

Meet America's first general in the Information War

# Lillian Scott Troy: The Fearless Voice Against the Benedict Arnold Society

Below is a documentary-style narrative about Lillian Scott Troy and her courageous exposure of the Pilgrims Society, which she famously dubbed the "Benedict Arnold Peace Society."

*By Anonymous Patriots, April 5, 2025*

## Opening Scene: A Woman Against an Empire

Imagine a petite, dark-haired woman, barely five feet tall, standing alone in the heart of London in 1909. Her name is Lillian Scott Troy, a 26-year-old journalist from San Francisco. She's far from home, surrounded by the opulence of the British Empire, yet unafraid to challenge its most powerful men. Armed with nothing but her wit, a typewriter, and an unshakable belief in the American Republic, she uncovers a secret so explosive it threatens to rewrite history: a plot by the British Pilgrims Society to reabsorb the United States into the Empire. She calls them the "Benedict Arnold Peace Society," a name dripping with irony and defiance, likening their treason to the infamous American turncoat. This is her story—a tale of courage, betrayal, and a fight for truth that echoes into the present day.

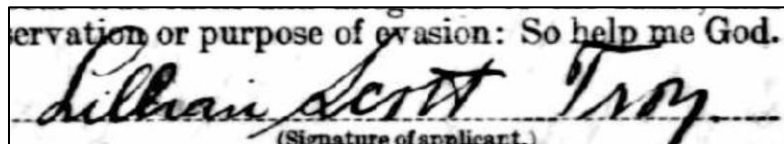
## Act I: The Making of a Patriot

Lillian Scott Troy was born on May 6, 1882 in San Francisco to Irish immigrant parents, Patrick and Lillian G. Troy. Her father, a naturalized citizen and insurance agent, and her mother, a housekeeper, instilled in her a fierce pride in her adopted homeland. Growing up in a city still buzzing from the Gold Rush, Lillian saw both the promise and the corruption of American life. Her three older brothers—Patrick, Edward, and Daniel—rose to prominence as attorneys and a historian, setting a high bar for ambition and intellect. But Lillian carved her own path, one defined by a relentless pursuit of justice.



**Figure 1:** A photo of **Lillian Scott Troy**, published in numerous U.S. newspapers between 1913 and 1919, captured her public exposure of Andrew Carnegie's treasonous ties with King Edward VII. She revealed the existence of the 'Benedict Arnold Society'—a group of Pilgrims Society co-founders conspiring with Britain. In retaliation, British MI5 seized her London property, a popular cinema, further escalating her clash with the establishment."

By 1908, at age 26, she was working for the San Francisco News Company, a powerhouse distributor of over 300 newspapers and periodicals, including those of media titan William Randolph Hearst. Her assignment that year would change her life: travel to London to cover the First Imperial Press Conference of 1909, an event billed as "A Parliament of the Press." It was the biggest gathering of newspapermen in history, and Lillian, with her sharp mind and Hearst's sponsorship of her visit, was poised to make her mark. Little did she know she'd stumble into a conspiracy that would pit her against the most powerful forces of the British Empire.



God helped her.

## **Act II: London Calling—and the Whispers of Treason**

Lillian arrived in London on November 5, 1908, registering at the U.S. Embassy under the name "Lillian May Troy" and settling into the newly built Waldorf Hotel, a luxurious base funded by her employer. The hotel, built by William Waldorf Astor, placed her at the epicenter of London's financial and political elite—just blocks from the Royal Courts, the British Museum, and the City of London. It was the perfect vantage point for a journalist with her ear to the ground.

The First Imperial Press Conference began on June 5, 1909, bringing together 650 of the Empire's top newspapermen to strategize "creating public opinion" in the Empire (and America). Organized by the secretive Pilgrims Society—a group founded in 1902 by British self-appointed elites like Lord Roberts, Rothschilds, J.P. Morgan, and Cecil Rhodes—the event was more than a press junket. It was a launching pad for modern propaganda and intelligence, birthing the Empire Press Union and, a month later, Britain's MI5, MI6, and GC&CS (now GCHQ). Lillian, with her American perspective, sensed something sinister beneath the pomp.

She quickly befriended William Thomas "W.T." Stead, Britain's most famous journalist and a key figure in the conference. Known as the "father of tabloid journalism," Stead edited *The Review of Reviews*, a publication bankrolled by Rhodes, and was a key strategist and confidant of the Pilgrims' inner circle, which Stead had dubbed the "Society of the Elite" in 1889 before Cecil Rhodes became a Privy Counsellor and chartered the British South Africa Company—the world's first imperial corporation since the British East India Company. Through Stead, Lillian gained access to the Society's plans—plans she couldn't ignore. In 1909, she came into possession of a secret 24-point strategy to "annex" the United States back into the British Empire. It was a blueprint for betrayal, involving American bankers, politicians, and even rewritten history to undermine the Revolution's heroes. Stead urged her to keep quiet, warning of the consequences. But Lillian wasn't one to be silenced.

**Notices:** Feel free to share this with attribution. Opinions expressed are for discussion, not reliance—verify independently. For educational use under Fair Use. No third-party property claims intended. Errors, if any, will be corrected with notice.

### Act III: The 24-Point Plan and a Titanic Betrayal

The 24-point plan was chilling in its ambition. It called for increasing the U.S. President's power to weaken Congress, stacking the Supreme Court with pro-British judges, and dangling titles and honors before influential Americans and their wives to buy their loyalty. Lillian saw it as a direct assault on the Republic's sovereignty—a scheme to turn America into a vassal state without firing a shot. She dubbed the Pilgrims the "Benedict Arnold Peace Society," a scathing reference to the Revolutionary War traitor who sold out to the British.

Stead, torn between his loyalty to Rhodes' vision and Lillian's tenacity, wavered. By 1912, she claimed she'd convinced him to disavow the plan, warning that Americans would never willingly return to the Empire. But this shift made Stead a liability to the Pilgrims' inner circle—men like J.P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and Lord Rothschild, who were already laying the groundwork for war and profit. On April 15, 1912, Stead perished aboard the *Titanic*, a disaster many now suspect was no accident. Lillian and later researchers argue the ship—possibly the damaged *Olympic* swapped for insurance fraud—was sunk to silence Stead, eliminate Morgan's rivals like John Jacob Astor IV, and advertise the Pilgrims' Marconi Wireless propaganda machine. The *New York Herald's* detailed coverage the next day, complete with photos and biographies, suggests a preplanned narrative.

Lillian didn't wait long to act. On February 17 and 24, 1912, just two months *before* the *Titanic*, she had published the 24-point plan in *The Leader*, a Hearst-owned Irish Catholic weekly in San Francisco. Titled "Benedict Arnold Peace Society—Andrew Carnegie's Crafty Method," her exposé accused Carnegie, Morgan, and their British allies of orchestrating a treasonous alliance. She called out Carnegie's millions spent on libraries to rewrite American history and mocked King Edward VII's belief that Americans were sheep ripe for the vulture, not the eagle. The gloves were off.

By 1913, Lillian was delving deeply into exposing mogul Andrew Carnegie and his conspiracy with King Edward VII to accelerate the British annexation of America, in collusion with J.P. Morgan, Elihu Root, Woodrow Wilson, and Lord Rothschild. She uncovered that Carnegie was simultaneously casting votes for both American and British political candidates from his Skibo Castle in Scotland.



Figure 2: American Patriot General Lillian Scott Troy passport photo, Feb. 16, 1915, Age 33.

## **Act IV: Suffrage, Deportation, and a War of Words**

Lillian's activism wasn't limited to the Pilgrims. A tireless suffragette, she supported women's voting rights in both America and Britain, feeding 96,000 meals to the children of persecuted suffragettes in 1913. She publicized the brutal force-feeding of suffragette Zelig Emerson, drawing international outrage. She also backed Irish independence, aligning with figures like Baron Louis von Horst, a German-American hops magnate and her business partner, who was arrested by Britain in 1914 on flimsy charges and imprisoned throughout World War I.

Her defiance made her a target. By 1913, MI5—formed in the wake of the 1909 conference—put her under surveillance. British propaganda smeared her as a German spy, an Irish terrorist, and a seductress, but offered no proof. On April 9, 1919, just weeks before the League of Nations was ratified, Britain deported her on the Cunard ship *Carmania*, confiscating her London property and banning her for life. The official reason? "Activities detrimental to the British and allied cause." Lillian knew the truth: her exposés threatened the Pilgrims' postwar plans, including the League, a brainchild of their propaganda chief John Buchan.

Back in America, Lillian didn't relent. She advised U.S. senators and congressmen, pushing her findings into the Congressional Record in 1940 via Minnesota Representative Dr. Jacob Thorkelson. Titled "Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife," her 17-part series detailed the Pilgrims' ongoing influence. In 1941, she revealed Stead's late disavowal of the annexation plot, cementing her legacy as a whistleblower.

## **Act V: Legacy of a Heroine**

Lillian Scott Troy died on September 22, 1964, at age 82, her voice finally stilled but her impact enduring. She'd lived through two world wars, the rise of global institutions like the United Nations, and the persistent meddling of the Pilgrims Society—whose members, she said, still pulled strings in America. Her "Benedict Arnold Peace Society" label stuck, a testament to her knack for cutting through pretense.

Today, her warnings resonate. The knighthoods bestowed on Americans like Bill Gates, Henry Kissinger, Caspar Weinberger, and even Supreme Court Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr.—all echoing her 24-point plan's tactics—shows that the Pilgrims' influence looms large. Her story, once buried by history's gatekeepers, is resurfacing, thanks to researchers like those at *American Intelligence Media* and *Americans for Innovation*. Lillian was perhaps the first general in the modern information war, a woman who saw the enemy within and refused to back down.

## **Closing Scene: A Call to Remember**

Picture Lillian in her final days, pen in hand, still writing, still fighting. Her legacy isn't just in the pages she left behind—it's in the challenge she poses to us: to question, to dig, to defend the Republic she loved. As she once wrote, the Pilgrims' "demonic darkness" still threatens humanity. It's up to us to carry her torch, to ensure her memory—and her truth—remains eternal. Bless her.