



**\* The \* Stellar \* Ray \***



The Oldest and Newest Thought in the Line of Progress

---

Vol. XXXII. No. 4

APRIL, 1914

Price Ten Cents

---



Every person is a solar system in himself, and when he can control his own little world, and comprehend the various planes and conditions in his own nature and general character, he will then begin the task which will eventually make him the wise man who is master of the stars.

---

PUBLISHED BY

**The Astro Publishing Company**

Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

# The Stellar Ray

A MAGAZINE FOR THINKERS

Published Monthly at Detroit, Michigan, by

**ASTRO PUBLISHING COMPANY**

---

HENRY CLAY HODGES, Editor and Publisher  
MRS. EMMA HODGES WILLIAMSON, Assistant Editor.

---

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—In the United States, Mexico, Cuba and Island Possessions of the United States, \$1.00. Foreign, except as noted above, \$1.25.

Change of address must reach this office by the 10th of the month preceding the issue it is to effect. Give both old and new address.

---

Entered at Post Office, Detroit, Michigan, as Second Class Matter

---

VOL. XXXII.

APRIL, 1914

No. 4

---

## THE GREAT QUESTION

"Some are born to honor, and others to dishonor; some to wealth and others to want; some in the midst of crime, ignorance and sorrow, others environed in happy conditions.

When and where is the law of compensation applied to equalize these conditions, or why should these things be?"

H. C. H.

Answered in

## SCIENCE AND KEY OF LIFE PLANETARY INFLUENCES

COMPILED AND COPYRIGHTED BY  
HENRY CLAY HODGES

A twentieth century work of vital importance, wherein is given a solution of the Problems of Life

## "Stellar Ray" Clubbing Offers

Through a special arrangement with Woman's Home Companion and The American Magazine, it is possible for us to quote the following prices:



"Stellar Ray" }  
 "Woman's Home Companion" } \$1.85

"Stellar Ray" }  
 "The American Magazine" } \$1.85



"Stellar Ray" }  
 "Woman's Home Companion" } \$3.00  
 "The American Magazine" }

Additional amounts to foreign countries: 25c. for the "Stellar Ray" \$1.00 for "The American Magazine;" \$1.00 for "The Woman's Home Companion." This offer includes renewals. Write to "The Stellar Ray," Detroit, Mich.

The Woman's Home Companion for 1913-14 will contain stories by Margaret Deland, Grace S. Raymond and Molke Elliott Seawell. Anne Bryan McCall, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson and Ralph Waldo Trine contribute three splendid series full of high ideals and inspiration.

The American Magazine is now running two great romances—Angel Island and "The Woman's Law." Edna Ferber is writing her famous stories of Emma McChesney and Son. Five of the best reporters of American life now contributing are: Ida M. Tarbell, Hugh Fullerton, Peter Clarke Macfarlane, A. J. Wock and Ray Stannard Baker.

## Contents

W L

	Page
Health . . . . .	185
Stellar Science Department—Zodiacal Signets, . . . . .	188
The Sun . . . . .	189
Mistaken Ideas concerning the date of the Birth of Christ . . . . .	192
Traces Origin of the Anglo-Saxons . . . . .	194
Pronounced Lifeless, yet was conscious; Hovered among clouds and over city. . . . .	197
A Telepathic Experience . . . . .	199
New Translation of the New Testament . . . . .	200

## Editorial Department

### Health.

*H. C. Hodges.*



ILL health is that condition of the body in which its vitality is either diminished or impaired to that extent that some of the physical or vital functions are imperfectly performed; but in affirming that vitality is diminished or impaired, it must not be supposed that any change takes place in the principle of vitality. On the other hand, this continues the same, although the organs in a diseased state of body are less sustained by its influence, as the system, therefore, cannot resist the influence of common matter acting by its own laws. The powers which hold the different parts of the body together give way, and at length the whole becomes a victim of the ordinary laws of affinity of its component parts, or what is known as the death of the physical body takes place.

Ill health often ensues from local circumstances; when that which admits of investigation and timely precaution are entirely prevented. Diseased parentage, unwholesome food, and food that is not adapted to that particular organization; confined air and cold, damp or extremely hot seasons, are the forerunners of various complaints, producing epidemics, influenza, cholera, catarrh and many others which may be properly named atmospheric diseases. All these can be foreseen and known by a knowledge of astro-metereology. It is the duty of each individual to guard against them.

In every instance of ill-health, there is some striking or conspicuous symptom to be distinguished, and by attending to this, the difficulty in finding the causes is lessened. A proper attention to the patient's age, sex, temper of mind, constitution and environments, which may all be gathered from a natal figure erected, will point out the difficulty and give a knowledge of the proper treatment to be prescribed. In childhood the fibres are lax and soft; the nerves are extremely irritable and the fluids thin; whereas in old age the fibres are rigid, the nerves almost insensible, and many of the vessels imperviable. These and other peculiar conditions render the ill health of the young and aged very different, and must necessarily have different methods of treatment; and also the female sex

are liable to many diseases that the male sex are exempt from. Then, too, fear, worry and anxiety aggravate disease, for the reason that the physical through which the soul is finding expression is imperfectly performing its functions, and it is in vain that we may apply medicines to the body, to relieve or remove the Maladies of the mind. There are various circumstances which modify the operations of medicines; some of these are connected with original confirmation of the body, and others with the age and sex, and the environment of the individual must ever be considered. It is true that no two persons are formed exactly alike; the state of the simple solid, varies at the birth in the connection and cohesion of the parts, and producing a natural difference in strength, excitability and sensibility of the frame, also in its contractability and aptitude of motion under the power of the will. There is one uniformity in nature; two individuals born in the same latitude and longitude at the same time have identically the same disease at the same time.

We desire to speak expressly upon the conditions that modify the actions of medicines, and the condition of the mental has a powerful effect; and the influence of the mind should be well studied in the prescribing of medicines; and in no other way can this be accurately known except through a correct horoscopolical influence. This influence of the mind over the various functions is exerted according to the nature of the passions, and these may be arranged in two classes; the depressing and the exciting. Among the depressing are numbered terror and fear, vexation and sorrow or melancholy, while both joy and confidence may be considered exciting, and it is necessary to be aware of the influence of both upon the system of the patient, not alone at the moment of prescribing for him, but also in observing the effects of the medicine prescribed, as the body sympathizes with, or follows, the affections of the mind, more in ill health than in health—it acts as the mind acts, and therefore the influence of the mind must ever be considered when prescribing to the patient, as the operations of medicine will vary accordingly.

Vexations disturbs the functions of the stomach attending the secretion of the gastric juices, and thus by impairing the digestive organs it becomes a very common cause of dyspepsia or stomach complaint. In this we can readily understand how those persons influenced by the sign, Cancer, come under this head.

Sorrow diminishes the energies of the nervous system and lessens the force of circulation, impedes all the secretions and finally induces

organic diseases. The blood is imperfectly cleansed owing to its slow motion while passing through the lungs, while the appetite and sleep are disordered; flatulence, colic and spasms manifest upon the affected functions of the stomach. The action of the liver is also affected which will generally appear evident by the sallow countenance of the patient.

Fear paralyzes the muscular powers of the body, acts as a powerful sedative and will often arrest and calm the rage and inflammation of fever. It weakens and diminishes the action of the heart, so that a congestion of blood occurs in the central vessels while the surface will become pale. Its effect upon secretions suppresses the catemania, produces diarrhoea and involuntary flow of urine. Thus by lowering the power of nature it baffles the skill of the physician, is productive of various false symptoms and consequently resists or modifies the most powerful medical agents.

Joy on the other hand acts as a powerful stimulant, many times producing mania, or death of the physical. Confidence acts as a most powerful tonic on the whole animal frame, and therefore, we will often find that the result of a medicine depends much upon the confidence the patient may have in the physician, or method of treatment.

Then, too, it must be kept in mind that there is an intuition displayed by the patient in recognizing the proper remedies for his or her particular case. It is essential to give the powerful tonic of hope and confidence, for a favorable issue out of these sufferings arouses confidence, which will give virtue to all application and even an approximate antidote will become a judicious and timely remedy.

A missionary who has recently returned from the orient claims that there are 900,000,000 people who are unable to read or write; and if either of these were to receive a telegraph dispatch, they would be unable to read it, while these same people had the ability to learn, but have not had the opportunity.

He further relates that half of the people on the earth do not know how to take proper care of their bodies. It is the opinion of "The Stellar Ray" that not 2% of the people on this earth possess this knowledge.

Our intention is, to devote more pages of "The Stellar Ray" to general health conditions than has been our practice heretofore.

## Stellar Science Department

Horoscope blanks and price lists will be forwarded upon request.  
Stellar Ray, Stellar Science Department, Detroit, Mich.

### Zodiacal Signets--Bible is Largely Based on Astrology



N ancient times the most common signets worn were the signs of the Zodiac, either singly, or combined of all the horoscope. The most favorable was Capricornus, as it was termed, though much ignorance prevailed as to the proper use of the science at that time. Severus selected for his second wife, Julia Domina, merely because she had a royal horoscope, and many a patrician was sacrificed by the timid tyrants. Capricornus ascended upon the birth of Augustus; Capricornus, who shone at Augustus' birth, so says his protege Manilius, a circumstance promulgated to the world by the Emperor's order on the denarius just alluded to, and for the same reason its figure often accompanies his portrait on gems. Firmicus declared that when the third degree of Capricornus ascended at birth, emperors and kings are born. This is all unwarranted, and an assertion that lacked the knowledge of the science to demonstrate, as much was taken for granted that would conform to the wishes of mankind, his religion, creeds, etc. This is one reason why I do not go into the astrology of the Bible, for while it is based upon astrology, it is constructed only to suit the interpreters' own fancies; a very popular method indeed to learn to control the stars as the wise man can do. Capricornus was favored by the Romans only for the reason of its being the ascending sign of the first emperor.

The sign Leo also figures largely upon the gems, as Leo was the ruling sign of Rome. So also was Virgo the deified heroine, who might be mistaken for victory, were it not for the helmet upon her head to mark as the Marathonia Virgo, as Statius styled her. Scorpio was the ascending sign in the horoscope of Tiberius, and was emblazoned on the shield of the trophy, to commemorate his Rhoetian victory in the Gemina Augustia. It was also a favorite device in the ages when Manilius' dictum credited its influence upon the fortunes of the native wearing it. It was also used as a medicinal amulet in the sixteenth century when this sign was cut on a green jasper. When the Sun was in the sign Scorpio, it was believed to be a sure protection. L. Tarrutius, a philosopher and friend of Cicero, calculated the nativity of Rome, according to the rules as used in a human birth. This at that time was considered of great importance.

To be sure it was incorrect. Jupiter was shown enthroned between Mars and Mercury, standing upon an arch, under which old Oceanus half emerges from the waves, the whole enclosed within the circle of the Zodiac. The importance of this horoscopal figure, with its mystical suggestiveness, was of great moment to that age, for when Statilius, the sculptor, executed the tomb of Junius Brutus, prefect of Rome, the earliest and most interesting monument of that age, this figure was cut upon the monument, which stands today upon the floor of the ancient Basilica of St. Peter, now the crypt of the modern edifice. In this monument the principal bas-relief represents Christ seated between SS. Peter and Paul, who were standing, while the feet of Christ rested upon an aged man emerging from beneath, whose robe, draped in a semi-circle over his head, was to represent Sacculum, the genius of the world. Three signs often appear upon the same monument, for instance, Pisces, Scorpio and Cancer. This union expresses the joint influence for good of all the three, such a figure being called a trine, the signs being one hundred and twenty degrees separated from one another. A favorite device for signet, was the Moon, surrounded by seven stars, or the Septentuous Iarchios. The Branchman presented his guest, Appollonius Tyraneous, with seven rings, each worn after a planet, to be worn on its proper day.

---

### The Sun.

---

MAUD LINDON.



T were as vain to study the deductions of Astrology without taking a keen interest in the development of its sister—science Astronomy, as to ponder over the destiny of the Soul of man without giving due consideration to his physical body. Astronomy displays the table of eternal laws which come, not once, but every moment, from the starry heights to the vales of life; while Astrology affords the long-acquired knowledge whereby we may decipher and understand the message of those laws.

Therefore, in these essays on the Solar system, I will ask the leave of my expert readers to approach each subject, not only from its Astrological aspect, but also from those points of view which Astrology and Mythology suggest—phases which have prompted men's aspirations since first they turned wistful eyes up to the wondrous skies. For Astrology has not one but many facets. Every earnest student of the science must necessarily be a student of many others—especially Astronomy—so that the world may say to us, as Shakespeare said of Richard III., "See



where his Grace doth walk between two reverend Sirs."

In this paper I would confine our thoughts to the Sun; that radiant orb which produces the manifestation of life upon every plane of existence; "the great Architect and Geometrician of the Universe;" to whose majestic course across the skies mankind first turned its wondering questions concerning the ultimate laws governing all things; in whose honor half the temples of the ancient world were built; in whose explanation were framed the early creeds and myths which led men upward from the mire of selfishness towards the heights of altruism; whose gift is life; whose powers are infinite; whose vesture is the robe of God; who rebukes with sunshine and gladness the faint-hearted, and lights of pathway of the brave and purposeful; who teaches all and always that no day and no life ends in Night, but only rests to awake in another Dawn, and other opportunities.

Yet how shall we direct our thoughts towards any adequate appreciation of the Sun and its vivifying forces? If, to this end, we rely on numerals, descriptive of distance, diameter and weight, we shall fail utterly; for figures carry little meaning to the mind beyond a limited number of digits. This is so obvious that in most Astronomical calculations of celestial space, distance is measured in terms of the period occupied in the passage of light from one body to another. Any other numerical system would result in a figure elongated like a German adjective.

It is curious to realize how far we are from any capability of understanding the words "infinity" and "eternity," which we use so glibly. Clearly enough we know that we are 3 miles distant from some neighboring town; and we may easily stretch this distance to 300 miles; and even gather some acquaintance with the fact that the American continent is 3,000 miles across; or dimly be aware that the circumference of this Earth of ours is ten times that length. But what meaning does it convey to the ordinary mind to say that the Sun is 92,830,000 miles away? The total is unthinkable. Set yourself the task; you will find that the figures have no true perspective.

Nor if we remember that the Sun is 332,000 times the size of the earth, or 864,000 miles in diameter, or gaseous in composition, yet denser than water by pressure and contraction; can any such facts bring home to us a just sense of this immense orb, which men, intuitively conscious of its qualities, have wisely worshiped since the world was young. Let us rather approach the thought of its grandeur, and far-reaching attributes from another point of view—a greater, not a lesser view, for thus only may we tune our receptiveness to the greatness of our Sun. Let us ask the other Suns, the innumerable stars of heaven, about our Sun; for each of these stars are Suns; most of them so large that our Sun

could scarcely be considered in comparison other than as a respectable satellite. They also are unthinkable, save in phrases such as "stars of certain magnitudes"—which description may suffice in science but no-wise in our aspirations.

Among these stars the nearest neighbor to the Sun is probably (a) Centauri. What does that word "nearest" mean? We cannot express it in numerals; the abysmal space can only be hinted at by saying that (a) Centauri is separated from the Sun by 270,000 times the earth's distance from the Sun, and that across this immense space it would take swift-moving light four years to traverse. Moreover it is fairly certain that there are not more than six other stars in all the heavens which lie even within twice this awful distance.

Here, surely, we begin to sense the meaning of Space as the Logos views it. To us even the distance of our Sun from the Earth is almost inconceivable, yet we have just read that the nearest Solar neighbor of our Sun is away in the sky 270,000 times that mentally intangible distance. Yet this is but the beginning of Space! The entire cosmos stretches beyond; not to be measured, nor even compassed by thought in its infinity; yet obedient in its infinity; yet obedient in its smallest atom to those laws which are the proper study of Astronomers and Astrologers.

Still Space alone will not give us that appreciation of the Sun which we must possess if we are really to know its forces. Time also is a factor. Infinity applies to both. Let us look again. Upon the photosphere of the Sun appear those strange vortices of colossal disturbance which we call "spots"—spots whose influence is probably felt throughout the Solar system. By following their movements we know the rate of rotation of the Sun, its axes, its equator, and the curious fact that the photosphere does not revolve as one piece but lower latitudes outrun the higher. Here science is studying the concrete and the comparatively small—if smallness can be used in connection with anything so superlatively great.

But modern science has almost the eyes of those who "spoke with God." The rate of rotation of the Sun is not the end of its quest. We ask, and must learn, whither the Sun is moving through Space with us and all its attendant system. Different methods of calculation have suggested that the apex of the Sun's way was directed to a point in right ascension  $275^\circ$ , declination  $+37^\circ$ , which would be towards Vega in the constellation Lyra, and that it is moving thither at the rate of twelve miles per second. Other calculations suggest that the universe is composed of two streams of stars; while others maintain that the progress of the stars is upon an incalculable spiral.

Let the Astronomers decide. The great fact agreed upon is that the Stars—every Sun in the vast Heavens, with its accompanying planets

—are moving ever onward through Space immeasurable, and through Time which can only be expressed by infinitude. If our thoughts, greatly daring, may for a moment pass upwards upon that starry roadway of the sky, may we not better realize "the greatness, goodness, majesty" of our Sun; its all-vivifying and all-pervading gifts "to us and to all men."  
—*The Adept.*

---

**MISTAKEN IDEAS CONCERN-  
ING THE DATE OF THE  
BIRTH OF CHRIST.**

---

By **Camille Flammarion.**

---

(From the European Edition of the  
Herald.)

Observatory of Juvisy, Dec. 22, 1913.  
To the Editor of the Herald:

At the moment when the whole world is celebrating Christmas, the anniversary of the birth of Christ and the origin of the Christian era of our calendar, it is interesting to note that the world is mistaken in the date and that it is not 1,913 years ago that the great Reformer was born, but 1,917 years. We are therefore four years behind time with this date, and nothing is more simple or indisputable, as will be seen, than the proof of this apparently somewhat paradoxical statement.

In the first place, it should be noted that the birth of the Saviour remained totally unperceived at the time. No register of births, no contemporary historian, has bequeathed us any sacred parchment registering this event. Furthermore, the religious crisis, the sanguinary troubles which accompanied the substitution of Christianity for paganism, lasted for several centuries, and it was only later on, long after the death of the Redeemer, that the Catholic cult was really established and the Christian era settled. This was founded, there-

fore, on a somewhat far away, retrospective basis and in accordance with a chronological scale the degrees of which were lacking in stability. Indeed, at the time of the birth of Christ the Roman Empire, under the prosperous reign of Augustus, governed the known terrestrial universe, at least its European elements, and, despite the reform of the calendar carried out by Julius Caesar, this calendar was not in perfect and exclusive use. There is no reason to be astonished at this. Although it is true that at all times the necessity of measuring time has been plain, even to the least scientific of peoples, obliging them to turn their attention to the great celestial clock, of which the sun and the moon are the mobile fingers whose motion is immutable, the Romans, powerful conquerors, following the tradition of their famous ancestor Romulus, who, in installing his penates on the Palatine Hill, birthplace of the Eternal City and the gigantic Roman empire, had instituted a clumsy calendar of 304 days, because, according to Ovid, he "knew arms better than the stars"—neglected greatly the regularization of the calendar, occupied as they were with their conquests during the seven centuries of the edification of their

world power. Official documents, however, were dated on the Roman era, starting from the year of the foundation of Rome.

#### The Early Christians.

The Christians of the early centuries counted their years according to the nations to which they belonged, either going back to the origin of Rome or to the consuls and emperors, or according to the calendar of the Coptic Egyptians, or else from the date of the Passion or the reign of Diocletian, under the name of the era of the martyrs, as a result of the innumerable massacres of Christians during this reign.

Thus, until the sixth century, the Christians had no calendar of their own, which was a cause of perpetual vexation to them on the part of their enemies. It was then that a Greek monk, living in Rome, Denis the Little, a theological savant, conceived the idea of establishing a Christian calendar having as its origin the Incarnation, which he fixed in the Roman year 753. It was there that he made a mistake, for, though we do not know the day and the week in which Christ was born—December 25 not being accepted until the year 354, probably to replace a pagan fete devoted to the celebration of the winter solstice—fairly numerous proofs show us that his birth took place toward the end of the year 5 of our era, which consequently should have commenced on the first of January of the Roman year 750.

This error was noticed, in fact, at the beginning of the eighth century, at the time when the use of the Christian calendar became general, by an English monk, the Venerable Bede, a conscientious historian, who was the

first to notice that the Dionisian period was behind the real year of the birth of Christ. No notice was taken of this at the time. The Christian era continued to implant itself firmly on the origin given it by its founder. Historic facts and relationships, however, have permitted the determination of the exact year in which the Redeemer was born.

#### Historical Facts.

Let us recall a few of the most important of these facts:

1—Eusebius, the celebrated author of the "Ecclesiastical History," tells us that Christ was born in the forty-second year of the reign of Augustus. But the first year of the reign of Augustus corresponds with that in which Hirtius and Pansa were Consuls of Rome, year 709 ("ab urbe condita"), and, by adding 41 to 709, we get 750 as the year of the birth of Christ.

2—In the works of the same Eusebius we find that 305 years elapsed between this birth and the destruction of the churches, decreed in the nineteenth year of the reign of Diocletian, who was named Emperor on September 17 of the Roman year 1037. Add 18 to 1,037 and subtract 305 from the total and we again get 750.

3—St. Luke states that Jesus was about thirty years old in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius. The latter succeeded Augustus on August 19, in the Roman year 767. Add 14 to this number and subtract 31. Result, 750.

4—The famous Jewish historian Josephus recounts that taxes were levied during the thirty-seventh year following the victory of Actium. This battle was fought on September 2, 723, and it is admitted that the Jews began to pay tribute to Rome nine years

after the birth of Christ. Add thirty-six to 723 and subtract nine we once more obtain 750.

5—Elsewhere Josephus shows us that the thirty-seventh years of the reign of Herod Philip coincides with the twentieth of the reign of Tiberius. Herod Philip ascended the throne on the death of Herod the Great, and it is known that Jesus was born shortly before this event. To the first year of the reign of Tiberius, 767, add nineteen and subtract thirty-six, and we again find the number 750.

These arguments fully suffice to demonstrate the thesis. We are, therefore, really about to enter upon the year 1918 of the birth of Christ.—The New York Herald.

---

#### BELGIAN POET REVIVES IMMORTALITY DISCUSSION.

Maurice Maeterlinck.

The August "American Review of Reviews" prints the following, an extract from "Maeterlinck on Immortality:"

The book of the hour in France is

Maeterlinck's new volume entitled *La Mort*. It is a comprehensive survey of all the speculations upon the life beyond the grave which have obsessed the souls of men from the days of the Greek poets and philosophers to the latest endeavors by such men as Hodges, Myers, Sir Oliver Lodge, and William James to investigate and analyze psychic phenomena by the methods of applied science.

The leading French periodicals are naturally devoting much space to the volume in question. It is the principal theme of an article by Nicholas Segar in *La Revue* on "The Literature of Death," and it is very brilliantly analyzed and commended upon in *Les Annales* by the well-known Academician, Emile Faguet.

It is from the latter, who writes with his accustomed lucidity and grace, that we prefer to quote.

He declares that men have always written of death only to deny its dominion—to utter the universal cry, "O, grave! Where is thy victory?" and that Maeterlinck is no exception to this rule.—The Detroit News-Tribune.

---

#### TRACES ORIGIN OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS

W. R. HODGES.

We know that by the use of language similar in its structure, and in its oldest and commonest words, that the Anglo-Saxons belong to that branch of the Aryan and Indo-Germanic group of peoples, who, differing essentially from the Egyptians, Babylonians, Hittites and Jews, in the dawn of history, settled in the Aryean lands and islands and called themselves Hellenas, from a mythical ancestor, as the Jews called them-

selves the Children of Israel. They became a trading and seafaring people, following the "wet ways of the sea." They came in contact with Egypt and the older civilization, the Lydians and Phoenecians, and, in the sixth and seventh centuries B. C., Greece became the center of commerce, the birthplace of science and of man's consciousness of his own powers, when for the first time in the history of the race he took a strong

stand for free manhood. It was in the Periclean age, after Marathon and Salamis, that Sophocles, in the chorus of *Antigone*, gave expression to the realization of the new impulse. "Of all strong things, none is more wonderfully strong than man. He can cross the wintry sea, and year by year compel with his plow the unwearied strength of earth, the oldest of the immortal gods. He seizes for his prey the airy birds and the teeming fishes, and with his wit has tamed the mountain-ranging beasts, the long-maned horses and the tireless bulls. Language is his, and mind swift thought and city-founding mind; and he has learned to shelter him from cold and piercing rain; and has devices to meet every ill, but death alone. Even for desperate sickness he has a cure, and with his boundless skill he moves on, sometimes to evil, but then again to good."

#### Abstract Science.

The first theorem in geometry by Thales was the beginning of abstract science, and in the middle of the fifth century B. C. the school of Pythagoras published the first great book of science and put together the geometrical truths preserved to us in Euclid. It was Athens, after dismissing her tyrants, that took the lead toward democracy. Feeling the thrill of the new freedom, she made her challenge to the colossal power of the Persians by joining with the Milesians in their quarrel and burned Sardis, the center of Persian rule. The revolt was crushed, the Greeks were defeated, but Marathon became an inspiration for all the ages. Salamis was won, Athens was burned by the Persians, but Pindar, the plebeian, said of her: "The brilliant, violet-crowned city whose sons have laid

the shining foundation of freedom," and Aeschylus, in the *Persae*, describing Salamis, in which he fought, referred to his fellow-citizens as men who had "never been called the subjects or slaves of anyone" Themistocles was enabled to build his fleet by an appeal to the whole people, and Pericles, with Phidias, in building the Parthenon, Propylaea, Erechtheum, the Temple of Nika and the great statue of Athena, creating a type in architecture and sculpture unapproached in all succeeding ages, depended for his power upon an appeal to the populace. After this came Archimedes, the greatest name in Greek science, and Hipparchus, greatest in astronomy. Passing over the intervening milleniums to modern times, it is estimated that the steam engine has added to human power the equivalent of a thousand million men, and that electrical energy is equal to two million hands.

#### Many Inventions.

Bergson has said: "A century has elapsed since the invention of the steam engine, and we are only just beginning to feel the depths of the shock it gave us. In thousands of years, when seen from the distance, only broad lines of the present age will still be visible, our wars and our revolutions will count for little, but the steam engine and the procession of inventions that accompany it will perhaps be spoken of as we speak of the bronze or chipped stone of prehistoric times; it will serve to define our age. If we could rid ourselves of all pride, if to define our species we kept strictly to what the historic and prehistoric periods show us to be the characteristics of man and of intelligence, we should perhaps not say *Homo Sapiens*, but *Homo Faber*." It was the meeting of *Homo Sapiens* and *Homo*

Faber, the man of science and the man of tools, in the eighteenth century that brought to consummation the beginnings of Thales and Pythagoras. There is a remarkable concurrence between the mechanical inventions which revolutionized industry and the spirit of freedom of that period. Watt produced the steam engine, Black made his discoveries in latent heat.

Then came the inventions in spinning and weaving. Franklin's discovery of the identity of lightning with electricity. Coincident with these was the outburst of the democratic spirit, which gave us independence and kindled the fierce fires of the French revolution. Then was Kant, Condorcet, Rosseau, Thomas Paine and Bentham, the last of whom enunciated the conclusion that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the aim of all public action and the test of private morality.

#### Population Urban.

As labor became specialized multitudes of workmen were drawn together and the population of the world became largely urban. Lancashire, the greatest industrial center of England, increased in population from 166,000 in 1760 to 4,500,000 in 1901, not far from the entire population of England a few centuries before. With all this grew the humanitarian spirit, the ferocity of criminal laws was mitigated and hanging for theft was abolished. Eventually came the education of the masses, and with this the appreciation of children. Of this it has been said: "We have passed in some 2000 years from a time when the child was regarded as the creature, the chattel of his parents, and might be abandoned, sold or exposed to death, to a state of mind in which the child becomes of priceless value to the whole community, the flower and promise of the world. Just as he now

appears the sum of all the past, the possession and hope of all as well as of his own kin. So we are prizing him more and more for himself, and looking in his own nature for the seeds of power and goodness." Humanitarianism is manifesting itself in reducing the frightful toll of death and suffering exacted by the mechanical energy of our time from the millions of toilers. Lecky has said: "The whole tendency of political economy and philosophical history which reveal the physiology of societies is to show that the happiness and welfare of mankind are evolved much more from our selfish than from what are termed, our virtuous acts. The prosperity of nations and the progress of civilization are mainly due to the exertions of men who, while pursuing strictly their own interests, were unconsciously promoting the interests of the community."

A recent number of the scientific American was largely devoted to illustration and explanation of the "safety frst" movement among the great industrial corporations. Germany started this movement thirty years ago, and England fifteen years ago, while it is scarcely six years since it was started in this country, but the advance with us has been rapid and surprising results have been achieved. The experience of the U. S. Steel Corporation shows that within six years safety work has made a reduction of 43 per cent in the accidents to employes, and that by this means more than 9000 men were saved from death or serious injury, indicating how completely the safety idea pervades this gigantic corporation, there is a Safety Committee, of which an officer of the corporation is chairman, and seven other members representing subsidiary companies, which meets quarterly to study various accidents and to

recommend improvements. Inspectors make thorough personal inspections, and safety committees which make inter-mill inspections and recommend safety devices. There are special committees, composed of foremen, master mechanics and skilled workmen, as well as workmen's safety committees, made up from the rank and file. During 1912 4678 men had served on the various committees. Workmen are encouraged to make suggestions and to invent safety devices by rewards, and warning signs in different languages are set up where accidents may occur. No machinery is now bought by the Steel Corporation with-

out provisions for safeguarding all possible points of danger. It is said that the compensation paid to injured workmen amounts to \$1,500,000 yearly. So that the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for safety is a good investment. Sixty-eight great railroad companies have taken up accident prevention, as well as coal mines and other industries, and although selfishness may be the motive they are promoting the interests of humanity. "Science founding a firmer basis for the co-operation of mankind, goes widening down the centuries, and sympathy and pity bind the courses together."—*St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat*.

---

**'PRONOUNCED LIFELESS, YET  
WAS CONSCIOUS; HOVERED  
AMONG CLOUDS AND  
OVER CITY.**

---

Visioning through the eyes of the soul something of the state of being that exists across the threshold of death, is believed by her friends to have been the marvelous experience of Mrs. Baker P. Lee, wife of the rector of Christ Church, during a recent illness.

The revelation of the strange voyage into the unknown world came about yesterday through the purpose of a friend of the Lees, a man of report of the metaphysical phenomena to Sir Oliver Lodge, the leading student of the occult in the world.

**Soul Takes Etherial Form**

Mrs. Lee only consented to discuss the supposed vision when she became convinced that relating it might bring hope and comfort to many who are in a state of concern over what the future life may be. Up to yesterday, therefore, the strange experience was a secret shared by only three or four persons.

In a word, Mrs. Lee believes that her spirit left her body and that there was just enough of life, will or sense of duty to call it back. During this separation the soul took on an etherial, vaporous form and the greatest joy and exhilaration were experienced.

In the opinion of Dr. Lee, himself a deep student of psychology, the spirit of his wife actually left the body and the visions that followed were through the eyes of the spirit. Her return, he believes, was prompted by a sense of duty. The special mission of relating to the world the character of the life transmortem, its absence from terror, its peace and elation.

Mrs. Lee last night discussed with reluctance her unusual experience, regarding it as sacred to herself and her family. However, the urging of friends that she should make this contribu-



tion to the science of the unknown and the unfathomed prevailed.

As a preliminary to her own story, it may be stated that Mrs. Lee is a woman of great mental refinement. She is a composer of songs, both words and music, and has a wonderful mezzo-soprano voice. Her poetical work is especially well known. Deep spiritual sentiment and mysticism characterize her verses.

During her illness, which lasted for several weeks, Mrs. Lee's life was many times despaired of. At the time the vision came to her it hung by a thread and all who had been at her bedside had become hopeless. Dr. Lee, the last to give up, believed that a few hours more would deprive him of his best friend.

#### Heart Seemed to Stop

"I had been unconscious for most of the time," said Mrs. Lee last night "my periods of lucidity being few and brief. The experience which befell me came one night,

"I learned later that the hour of its occurrence was probably the lowest and that the thread that held me was very slender, indeed. My nurse afterward told me my heart seemed to stop beating about this time.

"In my vision, or what you will, one of my nurses wheeled me to the window in a chair, where I sat looking out. I found everything most beautiful—the trees, flowers, the sky, sunlight, the birds singing, all nature joyous under the floodtide of a perfect day.

#### 'Gone!' Cries Nurse

"The nurse suddenly started and cried, 'Why, she's gone!'

"She called to my husband and said, 'Come quick, she's gone.'

"I saw my husband come in. He looked at me and exclaimed. 'My God,

has it come?'" I could see him looking at me in awful grief, and I tried to open my eyes, but could not, I said to myself, 'I'm not dead,' but I was powerless to move.

"Then the four children were brought in, weeping, and they looked at me. Then they all went out but Mr. Lee and the nurse. She said, 'I will look after her.' I knew what that meant. But Mr. Lee told her not to disturb me yet.

"They left me alone, and then my father stepped into the room, just as he used to be in life. He and I were chums. I said, 'I'm not dead.' He replied 'Not yet, not yet,' Then he went out.

#### Feels Spirit Departing

"Suddenly I felt my spirit leaving my body. It was done in an instant, a leaping out, a joyous, light and exhilarating release of the very essence of life into space.

"My form remained the same, but the substance had utterly changed. It was now a translucent vapor, capable, at my will, of going immediately to any place.

"I possessed all of my faculties—memory, imagination and will. I was among the clouds, knowing the joy of flight. Then I came down and hovered over the city, saw the people along Broadway and wished with all my strength to be able to reveal myself to some to let them know that life after death was beautiful.

"But all this while I knew I was not dead, and so at the end of a period of time of whose duration I cannot form an idea and after experiencing unimaginable joys I went back into my body with that instantaneous possession which had characterized my departure.

### Too Real for Dream

"The entire experience was too real for a dream and since having it I have been firmly convinced that I dwelt for a time upon the edge of eternity and knew in part, at least, what the future life is. The knowledge has comforted me because it revealed to me existence beyond the grave immeasurably more delightful than I dreamed. If my story has any value at all, I hope it will be in impressing others with the truth that the release of the spirit from the body in the moment of death need have no terrors, but the reverse."—Los Angeles Examiner.

### A TELEPATHIC EXPERIENCE.

One Sunday afternoon in the summer of 1908, Mr. Robert Bryan Harrison, President of the Atlanta Psychological Society made one of his interesting and helpful talks to about seventy-five people who had assembled in Woodmen's Hall, where the Society held weekly meetings.

He related some experiments he had made in telepathy and remarked that he believed that any person or object in the world could be located by the aid of telepathy, under the proper conditions.

Mr. G. G. Shearer, a well-known traveling salesman, arose at once and challenged this statement. Whereupon Mr. Harrison calmly turned to me and requested me to prove the truth of his statement by any experiment in telepathy that Mr. Shearer wished to suggest.

This I hesitated about doing because I knew that there were many antagonistic influences in the audience, and our previous experiments

had been made in private with a few congenial people.

But Mr. Harrison insisted, and, at my request, a few of our friends were seated around me. This, I did, knowing it would shut out the inharmony while I was in the passive state.

Mr. Shearer then requested me to locate his son, a traveling salesman, from whom he had not heard in several weeks.

Mr. Harrison held my hands for a moment and suggested that I would see where young Mr. Shearer was and then tell just what I saw.

After a few moments I saw a very blond young man seated on a mountain with a companion about his own age, fanning himself with a straw hat. He and his companion were very tired and warm as if they had been walking. The mountain was north from the city in another state. As he sat fanning with his hat he was wondering which route he should take in a trip he would soon make.

All this I told Mr. Harrison, and he repeated my words to the audience.

A few weeks later Mr. Shearer arose at a meeting of the society and stated that he had heard from his son and had written to him about our experiment in telepathy. The son replied that I had given the facts in every particular. He was on Look-Out Mountain in Tennessee at the time he made the experiment, and he was wondering which route he should go on the business trip he had to make on the next day.

Until Mr. Shearer made his request on that afternoon, I did not know that he had a son. But we convinced him that we could find people and even see their thoughts!

ITALY HEMPERLY.

## NEW TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

### Moffatt, Bible Scholar, Has New Ver- sions of Holy Sayings.

Would the Bible be the Bible except in the familiar old King James version whose wording has become so familiar? Such is the question prompted by a new book, "The New Testament; A New Translation," made by Dr. James Moffatt, who, as the Yates professor of New Testament Greek in Oxford, is an established Biblical scholar, and as the author of a standard book on George Meredith has won a reputation in literary circles. His new Biblical translation is rousing a controversy in the religious world.

Dr. Moffatt declares in his introduction that he has translated from the original Greek exactly as one would from a newly discovered papyrus. The book bears him out. The difficulties of the translation were great. For example, there is no English word which even approximates the meaning of the Greek word "logos" in the sense in which it is used by St. John.

Here are some familiar New Testament passages as they appear in Dr. Moffatt's version:

"Blessed are those who feel poor in spirit. The realm of heaven is theirs." "You are the light of the world. A town set on the top of a hill cannot be hidden. Nor do men light a lamp to put it under a bowl; they put it on a stand and it shines for all in the house."

From the parable of the 12 talents: "I went and hid your 250 pounds in the earth. There's your money." His master said to him in reply. "You

rascal, you idle servant! You knew, did you, that I reap where I never sowed and gather where I have never winnowed! Well then, you should have handed my money to the bankers and I would have got my capital with interest when I got back."

The purpose of the author, to present the New Testament in so modern a form that the reader can tell exactly what the original phrases actually meant, has been warmly defeated by some theologians and attacked by others. The book is published by George H. Doran Company, at \$1.50 net.—A Detroit Paper.

### OH, HOUSE OF MY GOD.

I would keep thee, Oh, house of my  
God,

Pure as snow on unscalable peaks,  
Or a cedar of Lebanon washed

In the rain from those ramparts re-  
turned.

And all of the guests gathered there  
How true and how pure must they  
be!

E'en as the guardian angles that flit  
O'er a sweep of immaculate sky.

For there are the children conceived—  
The children of God and my soul—  
And the fare forth as kings of the  
realms

With their message of August im-  
port.

And, as blithely I go to my tasks,  
How, then, can I too proudly bear  
This body—these mansions of me—  
Since I know 'tis the kingdom of  
God?

—Charlotte deBorde Burgess.

## MIDNIGHT.

Alone within my chamber,  
 One night, in sleepless pain,  
 I gazed from darkened casement  
 On garish streets again.

Ten thousand brilliant beacons  
 Gleamed like ten thousand eyes,  
 And myriads of shadows  
 Hid myriads of sighs!

Along yon White Way crowding,  
 There passed a motley throng,  
 The wealthy and the poor man,  
 The weakling and the strong;

A mighty life-tide flowing,  
 A stream of good and bad,  
 Where Vice is clothed in scarlet  
 And Virtue meanly clad;

Where lights and shadows mingle,  
 And night is turned to day,  
 And ev'ry fleeting moment  
 Becomes more wild and gay;

Till—lo! the clocks of midnight  
 Intone upon the air  
 Their solemn notes of warning  
 To pleasure everywhere;

"O, daughter, Death's red pitfall  
 Lies straight across thy track,  
 O, son, ere ruin blight thee,  
 For mother's sake, turn back!"

Yet few there were that hearkened,  
 And few there were that fled,  
 And like moth to its candle  
 Each child of Adam sped;

Whilst I, from darkened casement,  
 One night, in sleepless pain,  
 Gazed o'er a mighty city,  
 On garish streets again.

—Charles Nevers Holmes.

## DAME NATURE'S CHURNING.

By Oriana.

Down in the valley  
 Where all things dream,  
 Out in the meadow,  
 Up on the mountain,  
 Fast the feathery snowflakes fall,  
 Dame Nature is churning her  
 cream;  
 Briskly and crisply the winds are at  
 play,  
 For 'tis Dame Nature's churning day.

Swiftly o'er brook  
 And rill, and mountain stream,  
 They chase away  
 The sun's bright beams;  
 The buttermilk flier,  
 But 'tis no matter,  
 Dame Nature is working her schemes.

Wonderful butter comes,  
 Rainbow and diamonds, flowers and  
 stars,  
 'Tis salted with rain drops,  
 And packed in heaps;  
 The children shout, "The snow, the  
 snow!"  
 Dame Nature laughs, 'Tis my but-  
 ter bars.

"I'm feeding my children,  
 Safe housed in the ground;  
 I'll call them up  
 With this savory sup."

Out cropped an army in emerald  
 green,  
 And daintiest blossoms ever seen;  
 A blue bottle fly, a cricket trim,  
 And with a bound, a peeping frog,  
 Who called afar, 'Tis spring, 'tis  
 spring!

## THE STAR IN THE EAST.

With longing heart, and eyes now  
strained  
To see the meaning of God's simple  
things  
Through seeming mystery, I seek the  
path—  
E'en though it be so dark and lone  
That leads to Thee.

Nor doubt, nor fear, nor faltering  
faith,  
Nor petty minds, let me delay.  
With steadfast peace I'll go my way.  
And though unworthy I may be,  
Keep and guide and strengthen me,  
And give a sweet philosophy  
That will dissolve and make forget  
The weary fever and the fret  
Of worldly things.

Help me to build around today  
A wall of trust,  
I'll fill the space with loving work,  
And therein stay.  
Give me the gift to train men's ears  
that they may hear,  
Their eyes that they may look to  
heaven.  
The voice to pray.

Grant me a balm for every wound,  
Forgive the lost and misspent days,  
Forgive the thoughtless errors  
wrought,  
And let me wipe the tears away.

When this short span of life is done,  
The world recedes and disappears,  
Thou, deathless star, arise and be  
A gleaming taper in the dark  
To light my journey home.

—Allie B. Hazard.

LAWYER, DOCTOR AND  
EDITOR.

"You are dying," said the doctor to  
the country editor as he lay on his  
deathbed after long years of weary  
toil.

"And do you think I am going?"  
said the editor.

"Yes, I am sure," said the doctor.

The dying editor turned his head  
and looked at him who had come to  
make out his last will and said, "And  
you think I am dying?"

"Yes, I know it," said the lawyer.

The dying editor then said to the  
doctor, "How much do I owe you?"

"About one hundred dollars," said  
the doctor.

The editor turned to the lawyer,  
"How much do I owe you?"

"About one hundred dollars," said  
the lawyer, who had spent about three  
hours making the editor's will.

"Well," said the editor, "won't you  
please kneel on each side of me while  
I breathe my last?"

"Why do you make such a request?"  
the lawyer and doctor asked simultane-  
ously

"Well," said the editor, "it will be  
a great satisfaction to die as my Sav-  
iour died—between two thieves."

The lawyer and the doctor fainted,  
and the editor got well.

—The Health Record.

Stay at home, my heart, and rest,  
Homekeeping hearts are happiest.  
For those that wander they know not  
where  
Are full of trouble and full of care—  
To stay at home is best.

## THE TEST OF THOUGHT.

Mabel Gifford Shine.

David Rand had been employed at Baxter's mill two years at the time the mill-owner died. The mill-owner was "grouty and grouchy and tight-fisted," according to the general verdict of the town's people, especially the mill-hands. But David had never been known to call Hiram Baxter any of these names. He had been thankful to have a steady situation, and to be able to give satisfaction. And the poor little cottage near the mill he had thought to make more habitable in time, for his good wife and the three children.

The mill-owner's death came as a great shock to David. He lingered at the mill, doing odd jobs and waiting to see who the next owner should be. Several men came there and looked around and one of them said that if he bought the mill he would like to employ David. But none of them bought.

David began to make inquiries; it seemed that no one was willing to pay the price, and beside that, there was some defect in the title. There was a case in court, and everyone feared the outcome.

Several months passed, when one day David's wife asked, "Why don't you buy the mill, David?"

David's tongue was paralyzed at the suggestion. He started, blankly.

"You have no trade, and no business; you like this work and understand it. Of course its a small business, and the other owners had it as a side line, but it would give us a living."

David explained about the difficulties. The court case rather staggered the wife's optimism, but she rallied next

day and started the subject again. "What's the use?" said David; "everybody says the other claimant is sure to win the case, and the heirs cannot hold the property. Then they say the price is too high, and no good business man will invest in it. But if everything was all right I haven't a cent of capital, and who would lend to a day laborer without any security?"

"If it were not for the dispute of ownership I should say, someone would be willing to lend the money with the mill for security, for the people about here know you are reliable, but as it is—still, I would make the trial," she concluded, smiling up at him. "It won't do any harm; we have nothing to lose. Let us try everything we can think of; no matter whether it is likely or not."

David looked at his wife wonderingly; what had set her going like this. She was such a practical woman, and this was all nonsense.

Mrs. Rand laughed. "I can see in your face what you think of my proposition. I will tell you what it is, I have discovered that I get things when I think about them and do not give it up. I have discovered the way to do it too; when I want something badly, and sigh over it, and think to myself I can't have it but I do want it so, I never get it, but when I enjoy thinking about something I want, make-believe that I have it, and have a good time with it, things begin to happen, and I see ways that never before occurred to me, and I find the way to get what I have wanted. Now if this works in small things it will work in large things just the same. Everything works by

God's laws, and we never stop to think about it. I never did until I noticed these queer things.

"You know that little magnate we gave Harvey, Christmas? Well I think our thoughts are like that magnet, and attract things of their own nature. That is how I have studied it out.

"Now let us make a test of thought; we will begin this minute; we will make-believe that you have bought the mill, and that everything is all right. No matter what happens, we will keep on thinking, and we will keep looking to see how we did it. And you see if we do not think of a way."

David smiled rather skeptically, it was so utterly improbable; but as Mrs. Rand maintained, it would do no harm, anyway, so they began it.

During the following week, Mrs. Rand suggested everybody likely and unlikely, possessed of any considerable means, but David shook his head; if the townspeople were afraid to buy it for themselves it was not thinkable that they would lend money for anybody else to buy it.

A day or two later David had what Mrs. David called an inspiration; "You know, Anna, that my father was quite well-to-do when I was a boy; in the old home town are two men whom he gave a start in life; they used to tell me of it. They might be glad to help me a little. I am going over and see them."

Mrs. Rand was jubilant; "It has come," she said, "the right thought."

But when her husband returned the following day, she knew that they were mistaken. "Why," said David, "they looked at me as though they had never heard of me, and they had great difficulty to recall my father, especially what he had done for them. They did acknowledge it at last, and said they

would be happy to help me, but their money was 'all tied up,' and they couldn't do a thing."

Mrs. Rand was dismayed for a moment, then she brightened up; "Never mind David, we are going to keep right on thinking, just the same, you know; that was in the plan at the start. There are always things that amount to nothing, but we have to do what we can think of before we can see what is beyond. That is our part; we do not have to worry about the rest. Help will come from the place we least expect."

David could think of nothing else to do except to return to his home town and apply to several others who had known his father. He accomplished little. Three pledged small sums on condition that he raised the whole amount.

Mrs. Rand had told him he must expect, whether it was likely or not, but how could he expect?

He wandered to the old "Town Brook," and sat down there allowing his mind to turn to the happy memories of boyhood, and the various interesting characters who had played a part in it. Among them he recalled Peter Hands; a good old soul, old from a boy's viewpoint, who lived all by himself in a little cottage outside the town. He used to tell the boys of the best fishing-places, and the safest swimming holes, and many a jolly evening they had spent in his home eating apples and pop-corn and listening to Peter's stories. He wondered if Peter were still living, and if he lived in the same place, and how he was getting along. He might be in want.

Then David came back to his own affairs; however greatly Peter might need help, he, David had not a cent to his name to help himself or anybody

else. "I'll go and see him anyway, for old time's sake," he concluded, and jumped up to start for Peter's when a hearty voice called out, "Halloa, halloa, bless my stars, if this ain't Davy Rand, or I miss my guess. Could tell you anywhere, you look so much like your father."

And there stood Peter Hands.

After they had talked over old times, Peter inquired how David was getting on. And so the story of the mill came out.

"You asked everybody," did you?" commented Peter; "you did not ask me."

"You!" David stared at Peter in amazement; "of course I would not think of such a thing. I asked only people whom I thought could spare the money."

"Well now, I am just hankering to lend you the money to buy that mill. There ain't another young man in Christendom that I would like better to see get on in the world. I have a snug little sum that I have no present use for, and I wouldn't ask for a better investment than your mill. I'll chance it on the court case."

"But if I should lose—" began David.

"If you should lose, I can stand it," replied Peter, with a twinkle in his eye.

Mrs. Rand was at the door watching for him. "The test has worked," said David.

David had owned the mill about six months when one day Mr. Thomas Wormly, one of the biggest men in the town applied to him for a water right, as the mill-stream ran by his place.

David was a good deal surprised, but cheerfully granted the request.

Mr. Wormly had it put in writing, and departed. Though David needed money badly, he had granted the water privilege free.

About two weeks after the signing of the paper, one of the mill hands reported to David that he had seen some kind of building going up on Mr. Wormly's land close by the mill-stream. "Looks like a mill," said the man.

"That's not likely," replied David; "Mr. Wormly is not that kind of a man, and beside, he has business enough of his own, now."

"Well, I have it pretty straight, said the man, that he is going to steal your trade."

David was paralyzed for a moment; "I can't believe he is that kind of a man," he repeated, "but if he tries it the people will not go with him; they all know me, and they like my grain."

"Don't you bank too strong on the people," warned the man; "you take too much stock in people. I know human nature. Wormly's men are making the people think you have not been treating them square, scanting on the measure, etc., and he's going to cut under on the price; says you charge too much."

"I always give a bit over," said David, "and I could not charge less and make a living."

"I know all that," said the man, "but you will see Wormly will persuade the people; he will cut under enough to steal your trade, then he will wait till you are down and out, and raise on them."

"Anna," said David that night, "it appears now that the test of thought has failed."

Anna was greatly distressed when she heard the story. She went off by herself to 'think it out,' she said. Later in the evening she came to David, who was sitting by the table with a paper in his hand that he was not reading. "It is all clear," said Anna; "we must keep



right on thinking the right thing, and not get frightened. Even if you lose all your trade and have to give up, we must not be frightened, we must expect something better. Whenever I have failed to get what I have expected, that is the way it has worked. It is just like that verse in the Bible that says if we have failed to realize the promises, it is because there is something better coming."

So they kept on thinking and expecting.

It turned out as the man had said, and David's customers dwindled until it did not pay to keep the mill running. David went to Peter Hands and told him how things were. "Hold on a little," advised Peter, "I will keep you going a little longer; may be something will happen."

Then came the memorable sermon that was talked of in that community for many a year. The lesson was the story of the one Ewe Lamb. Thomas Wormly was very comfortably settled in his cushioned pew, and deep in his business affairs when suddenly he was brought back to the services by startling words; "Thou art the man."

Mr. Wormly hunched himself up a little and looked up at the minister. What was he talking about. Oh, he was not talking, he was reading.

"And because thou hast done this thing thou shalt die. And thou shalt restore four-fold."

The minister did not raise his eyes, but there was a peculiar stillness in the church. Mr. Wormly cautiously glanced about him, and met the concentrated glance of about two hundred pairs of eyes.

It appeared that they were looking at him, those eyes; they seemed to be accusing eyes. Was it his fancy?

**The Hon. Thomas Wormly fidgeted**

a little, and the blood rushed to his face until he was purple, and looked like to have a fit of apoplexy.

He tried to loosen his collar; "I must be asleep; and this is a dream; of course it is a dream; nothing like this would really happen in my church.

He tried to awaken himself, but he could not wake up. The sermon that followed the reading added gall to wormwood. He grew dizzy, and would have given half his fortune if he could have dropped out of sight. The only comforting thing he could think of was that he would have that minister discharged immediately. A minister with such poor taste in the selection of texts had no right to stand in a pulpit.

"But because thou hast repented," came the minister's voice, finely and faintly, as though at a distance, "thou shalt not die, but thou shalt restore fourfold."

Mr. Wormly almost jumped from his soft cushions. 'I'll be hanged if I will' he muttered, and then caught himself. What was the sermon to him? It had nothing to do with him. It was just a fool sermon.

Still, when the services were over, Mr. Wormly was not able to raise his eyes to greet the people as usual. "I'm feeling the heat a good deal to-day," he apologized to Deacon Morse, "I'm going to get home and take a bracer."

The first thing he did when he reached his room was to get out his dusty Bible and hunt up the story of The One Ewe Lamb. "Poof" he exclaimed, greatly relieved, all about a man who stole another man's wife; nothing to do with me, was what he felt, but did not put into words.

All the same he could not get the thought of David out of his mind; *he*, a rich man, had taken all that the poor

man had; the One Ewe Lamb persisted, despite all he could do to keep it out of his mind.

Mr. Wormly had been angered and mortified to find that David, a laborer, had had the courage to buy the mill, that he had been afraid of, and when the court case had been settled favorably for David, Mr. Wormly's fingers itched to get hold of the business, and he could not rest until he had accomplished it. He had not been troubled with a conscience, and had not expected to have any inner discomfort over the mill affair. He could not understand it; it vexed him, it angered him, but there it was.

A week and a day from that eventful Sunday, the Hon. Warmly had another bad dream; he heard mocking voices shouting his name. He could not see the owners of the voices; he fancied they were so many demons prancing in the air about his bed. They smothered him; he was strangling.

He tried to struggle, he could not move; he tried to shout, but no sound came. Then he awoke. The smell of smoke was in his nostrils, his mouth had a bitter taste, his eyes were smarting; he was bathed in a cold perspiration; he was trembling violently.

Reaching for his night-robe he pulled it about him and crept to the window; pitchy darkness, and that bitter smell of smoke. "Too close application to business is ruining my nerves," he said, "I must take a vacation."

That morning when he walked down to see how the mill was progressing, a heap of blackened, smoldering ruins met his gaze.

The hired man hurried up; "They came last night and burned it down. They shouted enough to raise the dead; I heard them, but I had no thought they

(To be continued.)

## Rightly Located?

Few are they who can succeed at anything or ANYWHERE.

Most successes are a happy choice of vocation and LOCATION.

If you and your location are misfits—If you are a knight who is breaking the rules of the Game by occupying a pawn's square—let the Astrological Chessman place you.

Full data of birth and \$2.00. State nature of your main purpose and whether willing to emigrate.

Send 25c. for copy of "War or Peace?" my astrological discussion of the U. S., Mexico and Japan situation. A fifty page booklet.

L. EDWARD JOHNDRO,  
211 Central Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

---

### INVESTMENTS

## Most Useful Invention Known

Just patented. Reduces living expenses. Immense profits. A small investment will make you independent if you investigate quickly and join promoters now.

### BEATS BELL TELEPHONE

Business men wanted.

JOHN NICOL, Manassas, Va.

---

## Read The Adept

Within Five years the United States Government will be using Astrology to forecast the weather, and in connection with International Affairs.

OTHER GOVERNMENTS USE IT NOW  
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ADEPT, published by Frederick White, Crystal Bay, Minn., and be familiar with Astrology as it becomes prominent. Send for a Free Sample Copy. It is published by one of the Pioneer Astrologers of the United States.

# A GIFT

With each renewal or new subscription to The Stellar Ray will be given the Magical Monea Lesson, which never fails to bring marvellous results when sincerely used. Monea means money, health, happiness. Request for it should accompany renewal or subscription and only those who sincerely desire to broaden their lives can be benefited by this wonderful little helper.

## The Stellar Ray

IS THE

### Newest Thought Magazine

#### In Line of Human Progress

In this great scientific era there is not any limit known to human achievement when the individual is working in the line for which he is adapted.

#### THE EDITORIAL AND STELLAR SCIENCE DEPTS.

teach in a clear, simple way how the best results in life may be attained by each one of its readers.

Another interesting feature is the department of Psychic Research, with its marvelous and mysterious incidents, many of them under the investigation of the Psychic Research Society.

The purpose of the entire magazine is to promote better conditions in each life, and according to the testimony of its readers they are in better health, happier and more successful because of the STELLAR RAY monthly visits.

**Price \$1.00 per Year.**

## Important Information

The occupation or calling to which each individual is best adapted; the times to guard against accident; the favorable periods for making important changes; health, finance, marriage, etc., etc., may be scientifically read from the positions of the planets at the time of birth.

Write to the

### Stellar Ray Astral Science Department.

For price list and further particulars.

## Pocket Dictionary of Astrological Terms

This little work contains concise definitions of all terms used in Stellar Science in casting horoscopes or in calculations relating to planetary influences.

Round corners, paper cover.

Price .....50c

## Two Thousand Years in Celestial Life

Autobiography of Clytina, who passed to the higher life over 2,000 years ago.

Price, postpaid.....\$1.25

## The Guiding Star

This is a book of 427 pages and 28 portraits. Three tri-colored plates. Printed on fine antique paper, bound in silk cloth, with a handsome design in gold on the front cover. It was mainly written by spirit friends in visible forms or materialized, and is an exposition illustrative of life beyond the grave—being of vital importance to humanity.

Every one is accompanied by spirit guides through his entire journey of earth life, therefore read "The Guiding Star" and learn how to come in harmonious rapport with the right class of spirits, which means health, success and happiness to you.

"The Guiding Star" will be mailed to your address, postpaid, upon receipt of \$1.50. Address all orders to The Stellar Ray Book Department.

## CURE DISEASE WITH Tissue Food Stuffs

Biochemistry is a process of feeding the body tissues, furnishing needed tissue elements in usable form, and thus supplying the deficiencies which cause disease. Nothing is used in Biochemic treatment but elements which are found in the animal body. There is no dope, nothing which drugs. This form of treatment has cured every form of disease, having a record superior to all other forms of treatment, as it is bound to have. The best representatives of Biochemistry are the Ensign Remedies. Ordinary Biochemic Remedies consist of but twelve tissue salts, from a mistaken idea that there are but twelve tissue elements in the animal body. The Ensign Remedies contain all of the twenty elements known to exist in the body, and recorded in standard scientific works, and some others not recorded or generally known. Naturally, we get results which other manufacturers can not get.

Booklets on General Diseases, on special diseases, and many leaflets, explaining the system, free to all. You will find them instructive and interesting. A request by mail will bring them to you. Write today.

ENSIGN REMEDIES CO.  
Dept. B Battle Creek, Mich.

## The Spiritual Journal

Devoted to the Scientific Interpretation of  
Psychic Phenomena.

Lilian Whiting, whose works are known throughout the English reading world, is now writing a series of articles entitled "With the Mystics," sketching the philosophy and life of the leading Mystics.

Wm. J. Colville, the famous lecturer, is writing a most valuable series on "The Science of Spiritual Healing."

Miss Susie C. Clark, the well-known author, has lately begun a series on "True Healing."

There are also articles every month on Psychic Development and scientific interpretations of Psychic Phenomena, by Alice Herring Christopher, news of scientific experiments and activities, beautiful half tone reproductions of Psychic pictures are given from time to time, as supplements to the Journal.

Send ten cents for single copy (and get our special offer for new subscribers) to The Spiritual Journal, 1140 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Lady agents to handle a well advertised toilet preparation. We have a specially interesting proposition. Write for particulars to Department A, Fairy Stone Chemical Co., DETROIT, Mich.

## TWELVE LESSONS IN THE SCIENCE OF BIOCHEMISTRY

By DR. GEO. W. CAREY, author of the "Biochemic System of Medicine. Comprising the chemical formula of the twelve inorganic cell-salts of the human organism, their therapeutical value and physiological action in supplying deficiencies in blood and nerve fluids.

Price, \$1.00.

Price of Dr. Carey's "Biochemic System of Medicine," 444 pages, \$2.50.

Address

DR. GEO. W. CAREY  
P. O. Box 293

Los Angeles, Calif.

## Sure Constipation Cure

The most prevalent disease is constipation, which is the main cause of almost every other disease. Drugs will afford a little temporary relief and leave the patient in a worse state afterwards. We will send you directions, which, if followed, will cure the most obstinate case,—no drugs. The writer has been a sufferer for years; tried all sorts of remedies, with absolutely no benefit. Follow these directions and you will be relieved and cured. The price is not \$25, although it is worth it. But send only 25c and full instructions will be sent you.

U. S. SPECIALTY HOUSE, Ravenswood and Ainslie, Chicago.

## Urania Unveiled

The Astrological Bulletin is a clean-cut, classy little magazine and it is a pleasure to receive it in your monthly mail to be refreshed by its mental stimulus.

The Astrilogical Bulletin is just the quality of literature that one would expect to emanate from a College of Astrology—refined, interesting, practical, instructive and useful to everybody. Thirty to forty pages monthly of solid, strengthening food for right thinking, right actions and success.

Subscription 50c yearly in the U. S., foreign, 65c. Send for sample copy and free descriptive prospectus regarding our Lessons In Practical Astrology By Mail with information relating to Diploma and Business Plan.

LLEWELLYN PUBLISHING CO.

P. O. Box 638,  
Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.

**Dont Fail** to send fifteen cents for book on **RIGHT THINKING**, just what you need. R. H. Davison, Dept. S. Madison Avenue New York.

## Good Books

New Way to Health.....	25c
New Science of Living.....	50c
Psychology of Success.....	\$1.00

R. H. DAVIDSON,

Dept. S, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

## The Stellar Ray

Will upon request, send **PRICE LIST** of **HOROSCOPES** and **BLANKS FOR CONVENIENCE IN GIVING DATA**.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyages of their lives are bound in shallows and in miseries."

## A FLORIDA HOME

Farms and residence lots in a fast-growing colony of progressive people; near a city, cooperative methods, unique plan for mutual benefits; moderate prices, easy terms, Railroad, postoffice, school, store, telephone, etc.

M. TRUEMAN

70, Route 1

Richmond, Va.

## YOU WANT THE ALLSHINE BOOKS

\$1.00 LESSON FREE.

Greatest Lesson in the World on Perpetual Youth and Restoration of Lost Youth. By Mabel Gifford Shine, D. L. S. Sent free with 25c orders

### HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED,

with list of sexology books free with \$0.50 order, or Prosperity booklet, or Health booklet.

### HERE'S HEALTH FOR YOU.

1. The Rose book, by Mabel Gifford Shine, Metaphysician and Hygienist. Practical Lessons in self-healing for mind and body. Price \$0.40.

### LITTLE JOURNEYS INTO THE INVISIBLE.

A Woman's Actual Experience in the Fourth Dimension.

2. A Remarkable Romance and Lesson in Mental Unfoldment. How to Develop Desired Conditions, and How to Avoid the Undesirable. Boards; blue with symbolic gold design, by M. G. Shine, Price \$1.00. When ordered with other Allshine Books, price \$0.75.

### THE WOMAN AND THE MAN.

3. The Mistakes of Marriage, and the Ideal Marriage; a woman's experience and suggestions, by M. Trueman, Price \$0.35.

### THE LILY BOOK.

4. The Possibilities of Sexology. How to Generate and Conserve Vital Force, and Correct Disorders, by M. Trueman, \$0.30. Enlarged edition.

### HOW TO COMMAND MONEY.

5. The Gold Book, by C. M. Wade, \$0.50.

### THE RESURRECTION OF ADAM AND EVE.

6. The Soul's Development and Attainment "more logical than re-incarnation." By M. G. Shine. Price \$0.25.

### THE BLUE CAT BOOK.

7. For the Children. Illustrated by Mildred Norman. \$0.30.

Six books omitting Little Journeys, \$1.60.

Numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, Price \$1.20.

No Foreign stamps or money.

**ALLSHINE PUBLISHING CO.**  
51, Route 1. Richmond, Va.

**ONE CASE FREE**

in each neighborhood, no matter what or how serious the disease, will be treated FREE. A healed case is my best advertisement. In-closed se'f-addressed, stamped envelope.

Editor Occult Truth-Seeker, Box 10,  
Ruskin, Fla.

**New Thought Mailing Directory**

Receive hundreds of free samples of progressive publications, books, pamphlets, etc. Your name inserted for silver dime. Atelier Directories, Box 356A, London, Ont.

Health, Happiness, and Prosperity,  
FOR ALL

through unailing spiritual law, in the blessed trinity of Light, Love, and Life.

**"THE ORDER OF THE SILENT TWELVE"**

is born of the spirit, works in the spirit, and draws through the spirit by scientific application of divine law the success created at the beginning of worlds for every man.

Membership encircles the globe.

Members born under every zodiacal sign desired. Write to-day.

THE PAINTONS,

Los Angeles, California. Box 64S.

It Works—3d Edition

**"Cosmic" Law of Telepathy. 10c.**

Including a development lesson that has proved successful in demonstration by thousands.

References: B. F. Austin, of "Reason," H. N. Daniels of "Family Herald," Los Angeles, California; Editor Emberg of "Aquarius," Sherrill, N.Y. Scientifically confirmed. With 600-page Telepathic Book, \$.25.

Address Telekist Pubs., So. Side, Kankakee, Ill.

**The Faithists Messenger**

Advocating the Doctrines of Oahspe

And higher Spiritualism. Published Monthly.

FRED SUTOR, Editor,

R. F. D. 5. Box 328

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

50c a year, English Possessions 2s 1d.

**The Occult and Modern Thought Book Centre**

687 Boylston Street. Boston, Mass.

Send for Catalogue of Astrological Books and Books on all Occult Subjects.

Raphaels Ephemeris for any year from 1800 in stock, price 36c prepaid.

**The Phrenological Era**

(Established January, 1905.)

Is an illustrated monthly journal devoted to Character Reading, Health and Public Reforms.

The only Phrenological journal now in America. Every number is worth a 25c lecture; 12 months in a year—\$3.00.

CAN YOU DO WITHOUT IT FOR 50c A YEAR

Send 10c for two samples, and circulars of Tope's School of Phrenology.

PROF. M. TOPE

BOWERSTON, - - - OHIO

**Big Mail** Hundreds of Magazines, papers, samples, etc. Name in Directory for dime. Mrs. Mary Page, 758 E. 4th St. South Boston, writes: "I never got so much good out of ten cents before." Companion-ship Pub. Co., Box 10, Ruskin, Florida.

SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY

**The Flaming Sword**

A Monthly Magazine Advocating

The Earth to be a Hollow Concave Sphere.

The Correlation of Matter and Spirit, and interconvertibility through the operation of the Law of Transmutation.

The Origin and Destiny of the human race.

The attainment of Immorality in the Natural World,—now at the end of the Age, and in this generation.

These and many kindred subjects touched upon in the course of a year.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

GUIDING STAR PUBLISHING HOUSE,

Estero, Lee County, Fla.



**MR. THINKER!**

ARE YOU READING

**THE MARVELOUS PSYCHIC EXPERIENCES**

—IN—

**“REASON”**

THAT LIVE PSYCHIC RESEARCH AND NEW THOT  
JOURNAL?

They read like “ALLADIN’S LAMP,” yet are the SWORN  
statements of competent witnesses

Just to whet your appetite—three months subscription to  
“REASON” for but 15c.

Now what are you going to do about it, Mr. “REASON” ER?

AUSTIN PUBL. CO., - - Los Angeles, Cal.

**Valuable and Inexpensive (but not CHEAP) Books**

These help one to GROW!

“CHRISTIANITY and SPIRITUALISM,”

by Dr. B. F. Austin,

10c

“MODERN MIRACLES” by W. C. Nation

25c

“MIND MARVELS”

25c

“THE NEW AGE” by T. W. Butler

25c

“LAWS OF FINANCIAL SUCCESS”

New Thot Teachings

25c

“AURAS and COLORS,” by W. J. Colville

25c

“DREAMS, their Meaning and Result,”

10c

“CONUNDRUMS FOR the CLERGY,” by B. F. Austin

5c

These Books are going like hot cakes.

DO IT NOW! Gentle Reader

AUSTIN PUBL. CO. - Los Angeles, Cal.

# Science and Key of Life

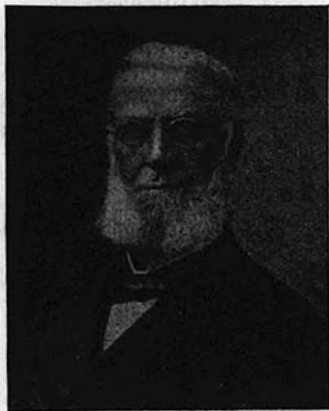
## PLANETARY INFLUENCES

Compiled and Copyrighted by

Complete in  
Seven Vols.

Size 8x9 in.  
from 250 to  
325 Pages  
Each.

Liberal  
Discount  
to the  
Trade



HENRY CLAY HODGES

Price \$2.00 per  
Vol. Sold sin-  
gle or by the  
Set. Postpaid  
to any address.  
Circulars con-  
taining con-  
tents sent  
upon applica-  
tion.

### A Few Opinions of the Press Upon this Great Work.

Henry Clay Hodges, of Detroit, Mich., has been for years making scientific study of electric and magnetic influences through interstellar space. The effects of different polarizations of the sun and moon produce great effects on human life. In a new work called "Science and Key of Life," Mr. Hodges discusses these great laws from both the astronomical and the magnetic side. This work is one of remarkable scope and power.—Lilian Whiting.

This work makes the whole subject clear, puts it in harmony with modern science, illustrates it by profound philosophy and historical examples.—The Occult Truth Seeker.

It is a question if anything on this subject has been written as scientific and rational, and on so high a plane as the "Science and Key of Life."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.