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THE SERVER

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Vol. IX.

JULY, 1926

No. 2

Important Notes

By The National Representative

The Head writes that he will arrive in this country with the Protector, Dr. Besant, at the end of August and proceed with her to the Chicago Convention. He will not accompany her on tour further, but will leave with her for India when her American visit is done.

By courtesy of the Theosophical Society, a brief Star Conference will be part of the Convention of that body. The Star meeting will occur on Tuesday afternoon of the Convention, August 31st, two to four o'clock. That session will be followed by a joint meeting of the Field Workers of the Order and the members of the Theosophical Order of Service, from four to five.

There will be many other meetings of interest open to Star members, although some sessions will be limited only to members of the Theosophical Society, whose convention opens August 28th.

HELP HEADQUARTERS, PLEASE

Individuals dealing with Headquarters could greatly facilitate the work there by observing one or two little necessities. May I mention them here?

1. Secretaries and others sending in applications should type the name of the applicant on the upper left corner of the application.

2. Do not include in the same letter varieties of business. Your letter may have to be routed to several different people and delayed thus. A memorandum ordering literature, another on change of address, a third about a contribution might be on separate pieces of paper but in the same envelope. You will get better results, and so shall we.

3. In many cases letters come without any address at all. It is the first necessity of a letter that it should bear the sender's address.

4. There may be instances where families are receiving several copies of the *Server*. Where one or two copies will do for a family, please notify us.

EXEUNT OMNES

It is the custom for all officers of the Order to retire annually, so as to make it easy for the Head to make any change he may desire. This vacating of jobs occurs in May every year, but officers continue to act unless they are notified of a change. Group work is in the hands of the Divisional Secretaries, under the National Representative, and if the Divisional Secretaries desire to notify any new appointments before the Groups resume in the autumn, they will do so. In connection with the visit of the Head this year there are likely to be several readjustments. Groups

nominate local secretaries, but appointment power is vested in Divisional Secretaries.

I myself like change. It is one of the signs of life. And I think that is the state of mind of our members. We all like to be relieved of jobs when someone turns up who can take them over, freeing us for the thousand and one things we have always wanted to do "as soon as we get the time." And if we do not like to leave office it is a sign that we ought to! There are two perils in this connection. One is that we should think we are indispensable, and the other that we should be too ready to transfer the work to some unfit person. The middle path is to make sure that there is some one ready for the job. That, indeed is the first duty of a Star officer, to find his successor.

This is especially so now. The Coming involves a lifting up of the whole world. It will include the lifting up of the Order. Most of us will be superseded. Already the work of the Order is taking on a new tone. Quite a new strain or quality is appearing in it every-

where. We must not resent the interposition and leadership of these new people, but thankfully relinquish the work to them as they come along, even though they are inexperienced.

The Order is not our private playground, and we are not selfish little children. We rejoice at the advent of these new and more interesting persons, and hasten to entrust things to their hands.

BOOKS FOR INDIA

The Head desires us to express to members his thanks for the books they have sent for the International University. He desires also to make it clear that no books should be addressed to him by name, as he is constantly travelling and the volumes are sure to stray. Please either send the books to the American Headquarters for forwarding or else to the Star Office, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras, India.

Public Information Notes

Readers must have seen the article on Mr. Krishnamurti in *The Literary Digest* for June 26th. It was, of course, in conformity with the policy of that magazine, which is to quote views on both sides of an issue. The compilers of articles naturally desire to have the best sources of information; and when there are not really two sides to a question no doubt there is difficulty in finding an opposition side which is sensible. The business of the magazine is to present views, and not to inquire into facts. Hence, with the best will in the world, the compiler of that article was bound to print a number of things which really are not so. He was merely quoting from the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, which quoted from some other source, again quoted, and so on. Hence the errors. All the nonsense about proclaiming our Head a god is of course mere moonshine. No one at Adyar bowed down to worship him. He never spent the summer of 1910 in luxury at Varanseeville. Tennis is scarcely incompatible with medita-

tion. Probably the editor of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* has never meditated, or he would know that. The London Lodge of the Theosophical Society has not withdrawn from the Society. No one in the Theosophical Society has ever tried to get non-Christians or even Christians to make the sign of the cross. Mrs. Besant has never used the term Messiah in relation to the Head.

There are perhaps two million subscribers to the *Literary Digest*. They are canny enough to discount heavily the imaginations of the *Plain Dealer*. What will remain? Quotations from *At the Feet of the Master*, taken from Mr. Flagg's admirable article and like sensible elements in the story. These will linger on after baseless lucubrations have melted away. The story has many merits despite everything else which appears in it and we are immensely grateful to those who did so much to put before these many readers something intelligible. Unless one has had

some experience of such matters it is difficult to understand how nearly impossible it is to get a subject like this straight in the minds of the lay reporter. We must be exceedingly glad that the account was as good as it is. For the absurdities none of our members are responsible, and for the facts they are very largely so. The quotations from Messrs. Flagg and Jones are exceedingly valuable. It is very good for our work that this material was available at that time.

* * *

One lesson we learn from such episodes—at least, I hope we are learning it. We should now educate editors, even of *Plain Dealers*, and not wait till they commit themselves to stupid nonsense. After an editor has, in his innocence, given voice to many mistakes, he is less likely to put forward the facts. Where the matter has been explained to many important writers, as in New York and elsewhere, we are receiving in consequence very fair treatment. It is the duty of authorized workers in big cities like New Orleans, Chicago, Cleveland, Atlanta, Birmingham, Detroit and elsewhere to proceed intelligently and tactfully but promptly about all this. One feels fairly secure about such cities as Omaha, for instance, where very good work has been done. Los Angeles is alive to the situation. I am in touch with good friends in the Bay Cities of Northern California. But much remains to be done. Why not take advantage of the situation?

* * *

In this connection a most important pamphlet was prepared for the editors attending the National Editorial Association Convention at Los Angeles on June 28th and was there distributed to about 350 delegates. This is now available on sale at Star Headquarters at 5c a copy. It contains a statement by the compiler, Mr. Frank Gerard, my valued colleague, *From one Editor to Another*, Mr. Flagg's second article on the Head (with his portrait) and my own statement printed as an interview in a California paper, and finally a photograph of the Head, quotations from *At the Feet of the Master*, and the Declaration of Principles—all on fine cameo paper. *Please see that your editors get copies.*

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The Mahamangala Sutta

A Deva Speaks—

Many gods and men
Have held various things blessings,
When they were yearning for happiness.
Do thou declare to us the chief good.

The Buddha answers—

Not to serve the foolish,
But to serve the wise;
To honor those worthy of honor:
This is the greatest blessing.

To dwell in a pleasant land,
Good works done in a former birth,
Right desires in the heart:
This is the greatest blessing.

Much insight and education,
Self-control and pleasant speech,
And whatever word be well spoken:
This is the greatest blessing.

To support father and mother,
To cherish wife and child,
To follow a peaceful calling:
This is the greatest blessing.

To bestow alms and live righteously,
To give help to kindred,
Deeds which cannot be blamed:
These are the greatest blessings.

To abhor, and cease from sin,
Abstinence from strong drink,
Not to be weary in well doing,
These are the greatest blessings.

Reverence and lowliness,
Contentment and gratitude,
The hearing of the Law at due seasons,
This is the greatest blessing.

To be long suffering and meek
To associate with the tranquil,
Religious talk at due seasons,
This is the greatest blessing.

Self-restraint and purity,
The knowledge of the Noble Truths,
The realization of Nirvana,
This is the greatest blessing.

Beneath the stroke of life's changes,
The mind that shaketh not,
Without grief or passion, and secure,
This is the greatest blessing.

On every side are invincible
They who do acts like these,
On every side they walk in safety,
And theirs is the greatest blessing.



Field Work

A Department Devoted to Right Action in Religion, Education, Social Structure, Politics

We are happy to be able to announce a new arrangement about Field Work which should greatly strengthen it without internal alteration. Mr. Max Wardall has taken up active direction of the Theosophical Order of Service in the United States. This organization is intended to do among Theosophists what our Field Work Department accomplishes among Star members. It is desirable to keep the two groups distinct organically, but, aside from that formal difference, the closest co-operation is desirable. I have therefore appointed Mr. Wardall Associate in Field Work in the Order, and have myself joined the Order of Service in the Theosophical Society.

Mr. Wardall will travel a good deal. There are many places where the Star has drawn workers into the reform activities. I ask these individuals to co-operate with Mr. Wardall. Where no Star Field Workers exist and Theosophists are available, the Order of Service will be organized. Thus, without wasting effort or losing individual integrity of the two movements, we shall greatly extend, I hope, the number of persons actively engaged in changing the world's institutions along spiritual lines.

There is no alteration in interior organization of the Star. Prison workers still collaborate with Mrs. Ruggles, animal welfare work is still under Miss Banning's direction; Miss Hudson still continues with social work among children, and so on down the list of our field workers. But now, instead of tunnelling in loneliness in the dark mountains of ignorance, prejudice, tradition, and bigotry, we shall hear the cheering sound of pick and shovel wielded by our Theosophical co-workers, digging in from the other side.

Fritz Kunz.

RELIGION AND THE CHURCHES

Field Secretary, MRS. ADA KNIGHT TERRELL, M. A.,
2835 Thirty-sixth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

The activities of the Christian Churches, as a preparation for the coming World Teacher, is a matter of concern to the readers of the *Server*. The current evolution issue is important. The acceptance or rejection of the Law of Evolution is the paramount question as the foundation of a belief in reincarnation, and reincarnation is vital as the basis for a comprehension of the repeated returns of World Teachers.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS

The Southern Baptist Convention held at Houston, Texas, May 13th, 1926, practically rejected the theory of Evolution by passing unanimously a resolution that "The Convention accepts Genesis as teaching that man was a special creation of God."

Thus angry debate was side-tracked in the interest of harmony. But some discussion was inevitable in the treatment of faculty members of colleges who were not in accord with the Convention's resolution.

NORTHERN BAPTISTS

The Northern Baptists in convention at Washington, D. C., on May 2, last, defeated a resolution to exclude from membership in the Convention those who do not hold that "Baptism by immersion is essential for membership in the Baptist Church."

A harmony resolution formulated last year at Chicago, admitting all shades of belief upon the subject of baptism adopted by a large vote; and they agreed upon a six month Truce.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS

The Presbyterian General Assembly met in Baltimore on May 27th. The first important business was the reading of the report of a committee of fifteen appointed last year "to frame a program whereby the two wings—the fundamentalists and the modernists—might be brought together."

The report asserted that "toleration is a principle with the Presbyterian Church. But it is freedom with boundaries and these boundaries are fixed by constitutional authority." The relative powers of the General Assembly and Presbyteries was the issue. No definite action was taken and a continuation committee was appointed.

Dr. W. O. Thompson, a fundamentalist, was elected moderator for the coming year.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Field Secretaries Indicated
at Ends of Articles.

THE CHILD AND THE COURT

The Juvenile Court came into existence to prevent children from being treated as criminals. Illinois was the first state to pass a law in July 1899, to modify court procedure, as it related to children. This was the eve of a new century, the beginning of many changes in our social and economic life; notable among these, from the viewpoint of the child's welfare, was the increase in the number of divorces.

So this first Juvenile Court Law was of far-reaching consequences. It postulated the state's fatherhood. It said in effect, if the offender be a child, the object of the court should not be to punish him, but, in the words of Judge Mack,* to determine: "What is he, how has he become what he is, and what would best be done in his interest and in the interest of the State to save him from a downward career?" It was expected by the sponsors of the Juvenile Court that any child who came into the court should be regarded as a *ward* and not as a *criminal*.

This then, was and is the ideal—a court to function as a wise parent. Here and there the torch is held high by capable hands, but there are still many courts in our land, that have never caught the vision or having seen it faintly have soon lost all sight of their true duty. Judges are often utterly unfit to handle juvenile cases and probation officers are for a great part politicians. The attitude of many in the agencies that deal with the delinquent child—the police, the school, the newspaper, the social worker, and the probation officer, is all wrong. They are still filled with the idea of punishment.

We must change that attitude. We are deeply grateful for every court, for every worker who sees his responsibility and strives to live up to it; but there can be no rest for us who want to do the Master's work, until all of the courts and all of the workers have seen the light. The public must be educated about juvenile delinquency also, that they may know what is done and what should be done.

What do you know of your Juvenile Court? What are the conditions in the Detention Home? Do they put children in jail, either temporarily or for a period of time, in your city? Are the probation officers fitted for their positions, or are they ex-policemen, ex-fruit vendors or what not, who have been faithful politicians? Does your court have mental and physical examinations of a child before they decide what is the best arrangement to

* Mack, Julian W.: *Legal Problems Involved in the Establishment of the Juvenile Court.*

be made for him? Does your court sentence children to institutions and reformatories because the Judge and the probation officers do not know how to work out a constructive plan for the child?

The court so much needs workers of intellect and personality, workers who understand children, who respect their right and are worthy of being respected by the child in return. The whole stability and progress of society depends upon the development of our children. The question for each of us is, what can I do to help? What would the Master have me do?

What are you doing? What can you do? What can members of your Star group do? Won't you write to me about your work?

MARY ALICE HUDSON, Field Secretary
220 Ridge Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

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Fritz Kunz: *To Those Who Rejoice.*
C. W. Leadbeater: *Our Relation to Children.*
M. V. O'Shea: *The Child, His Nature and His Needs.*
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Stanley Hall: *Adolescence*.
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SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS WORKER

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CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

No problem in the world today holds any more vital interest for STAR members than the great one of Capital Punishment. This problem is very old and has appealed to the minds and hearts of many human beings widely separated over the globe for centuries. Since the time of Victor Hugo there have been the conscientious few who have labored for the abolition of capital punishment. Said Hugo:

"Let it not be supposed that social order will depart with the scaffold: the social building will not fall from wanting this hideous keystone. Civilization is nothing but a series of transformations. For what then do I ask your aid? The civilization of penal laws. The gentle laws of Christ will penetrate at last into the Code, and shine through its enactments. We shall look on crime as a disease, and its physicians shall displace the judges, its hospitals displace the galleys. Liberty and Health shall be alike. We shall pour balm and oil where we formerly applied iron and fire; evil will be treated in charity, instead of in anger. This change will be simple and sublime."

Warden Lawes says in his book, *"Man's Judgment of Death"*. "From those early times, until today,

slowly but surely, the public sentiment against capital punishment has grown. Occasionally and for a short period, this sentiment may swing in the opposite direction, but the volume, the strength of the movement increases, and today we stand on the edge of a strong sweep of popular feeling which eventually will carry on to the complete and final abolition of capital punishment."

Capital punishment rests very largely on the idea of vengeance. This cannot be denied. Righteous indignation is only another name for hatred and the desire to inflict suffering on an offending party. More than one hundred persons a year are executed in this country. The Southern states have the highest rate. Observation shows that the death penalty falls on the poor and helpless in many instances, and that the wealthy and powerful escape. Just recently we had a very notable example of this in the State of Nevada. Two men were condemned to be executed by lethal gas; one who had friends and could obtain financial help, escaped death; from the man who was poor and without friends, the State took his life. Just recently a man was hanged at Folsom Prison here in California. (They make a rule to hang on Friday). I am told that the prisoners are all locked up on a day of an execution and that the band plays during the time of the hanging.

Can you imagine what the emotions of these men must be, sitting there in the condemned cell for days and months, looking forward to just one thing, *death*? It isn't what they expect or dread so much on the other side of the veil, but the process of getting there, the methods that are used to take life. The electrician at Auburn Prison in New York State received \$150 for turning the switch that takes life by electrocution. The article in the August (1925) *Cosmopolitan*, "*You and I Killed this Man*," gives us a very personal viewpoint. It makes each of us responsible for every execution and should hasten our efforts toward abolition of this practice. The above article is by Boyden Sparkes who was invited by the Warden of Sing Sing Prison in New York State to witness an execution by electricity. He relates in detail what happened in the death chamber.

Sir Basil Thompson of Scotland Yard says, "You have to be in charge of a prison in order to realize that the murderer is rarely a criminal by nature. But for the Grace of God, he is just you or I, only more unlucky." Lombroso was the first to stress the importance of hereditary physical traits and made clear that by original nature certain men are more predisposed to crime than others. We who are students of the Ancient Wisdom find that many of these men are young souls, getting their lessons through experience the same as our children in school get their lessons. From a pamphlet by Clifford Kirkpatrick, Ph. D. on *Capital Punishment*, I quote the following.

"Growing knowledge of mental disease showed that aside from raving dementia there are many peculiarities of mental function both of intellect and emotion, that may lead to a life of crime. It

may become apparent that conduct was not determined by an unknowable something called free will but by personality traits built up through the interaction of heredity and environment. Human conduct, like any other phenomenon in the world has its causes that may be traced out and controlled. Any system of education, moral or otherwise, implies the possibility of such control. With determinism once accepted as replacing free will, criminology came to have a scientific basis. It was not hard to show that social conditions of poverty, ignorance, misery, bad living conditions, home environment, social example and political situations bore a relation to crime."

Therefore you can see that if criminals differ in heredity, constitution, and as products of their environments, it is ridiculous to hold to an objective test of punishment, based on the nature of the crime, rather than to suit the treatment to the nature of the individual. Hence individual treatment has come to be the keynote of modern penology and many states are using such practices as indeterminate sentence, parole, probation and segregation of prisoners, based on this theory.

It is claimed that it is the fear of death alone that holds back the person from committing murder and the like, and that if the fear be lessened, crimes will increase. This has been shown to be just the opposite. In the book *Man's Judgment of Death*, Lewis E. Lawes, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, shows that the fear of death has no bearing on the number of crimes committed. Forty out of the forty-eight states still execute criminals. Fifteen states use electrocution; 23 states hang the criminal; one state, Utah, gives them a choice between being shot or hanged; and Nevada uses lethal gas.

Are we civilized? Are we living the example of the Christ? Raymond T. Bye has said: "Evolution, theory, practice, humanity—all lead to the same conclusion. The death penalty is an outworn vestige, a cruel remnant of barbarism, which has no place in an enlightened community. It should be done away with, to be replaced for the present by life imprisonment, until such time as a more perfect application of individualization to capital offenders can be made possible."

As Star members we should all help in this work and to do so we can unite with other organizations which are state-wide in their activity. I would recommend the League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, a National Organization, 135 East 15th Street, New York City, and Mrs. Roy Fellow, Flood Building, San Francisco, Executive Secretary for California. New York State and California are the two states at this time in which this society is working. Warden Lewis E. Lawes of New York is the chairman of this organization and he will be in California this summer to speak at three League meetings. The California campaign has just begun and they need workers to help. Every Star member should endeavor to do something this summer toward this great cause. Some of the biggest men and women in this country formed the original

committee to bring this organization into being. "In unity there is strength," and we must work with other organizations and workers in the field. This League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment has distributed free 44,000 pamphlets; that is a splendid way to educate the public and to turn public opinion into the constructive channel.

I would like to recommend the following books on this subject in addition to the one by Warden Lawes:

Capital Punishment in the United States, by Raymond T. Bye, published by the committee on Philanthropic Labor of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, 154 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 1919. *Capital Punishment*, by Clifford Kirkpatrick, Ph. D. Published by same publisher's as Bye's book.

Edith Lee Ruggles,
Prison Welfare Field Secretary,
2126 27th St., Sacramento, Calif.

THE OPENING WEDGE OF HUMANE EDUCATION

"Humane work" are words many of us use daily, yet few have more than the vaguest idea of what they really mean. In their general application they cover so immense an area that they stand in most minds only for a more kindly attitude toward our dumb friends, and a betterment of their condition.

In this article, I speak for animals only. For, although Humane Societies, the world over, care for and protect the rights of children, there are so many organizations working for children exclusively, that Humane Societies have, as a rule, animal cases almost entirely to deal with.

For those desiring to help in this cause—the emancipation of our younger brothers from the ignorance, injustice and cruelty of man—a thorough understanding of the excuse and practice of Humane Work is a fundamental necessity. To assist intelligently with the work, one must acquaint one's self with what is being done along these lines the world over, and the many evils which the few active workers are trying to mitigate and ultimately to abolish. A clear understanding and one which can be expressed with facts and force, as to the animal's place in the scheme of things, and our duty towards them, is of infinitely more value than the sentimental tears so readily offered in lieu of practical assistance. One must acquire a scientific knowledge of the horrors of vivisection, in order to hold one's own in a controversy. The cruelty of trapping, bull-fighting and the rodeo must be understood, in order to take an intelligent stand against them.

Roughly speaking, humane work can be divided into three classes, educational, preventive and iconoclastic. The latter, needless to say, is for the few fearless souls willing to give their all, even to life itself, for the great cause.

In this article, we will deal with one phase of the work only, Humane Education; for in this everyone can do something. In subsequent articles, vivisection and other vital issues will be taken up in sequence.

The educational phase however, is so fundamental, so far reaching in its scope and possibilities, that every willing server can find a part in it.

Experience has demonstrated that it is with the next generation we can do our best work. The plastic mind of a child, susceptible as it is to visual education, accepting as it does the moral with the interesting anecdote, is fertile ground.

An opportunity often overlooked, is the placing of interesting, wholesome animal stories in the various public libraries, and supplementing them with humane periodicals. *The Open Door*, published by the New York Anti-vivisection Society; *Our Animals*, published by the S. P. C. A. of San Francisco; *Our Dumb Animals*, published by the American Humane Educational Society of Boston; *Our Four Footed Friends*, published by the Humane Society of Boston; *The National Humane Review*, published in Albany; and the *Humane Pleader*, published by the Toronto Humane Society, 107 McCaul Street, Toronto, Canada, are examples of the type needed. Many a busy housewife, lacking the time and strength for personal service, can subscribe for one or more of these magazines, and after absorbing them, can see that they are placed in the reading room of the nearest library. If to this she can add *Black Beauty*; *Laddie*, by Albert Payson Terhune, *The Wild Heart*, by Emma Lindsay-Squier, and *Dawgs*, a splendid collection of dog stories, published by Henry Holt & Co., *Bob, Son of Battle*, or other books of like nature, she will have done a real service. Sunday school libraries are unaccountably deficient in this type of books, and so offer a large field to work in.

Humane education must be made interesting. This is essential. It must be, not only interesting, but must open up new avenues of thought and stimulate originality in the mind of the child. Pet shows are splendid educational propaganda, because they stress the importance of the animal, the necessity for it to be properly cared for, and how its condition reflects on its owner. A pet show can be staged at small cost, and its far-reaching psychological effect is almost unbelievable.

Any small town offers a good field, and a Sunday or day school the best setting. Local papers are invariably willing to give the necessary publicity, and to tell their readers that so and so will act as judges and give out the first, second, third and fourth ribbon prizes to the winning animals.

The writer of this article, having arranged several pet shows in large public schools where thousands of children participated, can suggest from experience that the best results are obtained where the condition of the animal is stressed rather than their breed and pedigree. For example:

- First prize, the largest well cared-for dog;
- First prize, the smallest well cared-for dog;
- First prize, the blackest well cared-for dog;

First prize, the whitest well cared-for dog;

First prize, the most gentle and loving dog.

This order of judging extends to the second, third and fourth classes as well, and applies to cats, birds, ponies, rabbits and other animals. To this should be added miscellaneous animals—and this class is really the most important of all, for cats and dogs are less abused than many of the lesser animals. Miscellaneous covers every creature. In a pet show given in the Brooklyn School of San Diego, white mice, trained rats, horned toads, pigeons, roosters, ducks and even pollywogs, were entered in this latter class. The pride and enthusiasm of the exhibitors were reflected in their attitude of responsibility toward their particular pets, and those without pets to enter, went away determined to provide themselves with a younger brother to guard and love. The ribbon prizes incidental to giving a pet show would cost little more than five or six dollars, but the publicity and propaganda in the humane cause could not be purchased for that many thousands.

It is through the children that many parents are introduced to this work, and the psychological results of a pet show can only be appreciated by giving one. From it many *Kind Deeds Clubs* and *Junior Humane Societies* spring into being. One pet show leads to another, and the ball is kept rolling.

These suggestions are for the small town and rural districts, but in a large city, the type of work is, of necessity, entirely different. One type of work applies to both city and country alike, namely in our public schools. While few states are without humane education provisions as a part of their curriculum, it is rarely given its place, or any place, in the overcrowded schedule of the day. To project humane education into our school system generally and successfully, tact, cooperation, personality and perseverance are necessary. Difficult as it is to introduce into a school, once there and properly organized, it is for all time.

Humane Animal Week is an excellent time to break ground for this work. Any intelligent man or woman with an average education and a pleasing manner, can accomplish wonders. Permission to address the children in a fifteen minute talk, once obtained, slides of animal heroes who have saved lives can be thrown on the screen while their stories are being told. The majority of schools are equipped with these lanterns, and the slides can be borrowed at small expense from the Latham Foundation, 212 Nineteenth Street, Oakland, California, or from the S. P. C. A. of New York City. Where lantern and slides are unobtainable, stories of St. Bernard dogs, or of those performing deeds of heroism during the late war, will hold the children's attention.

In telling animal stories, it is well to speak as if they were humans and give their thought, and reasoning, as we would our own. Children will sit by the hour to listen to these stories. While anti-vivisection cannot be mentioned as such in the schools, one can so manipulate the subject that the results are almost the same, for children take on one's

thoughts far more readily than do adults, and react accordingly. During a recent tour of the San Diego county schools, in which the writer put on a humane essay and poster contest, this curious fact was made evident. In one primary school in the remote interior, Chinese, Mexicans, Indians and an intermixture were blended. It was not promising material, and anything beyond the simplest lessons seemed futile. None the less, and out of courtesy to Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, various slides against the wearing of furs were shown. Although wishing to stress the horrors of the fur trade and the iniquitous barbarity of trapping, the writer hurdled the ethical side of the question entirely, and told the story as if the imprisoned animal were speaking. Many familiar subjects were suggested for their work, but curiously enough, ninety per cent of the essays and posters were not only against trapping, but evinced an understanding, insight and sympathy quite unexpected. The slogan on one little Indian girl's poster read, "*Do not wear my skin. I have a better right to it.*"

Humane education in the public schools of this country is becoming a national movement. Originating in New York City where Mrs. Henry Clay Preston acted for the New York S. P. C. A., the movement spread until few eastern states are without a definite humane educational programme. The Central and Pacific States, however, are still to be won over.

Those willing to assist in this phase of the work, can cooperate in various ways. Acting with or for the S. P. C. A. or Humane Society of their own town, they can approach the local school board and ask permission to give the children a fifteen minute talk on animals—their place in the scheme of things, what they have done for us, and our responsibility to them. It rests with the speaker to make the talk interesting and to clothe its lessons in such a manner that not only the children but the teachers will welcome a repetition of it. The simplest lessons should be given in the beginning, and amplified in subsequent talks to include not only the anti-trapping, bull fighting and rodeos, but other so-called sports. Any band of two or three earnest humanitarians can take up the work I have outlined, and break the soil for valuable sowing. Small prizes offered for essays and posters on humane subjects, stimulate results immensely. One concrete example will demonstrate what humane education can accomplish.

It was in School 38, Broome street, New York City. The principal, Miss Aitkin, who saw with almost clairvoyant vision that the essence of good citizenship is a matter of one's reactions to one's contacts, decided to foster a sense of responsibility among the children in this excessively squalid, disorderly and vicious district, a district where unkempt urchins, tormented cats and unhappy dogs vied in misery with the old folks, pelted with rotten eggs and disrespect. A humane society was started within the school itself, and the children taught to respect the rights of their household pets, and encouraged to bring lost and unwanted animals to the

class rooms where they were gathered up daily and taken to various animal shelters. It was slow work in the beginning, but it went on. After a time, a psychological change was noticed. Instead of abusing animals, numbers of lost cats and dogs were adopted by the children and taken to their homes—and to ill-treat an animal became sufficient cause for social ostracism. The morale of the neighborhood went up by leaps and bounds, and out of it grew a spirit of civic pride and chivalry. Parents came to the school to tell of their children, once so thoughtless and selfish, but now willing to be of assistance and kind to their elders. "Since I let Willie keep that lost dog he has been a changed boy." The same song in various keys became Miss Aitkin's daily dozen. Willies and Tommies and Katies had acquired a sense of responsibility and pride. They were unconsciously becoming better citizens.

As a result, Broome street has been swept so clean by a new broom that tin cans have disappeared, old people are solicitously assisted over the crossings and an abused animal is a disgrace. It was from this example that the work of humane education was projected into the curriculum of almost every school in New York City.

The writer of this article has attended humane gatherings the world over, but never has she been impressed as she was by a meeting of the Humane Society (conducted by the children themselves) in School 38, New York City. The interest, the enthusiasm, the practical programme of their activities would have done credit to any organization, and was an inspiration never to be forgotten.

Humane education is vital, and in this work, every one, no matter how circumscribed the environment, can do something. Women's Clubs can ask for legislative measures—committees and individuals can cooperate with the school boards of their respective cities, and even the shut-ins and invalids can send for and distribute the literature so necessary to enlighten the masses.

Marie Saltus.

[The writer of this special article for our animal protection department, but recently organized and conducted an essay and poster contest in which over twenty thousand children participated, and she will be glad to answer any personal letters of inquiry as to how one may be successfully conducted. Please address on this subject, Mrs. Marie Saltus, 4321 Vallo Vista Street, San Diego, California. General correspondence on animal protection may go as usual to Miss B. T. Banning, 5519 Nordyke Street, Los Angeles.]

A MELTING POT OF CHRISTIAN UNITY
by Ada Knight Terrell

An informative sketch of the growth of Christian unity, traced through the history of church organizations of the Christian Era. Particularly interesting to workers in the field of religion.

On sale at Star Headquarters . . . Price \$2.00

INTERNATIONALISM AND POLITICS

Field Secretary (Temporary),
Mr. FRITZ KUNZ, Ojai, California

CHILDREN AS WAR MATERIAL

The Los Angeles Times of January, 1925, describes a military meet in one of the Los Angeles high schools. "Displaying all the precision and maneuvering finesse of veterans, the military organizations of Manual Arts High School held their semi-annual competitive drill on the school parade grounds yesterday, cheered by the student body en masse . . . Sixteen of the youthful soldiers were awarded commissions for their ability and reasoning during the semester's military exercises. Considerable interest centers today around the rifle competition between Miss Gladys Keith, Senior A, and Miss Cicile Vigne, Senior B, who are tied with perfect scores on their rifle course. They will 'shoot it out' on the school range today, the winner being awarded a Winchester rifle for her ability.

As we get to the colleges, the R. O. T. C. takes on more and more the attitude of serious war maneuvering. Military training is compulsory in eighty-five universities and colleges and elective in forty-eight.

It is estimated that seventy-five thousand college students and forty thousand high school students drilled in uniform, under the auspices of the war department, in 1924-25, as members of the R. O. T. C.

Coming to the mental aspects of this institution, a few excerpts from the Manual of Military Training referred to above will show the tenor of military thought. This book is by Colonel James A. Moss, U. S. Army, and Major John W. Lang, U. S. Army, the latter being a specialist in military psychology. It is stated on the title page that the manual covers the basic course of the R. O. T. C. and has been "a standard for the last nine years, more than 300,000 copies having been sold. The 'Military Bible' of thousands of officers during the World War. Adopted by 105 military schools and colleges." I am the proud possessor of the 1925 edition of this classic, which is modified and toned down from the 1923 edition, but even my expurgated copy contains some choice bits of literature. I will quote at length from Chapter XXVII, Bayonet drill:

"Vulnerable parts of the Body. The point of the bayonet should be directed against the opponent's throat, especially in hand-to-hand fighting, so that the point will enter easily and make a fatal wound on penetrating a few inches. Other vulnerable and frequently exposed parts are the face, chest, lower

abdomen, thighs, and, when the back is turned, the kidneys. The arm pit, which may be reached with a jab, if the throat is protected, is vulnerable because it contains large blood vessels and a nerve center, Description of the parries: From the position of guard the body is forced forward to the full extent of the reach . . . The barrel (of the gun) is kept up, the point threatening the opponent's body, preferably his throat. If the parry right is properly made, it is easy to kill the opponent with the thrust which immediately follows. In fact the opponent will usually impale himself on the point . . . Parry left is followed up at once either with a thrust or a butt stroke to the ribs or jaw.

"The principles of sportsmanship and consideration for your opponent have no place in the practical application of this work. When officers or men belonging to fighting troops leave their proper places to carry back or care for wounded during the progress of the action, they are guilty of skulking. This offense must be suppressed with the utmost vigor. To finish an opponent who hangs on, or attempts to pull you to the ground, always try to break his hold by driving the foot or knee to his crotch and gouging his eyes with your thumbs. Men still have fight in them after you stick them unless you hit a vital spot. But when the bayonet comes out and air sucks in and they begin to bleed on the inside, they feel the pain and lose their fight."

It is really time for our spirited young people to rise in revolt against the war department which foists this incubus of militarism upon them and hampers their opportunities of education. I appeal directly to the young. Refuse longer to be duped into furthering the ends of American imperialism. Throw off the traditions of your grandfathers and start out upon a new adventure in world affairs. You cannot make a worse mess of things than we have made, nor leave to your children a more bitter heritage than we have left to you. Be bold. Defy your elders who force these chains upon you. Stand for the regeneration of youth from the bonds of cringing obedience to authority. We who lived through the World War, seeing it in its hideous reality and refusing to take part in its debauchery, because our consciences forbade us to lend our aid to the killing of men, offer you our support in any young people's movement which you may institute against militarism.

[The foregoing are extracts from an article by Fannie Bixby Spencer, in *The Open Forum* of Los Angeles, June 19, 1926. Of herself the author said: "The patriots answer me, 'You are an alien. You blaspheme against our sacred American institutions. Go back to the country that you came from.' I challenge these patriots to deport me. It would not take much gasoline, for I was born less than twenty miles from the spot where I am now standing, and forty years ago I played as a child in a large garden at my home in this very block in the city of Los Angeles. You aliens have come in from New

York, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska and have destroyed the open spaces of my California, mine by the right of the pioneer blood which planted me here. California is my native locality, and America is my native locality, but my country is the world. To the everlasting confusion of my bitter opponents, the D. A. R.'s I had three forbears in the American Revolution, to say nothing of an old British Colonel, a renegade descendant of the Mayflower, who was a Tory and remained as loyal to King George and the British flag as some of his descendants are loyal to the Republican party. From this varied galaxy I seem to have inherited a composite viewpoint, and I declare myself a super-alien, a world citizen, a member of the great fraternity of the human race. My loyalty has no local aspects. It is to humanity, to the ideal of a higher universal civilization which spews out war, past, present and future, as the vilest of human defilements."

* * *

A despatch from Washington dated June 28th indicates that the War Department is ingratiating itself with certain kinds of colleges by offering to help needy students provided they enter the army after leaving college. Few people seem to realize how military this country is becoming. We are preparing for the next war, and preparation for the next war means helping to start the next war.

* * *

How different the activities of the Committee for World Friendship among Children, of 289 Fourth Avenue, New York! Please read this extract from its announcement and see what you can do:

A BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE CUSTOM

The people of Japan have a beautiful family custom called the "Hina Matsuri," Festival of Dolls. It comes each year on the third day of the third month (March). On that day each family brings out of its ancestral treasure house the dolls of mothers, grandmothers and preceding generations for a renewal of acquaintance. They are placed on a table in serried ranks for inspection and comparison. The little girls, and older ones too, dress in gala costumes, and not only enjoy their own ancestral dolls but also visit and enjoy those of their neighbors. A choice doll may on this day be added to the happy family circle to be passed on to succeeding generations.

A PROPOSAL

The Committee on World Friendship Among Children proposes to children in the schools and families of America—

1. That they get acquainted with this beautiful custom of Japan's Doll Festival, learn something of Japan's love for children and home and begin to know Japan as she really is.

2. That they send scores of thousands of dolls to join the doll families of Japan and serve as Messengers and Ambassadors of goodwill and friendship.

This Committee on World Friendship is institut-

ed by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and its proposal for doll messengers is approved and recommended to the children of America.

The task is stupendous. The time is short. The effort should be nation-wide to be effective. This plan needs friends and representatives in every community.

Interest others in it and send for extra copies of this folder for distribution. Write also for "Suggestions for Teachers, Parents and Workers." Secure contributions from friends.

THE DOLL MESSENGER PLAN

1—The dolls should be from 13 to 16 inches tall, and should look like attractive American boys and girls.

2—The dolls should be new and should be carefully dressed in every detail, since they will serve as models in a country where habits and customs are undergoing rapid changes. Extra dress are desirable.

3—The dolls should be as nearly alike as possible in size and quality. It is therefore suggested that a doll should cost between \$2.50 and \$4.00.

4—It is hoped that classes in day schools and Sunday schools and also children in families and neighborhoods will unite in preparing and sending these Doll Messengers of Goodwill. Each class may well choose a name for its doll.

5—A brief "Message" should be attached to each doll, signed with the names of the givers and the address for the "thank you" letter.

6—The dolls should be ready for the journey by December 20, 1926. By or before that date each class or home should have a "farewell" party to say "goodbye" and to wish the doll "bon voyage" as it starts on its long journey, and success in delivering the Message.

7—As soon as a class or family has decided to take part in this doll friendship adventure, write for full information, for suggestions, and for the address of the collecting center of your district.

8—Each doll will need railway and steamer tickets and also a passport, properly vised. The passport fee is 1 cent and the railroad and steamer tickets cost 99 cents—at special reduced rates. The ticket and the passport should also be pinned to the doll. They should be secured from the Doll Travel Bureau, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, not less than a month or six weeks in advance.

9—It is suggested that girls specialize on the selection of the dolls and the making of their clothing; and that boys serve as business and ticket agents.

10—In Japan the dolls will be distributed to the schools by the Department of Education, and in each school they will be given to the girls chosen by the principal and teachers. The actual presenta-

tion of the dolls to the girls will, if possible be made on the "Hina Matsuri"—Doll Festival Day, March 3, 1927.

11—Send the dollar by postal order or by check. Do not send dollar bills by mail. It is dangerous.

12—Send for reservations promptly, as suitable arrangements must be made for receiving, boxing and shipping the dolls, and with the railroad and steamship companies for their transportation.

Write for all information to the Doll Travel Bureau of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children. Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich, secretary, 189 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

* * *

Mrs. Wetmore, Star Secretary, writes from Birmingham:

"The Order of the Star in the East is working

with other organizations in the city. For instance, we are working with the American Societies in bettering conditions at the Alabama State Training School for Girls, and two of our members are forming a Star Center in the School. We simply visited the School, asked the matron in charge if there was anything we could do to help her, and she fell on our necks, outlining their greatest needs.

Mr. John Davis, who is running for Lieut. Governor of our state, is to address the Star soon on Prison Reform, or what to do for the criminal. There are always forward-looking men in our communities who welcome a chance to talk to a group of people who stand for the things that the Star in the East does. Then, too, we are interested in clean politics."

Headquarters Notes

By F. K.

On June 1st, 2752 members had apparently contributed nothing toward Headquarters, so I took the liberty of writing a brief letter to them. In response to this letter, which was mailed June 7th, the following responses were made up to July 6th: 276 members sent in \$2,810; 46 promised to help shortly; 26 regretted they were unable to help. This leaves 2404 members yet to be heard from. The response seems to be continuing, and we have hopes of more remittances.

* * *

We have some delightful pictures of a lovely Star Garden on Whidby Island, Saratoga Passage, Puget Sound, to present to our readers. The land is two and a half acres, measuring 200 by 460 feet and 200 by 620, just on the shore of the Sound. The giver is J. Y. Mylly of Seattle.

Miss Harriet Johnson, 613 N. 43rd street, Philadelphia offered on June 13, 1926, an acre of land in New Jersey about seventeen miles from Philadelphia. The plot is of two acres, and the whole is at the disposal of the Order, if so desired.

Miss Nina Parker, our Publicity Chairman, reports the gift of a Star Garden in Alabama. This property will be donated by Mr. Stanley Lightman, and will consist of two acres or more at Akron, Ala. Miss Parker is to visit the property and select the site for the Garden. Akron is a railway center for that part of the state.

There is a misapprehension abroad about the Gardens. I hear that there is an idea that we shall be saddled with a bill of expense for these lands and no use for them. As for taxes, the givers are seeing to this for three years in each case, and the supervision will be put in the hands of local persons of good judgment. And it must be remembered that these gifts are made without any reservations at all. If at any time such a piece of land should prove burdensome beyond its utility, it can be sold for the Order, or revert to the owner, in the discretion of the National Representative.

As to use, time will justify us. There is far too

little comradeship and happiness and relaxation among our people. These Gardens will supply a right atmosphere for change and repose. As soon as an adequate number is in our hands we shall take steps to have them visited, co-ordinated and generally incorporated into our work. Here one may be used for a local summer school or camp, and there one may be used for a permanent small school along our lines. Remember that we are a growing movement with the whole coming Age ahead of us for which to prepare. I might mention now needs which might seem improbable, but which time will produce.

* * *

A Kirman Shah rug of beautiful design and said to be about a century old, has been offered for sale through the Order. Size 7 feet 5 inches by 5 feet. In perfect condition. The older such a rug is the more valuable it becomes, provided it is not worn. This one has not been used on the floor, and is good condition. Price \$750. Half goes to the Order. Please address Headquarters. The rug is in New York.

* * *

Birmingham is doing things. The Secretary there, Mrs. Lea Kellogg Wetmore, writes Mrs. Povelsen: "The booth at the Birmingham Made Exposition was a grand success. This exposition is put on every year by the Jefferson county League of Women Voters, an organization of about 6000 members. The plan is to sell the space to the merchants and manufacturers at a price of \$100 for a booth, but they offered a space to our organizations in Birmingham free of charge. We are indebted to Mrs. Julie Bonelli, one of our workers who is a member of the Board of the League, for putting in our bid for the space.

The Exposition was open from May 24 to 29 from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M., and our booth was open all of that time. It is estimated that we distributed between nine and ten thousand pieces of literature, both Star and Theosophy. This literature

was not given away wastefully, but only to those who came up and showed interest, asking questions, and leaving names and addresses for the mailing list.

Our booth was flanked by the W. C. T. U. on one side, and the Allied Arts on the other, with a Theosophist in charge of the latter who said that she was so glad she joined before we were so respectable and well received. The President of the League was charmed with our booth, and hoped we would make it an annual affair with them."

* * *

Mr. Mathews, Secretary at Nashville, writes:

"I placed today in two of the leading bookstores for our group, 50 copies of the Million Edition of *At the Feet of the Master* and expect to replenish this number as needed. We had made shows cards lettered in blue on white, announcing them on sale at that store. On one side (left) is a newspaper clipping from a local paper quoting an article in the *New York World*. In the upper right hand corner one of the books is fastened to the card with a string holding it close as if pasted on. We placed the books on a consignment basis at 3½ cents each.

Each member will buy books through these stores in order to stimulate interest and sales. The local Unity center will buy quite a few, I am sure.

I am going to try to have the book reviewed in the Sunday paper Book Review Section. I think we can do it, because one of the ladies who reviews quite a few books is interested in Theosophy."

* * *

I was very pleased to have the following testimonial to the liveliness of the Star work from Miss Hudson after she took charge of social work among children for the Order.

"I have been very much surprised at the number of letters that I have received from all over the country, generally asking what they can do. One woman in Columbus, Ohio, asked what I wanted Columbus to do! I have answered each letter and have advised them to make a study of the conditions in their city and decide what needs doing the most, then to decide what they will do. I have suggested a number of things that probably need to be done.

This response and the asking what they can do, has given me the idea that perhaps we could make a study through the Star of the things that most need to be done in children's work, and then perhaps later plan a national program for all groups to work towards. What do you think of this?"

DR. ERNEST STONE
OPTOMETRIST

2123 Beachwood Drive Hollywood
Telephones: Office, Holly 7425; Home, Holly 9922

MAGAZINE EXCHANGE

Wouldn't you like our friends and Star members in other countries to see a copy of the *Server*, with its fine editorials, articles on Education, Prison Reform, politics and Internationalism? It is possible that *The Server* would carry valuable ideas into other lands resulting in an untold amount of good for our Order. Surely, Star members everywhere will gladly welcome *The Server*. If you are willing to send your copy abroad regularly for the exchange of a similar foreign publication or if you have back numbers you will share with our brothers abroad, please write to Mrs. Frank Pennell, Auberry, California.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

World-Wide correspondence between countries is helping to break down racial prejudice and to create a spirit of international good-will and tolerance. The International Correspondence League has secretaries in over forty different countries who are anxious to secure foreign correspondents for those members in their territories. Many Star members, especially those in far and out of the way places, would be quite happy to receive a monthly letter from an American Star member, perhaps telling of the activities while in our country of Dr. Besant and Mr. Krishnamurti, whom we hope to welcome soon. Think how fine it would be, how the League would grow and how much good might result if every Star group had someone responsible for collecting the names of members willing to exchange letters with friends abroad and supplying them to the American Correspondence Secretary. Won't group secretaries please discuss this at their next business meetings?

A recent request comes from Rhodesia, asking for an American correspondent interested in Radio and Chemistry. The applicant is a Star member, Theosophist, Co-Mason and member of the Liberal Catholic Church, has visited Adyar and met many of our leaders; surely such a man would prove an interesting correspondent, and yet no American member sufficiently interested in radio and chemistry can be found who will write to him!

Don't you want a foreign correspondent? Aren't you willing to give a little of your time, perhaps an hour every month, to the writing of a friendly, cheery letter to one of our friends or Star members in a distant land? If so, please say what language you write and the subjects in which you are interested and address: The Western American Secretary, Mrs. Frank Pennell, Auberry, California.

MABELLE KELSO SHAW, D. C.: Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR

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A DELIGHTFUL LETTER

The following delightful letter has been received, as we go to press, from an Editor of a very well known telegraph news bureau. We delete names only:

"I have just read *At the Feet of the Master* by J. Krishnamurti. The little book was given me by my mother whom I know to be a devout Christian woman and who is a member of the Theosophical Society.

To be frank, I have always ridiculed the question of reincarnation and the second coming of Christ when even such a soul as my mother has talked to me concerning those matters. I confess, too, that I have been guilty of belittling the teachings of theosophy, but only in a personal vein and not in my newspaper writing.

But something has brought a great change over me, a very great change in my own mind when I can remember how firm my attitude has been against theosophy, and that something has been Krishnamurti and the simple teachings he has given in *At the Feet of the Master*.

Of all the material I have read on theosophical matters which my mother has ever had an abundance of, and other writings, I say with all sincerity that Krishnamurti has placed the matter before me with such simple, yet convincing language, that even a child could understand its full meaning, and not help but see the Light!

All the more marvelous to me is the fact that *At the Feet of the Master* is the work of a 13 year old youth and which would be a credit in large measure for any religious teacher.

Perhaps, if the truth were known, I know very little, after all, about theosophy due mainly, I believe, to the fact that I have been unwilling to become convinced of such a religion or faith. But if theosophy in general has the message that Krishnamurti has given me, then I am heart and soul for theosophy, and I stand ready to publicly confess my error.

For years I have heard of Mrs. Besant; I have handled her name in stories correspondents have dispatched from London and other European countries, but I have never known anything about the life of this great woman. And I want to know her history.

During the past week there came into the bureau office one evening where I am employed as a night editor, the story from London telling of the attacks made on Mrs. Besant by certain theosophists for her proclamation of Krishnamurti as the Great Teacher, and later how she had apparently silenced these dissenters and won a victory. It was my duty to relay that story to other states in the division, if, in my opinion, I believed it was of news merit. I did believe it was of news value and relayed it to eight states out of our office. But even then, I was an unbeliever, and for the first time I heard of Krishnamurti.

The very next night my mother handed me a copy of *At the Feet of the Master*, with the understanding that I read it through and then pass it on to another. I read it several times, and I intend to keep it. But I have asked my mother to secure additional copies for me which she is going to do.

I understand that you will furnish any information concerning Krishnamurti or the work of the Order of the Star of the East. I am anxious to know more concerning both and also Mrs. Besant. I will deeply appreciate, if it is not too much trouble, for you to send me some reading matter concerning these matters."

ON ORDERING BOOKS

A simple re-statement on just how to order copies of the million edition of *At the Feet of the Master* may be helpful to members.

The Order of the Star in the East Edition, as it is rightly termed, may be ordered from the Chicago office of the Star. Address orders to: The Order of the Star in the East, Room 638 Roanoke Building, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Do not order less than a hundred copies from this source. Smaller orders are considered as retail orders and may be obtained from dealers. The books are sold at three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) a hundred.

Send payment in full with your order. You may pay by means of your personal check, adding on 5c exchange if you do not live in Chicago or New York City, or by government money order or by draft. Make checks, drafts and money orders payable to: The Order of the Star in the East.

All shipments will be made to all parts of the United States by express, charges collect.

Star members are asked to order as many books as they can conveniently use, to order promptly, and to send remittance for full amount *with* order. In all orders, please write in very legibly the name of individual to whom books are to be shipped, together with complete address.

CORRECTION

The \$2.65 credited in June *Server* to Mrs. Blanche Brown under Blue Bag Donations should have been credited to Butte, Montana, Star Group.

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tro-Chrome Therapy and Instruction in Dietetics
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D E T R O I T

Financial Items.

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Previously acknowledged	\$9,908.06	Castens, Mrs. H. Ketjen	5.00
Scott, Dr. Anna Wardall	5.00	Worden, Mrs. Etta	2.50
Weirick, Mrs. M. E.	5.00	Fox, Georgia Anna	30.00
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Wardall, Max	10.00	Stacey, Col. Cromwell	10.10
McNamara, R. E.	10.00	Neuman, Mrs. E. L.	10.00
Dunrobin, Lionel	10.00	Fry, Lucretia G.	10.00
Bailey, Gertrude	10.00	de Los Ruelos, Eleanor	10.00
Seipel, Effie	10.00	McIntire, Mrs. Floy H.	5.00
Proschold, Wanda	10.00	Montiegal, Oscar	5.00
Solovoff, Archie	10.00	Koelm, Max F.	5.00
Carson, Louisa W.	10.00	Kristian, Kristoffersen	5.00
Lynn, Dr. Ethel	10.00	Morton, Mrs. Elizabeth M.	5.00
Granger, Mary B.	10.00	Jetke, Frank	1.00
Wright, Mrs. P. B.	5.00	Doherty, G. G.	10.00
Simons, Emogene S.	5.00	Pring, Alice	5.00
Manly, Miss Maryse	5.00	Reischel, Mrs. G.	10.00
Cunningham, Frances B.	5.00	Manson, G. A.	10.00
Gardner, R. T.	15.00	Schwartz, Harriett	10.00
Ruttencutter, Mona L.	10.00	Robins, Mary Routh	10.00
Higgins, Mildred	10.00	McClary, Elisabeth L.	25.00
McAllister, F. W.	10.10	Walsh, Grace	10.00
Hudson, Mary Alice	10.00	Borschel, Mrs. Virginia	10.00
Grant, Gertrude F.	5.00	Schoepf, H. M.	10.10
Smith, Ida. M.	5.10	Duany, Antonio A.	10.00
Wilcox, Belle C.	10.00	Woodward, George S.	10.00
Houser, J. Davis	25.00	Bate, Jessie Thompson	10.25
Gallaher, Mrs. O. F.	10.00	Yarashoff, James K.	10.00
Sutherland, Chaplain A. V.	10.00	Rudebeck, Miss Ellen	10.10
Pattee, Minnie	10.00	Hay, Dr. George	10.00
Howes, Musa K.	5.00	Babcock, Miss Hannah A.	10.10
Clay, Jetta	2.00	Larson, Martin	50.00
Smeaton, Ethel	5.00	Barnhart, W. E.	10.00
Rodriguez, Mr. Christobal	5.00	Savage, Mrs. Edna	10.00
Engleman, F. J.	25.00	Williams, Mr. S. W.	10.00
Holstead, A.	10.00	Shudde, Louis S.	10.00
Hammond, W. J.	10.00	Phillips, Joseph B.	10.00
Burkes, Mrs. Mary	10.00	Senter, Susan and Josephine	25.20
Packer, John	10.00	Tabor, Mrs. A. P.	10.00
Allis, Miss Frances	10.00	Spelman, Mrs. M. R.	10.00
Reum, Ida M.	10.00	Devereux, Margie and Katherine	2.00
Saltus, Marie	10.00		
Schiffin, Idah Goe	6.00		
McLaughlin, E.	5.00		
Ross, Miss Catherine G.	5.00		
Fain, Mr. E. C.	5.00		
Pillans, Miss Laura	5.00		
Nettler, Mr. F. W.	5.00		
MacKenzie, Flavia B.	2.00		
Voelcker, Rosa	1.00		
Headland, Miss V. M.	15.00		
Ostrander, Arthur D.	10.00		
Plangman, Herman	5.10		
Deal, Mr. Anthony	5.00		
		Total	\$10,885.71

THE EDITOR REGRETS

Pressure on our space prevents the complete acknowledgement of gifts this month, whether money or in kind. The August issue will contain the balance of the acknowledgements and a variety of interesting information, with pictures of Gardens of the Star, and the like.