thirty-two years ago by the late Father Pollen, S.J., in the Jesuit organ *The Month*, April-August, 1902. Some are printed in Cardinal Allen's *Letters and Memorials* published in 1882, by Cardinal Manning's orders.

The 1580 Campion-Parson's Plot letters were translated by Fr. McKee of Brompton Oratory in 1916.

Fully a dozen of the Pope's Elizabethan Plot letters are reprinted in these authoritative Roman Catholic works; Fr. McNabb can consult them at any time he has difficulty in reading the Latin copies at the Record Office. He evidently has never heard of these letters having been translated and published.

It is possible that Cardinal Allen's *Memorials* and Fr. Pollen's writings in *The Month* in 1902, have since been

placed on the Index. Roman Catholic Authorities have certainly been silent about them for thirty years past.

As Fr. McNabb seems to be still unaware of the existence of these Papal Plot letters in which various Popes sanctioned the murder of Queen Elizabeth and the invasion of England by France and Spain, we here repeat the challenge and offer again to meet Fr. McNabb at the Public Record Office at 11.30 a.m. on August 1st, or other mutually convenient date and there satisfy him and any witnesses he brings, that these documents are authentic transcripts from the Vatican.

Seeing Fr. McNabb admits he is not a competent translator, we will arrange to have with us the various translations mentioned above so that he may have the help of Roman Catholic translators. If further doubt exists then we will undertake to have photographic copies made of any documents in question, and submit them for translation to two University Professors, one to be a Roman Catholic and the other a Protestant. Their translations to be published side by side, by the Catholic Truth Society and the Protestant Truth Society. Father McNabb and the Protestant Truth Society each to add one hundred words of comment. Thus we can leave the fair-minded British public to judge for themselves."

A. W. MARTIN, *London Organiser*,
PROTESTANT TRUTH SOCIETY.

A Scene on Tower Hill, 1934.

On July 5th, Father Vincent McNabb and a crowd of about 500 men, were waiting for our Speaker on Tower Hill. Father McNabb asked our Speaker if he wrote the paragraph in our September 1933 *Churchman's Magazine*, in which it was stated that he intentionally stayed away from the Public Record Office in September 1932, as related in the Magazine. Our Speaker called Fr. McNabb on the Platform to state his case, and then replied, "Yes, I wrote that paragraph." After considerable argument, the Priest declared that this statement was untrue; he said that he was away in the country. Our Speaker replied

that "you were twice given alternative dates to suit your convenience, and never availed yourself of any during the last two years."

Father McNabb at once turned round and hurried back to his own platform, where after a lapse of two years he announced to the crowd his willingness to accept the challenge to inspect the Vatican Transcripts at the Public Record Office. His subsequent action proved that he meant what he said. On August 1st, 1934, he did meet the Protestant Truth Society's challengers at the Record Office.

Investigation of Vatican Documents.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, AUGUST 1st, 1934.

At the Public Record Office on Wednesday, August 1st, 1934, at 11.30 a.m. Mr. A. W. Martin, London Organiser of the Protestant Truth Society and Mr. Albert Close, member of the Council, met Fr. Vincent McNabb and Messrs. Stewart and Palmer, representing the Church of Rome and Catholic Evidence Guild, inspected and handled various transcripts of Elizabethan and other documents as set out in the Agenda of the original challenge.

The Deputy Master of the Rolls had kindly made special arrangements for the party to inspect these documents in a private room, where they had all been previously arranged in their order so as to facilitate the inspection. The documents were examined as follows:—

The Ely-Campion-Parsons Plot transcripts of November 14th and December 12th, 1580, A.D., in which Pope Gregory sanctioned the murder of Queen Elizabeth. Father McNabb queried the photo copies at first, but accepted the same after critically comparing them with the originals. TRA. 9/77 and 9/105 P.R.O.

Fr. McNabb asked to be shown copies of the Ely-Cardinal of Como Plot Letters, when the exact copy was produced—his remark being that it was "authentic too." Mr. Close pointed out that his photo-copy of this December 12th letter containing the Pope's sanction of the plot had been sent to Rome and verified at the Vatican.

Then was verified Fr. McKee's translation of the letter of December 12th, by a photograph from Prof. Meyer's *Catholic Church under Elizabeth*, in the British Museum. No actual copy of Prof. Meyer's book was available, and therefore Fr. MacNabb said he could not say he had actually seen it, but he acknowledged the photograph of the page with the British Museum stamp upon it.

Next was perused the Jesuit Father Pollen's translation of the Campion-Parsons Sega letter of November 14th, 1580, in *The Month*, 1902, p. 605. Fr. McNabb suggested reading of the translations be left for the present. All agreed.

The Campion-Parsons Plot translations were duly verified; also the Jesuit Parsons and Cardinal Allen's plot of May 8th, 1582, to invade England. The Vatican Archives Stamp was shown on these documents and the same verified on the photostats relating to May 8th, 1582. Mr. Stewart of the Catholic Evidence Guild agreed that the photographs of the documents were facsimile and verified by the stamp of the Vatican Archives. TRA. 9/79. P.R.O.

The next photograph to be inspected was dated May 2nd, 1583 which Fr. McNabb examined closely. This referred to the Pope's sanction of the plot of the Duke of Guise to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and invade England. TRA. 9/80, P.R.O.

Next were seen the documents and photos relating to Cardinal Allen-Throgmorton-Gregory XIII Plot to invade England, June 20th, 1583, A.D. Attention was drawn to the translation of these letters in Cardinal Allen's *Letters and Memorials*. TRA. 9/77.

The Parry-Sixtus V Plot Letters of January 30th, 1584 to murder Queen Elizabeth were next examined. Mr. Close asked that these should be closely scrutinised, as their genuineness had been so heavily challenged in past centuries,—Roman Catholic historians branding them as "forgeries by Lord Burleigh's officials." Fr. McNabb and Mr. Stewart now acknowledged them as truly verified. TRA. 9/81. P.R.O.

Then the remarkable Certificate was shown signed by

the Jesuit Andrea Codretto, that Parry, before setting out on his murder mission, had been to confession. The Vatican Archives stamp was on this certificate. Mr. Stewart asked where that confession belonged: Mr. Close's answer was that it was part of the whole Parry document. Both parties agreed, after close examination that it was genuine. TRA. 9/81.

Then came the investigation of Spanish State Papers, consisting of the Despatch from Rome in which the Pope promised to subsidise the Armada to the extent of two million crowns in 1586. Mr. Stewart asked for originals and was informed by the Record Office Official that they were in the Spanish State Archives and had been officially translated for the British Government. P.R.O. Calendar: *Spanish State Papers, III.*

The original papers used at the Babington—Mary Queen of Scots' Trial next came under review. Mary's letter of July 17th, 1586 sanctioning the murder of Elizabeth was inspected, also actual letters used at the two trials.

Tyrrell's Confession and the Jesuit Parsons' obvious forgery of Tyrrell's "recantation" of that confession, containing three Articles more than in Tyrrell's original sent to Lord Burleigh were next inspected. *Scottish State Papers*, Vol. viii and ix, MS., S.P. 53/19, p. 57, P.R.O.

Mr. Close had pointed this out in Lord Burleigh's original. In Burleigh's copy there are 25 Articles, while Parsons in his forgery made 28. Both documents were closely scrutinised. 25 Articles in Burleigh's and 28 in Parsons! S.P. 53/19. P.R.O.

The Jesuit Edmund York's Confession was next examined, made on August 21st, 1594, that he had been commissioned by the Jesuit William Holt to murder Queen Elizabeth and receive 40,000 Crowns reward. Next came the Confessions of the Jesuit Henry Walpole, of April and 15th June, and his last one in July, 1594. The clear signature of Walpole was pointed out on each page. Actual documents used at the trial were then shown. S.P. 12/249.

P.R.O. Walpole was a Jesuit chaplain in the Spanish Army yet Rome claims he was a martyr for his religion!

Then Fr. McNabb remarked he just wished to say he had come to the Record Office not to discuss but to see these documents—he would deal with them more fully in future.

Campion and his associates' original indictment used at their trial, November 12th, 1581, was then verified after examination. For Campion *Coram Rege*, P.R.O. KB. 27/1279 Rot 2. *Trials King's Bench*, 12th November, 1581, K.B. 29/216. P.R.O. As Fr. McNabb then remarked that all was in Latin, translations by Fr. Pollen, S.J., in *The Month* of 1902, were then shown. Mr. Close pointed out that most of them were in Cardinal Allen's Memorials and Letters, as translated by Fr. Knox of the Brompton Oratory.

Last of all was shown the Great Gunpowder Plot Indictment and Documents used at the Trial in 1606. K.B. 8, 61, and S.P. 14/216, P.R.O.

Fr. McNabb remarked that having now seen the originals named in the Agenda he was entirely satisfied of their genuine character. He initialled each plot as detailed and signed a statement to that effect. Mr. Close emphasised the fact that these documents were the original transcript copies brought by the British Government agent from the Vatican Archives between 1872 and 1909 and were not disputed by any authority on the subject.

Both parties then signed the Declaration that three representatives of the Church of Rome and Catholic Evidence Guild on one side, and the two for the Protestant Truth Society on the other, had seen and inspected these documents. Each party kept a signed copy of the Declaration.

Roman Catholic Evidence Guild:

Father McNabb, Mr. Walter Stewart and Mr. Victor Palmer (representing the Roman Catholic Evidence Guild).

Protestant Truth Society:

Mr. A. W. Martin and Albert Close.

H. N. Blaikiston,

August 1st, 1934.

Public Record Office Official.

Witness.

Mr. Martin then informed Fr. McNabb and his colleagues that photos of all these documents would be shown at the Protestant Truth Society's meetings on Tower Hill where originally the challenge was given in September 1932 so that the Tower Hill public, which for two years has closely followed this controversy, can judge for themselves as to the Pope's sanction of the plots to murder the Queen and bring about the invasion of the Realm by foreign armies. Therefore, we conclude that these documents are proof that the Pope, Cardinal Allen, and the Jesuit Parsons trained these foreign-educated priests, and sent them to this Country, professedly for religious purposes, only to be convicted of treason after due indictment and trial by jury.

The discovery in 1886 of the Sega-Ely and the Parry-Codretto documents completely justify the trials under Lord Burleigh's Government.

Of the 125 Priests executed during Elizabeth's reign, as traitors, 123 were actually trained at the Colleges of Cardinal Allen and the Jesuit Parsons. Is it not reasonable to conclude that as both Allen and Parsons were continually plotting for the overthrow of England, that they trained their students after their own heart? Like teacher, like pupil, surely applies in these cases.

A copy of this record was sent to Father McNabb.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

At the close of the inspection of the Documents a short discussion arose concerning the "Canonization" of those whom the Church of Rome designates as martyrs for their faith. The shorthand writer missed this, being under the impression that all was finished. The following is the gist of the discussion :—

Mr. Martin and Mr. Close admitted to Father McNabb that it was a mistake to have used the word "Canonized" when the word "Beatified" or "Venerable" should have been used. None of these men have been actually Canonized, but nearly all have been "Beatified" or made "Venerable"—it is merely a difference of degree in elevation, which the Protestant challengers did not realise.

The main fact is not however affected or disputed that all of these Priests are designated as martyrs for their religion by the Church of Rome. The Protestant Truth Society contend that the Documents inspected prove that Lord Burleigh and Queen Elizabeth justly executed these men for treason against the Queen and the realm.

Cardinal Allen and the Jesuit Parsons were both indicted with Campion and his accessories at the Trial on November 12th, 1581, and had they not both fled for safety to the Continent and remained there for the rest of their lives, they also would have been convicted and hanged, the same as the poor Priests whom they trained and sent over to this country to carry out their plots for the murder of the Queen and the invasion and the overthrow of England.

Cardinal Allen in his letter to the Pope, of August 8th, 1583, when speaking of the Throgmorton Plot to invade England, wrote:—

"An army of 10,000 or 16,000 will be quite enough, but the greater the foreign force, the less will be the risk, as the English as a nation are unwarlike."

"We still have nearly 300 priests in various Noblemen's and Gentlemen's houses, and we are almost daily sending fresh ones, who, when it is necessary, will direct the Catholics' conscience and actions in this matter. They would let in Catholic auxiliaries of any nation for they detest their domestic heretic more than any foreign Prince."

IMPORTANT NOTE:—This letter of August 8th, 1583, addressed to the Pope, consists of 13 Articles, and is not printed in Cardinal Allen's Letters and Memorials. The reason is obvious to anyone. It is printed in full, however, by Richard Simpson in his *Life of Edmund Campion*, p. 472. British Museum Library, No. 03605 ccc.

It is also printed in Theiner's *Annals*. These *Annals*, in three volumes, printed in the Vatican Press in 1856, are in the Public Record Office and British Museum Libraries.

The History Challenge to Father McNabb.

The following correspondence then passed on this matter:

Mr. KENSIT TO Fr. McNABB.

31, Cannon St., London, E.C.4.

"DEAR FATHER McNABB, *September 7th, 1934.*

I have just returned from my holiday, and now wish to thank you for your letter of August 15th, and I beg to send you herewith a copy of our September *Churchman's Magazine*. If you will carefully read the account of the proceedings at the Public Record Office, as we report them, you will see there is not the slightest possible ground for your statement that there is "misunderstanding" on our part, or that we seek to "cloud the issue by proposing other debatable questions" that were not in the original challenge.

Here is the original challenge as issued by Mr. Martin, our London Organiser, in September, 1932:

"The Old State Papers, recently recovered from the Vatican Archives, etc., clearly prove that many of those whom the Roman Church now designates as "Martyrs for their Religion" were really involved in Jesuit plots to murder the Queen and bring about the invasion of our Country by foreign armies."

This challenge as thus worded *originally* was accepted by you on your own initiation, in the document you handed Mr. Martin to sign on Parliament Hill on Sunday afternoon, July 22nd, this year.

In your first reply to the challenge, dated from Rugeley, 23rd September, 1932, you wrote "Therefore to narrow the point to an issue . . . that some of those declared martyrs by Rome were put to death because they were plotters against the State." Mr. Martin did not sign the document you handed him on Parliament Hill. He explained at the time that first of all it was necessary to obtain your examination of those State Papers which prove definitely that

many of those whom the Church of Rome has, to use your own words "proclaimed as Martyrs" were convicted as treasonable plotters against the Queen and State, and were not tried, found guilty, and hanged, for their religion, but for treason, as indicted under the Statute Laws of the Realm. The Statute Laws define what was really Treason. Obviously it would have been useless to sign an agreement to debate what these State documents prove before they had been verified and their genuineness admitted. Whatever conclusion had been stated in such debate, before examination, the retort or excuse could easily have been forthcoming, that nothing was proved because the verity of the documents was questionable.

Now we can proceed, since we have your admission, on your personal scrutiny with your two co-religionists, that these documents exist and are genuine copies from the Vatican Archives.

"I undertake to prove from the documents in the Record Office that the men and women whom the See of Rome has proclaimed as Martyrs for the faith were put to death, not for their faith but for sedition."

We have also your interpretation, in your own words, as quoted above, and handed to Mr. Martin.

There is no real reason to hurry the debate. We have previously stated Mr. Close's proposal to produce, on behalf of this Society, verified copies of the plot Documents (set out in the schedule as examined at the Public Record Office) at his Tuesday meetings on Tower Hill. We desire the public there, where the original challenge was made, to be fully informed of their contents. Mr. Close is at present away out of England on business, and returns early in October for a week or so, and then goes away again for a month at least.

If you accept our preliminary conditions for the debate, viz. both sides to pay half the cost of the Hall, admission to be by ticket, to have two Chairmen at each meeting—a Protestant and Roman Catholic, and the thesis to be that:—

"The Old State Papers, recently recovered from the Vatican Archives, etc., clearly prove that many of those

whom the Roman Church now designates as 'Martyrs for their Religion' were really involved in Jesuit plots to murder the Queen and bring about the invasion of our Country by foreign armies."

The printed text of the original challenge in September 1932 and the repeated challenge as printed in the *Churchman's Magazine* for August, 1934, leave no room for misunderstanding, if you take the whole challenge as it stands, instead of omitting a vital part, as you do in your letter of August 15th 1934, where you make it end with the words "murder of the Queen," and omit the remainder of the sentence.

At the coming debate we suggest that the actual texts of both challenges as printed in our "Churchman's Magazine" * (1) September, 1932, and (2) August, 1934, be printed on the Agenda as they stand with the exception of the word "Canonized" for which the word "Beatified" or "Venerable" should be substituted, as we frankly admitted at the Record Office that that was a wrong word to apply to these executed priests.

The two texts, if printed on the Agenda, will prevent all misunderstanding, as the audiences will be supplied with copies. In an endeavour to meet your wishes for an earlier date, we shall be glad to hear your suggestion.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. KENSIT.

FATHER McNABB'S REPLY.

ST. DOMINIC'S PRIORY,
London, N.W.

"DEAR MR. KENSIT, 9th September, 1934.

I must thank you for your kind letter of the 7th.

I especially thank you for the words of Mr. Martin's original "challenge." As I had unfortunately destroyed my copy, and Mr. Martin was unwilling to provide me with a copy † I am grateful to you.

I have no wish to ask you for more than I originally asked. Mr. Martin's original challenge is:—

* The original Challenge was sent by registered post.

† Fr. McNabb never asked Mr. Martin to provide him with a copy.

"The Old State Papers recently recovered from the Vatican Archives, etc., clearly prove that many of those whom the Roman Church now designates as 'Martyrs for their Religion' were really involved in Jesuit plots to murder the Queen and bring about the invasion of our Country by foreign armies."

This is all I have ever wished Mr. Martin to do. I have only wished him to prove what they undertake to prove. If you are likely to be in London during the week I should be glad to talk over the debate. A mouth to mouth talk may save much letter-writing. I could call on you on Tuesday at 3 p.m. Yours faithfully,

FR. VINCENT McNABB, O.P."

"P.S.—But in order to meet your Society in the most sportsmanlike way I will meet any accredited representative of your Society who will undertake to prove what Mr. Martin undertook to prove."

The suggested interview took place at 31 Cannon Street, on September 11th. It was perfectly amicable, but both sides agreed to make no public record of the conversation.

Mr. KENSIT SENT THE FOLLOWING LETTER:

DEAR FATHER McNABB,

September 25th, 1934.

I was glad to have the opportunity of meeting you face to face on Tuesday last, and I have been giving considerable thought to the talk we had together.

I feel, however, that the time has now come to bring our challenge to a definite conclusion, so that we may be in a position to book the Hall and complete the arrangements. We, therefore, make the following definite proposals:—

(1) To meet your wishes for an earlier date. We suggest that we book Caxton Hall for the first date convenient to yourself after March 4th next.

(2) We think that we cannot do other than adhere to the original challenge as sent to Cardinal Bourne, Father Woodlock, and yourself, and that it would not do to depart from it. As stated in my last letter, this was the challenge set out in a registered letter in September, 1932, and again in our "Churchman's Magazine" in August, 1934. All our arguments have been centred around this up till now, and we undertake to prove from the Vatican transcripts, printed records, State papers, and State trials, that many of those whom the

Roman Catholic Church now designates as martyrs for their religion were really involved in Jesuit plots to murder the Queen and bring about the invasion of our Country by foreign armies. The Public Record Office documents, we contend, substantiate the evidence given by the witnesses at the trials, and justify the findings and verdicts of the juries. It will be for you to prove that the men your Church designates as martyrs were not involved in such plots, and were only executed for their religion.

(3) The general rule for debates of this character is to select two Chairmen, one from the Roman Catholic side and the other from the Protestant side, and as you wish that a lawyer should be the Chairman on our side we will do our best to provide such a Protestant, and this will leave you the same privilege on your side.

(4) We ought to agree a little later on as to the length of the speeches to be given.

(5) As you state you have no money with which to pay half the cost of the hire of the Hall and other expenses, in order to ensure that the debate takes place we will undertake to hire the Hall and pay for the same out of the proceeds of tickets.

(6) Admission should be by ticket, and according to the number of seats in the Hall; these to be equally divided.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. KENSIT.

FATHER McNABB'S REPLY.

ST. DOMINIC'S PRIORY,

London, N.W.

DEAR MR. KENSIT,

September 27th, 1934.

Thanks for your kind note.

1. I quite agree to the conditions of the proposed meeting and debate.

2. But I note one oversight in your letter. You say "It will be for you (Fr. Vincent McNabb) to prove that the men your Church designates as Martyrs were not involved in such plots." On the contrary it is Mr. Martin's duty to prove his challenge. If I accuse you of being drunk you have not to prove that you were sober. But you have to disprove or discredit my alleged proofs. If this point of proof or disproof is not accepted I cannot accept the debate.

3. I am away from my notes and documents, but in your letter you add to "Vatican transcripts" also "printed records, State Papers." I think this was not in the original challenge.

4 When I return I will see to a date if the points in (2) and (3) can be settled.

Yours faithfully,

FR. VINCENT McNABB, O.P.

Mr. KENSIT WROTE TO FATHER McNABB.

DEAR FATHER McNABB,

October 2nd, 1934

I thank you for your letter of September 27th, and am glad that you agree to the conditions as to the coming debate, as set forth in my letter of September 25th. There need be no difficulty in settling the points you raise in your paragraphs two and three.

(2) Your duty in accepting this challenge is to disprove or discredit the proofs produced by us; otherwise there would be no point in having a debate.

(3) We merely introduce printed records and State papers as evidence in support of our contention that many of those who have been designated as "Martyrs" were agents of their superiors.

All the documents we intend to use in the coming debate have been read and quoted on Tower Hill during the last two years, and Roman Catholics in the crowd are perfectly familiar with their titles and contents. Your co-religionists will be glad to hear your explanation of these documents.

I trust this will remove all your difficulties, and shall be glad now if you will agree on, ought we to say two nights, after the 4th March next, and we will see to securing Caxton Hall.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. KENSIT.

**THE DEBATE TAKES PLACE—MARCH 20th, 1935,
AT CAXTON HALL.**

On November 4th, 1934, Father McNabb replied, accepting the Challenge to debate the question at issue on March 20th, 1935, in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. The Debate duly took place. Mr. Albert Close represented the

Protestant Truth Society and Father McNabb the Roman Catholic Evidence Guild. There were two Chairmen: Sir Alfred Baker, J.P., Protestant, and Mr. Richard O'Sullivan, K.C., Roman Catholic. The Hall was packed and 400 were turned away. The full verbatim report was published by the Protestant Truth Society at 6d. Both sides certified it a true record.

The whole of the British Press under some powerful influence was silent. Not a word was published!

Mr. Close began by saying that for 350 years the Church of Rome had contended that those Priests who had been put to death during Queen Elizabeth's reign, were put to death for their religion. On the other hand, Elizabeth's Government claimed that they were put to death as traitors to their country and agents of their superiors, carrying out the behests of a foreign usurper and foreign power, i.e., the Pope of Rome.

British official history and Roman Catholic historians tell two different stories about the *cause* of the trouble and each side believes, or pretends to believe, that theirs is the true story. The true Roman Catholic side lay hidden in the Archives of the Vatican down to the year 1872, when Pope Pius IX, falling in with the action of all the other European Governments, threw open the Vatican Archives to research scholars of each nation.

Mr. Close stated that he had photostats on the table of about 40 of these Vatican documents, and lantern slides of each, which he proposed to throw on the screen. He also had at the Press Table an expert Record Office translator who would translate any document afresh, in case of dispute.

Fr. McNabb also had photographs on the table of the same documents. In the course of the whole evening not one was disputed. As Fr. Pollen, S.J., a late Editor of *The Month*, had in 1902, published the most damaging of these documents in his journal, the Roman Catholic audience accepted them as authentic. All of the translations shown on the screen were by Jesuit and Brompton Oratory Fathers.

The whole debate went through with the utmost good feeling on both sides. The seating accommodation in the hall was equally divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Fr. McNabb found it impossible to dispute the evidence of the Vatican documents as shown on the screen, and confined his remarks to other questions. The documents were a revelation to all in the audience, both Protestant and Roman Catholics.

At the end both parties cordially shook hands and agreed that they had spent a most instructive and profitable evening.

A FAR MORE COMPLETE LIST OF DOCUMENTS.

In the following pages are given a far more complete text of the Vatican and other Documents shown on the screen at the Debate at Caxton Hall, as well as many explanatory notes, which in the short time available it was found impossible to bring in. These notes explain many mysteries which occurred to those unfamiliar with the history of those times, or who had been trained on falsified Roman Catholic History.

The Jesuits quote Hallam, the historian, and *The Cambridge Modern History* as saying that Campion had an unfair trial and was innocent of plotting. These authorities are now both out-of-date.

Hallam's History was published in 1827 and the Cambridge History in 1907. The Vatican Documents proving the Plots of 1580 and Campion's guilty knowledge were not published until 1911 in Germany, and 1916 in England.

CHAPTER V.

THE GREAT TROUBLER.

WHY LORD BURGHLEY AND QUEEN ELIZABETH EXECUTED 125 ROMAN PRIESTS BETWEEN 1570-1603.

Blasphemous Bull of Damnation and Excommunication by
Pope Pius V against Queen Elizabeth, May 3rd, 1570.

ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICS INCITED TO REBELLION.

"We do out of the fulness of our Apostolic power declare the aforesaid ELIZABETH, being a Heretic, and a favourer of Heretics, and her adherents in the matters aforesaid, to have incurred the sentence of anathema, and to be cut off from the unity of the Body of Christ. And moreover, we do declare her to be deprived of her pretended title to the kingdom aforesaid, and of all dominion, dignity, and privilege whatsoever . . . and we do command and interdict all and every noblemen, subjects, people, and others aforesaid, that they presume not to obey her or her monitions, mandates, and laws; and those who shall do the contrary, we do strike with the like sentence of Damnation."*

THE 1580 INVASION PLOT OF POPE GREGORY XIII.

After twelve years of comparative peace Gregory XIII. incited all English Roman Catholics to rebellion and planned a revolt in Ireland, and the invasion of England by the King of Spain and the Grand Duke of Tuscany on February 18th, 1580, exactly two months before Campion and Parsons left Rome together for England.

On May 13th, 1580, Gregory renewed the Bull of Excommunication against Elizabeth and sent it to Ireland along with the notorious Father Sanders, to stir up the Irish. On April 14th, 1580, Campion and Parsons had their last interview with the Pope, and on the 18th they left Rome, and arrived in Rheims May 31st. Parsons

* *Damnatio et Excommunicatio Elizabethae Reginae Angliae, &c. Datum Romae, &c., 1570, 5 cal. Maii, Pontificatus, Anno 5.*

landed on June 11th and Campion arrived in London about June 25th, 1580. *English Catholics in the Days of Elizabeth*, J. F. Pollen, pp. 331-333.

All these dates fit in perfectly with the Pope's Plot disclosed in the Venetian State Papers, published in 1890 by the Public Record Office. From other State Papers and letters, there can be little doubt that Campion and Parsons and Cardinal Allen knew all about this Plot. The time table agrees too well to be otherwise.

ACT TO RETAIN THE QUEEN'S SUBJECTS IN THEIR DUE OBEDIENCE.

1581. This Act makes it High Treason to reconcile or to be reconciled to the Romish Religion and own allegiance to the Pope of Rome. As Roman priests, such as Campion and Parsons, had evaded the statutes previously enacted to safeguard the realm, a new statute was passed by Parliament.

THE ACT, 1581. 23 ELIZ. c. 1.

"That all persons which shall pretend to have power or put in practice to absolve subjects from their obedience to the Queen or practising to withdraw them to the Romish Religion, and all subjects so absolved or withdrawn declared guilty of high treason." 23 Eliz. c. 1.

The Mass prohibited. This was really a Defence of the Realm Act. The Pope was at war with Elizabeth.

THE NORTHERN RISING, 1569.

The first great rebellion in Elizabeth's reign had for its object the placing of Mary Queen of Scots on the English and Scottish thrones and the establishing of the Roman Catholic religion in both countries by force of arms. The chief plotters were Mary Queen of Scots, the Duke of Norfolk, who professed to be a Protestant, but was a secret Roman Catholic; the Duke of Northumberland; the Bishop of Ross, and Roberto Ridolfi, an Italian banker in London, the Pope's secret Agent in England.

The Duke of Northumberland at the head of 5,700 Roman Catholic insurgents destroyed the Protestant Service books and set up the Mass in Durham Cathedral and also in Ripon Cathedral, November 16-20, 1569. Beheaded at

York, August 22nd, 1572. Here is a clear case of a traitor, yet Pope Leo XIII made a martyr of him in 1895.

The Duke of Norfolk was also executed in 1572 for his part in the Rising. He also is regarded as a martyr for his religion by Rome. He was a secret Romanist who posed as a Protestant.

THE RIDOLFI PLOT, 1569.

Roberto Ridolfi was an Italian banker established in London. Lord Burghley entrusted him with Government financial business, received him into his home, and suspected nothing. He was actually secretly financing the Northern Rising that year, and forwarded 12,000 crowns to the rebels from Pope Pius V and promised 100,000 more if they succeeded.

All this time he was also plotting with the Spanish Ambassador for the invasion of the country. Walsingham suspected and arrested him, but could prove nothing. Queen Elizabeth and Burghley thought he had been unjustly used. He was a most skilful dissembler.

In 1570 he sent Philip II a list of 40 English Peers who were prepared to draw their swords against Elizabeth.

In 1571 he left London to lay the plans for invasion before the Duke of Alva, the King of Spain, and the Pope. The plan was for the Duke of Alva to cross from Flanders and land in England with 8,000 Spanish troops, as soon as the Queen had been killed, and then seize the throne for Mary Queen of Scots. Walsingham, however, intercepted some of his letters, and discovered the plot. In Paris, Ridolfi heard that he had been found out. He then wrote to Mary Queen of Scots that it was impossible to return to England as he had incurred the suspicion of Elizabeth. He at once returned to Italy, and was rewarded by the Pope with a high office in the Government.

Spanish State Papers II, 245.

THE FATHER SANDER'S PLOT, 1579.

AN ENGLISH TRAITOR PRIEST IN IRELAND.

Dr. Nicholas Sander was another of those English Roman Priests who put the Pope before his country. He graduated

at Oxford in 1551 A.D. He was a bitter enemy of England.

In 1559 he went to Rome, and in 1572 was appointed Professor of Theology at Louvain. In 1573 he went to Spain to carry out a plot to dethrone Elizabeth and place Mary Queen of Scots on the throne. In 1579, the Pope sent him to Ireland as Nuncio, with a commission to incite the Irish Chiefs to rise under the Papal banner against Elizabeth. The Pope promised 5,000 Italian troops, and the King of Spain sent troops, guns and ammunition.

Sanders landed at Smerwick with Spanish troops on July 17th, 1579. Sanders died of starvation after 2 years in the mountains of the West of Ireland. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

See Additional M.S. 28420, Brit. Mus. for details.

Spanish State Papers IV, 666.

PLOT OF POPE GREGORY TO INVADE ENGLAND, 1580 A.D.

(*Original Despatch, Venetian Archives, Dec. 2nd, 1580*).

825. *Lorenzi Priuli, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the Signory.*

"The English Ambassador has just given me the enclosed copy of a treaty which has been entered into by the Pope, the King of Spain and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, against his Queen."

February 18th, 1580.

826. *Articles of the Confederates: copy enclosed in the preceding Despatch.*

On Thursday the 18th February in the year 1580, the Ambassadors of the Catholic King and the Grand Duke of Tuscany were together at the audience (in Rome), when a league against the Queen of England was concluded between his Holiness, the said King and the said Grand Duke, in manner following.

"1. That his Holiness will furnish ten thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry, the Catholic King fifteen thousand infantry and fifteen hundred cavalry, and the Grand Duke eight thousand infantry and one hundred cavalry; and to these forces are to be added the Germans

who have gone to Spain, and who are to be paid "pro rata" by the above named Princes.

2. Should it please our Lord God to give good speed and success to the expedition, the populations are in the first place and above all things to be admonished, on the part of his Holiness, to return to their obedience and devotion to the Roman Catholic Church in the same manner as their predecessors have done.

3. That his Holiness, as sovereign Lord of the Island (of England) will grant power to the Catholic nobles of the kingdom to elect a Catholic Lord of the Island, who, under the authority of the Apostolic See will be declared King, and who will render obedience and fealty to the Apostolic See as the other Catholic kings have done before the time of the last Henry.

4. That Queen Elizabeth be declared an usurper ('detentrice') and incapable to reign, because she was born of an illegitimate marriage, and because she is a heretic."

Venetian State Papers, pp. 650-51.

GUILT OF JESUITS CAMPION AND PARSONS.

This is the great Plot of February 18th, 1580. The Treaty was signed in Rome. The King of Spain, the Pope and the Duke of Tuscany were to send armies of a total of 35,000 to invade England. That plot was discovered by the English Ambassador in France; also, within eight days it was known in Paris to the Prince of Condé who sent a copy of the Treaty to Queen Elizabeth. That document is amongst the Carew Papers in the British Museum. Then Sir Francis Englefield, a wealthy English traitor living on the Continent and always stirring up trouble, also heard of it and wrote to the Spanish Nuncio, Bishop Segá, on April 11th, 1580, to know what the Bishop thought of it. There are, therefore, confirmations from three different sources. The Prince of Condé wrote to the Queen on February 23rd, 1580. Parsons and Campion and 18 other Priests left Rome on the Jesuit Mission to England, on the 18th April, 1580—two months to a day after the Treaty was signed. Elizabeth's Government knew from the Secret Service Officers what they were after, and that is why the English Government was able to confidently charge them in this Indictment with planning the invasion of England.

Jesuit Translation of Allen, Ely, Campion, Parsons Indictment.

(Translated by Father John Pollen, S.J.)

November 6th, 1581.

ALLEN, MORTON, ELY, PARSONS, CAMPION*, BOSGRAVE*, FORD*, COTTAM*, FILBY, COLLETON, RICHARDSON, SHERWIN*, KIRBY*, JOHNSON*, RISH-TON, BRYANT*, JOHN HART, OSCLIFFE, SHERT*, ORTON, conspired on March 31st, 1580 (1) in Rome, and on the last of April at Rheims (and at other times and places), to depose and kill the Queen, etc., to cause war, slaughter and insurrection, to change religion and government, to call in foreign armies.

For which purposes on the 20th May and at other times, in Rome and in other places, they excited invasion of the realm, and agreed then and on the last of May at Rheims that nineteen of their number should come to England to excite rebellion and subvert religion, and that on the 1st of June these nineteen, comforted by the rest, started from Rheims on their traitorous purpose. (All those in court pleaded "Not Guilty.")
CORAM REGE ROLL. K.B. 27/1279. 2.

FRESH PROOFS OF CAMPION'S GUILT.

Campion and Parsons arrived in Rheims on May 31st, 1580, on the way to England.

Note carefully that the invasion of the Realm mentioned in the Indictment at the Trial refers to the invasion planned by the Pope and others named in the Treaty signed in Rome, February 18th, 1580.

It is most interesting to note that the dates named in the Indictment differ by a few days only from those given in the latest Jesuit records; but the facts all agree with the Indictment, which was drawn up from the reports of Queen Elizabeth's Secret Service Officers, in Rome and in Cardinal Allen's College in Rheims.

Lord Burleigh and Walsingham had spies disguised as students quietly sitting at Rheims and Douay listening to

* The names starred were actually executed. **Allen, Ely, Morton** and **Parsons**, were not tried as they fled to the Continent and remained there for the rest of their lives. The dates are those of the indictments. Writs concerning Campion are also on the Controllment Roll. Ref. K.B. 29/217. Num. 24 and 25, P.R.O.

the Plots against England and the Queen. In this way the English Govt. became possessed of the plans of Campion and Parsons before they landed. Parsons had been plotting for two years previous to 1582, so the French Nuncio informed the Pope in his letter of May 8th, 1582. For this reason the English Court was sure of the guilt of Campion and his associates.

POPE GREGORY XIII

Sanctions the Plot Against Queen Elizabeth by Parsons and Campion.

*Letter from the Papal Nuncio, Bishop Sega at Madrid,
to the Cardinal of Como, the Pope's Prime Minister.*

MADRID, 14th November, 1580.

Nunt. di Spagna 25.

Mons Sega, 1580.

"Amongst other things which this Humphrey Ely tells me, one is a great secret in the name of some Island (English) nobleman and of the "Jesuit Fathers themselves." It was that the said nobles are determined to try to kill the Queen with their own hands if they are assured, at least verbally, by His Holiness that in so doing they would not fall into sin. Because of the dangerous nature of the enterprise they would risk instant death.

I assured him that according to the sentence of Pius V of holy memory that they would be absolved, since he gives special licence to all subjects to take up arms against the wicked Queen. Notwithstanding this I shall not fail to enquire into this proposed enterprise and endeavour to find out more precisely what His Holiness wills. I added that if the Pope's reply should not come before the assassination, I could assure them that His Holiness would grant the necessary absolution afterwards.

I impressed on them the danger of delay, in case the conspiracy should be discovered, that they must seize the first opportunity and occasion. I intend to persuade him to go back to England, daring not even to write about his conferences with his friends, for if by chance the letters should be intercepted it would mean long imprisonment and torture for those who should fall into the hands of the Queen.

I do not know what he (Dr. Ely) will decide to do, but I shall write by the first post. In the meantime we shall meet to-

morrow, and shall consider particularly the words of the Sentence in hand (of Pius V).

Notwithstanding that he (Dr. Ely) knows the peril threatening him by going back to England, he is ready to go back rather than risk writing. In my next letters I will be able to inform you of what will have transpired.

Your Honour, neither Brief nor Bull are expected from His Holiness by those Knights, but a bare word signified to me by your Honour "in your ciphers" will be sufficient.

When he (Dr. Humphrey Ely) shall start (for England) I will supply him with a letter in cipher and instructions how the letters can reach him safely.

I hope I have not gone too far in promising the necessary absolution from His Holiness. I beseech your Honour to ask it for my sake, for certainly the zeal of the House of God devoured me."

Copy in Italian from Vatican Archives, deposited in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

TRA. 9/77 Roman Transcripts.

THE POPE'S REPLY.

Discovered in 1886 A.D.

Gregory XIII sanctions the Assassination of Queen Elizabeth, December 12th, 1580.

ROME, December 12th, 1580.

"Since that guilty woman of England rules over two such noble Kingdoms of Christendom, and is the cause of so much injury to the Catholic Faith, and loss of so many million souls, there is no doubt that whosoever sends her out the world with the pious intention of doing God service, not only does not sin but gains merit, especially having regard to the sentence pronounced against her by Pius V of holy memory. And so, if those English nobles decide actually to undertake so glorious a work, your Lordship can assure them that they do not commit any sin. We trust in God also that they will escape danger. As far as concerns your Lordship, in case you have incurred any irregularity, the Pope bestows on you his holy benediction."

Translated by Father McKee of Brompton Oratory. Copy in Italian from Vatican Archives, deposited in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. TRA. 9/105 Roman Transcripts.

**COMMENTS ON SEGA LETTERS. TWO JESUITS
ONLY IN ENGLAND IN 1580 A.D.**

For over 300 years the Jesuits and Church of Rome have denied that the Jesuits Campion and Parsons were conspiring against the throne of Elizabeth. "Only religious teachers!" That is the story Rome tells in her history books.

The discovery in 1886 of these Sega despatches in the Vatican Archives by Mr. W. H. Bliss, the British Government Research Officer at the Vatican, finally settled this long-disputed question.

The letter states the Jesuit Fathers were conspiring in 1580 with the English Roman Catholic noblemen to murder Queen Elizabeth.

According to the Jesuit records published by Father Pollen, S.J., in *The Month*, January to June, 1902, p. 606, there were only two Jesuit priests in England in 1580—Campion and Parsons. Father Pollen says, concerning the Nuncio Sega's letter: "*Parsons and Campion seem to be meant.*" Of course they were; there were no others in England. This settles the long-disputed question as to whether Campion was involved in the conspiracy to dethrone or murder Elizabeth. He was ONE of the only TWO !

Father Pollen, S.J., continues: "The letters of the Nuncio and the answer . . . presses on none more hardly than on the Jesuits." "As the Nuncio's phrase stands, these Jesuits may have gone almost as far in approving the conspiracy as the members of the Roman Curia did."—*The Month*, June, 1902, p. 606.

**CARDINAL ALLEN'S DOUAY—RHEIMS—ROME
ASSASSIN PRIESTS.**

Father Humphrey Ely, Campion's and Parsons' emissary in Spain, was educated first at Oxford, then at Cardinal Allen's Douay College and finally at Rheims. He accompanied Cardinal Allen to Rome in August, 1579. In June, 1580, he visited England in disguise as a merchant under the name of "Howard" about the same time as Campion and Parsons, the Jesuits, landed. In November, five months

later, we find him in Madrid proposing to Bishop Segá, the Spanish Nuncio, on behalf of Parsons and Campion and some disloyal English noblemen, a plan to murder Queen Elizabeth. He afterwards became a Professor at Douay.

This is the man who trained Allen's Priests at Rheims, and sent them to England to be hanged as "Martyrs."

What are the real facts as disclosed in these recently discovered Vatican and Venetian State Papers of Campion's day, when examined in the light of the Indictment at the Trial and Evidence recorded in *State Trials*?

(1) The Plot of Pope Gregory XIII to invade England was signed in Rome on February 18th, 1580.

Campion and Parsons and 18 other Priests left Rome on the Jesuit Mission to England on the 18th of April, 1580—two months to a day after the Treaty was signed. Elizabeth's Government knew from the Secret Service Officers what they were after, and for this reason the English Government was able confidently to charge them in this Indictment with planning the invasion of the country.

(2) Did Campion and Parsons know about this plot to invade England as planned by Gregory XIII, the Duke of Tuscany and the King of Spain? To get the answer we must read the letter written two years after by the Papal Nuncio on May 8th, 1582.

The letter of the Papal Nuncio in France to the Cardinal of Como, the Pope's Prime Minister, dated May 8th, 1582, proves conclusively that two years before that date, which would be May 8th, 1580, Parsons and Campion, then about half way between Rome and Rheims on the way to England, already had this plot in hand.

Hear what the Nuncio says in his letter:—

"Father Robert (Parsons) has arrived from England where he has had this affair in hand for the last 2 years."

Two years before the Nuncio wrote that letter, Campion and Parsons had left Rome on April 18th, 1580, for England.

On May 31st they reached Rheims and stopped at

Cardinal Allen's College. About June 14th they arrived in London.

That letter of the Nuncio makes it clear that Campion and Parsons had the Plot in hand before they landed in England.

(3) Another very important fact is that Humphrey Ely, Cardinal Allen's Rheims student, accompanied Campion and Parsons from Rheims and landed in England in disguise under the name of Howard. Four months later we find he travelled to Madrid on behalf of Campion and Parsons to get the Spanish Nuncio Sega to enquire of the Pope whether it were lawful or not to kill Queen Elizabeth. We have already read the Pope's reply sanctioning the murder of the Queen.

(4) Again, the evidence recorded in *State Trials* records the fact that Campion left books behind him—in the houses where he had lodged. In these were found form of Oaths to be administered for renouncing obedience to Her Majesty the Queen.

The evidence states that Campion preached a sermon in Berkshire on : "A coming day, comfortable to the Catholics, but terrible to the heretics flourishing in the land." When the Queen's Counsel asked Campion what he meant by "a terrible day for the heretics," he replied that he "meant the restoration of religion in the land." The Attorney General replied, "*No, you meant the invasion of the country by the Pope, King of Spain and Duke of Florence.*" The Jury then retired and after a short absence from Court brought in a verdict of Guilty. The Attorney General then said : "All you jointly and severally have received money from the Pope and you are his agents."

Let anyone read the Indictment again and read the Vatican and Venetian State Papers on pp. 88-95 in conjunction with the record of the Trial in *State Trials*, now in the British Museum and all doubts as to Campion being equally guilty with the others will vanish.

(5) Richard Simpson, Campion's biographer, as a Roman Catholic, settles the doubt when he writes :

"The (Jesuit) Mission of 1580 into England was ultimately a spiritual failure, because it was not purely a spiritual mission. The intention of its chiefs was not single. They doubtless had the intention to save souls, and looked on them also as the moving forces of bodies that might be useful soldiers in the coming struggles."

Simpson's *Life of Campion*, 472.

In the face of all these facts the Church of Rome continues issuing false biographies of Campion, designating him as a holy martyr, utterly ignoring the results of modern research.

To crown all the B.B.C. and Press reviewers recommend these misleading biographies to the public, in utter ignorance of present day sources of information in the Public Record Office.

Mr. Harold Nicholson in the *Daily Telegraph* and Mr. Desmond MacCarthy on the wireless in October, 1935, both recommended a *Life of Edmund Campion* as a martyr. Both these reviewers are educated men, yet apparently knew nothing of the facts as disclosed in the recently recovered Vatican and Venetian State Papers of Campion's day.

It is very doubtful if these two expert reviewers have ever examined the original Campion Trial Records in the Public Record Office. Their reviews betray either a strange lack of knowledge, or dishonest reviewing for the purpose of pleasing authors and publishers.

THE SECOND PLOT OF THE JESUIT PARSONS.

*Nuncio of France to Cardinal of Como, the Pope's
Prime Minister, 1582. TRA. 9/79, P.R.O.*

THE NUNCIO IN FRANCE (CASTELLI), TO THE CARDINAL OF COMO.

PARIS, May 8th, 1582.

"The Duke of Guise has been twice with me to inform me that having found as he thinks the Catholics of England well disposed, he will himself undertake the enterprise of England by assailing it unexpectedly from certain sea-

ports of his, from which it is possible to cross over in six or seven hours.

Having such a good understanding with the Catholics of England, he hopes to have even on a sudden such a number and of such quality that they will suffice to do whatever is required.

But little need be done to raise the Catholics of Scotland for they are quite prepared to rise, and the Duke of Lennox, i.e. Monsr. D'Aubigny, who is guardian of the King's person, with many other gentlemen, is beyond measure desirous to change the state of things. That Jesuit Father (Fr. Creighton) who went to Scotland has returned thence bringing letters from Monsr. De Lennox * to the Duke of Guise and also to me, of what great moment you will perceive from the letter itself which I enclose.

You will see too that he judges it necessary to stir up the Irish who are still at war with the Queen of England. When she hears of these movements, she may be obliged to send hither the ships and troops which she has in these parts and thus leave the frontier towards France unprotected, which may be attacked when the Catholics have risen who live near it, and are very numerous.

To effect this, Monsr. De Guise thinks that it will be necessary to leave for Scotland and Ireland from 6,000 to 8,000 infantry, for at least four or five months, and also corselets and pikes and arquebuses to arm the English who will rise.

This should be communicated by our Lord (the Pope) to the Catholic King (Phillip II), whose Agent in England (Mendoza) promises great assistance.

These gentlemen hope that our Lord will not let slip so fine an opportunity of bringing back two Kingdoms to the faith of Christ.

Father Robert (Parsons), a Jesuit, has arrived from Eng-

* Note that the Nuncio states that the Jesuit Parsons had the plot in hand *two years* before this letter was written on May 8th, 1582. This means Parsons and Campion were actually plotting against England in 1580. What about the Jesuit instructions not to interfere in politics! They were only a mask to flaunt before the world as usual!

land, where he has had this affair *in hand for the last two years.*" †—*Roman Transcripts*, Public Record Office, Arc. Vat. Gall. Nunt., vol. 15, fol. 472. *Allen's Records*, vol. 1, p. xxxv.

THE THROGMORTON PLOT, May 2nd, 1583 A.D.

NUNCIO OF FRANCE TO CARDINAL OF COMO.

PARIS, May 2nd, 1583.

"The Duke of Guise and the Duke of Mayenne have told me that they have a plan for killing the Queen of England by the hand of a Catholic, though not one outwardly, who is near her person and is ill-affected towards her for having put to death some of his Catholic relations. This man, it seems, sent word of this to the Queen of Scotland, but she refused to attend to it. He was, however, sent hither, and they have agreed to give him, if he escapes, or else his sons, 100,000 francs, as to which he is satisfied to have the security of the Duke of Guise for 50,000 francs, and to see the rest deposited with the Archbishop of Glasgow in a box, of which he will keep a key, so that he or his sons may receive the money, should the plan succeed, and the Duke thinks it may.

I let him (the Duke of Guise) know the agreement which there is between our Lord the Pope and the Catholic King. I told him that on our Lord the Pope's part he may count on every possible assistance, when the Catholic King does his part, which will amount to 20,000 crowns from our Lord the Pope, if the Catholic King gives 60,000." *

† Esme Stuart, Lord of Aubigny, a secret Roman Catholic in religion and a Frenchman by education, arrived in Scotland from France in September, 1579. He was a cousin of the young King James VI., then only fifteen years old, who showered honours and appointments upon him and created him Duke of Lennox. He professed to be an ardent, sincere Protestant. He died in Paris, May 26th, 1583. The *Dict. Nat. Biog.* states that he was the world's master dissembler.

* P.R.O. Arc. Vat. Gall. Nunt., Vol. 16 & 17.

THE POPE'S REPLY, 1583 A.D.**CARDINAL OF COMO TO NUNCIO OF FRANCE.**

The Cardinal of Como answered the Despatch of the Nuncio of France on May 23rd, 1583, as follows:

ROME, May 23rd, 1583

"I have reported to our Lord the Pope what your Lordship has written to me in cipher about the affairs of England. Since his Holiness cannot but think it good that this kingdom should be in some way or other relieved from oppression and restored to God and our holy religion, his Holiness says that, in the event of the matter being effected, there is no doubt that the 80,000 crowns will be, as your Lordship says, very well employed.

His Holiness will therefore make no difficulty about paying his fourth, when the time comes, if the agents of the Catholic King do the same with their three fourths; and as to this point the Princes of Guise should make a good and firm agreement with the Catholic Agent on the spot. With regard to our 20,000, since your Lordship has already in hand 4,000, His Holiness thinks it best that in case of need your Lordship should take up the whole or part where you are by a bill of exchange on the credit of some Italian merchant, which his Holiness will not fail to meet immediately that it is brought for payment here.

God grant that this may not prove like so many other promises which never had any result."

Copy in Italian from Vatican Archives, deposited in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. TRA. 9/80 Roman Transcripts.

**THE THROGMORTON PLOT,
June 20th, 1583 A.D.**

The Nuncio of France to the Cardinal of Como.

PARIS, June 20th, 1583.

"A person shall be sent immediately to Scotland with means and money to dispose the people of the country to embrace this enterprise, which was begun by the Duke of Lennox.

As soon as possible two expeditions should be got ready, one in Spain to go to Scotland, if things are well disposed, or to England on the frontier of Scotland, where it will be easy to seize some port with the help of the Catholic Party who are very numerous there and skilled in war, besides which all the ports in England are open, and a fleet can ride at anchor in them safely.

The expedition from Spain should consist of 10,000 or 12,000 men or more, if possible, i.e., 4,000 Germans, another 4,000 Italians and 3,000 Spaniards. It should be victualled for twenty days after landing, and bring with it money to pay these troops and to raise 2,000 more, Scotch or English.

This expedition should be the first to arrive in England, and be under the command of someone chosen by his Holiness and the Catholic King.

The second expedition should consist of Frenchmen. It can only land in Sussex, as the crossing can be made quickly in a tide.

In the expedition from Spain there will be a great quantity of Italians and Germans, *and its head will be appointed by his Holiness.* The intention of his Holiness is to use the power which God has given him solely for His Glory and the increase of the Catholic Faith." *

Copy in Italian from Vatican Archives, deposited in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. TRA. 9/77, Roman Transcripts.

CARDINAL ALLEN'S PLOT,

August 8th, 1583.

Cardinal Allen a Political Plotter at Rheims.

Meanwhile Allen strove to dispose the Cardinal of Como and Gregory XIII to view the undertaking with favour. He wrote to the Cardinal from Rheims, August 8th, 1583,* praying him to:—

RHEIMS, August 8th, 1583.

"Admonish the Holy Father that now is the time for acting, that there had never before been a like opportunity, nor

* P.R.O. Arc. Vat. Gall. Nunt. Vol. 17. P.207.

would such a chance ever recur." "Allen's Letters," I, p. 201. TRA. 9/80, P.R.O.

Here is a copy of a Memorandum sent by Cardinal Allen to Pope Gregory XIII at the same time that he wrote to the Cardinal of Como urging him to use his influence with the Pope.

It is a report on the state of England on August 8th, 1583, addressed to the Pope by Dr. Allen and printed by Theiner. *Annals*, Vol. II, p. 480-82. It is entitled *A Short Note of the Standing Condition of Affairs in England*.

1. "The first Peer of England, the Earl of Arundel, with all his brothers, is Catholic, and they have numbers of vassals, and many others."

"With all these elements of strength, we cannot doubt of the success of the Expedition."

2. "Sixteen years ago, on the bare intelligence of intention of Pius V to excommunicate the Queen, many rose; but there was no foreign force to help them."

3. "The Catholics are now much more numerous than they then were, and better instructed by our men and priests' daily exhortation, teaching, writing, and administration of Sacraments; so much so that there is not one who any longer thinks himself bound in conscience to obey the Queen."

"We have published a book especially to prove that it is not only lawful, but even our bounden duty to take up arms at the Pope's bidding, and to fight for the Catholic Faith against the Queen and other heretics."

4. "Because we still have, in spite of the numbers banished, nearly 300 priests* in various noblemen's and gentlemen's houses; and we are almost daily sending fresh ones, who, when it is necessary, will direct the Catholics' conscience and actions in this matter."

5. "They would let in Catholic auxiliary forces of any

*Of the 125 priests executed by Lord Burleigh as traitors, 123 were actually trained at the Rheims, Douay, Rome, etc., colleges of Cardinal Allen and the Jesuit Parsons. Beyond doubt they were trained to play their parts in the plots of Allen and Parsons, as Burleigh's spies testified at several of the trials.

nation, for they detest their domestic heretic more than any foreign prince."

6. "And if there be any that would not willingly admit Spanish or other foreign forces for fear of being made subjects of a foreign prince, they will be easily satisfied if the affair is carried on in the Pope's name."

7. "If the Pope's Legate, as General of the Army, were to proclaim war in his name, and solely for the ends of religion and legitimacy, the Catholics would doubtless all join his army. We have here with us in Rome a pamphlet in English, which we wrote some time ago, on the method of proceeding and moving the Catholics when the thing has to be done."

8. "We may count on many others, who will follow the fortunes of Mary Queen of Scots."

9. "Our enemies will be the Puritans and certain creatures of the Queen. They have in their hands the Treasury, the Army, and the Navy; but they cannot count on the Officers."

10. "In the whole Realm there are not more than two fortified towns which could stand a seige of three days. Among the Nobles there is not a single General."

11. "Provisions are everywhere plentiful, and the soldiers can take what they like; there are harbours on every side for landing troops out of Spain, France, or Flanders; and soldiers can be landed anywhere on the Coast by the English sailors who will conduct them.

An army of 10,000 or 16,000 will be quite enough, but the greater the foreign force, the less will be the risk, as the English as a nation are unwarlike."

12. "Our country has been invaded about 16 times by foreign troops, not in very great numbers, and the natives have only twice repulsed them; all the other times the invaders have succeeded, and this shows that in our just cause we may hope all things. The expenses whatever

they are, will be borne by the goods of the heretics and the false Protestant clergy. The thing must be done soon." END OF CARDINAL ALLEN'S REPORT.

NOTE.—This letter of August 8th, 1583, addressed to the Pope by Cardinal Allen is supplementary to the one of the same date sent to the Cardinal of Como on the same subject (see P.R.O., *TRA.* 9/80).*

Richard Simpson then continues :

"Allen had at last prevailed. In 1588 the 'sacred expedition' which has been eight years preparing, was dispatched and destroyed.

In 1580, when England was weak, Scotland divided, Ireland in flames, the large Catholic armies that were on the point of invading the country from Spain and from Flanders were suddenly diverted from their object in order to annex Portugal to Spain. In 1588 when the danger was yet greater, "The very stars in their courses fought the invader" (SIMPSON, p. 483).

* It is printed by Father Augustin Theiner in his *Annals*, Vol. III, 480-82. He was Vatican Archivist from 1856-1871. A copy is in the British Museum Library. 3 Vols.

The British Government instructed their agents at the Vatican not to transcribe any documents already printed in Theiner's *Annals*, as these were recognised by all nations as authoritative.

When the new Calendars of Papal letters are published by the Master of the Rolls, Protestants will need to watch this letter from Theiner's *Annals* or it may be omitted, as was Mary Queen of Scots letter to the Pope of November 23rd, 1586, from Boyd's Scottish State Papers, Vol. VIII, published in 1915. Nau's and Curll's Confessions of August 6th, 1587, are also omitted.

In these letters these two secretaries of Mary confirm their previous Confessions of 1586 that they wrote the Babington Plot letters at Mary's dictation.

The Church of Rome boasts at her Conferences that the Calendaring of the Reformation State Papers is in the hands largely of Roman Catholics who edit them to the advantage of the Roman Church. This claim was made at the Roman Catholic Young Men's Conference at Dumfries in 1896.

The Bulwark, October, 1896.

THE JESUIT PARSONS' PLOT,

August, 1583 A.D.

Instructions Given by the Duke of Guise to the Jesuit Parsons,
Envoy to the Pope, August 22nd, 1583.

RHEIMS, August 22nd, 1583.

"The port where the Expedition from Spain will disembark is called The Pile of Fouldrey, ‡ a place of great security and size, where we are sure that the expedition will be welcomed and joyfully received by the Catholics, who are very numerous there; so that within a very few days it will be possible to raise at least 20,000 horsemen to join the expedition: viz., on the frontier of Scotland 3,000; of the Earl of Morton and the Baron of Furness, 3,000; of the Baron of Dacre 4,000; the Earl of Westmorland 1,000; the Earl of Northumberland 3,000; the Earl of Cumberland 1,000; the Baron Wharton 2,000; of the new Bishop of Durham These are the nearest to Scotland and to the port where the Spanish expedition will arrive. But within the Kingdom there are many lords who favour this enterprise, as the Earl of Rutland, Biestros, Burie, Worcester, Arundel, Viscount Montague and others." *Cal. Span. State Papers* III, 503. *Brit. Mus. Lib.*

DR. PARRY'S PLOT, 1584 A.D.

DR. PARRY'S LETTER TO POPE SIXTUS V.
PROPOSING TO MURDER QUEEN ELIZABETH.

PARIS, January 1st, 1584.

Most Holy Father:

"If the enterprise which with the Grace of God I intend to undertake for the restitution of the Kingdom of England to the Apostolic See—for the liberation of the Queen of Scotland, the only true and undoubted Catholic heiress of the Crown of England, produce that good effect, I beg your Holiness—as this enterprise is so full of danger It may please you to grant me a Plenary and Absolute

‡ This is the name of the southern entrance to Barrow-in-Furness. The two small islands are now named Piel Island and Foulney Island. Extensive sands lie in all directions from these points where an Army could be landed.

Indulgence and remission of all my sins and repute me as the obedient and devout son of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church."

With this letter is a certificate of the Jesuit ANNIBAL DI CODRETTO, S.J., that Parry had been to Confession. P.R.O., TRA. 9/81.

The Pope's Reply to Parry, 1584 A.D.

The Cardinal of Como's Letter to the English Conspirator, Doctor Parry, January 30th, 1584.

Guglielmo Parri.

Rome, Jan. 30th, 1584.

Sir,

"His Holiness Sixtus V has seen your letter of the first with certificate included.

His Holiness doth exhort you to persevere and to bring to effect that which you have promised. He granteth unto you His blessing and the remission of your sins.

Beside the merit that you shall receive therefore in Heaven, His Holiness will further acknowledge your deservings. Put therefore your most holy purpose into execution and attend your safety." [N., Cardinal of Como].

The original letter found on Parry was endorsed with the letter "N," etc.

ACT 27 ELIZ. C.2. 1584-5 A.D.

1584-5. This year was passed the stringent "Act against Jesuits, Seminary Priests, and other such-like disobedient persons." All Jesuits ordered to leave the country within 40 days, because on so many occasions guilty of stirring up rebellion, particularly Parry's recent plot to kill the Queen.

Henceforth it is High Treason for a Roman Priest to be within the Queen's dominion, and felony for anyone to receive or relieve a priest. Most of the traitors of the next hundred years were condemned under this Statute. Many Priests were banished this year, but returned afterwards to England to plot for the overthrow of England by the Babington Plot and Armada, 1588.

One important section of the Act lays it down that:—

Jesuit Plot to Kill Queen Elizabeth, 1584 A.D.**SANCTIONED BY POPE GREGORY XIII.**

All English-born subjects being educated in foreign seminaries, such as Douay, Rheims, Rome, etc., called upon to return within six months, and take the Oath of Supremacy or be adjudged Traitors.

Provision made for Jesuits and Priests to return who sincerely took the Oath of Supremacy, and acknowledge allegiance to the Laws of England.

These Acts passed because of the Parry, Somerville and Throgmorton plots to kill the Queen.

NOTE. The Jesuit organ, *The Month*, July, 1902, pp. 75, 77, now admits that Parry's letter to the Pope and the Pope's reply "turn out not so innocent as the Roman Catholic historian Lingard thought." *The Month*, July, 1902, pp. 75, 77, P.P. 5534. Brit. Mus. Lib.

The Church of Rome has contended for 300 years that the letter from the Pope approving of the murder of the Queen was a forgery. An infallible Pope in a matter of Faith and Morals! Was not murder of the Queen a matter of moral Law? Where does the Infallibility in Parry's case come in?

These two letters were discovered in 1886 in the Vatican Archives by Mr. W. H. Bliss, British Govt. Official Research Officer, P.R.O. TRA. 9/81.

Lord Burleigh, Elizabeth's Prime Minister, declares that the Roman Priests were executed for high treason, not for their Religion, as Romish History teaches.

The Roman Catholics executed during Elizabeth's reign, declares Lord Burleigh, "differ much from the Martyrs of Queen Mary's time; for these Protestants never denied the lawful Queen, nor maintained any of her open and foreign enemies, nor procured any rebellion or Civil War, nor did sow any sedition in secret corners, nor withdrew any subjects from their obedience, as these sworn servants of the Pope have continually done." Burleigh's *Execution for Treason*, p. 5, Brit. Mus. Lib.

In September, 1584, the Jesuit trained Priests, Tyrrell and Ballard journeyed to Rome to hear from the Pope's

own lips if the murder of Elizabeth were a good work or not. The General of the Jesuits, Acquíviva, arranged the audience.

Gregory XIII received them kneeling, in his Cabinet. Tyrrell and Ballard prostrated themselves, kissed his foot, and remained kneeling, whilst the Jesuit Alfonsus Algazari, Rector of the English College, described their errand, as follows :—

Algazari. “Your Holiness, here be these reverend Priests come from hot harvest in England.”

“One thing I am to move your Holiness in their behalf—for without the fulness of your Apostolical authority they dare attempt nothing—if any person moved with zeal should take out of this life their wicked Queen, whether your Holiness would approve the action?”

The Pope then answered :—

“Children, beloved in the Lord, we embrace you in the bowels of Christ. We have a fatherly, and pastoral care of you and your country.

“As touching the taking away of the impious Jezebel, whose life God has permitted thus long for our scourge, know you that we do not only approve the act, but think the doer if he suffer death simply for that to be worthy of canonization. And so with our APOSTOLICAL BENEDICTION we dismiss you.” MSS., Mary Q. of Scots. S.P. 53/19, P.R.O.

Father Anthony Tyrrell's Confession, August 31st, 1586, S.P. 53/19, P.R.O. Printed in *Scottish State Papers VIII*, 648.

THE BABINGTON PLOT, August, 1586 A.D.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S DESPATCH TO PHILIP, AUGUST 13th, 1586.

On August 13th, 1586, Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador, wrote the following Despatch to Philip:—“Bernardino de Mendoza to King Philip II—I send herewith a statement of the English Counties and their condition . . . from the intelligence given me by a Priest whom I sent round the country. No names are mentioned, as*

*This Priest was Father John Ballard who was hanged for his part in this great plot. See *Scottish State Papers, VIII*, 646.

it would be dangerous to have them passed through many hands."—"Simancas Papers."
"Spanish State Papers, III., p. 608, ELIZABETH,"
British Museum Library, No. 2080a.

ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS SPYING AND PREPARING FOR THE ARMADA, 1586 A.D.

The following Despatch was written by the Spanish Ambassador to Philip of Spain two years before the Armada set sail to bring England back to the Roman Church.

"Some months since I wrote to your Majesty that some English Catholics had sent a Priest to me, to learn whether your Majesty would help them if they rose. I replied vaguely instancing the promptitude with which your Majesty always offered aid in forwarding so righteous a Cause as the augmentation of the Catholic Church. I said it would be well for them to clear up certain points to convince me that the matter was serious. I told the Priest what these points were, so that he might communicate them to his Principals and obtain information desired.

My answer sent by the Priest so greatly encouraged those (English Jesuits) who had started the Plot, that they decided to sound the principal Catholics and also the Schismatics.

If your Majesty did not send a Fleet this year to England, you must do so next year or the year after. For this reason they agreed that it would be well that they might be ready to receive your Majesty's forces. They all swore not only to raise their forces respectively, but to call them out 20 days before the arrival of your Majesty's Fleet and to co-operate as they might be instructed."

PHILIP, EARL OF ARUNDEL, A CONSPIRATOR.

"To prove their good faith, they sent me the names of the persons who had agreed to this, and a statement of the way in which they intended to proceed. This was to the effect that the Earl of Arundel, who is now a prisoner in the Tower of London, and with whom they are in communication and have kept fully informed, undertakes with

the assistance of a few men, to make himself Master of the Tower."

"The whole country anxious for a change, led Babington, a strong Catholic, a youth of great spirit and good family, to try to find some means of killing the Queen. Six gentlemen who have access to her house promised to do this. If I gave them my word that they shall have help from the Netherlands, and that your Majesty will succour them from Spain, they say they will immediately put into execution their plan to kill the Queen, even on her throne and under her canopy of State.

† I wrote them two letters to England by different routes, one in Italian, and one in Latin, encouraging them in their enterprise.

‡ They should try to delay Colonel Stanley and the 1,000 Irishmen near London, so that when the thing was done, he could seize the Queen's ships.

§ They should either kill or seize Cecil, Walsingham, Lord Hunsdon, Knollys and Beal, of the Council. They have great influence with the heretics.

WHY THE BLOOD OF ROMAN PRIESTS WAS SHED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH AND LORD BURGHLEY.

|| "If for our own sins God should decree that it shall not succeed, there will be much Catholic blood spilt in England. Up to the present year your Majesty had in no way been pledged in the business, except the risk of the 100,000 crowns, which have been given to the Priests, who have been going thither, and if secrecy be kept, there will be no risk in looking on and watching what comes of it.**

† In King Philip's hand: "It would be extremely troublesome if they were taken." All letters were intercepted by Walsingham.

‡ In King Philip's hand: "This is the most important of all.

§ In King Philip's hand: "It does not matter about Cecil, he is very old. Do as he says to the others"—i.e., kill them!

|| In King Philip's hand: "Yes, that is what is to be feared."

** In King Philip's hand: "If any of the letters were taken, it would not be easy to keep the secret."

If the Queen falls, the country will submit without the effusion of blood. The Prince of Parma will not be wanted to kill the Queen and if the English (traitors) do not do this—and lay the first stone of the edifice—the troops will not need to be sent.” *Spanish State Papers, III*, p. 608.

The Pope was at war with Elizabeth and the Priests were acting as spies for the enemies of England. Spies are always executed when captured. The English Roman Catholic Priests worked hand in hand with the Kings of France and Spain to bring about the downfall of England. This Document confirms this view and answers the question—“MARTYRS OR TRAITORS”—WHICH?

This Report indicates the Ports at which it was intended to land the Spanish Forces to overthrow Queen Elizabeth. No doubt these were the same ports named in the Throgmorton Plot three years earlier, when the Duke of Arundel was arrested whilst attempting to escape to France. That list has been lost or stolen but no doubt the ports are the same. Father Ballard was the spy who went round the country spying and reporting to Mendoza in both the Throgmorton and the Babington Plots.

Scottish State Papers, VIII, 646.

State of The English Counties, 1586 A.D. Spanish Ambassador's Report.

MENDOZA WRITES TO PHILIP:

PARIS, August 13th, 1586.

“I send herewith a statement of the English Counties and their condition from my own information and from the information given to me by a Priest whom I sent round the country. No names are mentioned as it would be dangerous to have it pass through many hands.”

Paris Archives, K. 1564. 14. Paris, August 13th, 1586.

“NORTHUMBERLAND: Full of cattle and sheep. There are six gentlemen who could raise 3,000 men. There are six landing quays.”

The old charts at the British Museum of 1580 A.D. show the following Ports: N. Shields, S. Shields, Blyth, N. Sunderland and Warkworth.

"**CUMBERLAND** : There are three gentlemen who are able to raise 2,000 men. Only one Port in this county." Port : Pile of Foudrey, now Barrow-in-Furness.

"**WESTMORLAND** : Is rather mountainous, and not so well supplied with victuals, is Catholic, and is devoted to the Queen of Scotland. The Earl of Westmorland will be able to raise the people."

"**DURHAM** : Is extremely fertile in all things. There are six gentlemen able to raise 2,000 men. All the people are strongly Catholic, and attached to the Queen of Scotland."

"**YORKSHIRE** : Well furnished with victuals. All the gentlemen are Catholics and schismatics, much devoted to the Queen of Scotland, except the Lieutenant and six others who are greatly hated. The principal gentlemen are eight in number, and can raise nearly the whole population."

"**LINCOLNSHIRE** : Full of victuals and horses. Five gentlemen able to raise 2,000 men."

"**NORFOLK** : Open country, full of sheep and wheat. The majority of the people are attached to the Catholic religion. There are twelve gentlemen who can raise 3,000 men. Four Ports, two of which are capable of receiving ships of large tonnage."

The old charts show King's Lynn, Wells, Blakeney and Yarmouth.

"**CAMBRIDGE and HUNTINGDON** : Full of heretics."

"**SUFFOLK** : Full of heretics. Gentlemen there can raise 2,000 men. The county is very rich, but unfit for a Fleet. Four Ports, two of which can harbour great ships.

The old charts show : Harwich, Ipswich and Walberswick.

"**ESSEX and KENT** : Unable to investigate for fear of discovery. Some Catholics and schismatics, but the whole population of these counties is infested with heresy."

"**SUSSEX** : There are six Catholics of good repute, but I have been unable to discover their strength for fear of discovery. The land is rich and the Ports good, but the county is unfit for the landing of men from a fleet in consequence of forests."

The old charts show : Rye, Arundel, New-Haven, Hastings and Shoreham.

"HAMPSHIRE : Full of Catholics. There are four gentlemen strongly Catholic and very powerful. The Ports are good and victuals abundant."

The old charts show : Southampton, Portsmouth and Chichester.

"DORCHESTER : Very rich and suitable for the accommodation of a fleet. There are two gentlemen assured who can raise 400 men. There are four Ports in the county."

The old charts show : Poole, Weymouth, Bridport and Lyme.

"DEVONSHIRE : Very rich, but rather mountainous. There are six schismatics who will be able to raise 2,000 men, and all the people would follow them. There are many Ports on the coast of which two are very good."

The old charts show : Plymouth, Salcombe, Dartmouth, Exmouth and Barnstaple.

"CORNWALL : Narrow and long, and very mountainous. Two vessels will be able to blockade it entirely. It has four Ports and is very rich. There are three Catholic gentlemen who are able to raise 1,000 men. There are many heretic gentlemen, but they are greatly hated."

The old charts show : Falmouth, Fowey and Padstow.

"SOMERSETSHIRE : Is wealthy. The people are heretical, but notwithstanding this, there are five Catholics who can raise 1,000 men."

"WILTSHIRE : Is rich. There are five Catholics who can raise 800 men."

"BERKSHIRE : There are five Catholics of good repute who are able to raise 2,500 men."

"BUCKINGHAM : There are four Catholics of good repute, but I have been unable to ascertain their strength for fear of discovery."

"HERTFORDSHIRE : There are Catholic gentlemen who will be able to raise 1,500 men."

"SOUTH WALES and NORTH WALES : the gentry and common people are much attached to the Catholic religion and the Queen of Scotland. The land is mountainous, but

still very rich in cattle and sheep, there is plenty of wheat and the Ports are numerous and good."

The old charts show : Swansea, Milford-Haven, Conway and several small Ports.

"STAFFORD : Is that in which is the prison of the Queen of Scotland. The gentry and common people are strong Catholics, and all are devoted to the Queen of Scotland."

"DERBY : Very good for victuals. There are four gentlemen who are able to raise 1,000 men."

"NOTTINGHAM : Very fertile, and the people well disposed to religion. Four gentlemen can raise 4,000 men."

"LANCASTER : Possesses good Ports, and all the gentry and common people are much attached to the Catholic religion and the Queen of Scotland."

Spanish State Papers, IV, No. 470.

The old Charts show :—Liverpool, Chester and Lancaster.

This all agrees with the facts disclosed in Father Anthony Tyrrell's Confession to Lord Burghley, Aug. 31, 1586. P.R.O. S.P. 53/19. Father John Ballard evidently was the Priest who went round the country spying out the land for the King of Spain. He told Father Anthony Tyrrell in 1584, when they two journeyed to Rome, that he had travelled all over the country for two years before.

FATHER ANTHONY TYRRELL'S CONFESSION,

August, 1586.

In Father Anthony Tyrrell's famous Confession in the Babington Plot, he disclosed to Lord Burleigh the plot to shoot down the Prime Minister and his Cabinet in the Star Chamber and to kill Queen Elizabeth. Father Tyrrell was one of the conspirators. On hearing of the arrest of Babington he at once wrote to Lord Burleigh, begging him to spare his life and offering to disclose the plot as the price of his life. Lord Burleigh agreed to do so on condition that Tyrrell confessed all that he knew. Lord Burleigh then drew up a list of 25 questions for him to answer and amongst those questions answered was Article IX, which incriminated the Earl of Arundel. The Earl, as we know from other sources, was on his escape from

the Tower, to take command of the revolting forces. The original Confession of Tyrrell consisting of 25 Articles is now in the Public Record Office.

Prof. A. O. Meyer of Munich University, who spent years in research in the Vatican Archives, states that there is no reason now to doubt the truth of Tyrrell's Confession.

Father Morris, the Jesuit, in 1874 published a copy of Tyrrell's "Recantation" said to have been signed by Tyrrell and preserved for 300 years in the English College in Rome. Father Joseph Stevenson, was the British Govt. Agent at the Vatican, 1872-74. He found this forged copy in the English College at Rome in 1872 and sent home a transcript to the Public Record Office.

On comparing the Articles, the numbers do not agree at all with Tyrrell's original preserved at the Public Record Office. There are 25 Articles in the original, whilst the Jesuit Parsons' forged copy has 28! Articles 14, 15 and 16 are not in Tyrrell's original at all. This transcript makes Tyrrell, as the professed writer, say that he has Lord Burghley's List of 28 questions before him as he writes his recantation. Parsons never counted on the two lists being compared together 350 years later at the P.R.O. The Jesuits had evidently forged their copy from memory as Tyrrell's original was safe in the British State Paper Office beyond their reach. Father Morris was an Anglo-Romanist convert, so were Stevenson and Bridgett.

Dishonest, Pervert Priests Exposed.

We have found these pervert authors the most unscrupulous of all Roman Priests. The notorious Father T. E. Bridgett's works are full of false statements and false references. His biographer, Father Ryder, also of the Redemptorist Order, credits Bridgett with having discovered and convinced the British Museum MSS. Dept., that some of Robert Ware's XVII Century MSS. were forgeries. So convinced were the Officials, Father Ryder tells us, that the Head of the Dept. wrote the word "Forgery" across the documents, and wrote the note below. "See Bridgett's *Blunders and Forgeries*," a lying book published by Bridgett in 1890, p. 167.

The British Museum Authorities denied that any such thing had taken place. A careful search through the Ware MSS. in the presence of the head of the Dept. failed to find any such endorsement in any shape or form. It was a deliberate falsehood by Fathers Bridgett and Ryder.

A CHALLENGE TO THE SUPERIOR OF FATHER BRIDGETT'S ORDER.

On Thursday, June 30th, 1932, Mr. A. W. Martin, London Organizer of the Protestant Truth Society, sent a challenge by Registered Letter to the Superior of the Redemptorist Order, St. Mary's, Clapham, S.W.4., to which Fathers Bridgett and Ryder belonged, inviting the Superior to send a Priest to the British Museum MSS. Dept. next day at 11 a.m., or at any other convenient time, for the purpose of locating and photographing the Robert Ware MSS., across which the Chief Librarian had written "Forgery" as claimed by Father Bridgett. The Superintendent of the Museum arranged for a Pass for the Priest, and Mr. Martin and a member of the Council of the Protestant Truth Society waited from 10.50 a.m. till 11.20 a.m., but no Priest appeared and none enquired of the Officials for the MSS. Room.

Even Cardinal Gasquet in his introduction to Father Ryder's biography of Bridgett says that Bridgett was always in too great a hurry to engage in MS. research.

The Cardinal adds :

"It is fortunate that Father Bridgett's books did not necessitate any deep research amongst MSS. Practically all the material he required was to be found in printed sources." *Life of T. E. Bridgett*, by the late Rev. Cyril Ryder.

All this confirms the estimate of Bridgett, by the late Rev. Dr. E. W. Bullinger.

Dr. Bullinger in *Rome's Tactics*, published in 1892 crushingly exposed Bridgett as a blundering impostor. Bridgett lived until 1899 but never replied to Bullinger's exposure of his dishonesty and ignorance.

Letter of Mary Queen of Scots to Anthony Babington.

SIX GENTLEMEN TO KILL QUEEN ELIZABETH.

On July 17th, 1586, Mary Queen of Scots wrote the following to the conspirator Anthony Babington concerning the plot to murder Queen Elizabeth, and place herself on the throne of England.

"Now to ground this enterprise substantially and bring it to good success, you must examine deeply:—

(1) What forces on foot and horse may be raised amongst you all, and what captains you will appoint for them in every shire in case a general in chief cannot be had.

(2) Of what towns, ports, and havens you may assure yourselves in the north, west, and south, to receive succour from the Low countries, Spain and France.

(3) What place you esteem fittest and of great advantage to assemble the principal company of your forces, and the same being assembled, whether or which way you are to march.

(4) What foreign forces on foot or horse you require from the three said foreign Princes—which could be compassed according to the proportion of yours—for how long paid, what munition and forts fittest for their landing in this realm.

(5) What provision of armour and money, in case you want it, you would ask.

(7) Also the manner of my getting from this hold.
"Marie."

MARY SPEAKS OF THE SIX GENTLEMEN TO KILL QUEEN ELIZABETH.

"The affairs being thus prepared both without and within the realm, then it will be fit to set THE SIX GENTLEMEN TO WORK."

"Now since there can be no certain day appointed for the said gentlemen's designs, I would that the said gentlemen, furnished with good and speedy horses, to come with all diligence as soon as the said design is executed."

Scottish State Papers, VIII, 526. S.P. 53/18, P.R.O.

This letter was intercepted by Walsingham's Secret Service Agent at Burton, copied, sealed and sent on to the unsuspecting Jesuit Agents of Queen Mary in London. It was used at her Trial.

Mary's letters had been secretly passing in and out of Chartly Manor House where she was confined since February, enclosed in a small watertight tube concealed inside the family beer barrel. This was allowed to pass in and out apparently undetected. But Sir Aubrey Paulet, her keeper, and Walsingham's private Secretary, Phellipes in league with the Brewer removed and copied all of the letters as they passed in and out and then forwarded them to the Jesuit Agents as if nothing had been detected. Phellipes then sent the copies on to Walsingham in London. It was years after the execution of Mary before the secret came out. Morgan, Mary's Agent in Paris disclosed the facts at his trial in Brussels on a charge of betraying Mary. The Duke of Alva put him on trial for his life. He was acquitted.

ANTHONY BABINGTON'S PLOT FOR TWELVE ROMAN CATHOLIC GENTLEMEN TO SHOOT DOWN THE WHOLE ENGLISH CABINET IN THE STAR CHAMBER AND SEIZE THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In Article IX of his Confession to Lord Burghley, August 31st, 1586, Father Anthony Tyrrell gives the following account of the Plot to shoot down the Cabinet, at the same time that the six gentlemen would shoot the Queen. The Tower was to be stormed and the Earl of Arundel to be released. The guns of the Tower were to be turned on the citizens of London, and Mary Queen of Scots proclaimed Queen of England.

"At a time when we may be certainly assured that all the chief Councillors of the realm are there assembled, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Hunsdon, Lord Treasurer Burghley, Sir Francis Knollys, Sir Francis Walsingham, and others, a dozen lusty gentlemen, well picked out with double pistols under their cloaks, shall be beforehand get every man his place, every man take his man as he sitteth, most convenient for him, and fire upon the sudden.

The act shall seem so terrible, and so amaze the company that we shall with small danger get down. If any resistance be offered, we have each man another pistol, and not only that, but also our men with swords and bucklers shall make our defence, that we may have passage either by water or by land.

At that instant, many chosen men shall make errands to the Tower, others approach near the Gates, murder the Guard, recover an entrance, and then a sufficient number up on Tower Hill to surprise the Tower, **AND MAKE OUR CAPTAIN, THE EARL OF ARUNDEL.**

Having the full force of the Tower, money and munition, the Council all slain, let us have as many more in 24 hours as shall take all London, and then, what think you, may become of the Queen and the rest of the realm?" Article IX, *Tyrrell's Confession*. *Mary Queen of Scots*, MSS., P.R.O. *Scottish State Papers VIII*, 641.

MARY'S COMPLICITY IN THE PLOT CONFIRMED BY SPANISH PAPERS. BERNARDINO DE MENDOZA TO KING PHILIP II OF SPAIN, OCTOBER 20th, 1586.

On September 10th, 1586, Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador, wrote to Philip, as follows:—

Bernardino Mendoza to the King of Spain.

PARIS, September 10th, 1586.

"The whole of the affair of the plan appears to have been discovered, some of the leaders having confessed. Of the six men who were sworn to kill the Queen, only two have escaped.

The Queen of Scotland must be well acquainted with the whole affair, to judge from the contents of a letter which she has written to me. I do not enclose it, as it is not ciphered, but will send it with my next. Doubtless, it is God's will to give England to your Majesty by the strong arm only, since He has allowed so much Catholic blood to be shed by the discovery of this business.

Even if my letters were discovered and printed, they are so worded that they may have another construction placed on them easily." *Spanish State Papers III*, 623-24.

As proof that Mary was as guilty as any of the other conspirators, we need only read the letters of the Spanish Ambassador to Philip, dated September 10th, 1586. The Ambassador wrote this letter as soon as the plot had been discovered.

PARIS, October 20th, 1586.

"They have executed 14 of the English Catholic prisoners, the names of whom I enclose: Babington, Savage, Ballard, Barnwell, Tylney, Abington, Tichborne, executed at St. Giles in the Fields, on the 20th September, and Salisbury Dunn, Jones, Charnock, Travers, Gage and Bellamy on the 21st. They all died as Catholics, confessing that they died for religion's sake. They did not incriminate any one else. Ballard the Priest was the first one they executed, and he exhorted all of them that since they had been Catholics in life, should prove themselves in death." *Spanish State Papers III*, 641.

Nau and Curll, Mary's Private Secretaries, on Sept. 5th and 6th, 1586, confessed that they wrote the letter of July 17th, 1586, at Queen Mary's dictation, sanctioning Babington Plot and the murder of Queen Elizabeth. Their signed Confessions are still preserved at the British Museum and other copies at the Public Record Office. A fire nearly destroyed these priceless Records in 1614, at Whitehall.

**FIRST CONFESSION OF CURLL,
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS' SCOTTISH PRIVATE
SECRETARY.**

September 5th, 1586 A.D.

The Confession of Curll (as) to Babington's letter to the Scottish Queen, was as follows :

"The aforesaid I acknowledge to have put in cipher, 1586. Then must I and do confess to have deciphered the like of the whole above written, coming written in one sheet of paper as from Mr. Babington. And the answer thereunto being in French by Mr. Nau to have been translated into English and ciphered by me, 5th September, 1586. CURLL."

**CONFESSION OF JACQUES NAU, FRENCH SECY.
TO QUEEN OF SCOTS. THE DEATH LETTER, July 17th.**

September 5th and 6th, 1586 A.D.

Confession of Nau, Secretary of the Queen of Scotland, before my Lords the Chancellor, Treasurer and Admiral of

* It is very important to note that this Confession refers to the Great Plot letters of Queen Mary sanctioning the murder of Elizabeth which Mary sent to Babington on July 17th, 1586. In this letter she mentions **the firing of the barns** near Chartley Manor House where she was imprisoned. Roman Catholic historians have attempted to make these Confessions refer to earlier letters in which no plot is sanctioned.

Because of the attempt of Mary's followers to twist these letters, after her death, both Secretaries afterwards signed a second Confession confirming those they made on the 5th and 6th of September, 1586. Curll's is dated August 6th, 1587, and Nau's in 1605, after he had returned to France.

The subtle cunning of the Devil himself runs all through the Roman Catholic and Jesuit interpretation of these letters.

Lord Burghley and his Council declared that they were the most cunningly worded letters that they had ever read in all their public lives.

England, touching the manner of writing the letters of the said Queen written with her own hand.

"As to the letter written to Babington, Her Majesty delivered it to me written for the most part by her hand, and I neither did nor wrote anything, as I have protested, without her express commandment, and especially touching the point of her escape and **SETTING FIRE TO THE BARNES NEAR THE HOUSE.** Sept. 5, 1586. S.P. 53/19, P.R.O. Scottish Calendar *State Papers*, VIII, 679-80.

"As to the letter written by the Queen my mistress to Babington, I wrote it from a minute by the hand of her Majesty, as I have already deposed; she herself sitting at the table, and Curll and I before her.

"I wrote the said letters and showed and delivered them to her to do therewith as it pleases her to ordain. For Her Majesty will not permit letters of importance and secret be written out of her cabinet, and no despatch is even closed without her being present there, and re-reading always the letters before they be put into cipher and translated, which is done by Curll, especially as to the letter written to Babington. **NAU.**"

Sept. 6th, 1586, S.P. 53/19, P.R.O.

Endorsed by Thomas Phelippes: "Copies of Curll's Confession touching Babington's letters." S.P. 53/19 P.R.O. Scottish Calendar. *State Papers* VIII, p. 679.

THE FINAL CONFESSION OF CURLL,

August 6th, 1587 A.D.

"Moreover were showed me the two very letters written by me in cipher and received by Babington, and the true decipherments of both word by word with the two alphabets between Her Majesty and him, the counter alphabets whereof were found amongst her papers. The copy of the first of the said letters written with my own hand which I could not avoid to acknowledge as I did, and a true copy of Babington's principal letters to Her Majesty, the whole acknowledged by his Confession under his own hand It behoved me for most important respected to confess, as I did that I had deciphered Babington's principal letters to Her Majesty, and that I received from Mr. Nau by her commandment her answer thereto, after she had read and perused the same in my presence, which answer I translated into English, after perusing thereof by Her Majesty put it in cipher, ere it was sent to Babington. In witness whereof I have subscribed these presents with my hand at London, the 6th August, 1587."

CURLL.

COTT., MSS. Cal. D.I., p. 10987. Brit. Mus.

Below Curll's Confession is Nau's Confession on the same sheet. This sheet was badly burnt on the top in the Whitehall fire on February 12th, 1618, when so many of the Gunpowder Plot and Babington Confessions and Documents and the Privy Council Records from January 1st, 1602, to April 30th, 1613, were destroyed. *Privy Council Records*, 1619 A.D., P.R.O.

Two men named Gore and Sampson were prosecuted for causing the Fire.

JACQUES NAU'S FINAL CONFESSION.

PARIS, March 12th, 1606.

"I certify on my honour and my life that the above copies have been transcribed by me word by word from their originals which I promise and undertake to show every time there will be need for it. J. NAU."

COTT., MSS. Cal. D.I., p. 10987. Brit. Mus.

This Confession was signed by Nau, 19 years later, when he was safe in France, and had no fear of death or imprisonment from the English Government. These final confessions settled the question for all honest minds.

Both Nau's and Curll's final Confessions are omitted from Boyd's *Calendar of Scottish State Papers*, published in 1915.

He has left out several vital letters which leads me to distrust this Calendarer. The Record Office officials

Father J. H. Pollen, S.J., Editor of the Jesuit organ *The Month*, in his book *The Babington Plot*, p. 51, states that Babington was one of those who accompanied the Priests of the Jesuit Mission in England. He accompanied Campion and Parsons from Rheims.

Father John Savage of the Babington Plot, was a young Priest trained at Allen's College at Rheims, 1581-85 A.D., and left on August 16th, 1585. P. XLIV.

Foley, the Jesuit, author of *Records of the English Province*, includes Father John Ballard in his catalogue of Martyrs for their faith. *Records*, S.J., III, pp. 801-808.

Father Henry Garnet, S.J., the Gunpowder Plotter, is also included in Rome's *Calendar of Martyrs* for their religion. He is included in the latest list of Martyrs, issued by the Roman Catholic Truth Society, edited by Father Newdigate, S.J.

Cardinal Bellarmine designates Garnet as a Martyr. Mission, the great traveller, records that he saw a painting of Garnet's portrait in the hall of the Jesuits' College in Rome and by his side an Angel who points to him the open gates of heaven. Mission, *Travels in Italy*, II, Part I, p. 173.

informed the author that the work has been very badly done, and many have complained of the mistakes in Boyd's volumes of the official *Scottish State Papers*.

There is no doubt to-day as to the guilt of Mary Queen of Scots; the Vatican and foreign Archives Documents recently disclosed settle the question once for all.

A CARDINAL SPY AT THE VATICAN.

Mary Queen of Scots found at her trial that some most deadly and accurate evidence had been given against her, and she knew that it could not have been obtained from any other source than from somebody inside. The facts were that Walsingham's Secret Service had a Cardinal acting as a spy in Rome and others at Rheims. So here is what Mary says:—

Autograph (to Sixtus V).—

Secret Archives at the Vatican, Rome.

FOTHERINGAY, November 23rd, 1586.

Jesus Maria.

"Holy Father,— . . . I hear, to my regret, evil reports of some persons near your Holiness, who are said to have received wages from this (ENGLISH) Government to betray the Cause of God; AND THERE ARE CARDINALS IMPLICATED with them. I leave it to your Holiness to institute an enquiry into this."

"From your Holiness's very humble and devoted daughter,

MARIE, Queen of Scotland, Dowager of France."

Arc. Vat. Pro. Tra. 9/82a.

This letter was found in the Vatican Archives by Mr. Bliss, the British Government Research Officer, in 1886. A transcript is now in the Public Record Office. For some mysterious reason it is not reprinted in Boyd's Calendar of *Scottish State Papers*, at the P.R.O.

The Execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

DIES WITH A LIE ON HER LIPS.

Roman Catholic historians have created a widespread impression in the minds of their readers that Queen Elizabeth was entirely responsible for the death of Mary Queen of Scots; that she had her executed solely to get

rid of a dangerous rival claimant to the Throne of England.

The Old State Papers and authentic Court Records of the times, still preserved at the Public Record Office, prove conclusively that both the House of Commons and the House of Lords were responsible for bringing Mary to trial, and for her subsequent execution. After Mary had been found guilty by a Court of 36 Lords and Judges, the House of Commons twice petitioned Elizabeth before she could be induced to sign Mary's Death Warrant. She had been found guilty and sentenced to death on Oct. 25th, 1586, in the Star Chamber at Westminster, but the sentence was not published to the nation until Dec. 4th.

As soon as the news became known, from tower and steeple bells crashed out unceasingly for a whole day and night. Church answered church till the news had been borne to the furthest glens in Cumberland and Northumberland. London was illuminated and bonfires blazed in cities, towns and villages. Fiercely and sternly Mary dared the Government to do their worst upon her. Having condemned her to death, they might complete their wicked work she said, and God would recompense her in Paradise.

ELIZABETH REFUSES TO SIGN THE DEATH WARRANT OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Elizabeth could not be induced to sign the Warrant until nearly two months later. Meanwhile the temper of the nation was getting beyond control. On Feb. 1st, 1587, Lord Howard of Effingham who commanded the English Fleet which defeated the Armada, came to Elizabeth to represent that the condition of the country could no longer be trifled with; that some positive course or other must now be taken with the Queen of Scots. He, himself like every other intelligent statesman who was not a traitor at heart, had long decided that she ought to be executed. Elizabeth was really shaken. She said that she had delayed so long, in order to show how unwillingly she had consented. Elizabeth then ordered Lord Howard to fetch the Death Warrant. He did so, and Elizabeth signed it at once and threw it on the floor, and told Davison, Walsing-

ham's secretary, to trouble her no more about the matter. Davison then took the Warrant to the Court of Chancery, where it was sealed by Lord Burleigh the Chancellor.

Burleigh perceiving the risk of leaving Davison with so tremendous a responsibility, invited such of the Council as were in London to come to his room. Leicester, Howard, Hunsdon, Cobham, Sir Francis Knollys, Lord Derby and Hatton attended. Walsingham and Davison were also present. On the will and resolution of these ten, hung the life or death of Mary Stuart.

Every Minister present agreed that the execution was absolutely necessary. Lord Kent and Lord Shrewsbury were the Commissioners named to see the Warrant executed. The necessary letters were written to them, and with these and the Warrant itself, Secy. Beale left London early on Saturday morning, Feb. 4th, and arrived at Fotheringay Castle on Sunday evening, Feb. 5th. A message was despatched to the Sheriff of Northampton to be in attendance on Wednesday morning. On Monday evening the Earl of Kent came, and Shrewsbury on Tuesday, at noon.

When the early Castle dinner was over, they sent a servant to the Queen of Scots with a request to be admitted to her presence.

Briefly, solemnly, and sternly they delivered their awful message. They informed her that they had received a commission under the Great Seal to see her executed, and she was told that she must prepare to suffer on the following morning, Wednesday, Feb. 8th, 1587. She was dreadfully agitated. For a moment she refused to believe them. Then as the truth forced itself upon her, tossing her head in disdain and struggling to control herself, she called her Physician and began to speak to him of money that was owed to her in France.

At last she broke down altogether, and they left her with a fear either that she would destroy herself in the night, or that she would refuse to come to the scaffold, and that it might be necessary to drag her there by force.

MARY'S LAST NIGHT BEFORE HER EXECUTION.

Her last night was a busy one. A few lines to the King of France were dated two hours after midnight. She sent a message to Philip of Spain, that it was her last prayer that he should persevere, notwithstanding her death, in the invasion of England. After this she retired to rest and slept for three or four hours, then rose and prepared to encounter the end. At 8 a.m., Feb. 8th, the Provost Marshal knocked at her outer door. It was locked and no one answered. On his returning with the Sheriff however a few minutes later, the door was open, and they were confronted with the tall majestic figure of Mary Stuart, standing before them in splendour. A crucifix of gold hung from her neck, and in her hand she had a crucifix of ivory. "Let us go," she said, and passed out into the Hall of Execution on the arm of an Officer of the Guard. At the upper end of the Hall stood the scaffold, twelve feet square and two feet and a half high. It was covered with black cloth. On the scaffold was the block; the axe leant against the rail, and two masked figures stood like mutes on either side at the back.

Secy. Beale then mounted the platform and read the Warrant aloud. Mary then knelt in prayer, and when she had finished, the black mutes stepped forward and in the usual form begged her forgiveness. Her lawn veil was lifted carefully off so as not to disturb the hair; the black robe was next removed, and the black jacket followed and underneath was a petticoat and bodice of crimson silk and thus she stood on the black scaffold dressed in blood red crimson from head to foot. The pictorial effect must have been appalling. Then she knelt on the cushion; Jean Kennedy, her maid, bound her eyes with a handkerchief, and then stepped back from off the scaffold and left her alone.

THE SCENE AT THE EXECUTION.

Mary knelt and then felt for the block, laying down her head and placing her hands under her neck. The executioners gently removed them lest they should deaden the blow, and then one of them holding her slightly, the other

raised the axe and struck. The scene had been too trying even for the practised headsman of the Tower; his arm wandered, the blow fell on the knot of the handkerchief, and scarcely broke the skin. She neither spoke nor moved. He struck again and this time effectively; and at once a metamorphosis was witnessed, strange as was ever wrought by wand of fabled enchanter.

The coif fell off and the false plaits; the laboured illusion vanished. The lady who had knelt before the block was in the maturity of grace and loveliness. The executioner when he raised the head as usual to show it to the crowd, exposed the withered features of a grisled wrinkled old woman.

"So perish all enemies of the Queen," said the Dean of Peterborough, a loud, "Amen" rose all over the Hall. "Such end" said the Earl of Kent, rising and standing over the body, "to the Queen's and Gospel's enemies."

Never did any human being meet death more bravely; yet, in the midst of the admiration and pity which cannot be refused her, it is not to be forgotten that she was leaving the world with a lie upon her lips. She was a bad woman disguised in the livery of a martyr, as were nearly all Rome's "martyrs" executed during Elizabeth's reign.

In face of the fact that Babington and her two secretaries confessed that they had written the Plot letters at her dictation, Mary denied the fact to the end. There was no true repentance at her death.

The recently recovered letters which she wrote to the Spanish Ambassador at the time, prove conclusively that she was lying, and she stuck to the lies to the bitter end. See *Spanish State Papers*, III.

The Church of Rome claims Mary as a martyr for her religion. If the murder of Queen Elizabeth and the shooting down of the whole English Cabinet in the Star Chamber was religion, then Mary was a martyr for religion; but that religion cannot possibly be that of Christ.

For these facts see *Scottish State Papers* IX and *Life of Wm. Davison*, Secy. of State to Queen Elizabeth, by Sir W. H. Nicholas.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ARMADA AGAINST ENGLAND.

THE TRUTH AFTER 300 YEARS.

VATICAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH STATE PAPERS GIVE UP THEIR SECRETS AFTER 300 YEARS.

Until 1870 when Prof. Froude published the Spanish Despatch, the Church of Rome denied that the Pope sent the Armada against England. Most Roman Catholics to-day still deny it.

Fortunately for the cause of truth, the original OFFICIAL DESPATCH from Rome to Philip II. of Spain, containing Spain's and the Pope's plans, has been found in the Spanish State Archives at Simancas, and published by the British Government.

The DESPATCH, dated February 24, 1586, is from Count Olivares, Spanish Ambassador to the "Holy See," to Philip of Spain. It contains the replies of Pope Sixtus V. to Philip's terms for undertaking the great expedition against England.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S REPORT FROM ROME TO PHILIP OF SPAIN, FEBRUARY 24th, 1586.

Philip II.'s First Point:

"Although His Majesty (Philip II.) has been at different times admonished by the predecessors of His Holiness to undertake this enterprise, he never felt so convinced of the great favour with which His Holiness so reasonably regards the enterprise."

The Pope's Reply:

"His Holiness returns infinite thanks to God that he (the Pope) has been the instrument of setting in motion His Majesty, to whom he gives many blessings for the zeal with which he is disposed to engage in an undertaking so worthy of the calling of the Catholic King."

The Pope Sends an Armada Against England.

Philip's Second Point:

"That the end and declared ground of the enterprise shall be to bring back that kingdom to the obedience of the Roman Church, and to put in possession of it the Queen of Scotland."

The Pope's Reply:

"His Holiness praises and agrees to what His Majesty here proposes."

Philip's Third Point:

"The third point submitted was in reference to the succession to the throne of England after the death of the Queen of Scotland."

The Pope's Reply:

To this point the Pope gave a doubtful answer.

Philip's Fourth Point:

"The preparations which are necessary to resist those who in great numbers will endeavour to hinder it, make it requisite that His Holiness should contribute for his share, two millions of gold."

The Pope's Reply:

"His Holiness offers His Majesty as soon as the expedition has set sail for the enterprise against England to give 200,000 crowns, and he will give 100,000 more the moment the army has landed on the Island, and yet further 100,000 more at the end of six months, and in like manner after another six months 100,000 more; and if the War lasts longer, His Holiness will continue to give each year 200,000 crowns." *Spanish State Papers*. Vol. IV. Brit. Mus, P. 393.

LETTER OF PHILIP OF SPAIN TO HIS BISHOPS.

After the shattered ships of the Armada had returned to Spain, Philip II. wrote to the Roman Bishops, instructing them to cease their prayers for the success of the great Papal Expedition, as all was lost. He wrote:—

"Most Reverend.—In the foul weather and violent storms to which the Armada has been exposed, it might have experienced a worse fate, and that the misfortune

has not been heavier is no doubt due to the prayers which have been offered so devoutly and continuously."

From the *Escorial*, Oct. 13th, 1588.

DURO II., p. 314, Brit. Museum Library.

A tremendous underground campaign is going on to-day in Britain to falsify our National History of the Reformation, Armada, and the Great War periods.

"THE SPANISH ARMADA— MYTH OF A RELIGIOUS WAR."

Here is what the Roman Catholic Bishop Graham of St. Andrews wrote in 1913.

"*Catholic Times*," Nov. 28th, 1913.

"I suppose most of us who were reared in Protestantism were taught to believe that the Armada was a religious undertaking with the object of smashing Elizabeth and of making England Catholic again; and, implicitly or explicitly, we thanked God that the kingdom had been saved from the horrors of Popery and the Inquisition. Froude and Kingsley, and writers of that kind, have helped to keep alive this idea."

Imagine a man who has been educated in the Church of Scotland, writing such an article! He was formerly a Presbyterian Minister. It demonstrates how Rome twists the outlook and intellect of an otherwise well-educated man.

In 1929 Cardinal Bourne and the Westminster Roman Catholic Federation threatened to boycott the History Books used in the L.C.C. schools if something like 1,250 pages as were written by Roman Catholics, were not altered to meet the Federation's approval. They also threatened about 12 Publishers. Only one yielded.

Dr. G. G. Coulton, L.L.D., of Cambridge, providentially discovered the Roman Catholic volume containing the proposed alterations, and at once challenged the fitness and qualifications of the Roman Catholic historians to revise our history books. The Cardinal and the Federation then abandoned their campaign—at least openly. They could not face a modern scholar like Dr. Coulton.

Sir John Laughton, who edited the Armada Papers for the Navy Records Society, was a Roman Catholic, and married a Spanish Roman Catholic lady from Cadiz. His sympathies naturally were with the Jesuits, and not the British.



THE ARMADA.

THE POPE'S ATTEMPT, 1588.

In the Armada Papers, original documents of the period compelled him to quote Captain Fenner's letter to Walsingham from sea, Aug. 4th, 1588, attributing the final defeat to great storms; yet in his own personal comments Laughton goes against the documents written by Howard, Fenner, and the Commanders who were there, and ridicules the fact that Providence finally scattered the Spanish Armada in the storms that followed, after the English Fleet had turned back.

In his introduction to the State Papers *re* The Armada, published by the Navy Records Society, Laughton says:—

"We were, it has been argued, a nation peculiarly dear to the Almighty, and He showed His favour by raising a storm to overwhelm our enemy when the odds against us were terrible. From the religious point such a representation is childish, and from the historical it is false."

"But, in fact, much of the nonsense that has been talked grew out of the attempt to represent the War as religious; as a crusade instigated by the Pope to bring England once more into the fold of the True Church. In reality, nothing can be more inaccurate."

This sneer coming from the Professor of Modern History, London University, who was previously at Portsmouth Naval College, teaching young Naval Officers! Who appointed him? Here is a clear case of Jesuit wire-pulling in making Government appointments.

THE SPANISH COMMANDER'S REPORT OF WEATHER.

The great Spanish authority, Captain Duro, in his book, *The Armada Invincible*, published in 1885, states that 63 Spanish ships were lost, 35 of them without any trace! Surely this fact in itself shows the violence of the storms, when so many ships went down without other ships seeing them. Captain Duro also confirms the fact that great storms broke out when the English Fleet gave up the chase.

The Spanish Commander-in-Chief, Medina Sidonia, in his Official Report states that:

"It was impossible to return to the English Channel (after the English Fleet turned back, because of the wind in the North Sea from the S. West) though we desired it." DURO, II. pp. 340-396.

CAPTAIN FENNER'S REPORT FROM SEA,

August 4th, 1588.

Capt. Thos. Fenner, who commanded the Queen's ship NONPAREIL, confirmed the truthfulness of the traditional account. In his letter from sea to Walsingham on August 4th, 1588, he wrote :

"On August 2nd (O.S.) at noon we hauled West to the Firth of Forth. At 10 o'clock, August 3rd we were 15 leagues from the coast. The wind was from the N.W. On the 4th it still blew from the N.W." Fenner then continues: "Two hours after writing this letter the wind changed to S.W., and continued a very great storm." The storm was so great that he states that Drake had to ride out to sea. He then concludes: "THE MIGHTY GOD OF ISRAEL STRETCHED OUT BUT HIS FINGER AGAINST THEM."

Signed from the good ship "NONPAREIL."
Thos. Fenner.

Howard to Walsingham, August 8th (O.S.), 1588.

Armada Papers, II., p. 59, Laughton.

"We have put the Spanish Fleet past the Forth, and I think past the Isles, yet God knoweth whether they go either to Norway or to Denmark or to the Orkney Isles, to refit then return.

"I think they dare not return (to Spain) with this dishonour and shame to their King and overthrow of their Pope's credit. A Kingdom is a great wager; and if God had not been our best friend, we should have found it so. I pray to God that we may all be thankful to Him for it, and that it may be done by some order, that the world may know we are thankful to Him for it."

Signed "HOWARD."

Drake to Walsingham, August 8th, 1588, II, p. 61.

"To conclude, let us all with one accord praise God the Giver who of His own Will hath sent this proud enemy of His Truth where he has tasted of His Power, as well by storm and tempest as He doth and did by putting away from the Coast of (Scotland). Aboard the Good Ship REVENGE."

Signed "FRA. DRAKE."

Drake's Letter to Queen Elizabeth, August 8th, 1588, Laughton, II, p. 68.

"On Friday last we left the Navy of Spain so far to the Northward that they could neither recover England

THE SPANISH HISTORY OF THE ARMADA.

nor Scotland. Within three days after we were entertained with a great storm, considering the time of the year, which in many of our judgments hath not a little annoyed the enemy.

Written aboard your Majesty's good ship 'REVENGE.'
August 8th, 1588." Signed "FRA. DRAKE."

* The original letters are at the Public Record Office. *Domestic Eliz.*, 1588 A.D.

A SPANISH NAVAL OFFICER ON THE ARMADA.
THE COLLISION OFF PLYMOUTH; THE HAND OF GOD.

A remarkable proof of the truthfulness and accuracy of Froude, Kingsley and other English historians' account of the Armada has been supplied by Capt. Duro, an officer serving in the Spanish Navy in 1885 A.D.

In his book, *La Armada Invincible*, he brings together a collection of contemporary Spanish documents and letters, and with innocent necromancy he calls the dead Spanish Commanders up from the bottom of the English Channel, North Sea and Western Ocean, and from their graves in Spain, and makes them play their drama over again.

He confirms the truthfulness of the English records of those wonderful Providential incidents in the great five days' battle in the Channel and North Sea, and of the sudden outbreak of the great gale in the North Sea, when Howard's and Drake's fleets were out of food and ammunition and unable to follow the fleeing enemy further. He tells how Sir John Hawkins (Achins as they call him) had altered the design of the English ships by lowering the high castles at bow and stern, increasing the length and narrowing the beam, so that when they ran up before the wind to pour a broadside into the Spaniards, they could turn back and sail right against the wind, whilst the clumsy Spanish ships were unable to follow, and became a helpless target to these tormenting tactics, which riddled their hulls with shot. He tells of the collision off Plymouth on the first day of battle, between the *Santa Catalina* and Admiral Pedro de Valdez's flagship, and of the subsequent capture by Drake of the disabled ship and the Admiral, with her

tons of gunpowder and ammunition which Drake so sorely needed.

The little *Roebuck* of Brixham, loaded the powder and shot on board and raced after the English fleet, distributed it amongst the needy ships and in the ensuing battles Drake and Howard fought and defeated the Spaniards with their powder and shot. He also states that the English fired four shots to one fired by the Spaniards. Capt. Duro also tells us that the Spaniards saw the English beacon fires on the hill tops flashing the news of the arrival of the Armada in the Channel. *Duro*, Brit. Mus. Lib.

Spanish State Papers, IV, 441, 480.

THE ENGLISH BEACON FIRES.

Then swift to East and swift to West the warning radiance
[spread.
High on St. Michael's Mount it shone, it shone on Beachy Head.
Far on the deep the Spaniard saw along each Southern shire,
Cape beyond cape, in endless range, those twinkling points of
[fire.—*Macaulay*.

AN ANSWER TO THE NATION'S PRAYERS.

Here was a clear case of a national deliverance in answer to national Prayer in a time of great danger. When the news spread that the Spanish Armada had arrived in the English Channel we are told that as the Fire Beacons flashed the news from hill top to hill top, from Cornwall to Scotland, that the whole nation cried to God that He Who covered Israel on that night when the destroying Angel passed over Egypt, would spread His wing over England and shield her from the Popish destroyer of nations.

That was a night never to be forgotten in England, as the news spread that the Armada was in the Channel. The first answer to the nation's prayers came in the capture of the Spanish flagship *Rosario* off Plymouth, with her tons of gunpowder, which the English Fleet so sorely needed.

Then again, in a succession of battles in the Channel and North Sea and finally in the destruction of the Armada in a succession of great gales. The Spanish Commander-

in-Chief, in his official report stated that Providence seemed to favour the English Fleet. In that appalling defeat, 63 Spanish ships were lost, 37 without trace, along with 20,000 sailors and soldiers. Most of the survivors died of fever on landing, including some of the chief Admirals.

The awful tragedy was too vast to be disclosed to the Spanish nation at once. When at last the terrible fact was fully known the nation was smitten down by the blow. Philip, stunned and overwhelmed, shut himself up in his closet in the Escorial and would see no one. The young grandees who had gone forth but a few months before, confident of returning victorious, were sleeping at the bottom of the English Seas and Western Ocean amid hulks, cannon and money chests.

The tragedy of the Armada was a great sermon preached to the Popish and Protestant nations. The text of that sermon was, that England had been saved by a Divine Hand. All acknowledged the skill and daring of the English Admirals and the patriotism and bravery of the English sailors and soldiers, but all at the time confessed that these alone could not have saved the throne of Elizabeth. The Almighty Arm had been stretched out, and a work so stupendous had been wrought, as to be worthy of a place by the side of the wonders of all time. There was a consecutiveness and a progression in the acts, an unity in the drama, and a sublimity in the terrible but righteous catastrophe in which it issued, that told the least reflective that the Armada's overthrow was not merely by chance, but the result of arrangement and plan. Even the Spaniards themselves confessed that the Divine Hand was upon them; that One looked forth at times from the storm cloud that pursued them, and troubled them. Christendom at large was solemnized; the ordinary course of events had been interrupted; the heavens had been bowed and the Great Judge had descended upon the scene. Whilst dismay reigned within the Popish kingdoms, the Protestant States joined in a chorus of thanksgiving.

On August 4th, 1918, the British Parliament after four

years of national adversity and appalling loss of life, went in a body to St. Margaret's Church and called upon God Almighty to help and deliver the nation. Four days later, on August 8th, at the Battle of Amiens, the German line was broken for the first time; 20,000 prisoners and 400 guns were captured.

From that day the British Armies never looked back. In battle after battle they swept everything before them until November 11th, when Germany cried for Peace. Explain it as men will, this actually transpired, following that day of Prayer. The God of Israel still lives to-day, and will hear the prayers of the nation when she confesses and forsakes her national sins and idolatry.

THE EARL OF ARUNDEL PRAYS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE ARMADA.

At the very time the English Fleet was fighting a life and death battle in the Channel, Philip, Earl of Arundel, a Roman Catholic prisoner in the Tower of London, employed a Roman Priest named Bennett to celebrate Mass and to pray unceasingly for 22 hours for the success of the Armada.

Evidence to this effect was produced against the Earl of Arundel at his trial in 1589 as proof that he was a traitor to his country. The record is in *State Trials*. The Church of Rome has beatified him as a martyr for his religion. She points to his pious texts cut in the stone walls of the Tower of London as evidence of his piety. The Warders of the Tower do not believe that all those inscriptions are genuine. They think they were added in later years; probably during the time of Laud and Charles and James II, when the Jesuits had a free hand in Government Offices and in the Tower. How could these unskilled prisoners cut those inscriptions in the hard limestone of the Tower walls without stonemason's tools.

The author's attention has been recently drawn to the statement of Professor Callender, who succeeded Sir John Laughton as Professor of History at Greenwich Royal Naval College, that the story of the storm breaking out after the English Fleet ran out of ammunition and food,

and was forced to turn back, is a myth. This, of course is the Jesuit story of the Armada. They term it "re-written history," and the strange thing is Jesuits have succeeded in planting Anglo-Romanists and Roman Catholics in the Professors' Chairs of some of our great Universities and Naval Colleges, where they teach Jesuit "history"! When Professor Callender's attention was drawn to the foregoing letters by a member of Greenwich College staff, he contended that he had been misunderstood! He had not, as his written assertions were full of ridicule of the story of the Storms destroying the Armada. The Author has a copy of the Professor's letter.

ACT 35 ELIZ. C. 1.

1592-3. This year was passed an Act for punishment of Protestant Nonconformists who refused to attend Divine Service at the Church of England, as by Law established.

ACT 35 ELIZ. C. 2.

1593. Act for Discovery of Spies and Traitors.

This year was passed "An Act for the better discovery of wicked and seditious persons calling themselves Catholics, and being indeed Spies and Intelligencers, not only for H.M.'s foreign enemies, but also for rebellious and traitorous subjects, born in the country, and hiding their devilish purpose under a false pretext of Religion and Conscience wander from place to place to stir up rebellion and sedition."

The wording of this Act shows that there was some great underlying cause for it. The Vatican letters reprinted herein tell us what it was.

Gibbon in his *Decline and Fall* tells us that the Statute Laws of any country always indicate the crimes prevalent in the age in which the laws were passed. The Statute Laws of Queen Elizabeth's reign therefore indicate the crimes common in her days.

The wording of this Act shows that even after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the peril of the country from Romish Spies and Traitors grew worse and worse.

Plots of the Jesuits Holt, Yorke and Walpole, to Kill Queen Elizabeth, 1593-94 A.D.

CONFESSION OF HENRY WALPOLE, S.J.

Father Henry Walpole was one of a band of at least seven Jesuits who were involved in 1594 A.D. in a great Plot to murder Queen Elizabeth; namely Fathers Robert Parsons, William Holt, Creighton, Garnet, Archer, Southwell and Henry Walpole, all Jesuits, and Cardinal Allen, the Duke of Parma and Philip II of Spain. All of these are named in their various Confessions.

UNTRUE TALES ABOUT FATHER SOUTHWELL, S.J.

Many touching tales are told in Roman Catholic Truth Society pamphlets about the sufferings of Southwell whilst in prison. Much is made of the beautiful poetry which he is supposed to have written whilst in prison.

Unfortunately for these tales, Father Garnet, S.J., who was Superior of the Jesuits in England when Southwell was imprisoned, has left it on record that Father Southwell had neither ink nor paper during his imprisonment. So that settles that falsehood. There is about as much truth in it as in the legend that Henry Walpole, S.J., cut his name in the granite walls of the Salt Tower in the Tower of London.

Henry Walpole was arrested at Bridlington on December 6th, 1593, on the next day after landing secretly at night from Flanders, where he had been a Chaplain in the Spanish Army, serving under the Duke of Parma. He at once confessed that he was a Jesuit father. He was put on trial in the Spring, 1595, at York, charged before the Court with "Being with the King of Spain, with the Jesuits Parsons and Holt and other rebels and traitors to the Kingdom." He was found guilty, sentenced to death, and hanged on April 17th, 1595.

Many false legends have accumulated round Walpole's and Southwell's names in Roman Catholic literature. These tales were written by Fathers Gerrard and Hart, Jesuits, both prisoners in the Tower in Elizabeth's day.

One is that Walpole was cruelly racked fourteen times

and under the stress of the rack in the Tower had made his incriminating Confessions.

Fortunately for the cause of truth his Confessions are still preserved in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. His signature is at the bottom of every page of his last Confession of July, 1594, and in as clear and firm a hand as those signed in April, three months earlier. Had he been strained and crippled on the rack, his signature would have clearly shown a shaky hand. The same false stories have been circulated about Father Southwell's sufferings in the Tower.

In the Salt Tower of the Tower of London, someone has engraved Henry Walpole's name on the wall. Misinformed guides point it out as the work of Walpole himself. The Warders of the Tower do not believe it is the work of Walpole, but of some impostor in later years. Walpole wrote out about four Confessions, the first in April and the last in July, 1594. Here are a few points from his July, 1594, Confessions, as given to the Council or Cabinet.

**CONFESSIONS OF FATHER HENRY WALPOLE, S.J.
JULY, 1594.**

THE SPANISH ARMY CHAPLAIN, JULY, 1594.

He confessed that he :

(1) "Conversed with Earl of Westmoreland, Sir William Stanley and others in Flanders who have meddled in State matters."

(2) That "Father Garnet, S.J. or Father Southwell, S.J. have sent over (news) to Rheims to Father Holt, S.J."

(3) That "Cardinal Allen, Parsons and Holt receive all their intelligence by Verstegan." (Father Garnet's agent at Antwerp).

(4) That "Before coming to England only heard what Father Parsons told him and others in Spain—that some one in England had confessed that they had a purpose to kill her Majesty."

(16) That he "Was subordinated to Father Garnet, Superior of the Jesuits here."

All signed by Walpole in a clear firm hand.

P.R.O., S.P., 12/249.

The Tower of London Authorities in August, 1933, stopped the false Jesuit History Lectures in the Tower by

Mr. Walter Bell, a writer on the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. He had painted Walpole as a martyr of religious persecution. The Warders had reported him to the Governor, after a strong protest by one of the party he was conducting over the Tower. This gentleman produced a photostat copy of Walpole's Confession to the consternation of the lecturer, who was relating the Jesuit story of Walpole's sufferings. This lecturer also skipped over the stories of all Jesuit Plotters who had figured in Tower history, such as Garnet, the Gunpowder plotter.

How could those Jesuits, Philip, Earl of Arundel, and others, cut those inscriptions in the hard limestone of the Tower walls without steel stone-cutters' tools? The Tower Warders think they were added in later years during the reigns of Charles I and II, and James II. They also declare that the romantic underground tunnels so much talked of in Roman Catholic literature never existed. Modern excavations during reconstruction or rebuilding has failed to bring any tunnels to light. The stories associated with the "tunnels" are also fiction.

The Plot of the Jesuits Edmund Yorke and William Holt to Kill Queen Elizabeth, 1594 A.D.

THE CONFESSION OF EDMUND YORKE, AUG. 21, 1594.

Before the Earl of Essex and Lord Cobham.

P.R.O. S.P. 12/249.

August 21st, 1594.

"I was first moved to destroy the Queen by Father Holt in the Jesuit's College, Brussels, last May, in Sir William Stanley's presence. They spoke of the difficulty of receiving my uncle's money, unless I performed some service, and told me that the Duke of Parma had praised my uncle, Rowland Yorke as the truest English subject the King of Spain had.

The next time, Dr. Gifford and Worthington, Throgmorton and Charles Paget were present. They promised me 40,000 crowns, and told me many at Court would be glad and were looking for it. Throgmorton said that if his brother had been a man of any resolution, it would have been done. I promised that if they would give me

Missing State Trial Records.

a resolute man to execute the part, to further and rescue me if he could, and they promised me Richard Williams, Throgmorton's cousin; I asked time to consider; they said they made me the offer as an honour and bade me not undertake it unless I were resolved.

They solemnly swore me to perform the service and Father Holt confessed me, and gave me the Sacrament. Williams swore to kill the Queen, and I to aid him and to do it if he failed, by poisoned arrow, pistol, or rapier. They hoped for help from Captain Duffield and Bushell who served Lord Strange. Moody, Tipping and Garret are coming over to kill her, and if the English fail, a Walloon and a Burgundian from Stanley's Regiment are to be employed."

"EDMUND YORKE."

All documents concerning the arrest, trial and execution of this Jesuit have completely disappeared from our Public Records, except this Confession, written in Father Edmund Yorke's own hand. The full Confession consists of 8½ pages of foolscap. It has only been recovered in recent years, as a result of careful research among the old State Papers. This confession must have escaped the eyes of the Jesuit purloiners in the Old State Paper Office in past years.

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General at the Gunpowder Plot Trial mentions this plot of Edmund Yorke and gives details. K.B., 8/61, *Gunpowder Plot Trial*, P.R.O.

It had happened only 10 years before. Even Bishop Mandell Creighton doubted the York Case, owing to the absence of all records and documents at the Record Office. York's Confession, spoken of by Coke, has since been discovered at the Record Office. (S.P. 12/249. August 21st, 1594).

The Acts of Privy Council, 1567-1570, concerning the Jesuit Thos. Heath episode in Rochester Cathedral in 1567; June, 1583-1586, covering the Throgmorton-Cardinal Allen-Parsons-Parry Plot periods; August 26th, 1593-October 1st, 1595, covering the Jesuits York and Henry Walpole Plots; and January 1st, 1602 to 1613, covering the Gunpowder Plot period—all are missing.

Jardine, the author of *Criminal Trials*, thinks they dis-

appeared during the times of Archbishop Laud and James II, when Jesuits had a free hand amongst the State Papers.

In the case of Bloody Queen Mary's reign, the author found the long strips of parchment had been cut and sewn together again where damaging documents had been cut out. The sequence number was broken just at the point where *past records* state that a dated document should have been found, yet the catch-words read right on.

Dr. J. S. Brewer, a Record Office Calendarer, in a letter to the *Daily News* in 1863, stated: "In the eventful reign of Queen Mary, the name of Bishop Bonner does not once occur!" Bonner not once mentioned in the Record Office papers, after a five years' record of blood—278 burnt at the stake in five years! Is this not evidence that Queen Mary's papers have been stolen or destroyed?

In 1859, Wm. Barclay Turnbull, a Roman Catholic convert, was appointed by Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, to edit the Foreign State Papers of Edward VI's and Mary's reigns. Public protests signed by thousands compelled him to resign in January, 1861.

In July (*The Times*, 9, 10 and 11) he sued the Protestant Alliance for libel and lost the case, after a three days' hearing. Father Stevenson, another pervert, was immediately appointed in his place. He became a Jesuit in 1882.

The Protestant Alliance *Monthly Letter* of March 16th, 1863, contained a list of 23 documents stated to be missing from the State Papers. Lord Romilly's support could not save Turnbull in the face of alarmed public opinion. But why did Lord Romilly appoint a Roman Catholic to edit State Papers for these two reigns above all others?

Jesuit Spies in the English Cabinet, 1597 A.D.

In 1597, nine years after the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, Philip II of Spain and the Jesuit Father Robert Parsons, plotted to send a second Armada against England, coinciding with an invasion of Ireland at the same time.

The Jesuit Parsons' letters to Philip giving full details of his Plot and of the conspirators in England and Ireland, were found in the Spanish State Archives, in 1862, and

A JESUIT SPY IN THE CABINET.

copies brought to England where they are now deposited in the Old State Paper Office, Chancery Lane, and others in the British Museum.

The following is an extract marked No. 648 in The Calendar of *Spanish State Papers* under the date of June, 1596, State Paper 839 :—

648. *Father Robert Parsons to Martin de Idiaquez*, (Philip's Foreign Minister) Parsons says :—

“Finally the great point which ought to be considered first, is to obtain very good information from England of everything that is being done or said. Father Henry Garnett, Provincial of the Jesuits, writes that trustworthy men may be obtained in London, who will get their information at the fountain head in the Council, and they themselves will provide correspondents in the principal Ports, who will keep advising as to the warlike preparations.”

Here we have a case of a Jesuit spy in the Cabinet itself, and the head of the Spy System in England was Father Henry Garnett, Superior of the Jesuits in England! He was hanged nine years later for being a plotter in the great Gunpowder Plot in 1605. His great collaborator, Father Gerard escaped to the Continent where he died shortly after.

The Roman Catholic Biographer, Gillow, says :—“This holy man passed to his eternal reward, May 3rd, 1606, aged 51.” “Holy man” yet he gave the sacrament to the other Gunpowder Plotters, the day before Parliament was to be blown up. He knew the secret from confessions of the Plotters and actually worked in the cellar.

Professor A. O. Meyer of Rostock University, in his book *The Catholic Church under Queen Elizabeth*, says of the Jesuit Parsons, “I give none of the letters of the leading Jesuit, Robert Parsons, of which I have made repeated use, being as they are one of the chief sources of information for the History of Catholicism in England.” *Pref.* p. ix.

No doubt Professor Meyer realized that if he were to publish the Plot letters of Parsons in his book, no Roman

Catholic would translate it into English. He states that he left the publishing of these letters to Father John Pollen, S.J., the Editor of *The Month*. Of course Father Pollen never published them!

All of these Plots prove that the Popes and the Priests of the Church of Rome in their secret attitude to the British Empire are the same venomous rattlesnakes as in the days of Queen Elizabeth. All of these Plots have been hidden from the English people, both Roman Catholic and Protestant.

Only men in well-informed official circles and a few University Professors know about the recently recovered Plot Documents from the Vatican Archives, Transcripts of which are now deposited at the Public Record Office.

THE GREAT GUNPOWDER PLOT, A.D. 1605.

Act Against Jesuits (1 James 1, c. 4).

1604. This year an Act for the due execution of the Statutes against the Jesuits, Seminary Priests, etc. (1 James 1, c. 4) confirm the existing laws, drawn up for the safety of the kingdom.

The Pope and the Jesuits were furious because a Protestant king had succeeded to the Throne. The Jesuits expelled from England because of their political intrigues.

1605 A.D. After the death of Elizabeth in 1603, England and Scotland united as "The Kingdom of Great Britain," with James I as King. Pope Clement VIII, on learning of Elizabeth's illness, early in 1603, sent to Father Garnet, Provincial of the Jesuits in England, two Bulls, one to the Roman Catholic clergy, and the other to the English Roman Catholic nobility and laity.

These Bulls enjoined that as soon as Elizabeth should depart this life they were to permit none to ascend her throne unless he swore to do his utmost to uphold and advance the Roman Catholic faith.

On James I ascending the throne and declaring himself a Protestant, the Jesuits set to work and hatched the Gunpowder Plot. The chief conspirators were Catesby, and

The Jesuit Father Garnet Acknowledges His Guilty Knowledge of the Gunpowder Plot.

six other English gentlemen, and the Jesuit priests Garnet, Greenway, Oldcorne, and Guy Fawkes, a soldier in the service of Philip of Spain.

The conspirators hired a cellar under the Parliament House, and filled it with thirty-six casks of gunpowder. In May, 1605, all was ready except the firearms requisite for those in the Midlands who intended rising against the king. Before entering on the final stage of this hellish plot the conspirators retired into an inner chamber and heard Mass and received the Sacrament from Father Gerard. Gerard afterwards wrote that they were all very religious men.

The thirty-six barrels of gunpowder would have sent the Parliament and its buildings to their long home. On the evening before November 5th, a party went down the cellars of the Parliament House and commenced a hunt. Soon they came to the cellar in which everything was prepared and here they found Guy Fawkes actually preparing for the coming explosion. The conspirators fled to the country and several perished in desperate fighting.

The Jesuits Garnet, Oldcorne, Owen and Ashley, fled and hid at Hindlip Hall, a Jesuit Retreat in Worcestershire. It took the Sheriff eight days to find them in the eleven Hiding-holes in the house. Gerard and Tesimond, the two other Jesuit conspirators escaped to the Continent. Catesby, Sir Everard Digby, Grant, Rookwood and other gentlemen were also arrested. All were convicted and hanged except the two who escaped to the Continent.

Naturally the Jesuits ever since have done all in their power to save their reputation, but the Confessions of Garnet, Superior of the Jesuits in England, settled the question. The following Confession is copied from his most important and definite one in his own hand, still preserved at the Old State Paper Office.

On April 4th, Garnet wrote out the following remarkable confession addressed to the King; the original M.S. is still

in the Record Office. S.P. 14/20, April 4th, 1605. P.R.O.

"I, Henry Garnet, of the Society of Jesus, priest, do here freely protest before God that I hold the late intention of the Powder action to have been altogether unlawful and most horrible; as well in respect of the injury and treason to his Majesty, the Prince, and others that should have been sinfully murdered at that time; as also in respect of infinite other innocents which should have been present. I also protest that I was ever of opinion that it was unlawful to attempt any violence against the King's Majesty and the Estate, after he was once received by the Realm. Also I acknowledge that I was bound to reveal all knowledge that I had of this or any other treason out of the Sacrament of Confession. And whereas, partly upon hope of prevention, partly for that I would not betray a friend, I did not reveal the general knowledge of Mr. Catesby's intention, which I had of him. I do acknowledge myself highly guilty, to have offended God, the King's Majesty and Estate, and humbly ask of all forgiveness; exhorting all Catholics whatsoever, that they in no way build on my example; but by prayer and otherwise seek the peace of the Realm, hoping in his Majesty's merciful disposition that they shall enjoy their wonted quietness and not bear the burden of mine or others' defaults and crimes.

In testimony hereof I have written this with my own hand, 4th April." HENRY GARNET, S.J.

See Jardine's *Criminal Trials*, Vol. II, p. 322-23.

Cardinal Bellarmine styles Garnet as a "Martyr." Mission, the traveller, tells us he saw Garnet's portrait in the hall of the Jesuit's College in Rome, and by his side an angel who shows him the open gates of Heaven.

Foley, the Jesuit author of *Records of the English Province*, includes Ballard of the Babington Plot, and Garnet and Oldcorne, the Gunpowder Plotters, in his list of Martyrs for religion! Vol. III, pp. 823-833. He also includes along with Bishop Challoner, Mary Queen of Scots as a Martyr for religion. Vol. III, p. 716.

Travels in Italy, II., Part 1, p. 173.

Garnet confessed his guilt but Archbishop Laud never confessed at all at his execution in 1645. Prynne and other mutilated victims were there but no word of confession from Laud. See p. 153.

The Penal Laws against Roman Catholics became so

harsh in consequence of this plot that none were permitted to remain in London who professed to be Roman Catholics.

The Gunpowder Plot led to still more severe measures. Acts were passed for the better discovering and repressing of Popish traitors, and to prevent and avoid dangers which may grow; also a new Oath of Allegiance. On May 3, 1606, the following Act was passed by Parliament.

ACT, MAY 3rd, 1606.

"Jesuits and Seminary Priests (such as Douay and Rheims) by scholars taught and instructed by them do cover and hide their false hearts by repairing sometimes to the Church of England Services. 'For the better discovery thereof, of such persons and of their evil affections to the king and state be it enacted that every Popish Recusant on conforming shall receive the Sacrament once a year in the Parish Church, and also take the Oath of Allegiance.'"

The Jesuits Gerard and Greenway escaped to the Continent. Both were rewarded by high appointments in Rome. Gerard administered the Sacrament to the conspirators the night before the Parliament and King were to be blown up. The Roman Catholic biographer Gillow says: "This holy man passed to his eternal reward. May 3, 1606. Age 51."

THE MIRACLE OF GARNET'S OIL SPRING.

After the execution of the Jesuit Gunpowder Plotters Oldcorne and Garnet, the most absurd tales of miracles performed, in vindication of their innocence, and as an undoubted sign from heaven were industriously circulated by the Jesuits in England and in foreign countries, viz. that after Oldcorne had been disembowelled, according to the usual sentence in cases of treason, his entrails continued burning sixteen successive days, though great quantities of water were poured upon them to extinguish the flames. It was asserted too, that immediately after Garnet's execution, a spring of oil suddenly burst forth at the Western end of St. Paul's Churchyard, on the spot where the "saint" was martyred.

In order to stop the circulation of these absurd stories the Privy Council took proceedings against those who circulated these tales. *Criminal Trials II*, p. 345—Jardine.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CAUSE OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

What the Three Hypocrite Kings did 250 to 300 Years Ago.

Charles I. reigned 1625-1649, A.D.

Charles II. „ 1660-1685, A.D.

James II. „ 1685-1688, A.D.

CHARLES I., 1625-1649.

In spite of all the lessons of Bloody Queen Mary's reign, and the Papal plots against the Thrones of Elizabeth and James I., this young King of 25 years married a Roman Catholic Princess, Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV of France. Charles' mother, Queen of James I., was a secret Roman Catholic, whilst publicly attending the services of the Church of England, as Queen of England. Mark the terrible consequences to the nation.

Within a year both Houses of Parliament protested to the King against the growth of Romanism in the kingdom, and against the appointments of an excessive number of Roman Catholics to the highest posts in the Civil Service and in the Government. *Parliamentary History*, VI., p. 378.

One of the first monstrously wicked acts of the reign of Charles I was his secret arrangement with the King of France, to hand over for 18 months, the *Vanguard*, a ship of the Royal Navy, along with seven other Merchant ships, to Cardinal Richelieu to enable him to capture La Rochelle, a Huguenot stronghold on the coast, and destroy the liberty of the Huguenots. James I had promised these ships shortly before his death, and signed the contract.

A Captain Pennington was appointed to command the

Ships. On June 9th, 1625, the English ships sailed for Dieppe.

The crews on learning that they were to be used in an attack on La Rochelle refused to a man to fight against their French Protestant brethren. So firm were the sailors that on June 27th, Captain Pennington was obliged to bring the ships back to England.

The Captains sent in a protest to the King on July 11th, stating that their men would rather be killed or thrown overboard than be forced to shed the innocent blood of their fellow Protestants in France.

Buckingham, the corrupt Minister of Charles, then sent an order to take the ships back to France. Charles also wrote an order in his own hand, commanding Pennington to hand over the ships to the King of France, and if the crews refused to obey to use all forcible means in his power to compel them, even to their sinking. This order was given from the Court at Richmond on July 28th, 1625.

Captain Pennington on receiving the Royal Warrant, issued the disgraceful order, and threatened to sink the ships and shoot or hang up the marines who refused to obey. The whole of the crews, with the exception of two sailors, refused to obey and told him to do his pleasure with them, but go against the Huguenots they never would.

Seeing that these determined sailors would not be forced to fight their fellow Protestants, Captain Pennington commanded them to quit their ships and return to England. All but two did so, and the eight English ships were then delivered over with all their guns, ammunition and stores, to the French King, who manned them with French and foreign sailors, and attacked La Rochelle, destroyed the Huguenot Fleet and ruined that famous Protestant City with most of the Protestants in it.*

Because the nation at heart was Protestant, this led to tremendous internal dissensions and brought on the terrible Civil War, which lasted the seven years from 1642 to 1649,

* *Calendar of State Papers, Charles I, Domestic, 1625.*
See *Gardiner's History of England*, V, pp. 305-387.

when Charles was dethroned and beheaded.

It is here that Roman Catholic historians are dishonest. They do not tell their people in their histories these facts.

During Charles I's reign, the infamous High Church Archbishop, restored the High Altars, Tapers, Confession, the Crosier, and the Crucifix of the Church of Rome, cast out at the Reformation.

These two tyrants endeavoured to force Puritans and Roman Catholics alike to conform to Laud's Anglo-Catholic Church. They also caused the great seven years' Civil War between Parliament and the King. Numbers of both religions were put to death. Both Laud and Charles were themselves beheaded for their tyrannies—Laud in 1645, and Charles I in 1649.

An Act Against Popish Education Abroad,

THE ACT, 1628 A.D.

An Act passed against sending any beyond seas to be Popishly bred (3Car. 1, c. 3). Any sent abroad shall within six month after return conform to the Church of England and receive the Sacrament at the Parish Church.

The purpose was to compel disloyal English subjects to come out in their true colours. Many were acting as spies on the Continent for the Jesuits.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD,

See STATE TRIALS, 1640-49.

The greatest calamity of the reign of Charles I was the attempt of Archbishop Laud to reverse the Reformation in England and Scotland, and Romanize the Church of England. Laud was a thorough-going Romish idolator, with this difference, that he endeavoured to be Pope himself in England and to teach and practise the doctrines of the Church of Rome in the Church of England as Christianity. He became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633.

His first act was to restore the illegal Romish Altars in the East end of the Church of England; set up the illegal Crucifix over the High Altar, copy the forms of prayer

ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S MUTILATED VICTIMS.

from the Romish Mass Book, employ the ritual and ceremonial of the Church of Rome, and the Confessional. Only Anglo-Romanist Clergymen were promoted to Livings. He also attempted to alter the 39 Articles of the Church of England. The House of Commons protested vehemently against Laud's attempt to be a Dictator in matters secular as well as spiritual.

With the connivance of King Charles I, Laud became Dictator of England. He then became a most savage persecutor of those who openly opposed his illegal acts in both Church and State. The Rev. Alexander Leighton, a Scottish Minister, a Professor in Edinburgh University, was prosecuted by Laud for writing a pamphlet to Members of Parliament, protesting against Laud's illegal acts. Leighton was sentenced to pay a fine of £10,000, degraded from the Ministry, whipped through the streets of London, set in the pillory, have both ears cut off, his nose slit on both sides, and to be branded with a hot iron on the forehead, and shut up in a dungeon until released by death. This savage and inhuman sentence was carried out. He was kept in prison in a filthy cell for 8 years.

In 1634, William Prynne, a young Oxford Graduate, a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, published a book attacking Laud's "cringings and duckings at the Altar, and his bellowing chants in the Church." Laud prosecuted him in the Star Chamber. Prynne was sentenced to pay a fine of £5,000, to have his ears cut off, and his nose slit both sides, to stand at the pillory at Westminster, and afterwards to be imprisoned for life. This sentence was also carried out. In 1637 Prynne was again put in the pillory for writing pamphlets from prison.

From the pillory he defied all Lambeth with the Pope at its back, to prove that these sentences were according to the Law of England. As the hangman sawed at Prynne's ears, crowds of at least 100,000 people surged round the pillory and cursed, hissed and booed the hangman and Laud. Prynne's ears, having already been cut off 3 years

before, were now actually dug out by the roots for this second act of defiance.

Dr. Bastwick, a physician, and Rev. Henry Burton, a London Vicar, for denouncing Laud's Service Books and acts, were also sentenced to a fine of £5,000, to stand in the pillory, have both ears cut off, to be branded on both cheeks and afterwards imprisoned for life. These sentences were carried out. To remove all these sufferers from public sympathy, Laud had them sent to distant parts of the country, far from each other. Prynne to Carnarvon Castle, Burton to Cornet Castle in the Channel Isles, and Bastwick to the Scilly Isles. 100,000 London citizens cheered them as they went, for 2 miles beyond Highgate. Honours were showered upon the prisoners by the people as they passed through the cities, towns, and country to their prison homes.

After seven years under this tyrant's heel, Parliament met on November 3rd, 1640, and decided to impeach Laud. Oliver Cromwell at this point first appears on the stage of English history, as one of its greatest figures. He was a member of this Parliament which impeached Laud.

On Nov. 7th, 1640, the House of Commons passed an order that Laud's victims of the Star Chamber sentences, Prynne, Bastwick and Burton, should be sent for from their distant prisons, and called upon to state to the House by whose authority they had been mutilated, branded and imprisoned. Messengers mounted the swiftest horses, flew as if on the wings of the wind, to Cornwall and the Channel Isles to bring back the captives. The three lopped and tortured men were welcomed with acclamations by the people as they passed through Plymouth, Exeter, Southampton and other towns and cities. It was like a triumphal procession all the way to London.

On November 28th, 1640, they entered London, attended by 5,000 citizens on horseback, and thousands lining the streets as they were escorted to the House of Commons. The House after hearing their statements awarded each £5,000 damages, to be paid by Laud and his associates in the Star Chamber. Laud lay in the Tower for three years.

After a recital of Laud's cruel deeds which made Members weep with anger, pity and shame, Parliament decided to prosecute Laud. He was arrested and sent to the Tower of London on December 18th, 1640, to await trial. He lay there for three years owing to great political disturbances in the country occupying the attention of the Government.

In April, 1644, the House of Lords sent a request to the House of Commons to bring Laud to trial. The Commons drew up 14 Articles of Impeachment, and fittingly appointed Prynne, still smarting from the ear-lobbing and branding cruelties of the tyrant Archbishop to convey their decision to Laud in the Tower, and collect the evidence for the Trial. A change of fortunes as terrible and dramatic as that of Mordecai and Haman in the Book of Esther! Prynne arrived at the Tower in the early morning as daylight was breaking.

The Governor and Warders announced to Laud that a Messenger from the House of Commons was waiting outside his cell. Prynne was at once shown in. Laud received a terrible shock as he gazed into the face of that ear-less man with those livid brand marks on his cheeks and his nose slit on both sides. It was like an apparition from another world.

As Prynne delivered his stern message that the House of Commons had decided to bring the Archbishop to trial for his tyranny and cruelty, Laud suddenly realized that the mutilated and branded man standing before him was none other than Prynne, the lawyer whom he had imprisoned and mutilated 10 years before. As dramatic a change of fortunes as that of Mordecai and Haman as we have already said. What must have been Prynne's thoughts also? *

Prynne collected all Laud's papers and his diary, and on October 24th, 1644, the Archbishop was called to the Bar of the House of Lords to stand his trial and answer the charges. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. The verdict was confirmed by both the House of Lords and

*The bedroom is still to be seen at the Tower.

House of Commons. On January 10th, 1645, he was beheaded on Tower Hill. Note that both Houses of Parliament confirmed the sentence.

Laud, at the hour of his execution, like Mary Queen of Scots, showed no sign of repentance before God for past crimes. Not a word of confession concerning his inhuman tortures and mutilations of his fellow men. Not a word of repentance for introducing idolatry into, and Romanizing the Church of England. King Charles I, Laud's partner in these crimes was also beheaded four years later in 1649. Oliver Cromwell was then called upon to lead the nation back to liberty.

See *State Trials*, 1640-49. Brit. Mus.

It is strange that leaders of the Toc H Movement claim to be followers of Laud to-day. What a strange idea of a holy man!

Major G. G. Walker, F.R.H.S., the Producer of the Tower Pageant in 1935, had his "**Fanatical Puritan Preachers**," at the execution of Archbishop Laud, but where were Rev. Henry Burton, the London Vicar, Rev. Alexander Leighton, the Scottish Professor and Dr. Bastwick, the Physician, whom Laud had so cruelly and fiendishly mutilated?

Was it an oversight on Major Walker's part, or was it Anglo-Roman "history," or was it a lack of knowledge of *State Papers*?

The Protestant Truth Society protested against such gross misrepresentation of history, and offered to send characters well versed in the records of the State Trials, to represent these brave martyrs on condition that the Pageant Committee would supply the costumes.

The Pageant Officials refused the offer, as it would have disclosed Laud's true character and tyranny. See *Daily Mirror*, May 30th, 1935.

LAUD'S TRIAL, OCTOBER, 24th, 1644.

State Trials, 1640-49, p. 319-335. Brit. Mus.

CHARGES AGAINST LAUD

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 26th, 1640.

There were 14 Charges before the House of Commons in February and 10 more additional on October 24th, 1644, when he was brought to his Trial before the Lords. Briefly the charges were as follows:—

ARTICLES.

(1) Introducing arbitrary power into the Government without any limitation of Law.

(2) Perverting the Truth of God to defend the lawlessness of men.

(3) Corrupting His Majesty's Judges by letters containing threats or promises.

(4) Selling JUSTICE IN CAUSES which came before him.

(5) Establishing by perjury an oath that can neither be taken nor kept.

(6) Making the King's Throne but a footstool for his own pride.

(7) Undermining and subverting religion by cherishing and defending Popery. With power and violence severely punishing those who opposed his Popish doctrine and opinions.

(8) Wicked care taken in disposing of Livings and Promotions to those favouring Popery. Corruption of religion in Universities.

(9) Appointing Chaplains grossly addicted to Popery, who licensed books full of falsehoods and scandals.

(10) Traitorously endeavoured to reconcile the Church of England with the Church of Rome.

Confederates with Priests and Jesuits, negotiated with the Pope at Rome, and permitted a Roman Hierarchy to be set up in this Kingdom.

(11) By the abuse of the Spiritual Keys, he shut up the doors of Heaven, and opened the gates of Hell, and let in ignorance and superstition.

Cruelly persecuted and suspended orthodox Ministers of God's Word.

(12) He suppressed the privileges granted to the Dutch and French Refugee Churches settled in this country, and denied them to be of the same faith and religion as with us.

(13) Advised His Majesty to use violence in introducing ecclesiastical innovations in Scotland tending to Popery Caused tremendous riots in Edinburgh and Glasgow and other large cities.

(14) Sought to undermine Parliament, and the Bench of Judges, and deprive the people of relief of grievances, so as to prevent himself being questioned for his traitorous actions.

Many Anglo-Roman Clergy have been promoted by Archbishop Lang and other Bishops since the defeat of the Romanized Prayer Book in 1927-28. Those who opposed it have been marked men ever since. This is exactly how Laud treated the Church of England Clergymen who opposed his Romanizing practices 300 years ago.

How dangerous to the Protestant Church of England and to the nation to have this Archbishop with his Anglo-Roman doctrines for 25 years as friend and spiritual adviser to the King and Court! God judges an Archbishop by his deeds, not by his charming words.

TWO IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL CHARGES BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ARTICLE 7. Endeavoured to advance Popery and superstition, harboured Popish Priests and Jesuits, viz: one named Santa Clara, who wrote a book traducing and scandalizing the 39 Articles of the Church of England. The said Archbishop had several conferences with this Jesuit whilst he was writing this said book. He also entertained at Oxford a Popish Priest named Father S. Giles.

(8) Declared his intention to shake and alter the true Protestant Religion established in the Church of England.

Laud was found guilty of all charges by both the House of Commons and the House of Lords on all 24 Charges.

See *State Trials*, 1640-49, p. 319-335. Brit. Mus. Lib.

The Earl of Strafford Executed as a Tyrant.

At Strafford's Trial on the charge of High Treason, on April 5th, 1641, several of the charges were the same as those for which Laud was indicted. At the Hearing of April 5th, 1641, Strafford was charged with raising an army of Irish Papists, for the ruin and destruction of England, and altering and subverting the fundamental laws and government of this kingdom.

Strafford said that he meant to use this Irish Army in Scotland, to crush the Covenanters.

When one remembers that Laud's attempt to force the Romanized Prayer Book on the unwilling Scottish people in 1637, caused the Covenanter persecutions, we can understand why Laud's twin tyrant raised an army of Irish Papists also to crush them. See *Strafford*, Dict. Nat. Biog.

Archbishop Laud's Cruelty as a Star Chamber and High Commission Court Judge.

The Encyclopædia Britannica, 14th Edition says:—

"Laud as a Judge showed tyrannical spirit, both in the Star Chamber and in the High Commission Court, showing special activity in procuring the cruel sentence of the Rev. Alexander Leighton, in June 1630, and Henry Sherfield in 1634. Laud ordered their ears to be cut off and their noses to be slit."

1649 A.D. OLIVER CROMWELL

The Great Oliver Cromwell then took over the reins of Government, and for eleven years the Commonwealth restored the nation to the proud position of leader amongst the powers of Europe.

JESUIT SECRET INSTRUCTIONS

HOW TO DESTROY THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

In 1551 the following Secret Instructions were sent from the Council of Trent to the Jesuits of Paris setting forth the most effective way of undermining and destroying the Church of England.

Father Thomas Heath, a Jesuit, after preaching in Rochester Cathedral in October, 1568, dropped a copy of these instructions in the pulpit, where they were found by the Verger after he had left. Heath's lodgings were searched and a licence from the Jesuits and a Bull from Pope Pius V were found concealed in his boots, authorizing him to preach whatever he might judge best fitted to inflame the animosities and widen the divisions of the Protestants.

THE SECRET INSTRUCTIONS.

"Ye are not to preach all after one method but observe the place wherein you come. If Lutheranism be prevalent, then preach Calvinism; if Calvinism, then Lutheranism; if in England, then either of them, or John Huss' opinions, Anabaptism, or any that are contrary to the Holy See of St. Peter, by which your function will not be suspected, and yet you may still act on the interest of Mother Church; there being, as the Council are agreed on, no better way to demolish that Church (the Church of England) of heresy, but by mixture of doctrines, and by adding of ceremonies more than at present permitted.

"Some of you who undertook to be of this sort of Heretical Episcopal Society, bring it as near to the Mother Church as you can; for then the Lutheran party, the Calvinists, the Anabaptists and other heretics, will be averse thereto, and thereby make the Episcopal heresy odious to all these, and be a means to reduce all in time to Mother Church." See *Rome's Tactics*, Dean Goode, p. 7.

Father T. E. Bridgett in 1890, disputed the truth of this story, and claimed that the document on which it was based was a forgery. Rev. Dr. E. W. Bullinger in editing the 1892 edition of Dean Goode's *Rome's Tactics*, proved conclusively that Bridgett's scholarship and good faith were alone at fault and not the original document. In 1932, the Superior of Bridgett's Redemptorist Order at Clapham, was challenged by the Protestant Truth Society to come to the British Museum to inspect this supposed forged document, indicated by Bridgett. Passes were obtained at the Museum ready for the inspection but no Priest turned up and no reply has ever been received. See p. 113.

CHANGING THE INTERPRETATION OF SCRIPTURE.

Archbishop Laud gave the Jesuit counter interpretation of the prophetic Scriptures relating to Babylon and the Beast his full support and set streams of false interpretation flowing which ever since have continued to lead multitudes of Christian ministers and others astray.

The great Reformers all taught that Rome is the great apostasy foretold in Holy Scripture. Laud on the other hand regarded the Pope as head of the Western Christian Church and the Church of Rome as the real Church of Christ. In so doing Laud was reversing the Reformation. He was actually in secret communication with both the Pope and the Jesuits. The letters were found after his death confirming these facts.

THE DIVINE INTERPRETATION OF THE REFORMERS.

The WALDENSES in 1108, in their *Treatise on Antichrist* branded the Church of Rome as the Man of Sin and Antichrist.

WICKLIFFE (1378) wrote *The Mirror of Antichrist* in which he branded the Pope as Antichrist.

LUTHER on October 6th, 1520, published his treatise *The Babylonian Captivity of the Church*, in which he denounced the Papacy as the Kingdom of Babylon and Antichrist. On November 4th, 1520, he published his *Martin Luther* against the *Execrable Bull of Antichrist*.

MELANCTHON, about 1530, wrote: "The Roman Pontiff with his whole order and kingdom is the very Antichrist."

CALVIN wrote: "The Pope in furiously persecuting the Gospel demonstrates that he is Antichrist."

KNOX, at St. Andrews in 1547, launched the Reformation in Scotland by preaching a sermon on Dan. VII in which he branded the Pope as Antichrist and the Man of Sin.

THE TRANSLATORS OF OUR BIBLE in 1611 in the Preface to the Bible brand the Pope as Antichrist and the Man of Sin.

THE WESTMINSTER DIVINES in their Confession of Faith which was ratified by the English Parliament in 1649 declared: "*The Pope of Rome is that Antichrist, that Man of Sin and Son of Perdition that exalteth himself in the Church against Christ.*"

Laud repudiated the teaching of all these great Reformers and filled the Church of England with Clergy of like mind. Not knowing the Holy Spirit himself he rejected the interpretation taught the Reformers by the Spirit of God Himself.

This evil doctrine has continued in the Church of England and in the Nonconformist churches also right down to our own day.

The present Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop Lang, has twice approached the Pope of Rome to co-operate with himself in great international movements.

The latest was on October 21st, 1935, when Archbishop Lang approached Pius XI to join with all the Christian Churches of Europe in a declaration of loyalty to the League of Nations.

Think of it! The Archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the greatest Christian Church in the world, approaching the Devil's Vicar upon Earth to join in a movement to defeat the Devil and destroy his own kingdom. Naturally the Pope refused. The Church of Rome is not out for peace.

When we think of the fact that hundreds of churches under this Archbishop are full of Romish images, celebrate Mass and conduct full Romish idolatrous Services in the name of the Church of England, can we be surprised that the blessing of God has departed from the nation?

God blessed old Israel when she put away her idols, images and sin, and followed His Word. When she turned to idols again after great light and blessing, God allowed her enemies to overwhelm her and carry her into captivity.

England at the Reformation, when she turned from her idols and idolatrous Romish worship to follow the teaching of the Holy Scriptures, was blessed for 350 years as no nation ever has been in the whole history of the world. To-day she has gone back into idolatry and sin, and only 3 in every 100 ever attend the House of God on His Holy Day. The children of this generation are practically growing up as Pagans. If it be true that history repeats itself, our fate may yet be the fate of Israel when, as Jude says, "The Lord having saved the people out of the land of Egypt, afterward destroyed them that believed not."

Practically all of the false and idolatrous teaching in the Christian Church of to-day, can be traced back to the celibate tyrant Archbishop Laud, who beyond doubt carried out the Secret Instructions of the Jesuits in 1551. He mixed the doctrines of the Church of Rome with those of the Churches of England so completely that to-day multitudes of young people are uncertain which Church is the Church of Christ.

CHARLES II., 1660 to 1685.

Took the oath, but was a secret Roman Catholic all through his life. In 1663 he sent a Secret Mission to the Pope. He married a Roman Catholic Princess, Catherine of Braganza, and there were many secret Romanists at Court. Mark the consequences. The Naval Appropriations were squandered by the King; the Dutch Fleet sailed up the Thames and bombarded Sheerness and Chatham. The Great Plague and Great Fire of London followed. The slaughter of 17,000 Scottish Covenanters brought the whole kingdom to confusion.

Charles II came to the Throne in 1660. Charles, in 1670, signed a secret Treaty with Louis XIV, called the Secret Treaty of Dover, by which the French King agreed to pay Charles £200,000 a year and to assist the King of England with troops and money in case the King's subjects should not acquiesce and rebel against his said Britannic Majesty, should they oppose his plan to settle the Roman Catholic religion on England, and join with France in making war upon Holland.

Secret History of Court of Charles II, Vol. II, Suppt. 3.

Charles received the last rites of the Roman Church secretly on his death-bed from a Roman priest named Huddleston.

His brother, James Duke of York, who succeeded him as James II, requested the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury and other Bishops on a pretext to retire into another room. Whilst they were outside, the priest Huddleston was smuggled in and administered the Roman rites.

The English Revolution, 1688 A.D.**JAMES II., 1685 to 1688.**

Was an open Roman Catholic. Took the Coronation Oath and promised in his Speech from the Throne to uphold the Church of England. The Benedictine Father Taunton tells us that James was secretly anointed and crowned first by Father Market, who used the holy oil from Rheims.

Jesuits in England: Taunton, p. 444.

The Privy Council Records of the reign of James II from July 1688 to February 13th 1689, have disappeared.

The Jesuit Father Petre became the King's secret adviser. James filled the chief Civil Service and University Offices with Roman Catholics. The seven Protestant Bishops imprisoned in the Tower. Judge Jeffreys conducted his Bloody Assizes. James brings over several Irish Regiments to crush the Protestant Party.

The leading nobles and clergy then called upon William of Orange to save the nation. James resolves on flight, and leaves the country, Dec. 23, 1688.

IRELAND, 1154-1934 A.D.

The Irish Question has always been and always will be a religious quarrel, until the day arrives when the people of Ireland rise and expel the Priests of Rome as other oppressed countries have done.

The Roman Priests never tell the Irish people that Pope Adrian IV in 1154 A.D. conferred Ireland on Henry II of England, Pope Alexander III in 1172 A.D., was so pleased with the English King's rule that he thanked God for such a great victory and exhorted the Irish Bishops to help the English King in governing Ireland.

Here is the letter of Pope Alexander III to the Irish Bishops in 1172 A.D. *Lingard* and other important Roman Catholic historians admit this letter is genuine. Some unscrupulous Roman Catholic writers have tried to make out it is a forgery. But these writers are unworthy of notice. They are all on a par with that "Rougemont" of modern historical writers, Hilaire Belloc, as Dr. Coulton of Cambridge has described him. Rougemont, the French romancer of bye-gone days, invented history when he could not find it in authentic records.

Pope Alexander III Concedes Ireland to King Henry II of England.

Calendar of Documents. Ireland, 1171-1251 A.D., Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., p.6. No. 38.

No. 38. "Pope Alexander (III) to the Christian Bishop of Lismore, Legate of the Apostolic See; Gelasius Archbishop of Armagh; Donatus, Archbishop of Tuam and their Suffragans.

The Great Irish Rebellion, 1641 A.D.

"Having gathered from their letters that Henry (II) King of England instigated by Divine inspiration, had subjected to his dominion the Irish people, and that illicit practices began to cease, the Pope returns thanks to Him, who had conferred so great a victory. Exhorts them to aid the King in governing Ireland, and to smite with ecclesiastical censure any of its Kings, Princes or people who shall dare to violate the oath and fealty they have sworn." FRASCATI i j Kal October."

(Black Book Exchequer Q.R. fo 8b")

See CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS, Ireland 1171-1251 A.D., p. 61. P.R.O.

In 1645, an Irish Jesuit named Father Conor O'Mahony, residing in Portugal, Professor of Theology at Evora, wrote his notorious book, *Disputatia Apologetica de Jure Regni Hibernice Adversus Haereticos*.

Father Henry Foley, S.J., writing in 1883, says that Father O'Mahony "was a great light in moral theology in Lisbon."*

In this book Father O'Mahony wrote to the Irish rebels:—

"My Dear Irish! Go on and perfect the work of your liberty and defence, which is so happily begun by you; AND KILL ALL THE HERETICS AND ALL THAT DO ASSIST AND DEFEND THEM.

You have in the space of four or five years, that is, between the years 1641 and 1645, wherein I write this, killed 150,000 heretics, as your enemies do acknowledge. Neither do you deny it. And for my own part, as I verily believe you would have killed more of them, so I WOULD TO GOD YOU HAD KILLED THEM ALL—which you must either do, or drive them all out of Ireland, that our Holy Land may no longer be with such a light, changeable, inconstant, barbarous, ignorant and lawless generation of people.

We Catholic Irish will not, and never would, neither ought we to suffer our country to be ruled by a proud King, who calls himself the Head of the Church. Let us therefore, choose a Catholic King from among our brethren; and let us have Irish Catholic Judges and magistrates to rule over us in matters temporal, and the Pope in all matters spiritual."*

* As quoted in Collette's Reply to Cobbett, p. 256.

**Report on Franciscan MSS.
At the Convent, Merchants' Quay, Dublin.**

COMMAND PAPER, 2867. 1906 A.D.

The Historical MSS. Commission Report.

Some further light is thrown on the objects of the rebels by the letters of Father Hugh Bourke, at that time Commissary of the Irish Friars Minors in Germany and Belgium. They are printed in the *Report on Franciscan Manuscripts*, issued by the Historical MSS. Commission, H.M. Stationery Office. The Editor of the Report says that "Father Hugh Bourke as intermediary in the Netherlands between Rome and Ireland, was exceptionally well-informed of the state of affairs." *

Writing on December 7th, 1641, Father Bourke affirms that the War was "begun solely in the interest of the Catholic and Roman religion."

On December 29th, 1641, after falsely stating that it was intended by the English Government to send 20,000 English and 10,000 Scots to Ireland, to destroy all that was Catholic, he adds that:—

Dec. 29th, 1641.

"The insurgents will be able to make ready the slaughter and destruction, not only of them, but of all that are of that Nation throughout the country."

Feb. 22nd, 1641.

"It is a War merely of Religion as pertaining to HIS HOLINESS, especially as the Realm of Ireland is a fief of his Church, and being liberated can requite HIS HOLINESS with the Peter-pence." p. 121.

On April 12th, 1642, Father Bourke wrote to Father Luke Wadding:—

"The end in view is the augmentation of the temporalities of the Church, and indeed of the Apostolic See, and is well worth the travail and expense that it will involve. St. Peter's Penny, HIS HOLINESS' Feudal toll, was paid in Ireland, and is a substantial interest,

* Report on Franciscan Manuscripts, *Command Paper* 2867. 1906 A.D. H.M. Stationery Office.

THE ADMIRALTY AT CARDINAL BOURNE'S FUNERAL.

and that more particularly in regard of the dignity belonging to the Feudal Lordship of a realm so ancient, potent and extensive. p. 131.

July 17th, 1642, G. Baron to Father Luke Wadding.

"The first thing is to purge the land of heretics."

"God shall favour our cause, so far as the expulsion of all the Protestants."* p. 163.

At the Requiem Mass for Cardinal Bourne in Westminster Cathedral on January 11th, 1935, the Admiralty was the only Government Department officially represented, out of 80 Departments. This Mass was of course an idolatrous Pagan Service, condemned as a blasphemous fable in Article 31 of the Nation's Prayer Book. The King and the Government Departments as a matter of respect for Divine Truth remained away. The Admiralty trampled the Prayer Book Declaration underfoot. The Secretary, Sir O. Murray, attended with the Chaplain of the Fleet.*

The Plot to Abolish the Lord Chancellorship and set up a Ministry of Justice.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Tuesday, December 11th, 1934, Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England disclosed to an astonished House of Lords and nation that for several years past there had been a plot in high Government circles to abolish the Office of Lord Chancellor and set up a Ministry of Justice in its place. This was the first the British public ever heard of these underground intriguers endeavouring to abolish one of the great safeguards of the nation against Romish aggression.

* Report on Franciscan Manuscripts, pp. 111-163 2060.K.

* The Earl of Granard, a Roman Catholic Court Official, drove to the funeral in a Royal Household Carriage. The Press reported that he represented the King. This was quickly denied. "The Tablet" afterwards admitted that the King was not represented. Why did Granard use a Royal Carriage? Many of the Public took it to mean that the King was represented.

WHERE DOES THE DANGER LIE IN HAVING A MINISTER OF JUSTICE?

Lord Hailsham, three nights later, in the ensuing Debate, disclosed also for the first time that these intriguers had been at work ever since 1910, when the great Irish agitation to alter the King's Accession Declaration, came to a head. The same vital Protestant and National issues were at stake in both cases. Little doubt the same underground intriguers were behind both movements, *i.e.* the Jesuits. British Government Departments are honeycombed with them, and only close observation discloses their hand. The author knows some by name and by sight.

Lord Hailsham also disclosed the fact that a Report on the plan for a Ministry of Justice had been brought forward in 1913. Mysteriously he does not reveal who proposed the plan then, but he tells us that in 1918, Sir Philip Gregory (note carefully this man's name) prepared a Report on the scheme and submitted it to Sir Claude Schuster, Secretary that year to the Lord Chancellor. Sir Claude opposed it.

Who was this Sir Philip Gregory? He was the father of J. D. Gregory, a Roman Catholic Chief of a Department in the Foreign Office, who accompanied Sir Henry Howard to Rome in 1914, as Secretary to the illegal British Mission to the Vatican. He (the son) was dismissed from the Foreign Office in 1928 over the great Francs Scandal in that year. He was the central figure. This proved to be only a diplomatic dismissal. He was secretly reinstated afterwards.

The disturbing feature in the House of Lords Debate is that not one word was said by any Speaker concerning the vital interest of the Church of Rome in getting rid of the Lord Chancellor and replacing his great Office with a Ministry of Justice. Lord Hailsham and every other Lord deliberately avoided the crux of the whole question and left the nation in the dark as to the real significance of this Plot. The Press was undoubtedly gagged and absolutely silent; not even a letter to the Editor was published in any London Daily paper. Little doubt that this was done on Government orders.

When the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed in 1829, Article XII provided that no person professing the Roman Catholic religion could hold the Office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Rome was beyond doubt behind this Ministry of Justice Plot, as by doing away with the Lord Chancellor, the Act of 1829 would be circumvented and the road open for a Roman Catholic to be a Minister of Justice with all its dangers to a Protestant Nation which has suffered so terribly in the past.

The Lord Chancellor is Keeper of the King's Conscience. It is his duty to ensure that the King is a real Protestant in accordance with his Accession and Coronation Oaths.

Lord Chief Justice Hewart told the House of Lords that he knew what had been going on behind the scenes for the last ten years at least. He knew that Lord Sankey is an Anglo-Romanist, and like the Archbishop of Canterbury sees no danger from Rome. In fact, his Patronage department is filling the Church of England with Romanizing Vicars and Curates who are following the teachings and practices of Archbishop Laud, whilst all the time sailing under Church of England colours.

All through the Debate, not one word was uttered by anyone, disclosing the names of the 1910 and 1913 intriguers, or whether Lord Sankey himself was opposed to establishing a Ministry of Justice. Nobody said he was opposed, and he did not say so himself. All that was said was that Sir Claud Schuster was opposed to it in 1918. The real danger spot in the proposed new Act, was completely smothered in a smoke screen concerning Clause II, which Lord Hewart contended was really the thin edge of the wedge of the 1910, 1913, 1918 intriguers. He used the words, "the thin end of the wedge."

Lord Hewart knew that Clause II was a mere side-issue compared with what he knew was going on behind the scenes, and had been since 1910. He also knew that this was being concealed from the public. Powerful pressure no doubt was brought to bear upon him to refrain from disclosing all he knew. He told the House plainly on

December 11th that there was more going on behind the scenes than appeared on the surface.

Lord Sankey's vehement cries of "Moonshine!"—"Moonshine!"—"Moonshine!" in his reply in the Lords did not carry much conviction to the nation. The Romanising Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England fifty years ago retorted with the same ridicule when their Romanising practices and doctrines were denounced. Not much "moonshine" to-day, when 853 of these Anglo-Romanist Clergy have gone over to Rome since Newman went over.

In the interests of peace, Lord Hewart informed the House that he had decided not to touch on many matters which he had intended when he entered the House.

It is a remarkable thing that this plot has been disclosed in the very same year that another set of intriguers violated the Constitution by issuing an Order for the Royal Navy to Salute the Pope, and in doing so violated the Statute Laws of the Nation.

Several Protestant Societies telegraphed their congratulations to Lord Hewart, during the Debate.

The name of Sir Philip Gregory associated with the 1918 attempt may, if investigated, reveal that the plan originated when this man's son, J. D. Gregory, was Secretary to the Vatican Mission in 1919.

A Careful Watch Needed on British History Books used in Colleges and Schools.

Both parents and Educational Authorities will need in the future to be carefully on their guard against the attempt of the Church of Rome to falsify the history of the Reformation and Puritan Periods in school books.

Even the B.B.C. is employing Roman Catholic lecturers like G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc and others to send out talks on English History, which is a complete travesty of the true history as disclosed in the State Papers reprinted in this book.

On January 2nd, 1935, G. K. Chesterton at 6.30 p.m. gave a Talk on the Wireless at the B.B.C. on "Books." His

last words were "*For God's sake don't trust Macaulay.*"

When protests were made to the B.B.C. the excuse was given that Chesterton was quoting from the book which he was reviewing: How fortunate for his Roman Catholic propaganda that the expression happened to be in the book! It is a mystery why this convert to Rome is so often allowed by the B.B.C. to air his views in broadcasts.

Macaulay's history agrees with the State Papers reprinted in this book. G. K. Chesterton's travesty is Jesuit history, and of course does not agree with the facts.

ATTEMPTED FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY BY ROME.

In 1929 the Westminster Roman Catholic Federation, of which Cardinal Bourne was President, attempted to put pressure on the London County Council and on a large number of Publishers in order to compel the alteration of about 1,250 pages of history as taught in British school Histories.

The prompt action on January 15th, 1930, of Dr. G. G. Coulton, LL.D., Prof. of Modern History, Cambridge, in challenging Cardinal Bourne to submit these vital alterations to competent historians before taking action, brought the whole underhand scheme to the ground. One weak-kneed firm only yielded.

Dr. Coulton charged the Westminster Federation with falsifying history where the Church of Rome was concerned. The Secretary replied for Cardinal Bourne, refusing to discuss the questions at all. Three weeks later Dr Coulton charged Father Hugh Pope with giving false references in a Lecture at Cambridge. He thereupon challenged this priest to an open debate with an independent Chairman in the chair. Father Pope declined.

On February 24th, 1930 the Dr. in a public Lecture, exposed these bogus references.

A CHALLENGE TO CARDINAL BOURNE.

In July 1929 Dr. Coulton had challenged Cardinal Bourne, G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, the four Jesuit Fathers, Woodlock, Thurston, Martindale and Walker and the Rev. Bernard Grimley, leading Roman Catholic writers and lecturers, to arrange for an open debate with an independent Chairman, on the subject, "**THE CAUSES OF THE REFORMATION.**" All seven of the Cardinal's satellites refused.

Dr. Coulton charged the Roman Priests with coming down to Cambridge, acting as their own Chairman, teaching false history, citing bogus quotations, inviting questions and then shutting down the questioner without

DOES VATICAN GOLD CONTROL THE BRITISH PRESS ?

answering, when it served their purpose. Their only safety before an educated audience, they realized, lay in the Lecturer acting as his own Chairman. All Catholic Evidence Lecturers are trained on these same lines.

There can be no shadow of doubt that the Jesuits and the Anglo-Romanist party in Britain have gained great influence over the Cable Services, Press Agencies, B.B.C., and chief newspapers of Great Britain; such as *The Times*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* Groups; *Daily Telegraph*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Scotsman*, *Liverpool Post*, *Glasgow Herald*, *Aberdeen Journal*, and many others.

The continuous propagation of Roman superstition and false Roman Catholic history in both news and letters, and the almost complete suppression of Protestant news and authentic history based upon *State Papers*, shows that some powerful, organised body must be behind it. Again, the Book Reviewers and critics are in far too many cases Roman Catholic or Anglo-Roman.

Nearly all books of a distinctly Protestant character are ignored or slurred over to-day by reviewers, whilst books advocating Romanism or false Stuart, and Laudian or Roman Catholic history, are sedulously propagated and recommended. So pronounced has been the practice in recent years that authors and publishers of distinctly Protestant works, do not now send in their works for review to certain newspapers.

The Tablet of April 19th, 1930, stated :—

"Thousands of gifted Catholic writers are on the staffs of non-ecclesiastical journals."

Cardinal Newman founded a class in his day to train young men as Press reporters. Whenever a vacancy occurred on the Press, it is said that a dozen or so of these pupils would apply for the vacant post. Usually one of them secured the post.

In the course of nearly a hundred years, Rome has saturated the whole British Press with hundreds of these

Roman Catholic Reporters and sub-Editors. Their handiwork can be seen in the flood of Press notices concerning obscure and unimportant Roman Catholics. This is noticeably so of little-known Roman Catholic Doctors, Lawyers, Actors and Actresses and Film Stars. Their names appear in the Picture Press ten times more frequently than non-Roman Catholics, and overwhelmingly so in the case of those of Irish descent. One need only watch the Press and the names for a few months to be convinced that this is a fact.

Since Mussolini paid the Vatican the sum of £19,200,000 at the so-called "Settlement" of the Roman Question in 1929, Roman propaganda in the Press of all countries has been increased ten-fold.

There must be strong financial interests through the purchase by Roman Catholic nominees of vast blocks of shares, or by subsidies, or by direct bribery of Proprietors and Editors. In Naples, one Editor admitted to Father Luigi Moretti, a Roman Catholic Priest who left the Church of Rome in 1906, that a Canon of the Church of Rome had paid him to insert several scandalous articles attacking Moretti in the name of the Editor.

It is a remarkable fact that in England to-day, *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* Groups of newspapers are full of Roman Catholic propaganda, false Tudor, Stuart, Laudian and Elizabethan history. All corrections based on *State Papers* and Public Record Office Documents are now quietly suppressed by these great newspapers. There must be some reason for it. What is it? They are afraid of losing their Irish circulation.

THE DISGRACEFUL IRISH RIOT IN HYDE PARK,

1932. On Wednesday, July 20th, 1932, there was a tremendous Irish mob attack on the London Police in Hyde Park, after a shameful libel on the British troops in Ireland in 1916. 6,000 (one paper said 15,000) surrounded the Police and savagely kicked them when down. Next day in Court the Irish ruffians defiantly pleaded guilty on all charges and some of them said they would do it again. These were sent to prison for two months.

The B.B.C., *The Times*, *Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, *Express*, *News Chronicle*, *Herald*, *Morning Post*, *Evening News*, *Standard* and great provincial papers completely suppressed the whole case. The *Edinburgh Scotsman* and the Irish papers published the facts, but the London Press was silent! A day late *The Times* published a brief tame paragraph as if it had only been a street scuffle! Some powerful hand ordered or bought this silence.

The author saw the disgraceful attack on the Police and saw the massed mob chasing the police. The Magistrate fined some and gave the worst offenders 2 months and 21 days hard labour. Surely all this was news!

THE CRASH AT MASS, JUNE 29th, 1930.

On Sunday, June 29th, 1930 the Anglo-Romanist Bishop of Nassau celebrated High Mass at a great Anglo-Roman Congress at Stamford Bridge, London. 20 Bishops, 200 Nuns and Monks, and 15,000 spectators were present. Great Altar candles 12 feet high had been brought specially from Rome.

At the very instant the blaspheming Bishop lifted the cup pretending to change the wine and bread into the real flesh and blood of Christ, the great candles crashed down on the Altar, nearly burning the Bishop and wrecking the right-hand side of the Altar.

Women screamed and many were almost struck dumb with awe, at the strange and bewildering scene. Thousands went away wondering what it all could mean. Was God Almighty rebuking the Anglo-Roman Bishops, or was it a mere chance crash? Very remarkable was it not that the crash was not one second too early or one second too late, but just as the Bishop uttered the blasphemous words "This is My Body."

Now for the Press suppression on a national scale. So completely was the Press dominated by some mysterious power or body that only three out of 40 great newspapers published a full report—the *Daily Herald*, *Yorkshire Post*, and the *News Chronicle*. The *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* groups were silent!

Strange this great crash occurred at the very moment

that 20 Anglo-Romanist Bishops and 15,000 Anglo-Romanists were publicly repudiating the Communion Service of the Church of England as set forth in Scripture and in the Book of Common Prayer!

See Rev. II. 5 & 6.

ANOTHER BLASPHEMOUS HIGH MASS, 1933 A.D.

On Sunday, July 16th, 1933, the Anglo-Romanist Bishops celebrated the Oxford Movement Centenary at the White City, London.

It was meant, like the Stamford Bridge Mass in 1930 to be a public repudiation of the Reformation, by celebrating a High Mass with full Roman Catholic ritual and ceremonial.

At the beginning, the Papal flag was run up, but indignant protests from many were not prepared to go so far, caused it to be speedily hauled down. The leaders afterwards protested that it was a mistake! Why was the Pope's flag there at all?

At the elevation of the Host and Chalice, the flood gates of Heaven suddenly opened and the blaspheming Bishops were compelled to rush for shelter under the High Altar awning.

The Bishop of St. Albans, the chief Officiant, was practically washed off his stool. It really seemed as if God in Heaven was again rebuking the idolaters, as He did at the Stamford Bridge Mass in 1930, when the giant candles from Rome crashed down on the blaspheming Bishop of Nassau and smashed the altar.

There was actually a succession of storms which drenched the crowds at the White City Mass, ending with thunder and lightning.

Amidst it all a Cinema Operator stood on a platform in the centre, photographing the blasphemous drama.

LONDON Daily Press, July 17th, 1933.

Imagine having a cinema operator at a service which professed to perpetuate the Sacrifice of Christ at the Crucifixion!

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CANONIZATION OF MORE AND FISHER: HISTORY SUPPRESSED.

1934. During 1934 Rome filled the columns of the British Press with articles on the proposed superstitious and pagan act of canonization of Sir Thomas More and Bishop John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who were beheaded in 1535, in the reign of Henry VIII, for denying the King's supremacy. Parliament had passed an Act abrogating the Papal Supremacy in England, and recognising that only of the King.

To read *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and other leading British papers on More and Fisher, one would have thought that these great papers were being edited by Roman Catholic Priests who had just stepped out of the Dark Ages. Little doubt that Roman Catholic and Anglo-Romanist sub-Editors were behind this disgraceful superstitious propaganda and probably a plentiful supply of Vatican gold, out of Mussolini's £19,200,000 gift to the Pope in 1929.

Replies refuting these Articles were always suppressed by these Editors and sub-Editors, who must have been either Roman Catholics or Anglo-Romanists. Every great daily journal suppressed the true *State Paper* history of these two men.

1935. On January 29th, 1935, the Pope and his Cardinals met in the Vatican to hear the evidence in justification of the canonization of More and Fisher. *The Tablet*, *Universe*, *Catholic Times* and other journals had artificially worked up a furious agitation and petition bearing 170,000 signatures which was sent to the Pope.

Our University professors, however, had discovered amongst the Spanish State Papers of Fisher's day, that he was really a traitor, planning the invasion of his native

country by the King of Spain, whilst professing to be a loyal English Bishop.

The Protestant Truth Society decided to cable these facts to the Pope so that they could be placed before the Canonization Council.

TELEGRAM TO POPE PIUS XI : THE VATICAN REPLY.

The Protestant Truth Society, therefore, dispatched on Thursday, January 24th, the following telegram to Pope Pius XI at the Vatican :—

TO POPE PIUS XI, VATICAN, ROME.

"Vienna, Charles V and Henry VIII State Papers, September 27th, 1533, disclose Bishop Fisher a traitor planning Spanish invasion of England. Shall we send copies of State Papers before you proceed further with Canonization on January 29th?"

On Monday, January 28th, the following reply was received :—

VATICAN CITY.

"Kensit, Protestant Truth Society, 31 Cannon Street, London.

"Documents proposed will be willingly received by the Historical Section.—RITI, Quentin Reporter, Palazzo San Callisto, Rome."

Mr. Kensit replied as follows :—

QUENTIN RELATORE,

Palazzo, San Callisto, Rome.

LONDON,

30th January, 1935.

"Dear Sir,—We thank you for your courteous reply to our telegram of January 24th. We enclose photographic copies of the printed State Papers concerned. These have been photographed by permission of the British Public Record Office. Their authenticity can be confirmed in the Vienna Archives, as per references on the documents.

"We are certain that in view of the facts disclosed in these Vienna State documents that to proceed further and canonise Bishop Fisher will give great offence to both Protestant and the educated Roman Catholic community in Britain, as it will mean the raising to Sainthood of one who engaged himself in plots against his Sovereign.

Yours faithfully, J. A. KENSIT."

Secretary of the Protestant Truth Society.

These facts were sent to the Press Association. Only two papers published them—*The Daily Herald* and *News-Chronicle*. All others were silent. Why?

THE COPIES OF THE SPANISH STATE PAPERS

SENT TO THE VATICAN, JANUARY 30th, 1935.

STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING THE DOCUMENTS.

"This is a photostat of the printed copies of the Despatches of the Spanish Envoy, Chapuys, at the Court of Henry VIII, to his master the Emperor Charles V at Vienna, dated September 27th, 1533, and October 10th, 1533."

In the Despatch of September 27th, Chapuys informs Charles V that the good Bishop of Rochester (Fisher) had sent to notify him that the arms of the Pope against Henry VIII and his Ministers are futile, and that :

"Your Majesty must set your hand to it in which you will do a work as agreeable to God as going against the Turk." *Henry VIII*, VI, p. 486. *Spanish State Papers*, VI, 1531-33, P.R.O.

In a later letter dated October 10th, 1533, Chapuys again writes to Charles V :

"The good and holy Bishop of Rochester would like you to take active measures immediately, as I wrote in my last, which advice he has sent to me again lately to repeat. The most part of the English as far as I can learn, are of his opinion and only fear that your Majesty will not listen to it . . . which would be obviated by the least Army your Majesty could put to sea." *Henry VIII*, Vol. VI, p. 511, and *Spanish State Papers*, IV, 1531-33, P.R.O.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ADDED TO THE DOCUMENTS.

These Despatches were compiled from the copies in the Vienna Archives by Dr. James Gairdner, LL.D., Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, Public Records Office, London, and printed by H.M. Government. The Spanish copies are in the Calendar of *Spanish State Papers*, Vol. IV, 1531-33 A.D., edited by Don Pascual de Gayangos,

Ref. k.u.k., Hans-Hof-u-Staats Arch. Wein Rep. P. FASC, c. 228, Nos. 55 & 57.

Professor A. F. Pollard, M.A., late of London University, and Dr. G. G. Coulton, LL.D., of Cambridge, both state in their published works that Bishop John Fisher was a traitor, urging the Spanish Emperor to invade England, two years before his execution in 1535. Here, therefore, we have three great witnesses, Gairdner, Pollard and Coulton.

These pages have been photographed at the Public Record Office, London, for the use of the Vatican, following the proposed Canonization of Bishop Fisher, January 29th, 1935.

On January 30th, 1935, the photographic copies from the Spanish State Papers at the Public Record Office, were despatched to the Vatican by Air Mail, to Abbot Quentin, President of the Historical Section of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, who drew up the history of the Cause of More and Fisher for presentation to the Pope before canonization."

Possibly these State Papers, proving conclusively that Fisher was really a traitor to England, were a great shock to the Abbot and he died two or three days later. Is it unreasonable to suggest this? After his long years of research he found that the most powerful Protestant Society in Britain, if not in the whole world, was at the last moment producing Spanish State Paper evidence, which destroyed the results of his life work, and was publishing it to the world?

Now to show the powerful unseen hand at work on the British Press, after a year of flooding the nation with the superstitious and fabulous accounts of these two men and their deeds.

The Protestant Truth Society sent a copy of the Spanish State Papers and of the Cables to each of the following News Agencies and Editors:—The B.B.C., *Daily Mail*, *Daily Express*, *The Times*, *Morning Post*, *News-Chronicle*, *Daily Herald*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Sketch*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Evening News*, *Evening Standard*, *Star*, *The Scotsman*, *Glasgow Herald*, *Aberdeen Press & Journal*, *Manchester Evening News*, Press Association and Central News, Ltd.

Not a word broadcast by the B.B.C. and not a single paper published this very important news, yet they had in many cases during the same period filled their columns with the false and superstitious aspect of their executions, and continued to do so for days after. *The Times* and *Daily Telegraph* were the worst offenders. These papers displayed every item in bold type. What unseen power was able to silence all these great journals? Little doubt there were two powerful organisations at work. The Roman Catholics and the Anglo-Romanists, probably with the Archbishop of Canterbury behind them. The one without the other was not strong enough to silence the whole British Press. Again Vatican gold may have played an important part. The most powerful can, apparently, be bought with advertisements.

THE REPLY FROM THE VATICAN.

Palazzo, San Callisto, ROME.

Dear Sir,

20th February, 1935.

I have the honour to inform you that we have received the letter enclosing photographs of the State Papers sent to the Abbot Quentin, whose death has prevented an earlier reply.

Although it is a question of contexts which are already largely known, and also in our possession, and which have received the serious consideration which the educated public had the right to expect, I nevertheless beg to convey my best thanks to you.

Yours very truly,

F. ANTONELLI, Rel. gen.

Mr. J. A. KENSIT, Protestant Truth Society, London.

THE POPE CANONIZES FISHER AND MORE WITHOUT MIRACLES OR SIGNALS FROM THE SKIES.

In spite of the Spanish State Papers the Pope proceeded with the Canonization of both Fisher and More although no signal from the skies had been vouchsafed in the form of miracles, as required by the Church of Rome before a Canonization.

Britain was too well educated in 1935 to believe in Romish "miracles," so the Canonization was carried through without miracles or signals from the skies!

The facts are that these two men were wicked traitors and tyrants, as recorded in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and Spanish State Papers.

Here are the facts about More :—

Sir Thomas More was anything but the gentle, saintly Chancellor which the Church of Rome paints him to be. He began his persecution and burning of Protestants soon after Tyndale's translation of the New Testament arrived in England. Both he and Bishop Tunstall waged unceasing war on this new Book and thousands were seized and burned at St. Paul's Cross, and many of the readers were burned with their books at Smithfield and elsewhere in England.

Sir Sidney Lee in his biography of More in the *Dict. Nat. Biography* says of More :—

(1) "That he wore a hair shirt and his controversial style was coarse."

(2) "In March, 1527, he received permission from Bishop Tunstall to read heretical books. In 1528 he published his first controversial book against Tyndale, Joyce and Frith, and waged unceasing battle until his death."

(3) "He boasted of his hostility to heretics in his epitaph which he wrote himself."

(4) "Hall, a contemporary author, describes More as 'a great persecutor of such as detested the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome.'"

(5) Foxe described him as "blinded in the zeal of Popery."

(6) Froude, the historian, describes him as "a merciless bigot."

(7) Sidney Lee, his biographer (*Dict. Nat. Biography*), says, "More undoubtedly viewed with equanimity the cruel incidents of persecution." He then continues: "More's personal responsibility of the barbarous usage of many Protestants has not been satisfactorily disputed."

(8) "It must be admitted that he caused heretics on slender pretences to be racked in the Tower."

(9) "More admitted that he caused the Officers of the

THE LORD FORGIVE SIR THOMAS MORE.

Marshalsea and other Prisons to use with severity persons guilty of what he called sacrilege."

(10) "*The enormities practised on James Bainham must be largely laid to More's charge.*" Sir Sidney Lee in *Dict. Nat. Biography*.

James Bainham, Martyr. A London lawyer, burnt at the stake, April 30th, 1532. In 1531 he was accused of heresy before Sir Thomas More, who imprisoned and flogged him in his house at Chelsea and then sent him to the Tower of London to be racked, in the hope of discovering other heretics.

"Sir Thomas More stood by the martyr and looked on whilst he was being racked until he had lamed him, in the hope of discovering other heretics" in the Temple. *Dict. Nat. Biography. Henry VIII State Papers, V, App. 30.*

At the stake, as the train of gunpowder ran towards Bainham, he lifted up his eyes towards Heaven and cried: "*God forgive thee and show thee more mercy than thou showest to me; the Lord forgive Sir Thomas More!*" Foxe, IV, 705. 1870 Edition.

NO SIGNAL FROM THE SKIES FROM FISHER OR MORE DURING 400 YEARS.

The Church of Rome has been expecting miracles for 400 years in answer to the prayers to these two "Martyrs." Not a single miracle has been vouchsafed by the Almighty in answer to all these prayers and processions. The withholding of miracles by the Almighty has been the reason given by the Popes in past ages down to last year for the delay in canonizing these "martyrs." As no signal has come from the skies, the Pope has been obliged to yield to the clamour of the English and Irish-born Roman Catholic Bishops, and proceed with the canonization without miracles! The Roman Catholic Bishop Amigo informed the Roman Catholic Evidence Guild in October, 1934, that he had spoken to the Holy Father in 1933, when in Rome, as to the great good the canonization would effect for England. The Pope informed him that miracles

PROTESTANT PROTEST IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

were needed, worked through the intercession of the martyrs (*Tablet*, October 6th, 1934). Father Newdigate, S.J., said the same thing in his List of "Martyrs."

On June 21st, 1935, the Anglican Bishop of Rochester presided over a Fisher Commemoration Service in Rochester Cathedral. Lord Halifax, Secretary of State for War, delivered an oration on Fisher, in which he eulogised him as a "Christian Martyr." As the Bishop had treated with contempt all protests against such a gathering in a Church of England Cathedral, two members of the Protestant Truth Society made a public protest in the Cathedral itself, producing photographic copies of the Spanish State Papers, similar to those sent to the Vatican. Most of the British newspapers published an account of this protest, but the B.B.C. did not broadcast one word.

Danger from the League of Nations.**HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.**

After the Battle of Waterloo a League of Nations was formed in 1816 by Russia, Prussia and Austria, and called the Holy Alliance, for the purpose of putting an end to war, as the dreamers imagined who had no knowledge of human nature and its fickleness.

Britain was pressed to join this League, but the Duke of Wellington firmly opposed Britain entering any such entanglement, as the Duke foresaw that it could only end in isolating Britain and in the co-partners in the League leaving Britain in the lurch in the event of international trouble. So firmly did the Duke oppose Britain entering this League that the proposal had to be dropped.

The first great disappointment in this Holy League came in the troubles of 1822, and the Revolution of 1848 completely destroyed it.

How sound was the judgment of the old Duke! He had learned by years of war how little were the statesmen of Europe to be trusted in a time of crisis.

Will history repeat itself in the League of Nations?

There may be a temporary success at Geneva over the

Italian-Abyssinian war and all right-minded people will rejoice if that happy event is brought to pass.

But, in the light of history, we ask can there be a permanent Peace in the British Empire whilst the Foreign Office treats the Papacy as a Christian institution?

The judgment of Scripture on Papal Rome is clear and decisive. Chap. XVII and XVIII.

We must never forget that neither John the Baptist nor our Lord ever interfered in politics. Christ knew that with unrighteous men controlling the world's affairs that He could not act as arbiter between men who would not first acknowledge His authority. He knew that armies and soldiers would exist until the day when He would take the government of the world into His own hands, and put down all rule and authority and rule from pole to pole and shore to shore. Neither John the Baptist nor Christ ever commanded the Roman Centurions or soldiers who came to them for help to leave the Roman Army. They both sent them back to the Army with the blessing they sought.

Superficial Bible readers who teach that to belong to the Army or Navy of one's own country is a sin, should read carefully how Christ dealt with the Roman Centurions and soldiers who came to Him when He was on earth.

Christ clearly foretold that there would be great wars right down to the end of this Age. Of course Divine foreknowledge does not imply Divine foreordination.

The Lord Jesus Christ plainly foretold in Matt. 13 : 24, 25, and Luke 21, that the end of the Age before His Second Coming would be ushered in by a time of wars, revolutions and world-wide troubles, which would be ended by the Second Coming of Christ and of the setting up of His kingdom in power.

How can Christians who really believe that Christ was Divine, and that all He foretold must surely come to pass, reconcile that belief with a universal peace to be brought about by any League of Nations either now or in the future? Christ foresaw that men would in the course of and at the end of this Age, reject His authority and

teaching and bring about the dark days of unbelief and flouting of Divine authority, such as we are witnessing to-day.

The author regards the League of Nations as the Devil's snare for Protestant nations. There are 53 nations represented at Geneva to-day in the League of Nations, and nearly all are Roman Catholic with Roman Catholic Secretaries. Even Sir Eric Drummond, the British Secretary for 10 years, was a Roman Catholic. He became a convert whilst at the Foreign Office. The Assistant Secretary for Britain is John C. Epstein, another convert to Rome.

When the Pope's conduct was severely criticized at the League Meeting in September, 1929, Sir Eric Drummond cut the criticism out of the League's Official Report. This nearly caused a strike amongst the official reporters. *Manchester Guardian*, September 21st, 1929.

Judging by the suspicions and jealousies at Geneva whatever the immediate issue of the Sanctions may be, there seems little doubt that sooner or later the other nations in the League of Nations will desert the Covenant and isolate Britain, just as the Duke of Wellington in his day warned the nation of the danger and utter failure of the Holy Alliance. Wellington had proved by years of war and diplomacy that European statesmen could not be trusted in times of international crisis. Were the League of Nations to bring about universal Peace it would make the Lord Jesus Christ a false Prophet. All the evidence to-day, however, indicates that Our Lord was a true Prophet.

At the League of Nations the name of God must never be mentioned officially, and no prayers to the Almighty offered up for guidance at any session.

The League of Nations, in the author's view, is a modern Tower of Babel.

ALL GOVERNMENT DEPTS. SHIELD THE POPE.

We had a Coalition Government in Britain during the Great War. That Government lasted until 1922; a Conservative Government from 1922-1929; a Labour Government from 1929-1931; and a National Government from

1931-1935. Not one of these Governments frankly disclosed to the nation and Empire the diabolical Popish plots during the Great War, against the Throne and Empire. Not only so, but all of these Governments refused to allow questions to be put in Parliament concerning the treacherous actions of the Popes during the Great War. The author tried several times, but Sir George Hamilton, his local M.P., always refused on the ground that it would offend the Vatican!

The Empire had to wait 5 years, until 1921, to learn of the Vatican treachery in 1914 by allowing the Irish College in Rome to be used as a distributing centre for enemy propaganda literature. It had to wait 17 years, until 1933, to learn of the treachery of Pope Benedict XV in bestowing his Apostolic Benediction on the Irish rebels in 1916, three weeks before the Easter Week Rebellion. That Rebellion cost 2,700 killed and wounded British soldiers.

How many years will the Empire have to wait before it learns the secret lying behind the action of Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., who violated diplomatic practice in February, 1934, by first visiting the Pope in the Vatican before calling upon the Duce, the real ruler of Italy? The Empire should know without delay whether Mr. Eden did this on his own responsibility or whether he did so on the instructions of the Roman Catholic Officials at the Foreign Office. See *The Times*, February 27th, 1934.

What right had the Foreign Office to send Cardinal Bourne in a British warship on a Political Mission to Cairo, Jerusalem, Constantinople, Laibach, the Balkans and to Haifa and Mt. Carmel, in April, 1919? See *Evening Standard*, March 31st, April 1st and 7th, 1919.

If, unfortunately, the Empire should be involved in another European War, the Dominions as well as the Protestant people of Britain should insist on the recall of the Envoy to the Vatican, the recall of Roman Catholic

It is a remarkable fact that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, were absolutely silent over the appointment of Mr. Anthony Eden as Foreign Minister. The Dominions distrust him since his visit to the Pope in 1934.

Ambassadors and the removal of the Roman Catholic Officials from the Foreign Office and the B.B.C.

The great Revolution of 1685-1689 was caused by the Government of James II hiding from the nation the Jesuit Plots for the restoration of Popery in the land and the downfall of England.

ROME NEVER CHANGES.

Plots Against King George V, 1916.

Command Paper, No. 1108, issued in 1921, by H.M. Government, was barely mentioned in the Press. There was not a word in the Press about the Irish and Spanish Priests behind the scenes acting as spies for Germany during the Great War. At the very time that our British Envoy was at the Vatican and Pope Benedict XV was fawning on him, he was receiving Count Plunkett, an Irish Papal Knight from Dublin, as a secret Envoy from the Irish Republican Provisional Government, three weeks before the 1916 Easter Rebellion broke out, and gave him his Apostolic Benediction, and yet Britain had an Envoy in Rome at the very time! The facts were disclosed and published by De Valera in *The Irish Press*, May 26th, 1933. I have the paper. Do readers realise that our Press Association never sent out to the British Press that startling disclosure and not a word was broadcasted by the B.B.C.? At the very time that Pope Pius XI was receiving another illegal Envoy, in 1933, Count Plunkett sent a signed statement to the Press confirming the fact of his interview with the Pope, because the Irish Bishops and Vatican denied it. Of course they would deny it! De Valera published it in his paper, *The Irish Press*, May 26th, 1933.

COUNT PLUNKETT'S VISIT TO THE POPE IN 1916.

Here is what he says, and the Editor of *The Irish Press*, in an Editorial article confirms its truth:—

"It is denied that I went to Rome immediately before the Rising in 1916 to communicate with His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, . . . but I must disclose certain facts in the interests of truth. I went to Rome according to my instructions.

"There I was received by His Holiness; for nigh two hours we discussed 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. . . . Then the Pope conferred His Apostolic Benediction on the men who were facing

THE PLOTTERS IN 1914-16.



Sir ROGER CASEMENT,
Rebel and Gunrunner.



Fr. MICHAEL COLLINS,
The Irish Gunman.

death for Ireland's liberty. . . . 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."

The Irish Press Editorial.

The Irish Press, in its Editorial Article headed "Benediction," says:—

"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, and disclosed to him the decision to rise and

THE PLOTTERS IN 1916.



COUNT PLUNKETT.



POPE BENEDICT XV.

the date of the insurrection, and received from him his Apostolic Benediction on the men who were facing death for Ireland's liberty." *The Irish Press*, May 26th, 1933.

At the very same time Pope Benedict was receiving our English Envoy in violation of the Statute Laws of Britain, he was bestowing his Apostolic Benediction on the Irish rebels—the enemies of England!

Although the British Government knew of this terrible disclosure, in 1933 they actually sent another Envoy to the Vatican eleven months later, in the person of Sir Charles Wingfield. That Rebellion in 1916 cost 2,700 killed and wounded amongst the English soldiers. Is this

not clear evidence that there is a "James II" Party at the Court and in the Government Departments which is hiding the truth from the nation and Empire?

THE IRISH BISHOPS ENEMIES OF BRITAIN.

1918. Irish anti-British campaign in Australia, led by Archbishop Mannix. In Ireland 27 Irish Roman Catholic Bishops signed the Sinn Fein Pledge against Britain on April 18th, 1918. At the top of the Pledge was a photo of Maynooth College with a portrait of Cardinal Logue on the left with De Valera below, and on the right Archbishop Walsh, Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland. The great battle for the Channel Ports was raging at this very time (April 10th-29th, 1918). See p.64 for the same troubles in Canada led by French Roman Catholic Priests.

On Saturday, October 5th, 1935, in spite of all these disloyal acts, King George V received the French Cardinal Villeneuve at Buckingham Palace! Little doubt that Roman Catholic Permanent Officials engineered this visit. *Daily Telegraph*, October 7th, 1935.

The Australian Jesuits, as we now know from Archbishop Mannix's statements, had their H.Q. in Dublin. They caused such an agitation in Australia that the five Divisions (50,000 men) of Australian troops were withdrawn from the fighting line on October 6th, five weeks before the Armistice, when every man was needed, whilst the Canadian, New Zealand, South African and Newfoundland troops, went right through to the end.

Lord Haig's confidential H.Q. maps show four Australian Divisions in the rear at Amiens, 60 miles behind the line, and the 5th half-way back, whilst the other Dominion troops are shown forward in the fighting lines.

WARNING TO DOMINION STATESMEN IN THE EVENT OF ANOTHER GREAT WAR.

The Author is a Canadian by birth. He has resided in England for many years, and has travelled widely in Britain and in Continental countries, and knows much of what is going on behind the scenes, and much that has

been concealed from the Nation and Empire by the Government and Press. He has also kept in close touch with public opinion in the Dominions, and has been in communication with all the Protestant Prime Ministers at every Imperial Conference since 1923. These Prime Ministers, in spite of Constitutional etiquette, have in several cases warmly thanked him for the facts placed before them.

This was particularly so in the case of the attack on the Accession Oath by the Irish and Irish-American delegations at the 1930 Imperial Conference. As previously remarked, should the present dangerous situation unfortunately develop, into another World War, and the Dominions became involved, as in the last war, Dominion statesmen as a matter of self-preservation should from the very first firmly insist on the following dangerous enemies of the Empire being dealt with at the very outbreak of hostilities :—

1. The severance of all relations with the Vatican, and the recall of the unconstitutional Envoy to the Pope. The United States and other Protestant Navies do not recognise the Pope as a temporal king, and Great Britain should not, in view of the Vatican treachery in the Great War.

2. The removal from the British Foreign Office of the Roman Catholic and Anglo-Romanist Secretaries of State and permanent officials, who have so long influenced the policy of that great State Department, and concealed the treachery of the Vatican during the Great War.

3. The removal from the Cable Services, News Agencies and Editorial Chairs of our great Newspapers, of those Papal agents, so long responsible for suppressing all news disclosing the activities and plots of the Church of Rome.

4. The removal from the Admiralty and Royal Navy of those pro-Pope high officials who were responsible for issuing the illegal Secret Order to the Royal Navy in 1929 to salute the Pope as a King.

5. Ensure that War Inventions by Dominion Inventors be safeguarded from brain-pickers in the Departments. Dominion inventors in the last great War had their great inventions appropriated by officers and officials who had never invented anything previously.

6. The basic Tank was an Australian invention; the Anti-Zepp Incendiary Bullet a New Zealand; the Beamish Spiral

Spring Tentpole a South African; and the basic Electric U Boat Net a Canadian invention. All of these Dominion inventors lost their claims before the War Inventions Commission. The evidence was hushed up and the British Press lauded to the skies the ingenious brains of the English appropriators. This must never be allowed to happen again.

In the case of one English inventor, Mr. Arthur Pollen, who had his Naval Fire Control claim thrown out by the Inventions Commission, the outraged inventor plainly told the Government Departments that he had the influence and support in Parliament and would expose the whole inside ring and cause a national scandal if the Commission did not grant him a fair rehearing. The Treasury yielded and Pollen after a 7 days' hearing was awarded £30,000. Pollen was the only inventor to get a rehearing. He belonged to the Jesuit family of Pollens. His brother was Father John Pollen, S.J., Editor of *The Month*. His other brother Anthony is an Oratorian Priest. Whatever the secret was, Pollen got a rehearing where scores of others failed.

If these great Departments are cleansed at the very outset, the Empire will escape many of the snares and pitfalls which nearly caused the loss of the last Great War.

WARNING TO READERS.

The Church of Rome and the Anglo-Romanist party in England are flooding the book world with false history of the times of Henry VIII, Mary, Elizabeth, James I, Charles I and II, James II and William of Orange.

These false history books may nearly always be recognised by the fact that the authors give no references to State Papers and official documents. Frequently these false histories are highly recommended by book reviewers. In fact reviews are not trusted to-day as they were in the last century.

NEVER TRUST AN AUTHOR WHO QUOTES NO REFERENCE TO STATE DOCUMENTS.

Many of the chief Reviewers are Roman Catholics such as Compton Mackenzie, G. K. Chesterton, Evelyn Waugh, Sir Philip Gibbs and many others. Judging by their writings and reviews these men appear to know nothing whatever about the Old State Papers at the Record Office.

THE END.

The Christian Church and the See of Rome

By the Rev. C. LEOPOLD CLARKE

(Member of the Victoria Institute. Tutor at the Kensit Memorial and Wickliffe Bible College).

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