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# The Two Morlds

An Exponent of the Spiritual Philosophy of the Present Century.

No. 1765-Vol. XXXIV.

### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1921

PRICE TWOPENCE

# Original Poetry.

### The Fairer Land.

DEPARTING day's last breathless kiss Upon a silent sea, Uplifts me whither ancient bliss Awaiteth me.

For every touch of beauty's hands In all the spheres of time Awakes fair symbols of far lands, Yet more sublime.

My ancient love fied long ago This-present round of tears— To where yet fairer flowers blow Than this world bears.

And in those fleeting touches here That paint land, sky and sea, There shines my long lost loved one's dear Form, 1 ving me.

So passing day's soft farewell gleam Upon the darkening wave, Transports me far away in dream Beyond a grave.

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-Cor.

# "I Will Arise."

### A Spiritualistic Sermon.

James McBlain.

THE story of the prodigal son is a splendid one as an illustration of universal truth. The languages of the East have always been rich in symbolism. It was natural that the princely Jesus should seek to teach spiritual truths by material signs. There is no doubt in my mind that he, had an idea of the spiritual kingdom which was not fully shared by even those of his nearest followers.

Image worship has existed in all ages; the spiritual with underlying or at the back of all material expression not perceived by the mass of mankind. It seems that the material is like the first letter of the spiritual alphabet, and man cannot learn to read without first knowing something of the A B C of wisdom. The mythologies of Greece and Rome were evidently drawn from nature, and we might even say that those beautiful systems were at once systems of both natural and spiritual philosophy. The story of he prodigal son, indeed, like all mythology, has a double meaning; natural and spiritual, and these two unite in one grand reality, the ultimate, the eternal, the Infinite unknown. Bet us think of the story as it is. It is a common one lathe annals of human nature. Here is a young man, with a high idea of his possibilities, with some flought of doing a wonderful work, making an epochal discovery-we are not told what his intentions were when he asked for the portion of goods that would in the course of time fall to him. Is there any real reason we should couolude without other evidence that he intended to spend his portion in riotous living as he afterwards did? From the fact that he, returned to his father, that he had faith in goodness of heart of his father, there must have been codness of heart in him also, and I think we may give him redit for having a fairly good purpose when he left home. His life was probably monotonous. Dreams of greatness W perhaps even for the time have held his imagination ondage And, filled with these visions, he departed from the parental roof

I feel sure there are some amongst you who, as I have known of similar instances in real life. It is a question if much of discovery, geographical, has not owed its existence to the youthful ambition for foreign experience. Young men, if they did not leave the parental roof, have voyaged in thought and work on planes altogether different from that to which they had been destined by their parents and advisors; and in science, religion, philosophy, politics or other walks of life, as they are called, have become distinguished. 'Every one who leaves his home, or her home, does not become a prodigal. Let us give this young man credit for good intentions, as we do not read that hitherto he had misconducted himself in any way. Let us not look for evil where we may find good.

But, alas, this young fellow, when he got into that far country—or shortly afterwards—we do not know how long he was there when he fell from ways of righteousness, wasted his substance in riotous living. The narrative is concise. He went there and wasted his substance. That is all—quite enough. We can guess the rest.

And when he had spent all there arose a famine in that land, and he began to be in want. The hospitality of the East, if there had not been a famine in the land, and his capacity for work, might have saved him from want. But there was a lack of production, crops were scarce, and the work he got was of a very insufficient kind, so much so that he became hungry, and would fain have eaten the food of swine. But even of that no man gave unto him, and, as hospitality was a custom in that far country as it is usually in sparsely settled lands where one may have to travel far to get something to eat, we may conclude the famine was indeed a severe one.

Like many another derelict in life he began to be in want, and he must have been very much in want indeed to desire to fill himself with the husks that were food only for beasts. The narrative goes on to state that when he came to himself he said, "How many hired servants of my father have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hungo. I will arise and go to my father."

In his great extremity he had a vision of his father's house. He saw there the servants sitting down to plenty while he had not the means to satisfy his pangs. Whence came that vision? Is it not in our distress that we get the most glorious visions of the spirits? We have read of the self-denials of saints, and mayhap some of us have scorned to pay much attention to them, although the have been said to have been productive of high spiritual and moral peace. Do we Spiritualists fast enough, or, if. we do not believe in complete fasting, do we deny the flesh sufficiently to enable us to realise the beauty of spiritual communion of the best kind? Even for great efforts of physical strength for a short time, as for great mental exertion, we have been advised to eat little, to drink more lightly than usual, and, as we lighten the efforts required, for digestion, the heart can pump life into the brain and body and soul.

There is a strong argument for asceticism, occasional self-denial of bodily desires. In sickness, when the heart grows weary of very life, we have visions above the ordinary, the spiritual world comes to us, the material world leaves. us. At the moment of the change called death, how often do we see the dying body open the eyes and look upward with joy, and perhaps the lips exclaim some words of spiritual gratification. So that in cases it is no doubt good that we should be an hungered, and may not this failure of the iphysical be, as no doubt it is, in my mind, merely is law of spiritual growth, leading us upward towards the divine, as is all experience in life. In some words of all kinds,

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in sin's effects when we suffer, in disease's weakness, in their financial trouble, too, we have visions if we at all believe Ever

in the Father's love, of the sufficiency there There is a sense in which we have all gone astray, and forsaken our spiritual Father's home. If it is only in thought, it is still a departure from the truth when we would wish to be away from His loving care. It was not wrong for this young man to wish to be away to do daring or noble deeds, but it would be wrong for anyone of us to seek to leave the care of the Heavenly Father of us all, our Father-God. If only for a moment we think seriously of sin, it is sin; we must not harbour the thought, else it will develop into action. But if it does, and we learn that we have been mistaken when we suffer by it, and we have avision of the delights of good living and good works, then let us say, with this sorrowing and suffering young man, "I will arise," I will arise from my digging in the mud of falseness, from my feeding the swineful greed of my body; I will arise, I will lift my head to the firmament on high wherein is the glory of God the beautiful, and I will go to Him. I will change the course of my life, I will think and work for God, for love, for purity, for holy and sacred truth.

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And the story goes on to say that he did so. He arose and came to his father. What hospitality must he then have received on the road. And, my friends, when we desire with our hearts to do the right thing we always find a way to do it; we are helped by the world above and about us in the spirit, if we so believe and seek. Our heavenly Father never really deserts His children. The smoking fires He will not quench. The people on the road to his father's estate must have treated the prodigal well enough for his sustenance of life. There are many friends in the spirit world for all of us; we are all of us aided every hour by legions of workers for our spiritual good and welfare; if we only turn to them in our hearts, they respond to our every call. Our Father above and within can never fail, and never will.

And when he was a great way off we are told that his father saw him. You see, his father must have been on the look out for him. His father had never forgotten him. What father can ever forget his sons, especially the younger ones, those who are most in need of his loving care? Our heavenly Father cares for all of us; for those of us who need Him most, He cares most. No doubt the father had a vision, too. Some spirit friend of his told his yearning heart that his dearly beloved son was on his way home in want and sorrow.

So, my friends, some of you have had visions of your derelicts, of your loved ones who have been on their way back to your loving arms. And you have figuratively done as the father of our story : you have run and fallen on the neck of your erring but repentant child and have kissed him. What good father could do otherwise ?

And there was great rejoicing in that house. Prodigals thus do come home and make good, in many senses. There is always hope for everyone. And no one is cast out who comes to right thought and deed. This lesson may be concluded for all of us with the thought that when at any time we err, and know that we have erred because of our pain, we must look up, and rise up, and go to the Father who, in heaven and on earth and in our hearts, has given us the vision that prompts to the new and better life.

But this story is also a philosophical picture of nature. In this respect it partakes especially of the eastern and ancient habit of picturisation. It is a symbolical description of the works of nature in part and on the whole. There is the fall of the leaf or seed from the parent tree, its burial in the ground, where eventually it gains the thought of life above, and raises itself towards the light and beauty of the sun. It rises and goes to the father—perhaps to be embraced at the parent trunk, but if not, to be in the arms of the father of light, the sun.

Every beautiful flower sheds its loveliness around it to be renewed in a new life more glorious probably than its own The same principle is true of the rock, even of the crystal; hard though they be, recent science tells us they have a life and movement within and about themselves. They disintegrate, they cast off their particles when they are no longer of use to them, and they grow up into other rocks, other monuments of nature's age-long works, like their sires. They too arise and go toward their fathes: Even the rusting battleship in the depths of the ocean will give of its iron life to the seas, where it will grow again into other forms, let us hope, of a more peaceful kind, in future ages. The hammer that the blacksmith wields with muscular strength, when it has been worn down by toil, does not lose its being, but lives, if in the dust of the earth only for a period, but in the make-up of something else in the distant life of this planet and of the universe; they is nothing lost.

Shall science then tell us that dead matter is not dead, but lives, and deny that our souls shall live to glorify the God who made them? The base materialist says that matter is eternal, and cannot be destroyed. What the of our souls? We have none, he may say, and deny his own life, his own reason, his own manhood, and would make himself the god of the living and of the dead, the supreme judge of the unknown, which is infinitely beyond his ken. In accordance with the other laws of nature when our bodies are laid in the ground after death the elements of their composition will first be disseminated and then incorporated in other things, and rise again to a new life. But what of the spiritual part of us? Is that the end of it? We cannot think so. We cannot think of an end to thought. We cannot imagine an end to our souls. We cannot conceive of an end to anything except a form because an end, a finality, exists not in the universe, and cannot exist, as far as we know. We might think of an end of a form as a form, because we think of it as being broken up and dispersed, but how could our souls be broken up and dispersed, for our souls, our individualities, are things spiritual, things indivisible, unbreakable, whose forces act all as one. The force of the tree is continued a material force after the tree dies; force, principle, is undying. But material forces disintegrate, spiritual forces by their nature as spirit, are indivisible and are continued for ever. The soul of man lives forever. We will arise a spirits from the decaying clay houses of our earthly habitation. We shall have spiritual bodies, so-called, but these are with us now. They interpenetrate our material frames There may be other and still finer forms. But the spirit itself we know will arise. This is the law of nature, the law of life.

We know that we shall arise at so-called death, arise and go towards the Father. The journey will be, perhaps long before we come actually to the Father's arms, and when we do get there, and the rejoicing is all over, there will be work for us to do. The prodigal son did not go how to do nothing, he thought of being a hired servant for his father. And so we must think of the home beyond. Not a home of idleness, not a home of merely music and singing of praises, and of living in light and sunshine, basking in the light and loving glances of "the throne," as it is called, but of a home wherein there is something for everyone to do, where we may all find at last that work for which we have hoped and yearned all our lives, where we may enjoy the gratification of a full return of all our loves and all our ambitions of their highest character, where in the full sunshine of the Father's smile we shall do His will unceas ing, and run to do it gleefully.

How glorious a thing this will be. All our hopes, our happiest dreams realised. What beautiful things we have And then beyond that, for who does not think thought of. that beyond all that he has thought there is further thought, further realisation? The vast unknown. How vast! And then again, the travelling into farther countries For surely there are countries farther than we can ever have heard or read of. Do we know all of life? Is this know ledge we have all there is or can be? May we not for ages to come have the experiences of still farther journeyings into still more mysterious distances where enchantment will forever be lent to the view. The thought is itself enchanting and mirageous, but real as life can be. How vast is the material world of our instruction. The material universe! How much vaster the spiritual. Can we for a The material moment limit the Infinite or attempt to do it? The spiritual is the Infinite, the unknown, the thing hoped for the thing always in our grasp, and never there completely, but always to be grasped. We were as gods to know what we would know.

. Ficks

September 9, 1921

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Matter, spirit, life is a mystery, but it is all real; life is real, life is earnest, life is eternal. We are real, eternal, and shall forever arise from the dust of our apparent failures to newer and nobler greatness in the home of our Fatherdod, which is the home of perfect truth, perfect love, here on earth, afterward in the spirit world, but always with our Lord of life and love.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1921

# The Monastery.

### Mary Ida Rees.

"Is it not better thus our lives to wear, Than join the crushing throng, doomed to inflict or bear?" —Byron.

"Ir puzzles me always, Mervyn, that you, so practical and matter-of-fact in worldly things, should have this strange vein of—well, I don't know whether to call it asceticism, perhaps that's rather harsh, but something nearly approaching thereto—in your character. Had you lived in days of old you'd have 'monked' a monkery yourself. Ha, ha! 'Do you remember that joke we heard at the Empire about the friar who was the best friar?"

The speaker clapped Mervyn soundly on the shoulder, and the roofless walls of the monastry rang with echoes of his loud and unmonk-like laughter.

Mervyn smiled. "Well, we all have a dual nature, put it down to that, though the duality has to be subservient to material conditions—which is good to a great extent. I don't know about being 'ascetic' but I love these old ruins with an almost passionate affection. An yet, if I'm not far wrong, the spirits of the old monks—if there are any about—will be thinking I ought to be in church, and have persuaded you to go as well, instead of spending this unwinter-like Sunday prowling about here."

"So it's just a pose on your part, a love of old things from the artistic point of view? Though, by jove, this is a pretty spot, and no mistake. I've heard of it, but always put off coming. Well worth the walk, isn't it, Hopkins?"

"It would be if the monks would at least materialise a mug of nut brown ale ! Ah, to be in England—now !" Hopkins flung himself on the grassy bank and mopped his brow. The long walk, uphill mostly, followed by the steep and stony descent into the secluded glade in which stood the monastery ruin—small but exquisite—and the unseasonably he; sunshine, had all gone to disturb Hopkins' peace of mind.

"You're a queer chap, Mervyn. What the deuce did you want to persuade a fellow to tramp all this way for to see a confounded ruin ?"

"Oh, come now! Look at it now, while the sun is on. Look at the magnificent curve of that arch, the fragile caiving, the beauty given by the lapse of centuries to the stonework. And what could fit in the picture better than the winter colourings around and the sky of alternating blue and grey clouds? "

"You've good taste, Mervyn, I must say, and so had

Garfield flung himself beside Hopkins and lit a cigarette with an air, previously offering his case.

"No?" as Mervyn refused. "Doesn't my offering of Turkish incense please 'your reverence,'" he mocked. "Perhaps you'd like me to desist? Heavens, why? Oh, I know, it doesn't fit in with the scheme of things. I quite agree." He flung his cigarette away. "There, now I'm a good boy. Come and explain to us the plan of the place. Here, where we are now sitting would be the monks' garden, wouldn't it, and those outer arches, cloisters-----"

Where would the refectory be?" broke in Hopkins. There was a general laugh, and, seating himself beside then Mervyn pointed out the indications of various portions of the edifice, and built up the whole structure so that in falley they saw the fragile Gothic pile, as it were, before the days of King Henry and his brutal "reformers."

But what's the good of it all? "Hopkins broke in petulantly, after Mervyn and Garfield had rambled on for some time. Mervyn leaning towards the purely religious add of the building, decorations and ceremonies once performed therein, and Garfield looking at all these things from the artistic point of view (he was first violin in a cinema orchestra, and also, as he himself expressed it, "dabbled in water-colours") "What's the good of it all? Here you have the remains of a beautiful building, lovely carving, large rooms, everything comfortable as things went in those days, and for what? For a pack of lazy chaps who hadn't the pluck to face the world and fight it with bare fists, but must snivel away here in a lovely house among the hills, while poor dabs outside lived in mud huts or wooden ercetions or something."

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"Don't blame them—living here I mean," Garfield was rather fond of being sarcastic, and fond also of hidinghis real feelings. "No, I'm sure I don't blame them. To live here among the Welsh hills, what more could one desire. Really, Mervyn, do you know that after my native village of London, your Celtic air is like wine? Good old monks!" He laughed. "But perhaps you're not far wrong, Hopkins. Was there really any good in all 'this, Mervyn. Wasn't it something very pretty and romantic, like old pageants and customs that look well on the stage or the pictures, but which have lost all meaning and sense for these days."

these days." "'By their fruits ye shall know them,'" Mervyn replied. "For all the gross abuses which took place, no one can doubt that there is not a single monastry or convent that did not contain from first to last a saint-like character, or was the haven in which a broken heart found comfort and solace, or the school in which remorse and penitence learned 'self-knowledge, self-reverence and selfcontrol.""

"But what if they did? What could a chap do when he was a monk? He could be abbot, of course, but only by the merest chance, as they wanted only one abbot to, say, a hundred monks. What, could a chap do to benefit humanity after a life of crime, locked up here? Could he alter the social system of those days, benefit the labourers, see that decent houses and cities were built? No! Well, then, what was the use of a sentimental goody-goody feeling; and repeating 'Lord, have mercy on me!' Coward!"

"Certainly, if his duty lay in looking after his lands and tenants, and in making reparation for his sins—which latter, I believe, was enjoined upon all who sought to enter a monastry. I quite agree that many who did give up their lands, etc.,would have been a great deal better employed in 'ruling their own household.' But this doesn't apply to all. There were many drawn by a natural inclination to this life."

"But if they wanted to lead a good life, the extra pions, couldn't they have remained in the world—got married, settled down, and so on ?" asked Garfield.

"To fly from, need not be to hate mankind. All are not fit with them to stir and toil," quoted Mervyn: "It is a question, to a great extent, of temperament. One person takes to being an artist, another a musician, and so on, even in trade. It would scarcely do if all took to the same thing. You play first violin. Well, if no one played the "cello or bass or drum, where would the orchestra be? You also paint pictures. Suppose all painters painted pictures and none houses? Though, no doubt, Hopkins would say that would be a great deal more useful."

"No, not altogether," laughed Hopkins." But 1 still don't see your argument. What a man does ought to be of use to the general community. Now, what Garfield does is useful, because it gives pleasure to as many as care to enjoy it. Also, picture-painting can be classed just the same. But, to lock oneself up, to hide oneself, to build and carve and sculpture, and only "select few can enjoy it. No 1 Why should'nt all be 'fit to stir and toil' with mankind? When you walk in the country a couple of months from now, where will you see the most delicate flowers growing? Will the lovely anemones be found in the open field in the hot sun, or hiding in the deep woods? As I said, we all can't play first violin in life's orchestra.

"But being a monk isn't playing first violin. To my mind it's more like playing some weird, outlandish instrument. No doubt a monk would say that living amidst the world's vanities was more like playing some weird, outlandish instrument. Now, I referred to the delicate anemones. Some souls are like those. They need shelter if their fragile heart is to develop to perfection. And so do the sensitive and spiritual. The metaphor only holds good so far, I know. Look at the carving on the ruins, the most delicate is on the inside, not the outside. You are President of your Society. Don't you always advise sensitives to keep from promiscuous circles ? "

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"Certainly, but monks were not here to develop mediumship as we understand it."

"No, because they were fettered by an outworn creed. But they did develop mediumship, as we all know. Supposing there could be a monastery run on really spiritual lines, the lines upon which all monasteries have been founded—Christian, Buddhist, Egyptian—laying aside all the husks of creeds, legend and dogmas, and accepting only the kernel of the concentrated spiritual life ages. I look forward to that time."

"And now, perhaps, you'll tell me why you didn't want me to smoke, said Garfield, breaking a short silence. "Do you really look upon this as holy ground?"

"Yes, I do, it was consecrated to the service of God; it was hallowed by hundreds of years of prayer and praise. Whatever wrong may have been done, whether it was built by forced labour, whether the lives of some of the abbots were a scandal, does not alter the fact of the saints that have dwelt beneath its walls, or the broken hearts that have found peace. Every day—seven times daily—was God worshipped at the altar, and on great festivals as the centuries rolled on were the special ceremonies enacted, and the offerings of flowers, lights and incense more profuse. Yes, it is holy ground."

"But you don't accept the Christian doctrine?"

"No, and I would say the same of a monastery or temple belonging to any other religion. Human nature is the same everywhere, they are consecrated to the worship of God. They are holy ground."

"You mentioned special ceremonies and festivals," said Hopkins. "What good are all those things.?"

"Is there not a magic in words, in numbers, in signs? Is there not an influence in ceremonial acts, in ceremonial gaments? Is not the influence of colour being more and more recognised as conveying some potent power, whether for good or ill? And is there a friendly society that does not have all these things? Then why not religion? And they are what organised religion has had from time immemorial, and traced back, all signifying the same."

"But have we not outgrown these things?"

We will never outgrow them. We can never outgrow the symbolism of signs which are found among all nations, the influence of colours, the magic of words, or the intricate harmonies of music. Instead, our growth is intensive. We see more in them than the bigoted holder of the creeds of some religion. We see right into the heart of them. I look for a time when there will be signs and symbols, solemn music, glorious temples kept with all reverence for the worship of God alone, and houses such as this, wherein those called to a religious life may follow there vocation. I look for this in our own religion sometime. Then, no 'John Inglesant' will need to refuse the religious habit, because by so doing he would have to forfeit his powers of reasoning. Reason and religion will go together, and the ideals of a St. Francis and a Buddha will be realised at one and the same time."

Mervyn had risen unconsciously in his burst of enthusiasin. There was a silence when he finished speaking, and then they realised that the sun was fast setting, and a chill wind was sweeping across the hills. Winter had not left them yet. The other two scrambled to their feet. Soon they had reached the brow of the hill. Before the turn of the lane they looked back at the ruin. It was wested with a new interest for Garfield and Hopkins.

Mervyn, however, was the first to turn from it, which he did with a swift, abrupt movement. And when he had strode a couple of yards the panorama of Cardiff lights twinkled faintly through the grey of the crisp young evening. It was a pretty sight, and yet there was "the crushing throng, doomed to inflict or bear."

Behind them in the silent vale the shadows deepened, and through the arches of the ruined monastery the night breeze sang a litany, mournful and slow. "So sad, so strange, the days that are no more."

MISTERES are opportunities for learning — EMERSON '

# The Humane Diet: Why Some People Have Adopted It.

### H. J. Baylis.

"Custom, though confidence be the horse, has doub sitting up behind."

Some time ago a speaker, when opening his lecture made the following remarks, "I intend to-night to hav plain speaking. I shall not subterfuge meanings. Noth ing will be glossed. I shall call a spade a spade, not a agricultural implement." In other words, as we observe he was not going to camouflage in order to pander it susceptibilities, but unflinchingly speak the truth.

If each one adopted this logical attitude towards any subject under discussion, then we should soon field the good results, for mankind and the animal-kind would quickly became extricated from the thraldom of errors and the fetish of cruck custom.

After all, most people at heart love truth, for they are not like sensitive children, who cannot grasp realities, although admitted, at times it is far from pleasant. That, however, should not be used as an excuse. We must be candid if we wish to promote lasting good.

In discussing the subject of flesh-eating and the attendant cruelty and horror in procuring it for the consumer's table, much, ah ! much, is cloaked. Plain speaking, is not desired. The narrow dark alley that leads to the gruesome slaughter-house, the pain and degradation, all, somehow, leave an unpleasant indictment against us.

When I mentioned these facts to a lady flesh-cate; she replied, "Oh, don't talk about it. It is not at all a nice subject! It is just horrid." "But," I said, "you admit that you partake of the product. What of the victims with their pleading eyes, ever looking for mercy? Have not they a voice in the matter, and the men that are called upon to do the odious work? I speak and appeal for them."

Varied are the reasons for giving up flesh-cating. Some do so on the principle that it is morally wrong others that it is harmful to health; many because Vegetarianism means less food cost, yet fully sustaining, less fuel and less work, while others do so on purely human tarian grounds. Then, there are external sights that make numbers decide, and so on.

A gentleman with whom I had a conversation remarked that on an occasion he noticed some animals being driven to a slaughter-house. They looked abjectly miserable and wearied. Want of rest, food and drink on the journey had left its mark upon them. He added that while he was sympathetically noticing this sorry spectacle a voice from 'the within' said to him, "Are you doing right by being a party to these poor creatures' sufferings? It was enough! He said he felt spiritual anguish. Then came the reply, "Your duty is to protect their kind, thus also help to do away with the degeneracy that this unsoulful work causes." He then and there became a flesh abstainer, and has been so many years now.

A lady happened to be staying at a farm, and she, by accident, saw the farmer killing rabbits for dinner to be. It made her feel very sick and wretched. She became a Vegetarian.

Another lady had a tame rabbit killed for food, and the whole time she was partaking of it she said she could see or feel those little eyes looking at her. They seemed to say, "I thought you loved me, and were my protector" She joined the cause of Humanitarianism.

A blind man happened to hear the conversation between two slaughtermen. One said to the other, "Icould not start the job this morning until I had had four glasses of beer." The other said, "I bet 'so and so' two shillings and sixpence that I would eat a piece of hot raw fat from the first animal I slaughtered. He took it onhe lost." This was followed by a loud guffaw. The blind man turned away with repulsion and said, "These men are my brothers, and it is I who have helped them to become like this." He is now one of the ardent advocates of a clean diet.

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Flady said that she and her husband had never given eating the earnest consideration that it deserved, custom had deluded them. They happily by chance some fearless and pleading essays on the subject. ul: both gave up flesh food and became active humanian workers.

I was told of a butcher who was about to slay a lamb, the could not resist the tender pleading of its eyes. He ed to look again. That lamb was saved, and the man now a Vegetarian.

Space will not allow me to give more instances. The le cure is in a nut-shell—no consumer, no slayer; no fering, no degradation. It is ourselves that we should it to, Our thoughts and acts are as a reflector to others, have the mirror of our lives. If we listen to the inner a we shall hear the cry, "Free yourselves from the stand blood diet, and you will automatically emancipate fanimals and your own kind too." "Do good to others" ans all beings whatsoever.

In the words of the gentle Buddha, "Be a protector of improtected, a guide of the wayfarer . . a lamp for a that need a lamp, so do you frame the thoughts of ightenment for the weal of the world."

# Wedding at Portsmouth.

THE above church, very prettily decorated for the asion, was the scene on Saturday, August 27th, of the flocal Spiritualist wedding, the contracting parties ing Miss Lily Dawkins and Mr. Frederick Sparkes.

The church was filled with guests and friends, and the ice, fully choral, was conducted by the resident miniswof the Croydon church, Mr. Percy Scholey. The service the general lines laid down in the Manual, was followed, deveryone present was impressed by the simple grandeur al sacredness of the occasion. In his address to the me the inspired message of the spirit was sincerely livered by the minister, and showed the necessity for the holding of the tie through this and future planes of ng, the blending and union being of souls and not of diss. To strive for the glory of at-one-ment was the wed mission given to each soul. The usual vows were schanged, and the ceremony ended with the singing of Now, Lord, This Wedded Pair Inspire."

After the register had been signed, the President of the urch, on behalf of the goodwill of the members, and to ark the first wedding, presented the happy pair with silver rose bowl and stand, suitably inscribed. To the ains of "The Wedding March," played by Mr. Albany, the morganist of the Temple, the company dispersed to the ption, which was held at one of the popular Southsea J. G. MOFARLANE.

# Slpendid Phenomenal Evidence.

0x August 20th the Wolverhampton Spiritualist Temple-street, had the pleasure of a visit from Qciety. ssis, Hoskins and Taylor, trumpet and materialising Williams of Bristol. Three private seances were given and Mon Sunday afternoon for obtaining instructions. On duday afternoon the sitters listened with pleasure to the direct voice loudly and clearly. It was heard all over the fol, the guides choosing the sitters for the subsequent

At the Saturday evening circle loved ones came and ed their nearness by speaking to those present, and ady present had the pleasure of nursing her child in the aterialised form, and also speaking with him

In Sunday afternoon a circle for instructions was held Mis Bailey's, when we had a wonderful time. Doors. fe unlocked, opened and closed, various articles moved book and instructions were given in the direct voice as and the circle and sitters. The hymns, the reading and subject for the public evening service were all given to mediums in the direct voice.

Mrs-Balley was requested to ask that anyone presen ublic meeting suffering from paralysis, who would nit troktment, would kindly remain, and we wat stold

there would be three. Sure enough in the evening three people put their hands up in response to the request, two. being strangers and the other one of our members just out of the hospital.

Mrs. Bailey had the pleasure of speaking with her guide, who, when asked, said he had been with her seven years. He also told her that there would be five more circles opened in the next twelve months. The circle was closed by the beautiful voice of the leader of the circles.

On Sunday evening the church was crowded, and one could feel the effect of the mission in the attitude of the people. Messrs. Hoskins and Taylor and Mrs. Bailey all took their share of work, as requested by the friends. The three suffering from paralysis came forward and were taken into the seance room to receive treatment by Mr. Taylor's guide.

On Monday our guests brought their visit to a close with another circle. Proof was given to all. Loved ones came and lights floated, the voices being heard by some friends in the cloak-room.

We feel we cannot give thanks enough for the light that has come to us through the mediumship of Messrs. Hoskins and Taylor, and we shall receive them joyously if ever they are able to visit us again. They go only where their spirit guides send them.

# "Behind the Veil."

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AFTER the film the stage! At the King's Theatre, Longsight, Manchester, the Marriott-Watson Company staged a new Spiritualistic play under the above title on Monday. September 4th.

Whilst we do not look with great favour upon the legitimate stage as a suitable ground for Spiritualistic propaganda, we were nonetheless interested to see our case presented with such evident fairness. The psychic incidents are presented with an accuracy which shows thorough familiarity with the leading facts of Spiritualism, and we can advise all our readers to make a point of seeing this The play. Humour and tragedy are well combined. company, though small, in number are well balanced in ability, though the acting of Mrs. Marriott-Watson as an 'unconscious medium" is remarkably convincing.

The play is presented in a mild form of the Lancashire dialect, and is homely in its setting, whilst the seance scene in which planchette is used for the purposes of an experimental seance was followed by the audience with intense interest.

We quite expect that within a few months violent argument will rage around this tragedy-drama. One thing can surely be said, the audience gave it an excellent reception.

### Translated-Miss Elsie Stubbs.

WE regret to record the passing to a higher life of Miss Elsie Stubbs, which occurred on Friday, September 2nd, at 3, East Meade, Chorltonville, Manchester.

Miss Stubbs had apparently been in the best of health when she was seized with apoplexy and passed away in a few hours. For many years she had been a hard worken for the Manchester Central Society, and was secretary of the Bazaar Committee. She had reached the fortieth year of her age; and seened overflowing with life and vivacity. Her sweet happy cultured nature won her a wide range of triande friends.

friends. She was one of those natural psychics who scarcely realised the power of her own mediumship. She will be greatly missed by the Central Society. Her devoted nature expended itself in companionship with her widowed inother, to whom all our sympathies go out. What a consolation it is to know that natures like this never die but still throw around us the fragrance of their presence. An impressive service was conducted at the interment by Mr. E. W. Oaten, at the Southern Cametery, Manchester, on Wednesday, the 7th inst, many hundreds of friends assembling at the graveside and showering floral tributes of affection on the casket.

MRS. FUZEATRICK writes us to correct an error. The age of Miss A. Fitzpatrick (known as the Yorkshine giv medium) is 16 years and 8 months, not 15 years, as stated in one of our reports.

426 THE TWÓ FOUNDED NOVEMBER 18th. 1887. W ( THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR SPIRITUAL. PAPER PRICE TWOPENCE. POSTAGE ONE PENNY. SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. One year, 18s.; Six Months, 6s. 6d.; Three Months, 8s. 3d., post free. ERNEST W. OATEN. Editor and Secretary To whom all communications should be addressed. Cheques and Drafts should be crossed "\_\_\_\_\_& Co.," and made payable to The Two Worlds Publishing Company Limited.

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### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1921.

### The Autumn Campaign.

WITH the advent of September and the earlier setting of the sun we are reminded of the passing of the year. Despite adverse economic and industrial conditions, the imajority of folk have managed to gaze upon nature in the fulness of her beauty; to feel upon the check the freshness of the salt-laden breeze from the sea, or the rough vigour of the moorland air.

Our Societies have eased their efforts; many of the workers have been absent, whilst audiences have preferred the freshness of the open air to the confined atmosphere of an indoor meeting. Generally speaking the attendances at our meetings have been greater than is usual in summer time, and all credit is due to the faithful ones who have "carried on" Societary and other activities. Harvest festival services will be the order during this month, and in our gratitude to the Giver of All we will not forget those who, by sweat of brow and weariness of brain, have ably seconded nature's wondrous processes.

Falling leaves and ripened fruits remind us that the land must have its rest and holiday, and the first nips of frost in the morning air help us to realise that autumn is at hand, and with it our activities must increase. The attendances at our meetings will now increase, and we unge every Society to make the best of the time. During the longer evenings many will spend their time in an armchair before the fire in the companionship of an interesting book. Let us see that the bookstall is in order, presenting a good selection. If you have not got the volume you are asked for, book the order and get it. Remember, the written word may be just as valuable as the spoken one, and is perused under such conditions that it often sinks more deeply into the mind.

Let us further determine that our platforms shall be occupied by men and women who are sincere and zealous, and who in addition have something to tell an audience. Our rostrum's should be occupied by representatives who can teach spiritual truths or demonstrate spirit existence. Sentimental platitudes are useless. Exhortation may be useful, but there is a woeful ignorance concerning spiritual laws and the facts of spiritual life, and it is the business of Spiritualist Societies to supply this lack.

Concerning phenomenal presentation; let us strive to reallise the value of evidence. It is our work to demonstrate the fact of life beyond the grave, and this implies also the evidence of spiritual faculties in man. We have witnessed scores of exhibitions of phenomena with no evidence of either, and when we complained we were merely cold, "Oh, that's what the people came for:" A Spiritualistic meeting is much more than a place of entertainment, and if the public attitude is unsound; it is none of our duty to panda, to it. We are out (or should be) to do the work of the spirit people, and unless their desires are fulfilled our work is a failure, however successful if may appear on the surface. Let us have meetings which inspire the respect of the thoughtful as well as satisfy the cravings of the "soul-hungry."

How can this state of affairs be remedied? The species of paramount importance to every earnest Spirituk There is only one remedy, which, however, necessia two forms of activity: (1) the developing circle; (2) a study group. The public circle is not, and in the nature the case cannot be, a successful substitute for the develing circle. Every Society should make it a point to a vate the development of mediumship, and the best varin our experience, is obtained by such circles being form and held in members' homes. Spiritualism rests in mediumship—it is the primary basis. Without it we our hold on the spirit people. No effort, therefore, she be too much, no sacrifice too great, to secure the unit ment of the psychic powers of suitable sensitives.

Not everyone, however, is capable of develop mediumship to a point where it is of general service others. The study group should provide a suitable for the development of speakers and thinkers. The go should take a consistent course of lessons. Many go are using "Constructive Spiritualism," by W. H. Ev as a text book, and reasoning through the book sentence sentence. Such a group awakens thought, and develop the use of language. No Society is complete without study group.

Many complaints come to us concerning the public circle (or the "after meeting"). Most of these complane would be without foundation if such circles were conduct by suitable leaders, and if a competent medium was place at the disposal of such conductors. Let us be frank T public circle should not be a place where any flatility ignoramus is allowed to make a fool of himself, or view the early stages of mediumsitic development (which a often peculiar and even distressing) are placed on pubexhibition. The place of the beginner is in the developing circle, whilst the members' circle can provide a user practice ground for those who have passed the early stage of development cre they pass out to the public circle is

Many of our readers are not Society workers, and obvious reasons may be unable to attend public meeting. The winter season, however, provides for these a number social gatherings where a word may be dropped on suitable soil. The evening around the fire often provides an oppotunity for a quiet seance with a few congenial friends; and a few choice books to loan out, or pamphlets to be given enquirers can fill the winter with pleasant memories a good work done.

Finally, we urge each Society to make a point of hid ing at least one large mass meeting during the wiver in the largest hall available. Let it be well advertisal £20 to £40 wisely spent on advertising is one of the sates of investments. We are sometimes inclined to think the many Societies are fearful lest someone should discove their existence. If you do not think you have a work to do close your doors and save your energies. If you really believe you are called to serve the world, then do not hesitate to let the world know that you exist and are existing for the public benefit.

Well advertise your meetings locally; get the bespeaker you can obtain, and let the subject be a popule one. Get a move on, and remember that success must be worked for, and when your big meeting is over, see that your subsequent activities in your regular hall tend to satisfy the enquirers which your larger efforts bring in Have an objective! Visualise success! Work for it, and remember that your efforts will be supported and furthered by the influence and power of invisible hosts.

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SOUTH MIDLANDS' DISTRICT COMMITTEE. — The monthly meeting of the South Midlands' District Committee of the Midlands' District Council was held recently by kind invitation of Councillor Venables at his residence, Hydesville Foden-road, Walsall. The weather was fine, and the meeing was held on the lawn under the presidency of MF Venables. A good number of visitors were present and a fair representation of churches: Business was go through with despatch. The announcement was made during tea that Councillor Mrs. Greenwood, of Hebden Bridge, had received an appointment as magistrate, and it was resolved that a telegram of congratulation be sent to here

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#### THÉ TWÔ WORLDS

# CURRENT TOPICS.

Sir A. Conan Doyle.

THE Knight Templar of Spiritualism will visit Manchester on Wednesday and Thursday, October 5th and 6th. The Free Trade Hall has been taken for

both evenings, and Sir Arthur is sure of crowded audiences. Wednesday evening will be devoted to the relation of Sir Arthur's personal experiences and opinions, whilst the Thursday evening lecture will be illustrated with limelight lantern slides of psychic phenomena. The services of J. Cuming Walters, M.A., and Rev. G. Vale Owen have been secured as chairmen, and enthusiastic gatherings should result in a stimulus to the Cause.

# Strenuous Efforts.

ON Saturday, October 8th, Sir Arthur speaks in the commodious Parr Hall at Warrington, and its capacity (1,600) is sure to be taxed to its utmost. The

local committee is working hard, and will surely give our champion a royal reception. On Monday, October 10th, Sir Arthur speaks in the Town Hall, Congleton. A Spiritulistic Society has been recently formed in this town, and aticipates a useful life. Sir Arthur's visit will undoubtedly give this centre a solid foundation. Very few people now the strain entailed upon a speaker by a series of large meetings of this type. We trust Sir Arthur's vigour will enable him to return home happy if tired.

The Proper Support.

MANCHESTER has decided to support the visit of Sir Arthur by a series of large meetings in the Ardwick Picture Theatre on Sundays, October 9th, November 6th,

and December 4th. Dr. Ellis T. Powell will be the speaker on October 9th. A great deal of difficulty has been experienced in securing the hall owing to the fatherly care of the local authorities, but we are pleased that the effort of Sir Arthur is to be suitably supported.



ACCORDING to the "Church of Ireland Gazette," we are on the eve of a religious revival. The writer says, "How it will come we do not profess to foresee, nor

we venture to suggest the lines along which it may run. If there is one thing certain it is that the Word of God is not bound, and we are certain that when a revival comes it will contain an element of surprise-perhaps of revolution. It will not run along the old grooves, nor repeat the old formulæ." It would appear that even the South of Ireland as not escaped the modern spirit altogether. The "Gazette" does not, however, appear to know that in Spiritualism religion has found a groove too long closed and unheeded. the revival is in full blast, and thousands of men are conninced of the actual existence and potency of a spiritual Forld who a few years ago were (religiously) sound asleep.



Premonitions.

CANON GLAZEBROOK, speaking recently at the Modern Churchmen's Congress at Cambridge, told his audience that Sabbatarianism had a very materialistic origin.

The multitude, he avers, wanted to make sure of one day's foliday a week for itself, and the Church gradually gave in to outside pressure. It was the ingenious humbug of theologians in difficulties. It would appear that theologans still maintain their reputation for "ingenious humbug." Are we to understand that the persons desirous of a day's foliday insisted on the obsolete law that everyone should to church on a Sunday ?

> A GOOD deal, of controversy has raged around the premonition of Mr. Harvey (the American Ambassador) concerning

the sad disaster to the R38. One correspondent in the dilly papers worked out an elaborate theory based on the lact that, Mr. Harvey had seen the R38, and knew something <sup>of its construction.</sup> He was also aware that a previous weakness had been strengthened, and his consciousness. ubtonsciously worked out the fact that it must crash. Against this, however, we heat of a Corporation official in

aMnchester who knows nothing of airships, and had never seen the R38 or any of its crew, who had a similar premonition not only concerning the R38, but concerning a motor boat accident which resulted in loss of life. This gentleman is in no way connected with Spiritualism or psychic subjects. This widens the field of enquiry considerably. Whatever explanation of premonitions is ultimately adopted must explain the phenomena as a class. Mere argument from isolated facts can never be conclusive.,

# Subconscious Strata.

WE have little patience with some of the That Wonderful learned piffle which often surrounds the subconscious self. Sub-divisions of consciousness may be useful as sub-division is useful in every other branch of life,

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but a sub-division without limitations or definitions reminds us of a footless stocking without a leg. Granted that consciousness is something larger than our external life processes exhibit, it would appear that some stimulus is necessary to set it working. We do not "see" unless the vibrations of light stimulate our sight. If such stimulus conveys a perception of things larger than the known (and we imagine no one KNEW the R38 would meet disaster) then there is the implication of a realm of larger consciousness or fuller knowledge. It seems to us axiomatic that any cause must be at least equal to the effect it produces. We would further suggest that a realm of larger consciousness and fuller perception is not unknown to the Spiritualist. The recognition of such a world does not, in any way, underrate the width of human consciousness, but merely implies its active relationship to a suitable plane for its manifestation, since action and reaction are equal and opposite.

### Rev. G. Vale Owen and the "Dispatch."

THE articles by Rev. G. Vale Owen in the "Weekly Dispatch" continue to maintain the interest of its many thousand readers. He has recently drawn a number of parallels between Biblical

and modern phenomenal happenings, which carry tremendous weight with those whose religious training has familiarised them with Biblical records, but who have no acquaintance with recent psychical literature. Mr. Owen's plain and frank style of writing, too, appeals to that hard-todefine person, "the man in the street." It is the attitude and persistence of men of Mr. Owen's type (and there are not a few to-day) who are moving the Church from itsmound past, and it is interesting to note that the "Church Family Newspaper" has opened its columns to adiscussion on "The Church and Psychic Phenomena,"

### IF you are not making headway, you are making errors.-H. KAUFMAN.

MR. JAS. COATES, 50, Underhill-road, London, S.E., writes as follows : "Brevity is the soul of wit." Yes, but it is also a source of error. Someone has erred over paras graph, page 413, in issue for September 2nd I have rested in Montana for five weeks (June and July). After a strenuous lecture season commencing last February, before taking up active work for the winter, in relation to which I will not be able to accept engagements till April next year, Advancing years do not bother me. I am more fit for work and certainly, if anything, more deeply interested in Spiritualism than ever. Before this reaches you I will have finished with my 78th milestone, and hope to reach the 79th still working. While resting I have been amusing myself in preparing a "New and Revised Edition of Photographing the Invisible" for the press. It should be ready in a month. Although an edition, it will be practically a new work, incorporating the latest research work and evidences. The ralls are laid for a sixth edition of "Seeing the Invisible," which will include new and valuable material. Advancing years-yes! But rust-No, thank you !. Must just keep going on with Spiritualism, giving to the publicby special lectures on "Psychic Photography," etc., the best information possible. So instead or suspending active work during the winter months, 1 will (D V) work harder than ever

### CORRESPONDENCE.

### It must be fully understood that the Editor does not necessarily endorse the views of correspondents whose letters are published from time to time in these columns. Gorrespondents must send name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In order to avoid delay or the necessity for curtailment, it is requested that letters to the Editor be made as brief as possible.

### CHRISTIANITY AND THE HUMAN RACE."

SIR,-In reply to the two questions asked by Mr. Gregory in your issue of July 29th. I had in mind: (1) The persistent hostility of the Church, especially of the High Anglican and Roman Catholic branches, to any rational form of birth control (see also my letter in your issue of July 22nd). (2) The jaundiced attitude of the Church in general towards the whole question of sex, based upon the teachings of the Apostle Paul, and, in particular, its violent opposition to the very moderate and reasonable objects of the Divorce Law Reform Union, of which our honoured chief-Sir Arthur Conan Doyle-is the President. As to the nasty taste in Mr. Gregory's mouth, I suggest that it is due, not to anything at all in my article, but to the (almost instructive) hypocrisy with which such subjects are treated in this virtuous country. One of the chief beauties of Spiritualism is that its teachings are never in opposition to commonsense, whereas on both these questions the official attitude of the Church is in direct opposition to commonsense.

<sup>\*</sup> Is Spiritualism big enough, strong enough and inspired enough to fulfil its true destiny, i.e., to become a unifying force uniting in itself ALL the religions of the world, or will it become "definitely Christian," and degenerate into a mere sect? That is the crucial question, and I can see no alternative. G. W. WESTROPE.

# "THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSY."

SIR,—I am grateful to A. E. Fitton for her remarks. Mr. Woodland, however, has not quite apprehended my meaning. He speaks of some in the Movement who write with strong theological bias. Well, let them write. They will not prevail, for their arguments cannot stand against facts: If it is necessary to answer them, it should be done temperately and with knowledge, showing up the fallacies their position involves, not with violence and blind vituperation, He thinks that it may be necessary for some Spiritualists to say that they are out to smash Christianity. Well, Lonly say that those who thus describe their attitude are out to do what Diocletian with the whole might of the Roman Empire behind him failed to do; what the inimitable wit of Voltaire failed to do; what Gibbons' erudition. sapping an ancient creed with solemn sneer," failed to do; what the entire materialistic school of forty years ago failed to do. It is a big undertaking, and are they not mistaking the interpretations of little men for the essence ? Ohristianity has survived even the dogmatism of its adherents, much more dangerous than any attacks upon it. Ť cannot but recall a certain prophecy that those who dash themselves against that rock will be broken.

Mr. Woodland asks, "Is it true that the most foolish opponents are selected for attack?" Yes, it is true No notice is taken of the intelligent and scholarly clergy of the broad Church party, but only of the foolish persons who adhere to orude "vicarious atonement," "blood sacrifice to an offended God," and the like Mr. Woodland himself proves them foolish when he says that they utter convictions which contradict the very doctrines they are so anxious for us to accept. That is a criterion of foolishness.

My argument is that there is no need to "defend our outposts," or to undertake any military movements at all. A combative bull-dog Spiritualist said to one whom he thought lukewarm, "Why don't you stand up for the truth ?" "My dear fellow," rejoined the other, "I expect the truth to stand up for me." Arguments never convince theologians.

Spiribualism rightly, understood is a very big thing. It has a scientific bearing which touches the most complex questions of the ethereal body, the physics of the ether, and phenomena whose causes belong to a different relativity than that of matter, space and time (telepathy, for instance, is independent of space and time; Sh Oliver Lodge thinks it may not be an ethereal process at all). It has a religious bearing as set forth in the Seven Principles. Taken in conjunction with the higher criticism and with normal psychology, it explains the Bible and knocks the bottom out of literalist interpretations and verbal inspiration. It has a psychological bearing, for it reveals the subconscious faculties of the soul and makes the old psychology out of date. It has a social bearing, for the ideal of brotherhood carries very far and involves brotherly action in all the affairs of practical life.

It has a political bearing, for it tries to combine spiritual ideals with the actual engineering economics of matter and energy, and shows how advanced social ideals may be made practical by the character that refuses to do evil that good may come. It has a personal bearing, for it abolishes the fear of death, and reveals that we make our own future by our wisdom or folly, our good-will or ill-will to those around us.

At present we are only at the beginning; these truths require to be made practical and developed. If we develop them intelligently they will stand up for us by convincing reasonable men who are still non-Spiritualists of the strength of our position. The little dogmatists and doctrinaines will die a natural death, we need not fash ourselves about them. We pay them much too high a compliment by taking them to represent Christianity. But if we imitate sectarians and foam against great facts such as the Bible and Christianity, which are so much greater than any interpretations of them, and fix our minds on dogmas, either positively or negatively, we shall become sectarians too.

Mr. W. H. Evans misunderstands my position so entirely that I despair of saying anything that would convince him of the fact. To others I merely say that I detest "special pleading," and have never been guilty of if My view is, "Let every man follow out in his practice the logical consequences of what he positively believes and abstain from attacking the beliefs of others." It matters very little what any man thinks about the Bible, provided he be just to others, tolerant, courteous and open-minded

Knowledge that distinguishes what the Bible is as distinct from interpretations put on it by narrow men of any school depends on open-minded study. Mine is derived from the higher criticism, which has established the human origin of documents which incorporate much legendary matter, but also much growing perception of spiritual verities that are the enlightening of the souls of fallible men by the Divine Spirit. If we turn our attention to this, disregarding the legends and errors that belong to the time of the writers, there is much that is infinitely truer than the doctrine of the survival of the fittest that sanctions all the brutalities of competition and violence. I leave it at that. V. C. DESERTIS:

### AN INQUIRY.

SIR,—As a Spiritualist, I should like the opinion of yourself as well as the readers of your valuable paper on the following:

I attended a circle the other night, and the medium was supposed to be controlled by his brother's spirit, who had passed on a few years ago, and who was, when on earth an advanced Spiritualist. He controlled for the purpose of doing all he could to enlighten us on questions appertaining to Spiritualism. Now, a question was asked by one of the sitters thus: "Can you tell me what meeting place I was in when I had you described to me?" 'The answer Avas, "No, I cannot, because I was not there 'Well," said the questioner, "that is very strange, because I am satisfied it was you I had described to me. They even mentioned the birth-mark you had. Also, the message I had from you was alright." The control said, "I do not dispute it at all, but I was not there; neither was I conseious that I was being described or of giving the message He explained that it was not necessary for him to be there or think of being there, and he said that, providing a clair voyant did vibrate to the same vibration as the splits the clairvoyant would create him as being there, and could give a message from the so created spirit. I must say that B.Y.H.T I cannot understand it.

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# SEPTEMBER 9, 1921

# SPECIAL REPORTS.

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# BRADFORD AND DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The usual monthly conference of the byte District Committee was held the National Spiritualist Church, iversedge. The conference was pined by a hymn. The invocation as given by Mrs. Stott. Seven minutes were devoted to spirit com-minute's silent prayer in the direct of Mr. Holdwsorth, Mr. Wad-agton and Mr. J. Yates, all of whom we absent through sickness. Mrs. Clough, the local President, we a very kind welcome to the presedge Church, expressing her taure in seeing so many present. F. Roberts, the President of the fitte Committee, thanked her for a welcome extended to all. Mr. Wal, of Skipton Church, was nomin-The usual monthly conference of the

igh, of Skipton Church, was nomin-

The minutes of the last conference are confirmed. The correspondence The minutes of the last conference are confirmed. The correspondence as of an interesting nature. Letters reference to the sickness of Mr. Mdsworth, Mr. J. Yates and Mr. A. Mdington was also read. The relary was instructed to convey deepest sympathy of the confer-rate to all of them. Three applica-ins were in for conference for was 21st from Birstall, Yeadon and Mey, and it was decided by vote, majority being for Batley. The secretary was instructed to mulate a plan for conferences for 22 and let the various churches for the dates, so that they could male their bookings for 1922. Thefinancial statement was accepted accepted.

Acontect record. Mis Sharey, of Ripley-street Church, Mr. Sutcliffe, of Morley (Queen-st.), We confirmed as associate members. Mr. Heseldene, of Cleckheaton, Mrs. Mr. Evans, secretary of Otey-rd., the Evans, secretary of Otley-rd., the mominated as associate members. In fightowler, the S.N.U. delegate, are the report of the S.N.U. meeting at Halifax. The report was repiced and thanks extended to the

texte for the able report. M. Holdsworth, of Dewsbury, ten-allis resignation as treasurer of the state to an able to all the state of the state Addinis resignation as treasurer of the brief. Committee, owing to ill-addin. The President desired it to placed on record that we recog-sed the value of his services given the Cause. Mr. Lightowler moved, "Mr Leng seconded, that we accept "beignation with the deepest sense "Berged." The President them put regret. The President then put and a request for nonlinations for resulted provide the Nominations were a dekroyd (Laisterdyke), Mr. Pike Badford), 'Mr. Leng (Bradford), and voting resulted in Mr. Ackroyd

Voting resulted in Mr. Ackroyd <sup>10</sup>S elected as treasurer, pro. tem., <sup>12</sup>Sood majority. The secretary of the Liversedge much complained of a speaker who whed with their church and also <sup>13</sup>Kheaton Church, both for the same <sup>14</sup>Lius causing disappointment. <sup>14</sup>This resulted in the information <sup>14</sup>Uis individual was not an asso-<sup>14</sup>Lius individual was not an asso-<sup>14</sup>Lius much any District Com-<sup>14</sup>Lius The President tendered his <sup>14</sup>Ce, Which closed the matter.

the member with any the like. The President tendered his wice, which closed the matter. The sceretary requested permission which do agenda for the following which do guestion of the attitude of liked speakers towards affiliated members and unaffiliated Societies regards speaking on their platforms. Thission was granted. It is to be survey and a speaking on their platforms, mussion was granted. It is to be ped that it will result in a discussion will be beneficial to Spiritualist buches. Other matters of interest a dealt with, which concluded the survey meeting. <sup>usiness</sup> meeting.

#### THE TWO WORLDS

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Propaganda meetings were held in the afternoon and evening. In the afternoon a good number was present. afternoon a good number was present. In the evening the hall was full. The singing was exceptionally good. Invo-cation was given by Mr. Claughton. Exceedingly fine addresses were given by Mrs. Berry (Bradford) and Mr. Evans (Bradford, which were listened to with great interest. Clairvoyance was given by Mr. Ackroyd (the newly elected treasurer) and Mr. Claugh-ton (secretary) all of which was recorton (secretary) all of which was recog-nised. The President thanked the Liversedge workers for exceptionally fine day. Their provision for the inner man was all that could be desired. man was all that could be desired. The spiritual portion made one realise that they had indeed been in the pre-sence of the angel visitors. This consence of the angel visitors. This con-cluded a real good day. Mr. Roberts closed with prayer.

# MEETINGS HELD ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1921.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Dalkeith-st.— Mrs. Wilkinson, of Millom, gave addresses and clairvoyance. Mr. Fowler presided. BARRY, Atlantic Hall. — Mr. R. H. Yates, General Secretary of the S.N.U., gave an address on "Truth," taking his subject from the "Lyceum Manual." BIRENTIFAD Hamilton

BIRKENHEAD, Hamilton. — Ad-dress and clairvoyance by Mrs. Hope. Mr. R. G. Roberts presided.

Mr. R. G. Roberts presided. BRISTOL, Dighton Hall. — Services conducted by Mrs. A. Boddington, of London. Mr. Oaten presided. United : Morning, open circle. Evening, speaker, Mr. Coleman, Pre-sident of the Bishop-street Spirit-ualist Church. Mr. Taylor gave clair-voyance. Mr. Pritchard presided. Universal : Miss Bartlam, of Bir-mingham, gave addresses on "Prayer" and "Was Jesus Divine ?" Clair-voyance. voyance.

Clifton: Miss Mary Mills gave the address and clairvoyance. CWM AND DISTRICT. — Mr. and Mrs.

Marshall, of Abertysswy, conducted week-end services.

Week-end services. EXETER, Market Hall. — Mrs. Bewick, of Cardiff, discoursed both afternoon and evening. Also gave

afternoon and clairvoyance. HIRST. — Mrs. Graham, of Walker, spoke on "The God in us." She also gave clairvoyance. KIRKCALDY. — Mr. and Mrs. H.

gave clairvoyance.
KIBKCALDY. — Mr. and Mrs. H.
S. Hambling, of Dundee, paid us a visit. Addresses were given on "Spiritualism, clean and creedless" and "The practicability of Spiritualism." Mr.
Hambling also, rendered two solos.
LIVERPOOL, Daulby Hall. — Mr.
E. W. Oaten, of Manchester, at the evening service, spoke on "Ancient legends and modern research." Mr.
E. A. Keeling presided.

LONDON. — Brixton: Mrs. Melloy gave an address on "Mediumship."
Mr. Whittier gave clairvoyance.
E.L.S.A.: Mrs. Podmore gave an address on "Love," followed by clair-

address on "Love," followed by clair-voyance. Fulham : Morning, circle. Evening, Mrs. Worthington gave a trance address.—PROS: Sunday next, at 7, Mrs. L. LEWIS. Thursday, Sept. 15th at 8, REV. WARD. London Spiritual Mission : Morn-ing, Mr. Thomas Ella gave an address on "Soul growth.". Evening, Mrs. F. Everett gave an address on "A living faith." faith.

raith." Manor Park: Morning, Mr. Mead conducted the healing service. After-noon, the Lyceum held their open session. Evening, Mr. Vout Peters gave an address on "I have still much to say to you, but ye cannot bear it now." Mr. Broadbeck gave a violin solo. solö.

N.L.S.A.: Morning, Mr. E. Meads gave an address on "Strength." Even-ing, Mr. G. Prior fayoured us with an

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address on "God and the Universe."

address on "God and the Universe." PETERBOROUGH. — Addresses and clairvoyance by Mr. J. H. Flanell. PORTSMOUTH, Temple. — Mr. Woods land, of Cardiff, gave trance addresses on "The science and religion of Spirit-ualism." \_Mr. Hayward gave clairvovance.

PLYMOUTH, Stonehouse. — Meeting conducted by Mr. Loome. Soloist, Mr. Prout. Trance address by Mr. P. Webb. Clairvoyance by Mr. J. Clairvoyance by Mr. Dennis.

YORK, Spen Lane. — Mrs. Seed conducted the services, whose even-ing subject was "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

### SOCIETY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Manchester Central Spiritualist Church Onward Hall, 207, Deansgate.

### SUNDAY, at 6-30.

SEPT. 11.—Circle for Members only. ,, 18.—Miss TICKELL. ,, 25.—Circle for Members Only. OCT. 2.—MRS. R. DARBY.

Manchester Society of Spiritualists, 38, MASKELL STREET, ARDWICK.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 10-30, LYCEUM

At 3, OPEN CIRCLE. At 6-30 and 8-10, MRS. RICHARDS. MONDAY, at 8, Mr. H. JAMES. WEDNESDAY, at 3 and 8, Miss SANDIFORD.

> Collyhurst Spiritual Church. COLLYHURST STREET.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 10-30, LYCEUM At 3, 6-30 and 8, MRS. A. E. LEE. MONDAY, at 3 and 8, MRS. LEE. WEDNESDAY, at 8, MRS. IRONS. SATURDAY, at 8, OPEN CIRCLE. SUNDAY, SEPT. 18TH, OPEN SESSION.

Longsight Spiritualist Society, SHEPLEY ST., OPPOSITE PIT ENTRANCE, KING'S THEATRE.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 6-45 and 8-15, MR. WRIGLEY. TUESDAY, at 8-15, Mrs. THORNTON. THURSDAY, at 8-15, Mrs. BOOTH. Open Circle on Saturday at 8. Doors closed at 8-15.

Moston Spiritualist Lyceum Church. CO-OP. HALL, AMOS STREET.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 10-30, LYCEUM At 3, OPEN CIRCLE.

At 6-30, MR. POOLE. WEDNESDAY, at S, OPEN CIRCLE.

### Milton Spiritualist Church. BOOTH STREET, ECCLES CROSS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10TH, at 7-45, MRS. HALL. SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 3, 6-30 & 7-45, MISS BIRKETT. MONDAY, at 3 & 7-45, MRS. GARSIDE. WEDNESDAY, at 7-45, PUBLIC MEETING. THURSDAY, at 8, MEMBERS' DEVELOP-ING CLASS.

### Middleton Spiritualist Society, GILMOUR STREET.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10TH, at 7-30, MR. BRENNA. SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 10-30, INCOMM At 3, 6 and 7-45; MRS. ROBERTS, MONDAY, at 3 and 7-30. WEDNESDAY, at 3 & 7-30, MIS. BARNES SUNDAY, SEPT. 18TH, MISS STOTT.

Bristol Spiritualist Temple, 47, OAKFIELD RD., CLIFTON.

SUNDAY, SEPT. TITH, at 6.30, Miss MARY MILLS, Speaker and Qlainvoyant. TUISDAY, at 8. Miss M. MHLS. SUNDAY, SEPT. 18TH, Mr. ATENNSON.

# SOCIETY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Gillingham Spiritualist Society, ODDFELLÖWS' HALL, VICARAGE ROAD

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 7, MR. W. A. WATSON AND MISS L. GEORGE. SEPT. 18TH, Mrs. H. DAVIDSON. SEPT. 25TH, Mrs. MAUNDER.

Brighton Spiritualist Church, ATHEN &UM HALL, NORTH ST. Affiliated to S.N.U.-

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 11-15 and 7, MR. A. WILKINSON (Southern Counties' Tour), Also through the week. At 3, LYCEUM. MONDAY, & at 8, Healing Circle. WEDNESDAY, at 8, Mr. WILKINSON.

Brighton Spiritualist Brotherhood, OLD STEINE HALL, 52A, OLD STEINE. Affiliated to S.N.U.

### SERVICES :

Sundays at 11-30 and 7. Lyceum at 3. Mondays and Thursdays at 7-15. Tuesdays at 3. Healing meetings, First Wednesday in every month at 3.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY, SEPT. 10TH and 11TH, DR. W. J. VANSTONE MONDAY and TUESDAY, MR. R. BRAILEY. SEPT. 17TH to 20TH and 24TH, Miss BUTCHER, of Northampton.

**Brixton Spiritualist Brotherhood** Church, STOCKWELL PARK RD., BRIXTON, S.W.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1177, at 11-15, CIRCLE. At 3, LYCEUM. At 7, MRS. NEVILLE, Address and Clairvoyancc. SEPT. 1877, Mr. and Mrs. BROWNJOHN. CIRCLES: Monday, at 7-30, Ladies; Tuesday, at 8, Members; Thursday, at 8-15, Public.

Church of the Spirit, Camberwell, THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH, WINDSOR RD., DENMARK HILL STATION.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 11, MRS. E. M. BALL. At 6-30, MR. H. E. HUNT. Wednesdays at 7-30.

Church of the Spirit; Croydon, HAREWOOD HALL, 96, HIGH STREET.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 11, MR. P. SCHOLEY. \* At 6-30, Mrs. MARY GORDON.

**Clapham Spiritualist Church**, ADJOINING REFORM CLUB, ST. LUKE'S RD., HIGH ST., CLAPHAM, S.W.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 11, CIRCLE. At 3, LYCEUM. At 7, MR. NICKELS, of Luton. FRIDAY, at 8, Mrs. KINGSTONE. SUNDAY, SEPT. 18TH, Miss GEORGE.

East London Spiritualist Association, No. 7 ROOM, EARLHAM HALL, EARL HAM GROVE, FORBEST GATE (pass thro' Main Building to Second Door on Left).

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, MRS. SELF. SUNDAY, SEPT. 18TH, Mrs. LAWS.

Hampton Hill Spiritualist Society, HIGH ST. (close to Uxbridge Rd Tram Stop), HAMPTON HILL. 3.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 7, MISS WELLBELOVE & MR. HUMPHRIES. At 3, EXCEUM: WEDNESDAY, PUBLIC CIRCLE,

#### THE E ŤWÓ WORLDS

# SOCIETY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hounslow Spiritualist Society, ADULT SCHOOL, WITTON RD. SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 6-30,

MRS. EDEY. TUESDAY, at 7-45, Miss L. GEORGE.

Sunday Lyceum every at 3.

Kingston Spiritualist Society, BISHOP'S HALL, THAMES STREET.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 11, SERVICE. At 3, LYCEUM. At 6-30, MR. KIRBY. WEDNESDAY, at 7-30, Mrs. LUND.

Manor Park Spiritualist Church, SHREWSBURY ROAD.

Sunday, Sept. 11th, at 6-3 Mr. T. W. ELLA. Thursday, Mrs. Harvey. Sunday, September 18th, Mr. G. Tayler Gwinn. at 6-30,

### North Finchley.

ST. JOHN'S SPIRITUAL MISSION, WOOD-BERRY GROVE (opposite Tram Depot).

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, MR. AND MRS. BRITTAIN. WEDNESDAY, Mrs. LAURA LEWIS.

**Richmond Spiritualist Church.** FREE CHURCH, ORMOND ROAD.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 7-15, MR. JAS. H. KENT. Descriptions by one of the members. WEDNESDAY, at 7-30, Mrs. GOLDEN, Address and Clairvoyance.

### Plumstead National Spiritualist Church,

INVICTA HALL, CRESCENT RD.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 11, MEMBERS' CIRCLE. #At 3, LYCEU At 7, MR. R. BODDINGTON. THURSDAY, at 8, Mrs. CLEMPSO LYCEUM. CLEMPSON.

London Central Spiritualist Society, FOOD REFORM RESTAURANT. 3, FURNIVAL STREET, HOLBORN.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9TH, at 7-30, MRS. CROWDER. FRIDAY, SEPT. 16TH, at 7-30, MRS. ORLOWSKI, Psychometry.

### Little Ilford Christian Spiritualist Church,

CHURCH ROAD, CORNER OF THIRD AV., MANOR PARK, E.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 6-30, Madress and Clairvoyance. Speaker to be announced. MoNDAY, at 3, Mrs. MAUNDER. Flower Readings. Flower Readings. WEDNESDAY, at 8, Mr. A. T. KIRBY. THURSDAY, at 8, Miss GEORGE. SUNDAY, SEPT. 18TH, Mrs. JAMRACH. Harvest Festival. Lyceum every Sunday at 3.

Stratford Spiritual Church, IDMISTON ROAD, SIXTE TURNING DOWN FOREST LANE GOING FROM MARYLAND POINT STATION.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH, at 6-30, MRS. ORLOWSKI, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14TH, at 3, LADIES' MEETING. TRURSDAY, SEPT. 15TH, at 8, PUBLIC CIRCLE. Forward movement at 11. — Lyceum at 3.

# British Magnetic Healers' Associate The above Association will had PROPAGANDA MEETING at BLANDFORD ST. SPIRITUALS

SEPTEMBER 9, 1921-

CHURCH, STALYBRIDGE, ON ATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1 Demonstrations of Magnetic Her will be given. All patients treated of charge. Meeting at 6-30. Healing at 7 Meeting as usual at 21, MANOR STEE

ARDWICK. Collection at close of meetin

The above Association will hold

PROPAGANDA MEETING ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH the RADCLIFFE SPIRITUALIST CHUR

RAILWAY STREET. We invite you to avail yourself this opportunity to test the power healing by the laying on of hands:

All patients treated free of char Meeting at 6-30. Healing at % Collection at close of meeting

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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GOOD HOME for two respetal men. Share bed. Board if desired Close to tram and train. Ten moderate.—72, Heaton-street, Hocky Birmingham.

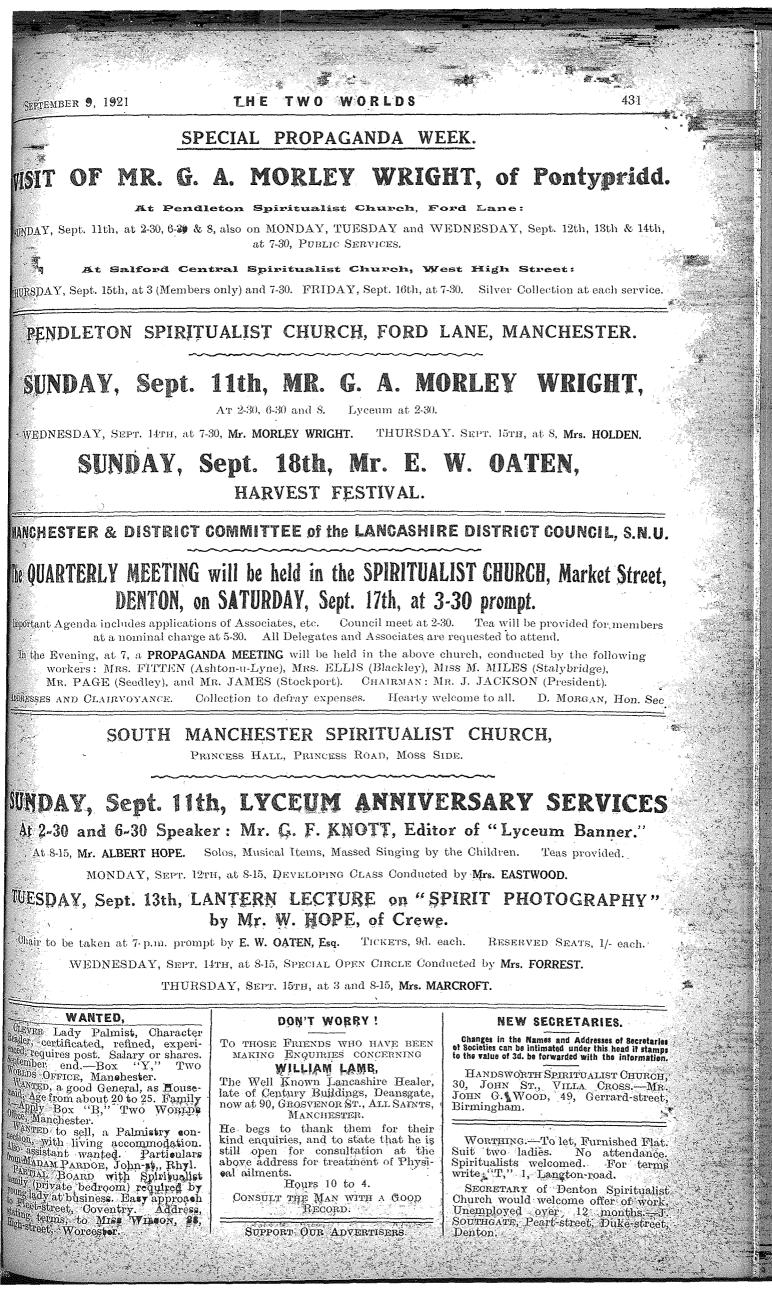
WOULD any kind Spiritualist to obtain typing and duplicating of offer situation in office. Genuin-Box "Y," Two Worlds Office.

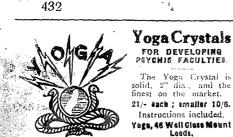
### SPEAKERS OPEN DATES, Et.

MR. ROBERT DAVIES, the value of "Beech House," 83, Clevelandred, Crumpsall, Manchester, is engaged the Societies mentioned below (1921). If secretaries of other Societies near the places mentioned are desired of hocking a pick or two extra dume 1921. If secretaries of other Societs near the places mentioned are desitive of booking a night or two extra duns his visit, please send enquires to above address for terms, etc. Ser 3rd, 4th, 5th, Derby; 10th, 1th Colne; 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, Keig-ley; 24th, 25th, Skipton; October 18 2nd, 3rd, Nelson; 8th, 9th, 10th Hillgate, Stockport; 15th, 16th, 10th Rawtenstall; 23rd, Hyde; 29th, 3th, 31st, Central, Stockport; November 5th, 6th, 7th, Brierfield; 12th, 13th 14th, Burnley; 19th, 20th, 21st Ilkeston; 27th, Princess Hall, Mar chester; December 3rd, 4th, 5th Fillgate, Stockport; 10th, 11th, 12th Birmingham; 17th, 18th, 19th, South port; 24th, 25th, 26th. A few, vace for 1922, as follows: March, 12th July 23rd, August 6th, Nov. 20th December 24th. MISS MCKAY, Speaker and Cler voyant, is booking dates in Bradio district after October. Wales \* present.—MISS MCKAY, c/o MASSPUT 7, Llyn-street, Pwlhelli. SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTES.—J.\* BIGGINS, Exponent and Demonstra itor, late of New Villas, Browning

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE.-J. P. BIGGINS, Exponent and Demonstr-tor, late of New Villas, Brownills near Walsall, has moved to 92, Smith street, Mansfield, Notts., and-wishes inform those Societics whose dates had to cancel through illness that is will be pleased to book dates the open; also to inform all Societies the is booking. Sundays only or wea-ends, or special propaganda meetings for any period can be arranged in Distance no object. An early applica-tion will oblige. tion will oblige.

tion will oblige. THE Committee of the Asrol SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAU find it necessary to ask Speaker booked by them on future dates to kindly refrain from taking meeting at local churches on THOSE date without the consent of the above named Committee.





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they cut their children's hair in cleanli-ness, and save money. The Haircutter is practical and adjustable. It cuts the hair as it combs it. Takes off longest or shortest. Cannot take off too much. It gives smooth clean cuts without pulling of tearing. Nothing to go wrong. SPARE BLADES 3/- PER DOZEN. F Cabriel & Co. 78 Hackford Road

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nearly a year from a serious face rash, which caused intense pain and irrita-tion, and so marred her appearance that she was confined to the house. She applied every kind of lotion and ointment she could procure without avail, and finally she tried Germolene. Relief was immediate. The first application soothed the irritation. In a fortnight her complexion was clear, smooth and healthy. Now Mrs. Perry always uses Germolene. as a face eream.

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SEPTEMBER 9, 1921

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