

# ∞ The origins of the Great War ∞

– Mystery of Numbers 13, 33 and 666 –

**“It is high time History avowed.”**

(Victor Hugo)

**Warning:** History is our past, historians are our memory. However, it must be said that historians look at History through the filters of their political colours, beliefs, convictions, sources, backgrounds and what they are encouraged to disseminate. Many historians cannot, or do not want to, have the required neutrality, and the history told in many textbooks or books should be understood as a history whose causes are deliberately concealed.

As such, the rectifications that Jean Sévillia presumed to make in his work *Historiquement correct (Historically correct)* support this point remarkably well.

To manipulate history is manipulate the memory of humanity and guarantees a considerable political power.

The origins of the First World War are a vivid demonstration of this. Among bias, truncated truths, intrigues and lies, it is difficult to propose a faithful painting of the extreme tensions that shook Europe before 1914, the consequences of which were cataclysmic.

Nevertheless, this is the purpose of this short work: to propose a painting with the brush of neutrality in order to refresh the memory of the hurried reader of the 21st century.

Otherwise, we cannot understand the Christian supernatural’s intervention during the war.

Otherwise, we cannot understand Christ’s supernatural intervention, nor Claire Ferchaud’s requests to President Poincaré and the generals for the consecration of France to the Sacred Heart of Jesus in 1917.

Otherwise, we cannot understand the Virgin Mary’s supernatural interventions at Fatima from May 13th to October 13th, 1917.

From what we read, and as far as we know, it seemed to us that the work of historian Henri Guillemin, born in 1903, shed a right light on this dark period in History. From his research, which we follow very closely, and our verifications, we try to portray the electric atmosphere, the intrigues, and the political manipulations that agitated the world before 1914 in order to better understand the supernatural apparitions in 1917 that were decisive in stopping the powerful spiral of this infernal war.

## I Lies and Treaty of Versailles

Historians agree that a climate of tension prevailed before 1914 but, unfortunately, neutrality is not always respected...

Let us begin with Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles of the 28th of June, 1919:

*“The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.”*

Winners "tale" the story, losers relate History... And at that time, many people were telling stories and few were trying to relate, with neutrality, the infernal spiral that had thrown Europe into an unprecedented cataclysm. Georges Demartial wrote in 1931 in *Le mythe des guerres de légitime défense (The myth of self-defense wars)*:

*“It was blindingly obvious that war would not have broken out if Serbia had accepted Austria’s note, or if Austria had expunged this note as Russia wanted to, or if Russia had not stepped in, or if Germany had abandoned Austria, or if France had abandoned Russia, or if England had abandoned France. A single defection would have prevented it. But they all sacrificed peace for what they considered their right or interest. So none of them were innocent. And since war was part of international law, although they were all responsible, none of them were legally guilty, none of them had committed a ‘crime’.*

*This does not mean, of course, that all of them were equally right or equally wrong. As in any war, the reasons for which everyone had taken up arms had to be weighed up. That one could have had better reasons than this one. Yet, definitively none of them could claim that it ‘did not want war’.*

*However, as soon as the war began, we saw the belligerents of one of the camps wrapping themselves in this very attitude of absolute innocence, pushing back with horror, as a crime, the idea that they might have deliberately resorted to war, asserting that they had no reason to wage war, but that they were forced to do so subsequent to a sudden aggression from Germany, whose government and people they doomed to universal abhorrence.”*

No sooner had the war begun than the writer and philosophy professor Emile Hinzelin in his three volumes of the *Histoire illustrée de la Guerre du Droit (Illustrated History of the War of Right)* completed in 1921, prefaced by Paul Deschanel, from the *Académie française* and President of the Chamber of Deputies, who would become President of the Republic in 1920, wrote<sup>1</sup>,

*“La République française qui n’aimait rien tant que la paix, puisque tout son espoir était dans son labeur, s’est vue forcée de tirer l’épée.”*

*“Elle décida de ne remettre l’épée au fourreau qu’après avoir assuré le triomphe de la justice et de l’humanité.”*

*“Combien de millions d’hommes, combien de nations un geste de l’empereur allemand Guillaume II et de François-Joseph, empereur d’Autriche, roi de Hongrie, a précipité dans le plus monstrueux conflits !”* **That is:** “The French Republic, which loved nothing so much as peace, since all her hope was in her toil, was forced to draw the sword. She decided not to sheathe the sword until she had ensured the

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<sup>1</sup>I thank Fabrice for providing me with these precious documents...

triumph of justice and humanity. How many millions of men, how many nations a sign of German Emperor Wilhelm II and of Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, precipitated into the most monstrous conflict!”

Wrapped in absolute innocence, Paul Deschanel did not hesitate to write in the preface:

*“L’Allemagne combat, non pour son indépendance, non pour son honneur, mais pour la domination. Il s’agit, pour elle, d’écraser l’Europe et de dépouiller les autres peuples. Ce n’est pas seulement une guerre d’ambition, c’est une guerre d’appétit.”*

*“La France, elle, qui a tout fait pour éviter ce désastre, la France lutte pour la vie. Et, en luttant pour son existence, elle lutte pour la liberté du monde”.* **That is:** “Germany is fighting not for her independence, not for her honour, but for domination. For her, it is a question of crushing Europe and robbing other peoples. It is not just a war of ambition, it is a war of appetite.”

Léon Bourgeois, too, in his famous *Manuel Historique de Politique Étrangère (Handbook of Historical Foreign Policy)*, stated: *“La guerre a été imposée à la France et à la Russie par l’Allemagne”.* **That is:** “War was imposed on France and Russia by Germany.”

And Ernest Lavisse, the influential historian, unconcerned about impartiality, speaking to the Germans, concluded: *“Vous voilà devant vos juges, pour répondre du plus grand crime de l’Histoire. Vous allez mentir, car le mensonge vous est congénital, mais prenez garde, car mentir est difficile, quand on sait que ceux qui vous écoutent et vous regardent, savent que vous mentez”.* **That is:** “You now stand accounting for the greatest crime in history before your judges. You are going to lie, because you were born liar, but beware, because lying is no easy task, when you know that those who are listening to you and looking at you know that you are lying.”

Generations of children and students were confused and brainwashed by this intellectual elite of the (Masonic) Republic, because the defendants were far from being the only ones to lie. Indeed, the Quai d’Orsay published a *Livre Jaune (Yellow Book)* in December 1914, which is a complete account of the diplomatic documents, exchanged by the various chancelleries, leading up to the war in order to exonerate the French politicians of the time and to justify the commitment of French troops. In particular, it contained a forgery: the announcement that the Austrian general mobilisation had indeed preceded the Russian general mobilisation. French politicians were also lying...

Published in December 14th, this document had little influence on the course of the war, but was used during the drafting of the Treaty of Versailles to prove German responsibility for its outbreak, since Austria-Hungary was not allowed to move without the consent of Germany.

Ten years later, the protest against Article 231 and the assertion of Germany’s full responsibility was a powerful argument for Nazi propaganda, propaganda that would lead to the rise of Nazism and the Second World War!

However, the Quai d’Orsay was not the only one to lie and cover themselves. The Russian government, too, published a report. When the Soviets took power, these records were published. Out of the 60 Russian diplomatic documents, 29 were suppressed and 19 were forged... It should be recalled that in 1917, the Russian army withdrew from the conflict... Imperial Russia had also lied and the Bolsheviks had disengaged the country.

The French documents were carefully studied by Georges Demartial<sup>2</sup>, a journalist who lived at that time. The man was struck off the Legion of Honour after daring to study this *Livre Jaune* closely. His conclusions reported that these documents were screened, censored, if necessary invented, in particular number 118, which was a forgery.

If the Germans had lied, the Russians and the French lied too. They had lied to whitewash themselves before History, to exonerate themselves before the future generations of the 20 million or so people mowed down by war, and to justify the post-war chaos to a bereaved and weakened population decimated by Spanish flu and famine.

## II External warfare, a powerful diversion

The First World War was triggered by Machiavellian political and financial intrigues. More than once in history, as historian Henri Guillemin reminds us, an external war was regarded as an all-mighty diversion from internal crises. The examples below are striking:

**Example 1:** After 1789, France was in great turmoil, Terror was knocking at its door. The *Assignat*, a fiduciary currency issued by the Treasury in 1789 and created to cope with bankruptcy, whose value was guaranteed by national properties by assigning the clergy’s goods which were valued between two and three billion pounds, was depreciating rapidly. At the end of 1791, French finances were facing bankruptcy once again.

The idea of diverting people’s attention to an external war in order to screen internal socio-economic problems was growing. On December 14th, 1791, Minister of War Louis Marie de Narbonne cynically asserted: “*la guerre est indispensable à nos finances, le sort des créanciers de l’État en dépend*”. **That is:** “War is essential for our finances. The fate of the state’s creditors is at stake.”

These words were relayed on December 29th, 1791 by Jacques Pierre Brissot, leader of the Girondists: “*la guerre est indispensable à nos finances et à la tranquillité intérieure*”. **That is:** “War is essential for our finances and internal tranquillity.”

On April 20th, 1792, the revolutionaries fought against the Austrians and Prussians;

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<sup>2</sup>Born in 1861, passed away in 1945.

the battle of Valmy began. The internal crisis influenced the foreign policy of the Revolutionary Motherland.

**Example 2:** The same example occurred in 1848. The February Revolution left France in a state of great turmoil. The days of June (from the 23rd to 26th) against the closure of the *ateliers nationaux* (national workshops), which turned out to be an alleged financial abyss in the eyes of the authorities, were fast approaching. Recall that the Second Republic suppressed this rebellion by shedding blood, intimidated the proletariat and removed, by means of machine-gun fire, its unconsidered taste for demands. There were between 3,000 and 5,000 deaths, 1,500 shot without trial, 25,000 arrests, 11,000 prison sentences or deportation to Algeria.

Therefore, in May 1848, a great social threat was looming over France and in the May 1848 *Correspondant*, the famous Catholic monthly<sup>3</sup>, one read these explosive words, “*Parmi les moyens propre à dissoudre l’accumulation des prolétaires, que des promesses exaltent et à qui le travail répugne, beaucoup de personnes mettent au premier rang l’avantage que l’on aurait à déverser dans une guerre étrangère le trop-plein de la population industrielle*”. **That is:** “Among the means suitable to dissolving away the accumulation of proletarians, who have been elated by promises and loathed by work, many people put in the forefront the advantage in pouring the overflow of the industrial population into a foreign war.”

At that time, Poland was facing an insurrection. French policies demanded a military intervention, but Lamartine opposed it.

Odilon Barrot<sup>4</sup>, President of the French Council of Ministers in 1848-1849 under the presidency of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, confided in his posthumous memoirs:

“*Lamartine priva la France de cette diversion toute puissante que la guerre aurait apporté au drame de l’intérieur*”. **That is:** “Lamartine deprived France of this all-mighty diversion that war would have brought to the drama of the interior.”

**Example 3:** On July 19th, 1870, it was again a matter of internal politics, as we have already explained, which led Napoleon III, manipulated by Freemasonry, to declare war on Prussia. A plebiscite in May 1870 had weakened the Empire in all the major cities, including Paris. Empress Eugenie was concerned about her son’s power, as her husband was growing weaker due to stone disease. Freemason Emile Ollivier, head of the government, had persuaded her that an external war was a means of restoring lustre to the Empire. Remember that Bismark maneuvered very skillfully and that Emperor Napoleon III was humiliated in Sedan in a blitzkrieg that cost France 5 billion francs and Alsace-Lorraine. This strategic coup enabled Freemasonry to get rid of the Empire, of the Pope and to install its Republic.

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<sup>3</sup>On this subject, consult the important work of Henri Guillemin, *Histoire des Catholiques français au XIXe siècle (History of French Catholics in the 19th century)* to understand their often ambiguous role...

<sup>4</sup>Born in 1791, passed away in 1873.

### III Unstable monarchy and republic as a refuge for acquired wealth!

Recall that France was republican from 1876. Indeed, on February 8th, 1871, after the capitulation of the Empire of Napoleon III to the Germans, the legislative elections gave an overwhelming majority to the monarchists (62%). Out of the 638 deputies, 396 were monarchists, either Legitimists (182) or Orleanists (214). These people were hostile to the Republic. On May 24th, 1873, Patrice de Mac Mahon, who had distinguished himself in the Battle of Magenta, was elected President of the Republic. Mac Mahon<sup>5</sup> was a royalist and Catholic Christian. On July 24th, 1873, the National Assembly voted the site of Montmartre as the site of the future basilica of the Sacred Heart. This "diplomatic" move was returned to France in 1917, then mired in the horror of war, when Claire Ferchaud, urged on by Christ, wrote to President Poincaré and the generals.

But on January 30th, 1875, an overthrow occurred: the deputies voted the Republic by one vote: 353 to 352. This tour de force was the work of Freemason Adolphe Thiers, a former monarchist, who rallied to the ideas of the Republic on November 13th, 1872.

Thiers maintained to his monarchist friends that they had been mistaken in imagining that monarchy was the surest rampart to the essentials (that is the acquired wealth and the means to develop it). Indeed, historian Henri Guillemin says, the king's subjects only have to call themselves citizens, brandish the word liberty and suddenly the king was overthrown as in 1789 under Louis XVI or in 1830 under Charles X or in 1848 under Louis-Philippe and the July Monarchy or in 1870 under Napoleon III. The monarchy had turned too unstable!

Don't be afraid of Republic, Thiers proclaimed. What is Republic? Democracy. What is democracy? The national will that decides. What is the national will? the majority, which can be acquired by a single vote...

Look, Thiers said, the last time we consulted the peasants (80% of the French) on April 23rd, 1848, there was a Chamber with an enormous majority of owners, now look at the Chamber which has just been elected on February 8th, 1871, you divided monarchists represent the acquired wealth; once you have the blessing of public opinion, you will be invulnerable.

If people like the *communards* rise up, you will immediately accuse them of violating liberty!

The Republic's coercive power, Henri Guillemin highlights, is infinitely greater than the Monarchy's coercive power...

This power of constraint, through the manipulation of opinion (nowadays we have the uniform thinking conveyed by the media, the historically correct...) to safeguard the essentials (that is the wealth acquired by the mighty people and the means to develop it), seduced many a man. Subsequent to this volte-face, a new group was formed in the Chamber: the Centre-left wing composed of speculators;

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<sup>5</sup>Born in June 13th, 1808.

with Adolphe Thiers representing the Anzin mines and Léon Say representing the Rothschild business. They were convinced that they would hold on to power thanks to the peasants.

## IV Yearning for revenge over Prussian humiliation

In France, aroused by the humiliation suffered in 1870, ideas of revenge, embodied by General Boulanger, were on everyone's mind.

The Centre-left wing opposed this general who became Minister of War on January 7th, 1886 and shook the Third Republic. He advocated a bellicose speech, "*Nous pouvons enfin renoncer à la triste politique défensive ; la France doit désormais suivre hautement la politique offensive*". **That is:** "We may finally abandon the dull defensive policy at last; from now on, France must openly follow the offensive policy."

These speeches seduced the nationalists, the Bonapartists and the royalists, who wanted to recover Alsace and Lorraine. They considered him as the spearhead of revenge. Minister Boulanger accumulated provocations towards Germany (erection of barracks in the Belfort region, ban on horse exports, ban on the representation of Lohengrin, etc.) which led him to summon more than 70,000 reservists in February. Finally, on April 20th, 1887, a major diplomatic incident occurred between France and Germany: the Schnaebele incident.

## V The Schnaebele incident

Schnaebele was an informant recruited by Minister Boulanger in his network of spies set up without the official agreement of the Presidency. He was caught at the frontier. Supported by Boulanger, President of the Council René Goblet, a Freemason from the Grand Orient de France, imposed an ultimatum on the Germans on April 23rd. However, Freemason President Jules Grevy acted subtler and Bismark had to release the prisoner. Subsequent to a cabinet reshuffle, Boulanger was dismissed. This eviction shocked the nationalists. The Boulanger Movement was underway. The Grevy government fell subsequent to the 1887 decorations affair.

## VI Panama Canal Scandal

Sadi Carnot succeeded him in 1887. The huge Panama Canal Scandal, revealed by Edouart Drumont in his daily newspaper *La Libre Parole (The Free Word)*, seriously ruined his mandate as well as that of many parliamentarians. The monarchists then got the urge to overthrow the Republic; a move from which they were dissuaded because the Republic's power of coercion proved to be infinitely greater than the power of coercion of the monarchy, (this was verified with Waldeck-Rousseau, from the Centre-left wing, who was appointed President of the Council on June 22nd, 1899, at a strategic moment in the Dreyfus Affair. He declared the Republic to be in danger!)

## VII Toing and froing between political colours

As we perceive, the Third Republic was politically highly unstable. At that time, a toing and froing between political colours occurred: The timely man Boulanger, who was left-wing and nicknamed General Revenge was taken over by the right-wing whose members were Caesarian and monarchist. Because he had betrayed his republican ideas, the left-wing turned hostile to militarism, whereas the right-wing was now praising it because it was yielding many voters...

## VIII Racism, colonialism: the Fachoda incident

At the same time, on July 28th, 1885, Jules Ferry, the true secular Falloux, exalted colonialism: “*diplomats are working on spheres of influence*”, he said<sup>6</sup>. And, “*we may colonize*”, Freemason Jules Ferry explained, “*because superior races have a right over inferior races*”<sup>7</sup>. As these races were decreed to be inferior, a bolder and more greedy behaviour was expected. Trading posts were not enough, these countries incapable of defending themselves had to be forced, in order to monopolize their wealth. The French Republic thus flung itself onto the Black Africa huge cake, alongside England as a rival. This war of appetite resulted in the Fachoda incident in Sudan in 1898 between the French Republic and Great Britain. But Sudan, with its diamond mines, its rubber..., was unfortunately under English authority.

Tensions between England and the French Republic were growing intense. France had Djibouti (from 1862) to the east near the Red Sea, and to the west Niger (from 1897), Senegal (from 1817), Benin (from 1895)... But Sudan was missing.

The Prince of Wales, Edward VII, maneuvered skillfully. At that time, German industry, which had been growing powerful, was on the heels of British power. The exports increased by 3 billion tons between 1897 and 1900, and the huge port of Hamburg was too dangerous a rival to remain inactive.

## IX Morocco: the trap of Edward VII

Edward VII proposed to the French government that England would not bite into the big Moroccan cake, its phosphate deposits, its iron mines, its cotton, its railways to be built... should the French take over it. Delcassé then negotiated with the English. The French industrial lobbies flung themselves onto Morocco. The counterpart of this economic agreement was a military alliance against Germany. The diplomatic manoeuvre was a skillful way to emerge from the crisis. At that time, however, the French had had a friendship treaty with Russia since 1891, which was mainly a financial one via Russian bonds. England of Edward VII, France and Russia were holding the powerful Germany in a vice-like grip.

On April 8th, 1904, the *Cordial Agreement* was signed. It delimited the respective

<sup>6</sup>In French : “les diplomates travaillent aux zones d’influence”.

<sup>7</sup>In French: “Si nous colonisons, c’est par le droit des races supérieures sur les races inférieures” in *Discours et opinions de Jules Ferry, published in 1884*. Quoted by Jean de Viguier in *Les Deux Patries (The Two Motherlands)*, note 10 chapter 5.



spheres of influence of each protagonist on Africa and the World. The United Kingdom and Russia signed a similar agreement on August 31st, 1907, specifying their respective interests in Persia and Afghanistan. The Triple Entente was underway and the vice-like grip of Germany was growing threatening.

In fact, the secret idea of Edward VII was that Germany, as an industrial power that also wanted its share in the African cake, stepped in Morocco. Such an intervention would further turn the French against the Germans, and would hinder their financial operations, such as that of the Berlin-Bagdad railway line in 1901. The Ottoman Empire and its oil wealth were then under the control of the big French banks which controlled the Ottoman Imperial Bank and its public debt. The German government, for reasons which were probably more strategic than diplomatic, wanted to interfere in a region hitherto dominated by England and the French Republic. Germany was in the way.

As expected, on March 31st, 1905, Wilhelm II, claiming his share, declared in Tangier: *“I expect that a free Morocco, under the sovereignty of the Sultan, will remain open to the peaceful competition of all nations on a completely equal basis... I have decided to do everything in my power to safeguard German interests in Morocco.”*

With a stranglehold on Togo and Cameroon, Germany wanted to have its share in the big Moroccan cake. To this end, Germany asked for an international conference to be held in Algeciras. Delcassé, pushed by Edward VII, refused. But the conference still occurred. Germany was given a right to scrutiny Moroccan business and French diplomats obtained from this conference the following perfidy: France was responsible for watching over Morocco’s internal tranquillity!

However the Sultan of Morocco, in need of money, had to borrow a large sum. To pay the interest, the Sultan raised taxes and the tribes rose up. The French military had to intervene to restore peace! Two years later, the French military presence was settling in Morocco. The trick was working!

Jean Jaurès, whom the situation has not duped, revolted, *“My country is disgracing itself!”*<sup>8</sup>

## X 1911: The Agadir Crisis and the SMS Panther

Germany, worried about its claims on Morocco, considered this occupation as a violation of the Algeciras agreements and decided to react by sending a German ship, the SMS Panther, which was stationed near Agadir in 1911. An agreement with the President of the Council Joseph Caillaux was reached, he who had long been suspicious of the Russian alliance and was eager to reach an agreement with Germany. During the negotiations, he dismissed his Foreign Minister, Justin de Selves, whom he considered to be incompetent and surrounded by chatterboxes or Germanophobes. Caillaux granted Germany a large area of French Congo bordering German Cameroon, composed of rubber forests. In return, Germany turned a blind eye to the French protectorate and the conquest of the enormous territory of Morocco

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<sup>8</sup>In French: “Mon pays se déshonore !”

(and its rich resources...).

The reactions burst out. On the German side, the Pan-Germanists vehemently denounced this unfair exchange. On the French side, late November 1911, Caillaux was violently accused of having sold off the French colonial empire and humiliated France.

## XI Income tax

Some were taking advantage of this opportunity to settle an old score with Caillaux who had been guilty of an unacceptable thing: income tax was part of his program!! In 1871, Germany had asked for 5 billion francs in compensation; therefore, funds had to be found. At that time, this tax sounded quite dreadful to the French bourgeoisie, most of whom were Catholic-sounding. About this tax<sup>9</sup>, Adolphe Thiers had let out, *“l’impôt sur le revenu, c’est l’inquisition ; c’est le secret des fortunes violées. Tant que je serai au pouvoir je m’y opposerai”*. **That is:** “the income tax sounds like inquisition and will invade wealth’s privacy. As long as I am in power, I will oppose it”.

In 1895, the idea resurfaced. A young right-wing deputy, Raymond Poincaré, had made five speeches against Léon Bourgeois eager to establish a policy of solidarity. Poincaré declared that income tax was *“an odious intrusion into private wealths”*<sup>10</sup>. The Bourgeois government lasted five months<sup>11</sup>. Eighteen years later, on January 11th, 1912, Caillaux, caught in the controversy, fell and three days later, the revanchist Centre-right wing pushed Poincaré from Lorraine to the presidency of the Council under President Fallières. He would be elected president on January 17th, 1913.

## XII High political instability. The Henriette Caillaux Affair

Fourteen governments succeeded one another from the election of Fallières in 1906 and Poincaré in 1913 to Sarajevo Assassination, which triggered the First War. The last government, that of Viviani, took office on June 13th, 1914. The Third Republic was at the heart of an high instability that guided the strategic exterior policy choices of the time.

On December 9th, 1913, President Poincaré was forced to appoint Gaston Doumergue from the left wing, as President of the Council. Caillaux resurfaced as Minister of Finance. The income tax man was in the way. In order to ruin Caillaux, Gaston Calmette, director of Le Figaro, launched a violent press campaign against him. The

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<sup>9</sup>In Great Britain, a progressive tax on the various incomes of every taxpayer was adopted from 1842, and in Germany from 1893.

<sup>10</sup>In French: “une odieuse pénétration dans les fortunes privées.”

<sup>11</sup>Bourgeois government: from November 1st, 1895 to April 23th, 1896 under the presidency of Félix Faure.

director of Le Figaro was assassinated by Henriette Caillaux on March 16th, 1914. She was acquitted on July 28th, 1914. Three days later, Jean Jaurès, a left-wing man who was exhorting to peace, would also be assassinated; he, too, was in the way...

### XIII High political instability in Russia

In Russia, the interior situation was very unstable. *Bloody Sunday*, January 22nd, 1905, in front of the Winter Palace there occurred a peaceful march in St. Petersburg, capital of the Russian Empire. The major, losing control of the situation, overstepped his rights and ordered to shoot at a crowd that had come to ask for more freedom and better working conditions. The trust between the little people and the Tsar was broken. This tragic accident led to the Russian Revolution of October 1905 and forced Tsar Nicholas II to adopt a constitutional monarchy. At the beginning of 1906, there was even a semblance of commune: barricades were erected in Moscow. Russia's interior political life was very threatening, and Stolypin, who would become president of the Council, was already alerting the Tsar to the imminent risk of revolution. He was assassinated in 1911.

From 1904, the Minister of the Interior, Plehve, had himself suggested to Tsar Nicholas II to wage war with the same intention that led Napoleon III to the 1870 War. The throne was in peril; the attention of the people was to be diverted by a victorious war. Only a war would restore lustre to the Empire. At that time, the giant Russia had a dispute with the tiny Japan; the prey was perfect. A victory would put an end to the threatening social tensions of the interior. An external war would again serve as a powerful diversion to an internal crisis.

This war began on February 8th, 1904 but ended with the Russian defeat on September 5th, 1905. The strategy had failed! The internal social peril was growing on and on. So much so that in 1912, the Tsar, jeopardized, was under enormous pressure: torn on the one hand by his family and the enigmatic Rasputin, a medium with extraordinary abilities, who begged the Tsar not to wage war, prophesying that he would lose everything, his life including; torn on the other hand by the very influential war party in Russia chaired by Izvolsky, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, architect of the Triple Entente and ambassador to Paris from 1910.

Considered as a provocative man, Izvolski was accused of heavily subsidizing French nationalist newspapers and suspected of manipulating Raoul Villain, the murderer of Jean Jaurès. This man wanted war; the only way, he believed, to manipulate the Russian people by diverting their concerns onto an outside enemy. Once again, the interior policy weighed on exterior policy choices. Izvolski and Poincaré got on well and consulted each other regularly. In the 1913 presidential elections, the Russian ambassador even wished Poincaré winner, for he was a valuable ally for Russia. At the outbreak of World War I, Izvolski would have let out, *“the war is mine”*.

## XIV High political instability in Germany

Instability was also prevailing in Germany. The works of artists like Meidner<sup>12</sup> or Kandinsky<sup>13</sup> show that there was apocalypse in the air. On January 12th, 1912, the German parliamentary elections elected the Reichstag deputies for the 13th time. They were won by the Social Democratic Party with 35% of the German electorate and 110 deputies. The Marxist ideas exalted by Red Rosa were shaking the country and worried Wilhelm II. The Zentrum, the Catholic Centre Party, had repeatedly expressed the fear of an ever-increasing number of socialists and unionised workers. Social anxiety was therefore considerable in Germany. In 1913, Austria was also the scene of large pacifist, workinger-class and revolutionary demonstrations.

Sharp cracks of boots were therefore echoing in Germany. Wilhelm II, a cautious and calculating man, was spurred by his son Wilhelm III, the Kronprinz. He was an extremely ambitious man supported by Pan-Germanists; he wanted war. Pan-Germanism, which was very powerful and popular, was the party of the war in response to Pan-Britanism and the provocations of the English imperialist and protectionist Josphe Chamberlain (the father), who threw at the writer Kipling that the Anglo-Saxon man was bound to the hegemony of the world. No less!

Such statements offended German hegemonic urges and stirred up rivalries between Pan-Germanists and Pan-Britanists. One notorious Pan-Germanist was Count von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff, nephew of Moltke the Elder, who was also Chief of the General Staff during the victorious 1870 war against Napoleon III. The Izvolsky's work of elation at war in Russia was akin to that of Moltke in Germany!

## XV Social instability in France and desire for revenge

In France too, there was a powerful party of war with Poincaré and Millerand, Minister of War<sup>14</sup>. Millerand restored the *retraites militaires* which were attractive military parades that used to take place on Saturday night. On January 6th, 1913, he reincorporated Colonel and graphologist Armand du Paty de Clam, horribly compromised in the Dreyfus Affair, who had been sacked. Millerand reincorporated him, showing the soldiers that the Dreyfus Affair was over, that the past was being wiped clean before the increasingly threatening external peril. The press was fed by Poincaré and Millerand on the one hand and by Izvolski, the Russian ambassador with considerable funds from Russia. French people had to be prepared for war...

French Catholic academician and essayist Paul Bourget in *L'Écho de Paris*, a very leading, rather conservative and patriotic French daily newspaper founded during

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<sup>12</sup> *The evening before war, 1914.*

<sup>13</sup> *Night of All Saints Day, 1911.*

<sup>14</sup> He will be President of the Republic in 1920.

the Third Republic stated, “*la guerre est sainte et régénératrice*”. **That is:** “war is saintly and **regenerative**”.

In the same *L'Écho de Paris*, Abel Bonnard, who would be elected to the French Academy in 1932 and become Minister of *Éducation nationale* in 1942, wrote, “*c'est par la guerre que tout se refait, il faut savoir l'embrasser dans toute sa sauvage poésie*”. **That is:** “everything is to be **rebuild** through war; people, be willing to embrace it, alongside its full savage poetry”.

Henri Massis, under the pseudonym of Agathon, signed a survey of Parisian youth with de Tarde. He wrote, “*la guerre ! Un mot tout jeune, un mot tout neuf, que l'éternel instinct belliqueux a ranimé au cœur des Français*”. **That is:** “War! A very young word, a brand new word, that the eternal bellicose instinct has revived in the heart of the French people”.

To regenerate... the same word ever! Regenerate man unbeknown to people! Their manoeuvres were preparing public opinion for war! The Russian military attaché in Paris, Ignatief, wrote to his government in December 1912, “*Millerand told me, 'we ar ready' ”*. On September 12th, 1912, Izvolski even feared that the Tsar was too passive, “*there's no point in worrying over France, but over the fact that we, Russians, be too passive*”.

President of the Council Poincaré had gone to Russia on August 9th, 1912. No record of this visit could be found; including in Russia. Russia was urging Serbia to develop so that Russian influence would reach as far as Constantinople. The Russians made sure that should Pan-Slavism provoke a war in the Balkans where Austria-Hungary would certainly intervene, France would be on their side. A journalist paid by Izvolski, Stéphane Lausanne, wrote five articles in *Le Matin* in January 1914 entitled “*The greatest France; the greatest Russia*”<sup>15</sup> boasting about the “*rouleau compresseur russe (Russian juggernaut)*” that would inundate Germany with millions of soldiers, without mentioning the inefficiency of this army against the Japanese. The conclusion of the last article was, “*quand on dispose d'une pareille puissance, on ne se laisse pas humilier comme la Russie le fait*”. **That is:** “when such power is in your hand, you do not let yourself be humiliated like Russia does”. Izvolski tried by all means to push the Tsar, who was too timorous according to him, into the war through French newspapers!

Meanwhile, social ideas in France were gaining ground significantly. In 1913, the number of employees in France was 11 million compared to 8.5 million non-employees. An unprecedented event! The *C.G.T.*<sup>16</sup> was closing in on 600,000 persons and the reports of the prefects on the legislative elections due on April 26th, and May 10th, 1914 were extremely alarming. Whenever an election was underway, the Socialists were gaining ground inexorably. There were 50 in 1906, 63 in 1910, what would the situation be in 1914? Should they be over 100 members, their coalition with

<sup>15</sup>In French: “La plus grande France; la plus grande Russie”.

<sup>16</sup>General Confederation of Labour.

the radicals would impose their terrible income tax. This peasantry, which seemed to be, according to Freemason Ferry, the granite rock upon which the Republic rested, which was opportunistic and conservative, this peasantry was yielding into the socialist ideas' temptation so much so that, with terror, the newspaper *L'Echo de Paris* dated May 2nd, 1914 wrote, "*le progrès du socialisme dans les campagnes est un fait lourd de sens, effrayant*". **That is:** "the progress of socialism in the countryside is a significant and frightening fact".

Something had to be done urgently. The Belgian ambassador, Baron Guillaume, wrote to his government on January 18th, 1914, "*MM. Poincaré, Millerand et Delcassé constituent à l'heure actuelle le principal danger pour la paix du monde*". **That is:** "Messrs Poincaré, Millerand and Delcassé are currently the main danger to world peace".

## XVI Murder in Sarajevo, Europe on the very brink of implosion

On June 28th, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were murdered in Sarajevo. Drama which, as early as 1912, had been evoked in France by the priest Ernest Jouin in his *Revue internationale des sociétés secrètes (International Journal of Secret Societies)*. He claimed that the attack in Sarajevo had been fomented by the Masonic lodges<sup>17</sup>. But at that time, there were whispers coming from the Serbian side; which was pro-Russian. Indeed, the date of July 28th proved to be very badly (well) chosen! On July 28th, 1389, the 15th in the Julian calendar, the battle of Kosovo was lost against the Turks. The Serbs regarded the crime as a provocation because this defeat imposed the Ottoman yoke on them for several centuries.

Serbia denied the accusations and the Austrian secret service finally admitted that neither the Serbian government nor the Russians had premeditated the attack. Tensions between Austria and Serbia were most intense and on July 19th, 1914, Poincaré travelled again to St. Petersburg. Interior instability in Russia was at its height. A general strike was causing social tensions, so strong that the Tsar was unable to welcome Poincaré at the landing stage. The meeting between the two men took place at Tsarskoye Selo. Once again, no records of this interview could be found. But as soon as the Great War was over, Maurice Paléologue, French ambassador to Russia in St. Petersburg imprudently wrote in *la Revue des Deux Mondes* dated January 25th, 1921, "*je me rappellerai toujours le coup de clairon que Poincaré a jeté aux oreilles du Tsar ce jour-là, l'enthousiasme des Grandes Duchesses Anastasia et Militza qui vinrent m'embrasser en disant : la guerre va éclater ; il ne restera*

<sup>17</sup>For whoever understands the supernatural entanglements woven by the Forces of divisions, we mention that from June 17th, 1789 (inclusive), the date when the Estates General became the National Assembly, precipitating France into the (Masonic) French Revolution, a century after the request turned down by Louis XIV to consecrate France to the Sacred Heart (June 17th, 1689) to June 28th, 1914, date of the murder of Franz Ferdinand toppling Europe into the horror of the Great War, between these two dates 45666 days elapsed! Consult our time-based arithmetical network at the end of our text VII, *Seals of numbers on the flow of Time*, for more details.

*rien de l'Autriche, vous reprendrez votre Alsace-Lorraine, nos armées se rejoindront à Berlin*". **That is:** "I will ever remember the bugle call that Poincaré threw at the ears of the Tsar that day, the enthusiasm of the Great Duchesses Anastasia and Militza who came to embrace me, saying: war is about to break out; there will be nothing left of Austria, you will take back your Alsace-Lorraine, our armies will meet in Berlin".

On July 24th, the Tsar decreed a partial mobilization subsequent to the ultimatum to Serbia by Austria issued on the 23rd, itself certainly pushed by Wilhelm II, caught in the vice-like grip of the Triple Entente, fearing that Russia gained ground in the Balkans and destabilized the Austro-Hungarian Empire, its ally. The Austrians planned to reduce Serbia to a protectorate. The Serbs accepted all but one of the points of the ultimatum: the permanent presence of Austrian policemen in uniform on their territory. No country can accept such a rule. On July 26th, the British tried to mediate but were rejected by Wilhelm II. On July 28th, 1914, Austria opened fire on Belgrade and declared war on Serbia.

## XVII Wilhelm II is withdrawing

However, Wilhelm II, feeling the vice-like grip of the Triple Entente closing in on him, withdrew and sent six telegrams.

Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg, the army and the diplomatic services, who were furious at the about-turn over the Emperor's policy, decided, together with Moltke, to falsify and delay his missives (just as Bismarck had done with the Ems dispatch in 1870). The Chancellor and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs therefore decided to hinder, by delays and rewrites, the Emperor's action when he urged Austria to exercise moderation.

Strategically, proceeding this way seemed relevant. Indeed, Germany was technologically and militarily ready in 1914, more than France and much more than Russia. The important thing was not to let them stall for time.

## XVIII Mobilization: the Poincaré manoeuvre

On July 30th, at 4 p.m., Russia declared general mobilization, and Austria mobilized the next day at 8 a.m.; the Russians first, the Austrians second. And this contrary to what the telegram number 118, deliberately forged, will affirm later.

We know, historian Henri Guillemin specifies, from the notebooks of Abel Ferry, nephew of Freemason Jules Ferry, Undersecretary of State for National Defence, that the Council of Ministers said not to hold back Russia, that the time to attack had come.

As Undersecretary of State for National Defence, Abel Ferry received Jean Jaurès at the Quai d'Orsay who came to implore Viviani and the French government not to wage war on July 31st, 1914. Jaurès was murdered the same day.

Meanwhile, Poincaré, the architect of the Sacred Union that was supposed to erase

internal instabilities, by a skillful diplomatic manoeuvre, declared that the so peace-loving France was moving its troops 10 kilometers back from the border.

As we now know, the statement was dishonest. Poincaré wanted to imitate the Bismark’s strategy in 1870: leave the other one to take the initiative in waging war. On August 2nd, 1914, General Joffre supported this manoeuvre, writing,

*“Pour des raisons nationales d’ordre moral et pour des raisons impérieuses d’ordre diplomatique, il est indispensable de laisser aux Allemands l’entière responsabilité des hostilités...”*. **That is:** “For national reasons of a moral nature and for imperious reasons of diplomatic nature, it is essential to let the Germans assume full responsibility for the hostilities...”

Wilhelm II, frightened by the Russian mobilization and by the vice-like grip of the Triple Entente, rushed by his staff, declared war on France on August 3rd, 1914. He was forced to do so because only a decisive and lightning war could prevent Germany from fighting simultaneously on two fronts.

Responsibilities are, therefore, dreadfully shared between the party of war in Russia, the French government led by Poincaré and Millerand, and the Pan-Germanist party. Dreadfully shared! General Robillot, on December 13th, 1914 will even write imprudently and insolently in an extreme right-wing newspaper *La Libre Parole*, “*au printemps, la situation était tragique, la guerre seule pouvait nous sauver, la Providence s’est manifestée en imposant à l’enfant Guillaume l’idée de nous attaquer*”. **That is:** “In springtime, the situation was tragic<sup>18</sup>, war alone could save us. There came Providence which imposed the idea of attacking us upon the child Wilhelm.”

On July 3rd, 1914, the income tax law, although passed, was not applied as a result of the attack in Sarajevo on June 28th, 1914 and its repercussions.

## XIX Stalemate and Christian supernatural

This war, which everyone wanted, which everyone expected to be a decisive blitzkrieg, as we know, got bogged down. The Kaiser had even let out “*Paris for lunch, dinner in St. Petersburg!*”. General von Schlieffen’s very ingenious plan was implemented. Belgium was invaded and the French retreated. The Battle of Mons, which began on August 23rd, 1914, in Belgium, was the subject of testimonies of English soldiers. As they were retreating, many claimed to have seen a radiant white angel in the sky, riding a white horse and brandishing a flaming sword that seemed to delay the progress of the German troops who were swooping on them<sup>19</sup>. The soldiers were retreating. The Christian supernatural was watching. A good month after the declaration of war, Germany was rushing into the lands of France. But the Schlieffen plan did not pay enough attention to the enormous logistics to be implemented during such a breakthrough, nor to the exhausted German soldiers. Exhausted, they

<sup>18</sup>There were 103 socialist deputies, income tax was knocking at the doors, and no less than 9 governments succeeded one another from 1910 to 1914.

<sup>19</sup>Jay Winter and Blaine Baggett, 14-18, *The Great War*.



were stopped by General Joffre. The Battle of the Marne began on September 5th, 1914... **33** days after the August 3rd declaration of war. Bloodshed was underway: 500,000 men lost their lives.

Trenches were the only refuge for soldiers mired in mud, caught in bursts of bullets, the only shelters from the deluge of fire that mouths of a technology that no war had prepared were spewing out. Generals used offensive techniques of the previous century faced with weapons that were defeated them. Horror would last for a long long time. After the unreal winter of 1914 when British and German soldiers were seen in no-man's land during the unofficial 1914 Christmas truce, then came autumn, then spring, then summer, then autumn. Soldiers on both sides were physically and nervously exhausted. Another winter: 1915; another stalemate. Then came February 1916 and one of the most gruesome battles that ever took place began: Verdun. Ten never-ending and hellish months with 300,000 dead, 770,000 wounded, thousands of shredded bodies and forty million shells fired!

Writer and priest Paul Dubrulle wrote in the inferno of Verdun<sup>20</sup>, *“j’ai imploré Dieu de mettre fin à ces indignités. Jamais je n’ai mis autant de cœur dans la prière”*. **That is:** “I implored God to put an end to these indignities. Never before have I put so much heart into prayer”.

The French army was bled dry. It had lost three-quarters of men. English reinforcements were assisting them. Then came the Battle of the Somme from July to November 1916. Two million men faced each other over a 50-kilometre wide front line. It was a massacre. Then came the Battle of Passchendaele, the third Battle of Ypres, between July 31st and November 10th, 1917; a slaughter with more than 500,000 dead. The war, which had become global, was getting bogged down.

In Russia, the 1917 February Revolution led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II. The provisional government eager to continue a war that the Russian people no longer wanted was ousted, making way to the October Revolution, to Lenin and the Bolsheviks. Some months later, Russia signed peace with Germany<sup>21</sup>. By the end of 1917, the German army was in a position of strength. It had defeated on the Eastern Front and thwarted Allied attempts to dislodge it from France and Belgium. However, the succession of massacres led to the mutinies of May 1917; soldiers had reached the limits of their physical and mental strength.

It was against this backdrop that a ray of celestial light, a breath of divine hope, touched the Earth. Men who, before 1914, were blinded by hate, deaf to any other word than the language of war, were crying for mercy and yelling their urge to get it over with. It was against this backdrop that Claire Ferchaud was sent by Christ to ask President Poincaré to consecrate France to his Sacred Heart. It was against this backdrop that the Virgin Mary intervened at Fatima in Portugal, from May **13th** to October **13th**, 1917, stating that the war would soon end, which at the time sounded unthinkable!! As we know it nowadays, President Poincaré did as King Louis XIV did; he refused. On reading these lines, we better understand why. He who, with Millerand, had wanted this war would have made a fool of himself before the politicians of his time. But Claire Ferchaud persuaded General Foch who

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<sup>20</sup>Quoted by Jay Winter and Blaine Baggett, *14-18, The Great War*.

<sup>21</sup>Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, dated March 3rd, 1918.

consecrated the allied forces to the Sacred Heart during a private ceremony. Even at fault, France, because of its history, remains the Eldest Daughter of the Church. And this is precisely what the Masonic lodges want to break...

There had sprung the Christian supernatural, which is so decisive, so omnipresent, so discreet that its presence sounds unbelievable to us; behold, the Christian supernatural was imposing itself with steadfastness! In a letter<sup>22</sup> dated May 1900, Saint Gemma Galgani revealed to his confessor this phrase that Jesus had confided to her,

“Je veux que tout cela s’accomplisse malgré la grande guerre que l’ennemi infernal prépare”. *That is:* “I want all this to be achieved despite the great war that the infernal enemy is preparing”.

The Satan whose existence we refuse to admit, the same one who had, in his talks, demanded a century and more powers for the souls who had given themselves in service to him<sup>23</sup>, this Satan has long been pulling the strings<sup>24</sup>. The mighty people who thought they were fooling their counterparts in their politico-financial intrigues were being deceived without even noticing it.

In his book *Wilhelm II of Germany*, Christian Baechler, specifies, “*En juillet 1940, après la victoire de la campagne de France, il [Guillaume II] donne une interprétation religieuse de la guerre, comme le combat entre le Bien et le Mal. Il écrit que Satan est l’instrument de Dieu pour punir ceux qui le rejettent et que l’arme principale de Satan, c’est l’internationalisme personnifié par les Juifs avec l’aide de sa franc-maçonnerie, qui attire à lui les peuples séparés de Dieu par le slogan de Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité*”. **That is:** “In July 1940, after the victory of the French campaign, he [Wilhelm II] gave a religious interpretation of the war, as being the warfare between Good and Evil. He wrote that Satan is the God’s instrument to punish those who reject him and that Satan’s main weapon is internationalism embodied by the Jews with the help of his Freemasonry, which has been drawing to him the peoples separated from God by the Liberty, Equality, Fraternity slogan”.

He adds: “*L’Antéchrist d’aujourd’hui est – comme toujours depuis le Golgotha – Juda, la franc-maçonnerie, la juiverie mondiale et sa puissance d’or. Dieu leur a donné, depuis la paix honteuse de Versailles, vingt ans pour réfléchir, se recueillir et se convertir*”. **That is:** “**Today, the Antichrist is - as ever since the Golgotha - Judas, Freemasonry, worldwide Jewry and its power of gold.** Since the shameful peace of Versailles, God has given them twenty

<sup>22</sup> *Letters ; Saint Gemma Galgani*, page 686 (French Version).

<sup>23</sup> Reported by Pope Leo XIII, on October 13th, 1884.

<sup>24</sup> For whoever understands the supernatural entanglements woven by the Forces of divisions, we mention that from June 17th, 1789 (inclusive), the date when the Estates General became the National Assembly, precipitating France into the (Masonic) French Revolution, a century after the request turned down by Louis XIV to consecrate France to the Sacred Heart (June 17th, 1689) to June 28th, 1914, date of the murder of Franz Ferdinand toppling Europe into the horror of the Great War, between these two dates 45666 days elapsed! Consult our time-based arithmetical network at the end of our text VII, *Seals of numbers on the flow of Time*, for more details.

years to ponder, pray and convert.”

The analysis is almost right... Satan is not God’s instrument to punish, but the supreme leader of Christ’s enemies. His action turns destructive as soon as the protection of Christ is lost, and this is precisely what Our Lady of La Salette had warned about on September 19th, **1846**: because of the French Revolution fomented by Freemasonry, because of a decadent clergy, his Son’s arm could no longer shield. France had led mankind to its ruin and lost the shield of God!

But given the horror of the situation and the numerous prayers of the people, God showed mercy. Through Claire Ferchaud, He offered his help. Through the apparition of Our Lady at Fatima in 1917, Heaven offered to bring mankind out of the conflict, warning, however, that there would be an even more terrible one ahead if people did not realize the moral and spiritual impasse in which they had been led astray... And this other, even more terrible conflict took shape with the incarnation in matter of the elite soldiers of Darkness, the Nazis, commanded by Hitler and causing the Jewish holocaust: the suffering of a people that was once chosen, skillfully manipulated today by Freemasonry and the Talmud to supplant the supernatural suffering of the One they once crucified on the Cross...

## XX Dead for the Motherland; monarchies are crumbling

This work is an opportunity to pay tribute to the elder brother of my paternal grandfather Georges, who fell for France during the Great War. His mother, devastated by the news of his death, never recovered. My grandfather who was born later, although named Lucien, was always called Georges. When my turn to be born came, Georges was my middle name... and forty years later, I reconciled with Mass in St Georges church!

Dead for the Motherland, one reads on war memorials... forged by political and economic intrigues, racial hate, insatiable appetites for territorial conquest and political conspiracies, asphyxiated by a corrupt press in the pay of the Motherland, intoxicated by revolutionary and bellicose speeches, duped by the politicians they had elected, these men and women who had fallen for France, shredded in the trenches, were above all murdered.

Murdered! It was the price to pay to bring down the last monarchies in Europe in order to set up republics, which were more conducive to anaesthetize the people and wrest them from Christ<sup>25</sup>. However, a foe remained: communism...

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<sup>25</sup>For whoever understands the supernatural entanglements woven by the Forces of divisions, we mention that from June 17th, 1789 (inclusive), the date when the Estates General became the National Assembly, precipitating France into the (Masonic) French Revolution, a century after the request turned down by Louis XIV to consecrate France to the Sacred Heart (June 17th, 1689) to June 28th, 1914, date of the murder of Franz Ferdinand toppling Europe into the horror of the Great War, between these two dates **45666** days elapsed! Consult our time-based arithmetical network at the end of our text VII, *Seals of numbers on the flow of Time* for more details.

In *Les deux patries (The Two Motherlands)*<sup>26</sup>, the historian Jean de Viguier quotes Clemenceau's words which turns out to be very revealing of the Masonic plan: "Thanks to them", Clemenceau said to the Chamber on November 11th, 1918 referring to soldiers, "France, yesterday a soldier of God, today a soldier of Mankind, will forever be the soldier of the ideal"<sup>27</sup>.

In refusing to consecrate the Kingdom of France to the Sacred Heart, Louis XIV had, without even imagining it, paved the way for Darkness embodied by Freemasonry and the Talmud, whose long-term plan was to make France, the first country to take the Christian religion under Clovis in 493 and the Eldest Daughter of the Church since Charles Martel, a soldier no longer of Christ but of mankind, no longer of Heaven but of Earth, no longer of Life but of Death!

Deliberately, the League of Nations was created after the Treaty of Versailles on January 10th, 1920. The main architect was the American President Wilson. American Masonry was and remains the spearhead of power. Washington, first president of the United States in 1789, was part of it. Below, the 1 dollar bill with his effigy reminds us, on the obverse of the bill, the well-known Masonic symbols.



On the left, the pyramid<sup>28</sup> with its **13** stone levels overhung by an eye that symbolizes, not the omniscience of the Christian God, but the supposed omniscience of their demiurge, the Great Architect of the Universe; hence their ambiguous statement "*In God We Trust*" that confuses the uninitiated.

On the right, the Eagle with **33** feathers on each wing symbolizes the supreme authority; each feather symbolizing a grade of Freemasonry. The right feet of the Eagle encloses **13** olive branches symbolizing peace and his left one **13** arrows symbolizing justice. In the centre, **13** bands on the coat of arms represent **13** colonies of the British Empire in North America that gave birth to the United States of America<sup>29</sup>.

The United States proclaimed its independence on July 4th, 1776. **Thirteen** years

<sup>26</sup>Page 202.

<sup>27</sup>In French: "Grâce à eux, la France, hier soldat de Dieu, aujourd'hui soldat de l'Humanité, sera toujours le soldat de l'idéal."

<sup>28</sup>Don't we have a pyramid in the Louvre Museum with President Macron, very close to Freemasonry, choosing this location especially for his inaugural speech on Sunday, May 7th, 2017?

<sup>29</sup>Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia.

later, the French Revolution hatched by Freemasonry broke out<sup>30</sup>. The hexagram above the Eagle is composed of **13** stars in honour of these **13** colonies. This banknote says a lot about the meticulousness and symbolism deployed by Masonry and the Illuminatis in the United States. They were the founders of the League of Nations.

The League of Nations was replaced by the United Nations in 1945 with the long-term goal of creating a worldwide government under the guise of humanism. The goal is again revealed to us in the message of Our Lady at La Salette on September 19th, **1846**. Ten kings of the Antichrist must reign. These ten kings need a throne worthy of their rank. This is what the U.N. and Freemasonry are building with method and determination.

Monarchy, because of the coronation and the accounts that the king must give to God, is the lesser evil of political regimes. The Republic is the regime of intellectual manipulation; it constrains the people, much more than monarchy. Republic drains people out of any spiritual elevation towards Christ, while those who govern us, most of them Freemasons, are deists<sup>31</sup> and secretly turn to the Great Architect of the Universe, one of Satan's many avatars...

## Contents

I	Lies and Treaty of Versailles . . . . .	1
II	External warfare, a powerful diversion . . . . .	4
III	Unstable monarchy and republic as a refuge for acquired wealth! . . . . .	6
IV	Yearning for revenge over Prussian humiliation . . . . .	7
V	The Schnaebele incident . . . . .	7
VI	Panama Canal Scandal . . . . .	7
VII	Toing and froing between political colours . . . . .	8
VIII	Racism, colonialism: the Fachoda incident . . . . .	8
IX	Morocco: the trap of Edward VII . . . . .	8
X	1911: The Agadir Crisis and the SMS Panther . . . . .	9
XI	Income tax . . . . .	10
XII	High political instability. The Henriette Caillaux Affair . . . . .	10
XIII	High political instability in Russia . . . . .	11
XIV	High political instability in Germany . . . . .	12
XV	Social instability in France and desire for revenge. . . . .	12
XVI	Murder in Sarajevo, Europe on the very brink of implosion . . . . .	14
XVII	Wilhelm II is withdrawing . . . . .	15
XVIII	Mobilization: the Poincaré manoeuvre . . . . .	15
XIX	Stalemate and Christian supernatural. . . . .	16
XX	Dead for the Motherland; monarchies are crumbling . . . . .	19

<sup>30</sup>The gap between these two events are **13** years 10 days, that is 4758 days, a number still multiple of **13**... Note that the secret society of Bavarian Illuminatis was founded on May 1st, 1776 and has **13** ranks. From May 1st included to the independence of the United States, 65 days elapsed, with is still a multiple of **13**...

<sup>31</sup>Lozac'hmeur, *Les origines occultistes de la franc-maçonnerie, Recherches sur une religion d'État (The Occultist Origins of Freemasonry, Research on a State Religion)*.