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VOL. 7

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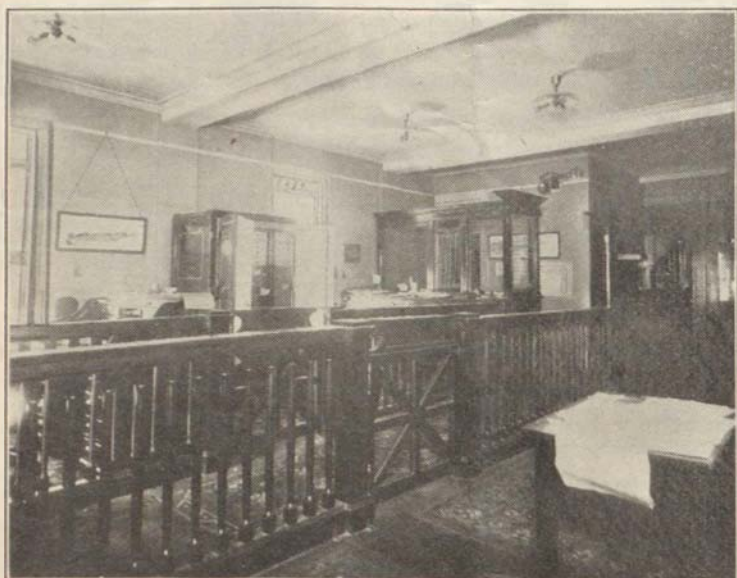
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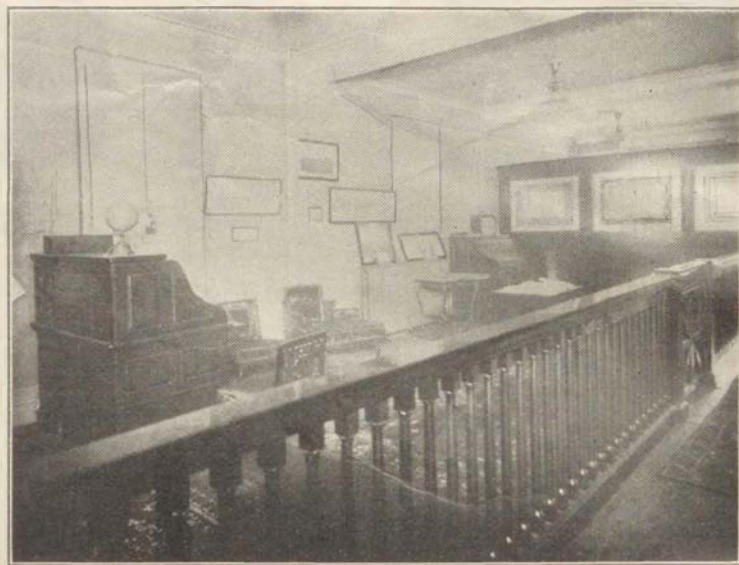
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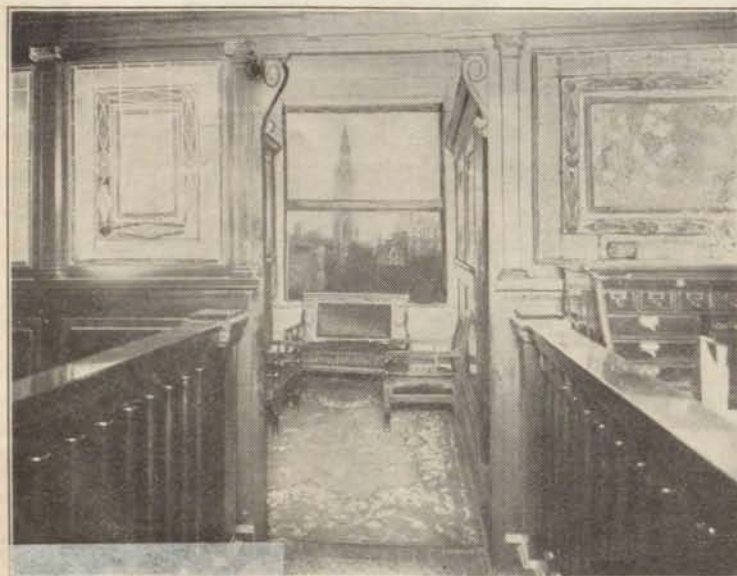
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# The Future HOME JOURNAL

VOL. I.

MAY 1908.

No. 1



A MONTHLY HOME JOURNAL OF INSPIRATION, PROGRESS AND SUCCESS

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**RIGHT AND WRONG DAYS AND HOW THEY HAPPEN.**

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

(Copyright, 1907, by American Journal-Examiner.)

Did you ever notice that there are certain days when (saving yourself) nobody but stupid and thoughtless people are out?

You tell the usually reliable and trustworthy maid to put certain memoranda and cards and addresses in your portmanteau, and you sally forth, a little late, to accomplish a lot of errands. The first thing you discover on entering the street car or omnibus is that your maid has forgotten your memoranda and your addresses; but you think you can remember the most important ones, so you go on telling the conductor to be sure to inform you when you reach Blank street, as you must change there. You speak twice to him about it, and he looks hurt and offended the second time at the mere suggestion on your part that he could forget. Yet he takes you a mile past your corner and is only sullen at your reproaches and you get off in a state of mind not to be recorded here.

You hunt up a police officer who knows nothing about anything, and is glad of it, and you find another, who seems to know everything in the world save the one fact you desire; and you approach a third, who directs you with the most minute care to the place you are looking for—a dressmaking establishment. You change cars twice to reach there and walk half a mile, and find a stable.

Being tired and nervous, you stop somewhere for refreshments and order a cup of tea and a chop.

The waiter brings you cold ham, which you never eat, and coffee, which you never drink after breakfast.

You sally forth discouraged and decide to give up all your plans save a purchase or two at a shop, so you make them—a tea gown and some long evening gloves, which you order sent home.

After you have dropped on the divan to repose your shattered

nerves and are about to fall into a quiet sleep, the maid taps on the door and tells you a package has come. You feel the woman's desire to look at your purchase immediately—and you open it to find a suit of gentleman's underwear and a pair of suspenders!

Another day everything goes like clockwork. You set forth to make a long city journey to see a friend and find her at your gate, coming to see you. You have a sample of goods two years old you want to match, and you find 't on the first counter you look at.

An address which you have mislaid and worried over, a chance acquaintance mentions in your presence, and from dawn till dark everything happens just as you wish it to.

There are days when you see nothing but beautiful faces on the street. Wherever your eye roams it falls on something to please it; and again there are ugly women days—when it seems as if the houses of the homely had been raided and all the ugly ducklings had flown into the street.

I have encountered a score of lame people in an afternoon in different portions of a city, and all these experiences lead me to think there may be some truth in astrological science, which tells us that certain conditions of the solar system affect certain classes of people and cause them to be stupid, or bright or to go out or stay at home. When one stops to ponder on the wonders of that mighty system, anything seems possible which may be said of it.

**Something Good**

¶ In the next issue we have something good for the whole family, especially the ladies and girls, concerning how to improve your personal appearance. You will enjoy reading the methods of treatment on how to build up the health of the body, and at the same time, beautify the face and form.

**MAKING RUSSIA A REPUBLIC.**

The making of a republic is not so difficult as it may seem, if we are to believe what we are told by those who are now attempting to found The United States of Russia.

For many years Russia and its people have declared their intention of having a free country, and although much blood has been shed, Russia is far from being a republic—unless we believe that the present attempts are to be as successful as they are earnest.

For one man to overthrow a monarch and establish a republic of many states may seem impossible, especially when no plans are made for wars or lengthy arguments, but Ivan Norodny believes he can accomplish this with the aid of hundreds of Russians who favor the movement. He recognized the fact that he could not conduct his operations in Russia, and for this reason he has established his headquarters in the Holland House, in New York City.

After forming what he calls a "powerful organization," General Norodny issued bonds to the value of \$5,000,000 redeemable by "The United States of Russia." He is now trying to dispose of these bonds in this country in order to raise the funds necessary to his movement. No doubt thousands of Russians in this country will buy these bonds with the fond hope of some day redeeming them from a Russian republic. Whether General Norodny is successful in establishing a Republic or not, there is little doubt regarding the establishment of a fund of twice \$5,000,000.

In order to acquaint the Russian peasants with his movement it was necessary for General Norodny to have his plan printed in circular form and then distributed secretly throughout Russia. Even though various Russian newspapers are in favor of a Republic, it is impossible for them to print one word in favor of such a movement. For this reason Norodny and his organization must spread their plans by secret circulars and mouth to mouth explanations.

The circular issued by Norodny

was sent to the Czar and all the rulers of the world, including President Roosevelt. It is worded as follows:

"Nicholas II., Czar of Russia:

"We the undersigned representatives of the great Russian people, feel both abused and humiliated by the acts and laws which you as Sovereign of our country have wrongfully imposed and legally enforced upon us.

"In behalf of international justice and natural right we recognize our holy duty to renounce all our allegiance to you, accuse you before the nations of the world as a common criminal and proclaim a new constitution and new sovereignty, which we call "The United States of Russia."

"Justice and humanity will be the witnesses to our following accusations and proclamations in this national and international tribunal.

"Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee of the Russian Republican Administration.

"(Signed) IVAN NORODNY,  
 "Chief Executive Commissioner,  
 "Dated Moscow and New York City, Feb. 20, 1908."

In the lower left-hand corner of this document is the seal of The United States of Russia. Then follows a list of accusations and proclamations as referred to. Among the crimes of which the Czar is accused are: Oppression and slavery, demoralizing the Russian people, forcing them to become drunkards, encouraging anarchy, perpetrating terrible massacres, protecting criminals, murdering, permitting robbery, violating his oath, breaking promises, imposing taxes without permission, illegal executions of women and children, violating the proclaimed freedom of the newspapers, and confiscating the funds of the peasant parishes.

There are sixteen accusations, and following these are twelve proclamations which in substance remedy the impositions of the Czar and make Russia a Republic of twelve states.

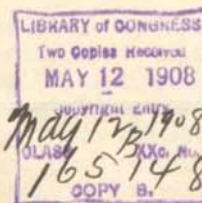
In speaking of the movement, General Norodny said:

"This movement is constructive

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# THE FUTURE



# HOME JOURNAL

VOL. I.

MAY 1908

No. 1

## THE EDITOR SPEAKS.

### *Making a Home Paper.*

When I first outlined this monthly Journal, it was my intention to make it of practical value to the home. I wanted to interest the father, the mother, the husband and wife and the children. More than this, I wanted this Journal to give them such advice, suggestions and aid as would enable them to live better lives, become more successful and more happy. It has required constant observation of the family's and the individual's wants; it has necessitated many changes of plans and numerous consultations with those who have attempted this before and with those who are in a position to learn these wants.

Each and every department must have a personal element; it must appeal in a direct, practical and personal way if the department is to be a success. This, I think, has been accomplished in the present issue of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL, and I shall be glad to have my readers write me as to their opinions on this subject, for the Journal is to please you and you alone can tell whether my aims and desires are being carried out successfully.

### *Our Departments.*

Just glance through the following pages and note the number of departments which have been instituted. I hope to keep these going from month to month, but this depends entirely upon my readers' response to them. There are many more I should like to establish. I want to cover every phase of home life if it is possible. Nothing of interest to the home shall be neglected if it is possible to make it a department in the Journal. Practical advice and help is what the Journal aims to give, and for this reason all departments must be of a practical nature.

It has been suggested that we have a department devoted to lessons on the making of children's clothes. At the very start I had decided not to publish fashions nor to devote a department to fashions and clothes, since there are many good magazines devoted to this one subject and I could not hope to do any better—probably not as good. However, a department giving practical lessons on the making of children's clothes is different, and has not been established in other magazines. Its value of course depends entirely upon the mothers and wives who read our Journal, and from them I should like to

have suggestions. Shall I establish such a department?

Our artist suggested that we establish a department for the young girls and boys devoted to the making of pretty watercolor sketches and novelties, giving practical lessons in the art. This seemed to meet with my ideas of original departments of practical value and I shall have this matter prepared. I should be pleased to have my young readers tell me how they like the work and if I should continue the lessons, for considerable expense is attached to each lesson and if they are not appreciated I will devote the space to something of more value.

### *Writing to the Editor.*

One of the most difficult tasks connected with editing any magazine or Journal is to induce the readers to write to the editor and tell him what they like and what they do not like in its pages. Truly many will write and say: "I like your paper, and wish it success," etc., but while we appreciate such comments and praise, it does not enable me to learn just which departments please and which do not. Praise spurs us on to do better work, but criticisms enable the editor to improve his work.

I have often spoken of this matter to other publishers and editors and they all say the same thing. Each reader says: "What is the use of writing—so many will write that my letter will have no attention paid to it." The result is the editor receives but a few letters.

Let me tell you that the only real pleasure there is connected with editing a journal like this is the thought that *to-morrow* when I come to the office I will find my desk covered with letters of criticism and—praise. But, oh! the disappointment when I find that I shall still have to wait for the *morrow*—and the *morrow* never comes. I am not alone in this complaint. All editors feel the same way. Letters from his readers—the real, heart-to-heart-talk letters are the only breaks in the monotony of editorship.

Now the gist of the whole foregoing argument is this: I want you when you have the opportunity to write me a letter and tell me plainly what you think of the Journal. Never mind the praise—criticise each page, each column and every line, if you like, but give me suggestions. Don't say: "I don't like this department, or I don't like that." Tell me WHY you don't like it and what you *would* like. If all my readers will do this—

well, this Journal will become the best and most appreciated magazine in the country.

### *Exchanges.*

As an assistance to the editor he exchanges his magazines with others each month. That is, he has a list of good monthly and weekly periodicals to which he sends THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL each month and they send their paper to him. Now, some editors use these exchange papers to clip from, giving the other magazine due credit—in some cases. The value of such exchanges lies in the fact that it enables the editor to keep in touch with what his contemporaries are doing. He also has an opportunity of noting the progress of various branches of science, art and industry. Never should an editor take suggestions from another magazine, for the simple reason that he then overlooks the individuality and personality of his own readers. There are very few magazines published which have the same class of readers. Each and every periodical, to be successful, should cover a distinct field, and for this reason, if it is successful, it must have a distinct class of readers.

Now if you will glance through this Journal carefully, you will note the distinctive quality of its reading matter and its departments. You will at once realize that many of them are entirely new and all of them are original in treatment. For this reason you will find our Journal different from all others, and, of course, it contains nothing copied after or taken from any other publication.

### *What Readers Say.*

I have lately received a letter from one of our Universal Church members. In it she suggests that we have printed a number of attractive postal cards bearing a spiritual quotation and on the other side announcement of the free membership to the Church. These cards could then be mailed to friends who would read the announcement and respond to it, while the card itself could be preserved. This is a valuable suggestion and we shall at once have the cards prepared. If you want any of them write to me requesting them. Five will be mailed to each applicant.

I have also received a letter from one of our subscribers stating that he did not like the idea of the Journal containing so much "heavy" reading and so little *light and airy* matter. By heavy matter, he means, as he pointed out, the deep scien-

tific subjects which deal with matter requiring prolonged concentration. He thinks that the last page of each issue should contain something humorous or light in thought, and I so far agree with him that I have tried to carry out this idea in this issue. Next month I shall have that work prepared by one who can make it more successful.

Such letters as the above are what an editor likes to receive. They help him and—they help you. Let me hear what YOU would like to have.

### *A Word About the Future.*

It is only natural, when interested in the past and present, to glance into the future—to make a guess, an attempt to see the results, of that great and seemingly imponderable future. This, I say, is only natural, and when I concentrate my thoughts upon the vast possibilities which lie in the path of this Journal I am overwhelmed with the responsibility which rests upon me. I see thousands of readers, all over the world, looking to me and my editorial assistants for constant advice and help. I see thousands of homes looking to the Journal month after month for that hope and that strength which I have determined to give them. I can see powerful foes of success and happiness which must be dealt the blow of death. I can see mighty obstacles to prosperity which must be overcome for the benefit of my readers. There looms up before me many evils, errors and crimes which I, with my editorial help, must smite and destroy, and in the place of these destructions I must build anew, creating more powerful friends, methods and instruction to carry my readers on and on to that success, prosperity and happiness which is their birthright. Are you with me in this work. Will you help with your subscription and those of your friends? Let me see by the results of your solicitations that I am fighting a successful battle with a mighty enemy, backed by a more powerful and more mighty army of enthusiastic readers.

I shall make THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL larger and better from time to time. Each month my work and that of the various editors will improve. More departments will be added, more instruction given and more *truth* revealed, for the only way to fight ignorance is to blast it with the truth, and since all crime and all obstacles to success and happiness exist upon ignorance, TRUTH alone can destroy them.





# SURVEY OF THE WORLD

BY THE EDITOR



## INDICATIONS OF WAR?

Some time before the sailing of the fleet to the Pacific, the United States was visited by many Japanese officials, who exhibited quite an unusual interest in our navy, even going so far as to visit and inspect many of the ships now upon the Pacific Ocean.

Immediately following this, spies were captured in various American forts on the western coast, and in the East. These spies had drawings of the forts and other information which was clearly of value to Japan.

Lately one of the members at Washington stated that at the present time there are on American ground more trained Japanese soldiers than we have in our entire army.

Now our fleet approaches the region included in the "field of probable war," and our government is ordering the submarine and torpedo boats to get into practice and prepare for long journeys. On top of this we find an employee of the firm making our torpedo boats trying to sell the models of our secret torpedo plans to a foreign nation.

Now comes the startling information that attempts have been made to sink our Lake submarine torpedo boats, and that the Pinkertons are searching for an employee of the Lake Boat Company, who has evidently sold his allegiance to this country and his honesty to some secret plotters.

Men do not become spies in their own country and do not sell their aid to foreign countries to the detriment of their own, for mere pastime. The risk is too great, and there must be an incentive as well as reward with assurance of safety. Who is hiring or employing Japanese spies and our American workmen during this time of peace? Are these indications of war?



## ANTI-SALOON LAWS IN ENGLAND.

The American prohibition wave has evidently touched the shores of England, and is about to flood the nation and clean it of the saloon. A bill has been introduced in the House of Commons which is to reduce the number of saloons to one-third and will at the same time bring the liquor traffic under the direct control of the Government. In England nearly \$1,200,000,000 is invested in the liquor business and great alarm is expressed by the breweries, whose stocks have fell rapidly. Of course, as in America, the breweries are planning to defeat the law by unfair methods, and they propose to raise the price of beer so that the workingman will

be aroused to oppose the Government and thereby prevent the passage of the bill.



## JAPAN AT WAR WITH CHINA.

Japan has given her final demands on the Chinese, and states that if a satisfactory reply is not forthcoming in a *reasonable time*, "immediate action" will be taken. Japan demands the restoration of the seized steamship *Tatsu* and the payment of indemnity. China wants time to investigate, but Japan will not tolerate this. The ship was seized on February 7th, because Chinese officials claimed that she carried arms and ammunition to the Chinese revolutionists. Japan says the entire cargo was legally and regularly consigned to a merchant.

Japan will probably be slow to go to war with China at present. Perhaps her reason for this is more obvious than the reason for *our* desire to prepare for war in the time of peace,



## WONDERS OF THE DAY.

That we are greatly improving and quickly advancing in all fields of art, science and invention is evident from a brief review of the daily papers. In them we find recorded the latest inventions and the startling plans of the makers of history.

The size and the capacity of the ocean liners have constantly increased until we believed that the limit had been reached. Now we find Lewis Nixon predicting that the future ocean vessels will be a quarter-mile long, having trolley cars to take passengers to their state-rooms, moving sidewalks across the decks, special vaudeville companies and opera troupes for the passengers' amusement, stock tickers to record the market quotations hourly from New York and London, large daily newspapers published on board, and to this may be added the wireless telephone to New York and London, the wireless telegraph to any point in the world, the wireless photographic system whereby pictures may be sent from various countries to the ship without the use of electrical wires, and so on. Nothing would seem impossible and since Mr. Nixon is one of our largest American shipbuilders, he should know whereof he speaks.



## UNFAIR TO ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York, an expert on mental disorders, who has testified in many criminal cases relative to traits of insanity, has recently made a most serious and *unfair* insinuation. In brief, he alludes to Roosevelt's tireless energy, self-confidence and his desire for publicity, as an indication of *incipient paranoia*. If we recall correctly, Dr. Hamilton, in the recent trials of Harry Thaw, was unable to explain just where sanity ended and insanity began. We are all insane to some extent! Not one of us can claim that we are not *insane* on some subject, but this cannot indicate nor warrant the judgment that we are suffering from *paranoia reformatoria*, *verbosity* or *cachoethes* as Dr. McLane so cleverly insinuates as being the mental disorders of our President.

Since Dr. McLane uses this attack as a method of seeking publicity and praise for a critical insight, we should be pleased to know if we are mistaken in believing that Dr. McLane's article in the *North American Review* is itself an indication of *paranoia reformatoria*.



## AN ESPERANTO REPUBLIC.

Those of our readers who are following our course of lessons on *Esperanto*, the new universal language, will be pleased to learn that Prof. Gustave Roy, professor of living languages at the St. Girons College in Paris and who is an enthusiast about *Esperanto* is planning to establish a republic for *Esperantists* at Moresnet where the frontiers of Holland, Belgium and Germany meet. It is his intention to convert this derelict province into an independent state to be called "*Amiejo*," which in *Esperanto* means friendship.

The present inhabitants of the province, half German, half Belgian, number in all, about three thousand. There will be a casino, an *Esperanto* College, a chamber for the protection of *Esperantists'* interests, an *Esperanto* theatre and newspaper. The government will be republican.

*Kiam ni iros Amiejo!*





### SCHOOL FIRES.

The recent fire at the Collinwood school, in which over 170 children perished, is but a typical example of the many attempts being made in New York and elsewhere to burn the school buildings. Happily, no other school has had the loss of the Collinwood school, but the attempts in themselves are serious. The reason for this attack upon public schools is not yet plain, but Prof. Harve, who conducts our astrological department, says that these attacks upon the schools were clearly indicated in his charts many months ago. He claims the cause to be due to the various aspects of the planets now influencing the United States. Here is *one* reason, right

or wrong, which in the light of his other accurate predictions and explanations, is worthy of note.



### THE DIFFERENCE OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Just twenty-five years ago the United States joined with the people of New York City in its jubilant celebration of the joining of Manhattan island with its nearest neighbor by a bridge. It was considered the most important event of the century. But this month—twenty-five years later—Manhattan island again celebrates while the nation looks with awe, at the joining of the island with New Jersey by underground subways.

The Brooklyn Bridge, the event of 1883, has long since ceased to be a wonder, and now the McAdoo tunnels and tubes under the Hudson River are considered the height of engineering achievement. What shall we

consider important twenty-five, fifty and a hundred years hence?



### LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT.

You may shoot at a thief, an assassin or an enemy and miss the mark, but the noise of the shot will warn him of his danger and at the same time attract the attention of those within hearing distance who will aid in the capture. This is possible with the common gunshot and ammunition, but not so with the new smokeless, *noiseless* gun. The *crack shot* and the sharpshooter have always been a source of terror, but with a noiseless gun he becomes like a thief in the night, who may shoot without attracting attention, without giving warning and without ever being known. Is this invention of noiseless guns something to be really proud of in these times of peace

and brotherly love??



### OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.

At last the notorious *gas trust* is to have legitimate and beneficial competition. Those of us who have longed for some illuminant which might be used as a cheap substitute for gas should be pleased to learn that such has been discovered. A St. Louis chemist has discovered an illuminant made from minerals and experts agree as to its value. It will not only take the place of gas but will substitute electricity as a motive power. Thus we shall be rid of, *perhaps* (?), two trusts; but behold! the new illuminant is already contracted for with sole rights by the *Steel Trust* and the *Welsbach Mantle Company*, another trust, so the move only shoves us from the frying-

pan into the fire.



### COAL FROM THE SKY.

Since we are to have flying battleships as described and illustrated in our January issue, it is but one step further to use these ponderous flying machines as assistants to the floating battleships, and this is what has been suggested to Secretary Metcalf at Washington. He has received plans whereby a captive balloon may be utilized to feed coal to the battleships by sliding the coal from the balloon through a chute to the bunkers on the vessel. If this would be possible, it would do away with foreign coaling stations—but is it possible? The Secretary does not seem to think so.



### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Some believe that the coming election will cause a panic and for this reason they are continuing the tight grasp upon their money which began during the panic of last year. This is a serious mistake. Every indication shows that the financial conditions are improving and there is nothing to warrant the feeling of a stringency during the coming ten months. All manufacturing firms, corporations and individuals with large business affairs are loud in their statements that the money market is in good condition and that money is not tight. Then why do a few continue to cry "hard times" and by their actions cause the only exceptions to the rule of prosperity?



### WHAT IS A ROW-BOAT?

A man was recently tried in a United States Court in Detroit because he had smuggled Chinese into this country. The Court passed upon the case as follows: The prisoner didn't bring the Chinese by land. According to law, the only way he could have smuggled them is in a vessel. The Court said that a row-boat is not a vessel, therefore the prisoner was released. If a row-boat is not a vessel, what is it? If smuggling is only recognized by the law when accomplished by a vessel or on land, then the airships, flying machines, balloons, submarine boats and under-water tubes offer unlimited opportunities for *legal smuggling*.



### BEASTS AND HUMANS.

In a suburb of New York there is to be established a country home for aged animals, where old horses, cats and dogs can be kept in comfort until they die, when suitable funeral caskets and tombstones will be in evidence. It is pleasant to see our animal friends given such attention, but when we consider the fact that there are thousands of poor, old human beings in New York State who can never hope to have the comforts of a country home, it seems that something is very wrong with our present ideas of compassion and charity.

## Come Into Our World And Be A Success!

Success will not come to you from Reading,  
" " " " " " Hoping,  
" " " " " " Talking,  
" " " " " " Guessing,  
" " " " " " Wishing,

BUT IT WILL COME SURELY, IF

## YOU

FIRST,—Subscribe to The Future Home Journal.

SECOND,—peruse it from cover to cover and—**THINK!**

THIRD,—study the instructive lessons and—**ACT!**

FOURTH,—join the different movements and—**WORK!**

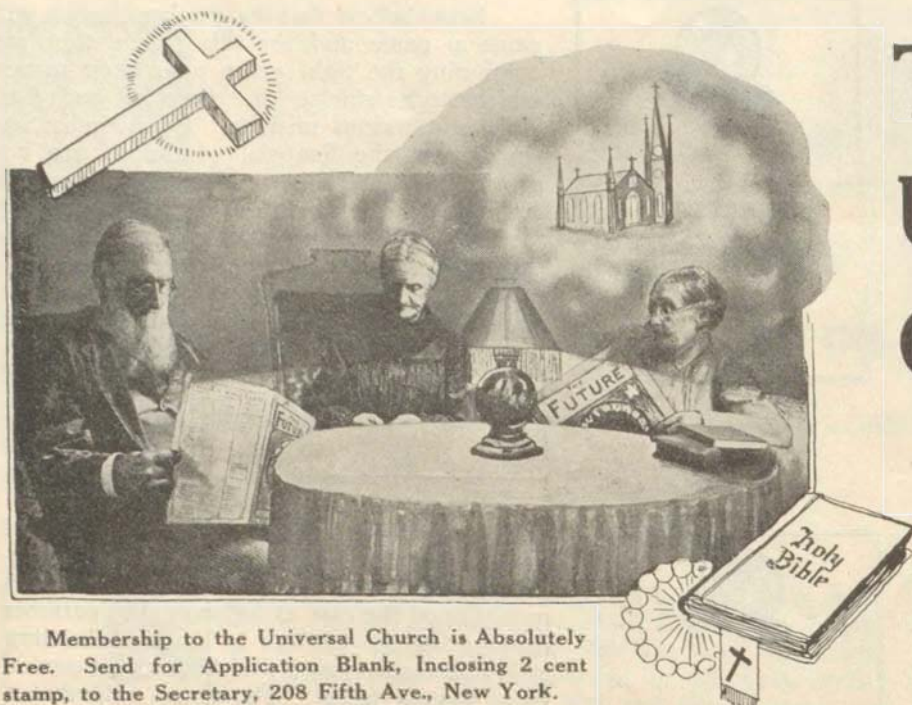
FIFTH,—learn to depend upon it for advice!

## THEN

no one can say you have not tried to better your position in life.

You will get a brand new education in the principles of success that are twenty years ahead of the times.





Membership to the Universal Church is Absolutely Free. Send for Application Blank, Inclosing 2 cent stamp, to the Secretary, 208 Fifth Ave., New York.

# The Universal Church of the Future

## The Monthly Sermon

By Brother Wilson David

The reason why the Universal Church will be a success in itself is because the principles laid down, as shown below, are everlasting. We feel the need of such a universal principle to minister to the many, many people who do not or cannot go to a church and those who have become dissatisfied with creed and dogma.

If the numerous letters, appeals and requests be taken as an indication of the sincerity of those who write them, then will this Universal Church become in time one of the greatest religious movements. The enthusiasm displayed by the men and women who are members and co-workers of this grand and glorious movement is remarkable to a wonderful degree. In fact, such co-operation and so much commendation because we are meeting this crying need of humanity have reached me, that I am spurred on to greater efforts in my desire to reach my people. God indeed has revealed to me in this movement an opportunity to do good by writing and explaining his principles as divinely set forth in the Holy Scriptures.

We are building this Universal Church on the lines of the needs of humanity and I feel that the plan of action laid out, building as we are according to the inspirations of generosity and love that we are building on the right foundation.

Have you not found in your own experience that the best way to overcome an evil is to replace it with a good? If you have not, try it and see how it works out. The process may be slow but is always a sure one.

Although this great work has just been brought into the world, its scope is widespread, reaching into the outermost parts of the world everywhere where God reigns with Christ as Saviour.

THERE IS BUT ONE GOD  
AND ONE RELIGION, NAME-

### LY THE UNIVERSAL RELIGION.

No matter what nationality, religion or creed all people will be able to come and partake of the beneficent influences and advantages which emanate from this movement.

Men and women of to-day feel that in worshipping the Deity by means of the various creeds narrows the view and lessens the scope of their comprehension of the one God, and that those who do not worship in the same way or perhaps in the same Church can never be saved.

Oh, the error of it—the grave error—simply because one does not think in the same way concerning the same things she is to be ostracised. Alas! for my erring brother and sister! How different the teachings of the Universal Church are when compared with the narrower ones of a creed.

True Religion—one Universal Religion is founded on Love.

Love of God for Man.

Love of Man for God.

Love of Man for Man.

The principles, so simple and therefore so strong and full of meaning are those on which the Universal Church will march to success—for to be successful we must live up to and faithfully carry out the principles; and we, you and I, my friend, are going to do this. Are we not? I know without your answer that in your heart you say and mean yes!

I realize the work there is to be done and my friend, I am doing it. Putting forth for your benefit the best that is in me. May God Almighty grant me the strength and power to carry on this work in days to come.

Have you ever thought what a smile will do—how easily it can be given to the suffering, and what it means to such a one? Cheer those about you—be warm and true in

your affections—give a helping hand to the Brother or Sister who is not as fortunate as you are.

Smile, no matter in what trouble, through what trials you are going—smile and make those about you happy. Try this for a week or a day and you will find peace, rest and comfort.

A little piece of poetry comes to my mind that will be good to tell to you, my friend.

A smile—a word, a touch

Yet either may win—

A soul from sin

Or smooth the way to Heaven.

A smile may lighten the failing heart

A word may soften pain's keenest dart

A touch may lead us from sin apart  
How easily either is given.

Do not only think happiness and love, but live them out in everyday life.

Be in harmony with the things and conditions around you, and though they often be disagreeable and maybe are hard to bear—so conduct and carry yourself that you will be master of the situation at all times.

Let us be wealthy—wealthy not in world's goods alone but wealthy the way God wants us to be—wealthy because of a humble and contrite spirit, wealthy because love of God and fellowman predominates and makes us brothers in the best and truest sense of the word.

Brothers! Oh, precious name—brothers! Oh, name divine! when we shall be in harmony with men around us, in harmony with conditions that encompass us—in harmony with the universe—in harmony with God!

Those who truly love God and can from their heart say they love their neighbor as they love themselves will surely be blessed by the most High and attain the kingdom of God!

Greet your neighbor kindly, overlook his faults, seek, magnify his virtues—and oh, my friend, this world which may even now be dull or dark to you will be bright, full of light and glory. One never loses by doing good.

Let us help our Brother, lift him up, make him strong again.

Surely the prayers of such a one—given because of doing good will be heard by our Father who is in Heaven and He will bless us.

The principle, the dominant theme, therefore, on which the Universal Church is building its foundation is Love—Love for God and man—Brotherhood with all peoples—Harmony in all things.

Brotherhood—Harmony—One and the same, for where Brotherhood exists there also does Harmony reign, and where true

Continued on page 9

### CHURCH SERVICE FOR MAY

The following is the monthly prayer to be used by all our Church members during the services for the month of May:

O merciful Father, in Thy Name are we gathered. Thou hast promised to be present wherever we are gathered in Thy Name, and Father, we ask at this time for Thy bountiful blessing and grace. Lead us to follow in Thy path with that true fellowship and love for man which Thou so divinely shaped for us. May we ever give as Thou hast given; may we do unto others as Thou would have us do, and may we, with Thy help, Thy love and Thy blessing, live a life of Goodness, Love, Purity, Fellowship and Reverence.

Bless all our members, give strength and health to the weak and peace and happiness to the weary and depressed. Lead all thy children to glory in their love for man and God.

Glory to God in the Highest!  
Amen.

The regular service of the Church should be held in the homes each Sunday of the month some time after noon. The following service is outlined for the month of May:

Sunday, the 3d. Repeat the above prayer, then read from the first chapter of the First Book of St. Peter, then read the sermon given on this page.

Sunday, the 10th. Repeat the above prayer, reading the second chapter of St. Peter and reading the monthly sermon as above.

Sunday, the 17th. Repeat the above prayer, read the third chapter of St. Peter, and read the monthly sermon.

Sunday, the 24th. Repeat the above prayer, reading the fourth chapter of St. Peter and the monthly sermon.

Sunday, the 31st. Repeat the above prayer, reading the fifth chapter of St. Peter and the monthly sermon.

May Peace and Happiness reign supreme within thy home throughout the month! Amen.



## The Future Magnetic Success Club



"In Union There Is Strength"

ONWARD, FORWARD TO SUCCESS SAYS EVERY MEMBER OF THE FUTURE MAGNETIC SUCCESS CLUB.

For six months we have been urging men and women everywhere to join our Success Club. Many joined. They're happy now. Once they doubted, now they believe in Mental Co-operation. Long before the publication of this paper many were induced to join, knowing of the great success obtained by the leaders of the Club through home gatherings and mental co-operation.

We cannot find words with which to express our desire to have every reader of this paper join and participate in the helpful vibrations. Every member makes the club that much stronger, and we hope by the end of the year to have a gigantic army of workers who are sufficiently interested in their own future success, health and happiness to spare a few minutes each day in silent thought, helping and being helped by an invisible, powerful law that defies distance and turns desires into accomplishments and hopes into realities.

We want your help; you need ours. Why not join our Club now? Remember, it costs nothing to be a member. Send in your name and address, requesting membership and we will send you rules for co-operation. Address The Club, care of The Future Home Journal.

### MAGNETIC THOUGHT WAVES FOR MEMBERS

"LOVE, STRENGTH, POWER, WE ARE GAINING EVERY HOUR."

Go into the silence of your own room, sit in a comfortable position, with eyes closed and all the muscles of your body thoroughly relaxed and repeat the above formula mentally, every day at noon, during the month of May.

Participate in this work of mental co-operation as many days during the month as it is possible, and you will soon feel the benefits of many minds working together for health, success and happiness.

MEMBER NO. 12A WRITES. Dear President:

Every day I feel the benefits from co-operating with the many minds who concentrate upon the one thought. I did not believe at first such a thing possible, but I am convinced beyond a doubt that I am getting stronger mentally, in better health, and in many ways things seem to go better. Keep up the good work and get thousands to join if you can, as they all help me, and I will do what I can to help the club.

MEMBER NO. 7A WRITES.

I have followed the formula every day for twenty days, and feel much improved. I wish the whole town where I live would join in these mental efforts; it would, I believe, change conditions very much. You can depend upon my hearty co-operation.

NOTE.—It costs nothing to participate in these mental efforts. Subscribe to the FUTURE HOME JOURNAL, and become a regular member; don't stay on the outside. All are welcome.

### BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO OUR CLUB MEMBERS.

*The Self-Conscious Faculty of the Mind*, by J. G. Scott. This book covers the subjects of Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, Phrenology and kindred subjects. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.00.

*Living Ideals*, by Eugene Del Mar. An elegant book for all our Success Club members, for it will enable them to perfect their inner selves and become more successful, happy and prosperous. Do not fail to secure this valuable book. Price, handsomely bound in blue cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.

*Affirmations and Denials*, by Del Mar.

*Experiences and Mistakes*, by Del Mar.

These two booklets will prove to be very valuable guides to all members of the FUTURE Magnetic Success Club. They cost but twenty-five cents each, and the information they contain will prove to be worth ten times this amount every week in the year.

*The Power of Concentration*, by Eustace Miles. This book fully explains how to acquire the power of concentration and how it may be utilized for the attainment of health, success and magnetic-attraction. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.25.

*The Care of the Body*, by Francis Cavanagh. This is a handsomely bound book of nearly 300 large pages. Dr. Cavanagh has treated the subject most thoroughly in seventeen chapters. Each chapter deals exhaustively with individual subjects—sleep, baths, exercise, fatigue, clothing, the skin, the hair, the teeth and so on. Price, \$2.50.

*The Art of Success*, by T. S. Knowlson. Success can be attained through following the systems and methods outlined in this book. Price, \$1.

The above books can be purchased from the publishers direct or through us by sending the correct title and proper amount to: The Future Home Book Shop, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## Department of Instruction

In Success, Personal Influence and Mental Development

Conducted by

FREDERICK T. MCINTYRE, D. S. T.

Each month in this department will be found practical instruction in Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Personal Influence, Suggestive Therapeutics, Telepathy and Allied Phenomena. Also instruction in Rapid Character Reading and systems for being successful in business, society and politics. Our readers who follow the advice given and who put the systems taught to a test, should soon become successful in every branch. Each student of these subjects is invited to write to our Journal, "Department of Instruction," and give his experiences in following the rules and lessons. This department of instruction obviates the necessity of our subscribers paying large fees to schools and institutions for book and correspondence courses of instruction, as each month we will publish not only the works and methods of Prof. McIntyre, but the methods of other authorities. Be sure to save these lessons; urge your friends to subscribe so that they will come in for the benefits of obtaining a knowledge of these subjects.

### PROGRESS OF HYPNOTISM

The twentieth century opens its blank pages ready to record new events and achievements. We have ceased to sing the praises of our progress in the past, and have turned our attention, with renewed energy, to new developments, and, when the cover closes upon the last page of this century, new voices will be telling of startling discoveries and wonderful inventions.

Every year marks new developments in the great science, universally known as "Hypnotism," and the time is not far distant when he who does not understand it will be relegated to the ranks of the unsuccessful.

The superior mind force of man, which was looked upon, in the middle ages, as an intangible phenomenon, has been removed from the realms of the unknown, and is today intelligently analyzed and taught in all its varied operations at our leading institutions of learning.

The pages of history of the past century are replete with instances of the dominating influence of man's personality. The wonders performed by the Indian fakirs, Magi and Persians of old, have been reduced to an exact science, which is now used to attribute the seeming miracles of to-day to supernatural agencies, but rather to scientific principles.

The clergy of to-day arm themselves with a store of personal magnetism before going to the pulpit. The school teacher takes his rod of hypnotic suggestion in hand and his class stops whispering to become obedient and attentive. The father, with a few passes of his hand, puts the degenerate son asleep and he awakens minus his bad habits. The unsuccessful business man investigates his successful competitors and find that they have taken a course of instruction in hypnotism. The physician places his medicine chest in the attic, and administers suggestive pabulum with such success, that we are carried back to the days of great miracles.

What a decided advantage students of to-day have over the followers and students of "Mesmer." We have accurate theories and a practical basis which have been established by the progress of knowledge and of science. We

should, however, pay high tribute to this most talented and much quoted man, for we have gleaned an abundance of knowledge from his teachings and those of his followers. We should attribute our high degree of perfection in the isms of to-day to the untiring energy and unswerving devotion to "the science" of such men as Mesmer; of Marquis de Puységur, who discovered the phenomenon of clairvoyance and Dr. James Braid, who originated the name "Hypnotism," divested the science of Charlatanism and placed it upon a scientific basis; of M. Liebaud, the founder of Suggestive Therapeutics; of Charcot, who is also worthy of mention, on account of his having established the Salpêtrier School.

Since the World's Congress of Hypnotists, which met in Paris, in the year 1889, great progress has been made in formulating a working hypothesis.

"If Theophrastus Paracelsus," who in 1530 advanced the theory that rats influenced men, and that men also could influence each other, could sit in some of our New York court rooms and see the hypnotic glances from lawyers, witnesses and jurymen, he would stand amazed at the workings of personal magnetism and view with wonder the progress made in it since his time.

To-day the great question in regard to the science of Hypnotism is not one concerning its rights of acceptance as a true science, but rather a question of "How can I get results in the easiest and most efficacious manner?" In other branches, machinery has practically done away with the labor of man. The X-Ray and other wonderful discoveries enable us to build up and almost make new the dilapidated organs of the human system.

### HOW TO HYPNOTIZE.

#### FIRST LEARN TO CONCENTRATE.

Take a small pin, having a round white head, in your right hand, and fix your gaze upon the pin-head. While gazing steadily at the pin count up to twenty-five, mentally, then count the same number backwards, mentally. Do this several times. Practice in this exercise will soon develop your powers of concentration. Do this for a few moments each day be-

(Continued on page nine.)



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Be sure to write plainly.  
The present is the time to work for the  
future!

VOL. I NO. 1 - - - MAY 1908

## Editorial

If our readers could have seen what occurred one morning in April on the busy streets of New York, they would have realized what is meant when we say that the social systems of this country, and elsewhere, are wrong—seriously wrong.

It was near one of the elevated railway stations in the district of our publishing office, and within the zone of a police station. The time was a little past eight, just the time that men, women and children are hurrying to their work, to school, or to the parks for the beautiful spring-morning air.

On the corner there was one of the thousands of chewing-gum slot machines with which New York is dotted like a map is dotted with houses. In this machine there was a mirror which usually reflects the smiling face of some child exchanging a penny for the gum or piece of chocolate. These mirrors are for decorative purposes, and it is seldom that they are called upon to reflect anything more than the cheering, youthful, happy life. But this morning the mirror was destined to receive and reflect a picture sad enough and cruel enough to rend to pieces its brittle form. For many days to come will that mirror show the cloud upon its surface caused by the terrible spectacle we describe.

Slowly turning the corner, there came a woman. Ah! how we love to reverence the name of woman. What sweet thoughts come to our mind as we picture a mother, some mother, or wife, or perhaps a sister or sweetheart—but how sad, how cruel it is when we must associate with the name of woman all that is degraded, disgraced. This

woman walked with an unsteady step; she faltered, and wavered as she approached the corner. She was not young, neither was she old; no doubt between forty and fifty years of age—but oh! how care, want, privation and disgrace had altered her features so that young or old, it was impossible to tell her age.

Her features presented, besides the signs of want and possible crime, the unmistakable indications of inborn refinement. In the past, in her youth, she may have been the petted child of kind and loving parents; she may have had the environment and education that would have resulted in respected womanhood; she may have been a maid of a fashionable and aristocratic home, with all the opportunities of becoming the wife of some respected man and the mother of children always loving and caring for her. But now, alas for our social conditions! she walks the streets of New York, disgraced, unknown, and unloved perhaps.

Her clothing was torn, ragged and soiled. Her shoes were soleless; her hat, once worthy of the name, was now but part of a crown, and her hair, tangled and uncombed, flew in all directions with the wind of the April morning. Men passed her by, shrugging their shoulders, knowing instinctively that she was intoxicated, and men—some men—are shocked at this, forgetting that they are partly responsible for it. Women passed by this poor creature, stepping broadly to the side, that their cleanly clothes might not touch hers. Children laughed and joked with ridicule while a policeman, the officer of the law, merely watched to see that the woman continued to walk and did not stop within his district of patrol. Oh, what a sight! A woman,—the height of God's creation,—the inspiration of the world, the greatest blessing to man ever created,—here she stood despised, rejected of men and women, the laughing stock of ignorant children and the result of inhuman, ungodly social laws!

She passed onward to the mirror in the slot-machine; then she halted. She had received a passing glimpse of her uncouth and unkempt appearance. She saw the dirt and dust upon her face, giving proof that she had, no doubt, spent the night upon the street, sleeping in some hidden and out-of-the-way place. Slowly she stood erect before the mirror and, with the instinct and training of former days, she tried to arrange her hair and to cleanse her face with a handkerchief as dirty as her clothes. She studied herself carefully, critically, as best she could. Men and women passed and smiled,—but they failed to see what we saw; they failed to note that in her actions this woman of the streets was revealing another nature long since buried. She still retained a feeling of self-respect, of desire to be what God intended a woman to be. She was doing her best, before that mirror, to make a decent and respectable appearance. Many minutes did she spend making this morning toilet, as unconcerned of her surroundings and place as though she were in her private room.

Finally she felt satisfied with her work; she decided to move on and start another day of shame and hardship. The mirror had reflected her position to her and it, too, felt depressed and sad. We watched her. This woman,—what might she not have been?—walked slowly away, unsteadily, wearily, sadly, going, who knows where? and how many cares?

What were her thoughts? What had she to look forward to for that day. Those who passed by her were neat and clean. They had slept upon a bed in the privacy of their own room and had dressed in the morning with good clothes, and had eaten a good and warm meal before starting upon their journey for the day. Had this woman whom they passed enjoyed such necessities? Had she a meal? No, for the woman of the streets must beg her meals from door to door, and she cannot begin this before nine in the morning. She was not only ragged, dirty and intoxicated, but hungry, starved perhaps, and was now, after making her toilet, on her way to beg a few crusts of bread, and then—the night would come again and she would be either arrested as a vagrant and made to sleep in a municipal lodging house as filthy as the worst streets, or else sleep in some vacant lot. What prospects,—what humanity,—what laws!

Now, how comes it that such a thing as this is possible? Who is responsible for this woman's downfall? A man, perhaps, but not so surely. The government and its laws? Yes, more surely, than any individual.

In her youthful days she may have committed some foolish indiscretion. She may have been guilty of some misconduct; she may have broken some of our magnificent (?) charitable (?) laws and,—she was disgraced. She left her home,—the first step on the downward career. She came in contact with the law,—she suffered enforced confinement in some house of correction where she met those who were guilty of greater crimes. She was shown by the government that she was a criminal and must forever live outside of the pale of respectability.

She finally left her place of punishment and started out in the world to make her living. Our social customs forbid us to recognize such a woman,—she is an outcast, despised by all respectable men and women.

She then tries to find employment, but being a woman, she is looked upon with suspicion. Those who formerly knew her, now claim to know her not. Parents she cannot find,—loved ones, feeling that she has shamed them, fail to help her, and, after many days, she finds herself a subject for public charity and help.

Does this woman need money? No, indeed, money cannot help her. She needs first a home, secondly, the proper environment and advice. Then she needs the kindly word and cheering voice. She can become again a respected woman, but public charities, formed by our modern social laws, do not give this. They will give this poor woman

something to eat, and a dirty and poorly made bed. Then they will secure for her some hard, life-killing labor and expect that she will become a respectable woman again.

Oh! the thought of it. Here in this broad and wealthy land, where true charity, brotherly love and Christian fellowship is supposed to reign,—here where thousands have vast individual fortunes, where the government is wealthy, where the land is overburdened with food and food-stuffs,—here where we brag of our civilization and our advanced thought,—here, mind you, we find a woman an outcast, down-trodden and rejected. Is this the result of our wonderful advancement in social laws and conditions? Can we see such a picture as this mirror presented on an April morning without feeling that something is wrong, terribly wrong?

When will the time come when all women, no matter how lowly of birth, can be respected and honored as God intended them to be? When will the time come when we will take the girl or woman, or even young man, who has made a mistake, or who is in want, and say to them: "Come brother, or sister, let us take you by the hand and help you. Come to my home, where you are welcome, and let us give you that which this country, this people and this nation, owes you. Come, come, to us, for in His name and in His love, do we do this, for in God's name thou art Holy and worthy of His special love."

May our readers keep this sad picture in mind and never fail to do your part to bring about those conditions which God and Humanity demand of us.

## OUR JUNE ISSUE.

Do not fail to subscribe for or secure the June issue of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL. It will be replete with very interesting subjects and many new departments. We shall have a most interesting article by Maxwell Fuller. He writes on very learned subjects in a manner that is pleasing and instructive. In the June issue he will describe and illustrate what science says will occur in the future when the earth assumes another position relative to its axis. He will show how New York and its suburbs, especially, will become much like the regions of the North Pole with its icebergs and snow. Imagine the large buildings of New York City partly submerged in rivers and ice and the streets containing blocks of ice as large as many buildings. Only the inhabitants of the regions of the North Pole will be able to live here then.

We shall have an amateur art department for the young people, a department of instruction in beauty for the women and girls and a puzzle department for the children.

If you have not already subscribed for the JOURNAL, do so at once. Do not miss a single copy.

**Agents Wanted.** We desire a number of active agents to secure subscriptions for our magazine. An attractive proposition will be made to those who apply at once. This is the best opportunity ever offered to agents. Future Home Publishing Co., 208 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.





## A Chat with Women

By BEATRICE LEWIS

This is to be your column each month, and I want you to take an interest in it. I would like to become acquainted with all the women and girl readers of this Journal through this department, so that I might help and aid them. I shall from time to time write upon such subjects as will help and inspire my sisters, and in addition will gladly answer on this page such questions as my sisters wish to ask of me.

In these days of commercialism and strenuous activities in science, art, literature and business, the women and the girls with their many interests are overlooked. The average magazine devotes its space to the interests of the family and to benefiting the collective members of a home, seeming to forget that we of the feminine sex have our own personal affairs and would like to have *our* own page and *our* own words. The best we can do, usually, is to read what the men are doing and what they propose to do. The leaders of great enterprises boast of their success, merchants speak of their growing business, and science presents its giant strides, and yet—all these things depend for life upon the support of the women folk. Is that not true??

Since the creation of the world woman has been credited with having inspired man to do wrong. This is the egotistical opinion of the men who deny their ability to do wrong *without* external inspiration. But the *truth* is this: all women have inspired some man to do good, the while discouraging his waywardness. The merchant who boasts of his success must admit that women have inspired him to build as he has; the great inventors who fill the pages of science's history, have been inspired by women; art, literature and all branches of commercialism present the undeniable inspiration and influence of women, and yet these men, selfish usually, deny the existence of the good influence of women and try to keep before us the claim that women tempt the men to wrong.

The whole fact of the matter is, sisters, the men do not need external temptation from women. I believe that even if there were no women living the men would continue their evil ways—but then, there would be no hope for them, for, is it not true that women alone have done more to make men moral, true and honest than all the doctrines and preaching in the world?

Glance through history and note how many of the world's greatest men frankly state that it was their dear mother, wife or sister who inspired within their breast the nobleness which history records. The greatest musicians have played to women; the greatest artists have painted to women and the greatest writers have written to us. For is not woman the medium of divine inspiration?

For this reason and for many others, I am conducting this department for women and girls. If I can help it I shall keep this column immaculately clean from the interests and affairs of the men. Many pages in this Journal are devoted to their individual benefit, and this column, my sisters, is for you, and I want you to read it every month and work with me in aiding our sisters in their many household and personal problems.

Are you perplexed over something which pertains to you individually? Is there something you wish to know and which is not given on the other pages of this magazine? Can I help you with advice or suggestions? If so write me a letter and make your question plain. Sign your full name and address, but I shall not use your name when I answer your question, for I will only use your initials. Address your letter to me, in care of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York. Let me hear from you, sisters, and consider me your friend and adviser.

## PROGRESS OF HYPNOTISM.

(Continued from Page 7)

fore the noonday meal, and before retiring at night.

This exercise will develop your memory also; will strengthen your will power and enable you to fix your gaze and mind more fully upon any subject, to the exclusion of others.

Concentration is the one fundamental and all important principle, without which there is nothing of accomplishment in the science of hypnotism and which must be mastered before even the minor experiments are of any value. You must attain the power of concentrating your mind at will upon an object or thing before the work will hold very much of interest for you through conscious results. When you are able to concentrate your mind upon some one thing for a moment to the utter exclusion of everything else, you have mastered the art of concentration. The power to retain the thought fixed for a longer period of time is simply a matter of patience and practice. If you have not already acquired this ability, begin at once, because you well know that if your mind is wavering and uncertain and not fixed upon the purpose you have, you cannot bring it about. You must think of what you are doing and think of it consistently and constantly. Now, concentration means that you keep the one thought in your mind to the exclusion of everything else. For instance, if you wish to put a person to sleep by suggestion, you know that you will have no effect upon him if you are not thinking of putting him to sleep, and, so it is with everything else. You must keep your mind upon your work. Acquire the faculty of thinking of whatever you wish to do at will and half your work is ended.

### MODE OF PROCEDURE.

In order to ascertain whether a person is susceptible to the influence of Hypnotism or not you must carry out the following instructions. You will be able to effect about one-third upon first trial.

First test.—Place subject in standing position, head up straight, heels together and hands at sides. Tell subject to close eyes, press closed right hand against base of brain. Stand at arms length, then say to subject in very slow decided tones: "When I draw my hand from your head you will slowly fall backward," then draw your hand slowly away from subject's head. If not successful at first, repeat until subject gives way to the influence. Be sure to catch subject when he falls backward. Do not let subject fall.

In giving an entertainment at a party, a club, or in a public hall, try from ten to twenty upon this test before proceeding to the next. This will give you an insight into who are the best subjects. Use only the best subjects for your entertainments.

Second Test.—Place subject in standing position as in first test (Facing subject), place toe of your right shoe between toes of the subject's shoes and step back with left foot about two feet, then take a small pin, with round white head in your right hand between thumb

and first finger. Place the pin about two inches from the subject's eyes, then get up very close yourself. Place your eyes about ten inches from pin and look at subject's eyes, then say to subject in very slow, decided tones: "Now look at the pin and when I draw this pin from you, you will follow after it." Then slowly bend backward from subject, keeping pin about same distance from your own eyes. If not successful at first, try again, and you will soon be able to tell if subject is susceptible to the influence of Hypnotism or not.

Note: In our next issue, additional lessons will be given on this subject. You will accomplish considerable if you learn these lessons well. Practise these two tests so that you will know them by the time you get the next issue of our paper. In learning these systems of operating you acquire the foundation principles and obtain the stepping-stone to success.

## MONTHLY SERMON.

Continued from page 6

Brotherhood is once established, there also does Harmony hold sway.

A feeling and expression of brotherly love carries with it appreciations of the genuine characteristics of manhood and of noble endeavors possessed by those whom we look upon as a brother.

In looking upon our brother we need an open heart that will make room for those who differ from us; people whom we think we do not like, but whom we really do not know.

Be charitable, overlook the faults in others—praise, help along a struggling soul, do not censure and drag one backward, make him go forward with your goodness. What though there is a difference between you and your brother or sister in intelligence, capacity, opportunity or experience, will not you both, meeting on common ground, be able in some manner or other to help each other by a mutual exchange of ideas? Each is enabled to do more for the other, and to benefit as much in giving as in receiving. Do good and you will receive good.

Have you not in your experience seen the time when a clasp of a hand, a challenge of a human soul flashing from eye through eye to another soul have alone saved the day? Blessed are the Peace-makers.

You cannot let another be kind for you, let another give the helpful smile—No, those things you, yourself, must give to your brother.

"Be our strength in hours of weakness,

In our wanderings be our guide,  
Through endeavor, failure, danger,  
Father, be then at our side."

May we know that wherever there is hunger for truth and a desire to do right; wherever the heart swells with a love we cannot control or may not understand, there Thou Art!

In the sincerity of frankness of open souls, we would lay bare our lives to Thee by offering them to the inspection of one another. We would offer Thee the sincerity of our hearts by speaking out of that sincerity this holy hour, Amen.







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VOL. 7

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It will be the aim of the JOURNAL to develop the mind and character of every member of our family of readers to that plane in life where success and prosperity will attend their every effort.

It will have instructive articles each month that will inspire enthusiasm and progress, and each reader will receive a complete schooling in the fine arts of personal influence and power, thus enabling each subscriber to learn at home, during his spare moments, all the principles of success that go to make prosperity and contentment.

Then again, there are departments of instruction conducted by able authorities, embracing branches of industry that are taught by correspondence schools, enabling our readers to school themselves in the departments to which they are best adapted. The JOURNAL will be your home instructor.

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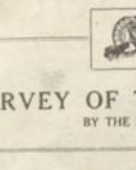
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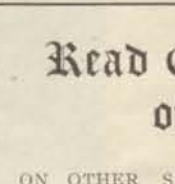
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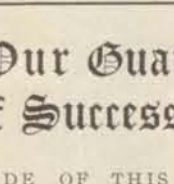
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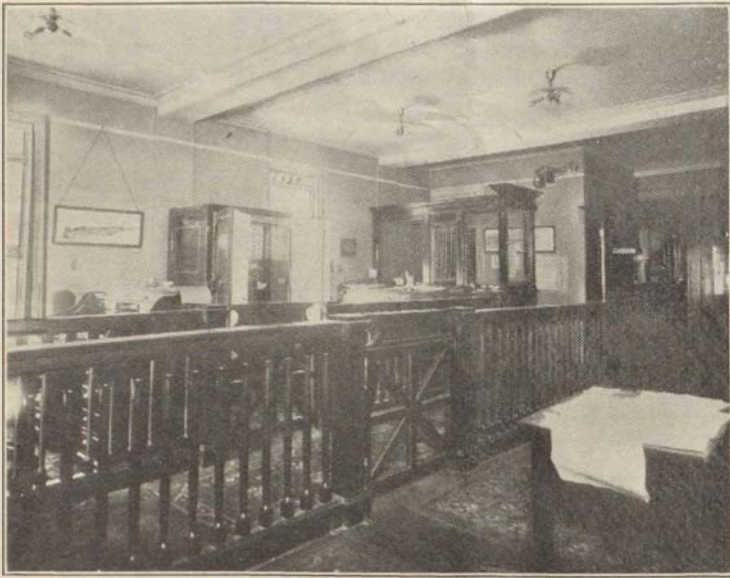
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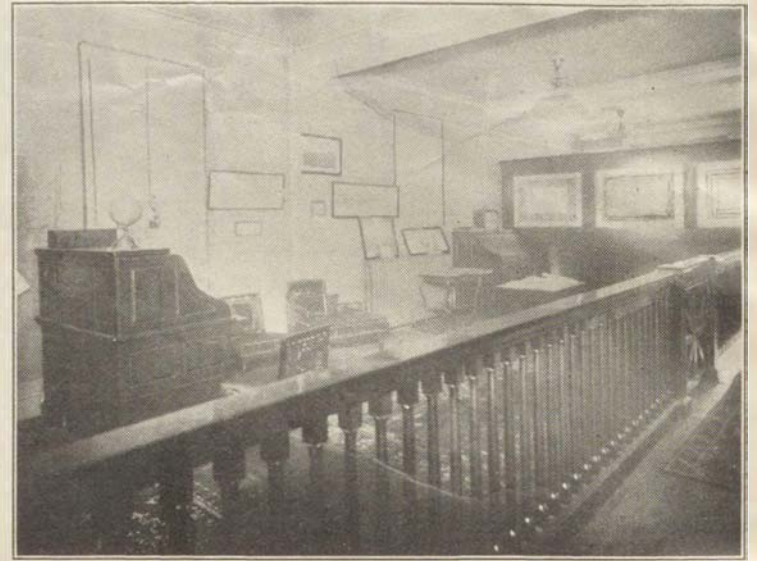
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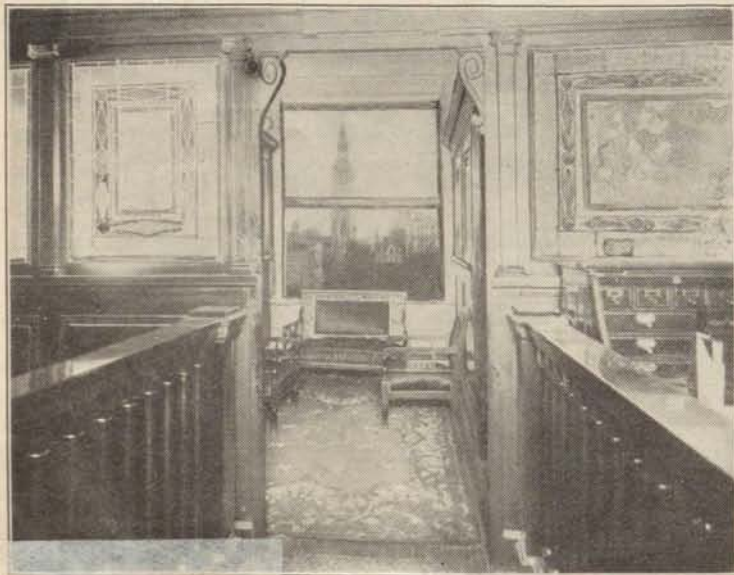
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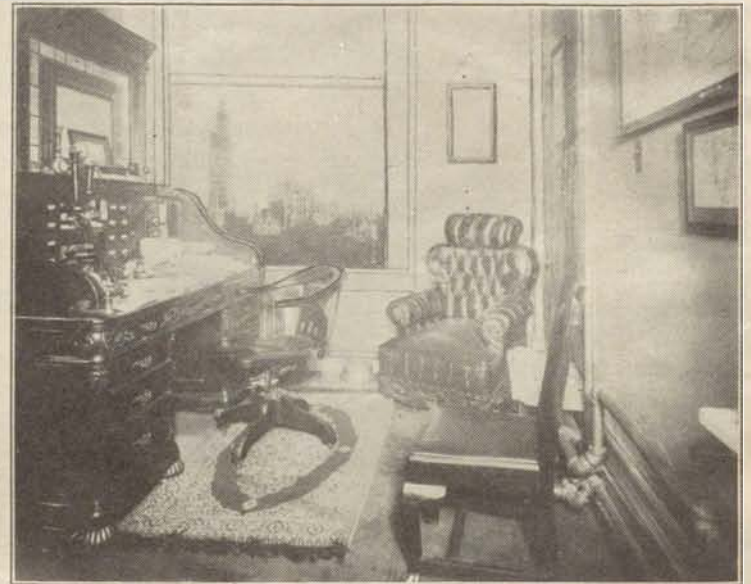
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VOL. I.

MAY 1908.

No. 1



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**RIGHT AND WRONG DAYS AND HOW THEY HAPPEN.**

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

(Copyright, 1907, by American Journal-Examiner.)

Did you ever notice that there are certain days when (saving yourself) nobody but stupid and thoughtless people are out?

You tell the usually reliable and trustworthy maid to put certain memoranda and cards and addresses in your portmanteau, and you sally forth, a little late, to accomplish a lot of errands. The first thing you discover on entering the street car or omnibus is that your maid has forgotten your memoranda and your addresses; but you think you can remember the most important ones, so you go on telling the conductor to be sure to inform you when you reach Blank street, as you must change there. You speak twice to him about it, and he looks hurt and offended the second time at the mere suggestion on your part that he could forget. Yet he takes you a mile past your corner and is only sullen at your reproaches and you get off in a state of mind not to be recorded here.

You hunt up a police officer who knows nothing about anything, and is glad of it, and you find another, who seems to know everything in the world save the one fact you desire; and you approach a third, who directs you with the most minute care to the place you are looking for—a dressmaking establishment. You change cars twice to reach there and walk half a mile, and find a stable.

Being tired and nervous, you stop somewhere for refreshments and order a cup of tea and a chop.

The waiter brings you cold ham, which you never eat, and coffee, which you never drink after breakfast.

You sally forth discouraged and decide to give up all your plans save a purchase or two at a shop, so you make them—a tea gown and some long evening gloves, which you order sent home.

After you have dropped on the divan to repose your shattered

nerves and are about to fall into a quiet sleep, the maid taps on the door and tells you a package has come. You feel the woman's desire to look at your purchase immediately—and you open it to find a suit of gentleman's underwear and a pair of suspenders!

Another day everything goes like clockwork. You set forth to make a long city journey to see a friend and find her at your gate, coming to see you. You have a sample of goods two years old you want to match, and you find it on the first counter you look at.

An address which you have mislaid and worried over, a chance acquaintance mentions in your presence, and from dawn till dark everything happens just as you wish it to.

There are days when you see nothing but beautiful faces on the street. Wherever your eye roams it falls on something to please it; and again there are ugly women days—when it seems as if the houses of the homely had been raided and all the ugly ducklings had flown into the street.

I have encountered a score of lame people in an afternoon in different portions of a city, and all these experiences lead me to think there may be some truth in astrological science, which tells us that certain conditions of the solar system affect certain classes of people and cause them to be stupid, or bright or to go out or stay at home. When one stops to ponder on the wonders of that mighty system, anything seems possible which may be said of it.

**Something Good**

¶ In the next issue we have something good for the whole family, especially the ladies and girls, concerning how to improve your personal appearance. You will enjoy reading the methods of treatment on how to build up the health of the body, and at the same time, beautify the face and form.

**MAKING RUSSIA A REPUBLIC.**

The making of a republic is not so difficult as it may seem, if we are to believe what we are told by those who are now attempting to found The United States of Russia.

For many years Russia and its people have declared their intention of having a free country, and although much blood has been shed, Russia is far from being a republic—unless we believe that the present attempts are to be as successful as they are earnest.

For one man to overthrow a monarch and establish a republic of many states may seem impossible, especially when no plans are made for wars or lengthy arguments, but Ivan Norodny believes he can accomplish this with the aid of hundreds of Russians who favor the movement. He recognized the fact that he could not conduct his operations in Russia, and for this reason he has established his headquarters in the Holland House, in New York City.

After forming what he calls a "powerful organization," General Norodny issued bonds to the value of \$5,000,000 redeemable by "The United States of Russia." He is now trying to dispose of these bonds in this country in order to raise the funds necessary to his movement. No doubt thousands of Russians in this country will buy these bonds with the fond hope of some day redeeming them from a Russian republic. Whether General Norodny is successful in establishing a Republic or not, there is little doubt regarding the establishment of a fund of twice \$5,000,000.

In order to acquaint the Russian peasants with his movement it was necessary for General Norodny to have his plan printed in circular form and then distributed secretly throughout Russia. Even though various Russian newspapers are in favor of a Republic, it is impossible for them to print one word in favor of such a movement. For this reason Norodny and his organization must spread their plans by secret circulars and mouth to mouth explanations.

The circular issued by Norodny

was sent to the Czar and all the rulers of the world, including President Roosevelt. It is worded as follows:

"Nicholas II., Czar of Russia:

"We the undersigned representatives of the great Russian people, feel both abused and humiliated by the acts and laws which you as Sovereign of our country have wrongfully imposed and legally enforced upon us.

"In behalf of international justice and natural right we recognize our holy duty to renounce all our allegiance to you, accuse you before the nations of the world as a common criminal and proclaim a new constitution and new sovereignty, which we call "The United States of Russia."

"Justice and humanity will be the witnesses to our following accusations and proclamations in this national and international tribunal.

"Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee of the Russian Republican Administration.

"(Signed) IVAN NORODNY,  
 "Chief Executive Commissioner.  
 "Dated Moscow and New York City, Feb. 20, 1908."

In the lower left-hand corner of this document is the seal of The United States of Russia. Then follows a list of accusations and proclamations as referred to. Among the crimes of which the Czar is accused are: Oppression and slavery, demoralizing the Russian people, forcing them to become drunkards, encouraging anarchy, perpetrating terrible massacres, protecting criminals, murdering, permitting robbery, violating his oath, breaking promises, imposing taxes without permission, illegal executions of women and children, violating the proclaimed freedom of the newspapers, and confiscating the funds of the peasant parishes.

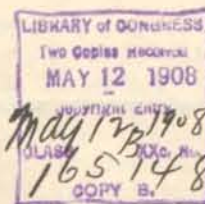
There are sixteen accusations, and following these are twelve proclamations which in substance remedy the impositions of the Czar and make Russia a Republic of twelve states.

In speaking of the movement, General Norodny said:

"This movement is constructive  
 Continued on page 20



# THE FUTURE



# HOME JOURNAL

VOL. I.

MAY 1908

No. 1

## THE EDITOR SPEAKS.

### *Making a Home Paper.*

When I first outlined this monthly Journal, it was my intention to make it of practical value to the home. I wanted to interest the father, the mother, the husband and wife and the children. More than this, I wanted this Journal to give them such advice, suggestions and aid as would enable them to live better lives, become more successful and more happy. It has required constant observation of the family's and the individual's wants; it has necessitated many changes of plans and numerous consultations with those who have attempted this before and with those who are in a position to learn these wants.

Each and every department must have a personal element; it must appeal in a direct, practical and personal way if the department is to be a success. This, I think, has been accomplished in the present issue of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL, and I shall be glad to have my readers write me as to their opinions on this subject, for the Journal is to please *you* and *you* alone can tell whether my aims and desires are being carried out successfully.

### *Our Departments.*

Just glance through the following pages and note the number of departments which have been instituted. I hope to keep these going from month to month, but this depends entirely upon my readers' response to them. There are many more I should like to establish. I want to cover every phase of home life if it is possible. Nothing of interest to the home shall be neglected if it is possible to make it a department in the Journal. Practical advice and help is what the Journal aims to give, and for this reason all departments must be of a practical nature.

It has been suggested that we have a department devoted to lessons on the making of children's clothes. At the very start I had decided not to publish fashions nor to devote a department to fashions and clothes, since there are many good magazines devoted to this one subject and I could not hope to do any better—probably not as good. However, a department giving practical lessons on the making of children's clothes is different, and has not been established in other magazines. Its value of course depends entirely upon the mothers and wives who read our Journal, and from them I should like to

have suggestions. Shall I establish such a department?

Our artist suggested that we establish a department for the young girls and boys devoted to the making of pretty watercolor sketches and novelties, giving practical lessons in the art. This seemed to meet with my ideas of original departments of practical value and I shall have this matter prepared. I should be pleased to have my young readers tell me how they like the work and if I should continue the lessons, for considerable expense is attached to each lesson and if they are not appreciated I will devote the space to something of more value.

### *Writing to the Editor.*

One of the most difficult tasks connected with editing any magazine or Journal is to induce the readers to write to the editor and tell him what they like and what they do not like in its pages. Truly many will write and say: "I like your paper, and wish it success," etc., but while we appreciate such comments and praise, it does not enable me to learn just which departments please and which do not. Praise spurs us on to do better work, but criticisms enable the editor to improve his work.

I have often spoken of this matter to other publishers and editors and they all say the same thing. Each reader says: "What is the use of writing—so many will write that my letter will have no attention paid to it." The result is the editor receives but a few letters.

Let me tell you that the only real pleasure there is connected with editing a journal like this is the thought that *to-morrow* when I come to the office I will find my desk covered with letters of criticism and—praise. But, oh! the disappointment when I find that I shall still have to wait for the *to-morrow*—and the *to-morrow* never comes. I am not alone in this complaint. All editors feel the same way. Letters from his readers—the real, heart-to-heart-talk letters are the only breaks in the monotony of editorship.

Now the gist of the whole foregoing argument is this: I want you when you have the opportunity to write me a letter and tell me plainly what you think of the Journal. Never mind the praise—criticise each page, each column and every line, if you like, but give me suggestions. Don't say: "I don't like this department, or I don't like that." Tell me *WHY* you don't like it and what *you would* like. If all my readers will do this—

well, this Journal will become the best and most appreciated magazine in the country.

### *Exchanges.*

As an assistance to the editor he exchanges his magazines with others each month. That is, he has a list of good monthly and weekly periodicals to which he sends THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL each month and they send their paper to him. Now, some editors use these exchange papers to clip from, giving the other magazine due credit—in some cases. The value of such exchanges lies in the fact that it enables the editor to keep in touch with what his contemporaries are doing. He also has an opportunity of noting the progress of various branches of science, art and industry. Never should an editor take suggestions from another magazine, for the simple reason that he then overlooks the individuality and personality of his own readers. There are very few magazines published which have the same class of readers. Each and every periodical, to be successful, should cover a distinct field, and for this reason, if it is successful, it must have a distinct class of readers.

Now if you will glance through this Journal carefully, you will note the distinctive quality of its reading matter and its departments. You will at once realize that many of them are entirely new and all of them are original in treatment. For this reason you will find our Journal different from all others, and, of course, it contains nothing copied after or taken from any other publication.

### *What Readers Say.*

I have lately received a letter from one of our Universal Church members. In it she suggests that we have printed a number of attractive postal cards bearing a spiritual quotation and on the other side announcement of the free membership to the Church. These cards could then be mailed to friends who would read the announcement and respond to it, while the card itself could be preserved. This is a valuable suggestion and we shall at once have the cards prepared. If you want any of them write to me requesting them. Five will be mailed to each applicant.

I have also received a letter from one of our subscribers stating that he did not like the idea of the Journal containing so much "heavy" reading and so little *light and airy* matter. By heavy matter, he means, as he pointed out, the deep scien-

tific subjects which deal with matter requiring prolonged concentration. He thinks that the last page of each issue should contain something humorous or light in thought, and I so far agree with him that I have tried to carry out this idea in this issue. Next month I shall have that work prepared by one who can make it more successful.

Such letters as the above are what an editor likes to receive. They help him and—they help you. Let me hear what *YOU* would like to have.

### *A Word About the Future.*

It is only natural, when interested in the past and present, to glance into the future—to make a guess, an attempt to see the results, of that great and seemingly imponderable future. This, I say, is only natural, and when I concentrate my thoughts upon the vast possibilities which lie in the path of this Journal I am overwhelmed with the responsibility which rests upon me. I see thousands of readers, all over the world, looking to me and my editorial assistants for constant advice and help. I see thousands of homes looking to the Journal month after month for that hope and that strength which I have determined to give them. I can see powerful foes of success and happiness which must be dealt the blow of death. I can see mighty obstacles to prosperity which must be overcome for the benefit of my readers. There looms up before me many evils, errors and crimes which I, with my editorial help, must smite and destroy, and in the place of these destructions I must build anew, creating more powerful friends, methods and instruction to carry my readers on and on to that success, prosperity and happiness which is their birthright. Are you with me in this work. Will you help with your subscription and those of your friends? Let me see by the results of your solicitations that I am fighting a successful battle with a mighty enemy, backed by a more powerful and more mighty army of enthusiastic readers.

I shall make THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL larger and better from time to time. Each month my work and that of the various editors will improve. More departments will be added, more instruction given and more *truth* revealed, for the only way to fight ignorance is to blast it with the truth, and since all crime and all obstacles to success and happiness exist upon ignorance, TRUTH alone can destroy them.





# SURVEY OF THE WORLD

BY THE EDITOR



## INDICATIONS OF WAR?

Some time before the sailing of the fleet to the Pacific, the United States was visited by many Japanese officials, who exhibited quite an unusual interest in our navy, even going so far as to visit and inspect many of the ships now upon the Pacific Ocean.

Immediately following this, spies were captured in various American forts on the western coast, and in the East. These spies had drawings of the forts and other information which was clearly of value to Japan.

Lately one of the members at Washington stated that at the present time there are on American ground more trained Japanese soldiers than we have in our entire army.

Now our fleet approaches the region included in the "field of probable war," and our government is ordering the submarine and torpedo boats to get into practice and prepare for long journeys. On top of this we find an employee of the firm making our torpedo boats trying to sell the models of our secret torpedo plans to a foreign nation.

Now comes the startling information that attempts have been made to sink our Lake submarine torpedo boats, and that the Pinkertons are searching for an employee of the Lake Boat Company, who has evidently sold his allegiance to this country and his honesty to some secret plotters.

Men do not become spies in their own country and do not sell their aid to foreign countries to the detriment of their own, for mere pastime. The risk is too great, and there must be an incentive as well as reward with assurance of safety. Who is hiring or employing Japanese spies and our American workmen during this time of peace? Are these indications of war?



## ANTI-SALOON LAWS IN ENGLAND.

The American prohibition wave has evidently touched the shores of England, and is about to flood the nation and clean it of the saloon. A bill has been introduced in the House of Commons which is to reduce the number of saloons to one-third and will at the same time bring the liquor traffic under the direct control of the Government. In England nearly \$1,200,000,000 is invested in the liquor business and great alarm is expressed by the breweries, whose stocks have fell rapidly. Of course, as in America, the breweries are planning to defeat the law by unfair methods, and they propose to raise the price of beer so that the workingman will

be aroused to oppose the Government and thereby prevent the passage of the bill.



## JAPAN AT WAR WITH CHINA.

Japan has given her final demands on the Chinese, and states that if a satisfactory reply is not forthcoming in a *reasonable time*, "immediate action" will be taken. Japan demands the restoration of the seized steamship *Tatsu* and the payment of indemnity. China wants time to investigate, but Japan will not tolerate this. The ship was seized on February 7th, because Chinese officials claimed that she carried arms and ammunition to the Chinese revolutionists. Japan says the entire cargo was legally and regularly consigned to a merchant.

Japan will probably be slow to go to war with China at present. Perhaps her reason for this is more obvious than the reason for our desire to prepare for war in the time of peace,



## WONDERS OF THE DAY.

That we are greatly improving and quickly advancing in all fields of art, science and invention is evident from a brief review of the daily papers. In them we find recorded the latest inventions and the startling plans of the makers of history.

The size and the capacity of the ocean liners have constantly increased until we believed that the limit had been reached. Now we find Lewis Nixon predicting that the future ocean vessels will be a quarter-mile long, having trolley cars to take passengers to their state-rooms, moving sidewalks across the decks, special vaudeville companies and opera troupes for the passengers' amusement, stock tickers to record the market quotations hourly from New York and London, large daily newspapers published on board, and to this may be added the wireless telephone to New York and London, the wireless telegraph to any point in the world, the wireless photographic system whereby pictures may be sent from various countries to the ship without the use of electrical wires, and so on. Nothing would seem impossible and since Mr. Nixon is one of our largest American shipbuilders, he should know whereof he speaks.



## UNFAIR TO ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York, an expert on mental disorders, who has testified in many criminal cases relative to traits of insanity, has recently made a most serious and *unfair* insinuation. In brief, he alludes to Roosevelt's tireless energy, self-confidence and his desire for publicity, as an indication of *incipient paranoia*. If we recall correctly, Dr. Hamilton, in the recent trials of Harry Thaw, was unable to explain just where sanity ended and insanity began. We are all insane to some extent! Not one of us can claim that we are not *insane* on some subject, but this cannot indicate nor warrant the judgment that we are suffering from *paranoia reformatoria*, *verbosity* or *cachoethes* as Dr. McLane so cleverly insinuates as being the mental disorders of our President.

Since Dr. McLane uses this attack as a method of seeking publicity and praise for a critical insight, we should be pleased to know if we are mistaken in believing that Dr. McLane's article in the *North American Review* is itself an indication of *paranoia reformatoria*.



## AN ESPERANTO REPUBLIC.

Those of our readers who are following our course of lessons on *Esperanto*, the new universal language, will be pleased to learn that Prof. Gustave Roy, professor of living languages at the St. Girons College in Paris and who is an enthusiast about *Esperanto* is planning to establish a republic for *Esperantists* at Moresnet where the frontiers of Holland, Belgium and Germany meet. It is his intention to convert this derelict province into an independent state to be called "*Amiejo*," which in *Esperanto* means friendship.

The present inhabitants of the province, half German, half Belgian, number in all, about three thousand. There will be a casino, an *Esperanto* College, a chamber for the protection of *Esperantists'* interests, an *Esperanto* theatre and newspaper. The government will be republican.

*Kiam ni iros Amiejo?*





### SCHOOL FIRES.

The recent fire at the Collinwood school, in which over 170 children perished, is but a typical example of the many attempts being made in New York and elsewhere to burn the school buildings. Happily, no other school has had the loss of the Collinwood school, but the attempts in themselves are serious. The reason for this attack upon public schools is not yet plain, but Prof. Harve, who conducts our astrological department, says that these attacks upon the schools were clearly indicated in his charts many months ago. He claims the cause to be due to the various aspects of the planets now influencing the United States. Here is *one* reason, right

or wrong, which in the light of his other accurate predictions and explanations, is worthy of note.



### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Some believe that the coming election will cause a panic and for this reason they are continuing the tight grasp upon their money which began during the panic of last year. This is a serious mistake. Every indication shows that the financial conditions are improving and there is nothing to warrant the feeling of a stringency during the coming ten months. All manufacturing firms, corporations and individuals with large business affairs are loud in their statements that the money market is in good condition and that money is not tight. Then why do a few continue to cry "hard times" and by their actions cause the only exceptions to the rule of prosperity?



### THE DIFFERENCE OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Just twenty-five years ago the United States joined with the people of New York City in its jubilant celebration of the joining of Manhattan island with its nearest neighbor by a bridge. It was considered the most important event of the century. But this month—twenty-five years later—Manhattan island again celebrates while the nation looks with awe, at the joining of the island with New Jersey by underground subways.

The Brooklyn Bridge, the event of 1883, has long since ceased to be a wonder, and now the McAdoo tunnels and tubes under the Hudson River are considered the height of engineering achievement. What shall we consider important twenty-five, fifty and a hundred years hence?



### WHAT IS A ROW-BOAT?

A man was recently tried in a United States Court in Detroit because he had smuggled Chinese into this country. The Court passed upon the case as follows: The prisoner didn't bring the Chinese by land. According to law, the only way he could have smuggled them is in a vessel. The Court said that a row-boat is not a vessel, therefore the prisoner was released. If a row-boat is not a vessel, what is it? If smuggling is only recognized by the law when accomplished by a vessel or on land, then the airships, flying machines, balloons, submarine boats and under-water tubes offer unlimited opportunities for *legal smuggling*.



### LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT.

You may shoot at a thief, an assassin or an enemy and miss the mark, but the noise of the shot will warn him of his danger and at the same time attract the attention of those within hearing distance who will aid in the capture. This is possible with the common gunshot and ammunition, but not so with the new smokeless, *noiseless* gun. The *crack shot* and the sharpshooter have always been a source of terror, but with a noiseless gun he becomes like a thief in the night, who may shoot without attracting attention, without giving warning and without ever being known. Is this invention of noiseless guns something to be really proud of in these times of peace

and brotherly love??



### BEASTS AND HUMANS.

In a suburb of New York there is to be established a country home for aged animals, where old horses, cats and dogs can be kept in comfort until they die, when suitable funeral caskets and tombstones will be in evidence. It is pleasant to see our animal friends given such attention, but when we consider the fact that there are thousands of poor, old human beings in New York State who can never hope to have the comforts of a country home, it seems that something is very wrong with our present ideas of compassion and charity.



### OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.

At last the notorious *gas trust* is to have legitimate and beneficial competition. Those of us who have longed for some illuminant which might be used as a cheap substitute for gas should be pleased to learn that such has been discovered. A St. Louis chemist has discovered an illuminant made from minerals and experts agree as to its value. It will not only take the place of gas but will substitute electricity as a motive power. Thus we shall be rid of, *perhaps* (?), two trusts; but behold! the new illuminant is already contracted for with sole rights by the *Steel Trust* and the *Welsbach Mantle Company*, another trust, so the move only shoves us from the frying-

pan into the fire.



### COAL FROM THE SKY.

Since we are to have flying battleships as described and illustrated in our January issue, it is but one step further to use these ponderous flying machines as assistants to the floating battleships, and this is what has been suggested to Secretary Metcalf at Washington. He has received plans whereby a captive balloon may be utilized to feed coal to the battleships by sliding the coal from the balloon through a chute to the bunkers on the vessel. If this would be possible, it would do away with foreign coaling stations—but is it possible? The Secretary does not seem to think so.

## Come Into Our World And Be A Success!

Success will not come to you from Reading,  
" " " " " " " Hoping,  
" " " " " " " Talking,  
" " " " " " " Guessing,  
" " " " " " " Wishing,

BUT IT WILL COME SURELY, IF

## YOU

FIRST,—Subscribe to The Future Home Journal.

SECOND,—peruse it from cover to cover and—**THINK!**

THIRD,—study the instructive lessons and—**ACT!**

FOURTH,—join the different movements and—**WORK!**

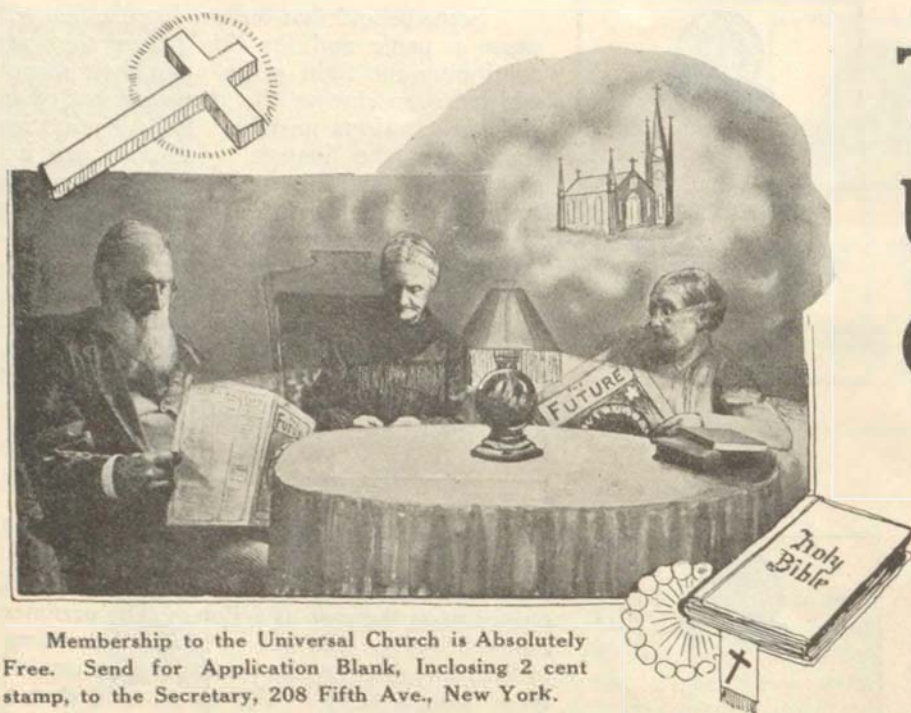
FIFTH,—learn to depend upon it for advice!

## THEN

no one can say you have not tried to better your position in life.

You will get a brand new education in the principles of success that are twenty years ahead of the times.





Membership to the Universal Church is Absolutely Free. Send for Application Blank, Inclosing 2 cent stamp, to the Secretary, 208 Fifth Ave., New York.

# The Universal Church of the Future

## The Monthly Sermon

By Brother Wilson David

The reason why the Universal Church will be a success in itself is because the principles laid down, as shown below, are everlasting. We feel the need of such a universal principle to minister to the many, many people who do not or cannot go to a church and those who have become dissatisfied with creed and dogma.

If the numerous letters, appeals and requests be taken as an indication of the sincerity of those who write them, then will this Universal Church become in time one of the greatest religious movements. The enthusiasm displayed by the men and women who are members and co-workers of this grand and glorious movement is remarkable to a wonderful degree. In fact, such co-operation and so much commendation because we are meeting this crying need of humanity have reached me, that I am spurred on to greater efforts in my desire to reach my people. God indeed has revealed to me in this movement an opportunity to do good by writing and explaining his principles as divinely set forth in the Holy Scriptures.

We are building this Universal Church on the lines of the needs of humanity and I feel that the plan of action laid out, building as we are according to the inspirations of generosity and love that we are building on the right foundation.

Have you not found in your own experience that the best way to overcome an evil is to replace it with a good? If you have not, try it and see how it works out. The process may be slow but is always a sure one.

Although this great work has just been brought into the world, its scope is widespread, reaching into the outermost parts of the world everywhere where God reigns with Christ as Saviour.

THERE IS BUT ONE GOD AND ONE RELIGION, NAME-

### LY THE UNIVERSAL RELIGION.

No matter what nationality, religion or creed all people will be able to come and partake of the beneficent influences and advantages which emanate from this movement.

Men and women of to-day feel that in worshipping the Deity by means of the various creeds narrows the view and lessens the scope of their comprehension of the one God, and that those who do not worship in the same way or perhaps in the same Church can never be saved.

Oh, the error of it—the grave error—simply because one does not think in the same way concerning the same things she is to be ostracised. Alas! for my erring brother and sister! How different the teachings of the Universal Church are when compared with the narrower ones of a creed.

True Religion—one Universal Religion is founded on Love.

Love of God for Man.

Love of Man for God.

Love of Man for Man.

The principles, so simple and therefore so strong and full of meaning are those on which the Universal Church will march to success—for to be successful we must live up to and faithfully carry out the principles; and we, you and I, my friend, are going to do this. Are we not? I know without your answer that in your heart you say and mean yes!

I realize the work there is to be done and my friend, I am doing it. Putting forth for your benefit the best that is in me. May God Almighty grant me the strength and power to carry on this work in days to come.

Have you ever thought what a smile will do—how easily it can be given to the suffering, and what it means to such a one? Cheer those about you—be warm and true in

your affections—give a helping hand to the Brother or Sister who is not as fortunate as you are.

Smile, no matter in what trouble, through what trials you are going—smile and make those about you happy. Try this for a week or a day and you will find peace, rest and comfort.

A little piece of poetry comes to my mind that will be good to tell to you, my friend.

A smile—a word, a touch

Yet either may win—

A soul from sin

Or smooth the way to Heaven.

A smile may lighten the failing heart

A word may soften pain's keenest dart

A touch may lead us from sin apart  
How easily either is given.

Do not only think happiness and love, but live them out in everyday life.

Be in harmony with the things and conditions around you, and though they often be disagreeable and maybe are hard to bear—so conduct and carry yourself that you will be master of the situation at all times.

Let us be wealthy—wealthy not in world's goods alone but wealthy the way God wants us to be—wealthy because of a humble and contrite spirit, wealthy because love of God and fellowman predominates and makes us brothers in the best and truest sense of the word.

Brothers! Oh, precious name—brothers! Oh, name divine! when we shall be in harmony with men around us, in harmony with conditions that encompass us—in harmony with the universe—in harmony with God!

Those who truly love God and can from their heart say they love their neighbor as they love themselves will surely be blessed by the most High and attain the kingdom of God!

Greet your neighbor kindly, overlook his faults, seek, magnify his virtues—and oh, my friend, this world which may even now be dull or dark to you will be bright, full of light and glory. One never loses by doing good.

Let us help our Brother, lift him up, make him strong again.

Surely the prayers of such a one—given because of doing good will be heard by our Father who is in Heaven and He will bless us.

The principle, the dominant theme, therefore, on which the Universal Church is building its foundation is Love—Love for God and man—Brotherhood with all peoples—Harmony in all things.

Brotherhood—Harmony—One and the same, for where Brotherhood exists there also does Harmony reign, and where true

Continued on page 9

### CHURCH SERVICE FOR MAY

The following is the monthly prayer to be used by all our Church members during the services for the month of May:

O merciful Father, in Thy Name are we gathered. Thou hath promised to be present wherever we are gathered in Thy Name, and Father, we ask at this time for Thy bountiful blessing and grace. Lead us to follow in Thy path with that true fellowship and love for man which Thou so divinely shaped for us. May we ever give as Thou hath given; may we do unto others as Thou would have us do, and may we, with Thy help, Thy love and Thy blessing, live a life of Goodness, Love, Purity, Fellowship and Reverence.

Bless all our members, give strength and health to the weak and peace and happiness to the weary and depressed. Lead all thy children to glory in their love for man and God.

Glory to God in the Highest!  
Amen.

The regular service of the Church should be held in the homes each Sunday of the month some time after noon. The following service is outlined for the month of May:

Sunday, the 3d. Repeat the above prayer, then read from the first chapter of the First Book of St. Peter, then read the sermon given on this page.

Sunday, the 10th. Repeat the above prayer, reading the second chapter of St. Peter and reading the monthly sermon as above.

Sunday, the 17th. Repeat the above prayer, read the third chapter of St. Peter, and read the monthly sermon.

Sunday, the 24th. Repeat the above prayer, reading the fourth chapter of St. Peter and the monthly sermon.

Sunday, the 31st. Repeat the above prayer, reading the fifth chapter of St. Peter and the monthly sermon.

May Peace and Happiness reign supreme within thy home throughout the month! Amen.



## The Future Magnetic Success Club



"In Union There Is Strength"

ONWARD, FORWARD TO SUCCESS SAYS EVERY MEMBER OF THE FUTURE MAGNETIC SUCCESS CLUB.

For six months we have been urging men and women everywhere to join our Success Club. Many joined. They're happy now. Once they doubted, now they believe in Mental Co-operation. Long before the publication of this paper many were induced to join, knowing of the great success obtained by the leaders of the Club through home gatherings and mental co-operation.

We cannot find words with which to express our desire to have every reader of this paper join and participate in the helpful vibrations. Every member makes the club that much stronger, and we hope by the end of the year to have a gigantic army of workers who are sufficiently interested in their own future success, health and happiness to spare a few minutes each day in silent thought, helping and being helped by an invisible, powerful law that defies distance and turns desires into accomplishments and hopes into realities.

We want your help; you need ours. Why not join our Club now? Remember, it costs nothing to be a member. Send in your name and address, requesting membership and we will send you rules for co-operation. Address The Club, care of The Future Home Journal.

### MAGNETIC THOUGHT WAVES FOR MEMBERS

"LOVE, STRENGTH, POWER, WE ARE GAINING EVERY HOUR."

Go into the silence of your own room, sit in a comfortable position, with eyes closed and all the muscles of your body thoroughly relaxed and repeat the above formula mentally, every day at noon, during the month of May.

Participate in this work of mental co-operation as many days during the month as it is possible, and you will soon feel the benefits of many minds working together for health, success and happiness.

MEMBER NO. 12A WRITES. Dear President:

Every day I feel the benefits from co-operating with the many minds who concentrate upon the one thought. I did not believe at first such a thing possible, but I am convinced beyond a doubt that I am getting stronger mentally, in better health, and in many ways things seem to go better. Keep up the good work and get thousands to join if you can, as they all help me, and I will do what I can to help the club.

MEMBER NO. 7A WRITES.

I have followed the formula every day for twenty days, and feel much improved. I wish the whole town where I live would join in these mental efforts; it would, I believe, change conditions very much. You can depend upon my hearty co-operation.

NOTE.—It costs nothing to participate in these mental efforts. Subscribe to the FUTURE HOME JOURNAL, and become a regular member; don't stay on the outside. All are welcome.

### BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO OUR CLUB MEMBERS.

*The Self-Conscious Faculty of the Mind*, by J. G. Scott. This book covers the subjects of Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, Phrenology and kindred subjects. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.00.

*Living Ideals*, by Eugene Del Mar. An elegant book for all our Success Club members, for it will enable them to perfect their inner selves and become more successful, happy and prosperous. Do not fail to secure this valuable book. Price, handsomely bound in blue cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.

*Affirmations and Denials*, by Del Mar.

*Experiences and Mistakes*, by Del Mar.

These two booklets will prove to be very valuable guides to all members of the FUTURE Magnetic Success Club. They cost but twenty-five cents each, and the information they contain will prove to be worth ten times this amount every week in the year.

*The Power of Concentration*, by Eustace Miles. This book fully explains how to acquire the power of concentration and how it may be utilized for the attainment of health, success and magnetic-attraction. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.25.

*The Care of the Body*, by Francis Cavanagh. This is a handsomely bound book of nearly 300 large pages. Dr. Cavanagh has treated the subject most thoroughly in seventeen chapters. Each chapter deals exhaustively with individual subjects—sleep, baths, exercise, fatigue, clothing, the skin, the hair, the teeth and so on. Price, \$2.50.

*The Art of Success*, by T. S. Knowlson. Success can be attained through following the systems and methods outlined in this book. Price, \$1.

The above books can be purchased from the publishers direct or through us by sending the correct title and proper amount to: The Future Home Book Shop, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## Department of Instruction

In Success, Personal Influence and Mental Development

Conducted by  
FREDERICK T. MCINTYRE, D. S. T.

Each month in this department will be found practical instruction in Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Personal Influence, Suggestive Therapeutics, Telepathy and Allied Phenomena. Also instruction in Rapid Character Reading and systems for being successful in business, society and politics. Our readers who follow the advice given and who put the systems taught to a test, should soon become successful in every branch. Each student of these subjects is invited to write to our Journal, "Department of Instruction," and give his experiences in following the rules and lessons. This department of instruction obviates the necessity of our subscribers paying large fees to schools and institutions for book and correspondence courses of instruction, as each month we will publish not only the works and methods of Prof. McIntyre, but the methods of other authorities. Be sure to save these lessons; urge your friends to subscribe so that they will come in for the benefits of obtaining a knowledge of these subjects.

### PROGRESS OF HYPNOTISM

The twentieth century opens its blank pages ready to record new events and achievements. We have ceased to sing the praises of our progress in the past, and have turned our attention, with renewed energy, to new developments, and, when the cover closes upon the last page of this century, new voices will be telling of startling discoveries and wonderful inventions.

Every year marks new developments in the great science, universally known as "Hypnotism," and the time is not far distant when he who does not understand it will be relegated to the ranks of the unsuccessful.

The superior mind force of man, which was looked upon, in the middle ages, as an intangible phenomenon, has been removed from the realms of the unknown, and is today intelligently analyzed and taught in all its varied operations at our leading institutions of learning.

The pages of history of the past century are replete with instances of the dominating influence of man's personality. The wonders performed by the Indian fakirs, Magi and Persians of old, have been reduced to an exact science, which is now used to attribute the seeming miracles of to-day to supernatural agencies, but rather to scientific principles.

The clergy of to-day arm themselves with a store of personal magnetism before going to the pulpit. The school teacher takes his rod of hypnotic suggestion in hand and his class stops whispering to become obedient and attentive. The father, with a few passes of his hand, puts the degenerate son asleep and he awakens minus his bad habits. The unsuccessful business man investigates his successful competitors and find that they have taken a course of instruction in hypnotism. The physician places his medicine chest in the attic, and administers suggestive pabulum with such success, that we are carried back to the days of great miracles.

What a decided advantage students of to-day have over the followers and students of "Mesmer." We have accurate theories and a practical basis which have been established by the progress of knowledge and of science. We

should, however, pay high tribute to this most talented and much quoted man, for we have gleaned an abundance of knowledge from his teachings and those of his followers. We should attribute our high degree of perfection in the isms of to-day to the untiring energy and unswerving devotion to "the science" of such men as Mesmer; of Marquis de Puységur, who discovered the phenomenon of clairvoyance and Dr. James Braid, who originated the name "Hypnotism," divested the science of Charlatanism and placed it upon a scientific basis; of M. Liebaud, the founder of Suggestive Therapeutics; of Charcot, who is also worthy of mention, on account of his having established the Salpêtrier School.

Since the World's Congress of Hypnotists, which met in Paris, in the year 1889, great progress has been made in formulating a working hypothesis.

"If Theophrastus Paracelsus," who in 1530 advanced the theory that rats influenced men, and that men also could influence each other, could sit in some of our New York court rooms and see the hypnotic glances from lawyers, witnesses and jurymen, he would stand amazed at the workings of personal magnetism and view with wonder the progress made in it since his time.

To-day the great question in regard to the science of Hypnotism is not one concerning its rights of acceptance as a true science, but rather a question of "How can I get results in the easiest and most efficacious manner?" In other branches, machinery has practically done away with the labor of man. The X-Ray and other wonderful discoveries enable us to build up and almost make new the dilapidated organs of the human system.

### HOW TO HYPNOTIZE.

FIRST LEARN TO CONCENTRATE. Take a small pin, having a round white head, in your right hand, and fix your gaze upon the pin-head. While gazing steadily at the pin count up to twenty-five, mentally, then count the same number backwards, mentally. Do this several times. Practice in this exercise will soon develop your powers of concentration. Do this for a few moments each day be-

(Continued on page nine.)



# The Future Home Journal



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The present is the time to work for the future!

VOL. I NO. 1 - - - MAY 1908

## Editorial

If our readers could have seen what occurred one morning in April on the busy streets of New York, they would have realized what is meant when we say that the social systems of this country, and elsewhere, are wrong—seriously wrong.

It was near one of the elevated railway stations in the district of our publishing office, and within the zone of a police station. The time was a little past eight, just the time that men, women and children are hurrying to their work, to school, or to the parks for the beautiful spring-morning air.

On the corner there was one of the thousands of chewing-gum slot machines with which New York is dotted like a map is dotted with houses. In this machine there was a mirror which usually reflects the smiling face of some child exchanging a penny for the gum or piece of chocolate. These mirrors are for decorative purposes, and it is seldom that they are called upon to reflect anything more than the cheering, youthful, happy life. But this morning the mirror was destined to receive and reflect a picture sad enough and cruel enough to rend to pieces its brittle form. For many days to come will that mirror show the cloud upon its surface caused by the terrible spectacle we describe.

Slowly turning the corner, there came a woman. Ah! how we love to reverence the name of woman. What sweet thoughts come to our mind as we picture a mother, some mother, or wife, or perhaps a sister or sweetheart—but how sad, how cruel it is when we must associate with the name of woman all that is degraded, disgraced. This

woman walked with an unsteady step; she faltered, and wavered as she approached the corner. She was not young, neither was she old; no doubt between forty and fifty years of age—but oh! how care, want, privation and disgrace had altered her features so that young or old, it was impossible to tell her age.

Her features presented, besides the signs of want and possible crime, the unmistakable indications of inborn refinement. In the past, in her youth, she may have been the petted child of kind and loving parents; she may have had the environment and education that would have resulted in respected womanhood; she may have been a maid of a fashionable and aristocratic home, with all the opportunities of becoming the wife of some respected man and the mother of children always loving and caring for her. But now, alas for our social conditions! she walks the streets of New York, disgraced, unknown, and unloved perhaps.

Her clothing was torn, ragged and soiled. Her shoes were soleless; her hat, once worthy of the name, was now but part of a crown, and her hair, tangled and uncombed, flew in all directions with the wind of the April morning. Men passed her by, shrugging their shoulders, knowing instinctively that she was intoxicated, and men—some men—are shocked at this, forgetting that they are partly responsible for it. Women passed by this poor creature, stepping broadly to the side, that their cleanly clothes might not touch hers. Children laughed and joked with ridicule while a policeman, the officer of the law, merely watched to see that the woman continued to walk and did not stop within his district of patrol. Oh, what a sight! A woman,—the height of God's creation,—the inspiration of the world, the greatest blessing to man ever created,—here she stood despised, rejected of men and women, the laughing stock of ignorant children and the result of inhuman, ungodly social laws!

She passed onward to the mirror in the slot-machine; then she halted. She had received a passing glimpse of her uncouth and unkempt appearance. She saw the dirt and dust upon her face, giving proof that she had, no doubt, spent the night upon the street, sleeping in some hidden and out-of-the-way place. Slowly she stood erect before the mirror and, with the instinct and training of former days, she tried to arrange her hair and to cleanse her face with a handkerchief as dirty as her clothes. She studied herself carefully, critically, as best she could. Men and women passed and smiled,—but they failed to see what we saw; they failed to note that in her actions this woman of the streets was revealing another nature long since buried. She still retained a feeling of self-respect, of desire to be what God intended a woman to be. She was doing her best, before that mirror, to make a decent and respectable appearance. Many minutes did she spend making this morning toilet, as unconcerned of her surroundings and place as though she were in her private room.

Finally she felt satisfied with her work; she decided to move on and start another day of shame and hardship. The mirror had reflected her position to her and it, too, felt depressed and sad. We watched her. This woman,—what might she not have been?—walked slowly away, unsteadily, wearily, sadly, going, who knows where? and how many cares?

What were her thoughts? What had she to look forward to for that day. Those who passed by her were neat and clean. They had slept upon a bed in the privacy of their own room and had dressed in the morning with good clothes, and had eaten a good and warm meal before starting upon their journey for the day. Had this woman whom they passed enjoyed such necessities? Had she a meal? No, for the woman of the streets must beg her meals from door to door, and she cannot begin this before nine in the morning. She was not only ragged, dirty and intoxicated, but hungry, starved perhaps, and was now, after making her toilet, on her way to beg a few crusts of bread, and then—the night would come again and she would be either arrested as a vagrant and made to sleep in a municipal lodging house as filthy as the worst streets, or else sleep in some vacant lot. What prospects,—what humanity,—what laws!

Now, how comes it that such a thing as this is possible? Who is responsible for this woman's downfall? A man, perhaps, but not so surely. The government and its laws? Yes, more surely, than any individual.

In her youthful days she may have committed some foolish indiscretion. She may have been guilty of some misconduct; she may have broken some of our magnificent (?) charitable (?) laws and,—she was disgraced. She left her home,—the first step on the downward career. She came in contact with the law,—she suffered enforced confinement in some house of correction where she met those who were guilty of greater crimes. She was shown by the government that she was a criminal and must forever live outside of the pale of respectability.

She finally left her place of punishment and started out in the world to make her living. Our social customs forbid us to recognize such a woman,—she is an outcast, despised by all respectable men and women.

She then tries to find employment, but being a woman, she is looked upon with suspicion. Those who formerly knew her, now claim to know her not. Parents she cannot find,—loved ones, feeling that she has shamed them, fail to help her, and, after many days, she finds herself a subject for public charity and help.

Does this woman need money? No, indeed, money cannot help her. She needs first a home, secondly, the proper environment and advice. Then she needs the kindly word and cheering voice. She can become again a respected woman, but public charities, formed by our modern social laws, do not give this. They will give this poor woman

something to eat, and a dirty and poorly made bed. Then they will secure for her some hard, life-killing labor and expect that she will become a respectable woman again.

Oh! the thought of it. Here in this broad and wealthy land, where true charity, brotherly love and Christian fellowship is supposed to reign,—here where thousands have vast individual fortunes, where the government is wealthy, where the land is overburdened with food and food-stuffs,—here where we brag of our civilization and our advanced thought,—here, mind you, we find a woman an outcast, down-trodden and rejected. Is this the result of our wonderful advancement in social laws and conditions? Can we see such a picture as this mirror presented on an April morning without feeling that something is wrong, terribly wrong?

When will the time come when all women, no matter how lowly of birth, can be respected and honored as God intended them to be? When will the time come when we will take the girl or woman, or even young man, who has made a mistake, or who is in want, and say to them: "Come brother, or sister, let us take you by the hand and help you. Come to my home, where you are welcome, and let us give you that which this country, this people and this nation, owes you. Come, come, to us, for in His name and in His love, do we do this, for in God's name thou art Holy and worthy of His special love."

May our readers keep this sad picture in mind and never fail to do your part to bring about those conditions which God and Humanity demand of us.

## OUR JUNE ISSUE.

Do not fail to subscribe for or secure the June issue of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL. It will be replete with very interesting subjects and many new departments. We shall have a most interesting article by Maxwell Fuller. He writes on very learned subjects in a manner that is pleasing and instructive. In the June issue he will describe and illustrate what science says will occur in the future when the earth assumes another position relative to its axis. He will show how New York and its suburbs, especially, will become much like the regions of the North Pole with its icebergs and snow. Imagine the large buildings of New York City partly submerged in rivers and ice and the streets containing blocks of ice as large as many buildings. Only the inhabitants of the regions of the North Pole will be able to live here then.

We shall have an amateur art department for the young people, a department of instruction in beauty for the women and girls and a puzzle department for the children.

If you have not already subscribed for the JOURNAL, do so at once. Do not miss a single copy.

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## A Chat with Women

By BEATRICE LEWIS

This is to be your column each month, and I want you to take an interest in it. I would like to become acquainted with all the women and girl readers of this Journal through this department, so that I might help and aid them. I shall from time to time write upon such subjects as will help and inspire my sisters, and in addition will gladly answer on this page such questions as my sisters wish to ask of me.

In these days of commercialism and strenuous activities in science, art, literature and business, the women and the girls with their many interests are overlooked. The average magazine devotes its space to the interests of the family and to benefiting the collective members of a home, seeming to forget that we of the feminine sex have our own personal affairs and would like to have *our* own page and *our* own words. The best we can do, usually, is to read what the men are doing and what they propose to do. The leaders of great enterprises boast of their success, merchants speak of their growing business, and science presents its giant strides, and yet—all these things depend for life upon the support of the women folk. Is that not true??

Since the creation of the world woman has been credited with having inspired man to do wrong. This is the egotistical opinion of the men who deny their ability to do wrong *without* external inspiration. But the *truth* is this: all women have inspired some man to do good, the while discouraging his waywardness. The merchant who boasts of his success must admit that women have inspired him to build as he has; the great inventors who fill the pages of science's history, have been inspired by women; art, literature and all branches of commercialism present the undeniable inspiration and influence of women, and yet these men, selfish usually, deny the existence of the good influence of women and try to keep before us the claim that women tempt the men to wrong.

The whole fact of the matter is, sisters, the men do not need external temptation from women. I believe that even if there were no women living the men would continue their evil ways—but then, there would be no hope for them, for, is it not true that women alone have done more to make men moral, true and honest than all the doctrines and preaching in the world?

Glance through history and note how many of the world's greatest men frankly state that it was their dear mother, wife or sister who inspired within their breast the nobleness which history records. The greatest musicians have played to women; the greatest artists have painted to women and the greatest writers have written to us. For is not woman the medium of divine inspiration?

For this reason and for many others, I am conducting this department for women and girls. If I can help it I shall keep this column immaculately clean from the interests and affairs of the men. Many pages in this Journal are devoted to their individual benefit, and this column, my sisters, is for you, and I want you to read it every month and work with me in aiding our sisters in their many household and personal problems.

Are you perplexed over something which pertains to you individually? Is there something you wish to know and which is not given on the other pages of this magazine? Can I help you with advice or suggestions? If so write me a letter and make your question plain. Sign your full name and address, but I shall not use your name when I answer your question, for I will only use your initials. Address your letter to me, in care of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York. Let me hear from you, sisters, and consider me your friend and adviser.

## PROGRESS OF HYPNOTISM.

(Continued from Page 7)

fore the noonday meal, and before retiring at night.

This exercise will develop your memory also; will strengthen your will power and enable you to fix your gaze and mind more fully upon any subject, to the exclusion of others.

Concentration is the one fundamental and all important principle, without which there is nothing of accomplishment in the science of hypnotism and which must be mastered before even the minor experiments are of any value. You must attain the power of concentrating your mind at will upon an object or thing before the work will hold very much of interest for you through conscious results. When you are able to concentrate your mind upon some one thing for a moment to the utter exclusion of everything else, you have mastered the art of concentration. The power to retain the thought fixed for a longer period of time is simply a matter of patience and practice. If you have not already acquired this ability, begin at once, because you well know that if your mind is wavering and uncertain and not fixed upon the purpose you have, you cannot bring it about. You must think of what you are doing and think of it consistently and constantly. Now, concentration means that you keep the one thought in your mind to the exclusion of everything else. For instance, if you wish to put a person to sleep by suggestion, you know that you will have no effect upon him if you are not thinking of putting him to sleep, and, so it is with everything else. You must keep your mind upon your work. Acquire the faculty of thinking of whatever you wish to do at will and half your work is ended.

### MODE OF PROCEDURE.

In order to ascertain whether a person is susceptible to the influence of Hypnotism or not you must carry out the following instructions. You will be able to effect about one-third upon first trial.

First test.—Place subject in standing position, head up straight, heels together and hands at sides. Tell subject to close eyes, press closed right hand against base of brain. Stand at arms length, then say to subject in very slow decided tones: "When I draw my hand from your head you will slowly fall backward," then draw your hand slowly away from subject's head. If not successful at first, repeat until subject gives way to the influence. Be sure to catch subject when he falls backward. Do not let subject fall.

In giving an entertainment at a party, a club, or in a public hall, try from ten to twenty upon this test before proceeding to the next. This will give you an insight into who are the best subjects. Use only the best subjects for your entertainments.

Second Test.—Place subject in standing position as in first test (Facing subject), place toe of your right shoe between toes of the subject's shoes and step back with left foot about two feet, then take a small pin, with round white head in your right hand between thumb

and first finger. Place the pin about two inches from the subject's eyes, then get up very close yourself. Place your eyes about ten inches from pin and look at subject's eyes, then say to subject in very slow, decided tones: "Now look at the pin and when I draw this pin from you, you will follow after it." Then slowly bend backward from subject, keeping pin about same distance from your own eyes. If not successful at first, try again, and you will soon be able to tell if subject is susceptible to the influence of Hypnotism or not.

Note: In our next issue, additional lessons will be given on this subject. You will accomplish considerable if you learn these lessons well. Practise these two tests so that you will know them by the time you get the next issue of our paper. In learning these systems of operating you acquire the foundation principles and obtain the stepping-stone to success.

## MONTHLY SERMON.

Continued from page 6

Brotherhood is once established, there also does Harmony hold sway.

A feeling and expression of brotherly love carries with it appreciations of the genuine characteristics of manhood and of noble endeavors possessed by those whom we look upon as a brother.

In looking upon our brother we need an open heart that will make room for those who differ from us; people whom we think we do not like, but whom we really do not know.

Be charitable, overlook the faults in others—praise, help along a struggling soul, do not censure and drag one backward, make him go forward with your goodness. What though there is a difference between you and your brother or sister in intelligence, capacity, opportunity or experience, will not you both, meeting on common ground, be able in some manner or other to help each other by a mutual exchange of ideas? Each is enabled to do more for the other, and to benefit as much in giving as in receiving. Do good and you will receive good.

Have you not in your experience seen the time when a clasp of a hand, a challenge of a human soul flashing from eye through eye to another soul have alone saved the day? Blessed are the Peace-makers.

You cannot let another be kind for you, let another give the helpful smile—No, those things you, yourself, must give to your brother.

"Be our strength in hours of weakness,

In our wanderings be our guide,  
Through endeavor, failure, danger,  
Father, be then at our side."

May we know that wherever there is hunger for truth and a desire to do right; wherever the heart swells with a love we cannot control or may not understand, there Thou Art!

In the sincerity of frankness of open souls, we would lay bare our lives to Thee by offering them to the inspection of one another. We would offer Thee the sincerity of our hearts by speaking out of that sincerity this holy hour, Amen.





## The Importance of Curtains

The curtains of a room are the completing feature; the one touch necessary to make of the room, whether it be the luxurious reception hall of the mansion or the homely living room of the suburban cottage, an abode of rest and refinement. It is true, however, that this portion of the scheme of interior decoration oftentimes gives the housewife the least concern, and many an otherwise charming interior is marred by stiff, unsightly, inharmonious or cheap hangings.

The range of attractive fabrics for this essential part of the home furnishings is practically limitless, and it is now possible to have as attractive interiors when economy is an important factor as it is if the expense of decoration has not to be considered. The old-fashioned lace curtain which held its place so tenaciously as part and parcel of the average household for so long is now relegated to the list of forgotten things with the wooden bed and other ugly and ancient articles of use or ornamentation of the past century.

The first thing to be considered in selecting curtains and draperies is the characteristics of the room for which they are intended, and, also, the general effect of the whole from an exterior view. Long windows—that is, those which open to the floor, opening on the same side of the house—should, of course, be draped with curtains of the same style, if not of the same material. Rooms which have many curves, a bow window or a room in the octagonal form, should not have festooned draperies, but, rather, those hung in straight line to offset this rounded contour; while, on the other hand, in the square room, with long, straight lines, the windows cannot be too elaborately draped, provided the lines are not devoid of grace. Again, the high-ceilinged room with windows proportionately high, permits of the balance over the top of the window, which must, however, be avoided in the low room, as it will tend to not only make the room look lower, but give the windows a squatty appearance.

Every season brings with it a vast array of new materials for curtain and drapery purposes, and for the woman who has natural taste in the matter of home decoration, it is the easiest thing in the world to have an artistic little nest for her family with the least possible cost. White swiss, cream, green

and yellow madras come in the most beautiful designs; bobinet, scrim, net, grenadine, point d'esprit, muslin, and even cheese cloth, may all be fashioned into beautiful hangings with a little time and patience. The washable materials are not only the most serviceable, but also the most advisable to buy for the reason that they may be kept fresh the year round, and if laundered properly will look like new until they are threadbare.

Besides these, there are the Colonial and fishnets, which, in coarse weave, make admirable curtains, whether draped in straight lines or festooned. These latter should, however, be used in the deep cream, old ivory or ecru tints, as the white tone gives the essence of cheapness which the one thing to be avoided in the matter of curtains—the semblance of cheapness, of course—although the material may be but 20 cents per yard. In fact, it is rarely advisable to use full length curtains, especially of lace, in pure white as it has a starry and harsh appearance and gives a crude effect, even when made of the most expensive fabrics.

In figured materials, chintz, Japanese and Indian cottons, raw silks, cretonnes, taffetas, etc., are all effective when used in harmony with the wall covering and general color scheme of the other furnishings. There is one feature in regard to the use of figured hangings which must always be remembered, and that is that they must not be used with a flowered or figured paper, and not even with a decided figure frieze, unless, in the case of the latter, the tones are delicate and the same in both or in exact harmony.

To take the house throughout, beginning with the entrance hall or vestibule, provided the house is laid out in modern or Queen Anne styles of architecture, which usually has but one window, either round, square or diamond shaped, a glass curtain of point d'Esprit, bobinet, or any of the sheer fabrics, attached directly to the frame of the sash, and, draped over the casing of the window, a short festoon of raw silk, with either a silk ball edging or a border of narrow valenciennes lace. This silk may be in any of the light shades which is harmonious with the wall decorations. Rose pink or old rose may be used with the dull greens, gray or buff; while, should the wall coverings be of the deeper tones of red, a shade exactly matching the ground of the paper would be pref-

erable. For small windows, do not use figured draperies, for no matter how artistic the work, they have a bunchy appearance. If the door has a glass panel, the same arrangement may be had, with the exception that the silk over curtain either covers the entire pane, covering the thin curtain beneath, or it may be separated for about five or six inches in the centre to allow light and be drawn taut at top and bottom.

The rooms of a great many of the modern houses have archways between them instead of closed doors, thus giving an appearance of space which the latter will not do, and, when this is a fact, the draperies of the archway must conform to the interiors of both rooms which they separate. The day of the heavy velour and chenille portiere has passed and in their place nothing gives such an air of elegance as hangings of raw silk. It is not expensive, comes in the most exquisite colorings, has all of the richness of the heavier curtain and none of its stuffiness. A satisfying decoration for hangings of this material may be had by running a wide band down the side and across the bottom on one side—that is, on the side turned into one room—and applying a spray of flowers or ferns the length of the other. This allows of keeping in harmony with whatever may be the distinctive decoration of each room. A great mistake is made in selecting door hangings and portieres of different colors. It is always wise to have these curtains of the same color, although they may not necessarily be of the same material. For instance, the parlors, reception rooms and library may be decorated with the silk hangings in a dull or reseda shade of green, or old rose, and the same color may be carried out in denim, burlap or cretonne for the dining room. Before this decided color is chosen, a great many things must be considered. Green is one of the colors with which most of the appropriate wall coverings will harmonize; old blue is another, although this is not so satisfying if the draperies are to be retained for some time. The methods of beautifying these homely hangings are so numerous and effective, in the way of applique, embroidery, stencil, bead and lace work that the sameness of the color is lost sight of and only the general restfulness of the whole effect remembered.

For parlor or living room windows, if an inner, or glass curtain is desirable, it may hang free from where it is attached to the window frame at the top to the bottom of the sash, and these should be of the sheerest material to be obtained, not necessarily of a fine net, as this is apt to exclude the light. The inside curtain may then be of either the silk or wash material. The old-fashioned scrim is about as effective as any of the cheaper fabrics and if it is used in the deep cream with a wide insertion applied on the edge and hangs in long straight folds, it is preferable to use with the glass curtain. These long curtains may be used alone, surmounted with a drapery of some one of the delicate shades of silk, or of a daintily flowered cotton, provided the wall

is covered with a plain paper. Full length curtains of the colored material will make a small room seem smaller and this must be remembered, for while it is not so necessary to have the library or dining room seem spacious, it is always desirable to give this effect whenever possible to parlors.

For the dining room, there is nothing prettier, provided white curtains are not insisted upon, than the madras weaves. If the room will permit it, one of the beautiful designs in cream with varying widths in green or rose or blue, as the shade is desired, running diagonally across the bottom and finished with tiny ball fringe, hanging in straight folds from the top of the casing, where they are suspended by a brass rod, to the bottom of the windows, is certainly effective.

The bedroom hangings, whether they be for window, door or furniture, must be of the same material. Chintz, dainty figured muslins, dimities, cretonnes and the Japanese and Chinese cotton weaves are all beautiful. A charming effect is produced with chintz, of a deep cream ground and the chosen flower of the occupant, draping the windows, bed and dressing table and with cushions and bed covering of the same, all edged with narrow lace. On the windows may be used any of the materials mentioned but the lighter in weight and the airier in appearance they are, the most complete is the general effect. If the wall coverings should be of a flowered design, dotted swiss or bobinet with a deep border worked on with darning cotton, may be used for the curtains and other draperies. The furniture coverings having a lining of the prevailing color of the wall covering.

Sash curtains are only used in the least important rooms.

From the foregoing it will easily be seen that the over curtain or drapery is to remain a feature of the decoration of the smartest homes, and also how much more effective the simple wash fabrics are to the old time Irish point, Nottingham and the like.

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—OF—

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## An Idea That Cost Millions

By B. GORDON PALMER

Have you ever stopped to think to what proportions an idea can grow? Have you ever wondered at the works of man and realized how one little idea, carefully taken care of and nurtured, grows to such gigantic size as to almost overwhelm the mind in its bigness?

Everything done in this world is the result of the evolution of an idea. Starting very humbly and growing each day until it is consummated in a great work. Have you ever pondered over the fact that an idea, a mere thought is absolutely irresistible?

An idea, a thought, is to-day accepted by psychologists as being a mere mental phenomenon. But this mental phenomenon, this thought, this idea has changed the destiny of nations; an idea has removed mountains and has turped the course of rivers from their beds; an idea has stemmed the tides of oceans, and this very day uniting the wild Atlantic with the vast but placid Pacific.

In beginning anything one must first have an idea—and by careful thought and persistence it must be worked out.

The above illustration, representing a cross section of the street and underground tunnel system, now carrying traffic in New York, represents what such perseverance means when fully carried out and consummated.

The McAdoo tunnels under the Hudson river, connecting New Jersey with New York City are the result of an idea.

Years ago this idea was conceived—the tunnel was started—but alas, hope was lost and the idea was allowed to be forgotten, but, it was not dead.

It remained for a young Southern gentleman to resurrect this idea and carry it out to completion.

After struggling for nine years to get a foothold in the practise of law, in New York, Mr. McAdoo turned his attention to the idea of completing the old Haskins tunnel, in which \$4,000,000 had already been sunk.

The young lawyer knew right well the difficulties of the undertaking, the enormous capital required and the dangers involved.

On the other hand, his analytical mind comprehended all that the tunnel would mean to the people of New Jersey, and to the tens of thousands of passengers who were daily compelled to cross the river by means of the ferries.

In his visions of the future he saw the Jersey hills and farm lands dotted with the magnificent country homes of New York business men and striated with splendid avenues.

He knew that the present population of New Jersey and the present passenger traffic over the river would easily support the tunnel and pay a fair percentage on the investment. He also knew that the completion of the tunnel would mean a vast increase in the suburban population of New Jersey.

The more Mr. McAdoo thought

about it, the more feasible the scheme appeared. He interviewed many financiers, but they looked upon the undertaking as visionary.

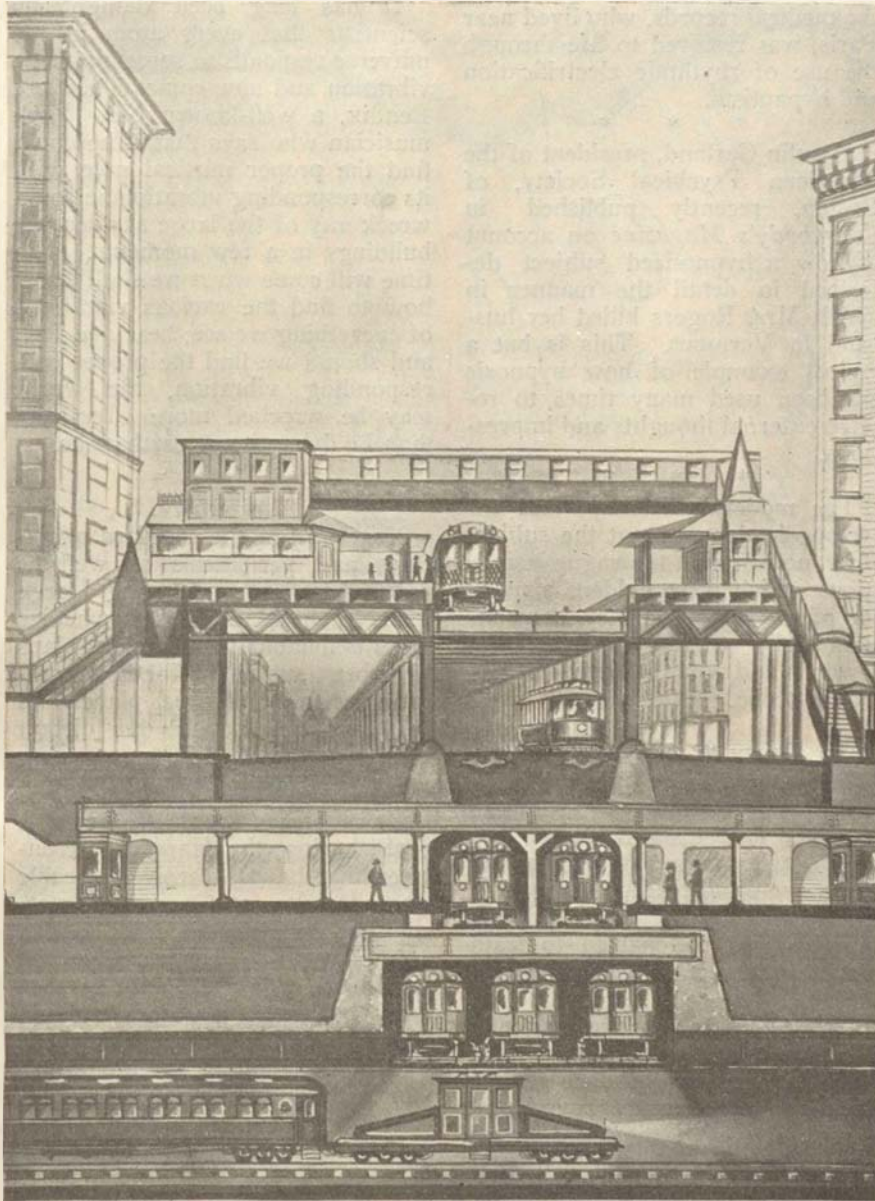
"No use in trying it," they said, "you will only lose your money and the money of your backers."

But Mr. McAdoo was not to be dissuaded. He had pluck and resolution and a wonderful amount of energy. He drove straight ahead in his characteristic fashion, and it

tunnel company, traffic agreements were made with the North Jersey Street Railway Company, as well as the Pennsylvania, Lackawanna and Erie roads.

Work was recommenced on the tunnel in 1902. At that time 1,550 feet had been bored from the Jersey side and 500 from the New York side, leaving 3,350 feet yet to bore.

When Mr. Jacobs took hold of the work the difficulties confronting him seemed almost insurmountable. With characteristic clear-headed energy, however, he took hold of the task, and in a short time the work was progressing rapidly and smoothly.



At 33rd St. and 6th Ave. N. Y., Showing Elevated Railroad, with bridge across tracks, the Surface Trolley-cars, the Hudson Tunnels, The Interborough Rapid Transit Tunnels, and under them, the Pennsylvania Railroad Crosstown Tunnel.

was not long before he had formed a syndicate, and with Charles M. Jacobs as chief engineer, was ready to go ahead with the work.

Mr. Jacobs was the man of all others for the task. He was able and willing and filled with the enthusiasm and energy that characterized Mr. McAdoo.

Many years previously, Mr. Jacobs had been the first man to stick his head through the old gas tunnel under the East River. "I will also be the first to poke my head through the Hudson River tunnel," he said to Mr. McAdoo, with a laugh. This was before he had completed his work on the plans. He made good his word when the boring was completed last year.

After organizing the syndicate and acquiring the right of the old

Permission had been obtained from the Rapid Transit Commission, now the Public Service Commission, to extend the tunnel to Thirty-third street. At the beginning of the work it was found necessary to erect a shield in the caisson at the eastern end of the tunnel.

The shield consisted of a circular shell a little larger than the outside diameter of the finished tunnels. In the diaphragm, openings were formed through which the excavated material was passed.

As the work progressed the shield was forced forward by means of sixteen hydraulic rams arranged near the shield. The total pressure of these rams was 2,500 tons, or about ten tons to the square foot of the exposed face.

The work was slow and tedious by reason of the compressed air, the "sand hogs" at times working under a pressure of thirty-eight pounds to the square inch.

But the compressed air was a necessity in order to prevent an inrush of water from the river overhead. At times the river floor was within twelve feet of the top of the advancing shield.

It was impossible for the men to pass directly from the ordinary air pressure to or from their work, and it was found necessary to make three chambers containing three different air pressures before the men could accustom themselves to the extraordinary requirements of the work behind the shield.

The pressure in the first chamber was slightly above the normal, fifteen pounds to the square inch. In the second it was twenty-two or twenty-three pounds. In the third it ranged from thirty to thirty-eight, as might be required. Fifty pounds pressure is generally fatal.

Any defect of physical organization would debar a man from such work. Consequently all those who were accepted as laborers had to undergo a categorical examination. Tobacco and liquor were absolutely forbidden.

The men were especially cautioned against leaving the shield chamber too suddenly. Paralysis sometimes followed a too hasty exit. This malady is called the "bends" on account of the severe cramps which contort the victims into strange attitudes.

To cure the laborers of this malady Chief Engineer Jacobs constructed a huge outdoor chamber, built like a big roller, where victims of the bends were taken and subjected to the air pressure under which they were accustomed to work.

The tunnel tubes are twelve feet high and ten feet wide. The entire cost of the system when completed will be about \$10,000,000.

The system, when complete, will comprise eighteen miles of underground and under-river track.

Every part of the stations is constructed either of concrete or metal, so that, like the cars and the tunnel, there is no possibility of fire.

Throughout the tunnel the ventilation is said to be perfect. In the tubes under the river the atmosphere is always cool and delightful, as each train going through acts as a piston, forcing the air ahead of it and drawing in a fresh supply from the surface as it proceeds.

Thus was carried out by faithfulness to an idea, by believing in it, one of the greatest works either of ancient or modern times.

If you, my reader, have an idea, stick to it. Live up to your ideas and thoughts at all times. Persevere though defeat stares you in the face. Forge ahead with your eyes ever fixed on the goal, and hardships will fall away when boldly attacked.

Make up your mind to do something and then go ahead and do it. Work until you have accomplished that which you started out to do.

All honor to Mr. McAdoo, who though many times discouraged had faith and strength enough to carry out his idea.

B. GORDON PALMER.



## The Making of Future History

A brief review of what is being done in all parts of the world at the present time for the future benefit of mankind.

### RELIGION.

Miss Phoebe Cousens, formerly a shining light in the Woman's Suffrage Party, now states that she is opposed to giving woman the right to vote. She further states in the illustrated Sunday magazines, that "the religion of the present is thin." She believes that Christian Science, Christian Psychology, mental healing and other isms attached to religion have done a great deal of good. She feels that this is along the right line and will do much to free us from the beliefs in hell and Satan and enable us to live a higher life.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church (known as "Rockefeller's Church"), recently stated that: "It is time that we had a Bible in our own language and not in the language of three hundred years ago."

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, London, is coming to America to found a new religious sect and church. He proposes a new theology, the central idea of which is the denial of the divine origin of Christ whom he regards as merely a social reformer. Dr. Campbell visited America in 1903, preaching along similar lines, and made a very successful impression.

The Rev. J. Woods Elliott, rector of All Saint's Episcopal Church, Orange, New Jersey, has resigned for the second time from his pastorate to join the Circle of Divine Ministry which is a sort of detached Christian Science Church.

The Reverend Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago, said recently in the *Chicago Medical Recorder*: "The physician sees a patient in his office and prescribes for his bodily needs, but does his consultation room always afford the necessary atmosphere or has he, busy as he is, the time to follow out the additional work of mental and spiritual uplifting required in many cases? This is just where the Church should proffer its peculiar facilities so long neglected."

### HYPNOTISM.

Dr. Frederick Van Eeden, of Holland, gave a lecture recently in Holland, gave a lecture recently in and he declared that after practising many years with drugs, that hypnotism and mental suggestion were more effective. Dr. Van Eeden is a well-known sociologist and physician, and has given up his medical practice entirely in favor of hypnotism.

Dr. Margaret Cross Holland has recently arrived in New York City from India, with three high caste Orientals, and it is her plan to have all the well-known psychologists and scientists meet at some large hall where she will have these Hindu adepts perform their many

weird and occult feats for the benefit of psychical research.

Mrs. J. J. Higgins, the pretty wife of a well-known New York physician, recently opened a bureau for the free treatment of the poor with hypnotism. Her work has made such an impression upon Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the fashionable Calvary Church of New York, that he has consented to have her use the parish house as a free clinic.

A young girl, it is reported by the medical records, who lived near Paris, was restored to life through the use of rhythmic electrification and hypnotism.

Hamlin Garland, president of the American Psychical Society, of Boston, recently published in *Everybody's Magazine* an account of how a hypnotized subject described in detail the manner in which Mrs. Rogers killed her husband in Vermont. This is but a typical example of how hypnosis has been used many times to receive external thoughts and impressions.

The modern dictionary and encyclopedia do not treat the subject of hypnotism with the vague insinuations which were evident a number of years ago. They now explain fully what this wonderful power is and what a blessing it has proved to be.

### MIND READING AND TELEPATHY.

Telepathy can be used to train and educate children, according to the noted doctor and scientist, Van Eeden, who says that if parents would use mind-reading at bedtime they would learn the children's thoughts and be enabled to train and suggest to them accordingly.

That thoughts produce magnetic vibrations of various qualities which in turn may produce similar vibrations upon another mind and thereby convey a message, would seem to be proven by the invention of instruments which measure these vibrations and register them. A Cleveland inventor has made such an instrument and he claims that it will reveal the subject's weak spots, mentally and physically as well as read his thoughts.

### SPIRITUALISM.

Once again the well known psychic medium, Mrs. Piper of Boston, will go to England to receive further investigation at the hands of Sir Oliver Lodge and other eminent scientists. Mrs. Piper was under similar investigation, day and night, for fifteen years both here and abroad by various societies and scientists, and to date no one has ever been able to find fraud or any other explanation of her most remarkable mediumship.

*Everybody's Magazine*, published in New York, has always been considered a most conservative magazine, and for this reason many who claim to be fair-minded are sur-

prised to find this monthly devoting its pages to a series of articles by Hamlin Garland, president of the American Psychical Society, on "The Shadow World," in which he narrates his many experiences in Spiritualism. This clearly shows the trend of human thought and action.

A new society for Psychical research has been organized in Toronto. Besides the investigation of Spiritualism the society will make a systematic study of dreams, pre-sentiments, visions, and thought transference.

### MAGNETIC VIBRATIONS.

It has long been thought by scientists that every atom in the universe responds to some magnetic vibration and now comes Theodore Bendix, a well-known New York musician who says that if he could find the proper musical note with its corresponding vibration he could wreck any of the large sky-scraper buildings in a few moments. The time will come when we shall know how to find the various vibrations of everything we see, hear and feel, and should we find the proper corresponding vibration, the world may be wrecked more effectively than by dynamite or earthquake.

### ASTRONOMY.

Nearly all of the standard magazines and periodicals as well as newspapers are devoting large space to speculations as to whether Mars is inhabited. Various plans have been submitted for communicating with our nearest planet and the time may not be far distant when we may do this.

News comes from Professor J. C. Pickering, the Harvard astronomer that he has received a cable from Melotte, at Greenwich, stating that on February 28th last, a new planet was discovered in the firmament. It could only be seen through large telescopes. Prof. Pickering believes that it may be a satellite of Jupiter, but intends to join in the hunt for the newcomer.

## SUMMARY

We find that we are slowly dropping the material and becoming more familiar with the mental, the occult and the psychic, and this of course can lead to but one thing,—man's better understanding of himself and the laws of nature, and God.

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## Review of Books

*The Power of Concentration*, by Eustace Miles. This book needs no other endorsement than that which the author's name gives it. His former book was considered of great value, but this book will prove even more so. THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL readers will find Mr. Miles' book of benefit in mastering the great mental problems and we know that many will order this book at once. Price, \$1.25. Published by E. P. Dutton, New York.

*Microscopy*, by E. J. Spitta, president of the Quekett Microscopical Club. To those interested in this subject this book will prove to be very valuable. It is most complete in its detail, containing 47 half-tone reproductions from original negatives, and 241 text illustrations. The book treats upon the construction, theory and use of the microscope, and, by an author so well known as Mr. Spitta, it is a most comprehensive authority upon this subject. The book is bound in cloth, and contains nearly five hundred pages. Published by E. P. Dutton, N. Y. Price \$6.

*Science and Religion*, by Benjamin Loomis. This book fully describes the relation between the occult and psychic sciences and all religion. All Universal Church members are advised to purchase and study this book. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.50.

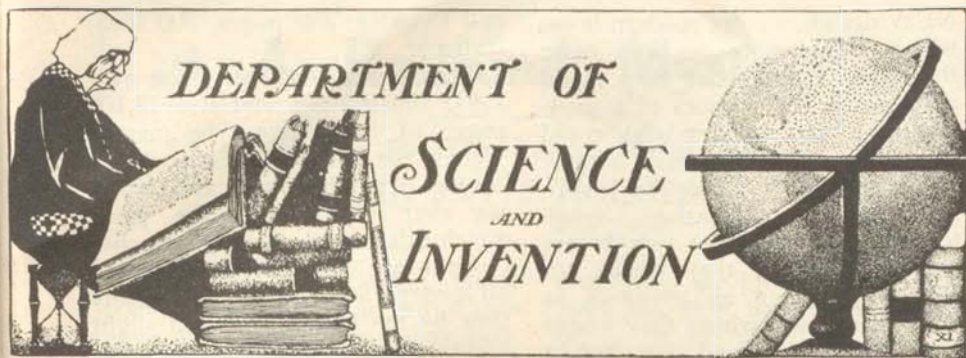
*The Unknown Life of Jesus*. A very interesting and instructive book, which will do more to establish your faith in the true knowledge and wisdom of Jesus than a thousand learned sermons. The unknown life of the Nazarine is as interesting as that which is known. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.00.

*The New Theology and the Old Religion*, by Charles Gore, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Birmingham. Those of our Church members who are really interested in the old religion and the modern religious thoughts should not fail to read this book. It is fair, honest and withal very elevating mentally and spiritually. The Chapters on "The Idea of Sin" and "Miracles" are alone worth the entire cost of the book. Price, bound in cloth, (over 300 pages), \$2.

*Some Truths and Wisdom of Christian Science*, by Margaret Beecher White, granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher. Those interested in Christian Science and those who are not should read this book. If you know nothing of this science, read this book before you read any other. It will explain much which seems so mysterious and will enable you to grasp the truths contained in this science. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.50.

The above books can be purchased from the publishers direct, or from us by sending the correct title of the book and the proper amount to: The Future Home Bookshop, 208 Fifth avenue, New York. Use Post Office Money Orders,—they are safer.





## WAS THE GARDEN OF EDEN IN OHIO?

By MRS. E. M. ATER.

(Written for THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL.)

Did America people the world? This is a question which has led to scientific investigation and which it seems is about to be answered in the affirmative.

Eleven years ago Morris K. Jesup, whose recent death gives prominence to his work, organized the *Jesup North Pacific Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History*. At that time Mr. Jesup was president of the American Museum, and it was his intention to make this expedition as thorough in scope as possible. Seven years were spent in minute study of the aboriginal tribes of America and Siberia. Mr. Jesup volunteered to pay the entire expenses of such an expedition and the results are now to be published in twenty volumes in Holland, written in French.

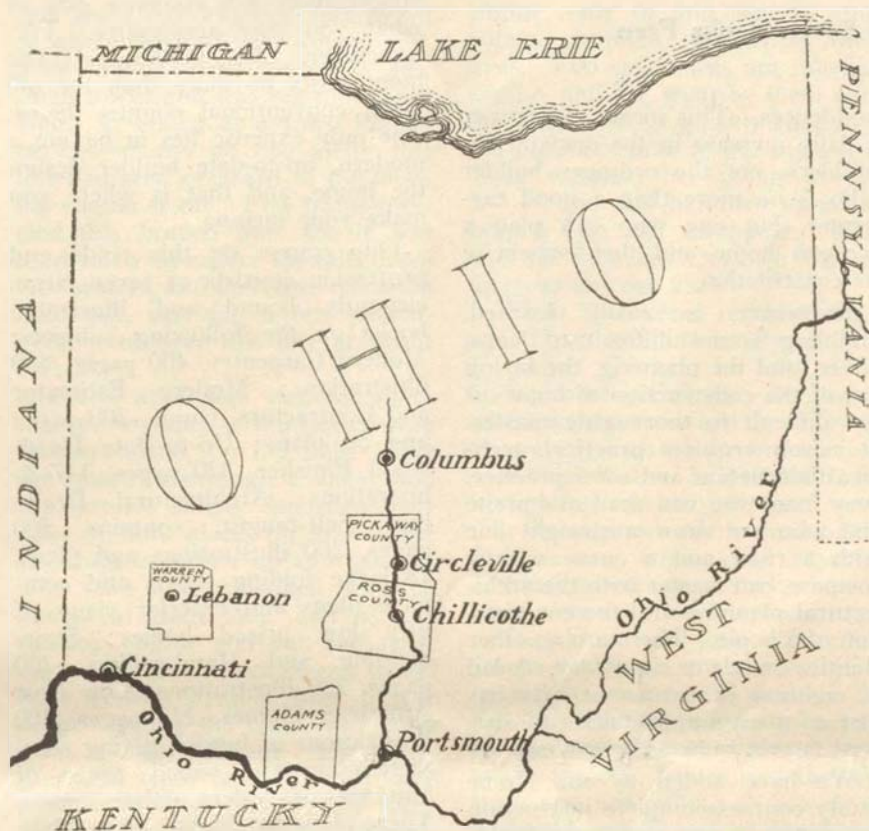
At the very start it was Mr. Jesup's intention to scientifically prove the location of the beginning of the human race. He lived to have the assurance from his assistants that the human race had its beginning in America instead of Asia.

Recently there has appeared in the Columbus (Ohio) *Citizen* an article to the effect that the fertile valley of Ohio nourished the first human beings on earth, instead of the banks of the Euphrates. It is claimed that the exact location of the abode of Adam and Eve was somewhere in the region of Chillicothe or between there and the vicinity of the great Serpent Mound in Adams County near the Ohio River.

It is claimed by Mr. E. O. Randall, Secretary of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, who was acquainted with Mr. Jesup and his work that there are more mound works in this part of the country and that they are the works of the aborigines of the human race. The Ohio Society has a map showing four thousand works and there are at least eight thousand more in the State. The centre of the density of the works is in the locality of Chillicothe. The stone implements are numerous and are frequently found along the Ohio River and in Williamsport. Photographs of those found near Troy, Asia Minor, are similar to those which are found in Ohio. Scientists claim that primitive man everywhere in the world used similar implements of stone.

A few years ago Rev. Landon West, a Baptist minister at Pleasant Hill, Ohio, expressed the belief that the Serpent Mound in Adams County marked the spot of the Biblical Garden of Eden.

He reasoned that the mound was formed by the hand of the creator and was symbolical of the first great sin and he presented numerous evidences from the Bible in support of this theory.



Prof Mills, Curator, in exploring the mounds about Chillicothe, a few years ago, came upon evidences of great feasts by the Mound-builders. He found that they were similar to a modern clambake. There were pre-historic pits containing clamshells or mussel shells which showed contact with fire.

There is a territory in Warren County, Ohio, near the Miami River known geologically as The Lower Silurian Age. It is almost a compact mass of fossil of the lower forms of life. Thousands of specimens have been secured and sent to museums.

Eight miles east of Lebanon (the county seat of Warren County) a fort called *Fort Ancient*, built by moundbuilders. There was at one time, but now demolished (the pity of it!) a fort, a circle and a square, contingent in this locality, which was supposed to have been a worshiping place for the ancient tribes of earth. The city of Chillicothe is built upon the site and a beautiful mound has also been demolished in order to allow the building of the town to continue.

In Ross County there is an ancient fort built on the top of a hill, laid with freestone. This contains about forty acres and has two wells or springs within the enclosure which are also walled with freestone.

The discovery of a skeleton in

a deposit near Lansing, Kansas, a few years ago, shows that man lived in that locality in very ancient times. Human bones have been found in a volcanic deposit one hundred and forty feet below the surface in Fumus County, Nebraska. Numerous bones of the huge mastodons have been found in the State of Ohio. Large collections of the relics of the stone age in the museum at the Ohio State University as well as in the other Universities throughout the State. The Indians in this region, when questioned years ago as to the moundbuilders' works, could give no information. They seem to have been deserted six hundred

## NEW INVENTIONS.

William Chance, the South Dawson inventor, has received from the United States patents for six inventions, which will prevent wrecked airships and balloons from falling to the ground.

\* \* \*

Alonzo Bliven, of Brooklyn, New York, has just invented an airship which can carry tons of lyddite and drop it in quantities upon the warships in the harbors or upon the oceans.

\* \* \*

Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard, has just completed and perfected an invention which will read the minds of those to whom the machine is applied.

Professor Munsterberg is a well-known psychologist and for many years had devoted his time and experiments to various instruments to be used for similar purposes. One which was perfected some time ago partly succeeded and is still used in some phases of experimental psychology, but this latest device, which is called the "Chronoscope," is far superior to those which for some time have attracted so much attention.

The working of this instrument is very complex and its description involves extravagant use of terms used in electricity, psychology and machinery. As shown in the illustration, part of the device covers the head while a mouthpiece is placed before the subject. He is then asked various questions to which he is to reply to the mouthpiece. At the time he answers the question the machine registers the thoughts of the subject. These thoughts are registered on a dial by means of electricity.

If the machine is used on criminals, it will reveal whether they tell the truth or whether they are guilty. It will also reveal fears and deceit.

If the word "blood" is mentioned to a suspected murderer the machine will reveal whether the subject has fear for this word and whether it brings to his mind such thoughts as would prove that he is a murderer.

Thus, in the twentieth century we have a machine which will accomplish what man has tried to accomplish for centuries. Mind-reading is now a fact, but it is machine mind-reading and not of the human kind.

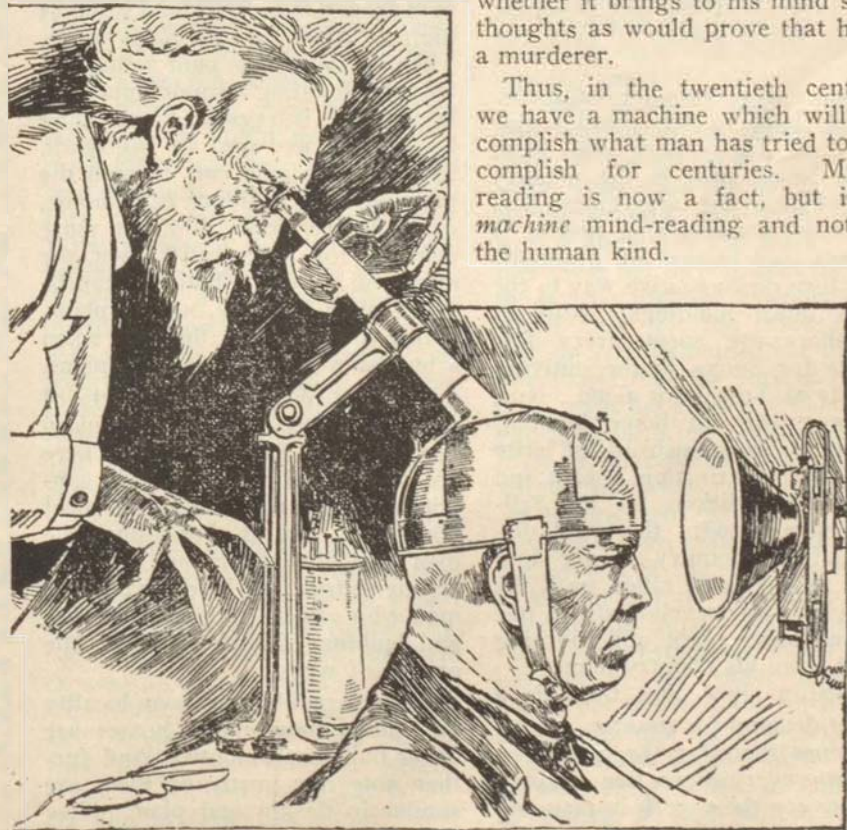


Illustration from "N. Y. AMERICAN."





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## How to Become a Builder

### Complete Course and Seven Books Free

The construction of country homes, bungalows, barns, stables and other small buildings, offer the country lad, and the city one, too, a very profitable field of labor. Building is not only a trade, but a profession, and one that is not limited as is carpentry, which of course is but one branch of building.

The man who can build artistic homes in the country, who can plan them and then contract to build and complete them, is never out of employment. He is considered in every locality as a man most needed and his services are always well paid for and he can live an independent life.

In most of our country towns and villages carpenters can be found without little difficulty, but a builder, a man who can plan, construct and complete a modern home or a practical modern barn, is as hard to be found as a man who can plan and construct an underground railway. There is no reason for this except that the country, the wide stretch of towns outside of the cities, contains no schools teaching this trade. Truly, there is the man who can build a farm house of the old conventional style, but how many of our large towns with a population of from 5,000 to 10,000 contains a practical, modern house builder? Very few indeed.

Houses and homes are being continually built in the country districts; in fact, there are more homes being built in the country to-day than in the large cities. The large cities are becoming centres of business, and homes are gradually being torn down to give way to the stately office buildings. Millions of dollars are spent every few months for homes in the outlying districts of New York alone. Nor, is this growth of home building confined to the suburbs of the large cities, for modern rapid transit and improved conditions on the railways have brought the rural districts of our country nearer and nearer to the large cities, until the busy city man travels sixty to one hundred miles night and morning to and from his country home.

Statistics show that there is a greater demand for country and rural homes than for the city ones. Builders everywhere are reaping fortunes for their work in planning and constructing modern country

residences. This means, of course, a daily increase in the demand for builders, not the ordinary builder who is no more than a good carpenter, but one who can plan a modern home and then supervise its construction.

Carpentry is easily learned. Building is not difficult to learn, either, and the planning, the laying out of the construction of homes is not difficult to thoroughly master. It merely requires practical, technical instruction and some practice. Any man who can read and write and who can draw a straight line with a ruler and a curve with a compass, can master both the architectural planning and the construction of a home. There are no other abilities or talents necessary. A lad of eighteen or a man of fifty has just as many opportunities to succeed in this work as any other.

We have added to our Home Study courses complete instruction on modern house and home building. It embraces the planning, construction and building of homes, barns, stables and every form of building for the country. Those who wish, may join the Home Study Club and learn this trade.

The man who can plan a home, or other building and furnish the plans to the builder, is very often paid from \$25 to \$100, and often as high as \$500 for the plans alone. Then the builder is paid as high as \$500 for building a small home, and his income is regulated according to the size and cost of his work. Thus, a man who can do both the planning and building of a home, earns double money and is in more demand, for, as is well known, the man who plans the building can be relied upon to carry out his plans, which is not always the case when a builder works from other's plans.

Few, indeed, are the builders of modern homes who do not earn from \$100 to \$500 weekly. There are seasons when the builder cannot work because of storms, short hours, etc., but at these times the men who plan the homes are constantly busy and here again, the man who can do both the planning and building should never be idle or out of work.

Look around your own locality and notice how many homes are being built each month. And further note how many of them are similar in design and plan. How the owners would appreciate a

NEW design, a more modern home which would not cost any more than the old style, if they could only secure the services of a modern, up-to-date builder who would plan one of the beautiful, artistic and comfortable homes we see illustrated in the magazines. Speak to these owners of the new homes and ask them if they would not have appreciated an architect in their own town whom they might have visited often and consulted in regard to the new home. Ask them if they would not have given you the work had you been able to design and build for them a modern, artistic home for the same amount as they are now spending. Their appreciation will convince you of what you may accomplish. For, remember, the modern artistic home costs no more than the old style, conventional country home. The only expense lies in having a modern, up-to-date builder design the home, and that is where you make your income.

Our course on this trade and profession consists of seven large, elegantly bound and illustrated books on the following subjects: Modern Carpentry, 400 pages, 300 illustrations; Modern Estimator and Contractors' Guide, 300 pages and 50 plans; Up-to-Date Hardwood Finisher, 320 pages, 117 illustrations; Architectural Drawing, Self-taught, contains 300 pages, 300 illustrations and plans, 18 large folding charts and complete plans and exterior views of fifty low priced homes; Stair-building and Hand-railing, 200 pages, 230 illustrations; Low Cost American Homes, 225 pages, 300 illustrations of homes, giving complete plans and outside views of hundreds of modern artistic homes. These plans would cost alone \$100. Bungalows and Cottages for Town

and Country, 250 pages, 300 illustrations.

These seven books give you over 1,800 illustrations and over 2,100 pages of instructive type matter. This is the best and most complete course of architecture and building ever offered, and the plans which this course of seven branches contains are worth \$800. They are all modern and can be used at any time by the builder, or with slight additions, as it taught by the book and branch on architectural drawing, can be made to fit any locality or space.

This complete course of instruction would cost at least \$100 if obtained from the various correspondence schools, and even then not half the number of pages and illustrations and plans would be given, but to those who join our Home Study Club we offer the complete course of instruction absolutely free. Membership to the Club is free, and the course of instruction can be obtained by members without any cost to them.

If you wish to obtain and learn this trade, make application at once. Next month we shall describe another trade or profession and offer it to the Club members. Never has such an educational crusade been started by a similar magazine, and it clearly demonstrates that THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL is doing its best to help its readers succeed in life. Are you a reader and are you a subscriber? If not, subscribe at once, but do not let this keep you from joining the Club, since Club members are not requested to become subscribers, although they cannot obtain the full benefit of our work unless they read the magazine regularly.

Address, The Home Study Club,  
Care of The Future Home Journal,  
208 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## FREE INSTRUCTION

Do you want to learn a profession, a trade, an art, or a business? If you do, join this club. It will cost you nothing for membership. Merely follow the advice given at the close of this article, and send in your application at once.

We have received so many letters from our readers and subscribers explaining that they desired to learn some trade or profession and asking for advice, that we have deemed it advisable to start a most systematic movement for the teaching of every possible trade or profession. This is, perhaps, something new in magazine work, but THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL is ever ready to do that which will benefit our readers. Therefore, we have established this "Home Study Club," and we invite every reader and subscriber of this magazine to become a member.

No matter where you live, what you do for a living, nor what your previous education has been, as long as you can read and write you can learn some business or vocation that will eventually pay you a good salary. Thousands have learned well-paying professions at home, during their spare hours, and there is no reason why you cannot do the same. Many a young man working on the farm, and having but a few hours each evening for study, has learned some trade or profession which is now yielding him an excellent income. Many young girls, and even elderly women, have devoted a few hours each day to study, and have become trained nurses, artists, writers, dressmakers, manicurists, and even stenographers. What they have done you can do. What is possible for thousands of others is possible for you.

The object of this "Home Study Club" is to organize in one body hundreds of readers of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL, who are interested in learning something which will enable them to earn more, do more and be more contented. These members will have the privilege of writing to this department at any time for special advice relative to their lessons and for aid in other directions. The club will also attempt to secure positions for those who complete any course of instruction, and will otherwise aid in turning the members' knowledge to profit.

Each month in this department will be published a special article dealing with such matters as will help the members in their studies, and many aids will be given by noted men and women.



# A Railroad Mystery

Written for The Future Home Journal

By JAY F. HOLMES

"Don't tell me, Franklin, that a train, or rather, an engine and baggage car, can suddenly disappear, leaving the earth as if by magic and never leave any trace as to where they went. This would seem well enough in a story perhaps, but I do not believe any writer would have cheek enough to impose upon the intelligence of his readers in such a way. However, here you stand before me, you, the clever disposer of all railroad mysteries, and tell me that you find absolutely no traces of the missing engine and car."

"Strange as it may seem, Mr. Davis, there is absolutely no clue, no indication nor any theory by which I or my assistants can trace the whereabouts of the missing engine or car. We have carefully investigated every possible method, we have thought of every possibility, but we do not find anything which will aid to solve the mystery. The train was last seen at Tower 14, and that is all we know."

"We knew that much yesterday, two hours after the disappearance, and now, twenty-four hours later, you know no more. This is preposterous, Franklin, and I propose to find the engine and car if I have to crawl upon my hands and knees the full length of the route, searching for traces of them. Will you admit that they can be found or do you believe that they vanished into space? Are you inclined to be mystical or are you practical? Do you realize that all the other roads, the newspapers and the general public are laughing at our vain attempt to find something which cannot be lost, which cannot disappear?"

"Well, you go at the job then, Mr. Davis, and when you are ready to have my services you can notify me. I am inclined to believe that you will have your trouble for nothing, and that you will send for me very soon. Perhaps your practical mind will explain the whole affair very nicely, but, mind you, find the engine and car if you can. Good day."

Franklin left the office of the manager of the J. C. Railroad with mingled feelings of scorn, contempt and amusement. He had done his very best in trying to solve one of the strangest and most mysterious occurrences known in the history of railroading. The J. C. R. R., as usual, ran its transfer train containing the money of the express companies and the R. R. from New York toward S—, a small town midway between New York and Philadelphia. At this station the money was always taken from the only baggage car and transferred to an express for Philadelphia. The train, consisting of four passenger and one baggage cars left at 11.45 as usual. It was seen passing tower 14, which is within four miles of S—, in due time, but failed to reach S— on time. Inquiries were made, and it was then

found that the four passenger cars were standing half a mile below S— on the main line, and that the engine and baggage car containing nearly \$20,000 had disappeared. Messages had been sent along the entire line, but no towerman or station agent had seen the missing car. There was a branch line from the main road, starting just about two hundred feet ahead of where the four cars were found. This branch went toward a few small towns and was but nine miles long. It ended at a town known as L—, and no one along this line had seen or heard of the missing engine or car. Few trains traveled this branch line, for it was used solely to collect the milk from the farmers, and therefore one train each day, carrying a few passengers, went over this line at about 5 P. M.

There were few stations along this branch line, as the towns were further inland, on the hills, while the road ran through a valley and the farmers simply deposited their cans of milk along the tracks for the train to gather up as it passed. The road always looked deserted except at train time, and if the missing engine and car had traveled along this branch no one would have seen it at that time of the night. Along the main line, however, it was different. Every engine and train passing was noted and known to those who keep watch. But here again no information could be obtained.

The passengers in the remaining four cars knew almost nothing. It was usual for the train to stop for a second or two at a point two hundred feet this side of S— in order to set switches and run the train on a side track until it reached S—. The train then was left standing on the side track until the next day. Few passengers were in the train, partly because of the lateness and partly because of the short distance of its run. In fact the train originally carried nothing but the baggage car and the money, in order to meet the Philadelphia express.

The passengers merely stated that the train seemed to stop in the usual place, but that after a few minutes' waiting they thought something was wrong and upon investigation the conductor, who was in the rear of the car, found that the engine and baggage car had continued on, leaving the four cars standing still. He thought that a break had occurred and walked to S—, expecting to find the engine there. He found that no one had seen or heard of it, and immediately notified the authorities. Telegrams were sent in all directions, but no clue was found. Thus was discovered the most complex and interesting mystery of years. An engine, a baggage car, an engineer and a fireman all missing with not a trace of them.

Two days later, while the man-

ager and his assistants were making the boasted investigation, they received news that the second disappearance had taken place and this time the engineer and fireman were left with the passenger coaches. Once more nearly \$20,000 was gone, as well as an engine and baggage car. The same incident marked the disappearance of the engine. The engineer had stopped the car at the usual place to side-track, the fireman going with the engineer to set the switch. But this time they had one definite clue. While setting the switch, they saw the engine start to move, drawing with it the baggage car. Tightly setting the switch to give a clear track they tried to jump upon the engine, only to find several guns pointed at them, threatening their lives. Full steam was put into the engine, and she went by them with the other car so quickly that they did not have time to get upon her. They watched her going toward S—, and saw her turn upon the branch line and disappear. That was all they knew, which was as much as any one knew.

When this news reached Manager Davis he immediately sent for Franklin. To him he told all he knew, and together they decided to take a special train and carefully go over every inch of the branch line.

Several hours before their investigating trip they received news that the engineer and fireman of the first missing engine had reported at headquarters, and they immediately went to interview them.

They knew very little. They had stopped the train at the usual place to set the switch, the fireman remaining upon the engine. Just after the engineer had taken his place at the throttle, he realized that the train was not pulling as heavily as it should, and before he could stop the engine four armed men surrounded him and forced him to keep the engine going. He noticed that the switch to the branch line was set and that they went over the branch line for about two miles when he was made to stop the engine, and he and the fireman were bodily carried from the engine, placed in a wagon, and carried over the hills to some old farm house, where they were kept in the dark until after the second disappearance, when they were taken from the house at night and left in a small town near S—. They had seen the faces of no one and therefore could not describe the men. What happened to the engine and baggage car they did not know.

Carefully noting all their information, the manager and the young detective found that they must search for the missing engines somewhere on the branch line between the place where the fireman and engineer were carried away and the town of L—.

This part of the line ran through a deep valley on each side of which rocks and steep hills reared high in the air. The road lay upon part stone and part filled-in ground except in one place where the road crossed an unused canal. Further on, toward L— there was a side track to the road which was about one mile in length. It ended without the usual bumpers and investigation showed that the switch to this side-track had

been recently used and at the end there were indications that some cars had stood upon the rails. There were many footmarks upon the ground and traces of wagon wheels. It was very evident that the engines and baggage cars had been on this side-track at this point for the track was never used by the regular milk train. Then again, this was just at a place where the wagon roads crossed the railroad.

"It's clear to me," said the manager rather boastfully, "that the men had the missing cars here and took from them the money in wagons."

"That may be true,—in fact I know it is true," replied Franklin, "and I have had my assistants start a search for the wagon and men, but, where are the cars. This is also important. They certainly did not go up in the air; they did not go off the tracks upon the ground or we would find the tracks and,—but wait, I have an idea. Let us return at once to the start of this branch."

Both men traveled the branch line any number of times but failed to find any trace or clue of the missing cars.

"I'll tell you, Mr. Davis, the cars either went into the air, over the ground or,—or, well,—I'll be hanged, if that isn't the most simple solution on earth. Mr. Davis I know where your cars are. They left the track, they went into the air, then,—well, let's go back and prepare to put the missing engines and baggage cars upon the track."

"Are you crazy, man? How could the cars have gone into the air? I fear for your reason. We had better return and secure more practical men. Yes, by all means, let us return at once."

"Nevertheless, Mr. Davis, you will find your cars at the bottom of the canal. They are there for they dropped from the air into the water. Secure your wrecking cars and lift them upon the rails and you will find your missing cars none the worse for their drenching."

It was two days later when the young detective's assistants reported finding five men in a farm house with all the missing money.

"Now, tell me, Franklin, as you promised, how did those cars get into the canal?"

"Well, at first I simply came to that conclusion by reasoning. If they did not go up in the air, they must have gone on the tracks or on the ground, or,—in the water. For if they left the tracks at all there was but three places for them to go to. It all depended upon where they left the tracks. I, as well as you, examined the ground. We found that the cars had never gone upon the ground. Then I began to think of the water. At first it seemed impossible because of the strong iron work surrounding that old bridge. No car could ever get through or over that. But I concluded that if the cars did not go in the air nor on the ground they were in the canal. I knew that if they were there they would be so covered by the water that they would not be seen, but when going over the bridge the other day I noticed several bubbles arise to the surface, and I knew at once that something at the bottom of the

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# THE NEW ONTOLOGY

BY ROYLE THURSTON

## A Complete Course of Lessons On A New Science Which Explains Life, Death and all Spiritual Phenomena

Note: We have secured from Mr. Thurston the sole right to publish from month to month the entire lessons which comprise the four parts of his science. This is the first time any magazine has ever attempted to publish in its pages such an exhaustive work as this and we are anxious to have our readers follow the lessons carefully. If you secure all future issues of this magazine and preserve them you will have the entire science of "The New Ontology," which will cover many pages.

"The New Ontology" completely covers the subjects of Hypnotism, Telepathy, Psychology, Biology, Astrology, Cosmology, Ontology, Psychic and Spiritual Healing, Personal Magnetism, Clairvoyance, Disease, Health, Happiness and Success. Methods and complete rules are given for producing these occult and mysterious phenomena and the science clearly shows how health may be obtained and maintained. "The New Ontology" is, without a doubt, the most complete and wonderful science ever written, and was prepared during a period of three years, while Mr. Thurston was testing his methods and systems in connection with his work before The New York Institute for Psychological Research. This science is not published in book form and can only be learned through the series published in this magazine.

### NEW ONTOLOGY.

#### LESSON NO. THREE.

Let me give another illustration of this point. If we place our hands upon a piece of glass, we feel something smooth and hard. This is about the only impression we have. Were our eyes closed we could hardly tell whether it was glass, polished wood or polished marble. But, seeing, we have another additional impression which tells us that the object under our hand is transparent, thin, and looks like what we have been taught is "glass." Therefore our reasoning tells us it is "glass." But, suppose all our life we had been taught that what is known as "glass" is really iron, would we do other than interpret what we see and feel as being "iron"?

The point I wish to impress upon you is this. The meaning of what we see, hear, feel, taste, and smell, depends upon our education, belief and reasoning.

Can you appreciate the fact that our five senses are very unreliable? Can you understand that we cannot depend upon the reliability of the five senses? They make various impressions upon our consciousness, but the interpretation of these impressions depends entirely upon our reasoning, and as our reasoning depends upon our education and beliefs, I have an eighth proposition to make which is as follows:

#### THE RELIABILITY OF OUR FIVE SENSES DEPENDS UPON OUR BELIEFS.

Now, on the other hand, the reasoning of the Subjective Mind is limited. It can reason only deductively. At least it has never given any evidence of reasoning other than deductively, and has never reasoned inductively.

This difference in reasoning between the two Minds should be carefully noted, as much depends upon it.

The next step in my instruction is the study of the susceptibility of the two minds to suggestions. This part of the subject needs careful attention.

The objective mind will appreciate a suggestion, reason over it carefully in all the methods possible with the objective mind, and if it seems reasonable and accept-

able, it will carry out the idea. The process of this acceptance and its result will be explained later. Just now I want to explain the methods used by each mind in reasoning the value of a suggestion.

We all know that if asked or suggested to do something we first decide, through reasoning, whether it seems right. We cannot be made to carry out a suggestion against our will. In other words, we cannot and will not carry out a suggestion which does not meet with our approval after we have carefully analyzed it. The objective mind, which is in control during our normal, or sensible, condition, can reason by all processes and consequently will learn the ultimate result of the suggestion if carried out. If this result does not meet our approval, we do not accept it. Education, material ideas, and complete reliance upon our objective impressions, cause us to be very material in our reasoning and analysis and for this reason we often decide wrongly in regard to a suggestion given. On the other hand, the objective mind has been given the power and intelligence to reason by all methods in order to protect interests. It affords a protection against outside or external influence and in this way has a most important bearing upon our lives.

The subjective mind on the other hand can only reason deductively. Consequently, if a suggestion is made to the subjective mind, escaping the reasoning of the objective Mind, it will be the more readily accepted. Since the subjective Mind can only reason deductively, it will accept a suggestion as a command and carry out the idea. This has been proven thousands of times in many kinds of experiments when the objective mind and its faculties were held in abeyance. The subjective mind, under all circumstances, accepts all suggestions. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF A SUGGESTION.

My previous statements will make more clear what I am now going to explain.

As I have already stated, the subjective Mind is in complete control of the vital organs. It is the mind which directs the power enabling our body and its organs and members to carry out the wishes of

the mind. Therefore, it is always the subjective Mind which actually carries out all suggestions. However, the subjective Mind is always a servant to the wishes of the objective Mind's decisions, when the objective Mind is in control of the consciousness. For instance, the objective Mind may decide to have the arm lifted, and conveys this wish to the subjective Mind when it then becomes a command to the subjective Mind. The subjective Mind, reasoning no other than deductively, carries out the suggestion or command. But if there were no subjective Mind, the wish would remain unfulfilled. The objective Mind, which is located in the mortal brain, is without power to carry out the suggestion, physically.

It must appear at once that if the subjective Mind will always carry out the suggestion given to it, without reason, then, it would be dangerous if there were not some safety applied to "sift" the suggestions which are allowed to reach the subjective Mind. For this reason we have a mortal brain,—the objective Mind and its faculties and powers of reasoning. The subjective Mind depends altogether upon the reasoning of the objective Mind to permit only such suggestions as are safe, reliable, and right, to enter the consciousness of the subjective Mind. Therefore the latter mind does not question any suggestion given to it by the objective Mind.

It is similar to a house filled with valuables in which is located a man instructed to give to whoever enters what they want. However, there is placed outside of this house a bodyguard who has been taught to question those who wish to enter and to deny admittance to those who are not approved. The man inside depends entirely upon the guards outside to allow only those who should to enter. He has learned, or been taught, to depend safely upon those guards and for this reason he accepts as reliable any one who is permitted to pass the sentinels. Therefore, when a person does enter, the man inside pays no attention to him and allows him to do as he pleases OR CARRIES OUT HIS WISHES. But suppose that no sentinels were placed outside, what then would be the result of the privileges which the man who is inside allows to all who enter?

Just so it is with the two minds. The objective depends entirely upon the subjective for the carrying out of its suggestions, without question, while the subjective depends entirely upon the objective for the selection of the proper suggestions.

But, and note this, when the objective mind and its faculties are held in abeyance, and it cannot reason properly, then, a suggestion given to a person reaches the subjective mind direct and is carried out, deductively. The objective mind is eliminated entirely and the suggestions reach the powerful subjective mind direct.

Two important conclusions must be apparent. First: The objective Mind is not amenable to suggestions contrary to its decisions after reasoning. Secondly, the subjective mind is constantly amenable to suggestions.

When the objective mind is held in abeyance and the suggestions are given directly to the subjective mind, then the person giving the suggestions substitutes his objective mind for that of the person receiving the suggestions. He does the reasoning for the other. His conclusions are impressed upon the other's subjective mind which in turn accepts them as though they came from the other half,—the objective mind, of his consciousness.

To use the previous illustration of the man and the house with the sentinels,—we substitute our own sentinels for those which belong there, and, consequently allow such as we wish to enter, the person inside knowing no better.

For this reason, the subjective condition permits of complete control of the subjective faculties and functions, by an external objective mind.

Can you not see the significance of this? Can you understand now why disease, suffering and pain may be created by the objective mind being convinced through false impressions and wrong conclusions that it has a pain, and this conclusion, reaching the subjective mind, is carried out, deductively, which means to the bitter or happy end.

One more important point to be remembered is that as soon as the objective mind realizes, or admits a fact, it immediately is conveyed to the subjective mind. Think what this means! Conclude that you are getting more sick, believe this through false impression and erroneous reasoning, and, your decided conclusion reaching the subjective mind, carries out the idea. For the same reason, if we are told that we will feel better, that our pain will leave,—our objective mind will analyze the statement and, in its process of reasoning, will naturally inquire if the statement is correct. If this mind finds some indication of "feeling better," it will add strength to the idea stated, and will immediately reach the conclusion that the body is feeling better and that pain is leaving. Consequently, as soon as this decision is reached, it is conveyed to the objective mind, which in turn carries out the idea and aids the pain to leave while bringing about a better condition.

If a person who is feeling sickly is met on the street and told once that he is looking better and is improving, he will probably doubt it, although the statement has made him think. He meets another who says the same thing. Again, he may doubt, but his thinking is strengthened. He meets another and another and another all saying the same thing, and although he at first doubted, believing his own impressions, he will now begin to question why all these people have made the same statement. His reasoning will tell him that it must be so! After due thought he comes to the conclusion that he has been wrong in his idea that he was *not* feeling or looking well and that the others, who cannot have any object in telling him this, must be right. As soon as this conclusion is reached it is accepted by the subjective mind, which in turn carries out the idea that he is looking bet-

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## THE GRUMBLER

NOTE.—There are many people in this world who do nothing else but grumble with anything and everything, from the size of the sea-waves to the shape of the earth. We have engaged one of these grumblers to write for this department. He seems to examine everything with a microscope and is sure to find a flaw.



I see by the various papers and magazines that some scientist, having nothing else to do, has invented a *smokeless* gun powder. Now let me see. There is the noiseless gun, the smokeless gun and the hammerless gun—why not invent a harmless gun and finish the job? It seems to me like a foolish waste of time, anyway, inventing smokeless powder. Why that takes all the fun away from shooting, for of course, not being able to hit and kill anything, the only real fun left in shooting is to watch the smoke climb lazily through the branches of a tree toward the sky and then disappear into the vast unknown. For my part, I shall always use a powder which will make as much smoke and noise as possible. That's what most guns are for, anyway.

And that reminds me. Our fleet has spent some time along the western coast shooting at targets. I wonder if they used smokeless or noiseless powder? It was a fine waste of time and money, this target practice. Our gunners don't need practice, and if they do—why not give them real practice? Let them "butt in" some place where they don't belong and then do real shooting. That's the best practice, and we can have more interest in watching our national funds going up in smoke if we know that some one or something real is being hurt by it. That's what I think, anyway.

I have just read an account, sent to me by a modern thought, which says that an Irishman by the name of Pat changed his name into some long name which sounded more like the temple of India than anything else, and then claimed to discover a new religion which worshiped the sun. Sure, he soon had a great following and all the followers looked up to Pat as being a real man of the Orient, a chosen disciple of the SUN. Good for Pat! It isn't often an Irishman goes in for new religions, but when he does, he makes a grand success of it. Wait till some other Pat starts a new religion which worships Roose as a little god. He will have the greatest following—why, there are thousands just waiting to make Roose a god, and Pat's success is assured.

And this further reminds me. I see that the recent conference of Methodist ministers resulted in taking from the laws of the Methodist Church all restrictions as to dancing. They have been forced to admit that *crime* does not always lurk in dancing and card playing, and this again demonstrates how public opinion and demand can

change the laws of a religious creed.

Speaking of this matter reminds me also of an interview I had recently with a *soldier* of the Salvation Army. Now there is a religious movement which is unique, modern, successful and *productive*. It produces results and that is far more than most religious movements can say. This *soldier* visits me every week with a copy of the *War Cry* under his arm. He leaves the *War Cry* with me and in exchange asks for a little pittance toward their work.

He explained to me how many men, when asked to help the Army, have told him to: "Do a day's work." Now this would seem almost like an exaggeration if it was not so terribly true. There are many who believe that the toil of the soldiers of the Salvation Army is light and easy and that instead of soliciting they should "work at carrying the hod or sweeping the streets." "Do a day's honest work, man, and stop begging" is what the average *soldier* constantly hears. Do these ungrateful people know what it is to walk all day, from house to house and floor to floor in the large office buildings, soliciting pennies and being constantly insulted. Try it once and see. The postman who does the same work—that is, walking all day, is paid for it and his work is considered to be an *honest day's work*. Then why is the work of the solicitor considered un honest?

Oh! the ungratefulness of the average human being. Can they not see that the greatest charity organization existant in America is the Salvation Army and that the most earnest workers in any cause and for little praise and profit are the *soldiers* of the Army, who are seldom known to the beneficiaries of the Army's charity.

And this brings to my mind the great truth that those who complain and criticise the most are the ones who in time of trouble seek aid from others. Those who criticise charity and all religious movements are generally the first to seek its aid when need overtakes them. Then note the spirit of the givers! All past animosity is forgiven, all insults are forgotten and they give freely. Truly human nature is complex and in some instances most cruel and unworthy.

## THE ELASTIC MORAL LAW.

By MAXWELL FULLER.

During the past few months discussion has been rife regarding the so-called "Moral Law." Many seem to believe that there is an inflexible *moral law* which can be made universal in its application, but with a little reasoning it will be seen that this is impossible.

After all, the true moral law is but a conscious, or perhaps unconscious understanding and agreement cherished by each individual independent of the moral laws of others. Truly, each country, each nation, each people, have their *moral laws*, which, in many cases, become civil or criminal laws, but the fact that these laws are broken, disobeyed or broken, plainly shows that individuals have their own interpretation of them.

In America and most civilized countries (?) it is immoral to appear in the street or public in a semi-nude dress. In other countries, such as Africa, India and Asia, it is not considered immoral to appear in public in such dress. Where is the difference? The Sultan of Turkey does not break any moral law when he harbors within his palace four legitimate wives and over one hundred women to assume the places of his wives. His country believes that custom to be a moral one, whereas England, America, Germany, France and others, would consider his custom a most immoral one.

Most of those who argue regarding a universal moral law and who are trying to find it, neglect to consider the fact that there is a vast difference between an immoral act and one which is *immoral*. To call any custom or action *immoral* is to assume that there is a moral law prohibiting the custom or action, and, secondly, that this moral law has been broken by the said action or custom.

The civilized maid of the jungle who appears in public dressed with little clothing is not *immoral*, but *unmoral*. She has no system of morals to obey or disobey; she lives a natural, free life. She may have an unconscious agreement as to what is moral and what is not moral, but so deep is this unconscious understanding that it is no more than instinct, and when she disobeys one of her moral laws she can feel no regret nor censure, for, forsooth, she has no obligations to her own laws and need not seek the forgiveness of others.

Even in the most highly civilized countries where so-called moral laws are severely enforced, we find these laws at all times conflicting and contradicting. For example, in America, we find it the height of *immoral* expression for women to appear in public on the *street* with the yoke of their dress cut extremely low, front and back. Yet in the same country, the women can with all propriety and morality appear in public, in the theatre, the hall or the salon, with the same dress prohibited on the street. Our moral laws in America prohibit, as *unmoral*, the smoking of cigarettes by women on the streets, but they may with due propriety smoke in various theatres, cafes, hotels, halls and reception rooms.

Now who has made the fine distinction between what is moral, *unmoral* and *immoral*, and who has made the still finer distinction as to why one action or thought is moral at one time in one place, and immoral and unmoral at another time in another place? The law must remain the same. If smoking by women is unmoral in public, why is there a difference made between the public in a theatre and the public on the street?

If civilization has decreed that women and men should dress in a certain manner which is described as being moral, why can the maid of the jungle and the man of the semi-civilized countries dress in such manner as would be *shocking* in New York to the New York people, and yet seldom criticised by the New Yorkers when seen in the foreign countries? Does not this show that unconsciously we admit the elasticity of so-called moral laws and that we know there is no fundamental moral law?

Some have said that all moral laws are based upon religious doctrines, but this cannot be true, since religions within themselves, disagree as to what is moral and immoral. There are protestant, Christian religions which have permitted free and elastic marriage laws and conditions, while other protestant Christian religions are most severe and strict on the same subject. Wherein is this difference? Why did the so-called Mormon religion permit social and civil conditions which are called *immoral*, or at least *unmoral* by other religions?

To sum up the matter, it is clearly evident that all moral laws merely express the personal opinions of the people, individually, and that these laws are interpreted by the individuals, each to his own understanding and his own beliefs and desires. For this reason there can be no fundamental moral law. Where a certain unwritten moral law is consciously or unconsciously practiced by a number in one locality, there, that law may become a written law, or a local universal law, but it does not prohibit individual expressions of that law which are contrary to the general law.

Civil, national, laws of a moral nature, are but the result of a local understanding as to what *seems* moral for those under its government. Such laws can never be universal in their judgments and cannot be enforced upon all the people of the country at all times. For this reason the true moral law of a people is elastic and finds expression, support and enforcement according to the interpretation of each individual. Morals have always been and always will be no more or no less than individual beliefs and for this reason any attempt to force moral laws upon a nation or people who hold various views can result in nothing less than continual misunderstanding and strife.

### ANOTHER KICK.

"I forgot to say in my column that I will have a whole lot to grumble about if every reader of this issue does not write the Editor and tell him that this Journal is just what every home should have."

—THE GRUMBLER.





## WERE YOU BORN IN GEMINI

From May 21 to June 21.

If you were born on or between these dates you were born in the Zodiacal sign of Gemini. The symbol of this sign is two twins, and it is a double, airy and mutable sign.

The characteristics which this sign bestows upon its subjects are as follows:

It makes them pleasing, accommodating in disposition, but having a temper which is quickly irritated and just as quickly calmed. They never allow their temper to become violent and are always repentant.

They have a love for scientific research and often this turns to inventive genius. They have a saving disposition and seem to use moderation in all things. Their nature is honest, fair-minded and noble. They can think and act quickly and quietly and when engaged in conversation can talk fluently as long as they are not conscious of the effort. They should lose some of the self-consciousness which will break down that reserve which so many do not understand.

As a rule the subjects of Gemini have a strong will, which often seems to others as being tyrannical and too affirmative. This sign also makes its subjects have a love for music, and if they are early trained in this direction often become successful musicians.

In the way of success and fortune, Gemini subjects have a life which seems to be a series of ups and downs. They usually acquire some wealth through their own efforts and then often lose it through others, and then again obtain more money or more property. They should cultivate stability of purpose and when they have entered a plan or enterprise they should stick to it and never allow the opinions and advice of others to influence them.

One peculiar trait of Gemini subjects is their tendency to disagree with the family. Often family secrets bring them trouble and again their family does not seem to understand them. Their father especially seems to play an important part in their lives because of a disagreement; even the children of these subjects may not agree with their parents.

In love affairs Gemini subjects have many sorrows, troubles or disappointments. Since their sign is a double one it is more than probable that they will marry more than once, one of the marriages being unfortunate or unsuccessful.

Friends they will have in number and enemies, too. Friends will be of many kinds and sorts, while their enemies will be the result of their own actions, for there is something about a Gemini

subject which the average person cannot understand. It may be their strong will and tendency to affirmation. These enemies will try to ruin the social and financial affairs of the Gemini subject and he or she will do well to keep hidden and family secrets or intrigues, for their enemies will learn these facts and use them as weapons.

In health these subjects must continually regard their vital organs. Bladder troubles and malaria seem to affect them often throughout their lives.

In a business way, Gemini subjects would be successful as teachers. The women born under this sign would make excellent teachers to children. The women are always natural home-makers and make their homes and surroundings artistic and beautiful.

In a commercial way these women can succeed as stenographers, typewriters, milliners, or clerks.

In a professional way the women can succeed as writers of short stories for magazines and newspapers. They have a taste for art and with training would make good artists for such work as is dreamy or poetical.

The men born in the sign of Gemini make good speculators, professional men and merchants. As merchants they are shrewd buyers and sellers. As professional men they can deal with learned subjects such as teaching, lecturing, oratory, art and literature.

Business partners for men or women born in the sign of Gemini should be those born on or between April 20 and May 20.

Famous and well-known men born in the sign of Gemini are as follows: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Jay Gould, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Bulwer Lytton and Sir Edwin Arnold.

The ruling planet of Gemini is Mercury, and, of course, this becomes the ruling planet of those born in this sign. Mercury is a mental and speech planet and rules writing, thinking, planning, oratory and all work requiring mental calculations. Since it is of a mental nature it affects the nervous system and these people should never worry or allow their nerves to be affected, in any manner as a nervous breakdown will result.

NOTE.—If you wish to learn more regarding all the signs of the Zodiac and their planets so that you can tell the characteristics and fortunes of others, write to Harve, care of the Future Home Publishing Co., 208 Fifth Avenue, New York, enclosing a stamp, and he will tell you how you can secure, absolutely free, a complete course of lessons on Solar Biology and Character Reading from the birth dates.

## The Vibrations of Names

A Course of Lessons on Character Reading From Names

By JOSE COLARDO

## LESSON NUMBER ONE.

## THE PHYSICAL LAWS OF VIBRATION.

All known forces of the universe operate in the form of vibrations or waves. Electricity and its magnetism are without doubt the most potent and powerful forces known to man and these work or operate entirely in the form of continuous vibrations of great rapidity.

Light, sight, sound, smell and power are all manifested in the form of vibrations. Sound, for instance, is merely a result of a disturbance in the form of vibrating waves called sound waves. Sight is but the impression upon the retina of the eye of a continuous flow of vibrating waves which carry light from the matter being seen.

Now, all matter presents vibrations in some form. Every atom in the universe is capable of presenting vibrations and since this is true, there must be some medium, some matter, which will carry or convey these vibrations. Science recognizes a general medium in this respect known as *ether*. Physics tells us that ether pervades all space, even that which exists between portions or atomic particles of matter. Therefore, ether is everywhere. Little is known regarding ether, since it is invisible, and cannot be measured like other properties of matter. However, one property of ether is known; ether has inertia. This has been proven beyond a doubt.

Now, ether, pervading all space, acts as a medium, a substance, upon which the various vibrations from the atoms of matter, may float or be carried. In other words, ether, in the air, acts to the same advantage as the smooth surface of a lake which will carry the small waves which float upon it.

Let us take the action of a sounding bell. The bell hangs in the air and is, therefore, surrounded by ether. When the bell is struck, the bell vibrates and throws off these vibrations in the ether at the rate of 1,091 feet per second. These vibrations float on the ether in the form of waves and when these waves strike the ear they produce similar vibrations on the drum of the ear and we are thereby enabled to hear the sound. To prove that sound is but the result of vibrations, we may suspend a large bell within a glass tube and seal the tube. If the bell is struck within the tube we can still distinctly hear the sound, since there is air and ether inside and outside of the tube, but if we make a vacuum of the tube and take from it all the air which it contained, and then seal it and have the bell struck, no sound can be heard. Sound can-

not exist without air, since without air there is no ether to carry the sound vibrations.

The point to remember is that since air pervades all space, even to millions of miles distant from the earth, ether also pervades this space, and, therefore, vibrations from all the distant bodies of the universe can be carried to this earth.

One other peculiarity of vibrations is that whatever body of matter receives or stops these vibrations, that body of matter receives the energy and quality of the vibrations. For instance, all vibrations have energy contained in them or they would not move forward. For this reason they carry the energy, and as soon as the vibrations strike such matter as stop them, that matter also receives the vibrating energy. This is clearly illustrated in the wireless telegraphic system. Here an electrical apparatus is suspended in the air which gives forth electrical vibrations carrying electrical energy. These vibrations float through the air on the ether and when they strike a distant electrical wire in the air that wire receives the electrical energy which the vibrations carry, and this energy goes through the wire to the receiving key where it produces the same dots and dashes as were made when the vibrations left the original source.

The moon is made of matter. It contains an electrical or magnetic force and this force is continually vibrating through the ether in the air; and these vibrations strike the earth, our planet, and, of course, our planet then receives the magnetic energy which the moon's vibrations contained. This accounts for the difference in tides. We are told the moon's influence causes our tides, but it is not always clearly explained just how this is. It is caused by the vibrations from the moon; and this demonstrates that regardless of distance all matter, even planets, can influence one another with their vibrations. More than this, science, astronomy, clearly states that every other planet in the universe, regardless of distance, influences our earth to such a great degree that our planet is thrown out of her regular course in the orbit ascribed to her. This, then, shows that distance is no barrier to the influences of vibrations.

Sound is produced through vibrations, sight is no more than light vibrations entering the optics and odor is the result of various vibrating waves.

Now, all this is modern physics. Modern science has demonstrated all this, but the Egyptians knew it thousands of years ago. In fact, they knew more regarding vibrations than we know to-day with all our wonderful scientific inventions.



## THE NEW ONTOLOGY

(Continued from page 16)

ter, and reasoning deductively, *he must feel better* and at once proceeds to bring about this result. You have noticed this in the sick room. Every physician will tell you what it means to a patient when numerous callers tell the sick one he or she is *improving*. But, this rule, if exact, must work both ways. Therefore, if this same person who has been told so many times that he is actually looking better, and is about to believe this suggestion, learns that those who told him this were doing so in order to make him feel better, he will immediately reason that he must look bad if every one he meets is trying to convince him otherwise. He will reason that his very poor condition must be the cause of their sympathy and kindly words. And as soon as this suggestion reaches the subjective mind it accepts it and, believing that the man is sickly, will at once aid in producing this result.

Physicians will testify to this also. How many deaths and serious illnesses have been caused by the constant statement by friends that someone is *looking badly*? More persons who have had a good chance of recovery have given up hope and allowed a fatal suggestion to reach the subjective mind through continued statements that they are very sick, than have ever been cured through the same process.

All those examples tend to show how man may make of himself as he wills. He may produce such physical conditions as he decides upon. This proves the absolute power of the mind.

## IN REVIEW.

I have shown you that the mind and soul are one; that is, the mind is part of the soul. I have further shown that this mind is divided into two parts, each having a power and intelligence. I have further shown that the brain is but a physical organ of the mind.

You understand that the soul with its mind and Divine intelligence is all there is to man. You know that mind is the intelligence and power which governs and rules man. You know that mind is the only real governing intelligence in man. Accordingly, I submit this statement:

The real, important, vital part of man is MIND, with its divisions, intelligence, powers, functions and attributes.

## THE VITAL POWER.

We now come to one of the most important parts of the entire science which has to do with the vital force, or life itself. I propose to show the real vital force and its relation to the soul and mind. However, before proceeding to this subject it is necessary to explain a great deal which we have already covered and to add materially to the propositions presented.

It is only reasonable to assume that if the soul is really the controlling intelligence of the human

body, then, the soul is part of the vital force of life. In other words, the vital force must either be vested in the soul, or else the soul controls the vital force.

We all realize that life begins when the soul enters the body. We also realize that life ends when the soul leaves the body.

My fundamental proposition says that God breathed "the breath of life" into the nostrils of Man and Man became a "Living Soul." Thus you will see that I hold that the vital force of life forms the living soul.

I will further show that the intelligence of the soul, exercised through the mind, controls and guides the vital power, or force of life.

Therefore I have one more proposition: The soul is mind, life, intelligence. Life is soul, intelligence, mind. Mind is life, soul, intelligence. The four terms are synonymous.

(Continued in next issue.)

The previous lessons can be secured at ten cents each.

## A Railroad Mystery

(Continued from page 15)

canal was slowly filling up with water. I knew it was at least twenty-seven hours since anything could have been placed in the canal, for during that time we had been investigating the road and going over the bridge. Now, anything that will still take water after twenty-seven hours have elapsed must be large, and I at once thought of the iron, almost airtight, baggage cars which were missing, and then I pondered as to how they might have left the tracks. Then it came to me so sudden. It was so simple that I wished that I hadn't thought so quickly and thereby shortened this interesting mystery.

"After taking the cars to the end of the side-track and there placing the money upon the wagon, they closed the baggage cars tightly and ran them back on the bridge. Then they opened the bridge, making it parallel with the canal and allowed the engine and baggage car to run off into the canal. They probably ran one off on one side and one off the other. Thus they effectually hid the cars, and after closing the bridge they left us to fathom the mystery. They held up two trains and could not hold up any more for, having both sides of the bridge filled with cars there was no more room to effectually hide them. It was a very unique plan, and we know how well it worked. But, remember what I said,—the cars *did* go in the air. They were both there for the hundredth part of a second as they left the bridge."

## H U M O R

In one of the Western cities there are two small print-shops, each boasting of owning a weekly newspaper. The shops in such localities are usually very crude and are far from what we may call modern. Their printing usually has the appearance of having been accomplished with rubber stamps and the newspaper itself reminds one of the old-fashioned weekly sheets of Franklin's time.

In this case, which is quite natural, the two owners of the printing establishments were rivals. Each thought that if the other would cease printing his paper the other would flourish. Consequently divers means were used to hinder one another and if possible to delay the printing of the paper. So it happened that one week, the proprietor of the "Western Howler" planned to keep the "Mountain Bell" from ringing its belated news. Mr. Graham, owner of the "Howler," enlisted the services of one of the town's questionable characters to steal silently in the dead of night to the rival printing shop and take the type with which the "Bell" was to be printed within two days. Had the burglar succeeded the "Bell" would not have rung with the usual chime that week, but the burglar bungled, and being scared while at his usual thieving occupation, he succeeded only in securing all the type in one division of the type-case.

Two days later the "Mountain Bell" appeared as usual with its four-page sheet, and although the headlines in the matter appeared correct there was evidently something radically wrong with the small type matter on each page. The spelling seemed to be either very wrong or very correct, for it might have been Carnegie spelling. However, in seeking for the cause of such mysterious changes in the slow and peaceful Western town, the reader of the "Bell" was surprised to find the following editorial on the second page:

(Read this aloud.)

## EDITORIAL.

Once again the Mountain Bell thufferth from the jealousy dithpotion of ith rival printer. Thith time he hath thucceeded in accomplishing a moth terrible act for he hath thent of hith helperth to thteal thome of our type. We do not know why he did not thteal all of the type and we are grateful for thmall favorth for he left it all except the letter which followth the letter "r" and for thith reathon we cannot uthe thith letter in thith editorial or in any of the other articleth appearing in thith paper thith week, but we thall uthe "th" in place of it. However, we are not to be daunted in our work and we thall therefore publith our editorial ath uthual. It herewith followth.

"Revenge ith Mine,"  
thaith the Lord.

He who theekth to revenge hith

neighbor will thurely find himthelf thorely revenged. We need no other authority for thith than the Holy Bible and we will prove the correctreth of thith thatement in our next ithue when we will thow our brother that the Lord will revenge thith dathardly trick which he hath done to uth. And thould the Lord fail in hith work we will aid Him by accomplishing the revenge ourthelvehth.

There ith no more unnecethary act in the long lith of crimeth than that of revenge. Revenge alwayth thowth ignorance and thupidity and for thith reathon we do not quarrel with our rivalth for taking all our thetheth and thince the Holy Bible thayeth that we thould turn the other cheek to thothe that hit one of them, tho we are willing that our rival printer come in the night and thteal all the reth of our type, for then we can have him arrethted and put in jail. Thith will not be revenge, but duty and juthtice, and it will be the Lord'th revenge and not ourth. Therefore, again we thay: "Revenge ith Mine." Thaith the Lord.

## THE CYNIC.

Let others sing with joyful lays,  
And tell in rhyme the various ways  
By which they get their daily bread,  
But I can't sing with spirit dead.  
The past has never brought to me  
The joys which others claim to see.  
The future holds no promise bright,  
And if I were to die to-night,  
No foolish thought of Life Forever,  
(The great reward of good endeavor),  
Would e'er deceive this mind of mine,  
That man's possess'd of aught Divine.

No hopes of Golden Crown have I,  
Nor lordly mansion in the sky;  
The Golden Thrones which others crave,  
Won't int'rest me in my grave.  
As all creation is but a strife,—  
Why should I seek another life?  
For angels, harps and robes of bliss  
Are comfortless, to me, if this  
Be all that's gained by living here,  
While losing those we hold most dear.

Prate not to me of Life Eternal,  
When life on earth is Hell Infernal!

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

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## MAKING RUSSIA A REPUBLIC.

(Continued from Page 2)

and is not in any sense connected with anarchy, which will doubtless oppose our movement as much as they oppose the present government.

"I shall send these circulars and proclamations to every town clerk and have him do the rest. It will take time, of course, but we have planned to have the new Republic thoroughly in control by October 30, 1910. We shall have Constitution like that of The United States of America, with a President elected for three years and a Duma as a lower house and a Senate as upper house, members of both to be elected by the people."

Thus we have the making of a Republic. To hear the General speak it would seem that all that is necessary is to raise the five million dollar fund with the bonds, send broadcast the circulars, have organizations throughout Russia in consequence, command the Czar to give in, and elect a President and form a Constitution.

Many will scoff at the plan and claim that it is impossible. It does seem doubtful, but we must not forget that the Russian people have suffered so greatly and are so enthused regarding the possibility of freedom that it will take but little to arouse intense action. It will show, if the plan succeeds, what concentration to one purpose, energized by determination and suffering can accomplish, even if the task is as formidable as overthrowing a long established government, and it would seem that the Czar and his advisors do fear the results, for they have already shown their desire to oppose the movement. This would indicate that they consider it seriously. Does the Czar realize that his fears and opposition of the movement give it greater strength and determination? Let him recall the Pope's fear and opposition of the "modernists" and the resulting strength and determination which the modernists' movement assumed!

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