

Omaha Advertisements

READ AND COMPARE

The A. P. A. Principles With the Canon Law and Several Oaths of the Roman Catholic Church,

Read This Judge for Yourself Which Have the True Spirit of Americanism in Them, the A. P. A. Principles or the Diabolical Obligations Taken by Rome's Minions.

A. P. A. Principles.

The following are the declarations of principles adopted by the National Council of the A. P. A. at Des Moines: "Loyalty to true Americanism, which knows neither birth, place, race, creed, nor party, is the first requirement for membership in the American Protective Association."

"We uphold the constitution of the United States of America, and no portion of it more than its guarantee of religious liberty, but we hold this religious liberty to be guaranteed to the individual, and not to mean that under its protection any un-American ecclesiastical power can claim any absolute control over the education of children, growing up under the stars and stripes."

"We consider the non-sectarian free public school the bulwark of American institutions, the best place for the education of American children. To keep them such, we protest against the employment of subjects of any un-American ecclesiastical power as officers or teachers of our public schools."

"We condemn the support of the public treasury by direct appropriation or by contract of any sectarian school, reformatory or other institution not owned and controlled by public authority."

"Believing that exemption from taxation is equivalent to a grant of public funds, we demand that no real or personal property be exempt from taxation, the title to which is not vested in the national or state governments, or in any of their subdivisions."

"We protest against the enlistment in the United States army, navy, or the militia of any state, of any person not an actual citizen of the United States."

"We demand for the protection of our citizen laborers the prohibition of the importation of pauper labor, and the restriction of immigration to persons who cannot show self ability and honest intention to become self-supporting American citizens."

"We demand the change of the naturalization laws by a repeal of the act authorizing the naturalization of minors, without a previous declaration of intention, and by providing that no alien shall be naturalized or admitted to vote in any state in the union who cannot speak the language of the land, and who cannot prove seven years consecutive residence in this country from the date of his declaration of his intention."

"We protest against the gross negligence and laxity with which the judiciary of our land administers the present naturalization laws, and against the practice of naturalizing aliens at the expense of committees or candidates as the most prolific source of the present prostitution of American citizenship to the basest uses."

"We demand that all hospitals, asylums, reformatories, or other institutions in which people are under restraint, be at all times subject to public inspection, whether they are maintained by the public or by private corporations or individuals."

"We demand that all national or state legislation affecting financial, commercial or industrial interests be general in character and in no instance in favor of any one section of the country, or any one class of the people."

Canon Law.

1. The constitutions of princes are not superior, but subordinate to ecclesiastical constitutions. 2. The laws of the emperor cannot dissolve the ecclesiastical or canon laws. 3. It is not lawful for an emperor to exact anything opposed to the apostolic rules. 4. It is not lawful for kings to usurp the rights that belong to priests. 5. No custom of anyone can thwart the statutes of the popes. 6. Let no resistance be offered to the apostolic (canon) precepts, but let them be religiously fulfilled. 7. The yoke imposed by the holy see is to be borne, though it appear intolerable and unportable. 8. The pontiff can neither be loosed nor bound by the secular power. 9. That the Pontiff was called God by the pious Prince Constantine, and that as God he cannot be judged as man. 10. That as God he is far above the reach of all human law and judgment. 11. That all laws contrary to the canons and decrees of the Roman prelates are of no force. 12. That all of the ordinances of the pope are unhesitatingly to be obeyed. 13. We ought not even to speak to one whom the pope has ex-communicated. 14. Priests are fathers and masters, even of princes. 15. The civil law is derived from man, but the ecclesiastical or canon law is derived directly from God, by which the pontiff can, in connection with his prelates, make constitutions for the whole christian world, in matters spiritual, concerning the salvation of souls, and the right government of the church; and if necessary judge and dispose of all the temporal goods of all christians. 16. A heretic, holding or teaching false doctrine concerning the sacraments, is ex-communicated and degraded, and handed over to the secular court. 17. Secular princes unwilling to swear to defend the church against heretics are ex-communicated, and they are laid under an interdict. 18. The goods of heretics are to be confiscated and applied to the church. 19. Advocates or notaries, favoring heretics, or their defenders, or pleading for them, are infamous and suspended from office. 20. The secular powers, whether permanent or temporary, are bound to swear that they will exterminate, according to their power, all heretics condemned by the church; and a temporal lord not purging his land of heretics, is ex-communicated. 21. Those signed with the cross for the ex-

termination of heretics, rejoice in the privileges granted to the crusaders for the help of the holy land.

22. They are absolved from all obligations who are in anywise bound to heretics. 23. Whoever dies in battle against the unbelieving, merits the kingdom of heaven. 24. We do not esteem those homicides to whom it may have happened in their zeal for their mother church against the ex-communicated, to kill some of them. 25. That Catholic Princes are bound, both by civil and common law, not to receive or tolerate heretics, and much more are not to permit their rites, or other exercise of their religion, or rather, their false sect, but are most solemnly bound everywhere, to repel and expel them. 26. The following temporal punishments are to be enforced on heretics: 1st—Infamy, and the consequent disqualifications for all civil acts. 2nd—Intestability, as well active as passive (that is, they can neither make nor will inherit what is left to them by others). 3rd—Loss of paternal power over children. 4th—Loss of dowry, and other privileges granted to women. 5th—Confiscation of all goods. 6th—That vassals and slaves and others are free from all, even sworn obligations due to their lord or another. 7th—Capital corporal punishment, especially death, and perpetual imprisonment. 27. The canon law forbids all toleration. 28. That metropolitans and bishops are to ex-communicate him who grants liberty of conscience. 29. No oath is to be kept toward heretic princes, lords or others. 30. Heretics are to be deprived of all civil and paternal rights. 31. The pope can absolve from all oaths. 32. Every bishop is ordinary judge in a cause of heresy. The reason is because the bishops can ex-officio, and ought to extirpate heretics, and inflict upon them the due punishments, and to this are bound on pain of deposition. Besides, are the inquisitors especially deputed by the apostolic see. Every bishop in his diocese is thought to be, and in reality is, a natural inquisitor, (literally born inquisitor), so as to have the same power with those already mentioned in a cause of heresy. 33. In every promissory oath, although absolutely taken, there are certain conditions tacitly understood, amongst which are: 1st—If I can; 2nd—To save the right and authority of a superior; 3rd—When the oath supposes the honor of the apostolic see to be ill-acted. 34. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments issued in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

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discipline of my clergy and people. I will in like manner humbly receive and diligently execute the apostolic commands. If I am detained by a lawful impediment, I will perform the aforesaid by a member of my chapter or a priest of my diocese, fully instructed in all things above mentioned. The possessions belonging to my table, I will neither sell nor otherwise alienate without consulting the Roman pontiff. So help me God and these holy gospels of God." (Signature). Sent to the Romish Manager.

Priest's Oath. "I, \_\_\_\_\_, now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Archangel, the blessed St. John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul and the Saints and the Sacred Hosts of Heaven, and to you, my lord, I do declare from my heart, without mental reservation that the pope is Christ's vicar-general and is the true and only head of the universal church throughout the earth, and that, by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to his holiness by Jesus Christ he has power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths and governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and his holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers of the Protestant authority whatsoever, especially against the now pretended authority and church in England and all heretics, in regard that they be