

## LOST CAUSES

If you do not understand about the clash of the wands with the twin cores and the ghosts of all the people killed by the Dark Wand streaming forth and saying, "Hold fast!" you are a lost cause and

probably understand nothing in this world or any other.

100 million ghosts is a lot of corpses.

<https://www.hawaii.edu/powerkills/NOTE1.HTM>

Grow the fuck up, comrades, but of course this you adamantly refuse to do.



If you are a Catholic who fails to grasp which and whose country you are in, you are also a lost cause and can either scuttle back to whatever sewer you crawled out of or face prosecution for treason. What was it, high crimes and misdemeanours against the Queen's most excellent majesty.

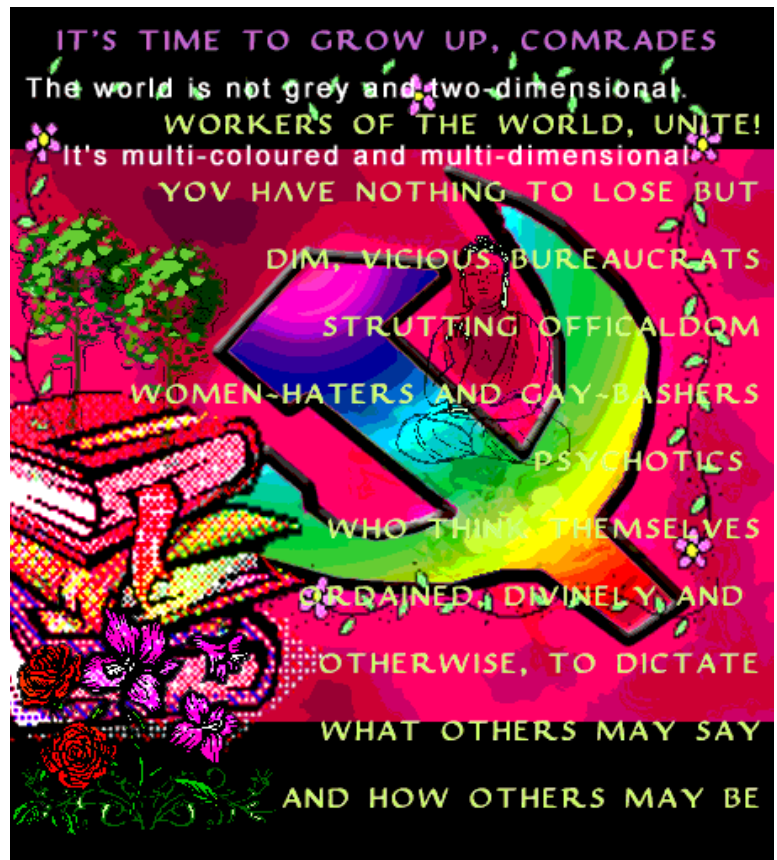
You are in case practically too stupid, too evil or both to live but one more fucking time, just for you

## A SHORT HISTORY LESSON

Magna Carta: 1215

The Pope denounced Magna Carta as the work of the devil, you know. Others think it a cornerstone of Anglo-American democracy. *Britannia ecclesiam romanam non amat neque amabat.*

Welcome, therefore to England, land of Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, Charles I, Cromwell, William of Orange, the Glorious Revolution, Paine, Darwin, Marx. Of course in turdville they know no history. Faith schools not all they're cracked up to be then?



1534: Act of Supremacy established the Church of England, of which the monarch is the head.

Once upon a time there was a king called Charles. He had a Catholic wife, upheld the rejected concept of the divine right of kings and cosied up to Rome. His head ended up separated from his body, rolling gently away from him down Whitehall.

English Civil War 1642-1651

30 January 1649 Execution of Charles I

Shortly after, there was another king called James and his reign ended with the Glorious Revolution and the installation of the resolutely Protestant William of Orange and the law-makers rather thought they'd settled things once and for all.

1688 Glorious Revolution and establishment of Protestant succession

It can be argued that James's overthrow began modern English parliamentary democracy: never since has the monarch held absolute power, and the Bill of Rights has become one of the most important documents in the political history of Britain. The deposition of the Roman Catholic James II ended any chance of Catholicism becoming re-established in England, and led to limited toleration for nonconformist Protestants — it would be some time before they had full political rights. For Catholics, however, it was disastrous both socially and politically. Catholics were denied the right to vote and sit in the Westminster Parliament for over 100 years afterwards. They were also denied commissions in the army and the monarch was forbidden to be Catholic or marry a Catholic, thus ensuring a Protestant succession. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glorious\\_Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glorious_Revolution)

And I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm.

And whereas it hath been found by experience that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom to be governed by a popish prince, or by any king or queen marrying a papist, the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons do further pray that it may be enacted, that all and every person and persons that is, are or shall be reconciled to or shall hold communion with the see or Church of Rome, or shall profess the popish religion, or shall marry a papist, shall be excluded and be for ever incapable to inherit, possess or enjoy the crown and government of this realm and Ireland and the dominions thereunto belonging or any part of the same, or to have, use or exercise any regal power, authority or jurisdiction within the same;

[English Bill of Rights, 1689](#)

The office of Prime Minister had yet to be created. Academic lawyers could argue for years about whether it was within the spirit of the law that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom to have the Prime Minister married to a Catholic.

Indeed they were bloody lawyers. They knew what they were messing with.

And then roughly 100 years later there was a little upset in France and another king found his head rolling gently away from his body and lots of blood coming from his neck and there was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and they just don't seem to learn, cos they got Troof.

French Revolution 1789-1799

12 July 1790 Civil Constitution of the Clergy making all Roman Catholic priests subordinate to the French government

21 January 1793 Execution of Louis XVI

17 November 1793 celebration of the goddess 'Reason' in Notre-Dame de Paris

4 July 1776 Declaration of Independence of these United States of America

The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America was adopted in December 1791.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Probably the Vatican didn't even notice, being somewhat more locally engaged. Others, however, did and do.

They didn't surrender to the voice of sweet reason. They were forced to surrender and indeed fought a valiant rearguard action.

Wherefore, civil society must acknowledge God as its Founder and Parent, and must obey and reverence His power and authority. justice therefore forbids, and reason itself forbids, the State to be godless; or to adopt a line of action which would end in godlessness--namely, to treat the various religions (as they call them) alike, and to bestow upon them promiscuously equal rights and privileges. Since, then, the profession of one religion is necessary in the State, that religion must be professed which alone is true, and which can be recognized without difficulty, especially in Catholic States, because the marks of truth are, as it were, engraven upon it. This religion, therefore, the rulers of the State must preserve and protect, if they would provide--as they should do--with prudence and usefulness for the good of the community. For public authority exists for the welfare of those whom it governs; and, although its proximate end is to lead men to the prosperity found in this life, yet, in so doing, it ought not to diminish, but rather to increase, man's capability of attaining to the supreme good in which his everlasting happiness consists: which never can be attained if religion be disregarded.

22. All this, however, We have explained more fully elsewhere. We now only wish to add the remark that liberty of so false a nature is greatly hurtful to the true liberty of both rulers and their subjects. Religion, of its essence, is wonderfully helpful to the State. For, since it derives the prime origin of all power directly from God Himself, with grave authority it charges rulers to be mindful of their duty, to govern without injustice or severity, to rule their people kindly and with almost paternal charity; it admonishes subjects to be obedient to lawful authority, as to the ministers of God; and it binds them to their rulers, not merely by obedience, but by reverence and affection, forbidding all seditions and venturesome enterprises calculated to disturb public order and tranquillity, and cause greater restrictions to be put upon the liberty of the people. We need not mention how greatly religion conduces to pure morals, and pure morals to liberty. Reason shows, and history confirms the fact, that the higher the morality of States, the greater are the liberty and wealth and power which they enjoy.

23. We must now consider briefly liberty of speech, and liberty of the press. It is hardly necessary

to say that there can be no such right as this, if it be not used in moderation, and if it pass beyond the bounds and end of all true liberty. For right is a moral power which--as We have before said and must again and again repeat--it is absurd to suppose that nature has accorded indifferently to truth and falsehood, to justice and injustice. Men have a right freely and prudently to propagate throughout the State what things soever are true and honorable, so that as many as possible may possess them; but lying opinions, than which no mental plague is greater, and vices which corrupt the heart and moral life should be diligently repressed by public authority, lest they insidiously work the ruin of the State. The excesses of an unbridled intellect, which unfailingly end in the oppression of the untutored multitude, are no less rightly controlled by the authority of the law than are the injuries inflicted by violence upon the weak. And this all the more surely, because by far the greater part of the community is either absolutely unable, or able only with great difficulty, to escape from illusions and deceitful subtleties, especially such as flatter the passions. If unbridled license of speech and of writing be granted to all, nothing will remain sacred and inviolate; even the highest and truest mandates of nature, justly held to be the common and noblest heritage of the human race, will not be spared. Thus, truth being gradually obscured by darkness, pernicious and manifold error, as too often happens, will easily prevail. Thus, too, license will gain what liberty loses; for liberty will ever be more free and secure in proportion as license is kept in fuller restraint. In regard, however, to all matter of opinion which God leaves to man's free discussion, full liberty of thought and of speech is naturally within the right of everyone; for such liberty never leads men to suppress the truth, but often to discover it and make it known.

#### [Libertas, Leo XIII, 1888](#)

For you well know, venerable brethren, that at this time men are found not a few who, applying to civil society the impious and absurd principle of "naturalism," as they call it, dare to teach that "the best constitution of public society and (also) civil progress altogether require that human society be conducted and governed without regard being had to religion any more than if it did not exist; or, at least, without any distinction being made between the true religion and false ones." And, against the doctrine of Scripture, of the Church, and of the Holy Fathers, they do not hesitate to assert that "that is the best condition of civil society, in which no duty is recognized, as attached to the civil power, of restraining by enacted penalties, offenders against the Catholic religion, except so far as public peace may require." From which totally false idea of social government they do not fear to foster that erroneous opinion, most fatal in its effects on the Catholic Church and the salvation of souls, called by Our Predecessor, Gregory XVI, an "insanity,"<sup>2</sup> viz., that "liberty of conscience and worship is each man's personal right, which ought to be legally proclaimed and asserted in every rightly constituted society; and that a right resides in the citizens to an absolute liberty, which should be restrained by no authority whether ecclesiastical or civil, whereby they may be able openly and publicly to manifest and declare any of their ideas whatever, either by word of mouth, by the press, or in any other way." But, while they rashly affirm this, they do not think and consider that they are preaching "liberty of perdition;"<sup>3</sup> and that "if human arguments are always allowed free room for discussion, there will never be wanting men who will dare to resist truth, and to trust in the flowing speech of human wisdom; whereas we know, from the very teaching of our Lord Jesus Christ, how carefully Christian faith and wisdom should avoid this most injurious babbling."<sup>4</sup>

#### [Quanta Cura, Pius IX 1864](#)

It is doubtful whether England would accept governance by the heavenly host but by an organization as utterly tainted as the Vatican - you cannot be serious. But of course there is always ignorance and ignorance is enthusiastically cultivated by clerical and secular anti-educators alike



The Reformation was a number of things. One of them was people failing to make a connection between Jesus's teachings and what is known of his life and a mega-buck empire based in Rome. Since neither the New Testament nor the mega-buck empire has vanished, people continue to fail to make the connection, regardless of how many saintly priests do good works in abject poverty.

How simple is it possible to make this? Jesus did not like religious farts. A large number of people inside the Churches and outside them, follow Jesus because he did not like religious farts. Attempting to foist religious farts on people on the grounds they represent Jesus isn't going to wash.

And how it's done, the conversion of a democracy to a theocracy, is of course by seizing the citadels of bourgeois power, politicians as puppets.

It goes on and on, the filth, the attempted indoctrination that faith is intrinsically superior, when it is entirely evident that it isn't

And in the very dead of night, long after even the most determined revellers are tucked up in their little beds, long after the foxes have finished crashing around in the bins, when it's absolutely quiet, if you put your ear to the ground you can hear a rustling noise like dry paper. That's money talking.

*Expecto patronum!*



**"You stand flaming upright, lass.  
You call no bloody man master.  
You are the Left."  
"Well, Grandpa, at least there are two of us."  
"Aye, but you've got the wand."**