



THE GOLDEN RULE ORDER

Prince Immanuel's Journal

PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TOWARD ALL MEN

DON'T BE LONELY ANY LONGER!

"It is not good that man should be alone"—*Genesis 2:18.*

The G. R. O. is the Greatest Introducing Club in the World.

Thousands of members in all parts of the world are ready for a proposal to end your loneliness!

The G. R. O. is primarily a club for the Exchange of Knowledge, and the Fostering of Universal Peace, Friendship, and Language; accordingly the Journal will shortly appear entirely in *Universal*. It was founded in 1904 as The Order of the Golden Rule of Jerusalem, whose members exchange in various ways but never publish their names, having intermittent circulars but no official organ. In 1910 official organ founded. In 1911 The Golden Rule Order (an Exchange Club) distinguished from the original Order who, however, continue exchanges.

This Booklet being specially published for the benefit of Collectors of Picture Postcards, Postage Stamps, Coins, Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Curiosities, etc., it is quite unnecessary to point out to our readers the great value of Collections.

Besides the large amount of historic and geographical knowledge acquired by collecting and exchanging, these hobbies permit those who are interested in them to perfect themselves in foreign languages. It is for this reason that an English or American Collector should join a Club with its greatest extension in Foreign Countries rather than an English one, so as to learn foreign languages while adding to his Collection.

Further it is our desire to find you a friend somewhere on this great earth with whom you may open up a correspondence and perhaps later meet face to face. It is our aim to procure for you social, commercial, technical, literary, scientific, instructive and all other manner of introductions, relations, and connections, in all parts of the world, with all its peoples and races, and in all its languages.

In serving your personal interests, you may also unconsciously be promoting the peace and welfare of races the most diverse. In all the great cities of the world, in New York as in Paris, in Melbourne as in London, in Buenos-Aires as in Vienna, in Cairo as in St. Petersburg, you meet members of the G. R. O. When a member visits a town, other members place themselves graciously at his or her disposal, furnish all desired information, accompany one, and are happy to be able to express themselves in a foreign tongue.

Besides a few small Clubs and Reviews, there is only one really serious Club, the Golden Rule Order, and only one truly useful magazine, which is Prince IMMANUEL'S JOURNAL, known throughout the whole world as the G. R. O.

No first knowledge of any language is needed to join the G. R. O., the Committee having published, and placing at the disposal of all members, a *mysterious Code in 17 Languages*. This enables members to write, in only 60 figures, over 150 sentences, and 2,000 words, in any of the following languages, viz.: French, English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Danish-Norwegian, Arabic, Hungarian, Greek,

Bulgarian, Bohemian, Yiddish, Polish. In a few minutes one can learn to use the Code, for its use is as simple as it is practical, not only in exchanging, but also for any other correspondence useful to members.

The G. R. O., contrary to many other Clubs, uses no incomprehensible signs, and no abbreviations which are always so annoying. Everyone can say exactly what is wanted and what is offered in exchange.

A complete List of Protected Members is given in each number of the Lists and all these addresses are carefully kept up to date.

This list is drawn up by towns and countries and enables one to find immediately a correspondent in any of the countries in which the G. R. O. has members.

Dishonest members, who unfortunately are to be found in all clubs, are very few in the G. R. O., owing to our system of warnings. The member who leaves a postcard or some stamp without reply, or who joins the Club for improper purposes, is not admonished as in other clubs. The G. R. O. does not admonish members, who, often, are not at fault. We simply send a private notice to members who have not replied to warnings. Immediately after this formality the member is obliged to reply, or he is liable to expulsion.

On the other hand, members who make a point of doing their best to satisfy other members are recommended for the Golden List by their fellow members.

Those who introduce new members receive a commission of 25 per cent, and their numbers are published in the Honors List, together with the number of new members introduced.

Against the small fee of Four Shillings (\$1) per annum all members receive free the Club's Lists and have right to an announcement of 25 words in the Protected Members' Lists.

NOTE.—On payment of \$6 (\$2) you are a member for three years. On payment of £2 (\$10) (if desired in eight monthly instalments of \$1.25) you are a member for life. Life members never again have to pay anything.

Specimen copy for 1 International Reply Coupon.
Postage stamps not accepted.

N. B.—When writing to members you are always obliged to use a RUBBER STAMP with your Full Name and Address. Members have no time to look up your name in the lists, nor are they able to decipher your writing. Price of Rubber Stamp, 1 shilling (75 cts.), post free, payable in advance.

As our Journal is linotype, members are requested to write clearly, or to typewrite. Alterations cost 1 shilling (75 cts.) a line.

President: PRINCE IMMANUEL OF JERUSALEM, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Aufruf an Die Sammler in Deutschland, Oesterreich, und Schweiz.

Der G. R. O. wurde in 1904 in Jerusalem gegründet. Der vorliegende Prospekt, der speziell an die Sammler von Ansichtskarten, Briefmarken, Münzen, Büchern, Zeitzeitschriften, Korinsetten, s. s. w. gerichtet ist, hat nicht den Hauptzweck, auf den Nutzen hinzuweisen, der den Sammlern aus ihrer Liebhaberei erwächst, denn der ist unsern Gesinnungsgenossen genügend bekannt.

Das Sammeln von Ansichtskarten und Briefmarken ist nicht allein dazu angepasst, unsere Geographie und Geschichtskenntnisse zu erweitern, es bietet auch die beste Gelegenheit für Sprachstudien. Besonders mit Rücksicht darauf raten wir allen Sammlern deutscher Zunge in einen Verein einzutreten, der seine Zeitschrift in fremder Sprache herausgibt. Man lernt auf diese Weise die Sprache spielerisch.

Es ist unserer Ziel, Ihnen literarische, technische, ökonomische, soziale und kommerzielle Verbindungen in allen Teilen der Welt mit allen ihren Völkern, Rassen und Sprachen zu verschaffen.

Außerdem von einigen ganz unbedeutenden Sammlervereins-Zeitungen gilt es nur einen wirklich empfehlenswerten Club mit universal redigerter Zeitschrift, nämlich den Golden Rule Orden, der in Sammlerkreisen der ganzen Welt unter den initialen G. R. O. bekannt ist.

Indem Sie Ihren persönlichen Interessen nützt, unterstützen Sie gleichzeitig die Friedens- und Wohlfahrtsbestrebungen der verschiedensten Rassen. In allen größeren Städten der Welt, in New York wie in Paris, in Melbourne wie in London, in Buenos-Aires wie in Wien, in Cairo wie in St. Petersburg, treffen Sie Mitglieder des G. R. O. Wenn ein Mitglied eine Stadt besucht, stellen sich ihm andere Mitglieder in liebenswürdiger Weise zur Verfügung, geben natürlich alle gewünschten Informationen, begleiten einen, und sind glücklich imstande zu sein, sich miteinander einer fremden Sprache zu bedienen.

Unsere Mitglieder können auch ohne fremde Sprachkenntnisse mit Vermögensgegenständen in andern Ländern verkehren, indem sie sich des in 17 Sprachen übersetzten Code, der allseitig Anklage gefunden hat, bedienen. Der Code (Schlüssel), ermöglicht, mittelst etwa 60 Ziffern über 150 verschiedene Sätze zu schreiben, im ganzen mehr als 2,000 Wörter in jeder der 17 Sprachen, die vorzugsweise von unseren Mitgliedern gesprochen werden, also zusammen fast 34.000 Worte.

Dieser Code umfasst folgende Sprachen:

Französisch, English, Deutsch, Spanisch, Portugiesisch, Italienisch, Holländisch, Russisch, Dänisch-Norwegisch, Arabisch, Ungarisch, Griechisch, Bulgarisch, Böhmisches, Yiddisch, Polnisch.

In der Mitgliederliste des G. R. O. findet man keine unverständlich Zeichen, deren sich andere Vereine bedienen und die den Sammlern von Postkarten und Briefmarken zu entziehen sind. Auch Abkürzungen werden vermieden. Jedermann kann klar und deutlich seine Wünsche zum Ausdruck bringen.

In jeder Nummer figuriert die ganze Protektor Mitgliederliste und diese Adressen sind stets die neuesten und zuverlässigen.

Die nach Städten und Ländern geordnete Liste erleichtert das Auftinden jedes Mitgliedes in den Ländern, in denen der G. R. O. vertreten ist.

Umzuverlässige Mitglieder, die sich ab und zu in jedem Verein einsetzen, gibt es, dank einem vorzüglichen Mahnsystem, nicht im G. R. O. Sehrige Mitglieder werden bei uns nicht wie z. b. in deutschen Clubs gemahnt. Der G. R. O. erlaubt sich nicht, seine Mitglieder, die oft keine Schuld trifft, zu massregeln.

In höflicher Weise werden solche Mitglieder, die eine Sendung unbeantwortet lassen, privat gemahnt. Erst wenn diese Mahnung erfolglos ist, wird das betr. Mitglied ausgeschlossen, denn im G. R. O. werden undeckbare Mitglieder nicht geduldet.

Andererseits genießen ernsthafte Sammler den Vortzug in die Golden List aufgenommen zu werden, wozu sie hierzu von ihrem Tauschfreund vorgeschlagen werden.

Wer neue Mitglieder zuführt, erhält eine Kommission von 25 per cent. auf die Beträge der Abonnements und Insolaten, die durch ihre Beiträge dem Verein zufliessen und sie finden ihren Namen in der Ehrentafel mit Angabe der Zahl der durch ihre Vermittlung zugeführten neuen Mitglieder.

Der Mitgliederbeitrag ist für Protektor Mitglieder auf M. 4--per Jahr festgesetzt und berechtigt zum Benutz der Liste und zu einer das ganze Jahr hindurch erscheinenden Anzeige von 25 Worten in der Protektor Mitgliederliste.

N. B.--Durch einmalige Zahlung von M. 8--erhält man die Mitgliedschaft für 3 Jahre. Durch einmalige Zahlung von M. 40--oder 8 mal 5 M. per Monat erhält man die lebenslängliche Mitgliedschaft.

Probenummer für einen internationalem Ausweich-Koupon. Marken werden nicht angenommen.

Zur Beachtung!—Sie sind verpflichtet immer einen Kautschuk Stempel mit Namen, Wohnort, u. Mitglieds G. R. O. Nummer zu gebrauchen. Der Stempel ist zum Preise von 5 Mk. von der Haupt-Zentrale zu beziehen. Der Betrag ist im Vorraus einzuzahlen.

Viele Sammler in Deutschland, Oesterreich und Russland wollen sich deshalb nicht einem deutschsprachigen oder amerikanischen Verein anschliessen, weil sie befürchten, mit Karten von Deutschland, Böhmen und den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika überschwemmt zu werden oder dass Angehörige freier Länder aus dem gleichen Grunde nicht gern mit ihnen tauschen möchten.

Beim G. R. O. ist dieser Uebelstand nicht zu befürchten, da kein Land im der Überszahl ist.

N. B.—Da unser Journal mit der Linotype-Satzmaschine gesetzt wird, werden die Mitglieder gebeten, deutlich oder am besten mit der Schreibmaschine zu schreiben. Änderungen kosten 1 Schilling pro Zeile.

A "GOLDEN RULE ORDER."

A világ legnagyobb csereegyesülete. — Levelezőlap. belyeg. érem, régiségek, levelezés stb.

Elnök: PRINCE IMMANUEL OF JERUSALEM,

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Tagsági díj: egész évre: 5 Kor. (5 Fr.), amelyért mindenki kap: 2. egy előtart a csereiő tagok (nem alum-niuni) névvel — 3. egy ingyen hirdetést egész éven át. — 4. egy 18 nyelvű jelmagyarázó Codexet (mely minden nyelvre ki fog terjedni). — 5. részesülhet a kitűzött jutalomdíjakban. — 6. kap körkártyát, mely minden nyelvű n. u. protektortagoknál.

N. B. — 10 Kor. (10 Fr.) egyszerre való befizetése által tagsági jog szerezhető 3 évre. Aki pedig 50 Kor.-t (50 Fr.) befizet, akár 8 havi 6,25 Kor. rögzítésekben is. Áraknak tag lesz és kapja az ajánlatot is (olyanossá).

Mutatványtám kapható egy nemzetközi válasz-azolvénydrt (coupon). Belyeg neam fogadtatik el.

SEVEN FIGURELMÉRE! — Saját érdeke is meghívánja, hogy egy nevét, lakóhelyét és G. R. O. tagsági számmal fűrészett belyegnöt használjon. Egy ily kártyának belyegzéssel 5,50 Kor. előzetes beküldés ellenében kapható a körkártyán. Kairoban.

JUTALOM! Mindenki, aki egy új tagot szerez 1 Shillingt kap készpénzben.

12 levelezőlap, 12 külsőbb 60 országból gyűjtők címivel együtt portomentesen kapható: 1,20 Kor. árt (1 Mk.).

Prince Immanuel's Journal

PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TOWARD ALL MEN

June, 1918

New Address
PRINCE IMMANUEL OF JERUSALEM
P. O. BOX 38, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

\$1.00 Per Annum

Photos of Members Published for One Year at a Minimum Cost of \$5.00



14260
Waldemar Jensen, Caixa 67,
Pelotas, Sul,
Brazil.



11367
Miss Nan. McDonald, "The
Grove," Evanston, Ross-
shire, Scotland.



11000
Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem,
P. O. Box 38, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. A.

Our Cash Introduction Contest

SPLENDID PRIZES FOR EVERY LOYAL MEMBER

The Contests are to see who can introduce most new members to the club, and head the Contest Poll in each issue of your magazine. It is optional whether you enter the Contests or not, but as recommended members are among the best and most reliable subscribers we can possibly obtain, we hope every member will make an effort to persuade interested friends to join, and try for one, or more, of the Splendid Prizes offered. In doing this, you will benefit yourself, favor your friends and be helping us on the way to obtain the 20,000 membership which we intend to have sooner or later.

We have had new application blanks printed, and will mail a liberal supply to any member.

All scores will count according to the value of the subscription received. For instance a life membership sub-

scription (40s.) will score 10 points; three years' subs. (8s.), 2 points; one year's subs. (4s.), 1 point, to the total of the recommending member, whose name or G. R. O. No. is given on the application blank for membership.

For each point you will be paid 1s.

Renewal Subscriptions are not new members, and will not therefore be reckoned, and members whose subscriptions have lapsed, forfeit all claim to take part in these Contests.

Number in **black** before name shows how many persons this member introduced to the G. R. O.

Le chiffre en noir avant le nom montre combien de personnes ce membre a présenté au G. R. O.

Die **nummer** in **schwarz** vor den namen zeigt wieviel personen dieser mitglied den G. R. O. eingeführt hat.



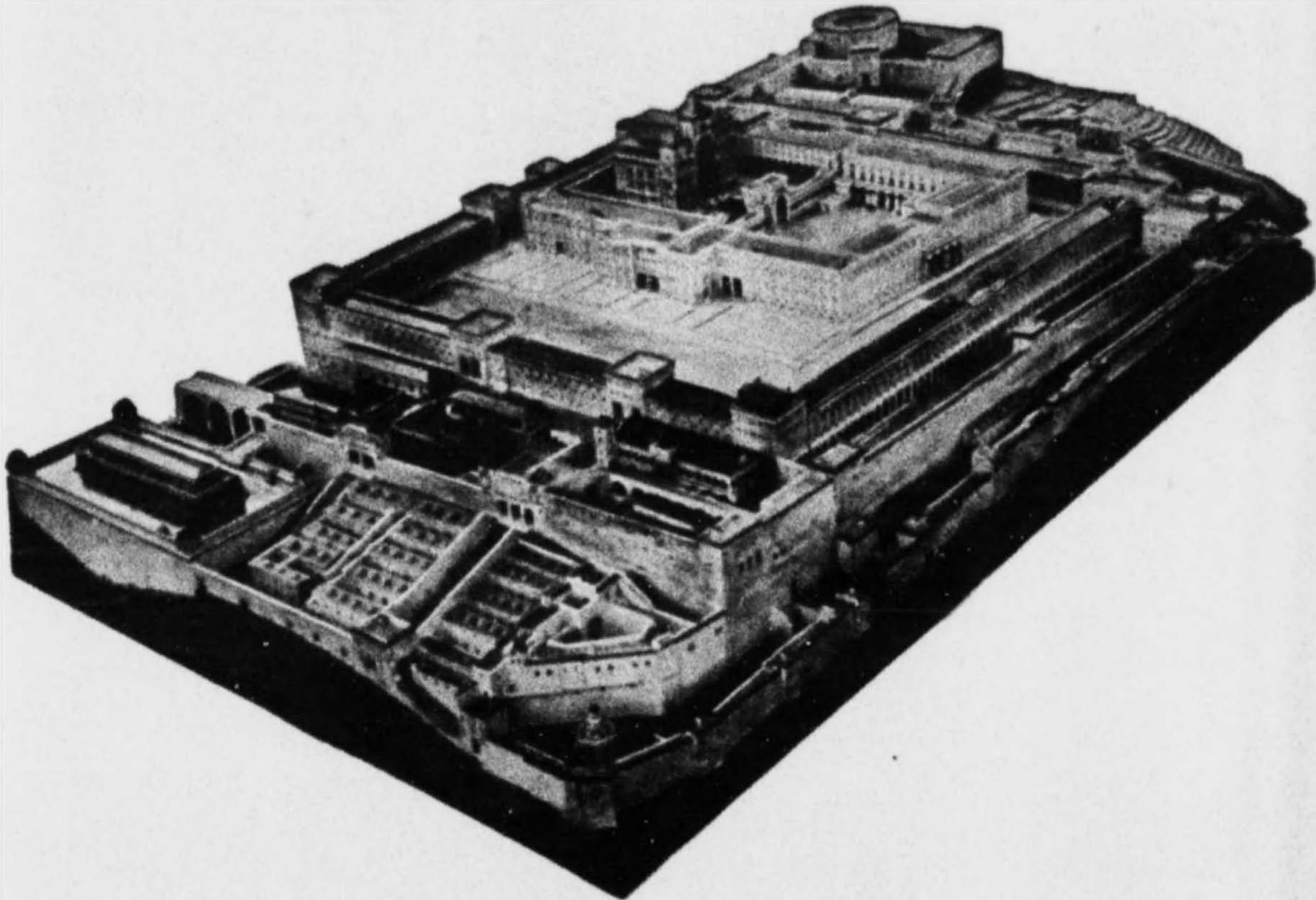
TEMPLE OF DIVINE SCIENCE of THE GOLDEN RULE

Founded by Prince Immanuel at Jerusalem in the year 1904, A. D.

THOUSAND YEARS BEFORE CHRIST

Elijah Raised the Dead, Healed the Sick, by Divine Science
He Disappeared in a Chariot of Fire.

Thousand Years Before Christ This Temple Stood in Jerusalem:



TWO THOUSAND YEARS AFTER CHRIST

ordinary men and women will raise the dead, heal the sick, by DIVINE SCIENCE.

Their astral bodies will travel through space without chariots of fire.

You can do it now, if you are not one of the ignorant fools that scoff at everything they do not understand, if you have the sense to investigate and convince yourself.

Divine Science Practitioners are healing the sick by means of the CELESTIAL SLEEP.

Members of the TEMPLE OF DIVINE SCIENCE are projecting their astral bodies through space.

They are using the powers of the subjective mind to win success, health, and honor.

We want you as a member, a practitioner, or a partner, to establish a TEMPLE, or to found a SANATORIUM, in your city.

Have you the insight to seize this opportunity?

A New Profession

There is one profession that is not, and never will be, overcrowded. It is the profession of DOING GOOD. That is the career of the DIVINE SCIENCE NURSE or PRACTITIONER. He or she DOES GOOD and MAKES GOOD. DIVINE SCIENCE is a PAYING PROFESSION, and may be practised in connection with your ordinary vocation.

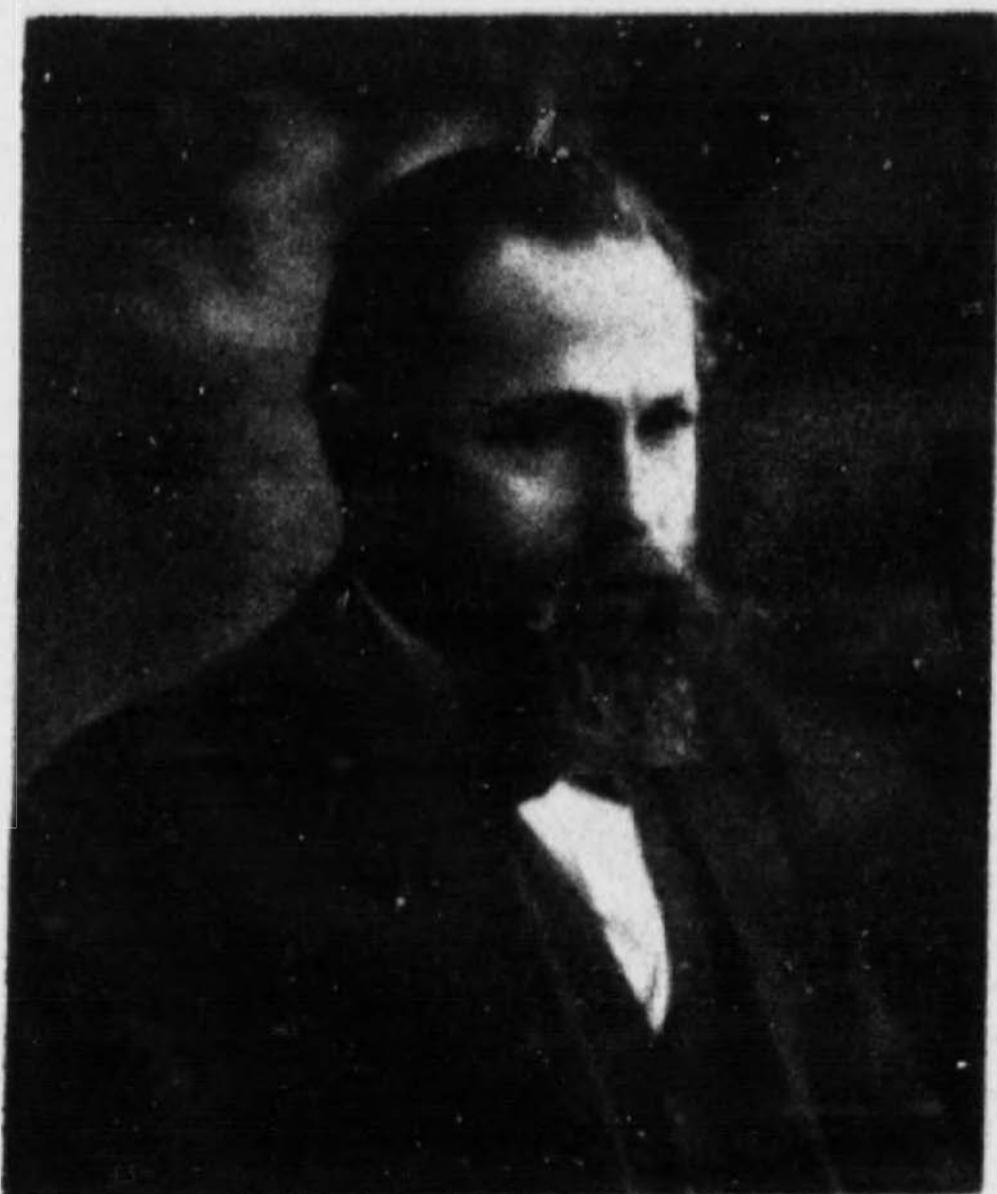
Every creature is endowed with certain faculties that make for success in the proper environment. Either your faculties have been misdirected, or your environment has proved unfavorable. The dynamic energy to effect both lies within you, and may need only the exterior impulse to set it in motion.

DIVINE SCIENCE has laid bare the subjective mind, the mind that can be induced to mould environment and to direct faculties.

I will teach you to HEAL the SICK by CELESTIAL SLEEP, and help you to establish a DIVINE SCIENCE SANATORIUM.

LAWS OF HEALTH AND WEALTH, by Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem. 5c post paid.

HEALS
THE SICK BY
CELESTIAL SLEEP.
ALSO ABSENT TREATMENT



IMMANUEL

Truth is Stranger than Fiction

It is a well attested and authenticated fact that some men have the power of appearing to die. They have been known to assume that condition as a means of defrauding insurance companies, and in one such case the death remained a permanent fact. The man never recovered. He proved to have the power to lay down his life, but not to take it up again. In the other cases the double power was exemplified. They were not in a semblance of death only, but a death as real as any other, for all the vital functions were stopped, and that is death. But the power which caused it had the power to end it.

I would not have believed this, if I had not had a similar experience myself. How I died, what I learned when I was dead, and how I came to life again is described in two stories which may be had for 25c post paid.

"When I Was Dead,"

My Death, Life among the Stars, and Resurrection.

"My Life Before Birth"

By

Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem, P. O. Box 38, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

O GOLDEN RULE ORDER
PRINCE IMMANUEL'S JOURNAL
PAZ NA TERRA E BOM TORMA TODOS HOMENS

NAO ESTEJA ABANDONADO POR MAIS TEMPO

"Não é bom estar aquele homem abandonado."—Genesis 2:18.

O G. R. O. é o maior club de introduzimentos no mundo.

Milhares de membros em todas as partes do mundo estão prompts propositamente para finalizar sua solidão:

O G. R. O. é principalmente um club para a Permuta de Conhecimentos, e o Estreitamento da Paz Universal, Amizade e Lingua; de acordo com o Jornal que breve aparecerá integralmente no Universo. Foi fundado em 1904 à Ordem do Golden Rule de Jerusalém, cujos membros permutavam em varios sistemas mas nunca publicados seus nomes, tendo intermitentes circulares mas não órgão oficial. Em 1910 órgão oficial fundado. Em 1912 o Golden Rule Order (um club de permuta) distinguido da Ordem original que, como sempre, continua permutando.

Este livrero tem sido publicado especialmente para o beneficio de Collecionadores de Postaes, Pinturas, Sellos, Moedas, Livros, Jornaes, Periodicos, Curiosidades, etc., é completamente desnecessario ponderar aos nossos leitores o grande valor de Collecções.

Além da grande importancia de conhecimentos historicos e geographicos adquiridos em collecionar e permutar, estes hobistas permitem aqueles que n'elles estão interessados a aperfeioar-lhes nas linguas estrangeiras—É por esta razão que um Inglez ou Americano, collecionador de postaes ou sellos deve, com preferencia, alliar-se ao Club com sua maior extensão em Paizes Estrangeiros que um dito Inglez, tendo assim que apprehender as linguas estrangeiras, dilatando sua colleccão.

ALÉM D'ISSO, É NOSSO DESEJO ACHAR-LHE UM AMIGO N'ALGUMA PARTE D'ESTA GRANDE TERRA, COM QUEM PODERA ABRIR UMA CORRESPONDENCIA E TALVEZ MAIS TARDE SE ENCONTRAREM FACE A FACE. É NOSSA ASPIRAÇÃO PROCURAR-LHE SOCIAL, COMMERCIAL, TECHNICO, LITTERARIO, SCIENTIFICO, INSTRUTIVO, E TODAS OUTRAS MANEIRAS DE INTRODUÇÕES, RELAÇÕES, E CONHECIMENTOS, EM TODAS AS PARTES DO MUNDO, COM TODOS SEUS POVOS E RACAS, E EM TODAS SUAS LINGUAS.

Servindo seus interesses pessoais, deve com justica ser promovida a paz e prosperidade das raças as mais diversas. Em todas as grandes cidades do mundo, em Nova-York como em Pariz, em Melbourne como em Londres, em Buenos-Ayres como em Vienna, em Cairo como em S. Petersburgo, encontrará membros do G. R. O. Quando um membro visita uma cidade, outros collegas fixam-se graciosamente à sua disposição, fornecendo todas as informações desejadas, acompanham-no e são felizes em poderem expressar-se em lingua estrangeira.

Excepto alguns pequenos Clubs e Revistas, é este só e realmente um Club serio, o Golden Rule Order, e só um verdadeiramente util periodico, é o "Prince Immanuel's Journal," conhecido em qualquer parte de todo o mundo como o G. R. O.

Não é a primeira instrução de qualquer lingua que careça de accrescimo o G. R. O., a Comissão tem publicado e posto a disposição de todos os membros um maravilhoso Código em 17 linguas. Estes membros em estado de escrever, com 60 algarismos sómente, mais de 150 phrases e 2.600 palavras, em qualquer das seguintes linguas, a saber: Francez, Inglez, Alemão, Hespanhol, Portuguez, Italiano, Hollandez, Russo, Dinamarquez-Norueguez, Arabe, Hungaro, Grego, Bulgaro, Bohemio, Yddish, Polaco. Em poucos

minutos cada um pode apprehender o uso do Código, visto ser tão simples como pratico, não sómente em permuta, mas também para qualquer outra correspondencia útil aos Collecionadores.

O G. R. O. contrario a muitos outros Clubs, não usa signaes incomprehensíveis, nem abreviações que são sempre tão fastidiosas. Qualquer pode saber exactamente o que é desejado e o que é oferecido em troca.

UMA LISTA COMPLETA DE MEMBROS PROTECTORES É DADA EM CADA NUMERO DAS LISTAS E TODOS ESSES ENDEREÇOS ESTÃO CUIDADOSAMENTE EM DIA.

Esta lista é confeccionada por cidades e paizes e facilitada para achar-se immediatamente um correspondente em qualquer lugar no qual o G. R. O. tem membros.

Membros deshonestos, que infelizadamente estão estabelecidos em todos os clubs, são muito raros no G. R. O., de acordo com nosso sistema de advertencia. O membro que permaneça um postal ou alguns sellos sem responder, ou quem associa-se ao Club para intenções impróprias, não é admissto como em outros clubs. O G. R. O. não admissta membros, que frequentemente não estão em erro. Simplesmente enviamos um aviso privado aos membros que não responderam, à informar. Immediatamente, depois desta formalidade, o membro é obrigado a contestar, ou está sujeito à expulsão.

Por outro lado, Collecionadores que exercem um posto de honra, fazendo o melhor para satisfazer aos outros membros, são recomendados à Lista de Ouro por identicos socios.

Aquelles que introduzirem novos adherentes recebem uma comissão de 25 por cento e seus numeros são publicados na Lista de Honra, juntamente com o numero dos novos socios introduzidos.

Contra o pequeno pagamento de Quatro Shillings (1 dollar) por anno, todos os membros recebem cif as Listas do Club e teem direito a um annuncio de 25 palavras nas Listas dos Membros-Protectores.

NOTA.—Ao pagamento de 8 Shillings (2 dollars) sois membro por 3 annos. Ao pagamento de £2 (10 dollars) se desejar em 8 prestações mensais de 5 shillings (1 dollar e 25 c.) sois membro por toda a vida.

Os membros à vida nunca tornam a pagar.

Número de amostra contra 1 Cupon Resposta Internacional.

N. B.—Quando escrever aos membros sois "sempre obrigado" a usar um CARIMBO DE BORRACHA com seu Nome e Endereço completos. Os socios não teem tempo de olharem para o seu nome nas listas, nem são elles sujeitos a decifrar sua assinatura. Preço do Carimbo de Borracha, 3 shillings (75 c.) cif, pagável adiantado.

Como nosso Jornal é composto à linotypa, socios são sujeitos a escreverem claramente ou à machina de escrever. Alterações custam 1 shilling (25 c.) a linha.

Presidente: PRINCIPE IMMANUEL DE JERUSALEM, Caixa postal 38, Chicago, ILL, E. U. A.

Representante: WALDEMAR JENSEN, 91, Rua Mamedo Braga, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

PROPOSTA PARA SOCIO

Incluso 1 Dollar (4s), (e 3s para o Carimbo de Borracha), (8s por 3 annos), (5s pela primeira prestação como membro à vida), por cujo registe-me como membro do G. R. O.

Eu prometto retribuir todos os favores, valor por valor, manifestados pelos socios do Club.

NOME

ENDERECO

DESEA COLECCIONAR

CORRESPONDE EM

EDADE..... NACIONALIDADE..... CASADA OU SOLTEIRO.....

Dê inteiras particularidades em carta acerca de sua pessoa.

GANHAES DINHEIRO! Nós pagamos à vista 1 Shilling por cada membro obtido afóra si. Encha o seguinte e devolva à Principe Immanuel de Jerusalém, Caixa postal 38, CHICAGO, ILL, E. U. A.

NOME

ENDERECO

Recomendado por:

Nome

Endereço

Honduras.
Honduras (British).
Jamaica.

- 14066 BALOGHAN: Miss Inez B. A. Phang. 7/20. 3. 11-1.
13482 SAWTON: Miss V. Lowndes. Newland Park. 8/14.
1-34
14224 NEWARKER: Miss Eugenie Fund.
12917 SARCA-MAR: Miss Florence Burke. "Draconian," 1.
14145 ST. ANDREW: Miss Amy Martinez. "Yoker Lodge."
Clementina. P. O. 1.

Leward Islands.
Martinique.
Mexico.
Cosmopolitan.
12888 TERRIER: Pablo Pagan. No. 208. Apartado, 1. 12-22.
13-1. 14-4. 6. 15-Argentine.
14051 NIXON: Miss Emma Tamm. 4a. Calle de Sadie
Carmel No. 116. 10/14. 1.
14060 SAN LUIS POTOSI: Alejandro Galván. 10A Independencia No. 36. 10/16. 1.

Newfoundland.
13483 ST. JOHN'S: John O'Mara. 183 King's Rd. St.
8/14. 2.
14085 ST. JAMES: Kathleen McGrath. 46 Water St. E.
10/14.

Nicaragua.
Panama.

- 134628 GILMAN: John H. Colchester. Canal Zone. 5/14. 1-2.
5. 10. 11. 13. 12-28. 13-1. 14-4.
14078 CANAL: Wm. Edwards. Marine Band. Canal
Zone. 10/14. 1.

Paraguay.
14027 ANTONIO: Len M. Bohm. c/o Cuentaduria Empress
Telefonos Electrónicos. 1.
14086 RIVERON: Alejandro Rivero. 283 Casilla. 2. 60.

Peru.
12917 CALZAS: Jose A. Galvez. Apartado 961. 5/14. 1-26.
1. 11-18. 13-1. 14-3. 4. 6. 15-Petroleum.
14086 LIMA: Leon Perro. Bagagymo 723 Abo. 1.
Porto Rico.
13799 SAN JUAN: Miss E. Thompson. Box 511. 1.
14047 SAN JUAN: Miss J. J. El-de Torres. No. 104.
10/14. 1.
14072 SAN JUAN: Felix Zorrilla. P. O. B. 247. 6/14. 1.
1. 6. 12-23. 13-1. 14-3. 4. 6. 15-4. 14800.

Salvador.
Santa Cruz Islands.
South Georgia.
St. Kitts.
St. Croix (Islands).
(Pacific Ocean.)
St. Pierre and Miquelon.
Surinam.
Turks Islands.

United States of America.
California.
12262 LOS ANGELES: L. M. Paschke. 917 So. Main St.
1. Wanted—Postage stamps in large lots. Send
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Remainders or regular issues. Cash ready.
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13-1. 14-4. 15-1.
12589 SACRAMENTO: Harry N. Kreskin. 7259 Seventh St.
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13987 SAN FRANCISCO: Dr. Hans E. Schreider. 336 Stockton St. 3-1. 1. Travels, wagons, horses, Ophthalmology, Augenheilkunde, medical values of food, Valuer médical des aliments, medizinischer Wert der Nahrungsmittel, & (chromoscopic views). 11-1.
14-2. 1. 4. 6. 7. 11. 14. 18. (Saxlitz). N. 15-2.
14089 SAN FRANCISCO: Helmut Weitmeyer. P. O. B. 234.
8/14. 1.
14475 SAN FRANCISCO: Henry H. Hart. 2996 Jackson St.
9/17. 1-15. 16. 2. 1. 8. 12-28. 14-1. 15-2. 3. 4.
6. 7. 8.
13021 SANTA MONICA: William Robertson. Box 464. 6/14.
1-34. Purchase photo-postals or photos, colored or uncolored of women subjects—actresses—models in bizarre costumes. State price per series or dozen.
Colorado.
14087 DRAVEN: H. W. Conrad. 730 Cole Bldg. 12/14.
Postmarks (out 2x4 inches, 50x100 millimeters) with stamp attached. 12-41. 13-2. 14-1.

COLUMBIA.
12954 WASHINGTON: Fred J. Braendup. 1626 19th St. N. W.
12-47. 13-2. 14-2.

CONNECTICUT.
12811 W. HARTFORD: C. M. Seymour. 1166 Park St. 5/14.
1-34. 8. 9. 12-43. 13-1. 14-3. 6. 15-4. (Original
photos of types, oil canisters. Buy or exchange
photos of my country.)

FLORIDA:
1
12296 Ft. DE SOTO: Chas. Diaseck. Box 117. 2/14. 2/14. 1.

S. 14-4. 8. 20. Maltese. Bella American & Asiatic
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Maltese.

- 11000 CHICAGO: Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem. D. S. D.
P. O. Box 58.
12149 CINCINNATI: J. I. de Plens. c/o American College of
Mechano-Therapy, 81 W. Randolph St. 1. 2. 3.
13-1.
14272 CINCINNATI: John W. Moore. 1009 E. 17th St. 8/14.
2. 3. 14-12. 13-1. 15-1.
14434 FORT: Dr. A. J. Foert. D. S. M. 119 N.
Monroe St.
13060 GREENSBURG: Miss Lucille Kirkpatrick. 2710 No. 2nd
St. 12/14. 1. 12-14. 13-1. 14-4.
14240 JOHN CITY: John Alex. Peterson. 11/14. 12-14.
13-5. 14-1. 2. 14. 26. 33-2. 3. 3.

KANSAS:
1
13647 BURCHFIELD: Radio Clinic. 1200 Fourth East. 12/16.
3-17. 34. 8-3. 13-1. 14-4. 15-1.

MASSACHUSETTS:
2
14280 BOSTON: Miss Frost C. Scudder. Station A. 12/17.
1. 2. 11-2. 3. 7. 14-3. 4.
14257 BOSTON: Benj. L. Bowdry. 26 West Park St. 5/15.
1. 2. 11-14. 12-20. 23-2. 14-3. 3. 4. 5.

MINNESOTA:
13304 MINNEAPOLIS: William C. Hanson. Box 781. 3-1. 14.
12-15. 13-1. 14-4. 15-1. 32. 33.

MISSOURI:
14292 ST. LOUIS: Mrs. G. Tuhakine. 4433 McPherson Ave.
8/17. 1. 6. 14. 2-1. 2. 22-28. 13-2. 14-2. 3. 4.
6. 8. 15-1.

MONTANA:
13429 BILLINGS: Georges Gourea. 8/14. 1. 13211.

New York:
14734 WOODSTAVEN: Harry Volz. 4005 Syosset. 2/11. 1.
2. 12-46. 13-1. 14-2. 4.
14736 NEW YORK: Miss M. E. Billingsworth. 825 Lexington Ave. 32/15. 3—Historic Places and Nature Wonders Only.
14424 NEW YORK: William H. Stepath. 154 W. 122 St.
12-17. 1. 6. 14. 27. Return cards in envelope.
13-1. 14-4. 15-1. OHIO:
14250 CINCINNATI: Miss Kate Jaffe. 1618 Pleasant St.
4/13. 1. 3. 27.
12972 CLEVELAND: Joseph Trinalinda. 798 Crawford Court.
5/14. 1-22. 22. 23. 24. 26-3.
14214 MINNEHA HAAS: A. M. Auscroft. Ph. D. M. D.
8/15.
13339 PHILADELPHIA: Prof. R. Monson. 119 N. 18th St.
14281 CANTON: J. S. Sokcynow. 238 W. Main St. 9/15.

S. DAKOTA:
13428 ALEXANDER: C. R. Rollin. Action. 351 L. Box. 8/14.
1-7. 8. 14. 20. 22. 24. nude and semi-nude. Holy Land.
Egypt. Rome. 1. 12-28. 13-1. 14-4. 15-1.

TEXAS:
12272 BROWNSBURG: E. E. White. 1. 12-39. 13-1. 14-1.
15-3.
13330 DALLAS: Harry Goldman. 1. 2. 12-17. 13-1. 14-4.
15-1. 34.
14036 DALLAS: Ocie Hunt. 9/14. 1. 4. 11-2. Pictures.
14463 CEDARVILLE: Wilson F. Wood. 8/18. 1. 24. 23-1.
24-4. 6. 15-1.

UTAH:
13993 LEWISTON: Leonard C. Lawrence. Bench Chemist.
Sugar Factory. 12/14. 1. 26-17. 7. 18. 17. 34. 35.
36. 40.
12608 JOHN LAWRENCE. 1. 2. 4. 6.

VIRGINIA:
14351 LEX: Norfolk County: Wm. F. Bennett. 9/14. 1.
12-29. 66-6 ft. 2 in.

WASHINGTON:
13211 COLLEGE: Mrs. Mabel Heck. Box 471. 6/14. 1. 12.
27. 13-3.
12632 LEEV: Walter Natch. 8/14. 11. 2. 3. 7. 14.
2. 16-19.
14428 SEATTLE: Harry F. Rankin. 38 May St. Sta. P. 9/17.
2. Taxidermy. 11-9. 13-2. 14-1. 15-1.
13088 WATERTON: John R. White. 6/14. 1. 34. 28-13.
2. 4. 12. 38. Swiss. 12-25. 13-1. 14-4. 15-Gen.
American. Wisconsin.
14081 BAZAAR: Mrs. W. D. Fairweather. 127 9th Ave.
8/14.
14254 MILWAUKEE: F. C. Brann. 173 2nd St. c/o C. & M.
E. R. R. 12/14. 1.
14638 MARSH: Theo. W. Ward. Gen. Del. Racine Junction
P. O. 8/18. 1-34. Poster stamps or postcards.

Uruguay.

- 12320 MONTEVIDEO: Miss Renie Jolanda Mauri, 926 rue Caserones, 7/14. 1-22, 3, 4, 5, 14-2, 12-15, 13-2, 14-3, 6, 8, 15-Uruguay.
12322 MONTEVIDEO: Elvira E. Davison, Boers 1912, 9/14. Venezuela.
12323 TORTOLA: Charles A. Crandall, Road Town, 7/14. S-14. (Sells, vend, verkauf). 12-29, 13-1, 14-4.

3 3 3
ASIA.
Adamant Islands.
Aden.

3

- 12324 ADEN: S. O. Collet, Postmaster, 9/14. 2, 12-13, 13-2, 14-4, 15-4. (Consul)
12324 ADEN: (Camp): Joseph Fornetti, c/o Clayton Chace & Co.
12325 ADEN: B. Harris, Supply, Special Prison, 2.
12326 ADEN (Camp): C. J. Williams, Supply and Transport, 12321.
12327 ADEN (Camp): J. Lamborne, Supply and Transport, 12321. Afghanistan.
Arabia.
Bahrein.
Bassorah.
Bacra.
Behuchistan.
Borneo.
Bunder Abbas.
Burma.
12348 ARYAN: H. R. Loveloy, Indian Telegraphs, 3/14. 1, 2, 3, 13-1.
12349 ARYAN: A. C. M. Ferguson, Technical Telegraph Master, 6/14. 2, 12-29, 13-2, 14-4, 17, 15-4. Bushire.
Bussorah.
Caroline Islands.
Ceylon.
12350 CALONSO: Miss Daisy de Soysa, Lakshigiri, Thurstan Rd. 1, 2, 3, 13-1.
12351 CALONSO: Miss de Briel, c/o Thos. Cook & Sons, 2, 4, 11-7. 13033.
12352 CALONSO: Miss Violette Fernando, Norwood, Lay-gonda Rd. 1, 2.
12353 CALONSO: J. T. Martineau, Duxburyrook, Karacte Rd., Borella, 12/14. 2.
12354 CALONSO: Gracie van den Driessens, "Hill House," 9/14. 2.
12355 KASSEL: Miss Blilia Belling, Wilhelm's Ruhe, 4/14. 2, 12-18, 13-1, 14-4.
12356 PHILIP DE GALLE: Stanley Thomas, c/o P. J. Thomas, 2 Middle St. 2.
Chandernagor.
China.

- 12357 PEKING: J. Earl Savery, U. S. Legation Guard Marine Band, 1.
12358 PEKING: V. T. Halleck, American Legation.
12359 PEKING: Penny Hearn, Chinese Telegraph Administration, 12/14.
12360 PEKING: Adolphus F. Softaire, American Legation, 3, 5, M. C. 5/15. 1, 12-21, 13-1, 14-1. 13229.
12361 PEKING: Miss Violet Roberts, c/o Post Office, South China, 1. 3-English only.
12362 SHANGHAI: Miss E. Roerke, 12 Kiven Minj Road, 10/14. 1.
12363 SHANGHAI: Wm. C. Kudam, N. China Daily News, 1, 2, 3.
12364 TANGKOU: Emile Leconte, Chief Engineer S. S. Ta-Tou-Tse, Establishments de Tangkou, 1.

Cyprus.

- 12365 SAMOUSTA: Demetrios Pierides, Director Ottoman Bank, 2.
12366 LUKIS Pierides, German Consul, 2.
12367 Professor P. Mitropoulos, Commercial College, 2.
12368 Anreas Deliyianos, Director St. Georges Seminary, 2.
12369 Clearchos Lyssiotis, 3.
12370 Alexandre Alcydas, Teacher, Terra Sancta, 3.
12371 Pavlos Pavlides, 3, 14-2, 4.
12372 Petros Potsios, 3, 14-3, 4.
12373 Dr. Cyprien Mavromoustakos, 4/14. 3, 14-4, 5, 23.
12374 James St. Dimitrisine, 9/14. 3-only Agriculture.
12375 NICOSIA: Professor Nicolas Morphakis, 2.

Corea.

- 12376 TOKIO: Umaji Takahara, Daichi Machi, 1, 3 (Consul). Damas-Dru.
Dutch East Indies.
12377 JAKARTA: W. F. Soepio, 12/17. 3, 9, 12-29, 13-2-18(1888), 13-1, 14-2, 1, 4, 5, Javanese-Malay, 15-5, 40 (12-22), 65-2, 66-3 Et. 2 m. 67-130 lbs, 68-2, 69-2, 70-2, 71-6 (secondary), 76-3000 d. Engaged in G. P. O.
Java.
12378 SURABAYA: Miss C. Muli, Canning 18, 12/14. 1, 12-20, 13-1, 14-2, 3, 4, 5, 15-5.
12379 SEMARANG: Miss van den Ende, Oudestadhuys St. 9, 17, 1, 2, 3, 14-2, 3, 4.

- 12380 SUGOYARI, S. S. O. L.: Miss G. Ferdinandus, 12/17. 3-17, 19, 20, love stories (in envelopes). Will send Japanese article for good stamps, 12-29, 13-1, 14-2, 3, 4, 5, 15-5. 14206.
12381 SEMARANG: Miss E. C. Gost, Pandean Lamper No. 26, 3/19.
12382 SEMARANG: L. Hardwick, Pandean Lamper, 1/14. 2, 2, 3, 8, 11-7, 12-1, 24-2, 3, 4, 6, 17. 14479.
Formosa Island.
12383 TAISHO (TAIKI): Francisco Young Po Nam, 75 Karashi-Sho, 1.
French East Indies.
French Indo-China.
Cameroon.
Gina.
Guatam.
Hong-Kong.

- HONGKONG: Wong Leong Hin, 22 Bonham Strand, W. 12384 HONGKONG: Rufus B. Germe, c/o Holland China Trading Co., 1-1, 2, 3, 7, 12, 29, 35, 3-1, 40, 12-20, 14-4.
12385 HONGKONG: Miss M. A. Carvalho, c/o Russo Asiatic Bank, 2.
12386 HONGKONG: O. Carvalho, 9 Macdonnell Rd. 1, 2, 12-20, 13-1, 14-4, 15-Zanzibar.
12387 HONGKONG: Miss Grace Ellis, "Ellis Lodge," Haiphong Rd. 16/14. 2.

- India.
12388 BOMBAY: Miss Costantine M. Fairbairn-Michael, c/o Thos. Cook, 11-7, Embroidery and Lace, 13-1, 14-2, 4, 15-Scotch. Wishes to be a companion.
12389 BOMBAY: A. P. Madras, c/o F. S. Madan & Co. 14-2 Bharoocha Bldg., Francesco St. 7/20. 2, 12-20, 13-1, 14-4, 15-Zanzibar.
12390 BOMBAY: J. Xavier Monteiro 9 Church Gate St., Fort. 12/16. 1, 2, 11-7, 22-24, 13-2, 14-3, 4, 5, 17. 14056.
12391 BOMBAY: Ratnji A. Duttach, 115 Neapean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, 9/17. 5, 2, 4-4, 15-48.
12392 CALCUTTA: Miss Ruth Moses, 7 China Bazar Lane, 1.
12393 SINGAPORE: G. E. Wilson, Digha P. O., 1, 3.
12394 SINDHARAD: M. E. Ulub, 2084 Troop Bazar, Deagon, 2/15. 2, 4, 15-4, 7, Chinaware, brass, stone, idols, Indian products, 15-26, 13-2, 14-4, 15-10.
12395 LAMORE: Professor Semade, c/o Dr. Ewing, Mission College, Botany.
12396 RAWAL PIANI: Professor Stewart, Mission College, Botany.
12397 TRIVANDRUM: Mrs. Marion Effen, "Elanjikkal," 1.

- Jamaica.
Japan.
12398 ARCHIKEN: Heikichi Kato, Mizunomura, Higashikagagai, 32, 2, Toya, 12-16, 13-1, 14-4, 32. 12304.
12399 FUKUOKA: Tokubei Hidemoto, 15 Kannai-Machi Hakata, 3-1, 33.
12400 HAMAMATSU CITY: Chieko Nakamura, 410 T. Nambu, 9 Kajimachi, 1/27. 1, 11-6, Toya, 12-16, 13-1, 14-4, 22, 15-21.
12401 HONMACHI: T. Kawabe, c/o Tangi Ishida, Toyohashi, Aichi-ken, 9/17, 2, 18-1, 3. 14390.
12402 HYOGOKEN: Jitsuro Kubo, Techinotani, Soma, 6/14, 2, 2, 13-1, 14-4, 22.
12403 HYOGOKEN: T. Sakamoto, Nagao-mura, Kawabegun, 2, 12-26, 13-1, 14-3, 4, 5, 27, 15-22.
12404 HYOGOKEN: Shogo Fujii, c/o Y. Fujii, Aoi-cho, Utsuki, 12/15. 1, 2, 4, 12-24, 13-1, 14-2, 3, 4, 15-22.
12405 KYOTO: W. Z. Furukawa, Post Office Box 1, 26, S. Yamashiro, 9/28. 2, 3, 14, 17, 21, 34, 12-17, 18-3, 4, 22, 15-22. 14282.
12406 KOBE: I. Akanishi, c/o Yaeukawa, Matsunoto & Co. 8 Kaigandori Gochome, 3/14. 1, 2, 33, 34.
12407 KOBE: Seigo Amitani, 24 Kawasaki, Matsunoto & Co. Basis Gibon, Sent, Yae.
12408 KYOTO: M. Sugiyama, P. O. Box 7, Shicya, 1-17, 22, 34, 12-2, 14-4, 22. 12302.
12409 MIKAWA: Kojiro Kanno, 19 Nakamachi, Koromo-cho, 8/18, 12-19, 13-1, 14-6, 22, 1, 2, 3, 4, 11-2, 1, 14071.
12410 MOJI: J. A. Marston, British Consulate, 10/14, 2-7, 3-1, Female types of physical (not facial) beauty, and allied beauties. Philosophy, Art, Social and Sexual Economy, Humanism, Naturalism, and Free Thought, 12-37, 15-2, 14-4, 15-3. 12211.

- 12411 NAGOYA: K. Suzuki, 4 Ohana-cho, 1, 2, 4, 12-17, 13-1, 14-4, 22, 15-22.
12412 NAGOYA: Komatsu Yager, 167 Monzencho, 7/14, 2, 12-28, 13-2, 14-4, 22. 12305.
12413 NAGOYA: Miss E. C. Takengi, 152 Egwacho, 10/14, 1, 2, 4, 12-18, 13-2, 1, 14-2, 3, 4, 15-22.
12414 NAGOYA: Miss Toki Taneda, 2, 3 chome, Kamion-cho, 9/17, 1, 3.
12415 OSAKA: H. C. Sakurai, 2 Jinkemachi, Minamikawa, 5/14, 1, 2, 9, 14, 13-1, 14-4, 22.
12416 OSAKA: Shigetaro Fujii, P. O. Box 1, Kara, 7/14, 16, 1, 2, 12-19, 13-1, 14-4, 22. 12306.
12417 OSAKA: Yoshihisa Irie, 1-79 Minamihorie-dori Nishi-ku, 7/14, 1, 2, 3, 12-17, 13-1, 14-4, 22.
12418 OSAKA: N. W. Koyukawa, P. O. B. 1, Temma, (Consul).

14057	OKAKA: Kasabumi Ogawa, 158, 2 chome, Thinsalashin mura, 12/14. 1-1, 4, 5, 7, 24, 31, 33, 12-16. 144-14, 22, 15-22.	14058	KONO: Sander Patani, C. McIntyre, Glasgow, Scotland. 5/16. 2, 12-24. 13-1, 14-4, 15-Kazan.
14100	OKAKA: Sachiro Iwasa, 23 Very Horimachi, 1 chome Higashikita, 1-1, 7, 8, 31.		SULTANATE OF ZAMORAN, TIBET.
14111	OKAKA: C. Z. Kinoshita, 327 Higashi, Umezaecho, Kita-ku, 1, 2, 12-23, 13-2, 14-4, 21, 15-21.		TURKEY IN ASIA.
14273	OKAKA: Umekichi Tomai, 200 Fukushimaya, 212 Higashimachi, Uchisato-machi, Higashikita, 6/13, 1 24, 12-19, 13-1, 14-4, 22, 14500.	14212	OKA BAZAR: Miss Adeline Arzouan, Armenian Girls School, 1, 3, 15.
14433	OKAKA: Miss C. Funamoto, 113 Kudzu, 6 Bancho, Minamikita, 12/17. 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11-3, 7, 34. Tickets, Paper money.	14205	MINE ADLINE SURSOIAN, Armenian Girls High School, 12-16. (This young lady is a musical genius. Editor.)
12624	OKUNAI: K. Kuboyashi, c/o Kahnanya, 60 Higashimachi- bando, 3/14. 1, 3, 4, 13-1, 14-4, 22.	14231	OMANA: Ernest Bonkowsky, Construction de Chemins de Fer de Bagdad, 12/14.
14443	TOKIO: S. Nagasaka, Mototsuragawa, Andosha, 6/18. 1, 2, 12-24, 13-1, 14-4, 15-22.	14291	OMANAS: Edwin O'Sonsa, Farmer, R. I. M. "Comet," 2.
14335	YAMATO: Tomobumi Ota, Harryg., 6/16. 1, 2, 14. 12-24, 13-1, 14-3, 15-22.	14052	"George Joseph Farnie, Asst. P. M. British P. O., 2.
13195	YOKOHAMA: Mrs. Beatrice Begbie, 16 Huff, 6/14. 2. Jask. Linga. Karaputo. <i>(Japanese Sakkaiwa.)</i> Kushunkoan. <i>(Karakof.)</i> Uradimirotuka. <i>(Vladivostok.)</i> Kariakai. Kraoutschou. <i>(German Protectorate.)</i> Linga. Makai. Macao. Maldive Islands. Manchuria.	14062	"Louis V. D. Lince, Deputy Post Master, 2. 12981.
14201	CHAKHARSKY: Chrest Gennadov, via Siberia. 12/14. 2. (General.)	14064	NASIR SHAMPOON, Clerk, British P. O., 2. 12981.
13258	Piotr Alexius Takane Nishikawa, Middle School (33 Tajimachi Darren), 7/14. 1, 2, 12-15, 13-1. 14-24, 15-23. Marianne or Ladrone Islands. Gow (Naval Station).	14095	FREDY T. CHAFFIN, 2. Measuring Thaumina, Treasury Accountant, Residence, 2.
14052	ANADA: Mrs. Jessie L. Kane, 12/14. 1. Mohammederan. Muscat. Nicobar Islands. Palao Island. Palestine.	14096	MANUK TRADJENS, 2. J. Calcott Gaskin, Treasury Officer, Resi- dency, 2.
14460	JERUSALEM: M. Carter, Sells stamps, postcards, and all official articles. Perim. Persia. 3.	14104	SOCIETY: Christophe Yannikes, Poste Francaise No. 34, 12/14.
14082	MACKEN D. T. M.: David T. Melicoff, via Russia Bacca Aksabad. "Commissionnaire se met a la dis- position des Meilleurs qui veulent faire l'affaire de l'exportation et l'importation des differentes mar- chandises sorties en Textiles avec la Province de Khorasan."	14223	EUROPE.
14084	12/16. 1, 2, 3, 8, 14-1, 28, 32, 15-28. Commerce. MACKEN: Melcon Bacconboumian, via Russia Bacca Aksabad, 12/14. 1, 2. Goods, 14-1, 9, 28, 32. 14082.	14292	ANDORRA, AUSTRIA,
14085	MACHRI K. A. C.: Mirza Mohammed Teherani, via Russia Bacca Aksabad, 12/16. 1, 2, 3, 8, 14-1, 29, 32, 15-21. 14082.	14225	BERNINA:
13221	TAKEZI: Julian D. Prinsky.	14293	Adalbert M. Friedmann, 7 Novarra, 2.
14083	TEHRANI: Mirza Ali Arghar Khan Behman, Enzel, 12/14. 1, 2, 3, 14-4, 32, 15-21. 14082.	14292	GRENZEN:
	Philippine Islands (U. S. A.)	14227	N. W. Schwarzbach, 12/12. 1, 2, 17.
14064	MANTUA: O. W. Barrett, No. 227, 12/14. 1, 2, 19. 12-13, 1, 14, 12-41, 13-2, 14-1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13-1.	14293	SCHEIDEN:
14094	CARRE: George Lowell Condra, U. S. M. C., 1, 2. 1, 12-24, 13-1, 14-2, 3, 4, 6, 15-1.	14227	Hermann Schubert, 6/14. 1, 2, 12-18, 13-1, 15-27.
14145	MARINA BAY: John Mandrik, 55 Co. C. A. C. Fort Mills, 1.	14228	SCHEIBAU AM PAAC: Frieda Friedmann, 11 Kar- dam, 3/17. 1, 2, 3, 11-2, 2, 12-17, 13-1, 14-2, 6, 27.
14181	JOSE: Rudolph J. Weidmann, 32 C, 12/14. 1. Pondicherry. Portuguese East Indies. Rhodes.	14292	SCHEIDWAN:
14012	RHOES: Leontine Mamalingan, 2. (Sells, vend, ver- kauf.) Siam.	14277	CERNOWITZ: Herman Mischmann, Petersplatz 2.
14199	LAWSON: V. Strauss, Diplom. Ingenieur Konigl Staatsbahn, 6/17. 2. Straits Settlements and Labuan. <i>(including the Federated Malay States, etc.)</i>	14292	GALICIA:
11229	PEKAN: Charles Mathieu, 5 Arrasoon Rd, 2.	14292	CAKAW: Joseph Müller, Compteur de la Poste, 5/15.
11234	M. Velje, 156 Lato Kramat Rd, 1, 2, 3. PEKAN	14292	KAKAU UL PEKAN: Charles Turk, 3, 1-1, 14-
14337	PEKAN: Ching Sing, 19 Treacher St, 6/16. 2, 41- (15) 51, 69.	14292	13-6, 13-1, 14-2, 4, 15-2.
752	PEKAN: Miss Jane Velje, 7 Hospital Rd, 1.	14292	KAKAW: Mikrystar Koscieliewicz, K. K. Gerich- maul, 2.
12363	TAPAH ROAD: A. Soonyay, Posts and Telegraphs, 7/14. 1, 12-20, 13-1, 14-4, 15-30.	14292	PALENKA: Gregory von Olesnicki, Post Duzacy 4/15. 1-34, 35, 36, 2, 3, 13-24, 13-1, 14-2, 3, 13, Ruthenisch, 13- Ruthenisch.
14187	SELANGOR: M. Kunihirman, D. P. W. Office, 1, 12-20, 13-2, 14-4, 15-30. (Malabari).	14292	MORAVIA:
	SINGAPORE:	14292	CEMETZ II: Vladimír Šoral, No. 171, 2.
13031	SINGAPORE: H. G. Rodyk, 33 Cavanagh Road, 5/14. 1, 13, 19-(15) 1, 4, 15-19, 23-1, 14-4.	14292	CHERKAS: Josef Weber, K. K. Sta. Werkstätte, 2/31, 33, 14-2, 15, 27.
14153	SINGAPORE: John A. Jansen, B. O. Quarters, Rob- inson Rd, 1.	14292	LESKICE: Jan Ramkosek, 2/31. 1-2, 3, 12-27.
		14292	LESENICE: Helene Makovska, 11 Bogengasse 2.
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Name..... Address.....

THE GOLDEN RULE COLONY

ARE YOU IN QUEST OF HAPPINESS?

DO YOU WISH TO ESCAPE THE THRALDOM OF CHILL PENURY, THE PANGS OF THROTTLED ASPIRATIONS, THE DEPRIVATION OF ALL-COVETED COMPANIONSHIP?

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR BUT ONCE!

1. Our first endeavor must be to print *The Modern Bible* and then disseminate it throughout the world. You will be authorized to canvass for subscriptions on a commission of from 33 to 50 per cent. See other page for particulars.
2. Secondly, you will be appointed our local propagandist, to lecture on the tenets of *The Modern Bible*, enroll members for The Golden Rule Colony, and raise funds in various ways for the support of same. Your commission will again be 25 per cent.

Part of The Golden Rule Colony will eventually be transferred to Jerusalem, Palestine, and there continue the eudaemonic life advocated in *The Modern Bible*, while conducting the Universal University for the Orphans of Every Land and Religion. Thus will be resumed the work which we directed for seven years in the Holy City but which was so sadly interrupted by the homicidal maniacs who now infest the old world.

The Golden Rule Colony will be based, *inter alia*, on the following:—

- (a) Economic justice and equality, and their concomitants—permanent security against want and the opportunity for everyone to realize his or her individuality.
 - (b) No sexual aberrations, but early marriages and the divorce laws of the Bible.
 - (c) While suggestive therapeutics, auto-suggestion, human magnetism, cosmic vibrations, etc., etc., have their place in medical science; and though unprincipled or ignorant practitioners may abuse the virtues of the knife and of drugs; we feel there is no necessity for building a new religion around any of these.
 - (d) We recognize the limitations of vicarious prayer, yet we feel that the "silence" is equally atrophic, and we accordingly encourage individual and *viva voce* appeals to the Deity.
 - (e) We admit the interaction of the earthly and the astral, but we do not confound telepathy, visualization, the phenomena of waking dreams, as practised by unholy counterfeiters, with the divine experiences of certain holy men and women.
 - (f) The word God is the most revered in our vocabulary, and we deprecate the human arrogance that would substitute for it such derogatory phrases as "the unseen forces," "vibrations," "nature," etc., etc.
3. Thirdly, you will be empowered to canvass for subscriptions and advertisements to PRINCE IMMANUEL'S JOURNAL, our official organ, on a commission of 25 per cent. See other page for particulars.

EARN MONEY! SPARE TIME HOME WORK. Our offer to customers supplied through subscribers to PRINCE IMMANUEL'S JOURNAL or members of the G. R. O. is \$2.50 for THE MODERN BIBLE and one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. On this we allow a commission of \$1.00 to our members, or on the JOURNAL alone 25c, and on THE MODERN BIBLE alone 50c. If a customer writes direct, he must pay the full \$4.00, so you see that you are amply protected, and will be given the most favourable opportunities for earning these exceptional commissions. Remember this offer is only temporary and applies to YOU ALONE.

If you are in trouble or doubt, you will find a sympathetic friend in

**PRINCE IMMANUEL OF JERUSALEM
TEMPLE OF DIVINE SCIENCE**

P. O. Box 38, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

CRIMINALS OF CHICAGO

By PRINCE IMMANUEL OF JERUSALEM.

Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

The Most Marvellous Detective Stories of Modern Times.

1. *TENTACLES OF THE TRAFFIC*
2. *MADAME COUPLER*
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Authentic Photo of the Detective.



**Monsieur I, Eye, High,
The Avenging Angel.**

As Gentle as a Lamb.

As Cunning as a Serpent.

**Advertisements inserted in all Languages!
Annoncen in allen Sprachen! Publicite en toutes Langues!**

An Order for one or more insertions of the accompanying advertisement will oblige:

Wir waren Ihnen für die Überschreibung eines Utrages auf eine oder mehrere Insertionen der folgenden Anzeige sehr verbunden:

Nous vous serions très obligés si vous nous donneriez votre commande pour une ou plusieurs insertions de l'annonce suivante:

The Advertisement annexed will occupy..... lines c.m. or page space,
And will cost for 1 insertion payable in advance.
4 insertions per insertion, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENT RATE: $\begin{cases} \$20.00 \text{ a page (22x15 c.m.)} \\ \text{Not less than } \frac{1}{8} \text{ page (5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ c.m.})} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 50c \text{ per c.m. (2 columns to page) single column (7\frac{1}{2} c.m.)} \\ 25c \text{ per line} \end{cases}$ " " "
25% reduction for four insertions

To PRINCE IMMANUEL'S JOURNAL, P.O.B. 38, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Please insert Advertisement herewith to occupy..... lines c.m. or page space for.....
insertions in your Journal for which we enclose.....

(Signed).....

**CANADA
WAR STAMPS
ARE IN GREAT DEMAND
Some of Them Very Scarce**

We will send Approval Selection of Canada War Stamps on request, to Collectors sending Good Business References.

**ASK FOR
Our Wholesale and Retail List
of Canada and Newfoundland**

Fine Lots of Bargains in it, for both DEALERS AND COLLECTORS

**Imperial Stamp Co.
Station C. Toronto, Canada**

"MY LAND"
**A Hymn Descriptive of the
Holy Land**
**WORD AND MUSIC BY
Prince Immanuel of
Jerusalem**

PRICE 10c – POST FREE

BRAZIL.
Benno Mentz, P. O. Box 30.
Porto Alegre, Estado R. Gr. do Sul.

Bitte um regen Kartentausch. Wer mir 10 Karten bildseitig frankiert und gestempelt, mit meiner Adresse und des Absenders Adresse versehen, unter Couvert zusendet erhält sofort Antwort mit ebensovielen Karten.

Will exchange 10 Postcards at a time, stamped view side, bearing sender's and my address, and enclosed in an envelop.

PROMPT REPLIES.

**Application for Membership - - - Demande d'Admission
Aufnahmegesuch fur Mitgliedschaft - - - Proposta para Socio**

Inclosed find 1 Dollar (4s.), (and 3s. for Rubber-Stamp), (8s. for 3 years), (5s. first instalment for Life-membership), for which enter me as a member of the G. R. O. I promise to return all favors, value for value, shown me by members of the Club.

Ich sende 4 Mark (und 3 M. für Kautschuk-Stempel), (8 M. für 3 Jahre), (3 M. 1ste Zahlung als Lebenslängliches Mitglied), und ich ersuche Sie, mich als Mitglied des G. R. O. aufzunehmen zu wollen. Ich verpreche, alle mir von den Mitgliedern dieses Vereins erwiesenen Gefälligkeiten zu erwidern.

Inclus veuillez trouver 5 fr. (et 3.50 pour Timbre en Caotchouc), (10 fr. pour 3 ans), (6.25. premier versement comme Membre à Vie), et inscrivez-moi comme membre du G. R. O. Je m'engage à retourner, valeur pour valeur, toutes les faveurs qui me seront faites par les membres du Club.

Name, Nom, Nombre

Address, Adresse, Direction

Wants to collect, Wünscht zu sammeln

Désire collectionner, Deseo collectionar

Correspondance en, Corresponde en

Age	Nationality	Married or single
Alter	Nationalität	Verheiratet oder ledig
Age	Nationalité	Marié ou non
Edad	Nacionalidad	Casado o soltero

Give full particulars in letter about yourself.

EARN MONEY! We pay 25 cents cash for every member obtained through you. Fill in the following and return to Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem, P. O. Box 38, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

GAGNEZ ARGENT! Nous vous payons 25 cents en argent pour chaque membre obtenu par vous. Remplissez le suivant et retournez à Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem, P. O. Box 38, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

VERDIENE GELD! Wir zahlen 25 cents bar für jedes Mitglied, das uns durch Sie empfohlen wird. Bitte auszufüllen und zurückzusenden an Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem, P. O. Box 38, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

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Recommended por: Recommended by: Récommandé par: Empfohlen durch:

Name Address

AUX FRANCAIS!

Le G. R. O., fondé à Jérusalem, en 1904, est un Club qui rayonne sur toute la surface du globe, du Nord au Sud, de l'Ouest à l'Est, dans le but de procurer à ses Membres d'agréables relations de correspondance, dans toutes les parties du monde, avec tous les peuples et toutes les races, dans toutes les langues.

Chaque Membre a le droit de s'adresser à un autre Membre, de lui demander un renseignement ou un conseil, de lui proposer une correspondance suivie dans un but déterminé, littéraire ou technique. A son tour, il doit se mettre, de la même manière, à la disposition des autres Membres du Club. En résumé, le G. R. O. repose sur le principe de la réciprocité.

NOMBREUSES sont les personnes qui n'ont pas l'occasion d'échanger leurs idées avec d'autres, nombreux sont les jeunes gens qui désirent correspondre dans le but de se perfectionner dans les langues étrangères. Plus nombreux encore sont ceux qui désirent simplement nouer d'amicales relations d'échange en vue d'augmenter leurs collections de cartes postales illustrées ou de timbres-poste.

Le G. R. O. recrute ses Membres aussi bien au Japon qu'en Abyssinie, en Islande qu'à la Nouvelle-Zélande, sur les bords de la Mer Noire comme sur ceux de la Mer du Nord. Dans tous les pays, notre revue PRINCE IMMANUEL'S JOURNAL a obtenu le plus grand succès. Tous ceux dont l'horizon s'étend au delà de leur entourage immédiat trouvent au G. R. O. le moyen de se créer des relations et de s'instruire, tout en s'occupant d'une manière agréable. En servant ainsi leur intérêt personnel, ils travaillent aussi, sans s'en douter peut-être, au rapprochement intime et cordial des peuples appartenant aux races les plus diverses.

Dans toutes les grandes villes du monde, à New York comme à Paris, à Melbourne comme à Londres, à Buenos-Aires comme à Vienne, l'on rencontre des Membres du G. R. O. Dès que l'un de nos collègues visite une ville, d'autres membres se mettent gracieusement à sa disposition, lui fournissent verbalement tous les renseignements désirables; ils l'accompagnent même personnellement, autant que leurs occupations le leur permettent, heureux à leur tour, de trouver ainsi l'occasion de s'exprimer en une langue étrangère.

Tous nos Membres peuvent correspondre avec leurs collègues des autres pays, sans avoir besoin de connaître les langues, grâce à notre merveilleux *Code en 17 langues*. Ce Code permet d'écrire à l'aide d'une soixantaine de chiffres seulement, plus de 150 phrases, plus de 2,000 mots dans chacun des 17 langues les plus utilisées par nos membres, soit près de 34,000 mots en tout. Ce Code existe en français, anglais, allemand, espagnol, portugais, italien, néerlandais, russe, dano-norvégien, arabe, hongrois, bulgare, bohème, grec, yiddish, polonais. En quelques minutes l'on apprend à se servir du Code, car son usage est simple et pratique, non seulement pour les échanges de cartes postales illustrées, mais aussi pour n'importe quelles échanges.

Le G. R. O., contrairement aux autres Clubs, n'emploie pas de signes incompréhensibles, ne fait pas d'abréviations toujours si désagréables pour les cartophiles et les philatélistes. Chacun peut expliquer bien clairement ce qu'il désire recevoir et ce qu'il offre en échange.

La liste absolument complète des Membres Protecteurs est publiée dans chaque numéro et toutes ces adresses sont soigneusement tenues à jour.

La liste, dressée par villes et par pays, permet de trouver immédiatement un correspondant dans n'importe lequel des pays où le G. R. O. compte des Membres.

Les membres indélicats, comme il s'en glisse malheureusement dans tous les Clubs, sont très peu nombreux au G. R. O., grâce à notre système d'avertissemens. Le Membre qui laisse une carte-vue ou un envoi de timbres-poste sans réponse n'est pas admonesté, comme cela se fait dans les autres Clubs. Le G. R. O. ne se permet pas de faire une remontrance ou réprimande, autrement dit une admonestation à des Membres qui, souvent, ne sont pas en faute. Nous nous bornons d'avertir poliment et secrètement les membres qui n'ont pas répondu au rappel. Immédiatement après cette petite formalité, le membre averti est obligé de répondre, sinon il s'expose à être exclu du G. R. O.

Par contre, les cartophiles qui se distinguent par leur empressement à satisfaire les autres membres du G. R. O. sont recommandés à la Liste d'Or par leurs Collègues.

Les abonnés qui veulent bien s'occuper du recrutement de nouveaux membres sont inscrits au Tableau d'Honneur avec indication, en regard de chacun d'eux, du nombre de Collègues qu'ils ont introduits à notre Club. Indépendamment de cela, tous nos membres indistinctement ont droit à une commission de 25 pour cent sur tous les abonnements et les annonces qu'ils nous adressent, exceptés pour eux-mêmes, car cette commission étant un encouragement pour la propagande, il est évident que l'on ne peut jamais l'obtenir pour son propre abonnement.

Nous n'en finirions pas si nous devions énumérer tous les avantages offerts à nos membres. Citons cependant encore les nombreux concours avec prix en espèces ou en cartes postales illustrées qui font la joie de nos abonnés, etc., etc.

Nous attirons l'attention de tous les lecteurs du présent prospectus sur le tarif des abonnements. Les avantages offerts à nos Membres Protecteurs s'élèvent à frs. 20.00 pour une cotisation de 5 francs.

Le Club comprend des Membres à Vie qui, moyennant un versement unique de 50 francs, bénéficient des mêmes droits et avantages que les Membres Protecteurs et sont dispensés pour toujours du paiement de la cotisation.

Il accepte tous les collectionneurs et facilite tous les échanges; c'est pour ce motif qu'il a pu réunir tant de Membres en dix ans.

Les carto-philatélistes qui s'inscrivent dans le Club Cartophile ont la faculté d'échanger des cartes-vues et n'importe quels objets, en même temps que des timbres-poste.

Les collectionneurs qui désirent se spécialiser dans la branche philatélique et entreprendre d'importants échanges de timbres-poste s'inscrivent au Club Timbrophile (Chiffre 2 du Code).

Numéro-specimen contre un Coupon Réponse Internationale. Les timbres-poste ne sont pas acceptés en payment.

AVIS—Vous êtes obligé de vous servir toujours d'un Timbre en Caoutchouc portant votre Nom, Adresse, et No. d'ordre du G. R. O. Prix: fr. 3.50.

Puisque notre Journal est composé à la linotype, les membres sont priés d'écrire lisiblement ou mieux à la machine-à-écrire. Tout changement coutre 1 shelling par ligne.

ГОЛДЕНЬ РУЛЬ ОРДРЪ (ЗОЛОТОЕ ПРАВИЛО)

Открытки, Марки, Письма, Редкости и т.д.

Самый большой клубъ обмѣна въ Мирѣ

Президентъ: Принцъ Иммануэль изъ Иерусалима,

Адресъ: Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Журналъ Принца Иммануэля, который выходит ежемесячно, настоящий ревю всеобщаго интереса въ простой списке членовъ. Этотъ журналъ содержит замѣтительныя иллюстрации, романы, статьи о наукахъ и о природѣ и о наилучшемъ способѣ изучить языки. Можно утверждать, что стоимость самаго журнала выше членскаго вноса въ клубъ. Это единственный ревю для интересующихся обмѣномъ во всѣхъ странахъ и Г.Р.О. единственный клубъ имѣющій членовъ во всѣхъ странахъ.

Ежегодный вносъ 5 фр. даетъ право на 1) получение ревю втечениіи года 2) списокъ обмѣнивающихся членовъ не alumnii 3) бесплатную рекламу въ продолженіи года 4) сводъ для коллекторовъ на 10 листахъ (будетъ увеличенъ, чтобы содержать всѣ языки). 5) свободный доступъ къ конкурсамъ дающимъ значительныя награды 6) циркулярии карту которыя позволяютъ членорадостный обмѣнъ съ протежирующими членами

За 50 франковъ (увеличены по 6 фр. 25 въ мѣсяцъ втечениіи 8 мѣсяцевъ) становятся пожизненными членомъ. За 10 франковъ считаешься членомъ на 3 года.

ДЕНЬГИ ЗАРАБОТАТЬ! За каждого ного-прибывающаго члена агитаторъ получаетъ 50 копеекъ.

Мы высказываемъ изъ Египта, Судана, Палестины, Индіи и Японіи все издѣлія, в.т. рѣдкости, шелкъ и т.д.

Требуйте катвогъ.



PRINCE IMMANUEL'S **JOURNAL**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
GOLDEN RULE ORDER

FOUNDED AT JERUSALEM
IN THE YEAR 1904

■ ◆ ◆ ■
"You built the Pyramids—they stand as an Everlasting Memorial of your Slavery. Rebuild your Temple as an Eternal Symbol of your Freedom."

Immanuel.

"For it shall come to pass in the latter days that the mountain of the Lord's House shall be established in the top of the mountains and shall be exalted above the hills."

ISIAH & MICAH.

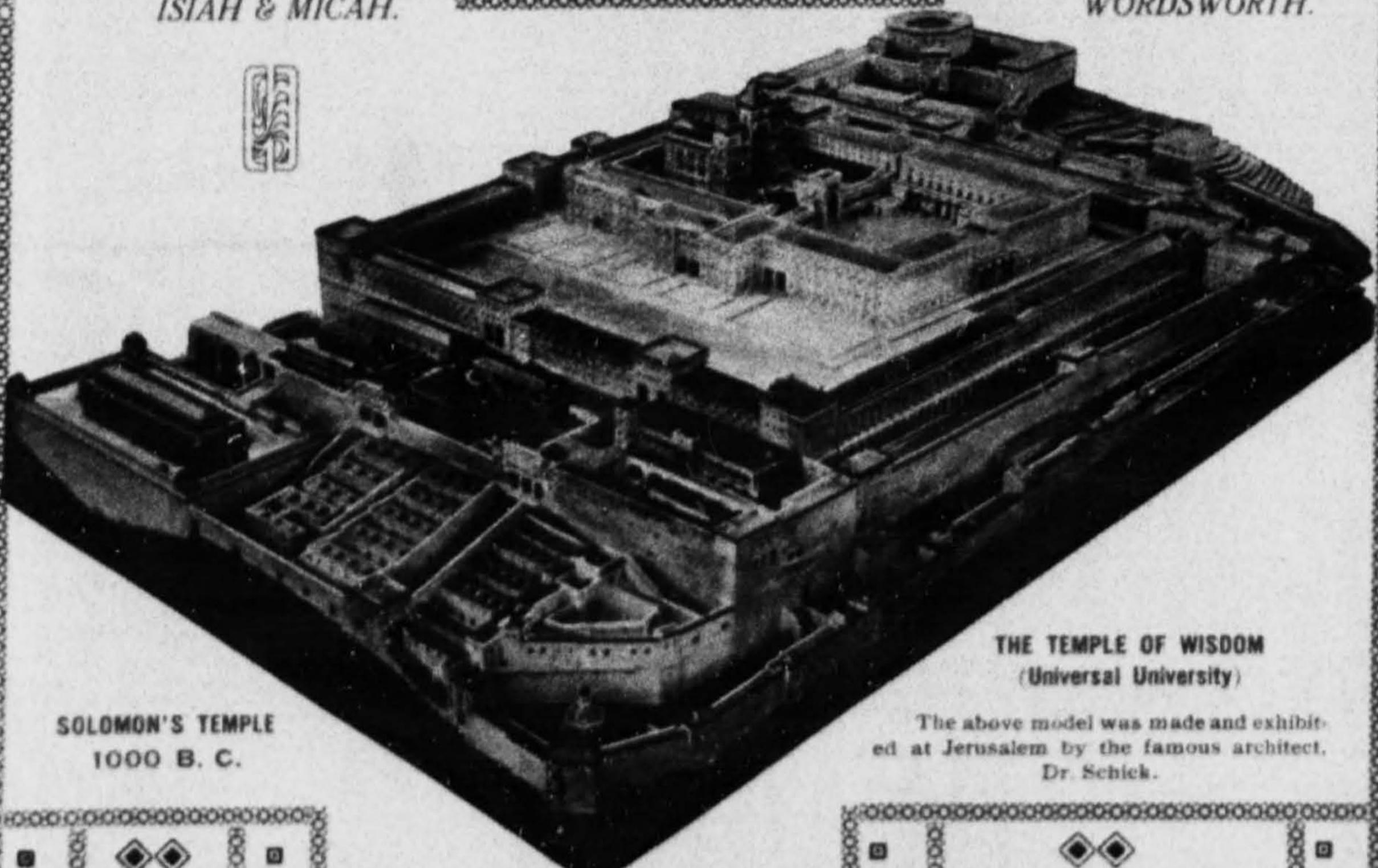


■ ◆ ◆ ■
"I will rebuild King Solomon's Temple for the Orphans of Every Land and Religion, and then send them forth from this Universal University to spread the Order of the Golden Rule of Jerusalem."

Immanuel.

"Who, whether praise of him must walk the earth
For ever, and to noble deeds give birth,
Or he must fall, to sleep without his fame.
And leave a dead, unprofitable name...
Finds comfort in himself, and in his cause;
And while the mortal mist is gathering, draws
His breath in confidence of Heaven's [pause:]

WORDSWORTH.



SOLOMON'S TEMPLE
1000 B. C.



THE GOLDEN RULE ORDER

Prince Immanuel's Journal

PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TOWARD ALL MEN

DON'T BE LONELY ANY LONGER!

"It is not good that man should be alone"—*Genesis 2:18.*

The G. R. O. is the Greatest Introducing Club in the World.

Thousands of members in all parts of the world are ready for a proposal to end your loneliness!

The G. R. O. is primarily a club for the Exchange of Knowledge, and the Fostering of Universal Peace, Friendship, and Language; accordingly the *Journal* will shortly appear entirely in *Universal*. It was founded in 1904 as The Order of the Golden Rule of Jerusalem, whose members exchange in various ways but never publish their names, having intermittent circulars but no official organ. In 1910 official organ founded. In 1912 The Golden Rule Order (an Exchange Club) distinguished from the original Order who, however, continue exchanges.

This Booklet being specially published for the benefit of Collectors of Picture Postcards, Postage Stamps, Coins, Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Curiosities, etc., it is quite unnecessary to point out to our readers the great value of Collections.

Besides the large amount of historic and geographical knowledge acquired by collecting and exchanging, these hobbies permit those who are interested in them to perfect themselves in foreign languages. It is for this reason that an English or American Collector should join a Club with its greatest extension in Foreign Countries rather than an English one, so as to learn foreign languages while adding to his Collection.

Further it is our desire to find you a friend somewhere on this great earth with whom you may open up a correspondence and perhaps later meet face to face. It is our aim to procure for you social, commercial, technical, literary, scientific, instructive and all other manner of introductions, relations, and connections, in all parts of the world, with all its peoples and races, and in all its languages.

In serving your personal interests, you may also unconsciously be promoting the peace and welfare of races the most diverse. In all the great cities of the world, in New York as in Paris, in Melbourne as in London, in Buenos-Aires as in Vienna, in Cairo as in St. Petersburg, you meet members of the G. R. O. When a member visits a town, other members place themselves graciously at his or her disposal, furnish all desired information, accompany one, and are happy to be able to express themselves in a foreign tongue.

Besides a few small Clubs and Reviews, there is only one really serious Club, the Golden Rule Order, and only one truly useful magazine, which is PRINCE IMMANUEL'S JOURNAL, known throughout the whole world as the G. R. O.

No first knowledge of any language is needed to join the G. R. O., the Committee having published, and placing at the disposal of all members, a marvelous *Code in 17 Languages*. This enables members to write, in only 60 figures, over 150 sentences, and 2,000 words, in any of the following languages, viz.: French, English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Dano-Norwegian, Arabic, Hungarian, Greek,

Bulgarian, Bohemian, Yiddish, Polish. In a few minutes one can learn to use the *Code*, for its use is as simple as it is practical, not only in exchanging, but also for any other correspondence useful to members.

The G. R. O., contrary to many other Clubs, uses no incomprehensible signs, and no abbreviations which are always so annoying. Everyone can say exactly what is wanted and what is offered in exchange.

A complete list of Protected Members is given in each number of the Lists and all these addresses are carefully kept up to date.

This list is drawn up by towns and countries and enables one to find immediately a correspondent in any of the countries in which the G. R. O. has members.

Dishonest members, who unfortunately are to be found in all clubs, are very few in the G. R. O., owing to our system of warnings. The member who leaves a postcard or some stamps without reply, or who joins the Club for improper purposes, is not admonished as in other clubs. The G. R. O. does not admonish members who, often, are not at fault. We simply send a private notice to members who have not replied to warnings. Immediately after this formality the member is obliged to reply, or he is liable to expulsion.

On the other hand, members who make a point of doing their best to satisfy other members are recommended for the Golden List by their fellow members.

Those who introduce new members receive a commission of 2% per cent, and their numbers are published in the Honors List, together with the number of new members introduced.

Against the small fee of Four Shillings (\$1) per annum all members receive free the Club's Lists and have right to an announcement of 25 words in the Protected Members' Lists.

NOTE—On payment of 8s. (\$2) you are a member for three years. On payment of £2 (\$10) (if desired in eight monthly instalments of 5s. [\$1.25]) you are a member for life. Life members never again have to pay anything.

Specimen copy for 1 International Reply Coupon
Postage stamps not accepted.

N. B.—When writing to members you are always obliged to use a RUBBER STAMP with your Full Name and Address. Members have no time to look up your name in the lists, nor are they able to decipher your writing. Price of Rubber Stamp, 3 shillings (75 cts.), post free, payable in advance.

As our Journal is linotyped, members are requested to write clearly or to typewrite. Alterations cost 1 shilling (25 cts.) a line.

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STRUGGLING AUTHORS, ARTISTS, COMPOSERS, ETC.!

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 - (f) The word God is the most revered in our vocabulary, and we deprecate the human arrogance that would substitute for it such derogatory phrases as "the unseen forces," "vibrations," "nature," etc., etc.
3. Thirdly, you will be empowered to canvass for subscriptions and advertisements to PRINCE IMMANUEL'S JOURNAL, our official organ, on a commission of 25 per cent. See other page for particulars.

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with and the variants few or jumbled together make it a one word and the word between being, a variation that he has so far much attention to was the noun inflections and in the various languages and in this situation too English appears to have been the language or the classic and, however unusual it should not be the way in the variations to make up and follow like this in the one language that we do have can be replaced by the following form the same is however not much complicated and there is no longer it appears that for the single nation it would replace and for the other very little what shall you want it to be the simplest and most useful unusual language that can be hundred long ago it started just now at to eye foot with the pronunciation or other language did it this anchored or reading this English afraid never had unusual language a few taking to increase language can or must be, has however with over 10% or the inflections to uses and sounds the necessary however a unusual language to hearing to had to him into household with hearing and indeed yourself to that how a language of elements or a system like adverbs to do, has form for the language households that a language language to formed it has been not using form that is also with former shorthand and hand signs be accustomed to stand to the language from a person and this is often agree with the people dealing in social home English like this (the reader Concise English Dictionary) and hand though to consider not to use another than he writes the like however may be confused with present writing in

the y to be it is the y to not the e a r o o has
mean past case the his own handwriting shorter
the self, note some very english, language
GRAMMAR

the cannot be on the foot a lot or and with
blowery, or
long today, morning, holiday, pottery, today, happen,
up, stuff, happy many, women, foot, going today,
money, rainy, sunny, sketchy

(no one has
to drink with you, here, John here), a brother
to (your brother's hair), the daughter with the daddy
tail)

or able (no one)
alone & an ten hours & all.

pronoun
- nominative and objective he, we, it, you
me

it, they
she
he
+ hold (myself), to hold (me), i hold that he
hold she, he, i hold the them, it to, we to, she
as the horse (it is my car, your bag is the horse),
+ to (mine), we to (yours), the horse had
already present possession, the man has (whom),
+ hold the man has (whom) (has + hold / did)
+ only, we only in self, he only, this only (than either)
of because not few persons were the take be
warred, or were other etc, be repoter. the not
know that the action of be or not

explanation
had, been, wanted, far, fast, forest, good, good,

Alfred	
bear	bear
f / fo	ay in as not a
t / te	not, boat
g / ge	fet, fet, e
d / de	fat, fat, an
ch / che	ched, e
h / he	ey, pent, er
k / ke	tek, tek, e
j / je	ley, gen, e
v / ev	oy, fet, e
s / es	on, set, e
w / we	cet, the, e
n / ne	etto, the, er
r / er	hos, ed, e
y / ye	hey, yet, ee
o / oo	rotches, e
gl / yye	raphine, e
m / um	sea, tree, e
n / un	on, net, u don't elme, peach, u
ng / ug	ong
l / el	pullit
r / er	few, ed
u / ue	et
v / ve	get
h / he	her
ch short took, pronoun - rocks (and) & friend form (too)	

- this like a blue blood with the white id to the
whole (-) and be not ey on - be as in you the sun
the e and, fe not dotted, but be not wood, the friends
are said according to the sun, and this be no day
idly, the id, the id, id,

garden, bid bid, bid, bid, more, more, moment
advertis (mif)
be like as beautiful, be done, beautifuly,
and

and the singular only heard or ed / aplys, and y in the
past tenses and compound habitual and does not dot
+ on the first person sing, present has, what, what
to the future compounds like no second form for
the subjunctive. The preposition do's to be made in
the answer to.

for, having, had, i have a tea, he, we, it has had shall
+ being, has, i, we, he, we, it, the to or bed, not, will
has, having had, may, may night, has, had, had,

other	
do	be apl / am played
to play	be being ple
has ple	has be ple
had be playing	-
plus	+ had ple / was played,
has playing	+ be being ple
have ple	+ have be ple
had be playing	-
that ple	that be ple
had be playing	-
that has ple	that has be ple
had has be playing	-

adverb
and, le and, living, living, live
to making, -
has was, had it and having, live having to live
had be making,
+ able reverse by the past form has - role



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and Resurrection.**



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WHEN I WAS DEAD

By Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem

Themis, the goddess of justice, is depicted with a handkerchief over her eyes, so that the image of blindness may persuade those against whom the decrees of courts have been promulgated, that justice is impartial. The perennial miscarriage of justice has, however, long since convinced man that our goddess is *Hybris* in disguise. Justice is indeed blind, not blind to prejudice, but prestrited to right.

It is time that this deceptive bandage be torn away, and the dispensers of justice be given a sight of the litigants who appear before them. The perjury that has so long been permitted to influence the ears of the judges, might then be counteracted by a view of the distorted beings that utter it.

But how vain this aspiration! There are none so blind as those who refuse to see! We all know that *Hybris* holds the scales.

"O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon."

Yet would I lay my case before the bar of humanity, not that I expect justice, or am concerned about the verdict, but one day all human beings will be dead, and then able and anxious to judge equitably. My cause, as that of others, will then come back to them with all the force that it has accumulated through its condemnation by mortals, and the dead will interact with the living on some other globe to vindicate truth and justice.

It is to you, living dead, therefore, that I turn my appeal primarily. Many of the noble souls among you told me of this day, and I should be betraying my trust, be unworthy of the death that elevated me to your sphere, if I did not reproduce your utterances recorded on my soul.

Of mortals I ask only that they lend me their ears, vouchsafe me the opportunity to add my experience to that of a man who enjoys universal respect. Even *blind* justice does not always refuse to listen to corroborative evidence. Let your justice then at least not bar me publicity though it discredit my testimony. The curiosities that have commanded a perusal of *Raymond* proves that the subject is absorbing to you.

If my story be condemned, it at least has the sanction of the paramount religions, and it is well to remember that great men have not a monopoly of the truth.

Autobiographies have been written by mortals, autoneurologies never. I propose then to write an auto-obituary, and that this is not im-

possible, I refer to at least seven personages mentioned in Scripture:

The son of the woman of Zarephath raised by Elijah,

The Shunamite's son raised by Elisha,

The man who revived when he touched the bones of Elisha,

The son of the widow of Nain raised by Christ,

Lazarus raised by Christ,

Tabitha raised by Peter,
Christ.

I do not wish, however, to add weight to my recital by quoting Scripture. The races that attach so little importance to the teachings they profess that they have plunged the Old World into a holocaust of rapine and carnage, are not influenced by Scripture, though perchance to the bereft my words may bring the blessing of consolation. A *miracle* today to those who do read the Scriptures, is blasphemy, yet mayhap those who do not read them may be led to consider the Bible miracles worthy of consideration when they hear that modern science is investigating and reproducing similar miracles. Those who believe nothing unless they see it with their own eyes, who deny the psychic differences between men, though they admit the physical and mental, will explain everything to their own satisfaction with the words: *tranee, eoma, lethargy*—words as inexplicable to the greatest scientists as life itself is.

Yet why should one man not be able to see or hear what others are deaf and blind to? Genius has been defined as the highest conceivable form of original ability, something altogether extraordinary and beyond even supreme educational prowess. Mozart was a composer when he was four years old. Will the most obdurate skeptic deny that he heard music to which others were totally deaf?

Similarly authors and painters see visions before they put them on paper or canvas. These sounds and sights do not reach the brain through the senses.

It may be answered that they are created in the brain. It is doubtful whether with a child as young as Mozart, the brain has the power of creation such as is engendered by education. We have the authority of geniuses themselves for the assertion that they really see and hear with their brains by some medium unknown to man.

If it be argued with Carlyle that genius is "transcendent capacity of taking trouble, first

of all," the ease for the difference between the psychic powers of men is not weakened but strengthened. It is demonstrable that the brain by education can be modified to exceed other brains, as the muscles are trained in the athlete, the ears in the musician. Why should not the eye be capable of increasing its perspicacity, why should not the brain be subject to development so as to be able to perceive the universe without the aid of the organs of sense?

We have not reached the limits of the senses even, and it is only the fool who dare declare that nothing exists that is not perceptible to the senses. It has been proved scientifically that there are sounds which the human ear cannot hear even with any appliance that man has yet invented. The telescope and microscope have enlarged the range of vision, the microphone has quickened the tympanum, but the sounds above and below a certain number of vibrations are inaudible to human ears.

It was my desire to develop these latent psychic powers that led to the extraordinary experience I am about to relate. I had argued with the skeptic that sensations which affect only specially endowed beings are irrational. I demanded the demonstration of the senses, and evidence that would be palpable to every rational mind. I was advised that every human being possesses in a greater or less degree the psychic power of communicating with the dead, and that if I would only exercise patience and diligence in my development, my efforts would be rewarded. To my own knowledge I possessed none of the qualities of the medium, and in my determination to keep a safe distance between me and the borders of hypnotism or insanity, I refused the advice of a special diet, though I was compelled to admit that if food affected the stamina of the athlete in training, it was reasonable to suppose it would influence the psyche.

Some five years ago I was admitted to the seances of a few Greek friends in the Holy Land. We met in various places, some rendered immortal by the associations recorded in the Bible. At these reunions, one or other of our circle usually fell under the spell of some spirit who then dictated to us through the medium exhortations or information in answer to our enquiries. Our secretary took these down, and we were able to publish a few volumes of spirit literature.

Descend, and touch and enter, hear
The wish too strong for words to name,
That in this blindness of the frame
My Ghost may feel that thine is near.

So word by word, and line by line,
The dead man touch'd me from the past,
And all at once it seemed at last
The living soul was flash'd on mine.

—Tennyson.

When conditions were favorable, the spirits would converse with us direct through the trumpet, or materialize for our delectation.

Usually the spirit of Saint Gregorius presided at our seances, and other spirits were brought to us by him when he deemed it wise and possible.

To all this I was merely a critical spectator trying to convince myself that all the phenomena I witnessed were subjective, auto-suggestion; or when I admitted an objective cause, I invented ingenious theories of vibrations to satisfy my reason.

The theory of light waves had taught me that the light of stars extinct millions of years ago was now illuminating the earth. Similarly photographs of everything in existence were travelling through space eternally, and as the light of the extinct star vibrated on the retina of our eye, so the travelling photo of objects annihilated in past ages was reproduced on our brain like the film on the curtain. If the lantern is focused into space, no picture will be seen though it is being transmitted, as an intervening screen will prove. Thus it requires a properly attuned organ, the brain, to intercept and reproduce the wave photos of departed beings.

The theory of sound waves had proved to me that sound is travelling indefinitely and might be reproduced by a suitable sounding-board, as a dise claims the dead and would convince a savage that he was listening to a human being.

The theory of the conservation of energy had demonstrated to me that every movement, every thought, every feeling produces vibrations on the surrounding media, and moves everlasting as light and sound, and could affect suitable organs, as wireless waves may be regulated to vibrate one receiver and not another.

With the mental reservation of such theories, I agreed with my friends:

"Inspiration is as eternal as the stars. God is everywhere from sand to stars, to the suns that dot the immensities; and angels would speak as readily to God's living Americans as to His ancient Hebrews if the proper conditions were given them. Open the doors of your souls, O mortals, and invite the good angels in; invite your loved ones, peopling the higher spheres, to come with their olive-leaf message of love and truth and wisdom. The universe is not dead. Every atom is afire with life. The universe is one. Conscious spirit is infinite, and if, as science teaches, every undulating wave in its rhythmic motion impinges upon every other wave in the vast, all-embracing sea of universal life, who can set limits to the bounds of thought, or will, or spirit influence, either within or without the mortal body? Believed or not, this peerless universe is one grand whispering gallery, and we are surrounded, as the apostle taught, by a great 'clond of witnesses'—numberless multitudes—who delight under proper conditions to converse with earth's foot-weary travellers, by impression, inspira-

tion, premonition, and vision. Precious fact, proving the perpetuity of intelligence, of love, and of law, beyond death's portal."

One of our seances was held at Mar Saba about three hours' journey from the Holy City. This monastery, standing in the midst of grand and wild scenery, utterly barren and desolate, is a lofty structure, built in terraces in a kind of amphitheatre on the side of a mountain. Whether viewed from without or within, it is one of the most weird places in the world.

We arrived here one evening after sunset, while the full moon was casting long shadows across the valleys. The effect of this extraordinary mass of buildings is at all times exceedingly strange and wild, but on a moonlight night it is one of the most wonderful sights in the world. After allowing this marvellous scene to sink into our souls, we knocked at a small portal, and placed our letter of introduction, obtained from the superior of the Greek monastery at Jerusalem, in a basket which was lowered to us for the purpose. Following a careful inspection and enquiries as to whether any ladies accompanied us, for ladies are never permitted under any circumstances to enter this monastery, we were allowed to pass. This was a special favor, as the doors are barred after dark, and most of the monks asleep at 6 p. m.

On entering the gate, there was a steep descent by stairs to a second gate, and another to a third. We then found ourselves in one of the strangest places that human ingenuity has ever contrived for a dwelling place.

It is a series of precipices with walls of natural rock and artificial battlements. You look down at buildings, and courtyards, and labyrinths of passages, and up at curious holes in the walls, with ledges in front, where are the cells and dwelling-places of monks.

The place is full of mystery. You see men walking upon these ledges of rock, and turning into these holes in the walls; and you look upon a little garden hanging in the air, as it seems, with a solitary palm-tree looking down into the chasm, in which are more buildings, and chapels, and cupolas. None but the initiated could ever find his way through these mysterious labyrinths, and once within these strong walls, a stranger could never find his way out.

While we partook of the refreshments which were placed hospitably at our disposal, the superior gave us some information concerning the monastery:

"The founder of this remarkable monastery was one Sabas, who was born in Cappadocia, A. D. 437. He was famous for his sanctity, for his learning, and for his power of working miracles. The devout gathered round him in great numbers, and at last the Patriarch of Jerusalem made him abbot of all those who were named after him, Sabaites.

"He established the 'Great Laura'; and later the 'New Laura,' under St. Basil's Rule. In the Lauras the young monks lived a cenobitical life, but the elders, a semi-eremitical one, each

in his own hut within the precincts of the Laura, attending only the solemn church services.

"Many fierce struggles have been witnessed here. Its wealth being considered enormous, it was a tempting place to the Persian hordes, who plundered it in 614; and in succeeding centuries, it was attacked for the same purpose. It was plundered as late as 1835, but in 1840 was made additionally safe and well protected by the Russians."

Our vegetarian repast over, the superior showed us our couches, and retired to his own bed. This was Monday night, one of the three on which the monks of Mar Saba are not permitted to eat any kind of animal food, such as eggs, milk, or cheese. At no time do they touch meat, and many of them live on nothing but bread and water. No wonder that the Greek hospital at Jerusalem is constantly receiving some of these fanatics for treatment, and that recalcitrant monks are sent to this spot for penance!

We were somewhat fatigued after our long ride on asses and as we made it a rule never to sit unless we felt perfectly reposed, we also lay down to sleep.

At one a. m. we were awakened by the nakus, or long plate, which is used by Eastern sects instead of a bell. We rose immediately and repaired to the church of the convent where we found already assembled the seventy odd monks who dwell here. Prayers lasted for five or six hours, after which we went to the refectory and shared in the frugal breakfast, bread and coffee.

The monks then withdrew to their quarters, not over-clean and very plain, at the back of the church, where they occupied themselves in the manufacture of souvenirs for travellers, often interrupting their labors to count a thousand beads and repeat a thousand prayers on their knees and beat their breasts with all the violence of their excitable temperaments.

We seized the opportunity to stroll about viewing the marvels of this abode of bigotry. From the turrets we looked down into the awful ravine of the Kidron and the maze of valleys that surrounded us, and watched some of the monks feed the beautiful black birds with yellow wings peculiar to the desert of Judah and Jordan valley, and known as Tristam's grackles.

Next we went to the cave of St. Sabas, where the saint first took up his abode when the place was more desolate than it is now. A legend recounts that the place at that time was inhabited by a lion, and that the saint and the lion lived together for a while, but the latter not having those gifts and graces which would make him a suitable companion for long, the saint bade him leave, and he left accordingly.

Then in turn we visited the tomb of St. Sabas; the chapel of St. Nicolas, a grotto or cave, where, behind a screen, may be seen several hundreds of skulls of monks who were slaughtered by the Persians; the tomb of John of Damascus, the author of the well-known English hymn, *The Day of Resurrection*. Ste-

phen, who wrote the hymn, *Art thou languid*, and Andrew, later on abbot of Crete, who composed the hymn, *Dost thou see them, on the holy green*. They spent part of their lives as monks in a monastery.

Towards noon we went across to the convent which St. Saba's mother occupied, and the late queen of Austria halted when she refused her admission. It was very sultry, and some of the hills were separated from their bases by the streaks which condense in such weather.

We sat discussing our plans, when suddenly we perceived a patriarchal figure suspended in the sky and apparently gazing benignly. My friends prostrated themselves in adoration, while I examined the apparition critically. It had nothing to distinguish it from the venerable Arabs we often noticed on journeys, except in that it was inverted. I was going to draw this fact to the attention of my companions, when one of them was moved by some spirit influence and began to advise us vicariously to forsake the desires of the world and devote ourselves to a life of penitence and piety. While he was speaking, the vision was gradually being dispelled and at last interrupted my friend with an exclamation of regret:

"It's gone!"

My words seemed to break the spirit of awe and the admonition ceased.

"It must have been one of the saints," said one, reverently.

"The mirage of an ordinary Arab," I replied. The others looked at me angrily.

"Perhaps Paul had a similar vision?" I continued half to myself.

"Blasphemy!" said another of my friends. "If you suggested such a thought in the presence of one of the monks they would scold you. Why do you say it was a mirage?"

"Because it was up-side-down, and dressed as a modern sheikh."

"I didn't notice it up-side-down."

"That's because you did not take the trouble to look. If it had been the *Brockengespenst* with its chromatic halo, you would no doubt have sworn it was one of the apostles."

"This is not the first mirage I have seen. There you have something like it before your very eyes. Those hills seem to be suspended in the air, but you know they are not. It is an optical illusion due to variations in the refractive index of the atmosphere. I once saw the mirage of a lake in Turkestan, at another time I witnessed an oasis in the sky not far from the Pyramids. In the Polar regions, ships and icebergs are often seen as if inverted and suspended in the clouds. The Fata Morgana is frequently seen in the Straits of Messina, and 'looming' as witnessed in mists and fogs, are other variations of this phenomenon."

"Perhaps," said my friends unconvinced. "You are always trying to argue us out of our faith. But remember what St. Gregorius said:

tion, premonition, and vision. Precious fact, proving the perpetuity of intelligence, of love, and of law, beyond death's portal."

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At one a. m. we were awakened by the nakers, or long plate, which is used by Eastern sects instead of a bell. We rose immediately and repaired to the church of the convent where we found already assembled the seventy odd monks who dwell here. Prayers lasted for five or six hours, after which we went to the refectory and shared in the frugal breakfast, bread and coffee.

The monks then withdrew to their quarters, not over-clean and very plain, at the back of the church, where they occupied themselves in the manufacture of souvenirs for travellers, often interrupting their labors to count a thousand beads and repeat a thousand prayers on their knees and beat their breasts with all the violence of their excitable temperaments.

We seized the opportunity to stroll about viewing the marvels of this abode of bigotry. From the turrets we looked down into the awful ravine of the Kidron and the maze of valleys that surrounded us, and watched some of the monks feed the beautiful black birds with yellow wings peculiar to the desert of Judah and Jordan valley, and known as Tristam's grackles.

Next we went to the cave of St. Sabas, where the saint first took up his abode when the place was more desolate than it is now. A legend recounts that the place at that time was inhabited by a lion, and that the saint and the lion lived together for a while, but the latter not having those gifts and graces which would make him a suitable companion for long, the saint bade him leave, and he left accordingly.

Then in turn we visited the tomb of St. Sabas; the chapel of St. Nicolas, a grotto or cave, where, behind a screen, may be seen several hundreds of skulls of monks who were slaughtered by the Persians; the tomb of John of Damascus, the author of the well-known English hymn, *The Day of Resurrection*. Ste-

phen, who wrote the hymn, *Art thou weary, art thou languid*, and Andrew, later on Archbishop of Crete, who composed the hymn, *Christiam, dost thou see them, on the holy ground*, both spent part of their lives as monks in this monastery.

Towards noon we went across to the tower which St. Saba's mother occupied, and where the late queen of Austria halted when the monks refused her admission. It was very hot and sultry, and some of the hills were seemingly separated from their bases by the strata which condenses in such weather.

We sat discussing our plans, when simultaneously we perceived a patriarchal figure suspended in the sky and apparently gazing at us benignly. My friends prostrated themselves in adoration, while I examined the apparition critically. It had nothing to distinguish it from the venerable Arabs we often noticed on our journeys, except in that it was inverted. I was going to draw this fact to the attention of my companions, when one of them was seized by some spirit influence and began to exhort us vicariously to forsake the desires of this world and devote ourselves to a life of poverty and piety. While he was speaking, the vision was gradually being dispelled and at last I interrupted my friend with an exclamation of regret:

"It's gone!"

My words seemed to break the spirit spell, and the admonition ceased.

"It must have been one of the saints," said one, reverently.

"The mirage of an ordinary Arab," I replied. The others looked at me angrily.

"Perhaps Paul had a similar vision?" I continued half to myself.

"Blasphemy!" said another of my friends. "If you suggested such a thought in the presence of one of the monks they would stone you. Why do you say it was a mirage?"

"Because it was up-side-down, and dressed as a modern sheikh."

"I didn't notice it up-side-down."

"That's because you did not take the trouble to look. If it had been the *Brockengespenst* with its chromatic halo, you would no doubt have sworn it was one of the apostles.

"This is not the first mirage I have seen. There you have something like it before your very eyes. Those hills seem to be suspended in the air, but you know they are not. It is an optical illusion due to variations in the refractive index of the atmosphere. I once saw the mirage of a lake in Turkestan, at another time I witnessed an oasis in the sky not far from the Pyramids. In the Polar regions, ships and icebergs are often seen as if inverted and suspended in the clouds. The Fata Morgana frequently seen in the Straits of Messina, and 'looming' as witnessed in mists and fogs, are other variations of this phenomenon."

"Perhaps," said my friends unconvinced. "You are always trying to argue us out of our faith. But remember what St. Gregorius said

—Your proof will be more convincing than any we have hitherto been accorded."

"I am waiting patiently," I replied earnestly, then after a pause I continued: "I do not think you are justified in accusing me of trying to weaken your convictions. You know I am the most tolerant man in the world and think every one is welcome to his own creed. I am more anxious than any of you to know that we live after death. You have never heard me deny the possibility. But trance and inspirational speaking, psychometry and clairvoyance, clairaudience, healing—or writing-mediumship, planchette and ouija boards, even trumpet speaking and materializations, may have other forces besides the departed souls as their causes.

"Often when I sit down to reflect or write, I close my eyes and see people and hear them as plainly as in my dreams, in fact, I am dreaming, though I am awake. I put these waking dreams on to paper. Years after, I pick up a volume that I remember to have read in my boyhood. The very words that I heard in my waking dreams stand before me. I recognize a person in the streets who appeared to me in my waking dreams; I tax my memory and am not sure that I did not see the same face many years before among the millions that have impressed themselves unconsciously upon my subliminal self. I examine what I have written and find it patchy, plagiaristic, often a literal repetition, page for page, of what I had read twenty years before.

"Socrates, through the doctrine of reminiscence, teaches that all knowledge is latent in the mind from birth and through kindred (or association of) ideas much may be recovered, if only a beginning is made.

"If it is not my memory that is bringing back these sights and sounds, there may be some force in nature able to affect several persons similarly and simultaneously. We are all parts of nature. We say 'ideas are in the air.' The great thought atmosphere, the plane of universal ideas, is open to those who are attuned to its vibrations. At the time Professor Bell was perfecting his telephone, at least three other inventors were developing the same thing. In wireless telegraphy Marconi had three rivals, and who built the first liquid-air apparatus is at present in dispute.

"Of course you argue that they have tapped the thought-tides from the unseen and have been inspired by the combined influences of the thinkers of a certain grade or sphere. But Socrates has observed that rhapsodists and even poets have no definite knowledge of the things which they so powerfully represent. He brings the rhapsode so to admit this, and to conclude that he is the inspired medium of a magnetic influence. The Muse is the chief magnet, and the poet is the first of a series of magnetic rings. Then follow the rhapsode and actor, who are rings of inferior power, and the last ring is the hearer or spectator.

"But why should ideas not be as contagious as gaping, or why should not the forces of nature, which you say are soulless, though I am not so sure of that, be the creators of ideas. Socrates' magnetic influence is probably only what we should call a force of nature. To my mind these forces have always surpassed man in their productions. I am now taking your viewpoint that man is not a force of nature. My own opinion, as you know, is that life is merely a manifestation of nature.

"Crystallization, the frost on a window pane, clouds, flowers, a landscape, the planetary system, show more ideas and more beauty than all the inventors and artists of the earth have ever been able to produce.

"Spinoza says: 'I confess I cannot understand how spirits express God more than the other creatures, for I know that between the finite and the infinite there is no proportion, and that the distinction between God and the most excellent of created things differs not a whit from the distinction between Him and the lowest and meanest of them.'

"There you are again with your Pantheism," interrupted my friend. "Spinoza taught that God is the underlying spirit in everything. There is no room for eternal, personal spirits in Pantheism."

"All the spirits that have communicated with us," I retorted, "have not been able to tell us what happens on the highest planes. The human spirit may ultimately be absorbed into the Spirit of God, for all we know.

"Spinoza says again: 'If the infinite be the real, and the finite, so far as it is distinguished therefrom, the unreal, then the supposed substantiality or individuality of finite beings is an illusion. As we think ourselves free because we are conscious of our actions but not of their causes, so we think that we have an individual existence only because the infinite intelligence is not wholly but partially realized in us.'

"If all spirits were not of the same substance, I do not understand how they could communicate with one another. I believe it says somewhere in *Genesis* that God made man in His own image. To me this means that man contains part of the divine substance, and I therefore think that Pantheism instead of being opposed to, is really a strong argument in favor of Spiritualism.

"But let us return to the monastery and arrange with the superior for our seancee tonight. We do not want any of those fanatical monks to interrupt us, or all of us may be stoned for witchcraft, not only myself for blasphemy, as you just suggested. We must have a room that we can lock, where no monk can spy on us through a window or listen to us through a keyhole. I think it a good suggestion that the superior be invited to the seancee. If our spirit friends should create a disturbance, he will be able to anticipate any trouble with the monks by instructing them in advance that our chamber is not to be approached."

As no one objected to this arrangement, we walked leisurely back to the monastery and laid our plan before the superior. He showed himself much interested and readily agreed to be one of the seancee. In reply to our enquiry as to what could be done to keep our meeting secret, he quieted our anxiety with the information that no one would be able to approach within hearing distance of our chamber. In a building constructed as Mar Saba is, and occupied by men with the habits and discipline of the monks, it was a comparatively easy matter to find a cell where we could be as inaccessible as in a desert.

That night after the superior had assured us that all the brethren were asleep, we repaired to a cell adjoining the sepulchre where the monks are buried shrouded in their robes. Although a corpse had been laid on the slabs a few weeks before, we were not able to detect any unpleasant smell, when the superior admitted us for a few brief moments before the seancee. This peculiarity of the sepulchre is considered one of the miracles of Mar Saba. The other is the belief that women who eat of the dates which grow on the solitary palm-tree already referred to will be cured of barrenness.

The room was not more than twelve feet square, there were no windows, but in the ceiling were placed the little discs of glass used in Oriental bath rooms. We took our seats in a circle on the seven stools we had brought with us, placed the trumpet in our midst, and asked the superior to offer a prayer. All our seances were begun in a similar manner.

After the prayer, we sat quietly waiting for some spirit to announce himself. Suddenly one of our number fell forward, and his hand began to move spasmodically as if wishing to write. In a few moments he raised his head and spoke calmly, but his hand continued to tremble.

"I am here."

"Who is here?" I enquired.

"St. Gregorius!"

"Give me the oath."

There was a long pause and I repeated the command. Instead of giving the oath by which we had been taught all the spirits should be tested, a terrible curse was hurled at me. I sprang to my feet and shouted at the medium:

"Get out, Satan! Your curses on your own head!"

The medium began to moan incoherently, and his whole body shook with violence. Then he uttered a cry, and some unseen hand seized the candle, and hurled it against the wall.

We were thrown into utter darkness, and the superior broke into prayer again, begging us in fear to let him out, as he was sure we had invoked some evil spirit.

One of my friends lit the candle again, and we tried to reassure the priest with the information that such interruptions were not unusual. But he was deathly pale, and was held in our midst more by his fear of departing alone than by our words.

Our secretary now took a Bible from his pocket, and read several chapters, until we noticed again that the medium was falling under spirit influence.

I repeated the question I had asked previously, and the spirit took the required oath:

"I avow the incarnation of Christ."

"Then give me the sign."

"What sign?"

My suspicions were immediately aroused. Impersonating spirits trouble every seance, and we had been warned to put them to the severest test.

"If you can't give me the sign, depart!"

"I will not depart, I wish to speak, I have a right to speak!"

"Depart!"

After much persuading, the spirit left the medium, and finally a spirit took possession of him who gave the oath, and made the sign of the cross with a pencil that was put into the medium's hand. Although he had refused to give his name when he first spoke, he now replied when the question was put again.

"I am the Angel of Death."

Such an answer would only have amused us if it had been given before the oath and sign, but now the others no less than myself felt a thrill of fear pass through our bodies.

At last I found sufficient temerity to enquire: "Why have you come to us?"

"Memento mori!"

Filled with that indefinable certainty that our curiosity would be satisfied without prompting, none of us dared enquire further. We sat motionless and silent, sentient of the presence of some other being.

Suddenly there was a small flash in our midst, and the trumpet was raised above our heads; then some shapeless form gradually materialized, and a voice came through the trumpet:

"Memento mori!"

Now, what appeared to be a human hand pointed in my direction, and I felt my hands and feet grow suddenly cold. I tried to rise to my feet, but all my members had become numb. I wished to call to my friends to seize me and hold me tight, but my tongue cleaved to the roof of my mouth.

"Memento mori!" again came through the trumpet, and I saw the materialization approach me with outstretched arms as if to envelop me. I felt the chill creeping along my arms and legs, and wished to shout defiantly:

"A free man thinks of nothing less than death, his wisdom is a meditation not of death but of life."

But I could not shake off the incubus that had seized hold of all my muscles. My brain, however, seemed to be more alert than usual, I knew I was dying, and tried to give myself courage.

"To fear death is to assume pretended knowledge," said Socrates. I was ignorant of the future, so why should I be afraid to die?

My friends and the objects in the room were now fading from my vision, I seemed to be fall-

ing through space at limitless speed, and thought I would wake up dead.

Stars were now swooping past me; I looked down, expecting to be dashed to pieces against something, but nothing intercepted my descent. I looked up and around, the sky was as clear as crystal, translucent day seemed to pervade space, and my vision penetrated endless vistas of constellations.

My friends and the room in which we had sat had disappeared. I looked down again, and found myself lying on the grass amid brilliant flowers at the side of a rippling brook. The transition from motion to rest, from terrestrial environment to my present surroundings had taken place by some process that had escaped my perception.

My fear was dissipated and replaced by a peaceful calm, but I felt myself alone, and longed for some sound to break the silence, some living being to intrude on my solitude.

I felt the desire to rise to my feet, and found myself standing. I wished to feel the water of the brook, and my hand was kissed by the ripples. Every wish, every desire was instantaneously fulfilled, without the consciousness of effort, and I recalled the impatience I had felt in life at every obstacle that had intercepted my movements. On the pavements, every pedestrian who had blocked my rapid stride had been inwardly wished elsewhere, I had chafed at every means that had delayed an end, every hindrance that had stood between me and an object.

I now examined my body in the hope of discovering the secret of this metamorphosis, but it appeared to have undergone no change, except in that I could not feel the beat of my pulse or temple, and when I pinched myself my finger and thumb came together without causing me any pain.

I was hungry and thirsty, and bent down to drink of the brook. The water tasted cool to me, and when I had satisfied my thirst, my hunger was also appeased.

Still I felt lonely, and wished for some human being to appear that I might ask a thousand questions. How was it that all my other desires were realized at their inception, while this one remained impossible of fulfilment? No doubt it was my ignorance, and Spinoza's words came to my mind:

"The range of possibility narrows as knowledge widens, until to perfect knowledge possibility is lost in necessity."

I would go in search of some being that could set my curiosity at rest, and banish my loneliness.

No sooner had this decision taken possession of me than I saw the brook disappear behind me. Beautiful landscapes flew by as they do when you are seated in an express train. I had no doubt that I was moving rapidly and that the scenes I saw were stationary, but I was too enthralled with the beauty of everything to try and discover whether I was moving or not. Awake in my life and in dreams, the



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Can be read, written, and spoken immediately by every person who has the least knowledge of English, and by every other person in the world with the aid of a simple vocabulary.

TRANSCRIPT

(See page 13.)

With all due respect for Dr. Zamenhof's desire, similar to my own, to unite all the world by one tongue, I consider that he has paid too much attention to what he terms neutrality and to the romance languages, and too little attention to English. Esperanto is and can be a language of the classes only; to become universal it should appeal to the masses, be the quintessence of simplicity, and follow evolutionary law.

The only language that now obeys this law is English, as the following facts show, and I have attempted to reduce it to such simplicity, and have so disguised its appearance, that to the Anglo-Saxon it remains English, while to the other races it is acceptable for what it is, the simplest and most useful universal language extant. One hundred years ago it stood fifth, now it is easily first, with the proportion of other languages spoken, either unchanged or reduced. Thus English approaches nearest to a universal language. A person speaking two European languages, one of which is mine, can converse with nearly 50 per cent of the inhabitants of Europe and America. The persons who require a universal language are travelers or those who come into contact with travelers; such unquestionably are those who use my language. If a quarter of a million stutter Esperanto today, I can point to the millions who already speak my language.

My language is phonetic. I was therefore not surprised to find that it agrees with Pitman's Shorthand, and can therefore be at once written in shorthand by the millions who know Pitman's; and that my alphabet agrees with the phonetic spelling in Annadale's Concise English Dictionary, and can therefore be immediately written by every nation that cares to replace the dictionary signs by my alphabet, which presents nothing new.

Persons interested should write to:

Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem, P. O. Box 38, Chicago, Ill.



LAWS OF HEALTH and WEALTH

BY

Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem

Member American Society for Psychical Research

The effects of your intercession as a healer will be in proportion to the purity of your body and soul.

God, through his power immanent in Nature, can cure disease and raise the dead. Very often he permits his creatures who are part of Nature to possess or use this healing power. I cannot give you this power. If you do not possess it naturally, you must pray to God for it, and make yourself fit by leading the life that is taught in these LAWS OF HEALTH and in THE MODERN BIBLE. In truth, no person possesses this power. It is a dynamic energy resident in the patient himself, and you can be trained only to set this energy in motion.

Do not teach any false doctrines, such as disease and matter do not exist. Matter does exist. Matter is a metamorphosis of spirit and may revert to its spirit form. Disease is the result of a mal-metamorphosis and is cured by a re-metamorphosis through the power of healing inherent in spirit.

As a rational being try to discover the cause of the disease and remove or counteract it. If this cannot be done, you and the patient must ask assistance from our God. Never address the Deity as our father, or our mother, or our savior, but only as our God. God is the Creator, not a progenitor.

Use the following prayer:

"Our God, which art everywhere, heal me according to Thy promise. Teach me to do that which is necessary to keep my body and my soul sinless and sane and to obtain for my spirit eternal life. Amen!"

The healing is effected during the Celestial Sleep induced by Divine Science. When the patient is thus transfigured or in the Celestial Sleep his spirit comes into communion with the spirit world and can plead the sufferings of its body, but the Divine Science Practitioner can materially aid the patient by suggestive therapeutics. While the patient is in the Celestial Sleep the healer must impress upon the subjective mind of the patient that the cure is certain and that an improvement is already taking place. He must suggest hope, recreation, society, obedience to these LAWS OF HEALTH and to the teachings of THE MODERN BIBLE. In fact he must intercede between the patient and our God, if the patient finds difficulty in orienting his spirit while transfigured. The induction of the Celestial Sleep is taught only to members of the TEMPLE OF DIVINE SCIENCE, and to those only who have given indisputable evidence of the highest spiritual and physical integrity.

Surgery is often permissible, drugs rarely, though neither is an evil. Divine Science Practitioners are not forbidden to consult with physicians or surgeons. In fact, every Divine Science Practitioner is advised to study medicine and surgery, but should bear in mind that only a state licensed doctor is permitted to prescribe.

Cleanliness Is Next to Godliness

Even the poorest should have a hot bath, shampoo and change of underlinen at least once a week. Those who can afford it should have a hot bath every night before retiring, a change of underlinen every day, though more than one shampoo a week is not necessary.

Free bath and wash houses, where any person may have a hot bath and wash clothes at any time of the day or night are more essential to the welfare of a nation than free schools.

No one can be a Divine Scientist who has not a modern bath-room with hot and cold running water; and every landlord who does not build such a bath-room for every tenant, or who builds a room that excludes the sun-light and fresh air, should be boycotted by Divine Scientists.

The teeth and nostrils should be properly cleaned every morning and night. Every lost tooth should be replaced, every decayed one cured. In the Orient the mouth is rinsed after every meal and civilized countries should not delay in introducing this custom. It is ridiculous that it should be considered ill-mannered to pick the teeth. Every Divine Scientist should furnish her guests with tooth-picks, permit them to use them and give them the opportunity of rinsing their mouths after a meal.

In the Orient it is also the custom to thoroughly blow and wash the nostrils in the bath room. This is highly commendable and almost a certain preventive of catarrh.

Regular manicuring and pedicuring are as essential to health and cleanliness as is blowing the nose. You may often smell disease stalking around with some men and women.

The bed clothes, food, utensils, in fact, everything in and about the house, should be kept thoroughly clean.

Diet

Only three regular meals a day are necessary and healthful. Eating between meals should be avoided. By a meal is understood so much that when a person has eaten it he could eat as much more without discomfort. Occasional fasting is recommended.

Breakfast at 7 a. m. should consist of a pint of milk only—cold in summer, hot in winter. Nothing else should be taken for breakfast unless milk cannot be obtained, a cup of weak coffee, weak tea, cacao, or malted milk, and one or two thin slices of bread and butter, or bavaria, is sufficient. In hot weather, fruit is preferable to tea or coffee.

Lunch at noon may be a solid meal in winter, but in very hot weather no meat should be eaten; pork never. Plenty of fruit, vegetables and nuts should form part of the noonday meal, and instead of tea or coffee, any aerated or mineral water may be drunk. More than one cup of coffee or tea a day, or more than two slices of white bread at any meal which contains meat, fruit and vegetables is usually harmful to the digestive organs.

Dinner at 4 p. m. may also be a solid meal though no nuts or tea or coffee should be used. Instead of tea, a plate of good soup should be taken after the meat and a glass of mineral water. In very hot weather this meal should be as light as possible and never consist of meat.

A meal should never be composed of more than can be placed on one plate without heaping, never more than one course of meat or fish. A good meal for a healthy person would be a quarter of a chicken, one potato, one carrot, one tomato, one apple, two slices of bread and butter, one plate of soup, one glass of mineral water or one cup of tea, three nuts, one or two sweets. A meal usually should be less and under no circumstances more.

No alcohol or smoking at any time is permissible.

Cooking

Much good food and many stomachs are ruined by bad cooking. It is the duty of every Divine Scientist to see that the first things her daughter learns are cooking and housekeeping, the noblest occupations in the world, in spite of the vaporings of some idiotic females. Many wives, to their eternal shame, vaunt their ignorance and hatred of these duties, as they proclaim their refusal to bear children. Shun them as you would harlots, for they are not better. Society has ordained that man should support woman, but only as compensation for rearing children, cooking for them, keeping them clean and healthy. When she refuses to perform these sacred duties she is taking money or support for ~~nothing~~ nothing more and nothing less than a

habit gives. The aspiration of such a person is not that of a wife or mother, but that of a man which must support itself.

Aeration

Very few people understand the meaning or necessity of this. Every person should spend at least one hour every day, whatever the weather, in the open air—half an hour after breakfast, half an hour after dinner. The more time spent in the open air the better. Bed clothes should be thoroughly aired every day; the window of a bed room should never be closed day or night; every other room should be aired every day.

Light

Every room that does not admit the sunlight should be condemned by the authorities. No one should sleep in a room where the sunlight cannot enter. In winter every opportunity to enjoy a sun bath should be seized.

Exercise

Too much exercise is harmful, but essential is a minimum of half an hour after breakfast, and half an hour after dinner. If the exercise is other than walking there should be a short respite between the exercise and the meal. Food cannot be properly digested unless the muscles of the chest and stomach are exercised every day.

Some form of exercise for this purpose should be taken by every person, and exercise for the arms should not be neglected, as no one knows when he may have to use his arms.

Clothing

The least possible clothes should be worn in hot weather. There is no religious or moral reason why a person should not wear a bathing suit in the street, in the office, in the house, as well as on the beach, on the play-ground, or in the gymnasium.

In winter the clothing should be warm enough to permit exercise in the open air.

Sleep

Every person should be asleep at 10 p. m. and up at 5 a. m. Two persons should not sleep in one bed. Husband and wife, as well as mother and child, should have separate beds, and for three months after the birth of a child the husband should have a separate bed room where possible. Where people can afford it every individual should have his own bed room.

Marriage

Every person should be married before twenty-five. The most prolific cause of nervousness is an inability for natural sexual living. The advice of the greatest of religious reformers was sound and good, when, in alluding to young women who were nervous and had dreams, he advised such in his "Table Talk" to be married at once, thereby "taking the medicine that God has given."

Dissipation

After the morning walk in the open air every person should be occupied in some trade or profession for eight hours. Civilized countries should inaugurate the custom of a holiday every fifth day, but until that time every person is entitled by the law of God to an absolute rest every seventh day.

Thrift

Thrift is as necessary to health as much as is the practice of any other virtue that promotes contentment. A vast percentage of those who search relief and are affected by suggestive therapeutics are extravagant women. The person who has not learnt to forego pleasures, jewels, dresses, automobiles, etc., cannot be happy and contented and happiness and content are essential to health.

It is as difficult for the rich man to enter heaven as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. Excessive wealth is as destructive to health and happiness as is abject poverty. Teach the rich to supply remunerative and healthful occupations for the poor and both will profit equally. The day is not far distant when there shall be neither rich nor poor.

Death

It is not the purpose of the healer to stave off death forever. In its proper time death is the greatest blessing that can befall a man. Death is not to be feared, but to be met with gladness, for it opens the portals to a better life.

From teeth and mouth however, where any person may have a hot bath and wash clothes at any time of the day or night are more essential to the welfare of a nation than free schools.

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