



Kaiser Frederick III

The German Emperor who would have prevented 2 world wars!!

German Emperor Frederick III would have prevented 2 world wars but for his ruthless assassination by Bismarck and his Jesuits.

In 1870, Napoleon III declared war on Prussia over a dynastic dispute concerning the Prussian house of Holzenhellzollern and the heir to the Spanish throne.

The war ended in disaster for the French because the best of the French army was sent to Mexico to uphold the [Emperor Maximilian](#).

The Prussians had carefully studied the U.S. Civil War and adapted 3 of the most important innovations in that conflict:

1. The breech loading rifle which enabled rapid fire.
2. The telegraph for rapid communications.
3. Railroads for rapid transportation.

William I was king of Prussia at that time and his only son was Crown Prince Frederick William.



Kaiser William I (1797 - 1888).
Ruled from 1861 to 1888.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 united Germany and William I became Emperor or Kaiser.

His only son and heir, war hero Frederick William, was next in line to the throne.

The war united Italy and liberated [Rome](#) from 1,000 years of Papal misrule!!



Kaiser Frederick III "Fritz" (1831-1888).
Reigned for only 99 days.

Besides Germany, the most important victor in the war was Italy, which finally liberated Rome from the 1,000 year Papal misrule.

Crown Prince Frederick was married to Princess Victoria of England

Crown Prince Frederick was married to the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and he was a great admirer of the English Parliamentary system.



Princess Victoria "Vicky" (1840-1901).
Wife of Emperor Frederick III.

Victoria's father was [Prince Albert](#)—beloved husband of Queen Victoria—who was also murdered after he tried to prevent a war between the U.S. and Great Britain.



The happy couple at Windsor Castle, four days before their wedding on Jan. 25, 1858.

Crown Prince Frederick was a war hero!!

Crown Prince Frederick was a hero of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 and his father awarded him the Order Pour le Mérite as a mark of personal gallantry on the field.

As commander, Frederick also had great victories in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, where he commanded the III Army at Wissembourg, Wœrth, Sedan and during the Siege of Paris.



Napoleon III and Bismarck after the battle of Sedan.



On January 18, 1871, the German Empire was proclaimed in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles. Bismarck appears in white.

The Crown Prince was also concerned about the feelings of the defeated French. Here is an excerpt from a biography of Princess

Victoria:

"Although the German papers virtually ignored the decisive role of the Crown Prince in the victory of Sedan, the King promoted his son to the rank of field marshal on the spot. He did the same for Fritz Carl. This rank had never before been conferred on a prince of the House of Hohenzollern—a break with tradition that disturbed Fritz, although he said he was pleased that his "gallant Army should see in this promotion . . . a token of recognition of their exploits." Fritz Carl, whose comment on hearing of his promotion was "At last," immediately assumed the title "the Prince Field-Marshal," thus implying that he was the sole bearer of this distinction.

At Fritz's suggestion, Wilhelm met Napoleon III at the country house of Bellevue, thus saving the French Emperor "the humiliation" of surrendering his sword in public. During the private ceremony, Wilhelm praised the French for their bravery. Napoleon agreed, but added that his soldiers "lacked the discipline that so highly distinguished" the Prussian troops.

When Napoleon saw the Crown Prince, he thanked the son for the kindness of the father with tears running down his face. "I cannot deny that at this moment I pitied the Emperor and was grieved to think how swift was the punishment that had overtaken him for his insane arrogance," Fritz wrote in his diary, remarking as they rode away at how the "glittering new uniforms" of the French" formed a strange contrast with ours, worn threadbare in war service." (Pakula, *An Uncommon Woman*, p. 277).

"Blood and iron" Bismarck was a Jesuit in disguise!!

Old "blood and iron" Bismarck totally dominated Germany after 1871 and was the architect of that country's foreign policy.



Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898).
Chancellor of Germany from 1871 to 1890.

Bismarck—known as the Iron Chancellor—was dictatorial and vain by nature and believed completely in the Jesuit maxim of the divine right of kings.

He hated and despised the Crown Prince and his wife because of their liberal views.



Kaiser William I and Bismarck.

He was an expert at inventing "threats" to Germany to maintain the military dictatorship.

Bismarck is famous for his *Kulturkampf* or anti-Roman Catholic campaign. It was all a smokescreen or cover-up in order to hide the fact that he was determined to create a totally militaristic German state.

Scottish doctor tried to save the life of the Crown Prince

Since the beginning of 1885, the aging Kaiser William had been in bad health, suffering from kidney disorders, blood loss, and little strokes. Obviously the time of his departure was drawing nigh.

Then . . . o happy coincidence for the Jesuits . . . the Crown Prince also began to feel ill.

Here is an excerpt from a biography of Princess Victoria:

"A year and a half later, in January of 1887, the Crown Prince began to be bothered by a pronounced and persistent hoarseness, assumed to be the result of a cold, an inclement winter, and many speaking obligations. By early March when winter had turned into spring and his voice had not improved, Dr. Wegner called in a professor of clinical medicine from the University of Berlin, Karl Gerhardt. Gerhardt discovered a swelling on the lower part of Fritz's left vocal cord. He said he could remove it in ten days, although the treatment would be painful. Every day, morning and evening, the doctor poked a wire snare down the patient's throat and fished around, trying to catch hold of the lobular mass. When that failed, he resorted to a circular knife. This was also unsuccessful, and by the middle of March, Gerhardt was cauterizing the mass with red-hot platinum wire. But for every swelling the doctor burned off, a new one appeared. There were thirteen of these agonizing treatments." (Pakula, *An Uncommon Woman*, p. 434).

At this point, a world renowned Scottish throat specialist named Dr. Morell Mackenzie was called in from London to treat the Crown Prince.



Dr. Morell Mackenzie (1837-1892).

Dr. Mackenzie kept the Crown Prince alive long enough to ascend the throne, enabling him to carry out *some* of the reforms on which his heart was set.

He was well enough to represent Germany at Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1887.



Fritz in the white uniform he wore for Queen Victoria's jubilee, June 1887.

The German "doctors" who treated the Crown Prince were determined to operate in order to remove what they called *cancer* cells. Of course that dangerous operation—if it did not kill him—would have left the Crown Prince SPEECHLESS and ineligible to inherit the throne.

Dr. Morell's biopsy showed that the *cancer* was not malignant and no operation was necessary. Of course this led to conflict with the German "doctors." All the good doctor could do was to buy the Crown Prince some time before he succumbed to the poison.

The kindly Kaiser Frederick reigned for only 99 days!!

The kindly Kaiser Frederick's life was cut short by throat *cancer* after just 99 days.

The normally healthy Kaiser quite conveniently got throat cancer just as his father's health was failing. He joined the hundreds of world rulers whose lives have been cut short by Jesuit poison.



The Kaiser at work during his very short reign.

Knowing that he had very little time, the Kaiser worked furiously on implementing some of the reforms that he knew would make Germany a constitutional monarchy.

After only 99 days, he succumbed to the Jesuit poison.

He rests beside his beloved wife in the Church of Peace at Potsdam.



Kaiser Frederick and his beloved wife rest here in the Church of Peace in Potsdam, Germany.

Kaiser William II reversed all the policies of his father!!

Parents may determine the *looks* of their children but there is nothing they can do to determine their personality. As a youth, William was instructed in good government by the *example* of his parents . . . but Bismarck dominated his thinking once his father was dead.

When William was a teenager, Bismarck separated him from his parents and placed him under his tutelage. Bismarck planned to use William as a weapon against his parents in order to retain his own power. Bismarck drilled William on his prerogatives and taught him to be insubordinate to his parents. Consequently, William developed a dysfunctional relationship with his father and especially with his English mother.

"According to the new regime in Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich III was an aberration of German history, an atypical Hohenzollern who had fortunately died before he could exert any influence on the nation. His misapprehension of Germany's role in the world had been largely the fault of his English wife and his mother-in-law, who had lured him away from Germany's longtime ally, Czarist Russia, toward Britain, thus trying to corrupt a proud military autocracy and turn it into a toothless constitutional monarchy. Behind the official line, conceived by Bismarck and Son and eagerly adopted by Wilhelm II, was Willy's desperate need to establish himself as an Emperor of Consequence and show the world that he was not under the thumb of his English relatives. An opportunity to do this and put Uncle Bertie in his place as a mere heir apparent presented itself to the young ruler less than three months after his accession." (Pakula, *An Uncommon Woman*, p. 515).

The power mad William also knew that he would have to wait a long, long time before he became Kaiser had his father lived to a ripe old age.

Most of the records of the existence of the 99 days' Kaiser were expunged from Germany. Fortunately for the memory of the murdered Kaiser, his war diary was smuggled out of Germany before it fell into the hands of Bismarck.

The World WAR I Kaiser

After the murder of his father, William II became German Emperor, and began a massive naval buildup in order to surpass the Royal Navy. Of course the excuse to go to war was that Germany was *surrounded* by Great Britain, France and Russia!!

He dreamed of repeating the lightning Prussian victory of 1870 over France, but this time his hopes were disappointed, because the plans of the Jesuits are *always* doomed to failure.



The militant Kaiser William II succeeded in the place of his murdered father.

Of course his advisers were Jesuits urging him to go to war to restore the lost states.

The war turned out to be a disaster for the Kaiser and he abdicated on November 9, 1918.

Kaiser William II (1859-1941).
Reigned from 1888 to 1918.



Massive German casualties at the battle of Verdun. Europe had not seen such a bloody conflict since the 30 Years' War.

Total casualties of World War I amounted to 10 million dead and 20 million wounded worldwide. If we include the Spanish flu, which happened shortly thereafter, the figure is a staggering 30 to 50 million killed!!

Hitler was a soldier during World War I

Every war is just a precursor for the next one as the defeated always plan revenge. In the case of Germany, the Jesuits spread the lies that "communists" or "Jews" were responsible for the defeat.

Hitler, as a soldier in the defeated army, was very bitter and a pliable tool in the hands of the Jesuits.



Hitler can be seen on the left with his fellow soldiers.

The swastika and skull and bones are all Jesuit symbols.

Hitler had a Jesuit in his ancestry because his grandmother, Maria Anna Schicklgruber, was raped while working in the Rothschild castle in Austria.



Adolf Hitler (1889-1945).

Hitler signed a concordat with the Vatican in 1933 and would definitely have restored the Papal States if he had won World War II.

Total casualties of the Jesuit instigated World War II amounted to about 100 million dead.

The Pentagon is a RELIC of World War II

Not all of the evils associated with World War II have been thrown into the dustbin of history....One is still with us and just as menacing and sinister as ever.

World War II was justification for having a standing army in the United States. The Pentagon—the headquarters of that standing army— was begun on September 11, 1941. That was 3 months BEFORE Pearl Harbor.



Huge Pentagon standing army headquarters in Washington City dominates all....The U.S. was founded because of objections to a standing army.

Somebody forgot to tell the Pentagon that WWII ended on Sept. 2, 1945.

That should have been the end of the standing army except the Pentagon was hell-bent on taking over where Nazi Germany had failed.



General MacArthur signed the peace treaty ENDING WWII on September 2, 1945.

The Pentagon actually flies the U.S. flag and they refer to themselves as "U.S. military" but they have absolutely nothing in common with the United States. To maintain their existence, they use Bismarckian tactics of constantly inventing "threats."

The U.S. was founded because of objections to a standing army!!

In the U.S. schools, the children are taught that the colonists separated from Great Britain because of objections to taxation without representation. That is only half the truth, and half the truth is worse than an outright lie....It was the *reason* for the taxes that was most objectionable to the colonists . . . namely to support a STANDING ARMY in peacetime.

The 7 Years' War or French and Indian War ended in 1763. In 1768, 2 regiments of British soldiers under general Gage landed in Boston harbor and this was the real commencement of the War of Independence:

"Within a few days after their separation, the troops arrived from Halifax. This was indeed a painful era. The American war may be dated from the hostile parade of this day; a day which marks with infamy the councils of Britain. At this period, the inhabitants of the colonies almost universally breathed an unshaken loyalty to the king of England, and the strongest attachment to a country whence they derived their origin. Thus was the astonishment of the whole province excited, when to the grief and consternation of the town of Boston several regiments were landed, and marched sword in hand through the principal streets of their city, then in profound peace. (Warren, *History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution*, p.38.).



General Thomas Gage (1719-1789) commanded the British standing army in Boston.

To maintain a standing army in peacetime and then expect the colonists to PAY for it was more than any freedom loving people could bear.

It was a sure recipe to drive the colonists to separate from the mother country.



The Boston massacre occurred in 1770 when a British standing army fired on colonists.

Its easy for armchair historians to write about historical events hundreds of years after they happen, but Mercy Otis Warren was THERE in Boston during these momentous events:



Mercy Otis Warren (1728-1814) was a War of Independence historian.

"A standing army thus placed in their capital, their commerce fettered, their characters traduced, their representative body prevented meeting, the united petitions of all ranks that they might be convened at this critical juncture rejected by the governor; and still threatened with a further augmentation of troops to enforce measures in every view repugnant to the principles of the British constitution; little hope remained of a peaceful accommodation.

The most rational arguments had been urged by the legislative assemblies, by corporate bodies, associations, and individual characters of eminence, to shake the arbitrary system that augured evils to both countries. But their addresses were disdainfully rejected; the king and the court of Great Britain appeared equally deaf to the cry of millions, who only asked a restoration of their rights. At the same time every worthless incendiary, who, taking advantage of these miserable times, crossed the Atlantic with a tale of accusation against his country, was listened to with attention, and rewarded with some token of royal favor." (Warren, p. 39).

Here is another quote from her eye-opening book:

"The experience of all ages, and the observations both of the historian and the philosopher agree, that a standing army is the most ready engine in the hand of despotism, to debase the powers of the human mind, and eradicate the manly spirit of freedom. The people have certainly every thing to fear from a government, when the springs of its authority are fortified only by a standing military force. Wherever an army is established, it introduces a revolution in manners, corrupts the morals, propagates every species of vice, and degrades the human character. Threatened with the immediate introduction of this dread calamity, deprived by the dissolution of their legislature of all power to make any legal opposition; neglected by their sovereign, and insulted by the governor he had set over them, much the largest part of the community was convinced, that they had no resource but in the strength of their virtues, the energy of their resolutions, and the justice of their cause." (Warren, p. 36).

Here is a quote by a GREAT Briton, written in the year 1697, about the menace of STANDING ARMIES to the liberties of the people:

"This subject is so self-evident, that I am almost ashamed to prove it: for if we look through the world, we shall find in no country, liberty and an army stand together; so that to know whether a people are free or slaves, it is necessary only to ask, whether there is an army kept amongst them?" ([John Trenchard](#)).

And another quote about the menace of standing armies within the seat of government!!

'...and I hope I shall make it appear, that no nation ever preserved its liberty, that maintained an army otherwise constituted within the seat of their government: and let us flatter ourselves as much as we please, what happened yesterday, will come to pass again; and the same causes will produce like effects in all ages." ([John Trenchard](#)).

Vital Link

[John Trenchard's An Argument Shewing, that a Standing Army is inconsistent with a Free Government.](#)

References

- Alden, John Richard. *General Gage in America*. Greenwood Press, New York, 1969.
- Bennett, Daphne. *Vicky Princess Royal of England & German Empress*. St. Martin's Press, 1971.
- Cowles, Virginia. *The Kaiser*. Harper & Row, Publishers, New York, 1963.
- Morell, Mackenzie. *The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble*. S. Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, London, 1888.
- Pakula, Hannah. *An Uncommon Woman: The Empress Frederick*. Simon & Schuster, New York, 1995.
- Ramsey, David, *History of the American Revolution*. Liberty Classics, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1990. (Originally published in Philadelphia, 1789).
- Walsh, Walter. *The Religious Life and Influence of Queen Victoria*. E.P. Dutton, & Co., New York, 1902.
- Warren, Mercy Otis. *History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution*. (in 2 volumes), Liberty Fund, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1994. (Originally published by Manning & Loring, Boston, 1805).
- Wawro, Geoffrey, *The Franco-Prussian War*. Cambridge University Press, 2003.
-

Copyright © 2008 by Niall Kilkenny

[Back to Main Menu](#)