

GENERAL REPORT
OF THE
NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS, ADYAR, MADRAS,
DECEMBER 25TH, 26TH, 27TH AND 28TH 1894.

WITH OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

THE meeting was called to order, as usual, by the President-Founder at noon on the 25th December and the roll of attending members called. The following countries were represented by about 300 Delegates : England, the United States of America, Sweden, Ceylon, Germany, and the various parts of India. The religions professed by them were the Hindu, Buddhist, Christian, Zoroastrian. Mrs. Besant, returning from Australasia, represented the European Section ; Dr. Huebbe Schleiden, President of the Berlin T. S., came from Germany ; Countess Wachtmeister, her son, Count Axel Wachtmeister, and Fru Elin Haeffner-White represented the Swedish race ; Mr. E. M. Sasseville, an old member of the Rochester T. S., spoke for America ; Mr. J. C. Staples, as the Gen. Sec. elect of the new Australasian Section, attended on its behalf ; Captain A. Banon is Irish ; and Mr. Dorabji, of Hyderabad, Mr. Tookaram Tatya, Mr. Khan of Bombay, Mr. Trivedi and Dr. Edal Behram of Surat, and many other old and respected Indians testified by their presence the activity of their interest in the Society's work. The Convention Hall was tastefully decorated as usual with palm fronds and presented an animated picture such as would not be possible in a Western gathering.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I live to salute you once more, my brothers, to bid you welcome, and to express the hope that good fruits may be derived from this gathering together to celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of our strong Theosophical Society. Our sky was clear last year, but now it is again overcast, and we are weathering a storm such as we have had but once before encountered since our ship started on its voyage across the ocean of contemporary thought. I shall speak of this matter in its proper place.

ACTIVITIES.

The year has been one of the most industrious in our history. The long tours of Mrs. Besant in India, Australia and New Zealand; those of Mr. Judge, Mr. Wright, Dr. Griffiths and Countess Wachtmeister (who alone gave 100 lectures and visited 48 lodges of the Society) in America; Mr. Mead's in Europe; Mr. Keightley's in India; the ceaseless, altruistic industry of our Swedish, Spanish and Dutch colleagues; the Education movement in Ceylon; our multitudinous publications and literary work all over the world, and other matters with which we have been occupied, are the signs of our endeavour to work while the day of our opportunity lasteth. The tour of Mrs. Besant at the Antipodes opened out a new field to us, and the first practical result is the taking of steps to form an Australasian Section with Mr. J. C. Staples, of London, as General Secretary. Let us hope that the best results may ensue. We are also called on to give our united best wishes to the pioneers who have opened new Branches at Johannesburg, Transvaal A. R., South Africa, and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and have begun operations with great zeal. Our "Luz" Branch, at Buenos Aires, South America, has been under the painful necessity of expelling a dishonest presiding officer and re-organising under a reissued charter which I have granted them. A new activity full of promise is the "Hands-Across-the-sea" scheme of Mrs. Cooper Oakley and Mr. Oliver Firth, under which a system of friendly interchanges of opinion and of sympathies has begun to link our friends of all lands and races together in a bond of good will and mutual help. I cordially recommend the extension of the idea and, to assist it, have appointed Mrs. Cooper Oakley Federal Correspondent, with Mr. Oliver Firth and Mr. M. U. Moore as Assistants.

CEYLON.

The state of our movement in Ceylon for the education of boys and girls is, on the whole, most encouraging. There has been much friction between Mrs. Higgins and Mr. de Abrew, and the Women's Education Society, about Mrs. Higgins' withdrawal from Sanghamitta School, her opening of a new girls' school, and the proper disposal of a sum of money collected by her by subscription, but this is a trifle in comparison with the fact that the utility of educating Buddhist girls is becoming widely recognized. Our able colleague, Mr. Buultjens' Report shows that we have already increased our schools from 9 in 1892, to 34 in 1894; our number of pupils to 6,583; our Government grant-in-aid to Rs. 8,906; and that the poor Buddhists of the Island have already spent on school buildings Rs. 32,545; a sum which, if the average wealth per capita of the donors be compared with that of the European or American average of the same class, must be equal to what a subscription of more than a lakh would be at the West. There are still 20,000 Buddhist children to be rescued from the religious peril they are in for lack of Buddhist schools, but having done so much as our brave

Buddhist Theosophists have until now, we shall not have too long to wait for their complete triumph. My recent visit to London was availed of by the Ceylon Buddhists to commission me to represent to H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Marquess of Ripon, K. G., the odious nature of the Quarter-Mile Clause of the Education Act of last year, and to request relief. The partial success of my mission—thanks to the ready courtesy and sense of justice of the Most Noble Marquess—is mentioned in Mr. Buultjens' Report.

PARIAH EDUCATION.

Our success in Ceylon suggested to me the practicability of starting a movement for the education of the poor Pariahs of Southern India. At very small cost to myself—less than Rs. 250—I have built a mud-walled, palmyra-thatched school house; purchased materials and erected a new brick building of some 20×40 ft.; paid wages to a teacher and an overlooker; established a cookery class, with necessary utensils and raw food for cooking; gathered in 55 male and female pupils; and kept the school going from last May to the present time. Already, the school has been visited and commended by the Government Inspectors, and entered for Grant-in-aid, and I am told it will earn Rs. 150 or so as Grant during its first twelvemonth.

The certainty I feel that you will all be interested in the foregoing facts, leads me to lay them before you. Of course, it is understood that the Society has nothing to do with this work as a Society, and that I alone am responsible for its beginning, success or failure.

But, all the same, I bespeak your kind sympathy, and any help you may offer will not be refused. My aim is to have the Pariah children taught in Tamil up to the Lower Secondary Standard, to have them made to speak English and Hindustani passably well, and taught to cook well and cleanly; in short, to fit them for their most lucrative employment, that of house servants to Europeans and Eurasians. I allow no fees to be charged nor anybody admitted as teacher or pupil who is dishonest or a drunkard.

THE GOPALACHARLU DEFALCATION.

Thanks to the touching generosity of our members, the entire principal of the sum embezzled by our late Treasurer and a part of the back interest, has been recouped. That portion of the principal which was not due to current accounts, has been invested in Government Pro. Notes and lodged in the Government Security department of the Bank of Madras: the rest has been covered into the Head-quarters, Subba Row Medal and other accounts.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasurership has passed successively, during the year now closing, through the hands of Messrs. W. R. Old, Sven Ryden and T.

Vijiaraghava Charlu, to all of whom, and to Messrs. C. Sambiah and R. Runga Row, Honorary Auditors, the Society is under obligations. The Auditors' services will be continued. I feel especially thankful to Mr. Ryden for consenting to take over the Treasurership when he did, for I was thereby enabled to absent myself from India and carry through the sad business which called me to London.

The recoupmnt of our treasury naturally sends us over into the new year with a larger balance than last year's; the figures being Rs. 30,839-6-9 as against Rs. 26,817-6-10 for 1893—an excess of Rs. 4,021-15-11. Of our balance, the sum of Rs. 26,000 is in Government interest-bearing securities, the remainder in current accounts in the Madras Bank, Post Office Savings Bank, and London and Westminster Bank of London.

GROWTH OF THE SOCIETY.

The average ratio of expansion has been realised by the Society this year. The new Branches number 42 and are distributed as follows: America 23; Europe 10; Australia 2; New Zealand 1; India 3; Ceylon 1; ("Lanka", a re-issue); India 3.

The books of the Recording Secretary's Office show the following figures :

CHARTERS ISSUED BY THE T. S. TO THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR SINCE ITS FOUNDATION IN 1875.

1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
1	2	10	25	52	95	107	124	136	158	179	206	241	279	304	352	394

NEW BRANCHES OF 1894.

America.—Sioux Falls; Porterville; Portland; Central American; Fresno; Somerville; St. John; Gilroy; Denver; Harmony; Keshava; Shelton; The Alehu (Honolulu); Buffalo; Seventy-times-Seven; Colorado Springs; Santa Barbara; San Ardo; Shila; Sandusky; Pacific; Meriden and Bristol.

India.—Udumalpet, Rajahmandry and Tirur, and also two T. S. centres in Gujranwalla and Panier (Panjâb).

Europe.—Islington; Alicante; Munich; York; Margate; Smedjebacken; Berlin; Norwich; Hernösand and Copenhagen.

Australia.—Maybank and Bundaberg.

New Zealand.—Christ-church.

Ceylon.—Hope.

Summary.

This gives us 42 new Branches for the past year, or 8·10 above the average of charters issued since the S. P. R. and Madras Missionary attack of 1884, which is itself 20·9 above the average from 1875 to 1883. Whatever, then, may be its future experience, the Society has certainly flourished surprisingly since it received its bitterest assaults; probably for the reason that, the more the superficial aspects of its personalities have been criticised and dwelt upon, the more have its fundamental merits been discovered and appreciated. It often happens that imperfect, even bad, men represent and push on a noble cause, and that for the sake of the public service they thus render, their private faults are overlooked. The world would have to wait long for reforms if it invariably exacted that its reformers should be as perfect as their ideals.

OUR LITERATURE.

Literary activity has from the first been a strong feature of the Theosophical movement itself, while its indirect action in various directions, particularly in that of romantic composition, has been ten-fold more marked. We are turning out annually a considerable number of classical works in reprints and translations of and commentaries on Oriental Literature, and original treatises upon Eastern Philosophy. What is done in Sweden and Spain in this direction is simply marvellous to me.

New Books.

Autobiography of Mrs. Annie Besant, Cheap edn.

The Secret Doctrine Index.

Light on the Path, with Commentary, by D. B. P. Sreenivasa Row.

The Building of the Cosmos and other Lectures, by Mrs. A. Besant.

An Outline of the Principles of Modern Theosophy, by C. F. Wright.

The English Translation of Mandukya Upanishad,* edited by T. Tatyā.

Reincarnation, by J. A. Anderson.

The Yogosarasangraha with English Translation.

The Eternal Pilgrim and the Voice Divine.

The Night of the Gods, by Mr. O'Neill.

The History of a Mission, by E. Maitland.

Occult Science in Medicine, by Dr. F. Hartmann.

Markandaya Puranam Eng. Trans., by Charu Ch. Mukerji.

England and India, by Lala Baijnath.

The Divine Songs of Saadi (Persian).

Principia Nova Astronomica, by Henry Pratt.

Lay Religion, by Richard Harte.

The Divine Pymander, by W. W. Westcott.

Orion: Researches into the Antiquity of the Vedas.

The Hermetic Arts, Vol. I, II, III and IV. Gangadhur Tilak, by W. W. Westcott.

The New Theology, by Richard Harte.
 The Imitation of Sri Krishna, compiled by S. C. Mukhopadhyaya.
 Sepher Yetzireh, by W. W. Westcott.
 Nature's Finer Forces (Revised Edn.)
 Five Years of Theosophy (do)
 Simon Magus an Essay, by G. R. S. Mead.
 Rosy Mite or the Witch's Spell, by V. P. Jelihovsky.
 AEdch Mezareph or Purifying Fire, by Sapere Audi.
 A Short Enquiry concerning the Hermetic Art.
 Riddle of the Universe, by E. D. Fawcett.
 Light from Within, by Plato Draculy.

Pamphlets.

The Science of Alchemy, by Sapere Audi.
 An Introduction to Theosophy, by Mrs. A. Besant.
 An Introduction to Mantra Sastra, Published by Tookaram Tatya.
 An Introduction to the Study of Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali.
 The Pyramids and Stonehenge (London Lodge Trans., No. 19).
 The Sun's Apparent Path among the Stars (Scottish L. Tr., Part IX).
 The Book of the Path of Virtue, by W. R. Old.
 The Bhutas, Pretas and Pisachas (Rep. for Th'st.).
 The Masters of Wisdom (L. L. Trans., No. 20.)
 Vehicles of Consciousness (do 21.)
 The Culture of the Soul, by Mrs. A. Besant.
 The T. S. Solidarity and Ideals. (Reprint from Th'st.).
 The Scientific basis of Theosophy, by Dr. L. Salzer.
 The Epiphany and Theosophy do.
 The Philosophy of the Vedanta, Published by T. Tatya.

Book Reprints.

Bhagavad Gita, American
 Voice of the Silence, "
 Pantajali's Yoga.
 Letters that Have Helped Me.
 Ocean of Theosophy.
 Echoes from the Orient'

Official Publications.

Report of the Proceedings of 18th Anniversary.
 Report of the Proceedings of 8th Annual Convention of the American
 Section T. S., 1894.
 Reports of the Proceedings of Annual Convention of the European
 Section T. S., 1894.

Journals.

The Theosophist, English (Monthly)	12 numbers
The Path, " "	12 "
Lucifer, " "	12 "

ORIENTAL SECTION. SEPARATE TITLES.

Vedas and Vedangas, with their commentaries	...	...	...	...	213
Ithihasas and Puranas...	...	...	...	...	138
Dharma Sastra	...	...	...	...	314
Philosophies of the six schools	...	...	...	...	580
Jyotisha, Vaidya, &c.	...	...	...	...	85
Jainism	...	...	...	...	27
Tantras	...	...	...	...	156
Grammars and Lexicons	...	...	...	...	162
Literature	...	...	...	...	200
Miscellaneous References	...	...	...	...	536
Indian Vernaculars	...	...	...	...	686
Buddhism, including Pali Texts, Chinese, Japanese, Burmese, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,448
					4,545

WESTERN SECTION.

General Literature, including History, Biography, Science,
Art, Philosophy, Fiction, Metaphysics, &c. ... 3,720

8,265

Number of copies presented during 1894... 386
Do. purchased... 168

Volumes added to the Library in 1894... 554

The ever-increasing desire to obtain copies of some of the rare manuscripts in our Library, shows how much it is coming to be appreciated by the public at large. We have recently ordered out a set of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and expect it soon.

THE JUDGE CASE.

We are at a crisis that is the most serious within our history since that of 1884. The unavoidable failure to dispose of the charges against Mr. Judge last July, has set in motion most powerful opposing currents of feeling. By some he is enthusiastically supported, by others as unreservedly condemned. Petitions from Branches, Committees and lists of members have been sent in, asking that the Vice-President be called upon to publish a defence or resign; other Branches and individual members, even more numerous, recommend him to make no defence, as their confidence in his truthfulness and integrity is unshaken and unshakable. From what reaches me I think that the opinions of our members may be classified thus:

1. The American Section, with the exception of some individuals of the best class and some of lesser importance, stands solidly in his favour.

I have even had it intimated that if Mr. Judge should be forced to resign, the Section will secede in a body, form an American Theosophical Society independently, and elect him President.

2. The Dublin, Brixton, and some other European lodges have passed votes of confidence ; copies of a draft of Resolutions in his favour are circulating in France, Belgium, and Holland, and being sent me numerously signed ; and I should not be surprised if a large number of excellent people in the European Section should unite with the Americans to form the new Section in the event of a split. The Bournemouth and some other British Lodges and a large number of English Theosophists call on him to explain or retire. German opinion is reported to me as being adverse to him. Spain is against him, France divided, Holland divided.

3. Australasia, so far as I have any direct intimations, is on the side opposed to Mr. Judge.

4. India has, to my knowledge, sent in no protest in his favour, although many members recognizing his immense services and his tireless activity in official work, deprecate any hasty action based on *ex parte* newspaper charges. The Poona T. S., through its President, "demands his expulsion from the Society." The above facts prove the existence of the strong antagonistic currents of feeling above noted.

What courses are open to us and which should we choose? I offer the thoughts which occur to me with the hope that I may be judicially impartial, regardless of all personal feeling or bias.

Firstly. The Constitution of the Society must be rigidly adhered to at whatsoever cost. Not to save or to expel one man or twenty, will I swerve a hair's breadth from the strict letter of the law. In July last, both the General Council and Judicial Committee voted to quash the proceedings against the accused on a point which, although technical was nevertheless irrefutable. Whatever is now or may hereafter be done in this affair, therefore, must be constitutionally done. As we cannot legally try Mr. Judge, Vice-President, for alleged misdemeanours committed by W. Q. Judge, individual ; and as the individual cannot be tried for his private opinions, we have to fall back upon the moral aspect of the case, and see how an individual accused of the immoral act of deception usually behaves. We have the familiar precedent of H. P. B. who, before leaving India—for the last time, as it proved—placed her resignation in my hands in order to relieve the Society from the burden of defending her against the charges of the Coulobms and the Missionaries. The Convention subsequently passed a vote of confidence, which I officially conveyed to her, and this restored her to her former status in the Society. State Cabinets invariably resign office upon the passage of a legislative vote of lack of confidence. This is the unwritten, sometimes the written, law of honour. Frequently, the resigning official offers himself for re-election or again accepts office, if

so requested. From the fact that I had to over-rule the point made by him that he was not and had never been Vice-President *de jure*, I was led to believe that Mr. Judge was disposed to follow the same course as far as relinquishing that office was concerned. But, however that case may be, I should, if the case were mine, do as I have more than once before, both within and without the Theosophical Society, offer my resignation but be ready to resume office if my superiors or colleagues showed that I possessed their confidence, that there was a necessity for my so doing, and circumstances permitted. While the Society cannot compel Mr. Judge to resign and offer himself for re-election, and a very large body of our members advise him not to do so, he has it in his power to relieve the present strain by so doing and to thus enable the whole Society to say whether it still wishes to be represented by him before the world, or the contrary. Such a course would not affect his relations with the American Section or the Aryan T. S., those concerning only the Section and Branch and, having no Federal character, not coming under the purview of other Sections nor being open to their criticism. International action is only called for in Federal questions.

It is proper for me as a student of Practical Psychology of very long experience, to draw attention to the important fact that, even if the charges of forged writing and false messages brought against Mr. Judge were made good before a jury, under the exoteric rules of Evidence, still this might not be proof of guilty knowledge and intent. This must not be overlooked, for it bears distinctly upon the question of moral responsibility. Every student of Modern Spiritualism and Eastern Occultism knows that a medium, or psychic, if you prefer the word, is often irresistibly impelled by an extraneous force to do acts of turpitude of which he is incapable in his normal state of consciousness. Only a few days ago, I read in the learned Dr. Gibier's "Analyse des Choses," a solemn statement of this fact accompanied with striking examples in his own practice. And the eminent Prof. Bernheim also proved to me this dreadful fact by hypnotic experiments on patients in the Hôpital Civil, at Nancy. Equally well known is it that persons, otherwise accounted sane, are liable to hallucinations which make them sometimes mistake their own fancies for spiritual revelations and a vulgar earth-bound spirit for an exalted historical personage. At this moment, I have knowledge of at least seven different psychics in our Society who believe themselves to be in communication with the same Mahatmas and doing their work, who have each a knot of disciples or adherents about them, and whose supposed teachers give orders which conflict with each others'! I cannot impugn the good faith of either of these sensitives, while, on the other hand, I cannot see my way to accepting any of their mandates in the absence of satisfactory proof of their genuineness. So I go on my way, doing my public duty as well as I can see it, and leaving to time the solving of all these mysteries. My objective intercourse with the Great Teachers ceased almost entirely on the death of H. P. B., while any subjective relations I may have with them is evidence only to myself

and would carry no weight with third parties. I think this rule applies in all such cases, and no amount of mediumistic phenomena, or of clearest visions of physically unseen Teachers by psychics who have not passed through a long course of training in Raja Yoga, would convince me of my duty to accept blindly the mandates of even well-meaning advisers. All professed teachings of Mahatmas must be judged by their intrinsic merit; if they are wise they become no better by reason of their alleged high source; if foolish, their worthlessness is not nullified by ascribing to them the claim of authority.

In conclusion, then, I beg you to realise that, after proving that a certain writing is forged and calculated to deceive, you must then prove that the writer was a free agent before you can fasten upon him the stigma of moral obliquity. To come back to the case in point, it being impossible for any third party to know what Mr. Judge may have believed with respect to the Mahatmic writings emanating from him, and what subjective facts he had to go upon, the proof cannot be said to be conclusive of his bad faith however suspicious the available evidence may seem.

The way out of the difficulty lies with him, and with him alone. If he should decide to neither give any satisfactory explanations nor to resign his Federal office, the consequence will undoubtedly be that a large number of our best people of the class of Mr. Herbert Burrows will withdraw from the Society; while if he should, his numerous friends will stand by him all the more loyally throughout. I do not presume to judge, the case not being before me on its merits.

I must, however, express my profound regret that Mr. Judge should have circulated accusations of resort to Black Magic, against Mrs. Besant and Mr. Chakravarti; neither of whom have ever, so far as I have been able to judge in years of personal intercourse, done the least thing to deserve such a suspicion. As for Mrs. Besant, I can conscientiously affirm that in all my life I never met a more noble, unselfish and upright woman, nor one whose heart was filled with greater love for mankind. The Theosophical Society owes her a debt it can never repay.

The President wishes it known that his Address being a Presidential document, in the drafting of which the obligation of strict impartiality rested upon him, his private views with respect to the case of Mr. Judge were withheld. When the right time came, he should know how to act for the best interests of the Society.

The Treasurer, Mr. T. Vija Raghava Charlu, then read his report as follows:—

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF 1894.

PERMANENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.			EXPENSES.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Balance on 25th December 1893	21,016	4	3	Interest transferred to Head-Quarters Fund	853	6	10
Donation by Berhampore T.S.	50	0	0				
Transferred from the Suspense a/c to the Permanent Fund to clear deficit by defalcation	60	0	0				
Interest on Savings Bank a/c.	0	9	0				
Do. for 1894 (and anticipation Interest to 31st July 1895 at 8 annas per 100) on a Pro. Note of 1842-43 for Rs. 100 deducting all Bank Expenses	5	15	6				
Do. for 1894 (and anticipation Interest to 31st July 1895 at 10 annas per 100) on Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 19,400 deducting all Bank Expenses.	847	7	4				
(Interest on Rs. 1,500 has not yet been realized).				Balance on the 22nd December 1894	21,126	13	3
TOTAL Rs...	21,980	4	1	TOTAL Rs...	21,980	4	1

SUBBA ROW MEDAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.			EXPENSES.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Balance on 25th December 1893	38	10	0	Expense... ..	0	0	0
Transferred from Suspense a/c to clear deficit by defalcation	621	0	0	Balance... ..	660	9	0
Interest on Savings Bank a/c	0	15	0				
TOTAL Rs...	660	9	0	TOTAL Rs...	660	9	0

1894.

BLAVATSKY MEMORIAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.			EXPENSES.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Transferred from the Suspense a/c the deficit by defalcation... ..	3,763	8	0	Copying from scrap books of H.P.B.	52	12	0
Donation of Mr. Ramkaran Sivakaran (Secundrabad)	8	0	0	Amount remitted to the General Secretary of European Section ...	914	4	6
Mr. Purushottama Prasad (Mozafferpur)	2	0	0	Discount paid on purchasing Govt. Pro. Notes of 4 p. c. for Rs. 2,600 ...	104	0	0
				Commission charged by the Bank of Madras for purchasing them ...	6	12	2
				Paid for the Interest due to us less renewal fee and income-tax on the above notes at the time.	14	4	6
				Balance...	1,092	1	2
				Balance...	2,681	6	10
Total Rs...	3,773	8	0	Total Rs...	3,773	8	0

OLCOTT PENSION FUND.

RECEIPT.	Amount.			EXPENSES.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Transferred from the Suspense account the deficit by defalcation.	2,612	7	10	Discount paid on purchasing Govt. Pro. Notes of 4 per cent. for Rs. 2,400.	96	0	0
				Commission charged by the Bank of Madras for purchasing them. ...	6	3	10
				Paid for the interest due to us less renewal fee and income-tax on the above notes at the time.	14	4	6
				Balance...	116	8	4
				Balance...	2,495	15	6
Total Rs...	2,612	7	10	Total Rs...	2,612	7	10

1894.

HEAD-QUARTERS FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.			EXPENSES.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Balance on 25th Dec. 1893 ...	598	2	9	Establishment Charges ...	1,428	10	4
DONATIONS :—				Travelling ...	1,581	2	0
Mr. D. Gostling (<i>Bombay</i>) ...	25	0	0	Repairs ...	681	5	8
Miss Muller (<i>London</i>) ...	8	0	0	Printing and Stationery ...	510	0	3
Mrs. H. Bowman (<i>Oakland-Cal.</i>) ...	31	1	0	Telegram and Postage ...	212	15	0
Lala Sri Ram (<i>Bulandshaker</i>) ...	28	0	0	Food expenses ...	262	15	6
Madame Selenka (<i>Neuburg</i>) ...	7	0	0	Stable ...	352	5	9
Mr. C. Sambiah (<i>Mylapore</i>) ...	17	8	0	Transfers to Anniversary ...	69	14	2
Berhampore Branch ...	100	0	0	Fund ...	31	3	3
Mrs. Annie Besant ...	316	0	0	White Lotus day expenses ...			
Bombay Branch ...	31	0	0	Sundries including Freight, Conveyances, Subscriptions, Taxes, Lights, Charity, Table utensils, Improvement of gardens, and odd items. ...	1,317	5	0
Calcutta Branch ...	460	0	0	Amount borrowed and loans repaid. ...	657	3	3
A Sympathiser per Babu Devi Sahai ...	10	0	0				
Babu Nobin Chandra Roy (<i>Motihur</i>) ...	9	0	0				
Mr. Ramkaran Sivakaran (for W. L. Day) ...	17	7	0				
An F. T. S. ...	1	0	0				
Mr. F. J. Charlton ...	13	3	0				
Dr. Anantharai Nathji Mehta. Indian Section, T. S. ...	84	0	0				
Dr. G. Zander ...	500	0	0				
Bundaburg, T. S. ...	76	15	0				
Jubbulpore ...	24	8	10				
Mr. Robert Cross (<i>England</i>) ...	5	0	0				
Miss Muller (for Col.'s trip to Europe) ...	459	1	3				
Mr. H. Hunter (Do.) ...	349	1	0				
Dublin Lodge (Do.) ...	8	12	0				
Northern Federation of T. S. Branches (Do.) ...	61	2	0				
Mr. V. Venkata Kaniah ...	52	6	0				
„ A. Sankariah ...	2	0	0				
„ Purushothama Prasad ...	100	0	0				
Mrs. Malcolm for 1893 ...	6	0	0				
Mr. John J. L. Houston ...	87	4	0				
Mrs. J. B. Blanchard ...	17	8	0				
„ Ida R. Patch £1 ...	17	5	3				
„ Mary J. Robbins £1 ...	17	5	3				
Dewan Bahadur S. Subramania Iyer ...	100	0	0				
Nobin Chandra Roy ...	4	0	0				
DIPLOMA & CHARTER FEES :—							
American Section, T. S. ...	1,511	11	8				
European do ...	856	14	5				
Australasia ...	470	1	1				
Transfer from Suspense a/c ...	1,272	4	1				
Sale of Stores ...	2	4	0				
Interest on P. O. Savings a/c ...	0	9	0				
Transferred from Permanent Fund, the interest of Pro. Notes ...	853	6	10				
Profit by Exchange ...	50	14	4				
Amount borrowed and loans repaid ...	657	3	3	Balance ...	7,105	0	2
					2,228	6	10
Total ...	9,333	7	0	Total ...	9,333	7	0

1894.

LIBRARY FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.			EXPENSES.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Balance on 25th Dec. 1893 ...	359	15	10	Binding Books ...	111	10	0
DONATIONS:—				Subscriptions to Periodicals.	87	10	0
Mr. N. M. Trevedi ...	2	0	0	Books purchased ...	636	1	0
„ A. Venkasharma ...	0	4	0	Establishment Charges ..	338	8	0
„ Subba Row (<i>Kanigiri</i>) ...	2	0	0	Freight on Books ...	24	5	6
Cuddapah Branch, T. S. ...	10	0	0	Copying charges ...	13	4	0
„ D. D. Jussawala (<i>Bombay</i>)	10	0	0	Stationery ...	12	4	4
Found in the Donation Box ...	7	8	0	Freight on New Guinea curio-			
Mr. P. Narayana Iyer (<i>Madura</i>)	2	0	0	sities ...	16	5	7
Proceeds of Mrs. A. Besant's				Travelling Expenses ...	49	10	6
Lectures at the Victoria				Sundry ...	3	12	11
Town Hall ...	450	0	0	Binding Charges paid to			
Bangalore Branch ...	10	0	0	Messrs. Graves Cookson			
Mr. Dadoba Sakharam				& Co. ...	118	4	0
(<i>Malegona</i>) ...	10	0	0	Previous London Deposits			
Donation in the Box at Li-				having been calculated at			
brary ...	2	5	0	different rates, deficit to			
Mr. E. T. Sturdy ...	100	0	0	cause them at equal rates	41	7	1
Berhampore Branch ...	50	0	0				
Mr. Pestonji D. Khan (<i>Bom-</i>							
<i>bay</i>) ...	25	0	0				
Rai Bahadur A. Narainsami							
Naidu ...	200	0	0				
Khan Bahadur N. D. Khan-							
dalvala (<i>Poona</i>) ...	10	0	0				
Sir K. Seshadri Iyer (<i>Mysore</i>).	400	0	0				
Mr. K. P. Shankermenon ...	15	0	0				
„ T. Ananda Row (<i>Mysore</i>).	25	0	0				
„ B. Shadagopa Charulu							
(<i>Hyderabad</i>) ...	3	0	0				
„ Tookaram Tatya (<i>Bombay</i>).	50	0	0				
„ Henry Pratt (<i>London</i>) ...	174	9	0				
His Holiness Sri Sankara-							
charya of Sringeri Mutt ...	100	0	0				
Donation in the Box at the							
Library ...	6	13	0				
Transferred from Suspense							
Account the deficit dis-							
covered further in not pay-							
ing Messrs. Graves Cookson							
& Co's bills for binding							
books, though entered as							
paid by late Treasurer on							
30th June 1893 ...	118	4	0				
Mr. R. Sooriah Row Naidu...	30	0	0				
„ C. Sambiah Chetty ...	24	0	0				
Sale of an old Clock ...	2	0	0				
Sale of Duplicate Books ...	211	7	0				
Total Rs....	2,411		10	Balance...	1453	2	11
					957	14	11
					2,411		10

1894.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.			EXPENSES.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Balance on 25th Dec. 1893....	4,722	12	9				
DONATIONS :—							
Mr. Pherozeshaw R. Mehta (Bombay) ...	25	0	0				
" Nath A. Knox (Adelaide)...	110	2	7				
" Baij Nath Singh ...	5	0	0				
" R. Sesha Iyer ...	2	0	0				
" R. Sesha Iyer ...	1	0	0				
Unattached Member ...	0	4	0				
A Sympathiser ...	5	0	0				
Mr. D. Bhavana Chary ...	2	0	0				
" T. Ramanatha Moodelliar...	1	0	0				
" A. Anantha Ram ...	1	0	0				
" A. M. Keshava Moodelliar...	5	0	0				
" V. Moola Reddy.	2	0	0				
A. Surat Brother ...	1	0	0				
Mr. A. Venka Sharma ...	1	0	0				
" P. S. Ramasami Iyer ...	25	0	0				
" D. D. Jussawala ...	15	0	0				
" A. C. Rajam Iyengar ...	1	0	0				
" Venkatarama Iyengar ...	5	0	0				
" M. K. Kuntaker ...	10	0	0				
" Ponnambala Moodelliar ...	50	0	0				
Prodatur Branch ...	1	0	0				
A Sympathiser ...	5	0	0				
Mr. N. Pichai Pillai ...	20	0	0				
A Bangalore Friend ...	10	0	0				
Mr. R. Sivarama Iyer ...	40	0	0				
" T. M. Sundaram Pillai ...	2	0	0				
" D. Purushottama ...	5	0	0				
" K. Annasami Iyer ...	7	0	0				
A Parsi Lady Sympathiser ...	5	0	0				
Pandit Bhawani Shanker ...	3	0	0				
Mr. T. Ramaswami Moodr. ...	10	0	0				
" A. Singaravelu Moodelliar	5	0	0				
" T. Sadasiva Iyer ...	10	0	0				
Narasaraopett Branch ...	2	0	0				
Mr. Cuarji Rustomji Nanavati.	20	0	0				
Masulipatam Branch ...	10	0	0				
Mr. V. V. S. Avadhani ...	10	0	0				
" P. M. Rama Iyer ...	10	0	0				
" D. M. Oza ...	10	0	0				
" V. C. Seshachary ...	20	0	0				
" R. Sooria Row Naidu ...	37	0	0				
" Ramkaran Sivakaran ...	50	0	0				
Bangalore Branch ...	50	0	0				
Rai Bahadur Dadoba Sakharam	2	0	0				
Mr. Dinshaw D. Writer ...	10	0	0				
Muttra Branch ...	100	0	0				
Mr. D. Gostling ...	50	0	0				
Berhampore Branch ...	7	8	0				
Meerut Branch ...	100	0	0				
Mr. Pestonji D. Khau							
Carried over....	5,601	11	4				

REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN SECTION T. S.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

LONDON, *October 1894.**To the President-Founder of the Theosophical Society.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The number of Lodges now on the roll of the Theosophical Society in Europe is 49, with about 50 centres in addition.

Since last report Lodges have been chartered at Islington (London, X.), Alicante (Spain), Munich, York, Margate, Smedjebacken (Sweden), and Berlin; and the Newcastle and one of the Manchester Lodges have resigned their Charters. The number of diplomas issued between October 16, 1893, and October 16, 1894, is 488. During the same period 30 have resigned and 10 died, while a number have been marked "lapsed" owing to failure to notify their addresses.

The amount sent to the Society's Head-quarters, Adyar, for Charter and Diploma Fees, between May 1st, 1893 and May 1st, 1894, was £43-1-3.

To commence our *résumé* of the activity of the Section with Great Britain, the Elavatsky Lodge has maintained its usual uniform success.

The other London Lodges have maintained their activity, the Bow Lodge having exhibited remarkable energy and a new Lodge having been started at Islington. Mr. Sinnett writes of the London Lodge that it still maintains its programme of quiet and steady work and, though preferring quieter methods itself, nevertheless sympathises with the propaganda of the other Lodges. The provincial Lodges have also done good work, particularly those in the North of England, which have federated themselves into a united body, called the North-of-England Federation, holding quarterly conferences at the different towns in relation and co-operating systematically in the general work. This Federation has been one of the successes of the year, and we hope ere long to see it imitated in other quarters.

On the Continent, the Scandinavian Sub-section has continued its energetic activity, and has now 11 Lodges, including one at Copenhagen. Theosophical Publishing Companies have been started at Gothenburg and Christiania, and the year's book-list shows a considerable literary out-put.

Annie Besant and Bertram Keightely visited Scandinavia last Spring and received a warm welcome.

In Germany, the great event has been the formation, under the auspices of the President-Founder, of a chartered Lodge at Berlin under the title of the Deutsche Theosophische Gesellschaft. It has many members from the Deutsche Theosophische Vereinigung of Dr. Hübbe Schleiden. A small but promising Branch has also been chartered at Munich.

In Spain, the devotion of the small but indefatigable band of pioneers who work there has enabled them to affect public thought and enlist

public sympathy much more than formerly. There are four Lodges and two monthly magazines, and other literary work, such as the translation of the Secret Doctrine, is being carried on.

France has had a better year than the last and the Society there has entered upon a new phase of activity under the presidency of Mons. Arthur Arnould. The printing and form of *Le Lotus Bleu* have been improved, and its circulation has greatly increased. Annie Besant gave two successful lectures in Paris, and many translations and some original works have been produced. The Toulon Centre, under Dr. Pascal, is also working well.

In Holland and Belgium much success in propaganda is chronicled. The Library at the Head-quarters is growing and translations have been made of standard Theosophical works. Four new centres have been formed, *viz.*, at Zaandam, The Hague, Helder and Rotterdam, and Theosophy is making its influence much felt in the country.

There are good centres in Hallein, near Salzburg, and Switzerland. In the former Dr. Franz Hartmann is the presiding genius, and has done much literary work, his monthly *Lotusblüthen* is a well got-up and judiciously edited little magazine. In Greece, little has been done, but one member, Plato Draculy, has published a book called "Light From Within." In Russia, the controversy between Mme. Jelihovsky and M. Solovieff over the slandered name of the former's illustrious Sister, has been the only event of importance.

Turning specially to literature, our book-list shows about the same number as in the year before. Two new Magazines have been started, one in England and one in Spain, and many new pamphlets brought out. The new edition of the "Secret Doctrine" has been published, and considerable progress made with its voluminous Index. This year the largest work that is being undertaken is "A Modern Panarion," being a collection of H. P. B.'s miscellaneous writings from magazines and other sources.

Passing on to other branches of activity, we may mention that the Head-quarters' Library has been enriched by the donation from M. U. Moore of "Trübner's Oriental Series" and has completed its collection of the "Sacred Books of the East" series. *The Vahan* continues to print largely increased activities from various Lodges; but the Oriental Department, owing to lack of copy, has only had two issues, and one of these was a reprint of a Buddhist pamphlet issued by a society in Japan for the Parliament of Religions. A general correspondence scheme between members has been started and in some cases has proved very beneficial. There are also correspondence classes in the "Secret Doctrine" and other books, under the direction of Mrs. Cooper-Oakley. With regard to Lodge work, the number of lecture-syllabuses issued has much increased and many Lodges have also private meetings and special classes for study. The distribution, at large meetings, of envelopes containing syllabus and invitation card has been found a useful

means of drawing attention to the Lodges. Fewer great public lectures have been given, owing to the long absences of Annie Besant, who, however, as usual, made the best use of the short time at her disposal. The number of members who can speak in public is, however, largely on the increase.

On the Continent, more public lectures than in any previous year have been delivered. We, however, stand much in need of travelling lecturers such as America has, our activity in this respect being limited to occasional short tours by the General Secretary, Mrs. Cooper-Oakley, W. Kingsland, J. C. Staples and one or two others. The League of Theosophical Workers continues its task steadily. "Lotus Circles" for the Theosophical education of children have been formed in various places, one of which meets at head-quarters on Sundays. The Bow Club for Working women has been given up, owing to the heavy expense and lack of appreciation of its advantages among the women, and the H. P. B. Home (formerly the Clare Crèche) is about to follow its example, owing to lack of funds. Both these institutions have done excellent work, and the energy devoted to them is now being turned in other directions. Quantities of literature are distributed and books are presented to public Libraries. One or two members make it a regular business to attend adverse lectures and bring the lecturers to book. The Press Group has had comparatively little to do, owing to the considerable diminution of attacks on the Society and its prominent members, and also to the altered policy of the members, who ignore mere personalities.

The H. P. B. Press has, among much else, printed 11,000 books, 32,000 pamphlets, 10,000 leaflets, 12,000 *Lucifers*, 19,000 *Vahans* and 5,000 Oriental Department pamphlets, in the year between the 1893 and 1894 Conventions.

The Theosophical Publishing Society has been handed over by the Countess Watchmeister to Annie Besant and Bertram Keightley, with A. J. Faulding as Manager.

Such is a brief notice of the chief news of the year in this Section.

(For the Executive Committee.)

G. R. S. MEAD,
Gen. Secy. European Sec. T. S.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SECTION T. S.

To the President of the T. S.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—As you will take advantage of the Convention of the Indian Section in December to read various reports from the Sections and to go over the progress of the movement, I have to ask you on behalf of this Section to present to the Indian Section our assurances of brotherly love and of co-operation in the work of the Society.

There has been no diminution of the work in this country, no loss of interest with the public, but an increase of public knowledge and inquiry, and of steady effort on the part of members, both new and old, since last year. The largest meeting of the year was that at San Francisco, where in April we held our Convention. It was fully attended by members and the public. Six meetings were held, three of them having each an audience of fifteen hundred, and the other three being as full as the halls would permit, running into the hundreds. Great attention was given by the newspapers of their own accord, columns being inserted daily. This was due primarily to the insults and lies of persons inimical to the Society, who used material of a perverted and fabricated nature, sent them from India, on which were based charges of sorcery and all sorts of nonsense against all of the prominent members. But when we assembled, the scoffers who had come to revile remained to hear ethics and philosophy, and made reports accordingly. Benefit, therefore, came from the advance abuse. A book was threatened to be sold exposing the whole T. S. and all its prominent members, none of its best people to be left out. It did not come to the light, but is still threatened, and I think you should inform all of the threat so that when it comes, if ever, it may lose force. It is a part of the plot against the Society hitherto noticed. At the same time there had been a slight trouble in San Francisco, due to absurd charges made against members there, that they were all hypnotized by me from N. Y., so that they did whatever I told them, and this tale had entrance to the papers merely for sensation. Of course it was all untrue. But it was scattered all over the world and calls for this brief notice. There is no place in the whole Society where more sincere and active members exist than in that city on the far distant Coast; they are diligent in and out of season. They work in all directions, and have done a good work in the famous prison of the town, holding meetings with the prisoners and giving them our books. Many men have thus been benefited. The Pacific Coast itself sustains a lecturer who goes about all the time, and at various points there are men and women who also lecture over large districts. So that the Coast sets a bright, a strong example to the members, all over the world.

As the General Secretary of the Indian Section, Mr. B. Keightley, has erred in supposing and then in stating that the last Convention here resolved for a removal of the Indian head-quarters, I must now officially say to you that no such thing was either done or thought of. Mr. Keightley was misled by some unofficial report. The Indian delegate, the Countess Wachtmeister, proposed such a removal, but it was voted against by politely laying the whole matter on the table. Perhaps the wrong notion arose because the Indian delegate proposed that all the General Secretaries should meet with yourself in December, and I then was told by the Convention to go in case it was both necessary and convenient, but no one seriously considered the point, as they were aware that my going to India or not was a personal thing

with which the Convention had nothing to do at the time. It is very true that all the members do not know why the Head-quarters should be in India and do not think about it, but those who do look into the matter agree with you and with me, that it is better to have the centre in a far-off land and not in a modern Nineteenth-century Western one; being there, it gives thus by its distance and strangeness the proper balance to the whole, although everyone knows that the movement is a Western one in its beginnings, intended to unite the East and the West and to help the one to purify the other. Were its official centre put in the West, then that would at last cut the two apart. Hence we regard the keeping of the centre there as a matter of principle, and not because we think that modern India or modern Indian religious thought can help the world. We recollect that one of the Masters wrote that it was more difficult to make an entrance into the mind of a theological dogmatic Brahman than into that of a meat-eating Westerner; and also that truth and knowledge were not solely for the high caste but also for the Western barbarians. Both yourself and H. P. B. come under the designation of those out of caste, being Westerners, but you were selected to do the great work you have done. Knowing all this, and clearly seeing the end in view, we are not led off by any sentiment for either land that might cause us to wish to either remove the centre from there, or to have it in the West. And just at this point I must convey to you the expressions of satisfaction I have heard all over this Section, that your good health and intention make it certain that you will continue still actively in the field of T. S. work.

The April Convention here altered the Section's constitution, by striking out the clause which required us to send to you every year an additional sum of money so as to make the whole amount sent equal to 25 per cent. of our receipts. This was not intended as a notice that we wished to stop help to Adyar, but was due entirely to the necessities of the case. We do not get large sums, and much that goes into the books is really money paid out by individuals in the course of the work, the sums going on each side of the account. For instance, much money paid out for lecturing is entered in the books, but as it often equals in expense what comes as receipt, it would be hardly fair to consider that a basis for 25% to Adyar. And, again, donations are made to us for particular purposes, and neither should those enter into the calculation. And as membership goes on increasing, it was seen that the regular fees would not be inconsiderable. Hence the compulsory section was stricken out, leaving the Committee and the Section the power to make a special donation, which it always has the desire to do. It was my intention to ask the Committee to send you a donation after my return from London last July, but on examining matters we found that so much had been spent, and the commercial state of the country was such, that we could not possibly do anything at this time. However, you can always rest assured that America will, whenever it can, send all the money it is able to.

The Society and its work have steadily risen in the estimation of the public, and the old stage of laughter and abuse has to a great extent abated. Newspapers and other publications now are aware that it will not do to pooh-pooh Theosophy or the T. S. Indeed, when the editors of the great papers wish to know about us or receive matter relating to us, they generally send to the office for confirmation or correction. One of the great papers here has several times asked me to write articles for it giving Theosophical views on current matters. This would not be done if we had not risen to great strength. In Boston, the editor of one of their best papers is very friendly and anxious to serve us. All this must be encouraging to you, who so well remember the struggles of the early years, when you had to meet so much opposition, so much ridicule, so much abuse.

The activities carried on here are as follows :—

The *Forum*, sent to all members in good standing ; Branch Papers sent to all Branches ; the Oriental Department Papers, sent to all in good standing. This is really carried on for us by Mr. Charles Johnston, of London ; being printed and distributed here. Next year, we propose to give it only to those who will pay a small yearly sum, as we are finding the expense rather heavy for such a wide distribution.

The correspondence class, which is managed from this office, having members of the T. S. in it who answer questions regularly sent in printed form compelling study and formulation of ideas. It now and then issues a *résumé* of the work. It has done a great deal of good.

These four activities are sustained from the funds of the Section and by the work of devoted members who do not work for money rewards.

We also have lecturers going about all the time. These are now Dr. Griffiths in the extreme West, sustained by that coast ; Mr. Claude Falls Wright, who works directly under me and has been as far South as New Orleans and West beyond Chicago some distance, also working in the East in the New England States ; Mr. Burcham Harding, who works chiefly in the State of New York and some of the Eastern States. In this way immense numbers of people are reached and many towns given an idea of Theosophy. The expense of these two lecturers' tours is borne in part by the funds of the Section and in part by Branches, so that on the whole it is not great. And as the lecturers are real apostles who do not seek for salary, the work done is deep in its effect. We could, of course, use more men if we had the money, but we have the decided opinion that, even had we vast sums, we would be slow to offer it until the men had proved their sincerity and devotion.

New editions of books published by the *Path* office here since last year's report are as follows :—

"Voice of the Silence"	...	...	...	1,500	copies
"Patanjali's Yoga"	...	...	...	1,500	"
"Bhagavad-Gitâ"	...	...	...	2,500	"

"Letters that have Helped Me"	...	...	1,000 Copies
"Ocean of Theosophy"	...	...	2,500 "
"Echoes from the Orient"	...	...	500 "
Pamphlet, <i>Things Common to Christianity and Theosophy.</i>			
Numerous tracts.			

The foregoing are not first editions, but all new, either second or third editions.

Members admitted to the T. S. here, from November 1st, 1893, to Nov. 1st, 1894, reached 715. Branches chartered in the same period are 22 in number. The present number of Branches in the American Section is 98.* Of deaths we have had 20, of expulsions 1, of resignations 59.

The amount of money sent to the General Head-quarters at Adyar from this office during the year, amounts to the sum of \$1,268.05, or about three thousand six hundred rupees.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1894.

WILLIAM Q. JUDGE,

Gen. Secy. Amer. Sec. T. S.

INDIAN SECTION REPORT.

To

COL. H. S. OLCOTT,
President-Founder, T. S.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,

Herewith I beg to submit a copy of my Annual Report to the Indian Section for the year 1894 and to remain.

Fraternally yours,

ADYAR, MADRAS,
December 21, 1894.

BERTRAM KEIGHTLEY,
Genl. Secy.

For the Executive Committee.

DEAR BROTHERS AND CO-WORKERS,

Once more I have the keen pleasure of being amongst you and performing the duty of presenting the Fourth Annual Report of the work of our Indian Section.

I need not reiterate how great a disappointment it was for me last year not to be amongst you when for the first time you welcomed our dear Sister Annie Besant to the sacred soil of India. Nothing but imperative duty could have kept me away then and I confidently hope that the years to come will find me always at my post in this land which I love so well.

* Three more, reported by the latest Overland Mail, increase the number to 101.

Again this year we welcome in our midst two of those devoted workers, who have done so much for the spread of Eastern Wisdom and spiritual knowledge throughout the world. Annie Besant has just completed a triumphantly successful tour through Australasia, where a long succession of crowded audiences and columns of eulogy and appreciative comment in the Press of every shade of opinion, have borne testimony to her eloquence and to the keen interest which she has aroused through the Antipodes in our movement and its noble cause.

Countess Wachtmeister's work has lain on the other side of the globe, in America, where for six months she has been engaged in lecturing upon Theosophy throughout the length and breadth of the land, with the result of forming many new Branches of our Society and giving to our movement a new and powerful impulse.

It will therefore be a cause of great rejoicing to you all to know, definitely and officially, that these two noble workers have decided to make their future home in India, spending at least the cold weather months of each successive year amongst us. And it is in connection with this fact, that the proposal, which has already been formally laid before you, to transfer our Sectional Head-Quarters to the North has arisen. I need not here recapitulate what has already been said in my circular on this matter, further than to express on your behalf our warmest thanks to Mrs. Besant and Countess Wachtmeister for their great generosity in thus rendering it possible to establish a second powerful and permanent centre of Theosophical work in India.

I may as well add here that the result of the voting on the question of transferring the Head-Quarters of the Section to the North is as follows:—68 branches for, and 2 against the transfer. The remaining branches did not vote at all.

Our thanks are due this year again to Bros. S. V. Edge and P. R. Venkatarama Iyer for their work during the past year. The latter especially has carried on in a most satisfactory manner the arduous work of correspondence at Head-Quarters and has kept the funds in a very satisfactory and economical manner, as the balance in hand proves.

I regret to have to announce the resignation of Bro. S. V. Edge, who has done much to help on the work during my long absence. Mr. P. R. Venkatrama Iyer also vacates his office, so that our staff of workers is seriously reduced in strength.

Our devoted Bro. C. Kotayya has been prevented by reason of his late dangerous illness from doing any Branch visiting this year; but Bros. K. Narayanswami Iyer, J. Srinivasa Row, Bhawani Shankar, Purnendu N. Sinha and R. Jaganathia have done very good work in that department and have aroused and sustained the activity in many

places and Branches; while Bros. B. K. Lahiri and A. C. Bisvas have done much in the Punjaub, especially for the Lahore Branch. Details of their work will be found in their respective reports.

Obituary. Each year we have to regret the passing from among us of some of our members. This year death has deprived us of the following:—

Anadh Beharry Lall, S. Krishnama Chariar, Dewan Chand Chibbar, Pandit Kundan Lal, Luxman N. Joshi, K. Yoganandam, T. Rama Murthi Pantulu, R. Venkataratnam Pantulu, Swayambu Iyer, Oodharam Moolchand and C. Lakshmana Swamy.

The list of visits to Branches during the past year is quite equal to that of our last report, even a little better indeed, and we may congratulate ourselves that in this department of our work our Indian Section is quite upon a par with any other part of our Society. During January, February and March of this year Mrs. Besant visited and lectured at Calcutta, Berhampore, Bankipore, Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Muttra, Meerut, Umballa, Ludhiana, Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundar, Cawnpore, Nagpur, Bombay, Surat, Baroda and Poona, and during the months of August, September, October, November and December, I visited and lectured at the following places:—Calcutta, Berhampore, Bankipore, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Ludhiana, Agra, Bombay, Surat, Poona, Cuddapah, Kumbaconum, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Calicut, Palghat, Coimbatore, Erode, Madura and Tinnevelly.

Mr. Narayanaswamier visited and lectured at Tanjore, Tiruvalore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Parur, Erode, Bhawani, Coimbatore, Pollachi, Udumalpet, Trichur, Ernacolum, Trichengode, Palghat, Trivadi, Shiyali and Chedambaram.

Bro. J. Srinivasa Row confined his visits to the Branches and places in the Ceded Districts and lectured at the following places:—Gooty, Cuddapah, Penukonda, Kurnool, Anantapur and also at Nellore and Tirupati.

Pandit Bhawani Shanker travelled with Mrs. Besant till March in Northern India, and after taking a well-earned rest in Mangalore began Branch visiting in October and visited the following places:—Gooty, Penukonda and Bellary.

Babu P. N. Sinha, of Bankipur, visited Dharbanga, Mozufferpore, Arra and several other places in Behar.

During the year new Branches have been formed at Rajamundry, Udumalpet and Tirur and strong active centres at Gujranwalla and Panur. Seven more applications for Charters were received, but refused on the ground that until a centre had been formed and worked for some time with success in any locality, and thus proved the perseverance and

devotion of at least a few members, it is unwise to Charter a new Branch only to see it drop into a dormant condition. In this connection it is desirable to quote the following notice which was issued in May last in order that the policy of our Section in this respect may once more be clearly impressed on the minds of our members :—

“A Theosophical centre is formed in Gujranwalla, Panjaub. In this connection, I beg to point out for the guidance of our Branch-Inspectors and Provincial Secretaries, that from the last three years' experience the General Secretary has come to the conclusion that forming branches all at once with a few members, some of them happening to be new, has invariably ended in sudden collapse as there was no self-sustaining power in the members. Instances of this sort have been many: and to avoid this unsatisfactory result, Theosophic centres recognised by the Section may be formed first, till the members study the literature and become able to keep the Branch going in working order. Then a Charter may be issued. In Europe such Theosophical centres are well conducted, and the same plan should be tried here too. Of course, Branches may be formed in the beginning if the desirable activity and self-sustaining power are evident in the locality.

Thanks to the immense influence exerted throughout India by Mrs. Besant's eloquence and deep spirituality, the number
New Members. of new members added to our ranks this year has increased to 330, as against 260 in the year previous. Some of these, however, have been admitted either free or on payment of a reduced entrance fee.

The regular issue of *Prasnotara* has been continued; the “Path of Virtue” by W. R. Old has been issued and over
Publications of the Section. 20,000 pamphlets on Theosophy have been printed and distributed during the year.

The most important publication of the year, however, is that of Prof. M. N. Dvivedi's exceedingly able and accurate translation of the Mandukya Upanishad with the Commentaries of Sri Shankaracharya and Gaudapada; a piece of work fully worthy to take rank with any of the volumes of Max Müller's “Sacred Books of the East.”

H. P. B. T. P. S., Surat :—Reprinted “A Path of Spiritual Progress,” “The Place of Peace” and “A Private Letter” by R. S. to Countess Wachtmeister. A Guzerati translation of “Voice of Silence” was also issued.

Bellary :—Sanmarga Bodhini and Thinker have been conducted very ably by our energetic Brothers R. Jaganathia and Swaminatha Aiyar. The latter Magazine has become very popular and much credit is due to the conductors. A Sanskrit work known as *Manisha Panchakam* was published.

Bombay :—Reprints. 1. Theosophy generally stated, by W. Q. J.
 (2) Introduction to Patanjali's Yoga Sutras, by G. William.
 (3) Universal Brotherhood: a Fact in Nature, by W. Q. J.
 (4) Theosophy as a System of Truths, by Annie Besant.
 (5) Karma—the Law of Causation, by do.

- (6) Theosophy and Modern Social problems, by Annie Besant.
 (7) Theosophy and Ethics, by do.
 (8) Mrs. Annie Besant in Bombay.

Original Publications by Tookaram Tatya :—

- (1) Philosophy of the Vedanta and its relation to the occidental metaphysics (in English).
 (2) Mandukyopanishad translated into English, by Prof. M. N. Drivedi.
 (3) An Introduction to Mantra Sastra (English)
 (4) Yogasara Sangraha (do.)

Mr. Man Mohandas Dajaldas Shroff :—“ Brahmagnana Bhoomuja” in Guzerati.

The Theosophical Gleaner is well conducted.

Nellore Branch :— A Telugu translation of “ Jivanmukti Prakasika,” by Vidyaranyaswami.

Bangalore Branch :—Mrs. Besant’s address on *Karma* and *A word on Man, his Nature and Powers* were reprinted and distributed.

Baroda Branch :—Translation of the Maghadhi work “ *Desha Shataka*” and Annie Besant’s lectures.

Madanapalle Branch :—Rig Veda Sandhyavandanam in Telugu was distributed 600 in number. An English translation of Seetaramanjaneyam is contributed to the Thinker.

Calcutta Branch :—Annie Besant’s Calcutta lectures were translated into Bengali for distribution. The Magazine *Kalpa* is well conducted.

Muzafferpore Branch :—2,500 copies of “ A few words about the Theosophical Society” were printed and distributed. Babu Baijnath Singh has written a Theosophic Manual in Hindi.

Muttra Branch :—Purpose of Theosophy was translated into Hindi and also “ How to Mesmerise” by Coates and “ What is Theosophy,” by W. R. Old.

Ludhiana Branch :—Urdu translations of

- (1) Seven Principles of Man, by Annie Besant.
 (2) Re-Incarnation, by Annie Besant.
 (3) What is Theosophy, by W. R. Old.
 (4) Annie Besant on Theosophy in Urdu.

Adhyatmic Chikitsa or mental treatment of diseases by Mesmeric processes (an original work in Urdu).

Bhavnagar Branch :—Guzerati translation of the Seven Principles of Man.

Owing to the absence of the Secretary, Bro. E. T. Sturdy, from India, the organisation of this Branch of our work has been delayed and the Branches have gone on, as hitherto, translating useful pamphlets and leaflets in their own Vernacular publication Scheme.

way. I trust, however, during the coming season to be able to put this most important department of our work upon a stable and efficient basis.

This valuable part of our work has been even better kept up than was the case last year. Letters from Australia and
Correspondence. America have been received in considerable numbers upon religious and philosophical questions, and have been promptly attended to. Thus an international Theosophic correspondence is rapidly springing up, is assuming organised and systematic shape, and will, I hope, grow to add largely to the world-wide usefulness of our Society.

This year a new departure has been taken in publishing in this our sectional magazine choice notes, extracts and short
Prasnottara. translations likely to be of use to our members. In the coming year I hope to go further in this direction by dropping altogether the question and answer department, and issuing a series of Elementary Theosophical Readers, in the simplest and plainest language, for the use of our newer members and the public, in monthly parts in place of the *Prasnottara* in its present form. Some little delay in carrying out this scheme is, I fear, inevitable owing to the changes previously alluded to, but I trust that before spring comes the first number of the series may be issued.

These extremely useful extensions of our field of activity and influence have been steadily growing and spreading.
Affiliated Student's Associations and Schools. Last year such Associations and Schools had been formed at Ludhiana, Pakur, Bankipore, Trichinopoly, and Calcutta in addition to those which already existed at Allahabad, Madanapalle, Masulipatam and Bellary; and this year similar ones have come into existence at Coimbatore, Bezwada, Cocanada, Patna, Benares, Muzafferpore, Midnapore, Jullunder, Nilphamari and Paramakudy.

The Young Men's Aryan Union recently formed in Calcutta under Theosophical auspices promises to do much good and useful work; and at Jullunder a Sanskrit School, called after our honored teacher H.P.B., was formed through the energy and generous help of Miss T. H. Müller; to whom the Bombay Branch as well as others in our Section owe so deep a debt of gratitude. For further detailed information I must refer you to the abstract of Branch Reports in the Appendix.

Our financial position is this year more satisfactory than last; we go on into the new year with a larger balance in
Finance. hand; and I shall submit to you a resolution that a further donation of Rs. 500 be paid by the Indian Section to the Funds of the Head-Quarters, making up our total contribution for 1894 to Rs. 1,000, about the same amount as we gave last year.

Comparing our total net income and expenditure for the last three years we get the following satisfactory figures:—

<i>Total Net Income.</i>				<i>Total Net Expenditure.</i>			
1892	...	Rs. 5,789	3 0	Rs. 5,444	7 3		
1893	...	„ 7,415	7 4	„ 6,910	5 0		
1894	...	„ 8,291	0 0	„ 6,337	4 0		

This result is especially gratifying when we consider that the amount of work done is fully up to and indeed considerably exceeds that of any previous year.

The publication of a complete edition of H. P. B.'s miscellaneous articles and papers has been commenced, more than half of the first part was printed when I left London last July, and I expect by every mail to hear of its publication. It is a collection which will be invaluable to all students and most entertaining and interesting to the general reader, while it will constitute a fitting tribute to the memory of her to whom our whole movement and this Society owes its being.

Taking a very moderate and cautious view of what the past year has seen accomplished, I feel that we have good reason to congratulate ourselves upon the growing vitality, earnestness and public usefulness of our movement in this sacred land. Branch activity has increased steadily, especially in respect of earnest and consecutive steady both of Theosophical literature proper and of its bearing upon the Hindû Shastras. The correspondence has steadily increased, and is productive of much good, thanks to the ability and energy of Mr. P. R. Venkatrama Iyer.

Our movement is now passing through a most critical moment; upon the devotion, loyalty and selfless perseverance of each and all, upon our calmness, endurance and perfect honesty of intention and action depend the future of our movement and its prospects of continued usefulness to India and to Humanity.

If forgetting self, putting aside all personal feeling, all selfish motive, all jealousy, vanity, and ambition, we work together hand in hand for the great cause of humanity's spiritual life, then indeed all will come well and future years shall witness a magnificent harvest from the seed now being sown in the ever holy soil of Aryavarta.

CEYLON.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF BUDDHIST SCHOOLS.

To Colonel H. S. Olcott, President, T. S.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The spread of Buddhist education in Ceylon advances by leaps and bounds. In 1892 there were only 9 registered schools under the T. S.: in 1893 the number rose to 25. In the present year the number reached 34. There are 20 other schools awaiting registration. From the accompanying schedule in Sinhalese, containing particulars of the 53 schools, it will be seen that, although the educational movement began seriously only since 1890, yet the Buddhist public have contributed Rs. 32,545 as the cost of the erection of the school buildings alone, besides spending a large amount annually for salaries. The total number of boys and girls taught in the T. S. schools is 6,583. Five years ago these children either attended Christian schools or received no instruction at all. The mass of the Buddhist population has not yet awakened to a full sense of the extreme importance of providing Buddhist schools for their children. According to the Government Educational Report, 20,000 Buddhist boys and girls attend Christian schools, which make no secret of using every effort to stamp out Buddhism as a Heathen superstition. The injustice of the present policy of the Ceylon Government in handing over Rs. 2,00,000 from the public treasury to Christian Missionary societies as a grant-in-aid for the conversion of children, whose parents form the vast body of the tax-payers, may well be questioned. The Grant earned by the T. S. schools this year amounted to about Rs. 8,906.

THE QUARTER-MILE CLAUSE.

A reply was received this month from the Honorable, the Colonial Secretary, in reply to the appeal forwarded by me to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. A printed copy of the appeal is herewith forwarded. The reply is satisfactory and the following four schools, opened before the rule came into operation, may now be registered:—

1. Weraganpita Mixed School.
2. Kurunegala English School.
3. Dickwella Boys'
4. Kalutara Boys'

The last-named school was closed sometime ago by the local committee, through inability to bear up the expense with the indefinite hope of registration; the other three schools are still in existence, and I intend applying to Government for compensation for loss to us by the attempt to bring them within the operation of the Quarter-Mile clause. The prayer for the rescision of this clause is still under consideration. The success of this appeal to the Secretary of State is to be attributed to the kind offices of Col. H. S. Olcott, who interviewed the Secretary of State as the delegate of the Convention of school managers, held at Colombo on the 16th June, 1894.

THE 5TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF BUDDHIST SCHOOL MANAGERS.

Was held at Colombo and was more largely attended than in previous years. Delegates from many of the schools were present in person. The proceedings of the Convention were published in Sinhalese in pamphlet form, and a copy is herewith transmitted. The Convention unanimously voted that a silver medal be presented to Mr. D. P. Rupesingha, in recognition of his valuable services in connection with the erection and upkeep of the Quarter-mile School at Nedimala. It has been proposed to make the medal an annual presentation.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

At the beginning, the public looked with suspicion on the new Buddhist educational movement, but of late the tide of opinion has turned in favour of it. Thus, the Government Agent of the Central Province and the Director of Public Instruction both speak in encouraging terms of our movement. The latter honoured us by presiding at the opening ceremony of the Nedimala School, and spoke weighty words of encouragement. The Government Agents at Kurunegala and Badulla, and the District Judge at Galle distributed the prizes of the Buddhist schools in those towns. The Government Agent at Matara contributed to the fund towards the erection of the English school there. The *Ceylon Observer* as well as the Bishop of Colombo have drawn public attention to the spread of the educational movement among Buddhists.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Colombo T. S. have at last succeeded in obtaining a block of 4 acres of land in a central site for the erection of school buildings and dormitories, as the beginning of a Buddhist College in the metropolis. The committee is now busily engaged in appealing personally for funds to put up the building. Rupees 8,000 is required.

The Sanghamitta English Girls' School is kept up by the W. E. S., which this year spent Rs. 1,800 on it. A certificated Lady Principal from England or America could do much useful service here.

A small eight-page monthly magazine in English is published in connection with the Buddhist schools. A copy is herewith sent. The *Sandaresa* and the *Buddhist* continue to urge the extension of education among the people. Besides the local managers and the local committees, special mention should be made of Mr. C. P. Goonawardena, Secy., Colombo T. S., and Mr. G. P. Weerasekera, who accompanied me on my tours of inspection and otherwise helped me. Mr. D. G. Subasingha and Mr. S. Hevavitarana have helped me in the examination work. But, as I strongly urged before the local Convention, a regularly paid Inspector of Schools should be employed, and then the results will be ten times more successful.

It should be noted that the educational movement in Ceylon is entirely supported by the native Sinhalese, and that foreign help in men and money is extremely scarce.

In appending the statistics relating to the schools, I would draw

special attention to the grievance in regard to the Wattegama School in the Central Circuit, where, judging from the correspondence which I have read; the Buddhists having been very unfairly treated by the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

REPORT OF SCHOOLS WITHIN THE WESTERN CIRCUIT.
New Schools.

The following new schools were opened in 1894 :—

Western Province.

1. Kirilapona Girls'
2. Galkissa Girls'
3. Watadara Girls'
4. Hókandara Boys'
5. Ambepussa Boys'
6. Wekada English Night

Southern Province.

7. Dickwella Boys'
8. Tangalle English
9. Ahangama Girls'

The following schools were registered in 1894 :—

1. Kirilapona Boys'
2. Pathlalagedera Boys'
3. Pora Girls'
4. Ahangama Girls'

The following grants were earned in 1894 :—

1. Colombo Boys' English	...	Rs. 740
2. Sangamitta Girls'	...	156
3. Wellawatta Girls'	...	224
4. Do Boys'	...	35
5. Nedimala Boys'	...	228
6. Galkissa Boys'	...	280
7. Panadura Boys'	...	170
8. Do Girls'	...	525
9. Wekada Mixed	...	250
10. Welana Boys'	...	207
11. Potupitiya Mixed	...	397
12. Ambalangodda Boys'	...	402
13. Do Girls'	...	465
14. Ambegahawatta Girls'	...	252
15. Polwatta Boys'	...	156
16. Dangedera Boys'	...	438
17. Ahangama Boys'	...	
18. Badulla English Boys'	} estimated at	600
19. Passera Girls'		
20. Kirilapona Girls'		
TOTAL.		5,764

(Signed) A. E. BUULTJENS, B.A.

Report of the General Manager of Buddhist Schools within the Central Circuit under the control of the Kandy Buddhist Theosophical Society for 1894.

(1) The following new schools have been opened since the last report:—

1. Rikillagasgoda Vernacular Girls'
2. Panwila English Boys'
3. Do Vernacular Girls'
4. Ulapone Vernacular Boys'
5. Wattegama English Boys'
6. Hingula Vernacular Boys'
7. Digana Vernacular Girls'
8. Dangkanda Vernacular Boys'
9. Mailapitiya Vernacular Girls'.

Of these, Wattegama School was opened under circumstances which deserve special mention. Government had a boys' school attended by Buddhist boys with the exception of one or two Christian boys. This was handed over to the Church Mission Society, notwithstanding the application made by the Secretary of the Kandy Theosophical Society. Whereupon the Buddhists, who are hitherto maintaining a girls' school, took the alarm and opened a school for boys. It has an attendance of 80 boys and the promise of a bright future.

There are, therefore, 12 boys' schools, 12 girls' schools and 2 mixed schools, total 26 schools in this Province, which is an advance on the number given in the last report, *viz.*, 17.

The total number of children receiving education in these schools, as per reports rendered by them for October, is 1,854 boys and 740 girls; total 2,594, which is an increase of 454 boys and 240 girls.

Last report, Boys	1400
Girls	500

Total...	1,900
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This report, Boys	1,854
Do Girls	740

Total...	2,594
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(2). The following schools have been registered as Grant-in-aid during the year under review, *viz.* :—

1. Matale English Boys'
2. Ampitiya do.
3. Katugastotta Vernacular Girls'
4. Rattota Vernacular Girls'
5. Wattegama Vernacular Girls'
6. Galagedera Vernacular Girls'
7. Rikillagasgoda Vernacular Girls'.

There are, therefore, 14 registered schools, which is double that of last year.

(3). The following applications are now before Government:—

1. Hingula Vernacular Boys'
2. Kadugannawe Vernacular Girls'
3. Panwila English Boys'
4. Do Vernacular Girls'
5. Kurunegala English Boys'.

Of these, Kurunegala English School came under the Quarter-mile clause and its registration was considered hopeless, but on my representation to Government the importance of the place, Government have very kindly included it in the list of towns in the Amended Code for 1895. The school will, therefore, be registered next year.

But I am informed that the representation since made by Mr. Bultjeus, the General Manager of Western and Southern Circuits, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has resulted in the exemption of this school among others on which the Quarter-mile clause was retrospectively applied, and it is hoped, that it will be immediately registered without the usual conditions of *payment of Grant, if funds permit.*

(4). The Grants earned by the 7 schools examined by Government last year realised my expectations. I estimated the Grants in last year's report at Rs. 3,000, and the following are the actual Grants earned:—

	Rs.
1. Kandy Boys' English School	... 979
2. Do. Vernacular Girls'	... 315
3. Gampola Vernacular Mixed	... 595.50
4. Ataragalla Vernacular Boys'	... 384.5
5. Katugastotta English Boys'	... 505
6. Hanguranketta Vernacular Mixed	... 298.50
7. Hatton English Boys' (but not paid,) being first year, for want of funds).)	... 65
	3,142.50

This is almost double the amount earned in the previous year.

It is a matter for gratification that, annually, as the number of schools increases, more schools are added to the list of Grant-in-Aid Schools.

The Grants for the ensuing year may be estimated at Rs. 4,000.

5. The Buddhist Press of the Kandy Theosophical Society has contributed a good deal to the increase of these schools, and their efficiency is due to the inspecting visits of Mr. D. B. Jayatileka (B.A.) Head Master of Kandy Buddhist English School, who attends to this important work in addition to his own duties, and the thanks of the Buddhist community are due to him for the interest he takes in the work.

(6). The local managers and teachers, on the whole, have performed their part of the work with zeal and earnestness. It is impossible to give a list of these gentlemen without lengthening this report inordinately. I therefore take this opportunity of thanking them, one and all, for their cordial co-operation.

(7). The demand for Buddhist schools is ever on the increase—in fact it is at present too great to be met without an increase in the staff of workers at the Head-quarters. With few young men capable enough to organise the voluntary efforts of the people, the blessings of Buddhist education can very soon be extended throughout the Province.

(8). The visit paid to Kandy by the President-Founder, Mrs. Annie Besant, and Countess Wachtmeister, and the lecture delivered by Mrs. Besant at the Town Hall, have given a fresh impulse to the activities in this circuit.

(9). Before concluding I cannot but make special mention of my Assistant, Mr. D. S. S. Wickremaratne, Secretary of the Kandy Theosophical Society, whose valuable services cannot be overrated. His whole heart is in the work, and but for his indefatigable exertions and unflinching courage, the above Report would assume quite a different aspect.

T. B. PANABOKKE, M.L.C.,
General Manager, Buddhist Schools.

KANDY, 10th December, 1894.

Central Circuit.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. BULLJENS,
General Manager.

THE BUDDHIST THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

GALLE, 28th November 1894.

Our Branch is now taking an interest in opening schools and helping the priests in teaching the young the doctrines of Buddhism.

Mahinda College is rapidly progressing. Boys are being trained for the following examinations:—

- Cambridge Senior Local.
- Cambridge Junior Local.
- Calcutta Entrance.
- Clerical and Railway.

The subjects taught are English, Latin, Sinhalese, Mathematics, Science, Précis-writing, Drawing, Book-keeping, &c.

2. A girls' school has been opened in connection with the Dangedere Boys' Buddhist School.

3. An English Primary Mixed School was opened last month at the Northern end of Dangedere. There are about 200 boys and girls.

4. Another English Primary Mixed School was opened at Katukurunda on the 1st instant. There are now about 250 boys and girls.

O. A. JAYASEKERE,
Secretary.

AUSTRALASIA.

SYDNEY, *November 27th*, 1894.*To the President, T. S. Adyar, Madras.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Following is an epitomised account of the year's doings of the Sydney Branch.

The last yearly report to Head-quarters gave 48 members and now we are 66 strong. Two members have died during the year, *viz.*, Gulliver and Kwanka. Fourteen are regarded as resigned, some have sent in their resignation and others neither attend the Branch meetings nor pay their dues. This is due to the abnormal state of depression and not from lack of sympathy with our cause, as several have explained. Thirty-three (33) new members have joined through the year.

Since January last, we have held our meetings at the above address and have just retaken the premises for another period. The room, being larger and better ventilated, as well as quieter and better situated than the previous rooms, has caused better attendance at the readings and lectures. These are both advertised in the leading local papers.

The readings are given on every Sunday evening at 7-30, and discussion of the matter read as follows. The attendance averages 45.

The lectures are given by the Theosophic League on every other Wednesday, and have a similar attendance.

On alternate Wednesdays an inquiry meeting is held, when impromptu subjects are discussed.

A "Secret Doctrine" class for beginners, conducted by Mrs. E. Minchen, meets on alternate Thursdays.

Another S. D. class meets on every other Friday and has an average attendance of 10. The Hon. Secretary conducts.

A "Key to Theosophy" class conducted by Mr. E. Minchen, meets on the alternate Friday.

Recently, an H. P. B. class has been started and promises to be a great success.

There is also an elocution class conducted by Mr. E. Redman, which meets on alternate Thursdays.

Our President is Geo. Peell, Hon. Secretary, A. A. Smith, Treasurer, Charles Starkey.

An executive meeting is held on the first Monday in every month, and a general meeting is held an hour later on the same evening.

A sewing class meets weekly to make up old and new articles of clothing for distressed poor.

The library is a greatly esteemed feature of our Society and Mrs. M. A. Minchen, who discharges the duties of librarian, attends for the regular exchange of books on every Monday evening.

There is a depôt for the sale of Theosophic literature, which is controlled by Mrs. Willaus, who is one of the most indefatigable workers for the good of our Society.

The Theosophic League is still in existence. Bro. T. H. Martyn is the President. Its chief work consists in arranging the fortnightly lectures and in collecting small contributions towards the Rent Fund.

Our Society subscribed £20 towards the expenses of bringing Claude Wright to Australia. But this has since been transferred to Bro. Staples, who comes to inaugurate an Australian Section. Mrs. Annie Besant arrived in Sydney on Sept. 18th and gave a lecture on the same night to a crowded audience in the Opera House. This was followed by five other lectures to complete the series.

Unquestionably, her visit has given an immense impetus to the cause of Theosophy. The success of her lectures was considered phenomenal by the press world.

ALFRED A. SMITH,

Hon. Sec., Sydney T. S., N. S. Wales.

OTHER AUSTRALASIAN BRANCHES.

Owing to the absence of a sectional organisation, under which all Branch activities would have been grouped together in one general and statistical return to Head-quarters, the President-Founder is not in a position to summarize the year's record of our Australasian work. He can only say that, on the whole, it is encouraging, that Mrs. Besant's recent lecturing tour made a deep and permanent impression, and that next year we may hope that Mr. Staples, the General Secretary elect of the New Australasian Section, will be able to report results that will bear comparison with those sketched in the reports of other Sectional Secretaries.

ACTION ON THE JUDGE CASE.

After the reading of the foregoing official papers, general business being in order, Mrs. Besant rose and addressed the Convention as follows:—

Mr. President-Founder, and Brothers, I bring you the greetings of the European Section as its delegate. I should not so bring them as a delegate, having in view the attacks that have been made upon me, were it not that the delegation was signed after all these attacks, so that I hold it from the European Section after the whole of the attacks were before them, and the delegation carries with it therefore an expression of confidence in me. Were it not for that, I should have placed my resignation as delegate in the hands of the President, and asked him to explain to you why it was I could not accept the delegation; but as it was signed after these attacks, I feel myself justified in holding that place before you.

I rise to move a resolution with respect to the very difficult position in which the Society is placed in regard to the charges brought against its Vice-President, Mr. William Q. Judge, charges which have been now before the public in a more or less complete form for a very considerable time. I shall be as brief as I can in what I have to say, but I cannot sacrifice clearness to brevity, for I am bound to give you just the facts that are wanted for the formation of judgment, when many of you may not have seen the papers on which this resolution is proposed, and therefore to some of you at least, some of the facts may be new. For a long time past in different parts of the world,—in India, America and Europe—vague statements were made accusing Mr. Judge of fraudulently simulating writings ascribed to the teachers of H. P. B. Those attacks were circulated very largely, and they were not worthy of being dealt with because they were vague and indefinite. Gradually they became more and more precise, and at last they reached a point so strong that when I came here last year appeals were made to me from different parts of India, and from very many members of the Society, asking me to look into the matter, and if necessary take action upon it, so that it might be cleared up one way or the other, in order that Mr. Judge might have an opportunity of answering the charges that were circulated against him, if answer were possible. I looked into the mass of evidence which was in the hands of Col. Olcott but which, taken by itself, while arousing the gravest suspicion, was not sufficiently clear, definite and conclusive to justify Col. Olcott, or Mr. Keightley, the Secretary of the Indian Section, in a taking action which would commit the Society. But it happened that within my knowledge there were other facts unknown both to Col. Olcott and Mr. Keightley, which made the evidence which was in their hands complete and so rendered it, to my mind at least, convincing. What I knew by myself was not enough for public action, and what they knew by themselves was not enough for certain action, though that was stronger than mine; but all put together made so strong a body of evidence that it became a duty to the Society that it should be placed before it, and that Mr. Judge, as its Vice-President, should be given an opportunity of definitely meeting the charges if he could, so that an end might be put to a position so painful to all concerned, and so dangerous to the reputation and the honor of the Society. Under these circumstances, I wrote at first privately to Mr. Judge, having in view his long services and his devotion to the movement, and asked him to resign, but he refused by cable. That was in January last, and the cable came in February on his receipt of my letter. I then wrote a letter, which you will have seen in the published proceedings, to Col. Olcott as President, and asked him as President of the Society under the clauses of the Constitution which deal with charges against the Vice-President, to call together a Committee, to arraign Mr. Judge before that Committee, and so let the charges be dealt with by a body representing the Society. If

naturally, with our widespread membership, took a considerable time before the communication could reach every part of the world, the Sections could appoint their delegates, and they could gather together in a place which should be settled for the adjudication. Consequently the Committee did not meet until July, the earliest date which was possible when all these communication had to be made and properly carried out. Before that Committee objections were raised by Mr. Judge as to its jurisdiction. Let me say I had drawn up six charges to lay before the Committee. Under each of these charges I had drawn up the evidence on which the charge depended. I had made what would be called a brief; the charges were the indictments; and the evidence was practically the speech of the counsel stating what the charges were. My only deviation from the legal action was this—that I sent a complete copy of the whole statement that I proposed to make, to Mr. Judge; that, I knew was outside the legal duty, but I did it in order that the case might be met upon its merits, that he might know everything I was going to say, every document I was going to use, and every argument I was going to employ. Although it was irregular for me to do so, standing as I did, I thought that the Committee was to try a brother, and as we did not desire any sort of triumph or any kind of advantage but only absolute truth, every possible opportunity for explanation should be placed in Mr. Judge's hands. I thought it right to send the whole of the documents to him, so that he knew every word that I should speak before the Committee. As I say, when the Committee met Mr. Judge raised technical objections—one that was overruled, was that he was not legally Vice-President at all. That was one objection. The other objection was that, although he was Vice-President, the offence committed if an offence, was not committed by him as Vice-President but as a private member. You will observe that that was what in legal terminology is called a demurrer. He did not challenge the facts of the case, but he challenged the jurisdiction of the Court before which the indictment was to be laid: the objection was held to be a good objection, and I agreed with the finding. I think the objection was well taken from a legal standpoint, and I hold that Mr. Judge had the right to take the legal objection if he preferred to rely on a demurrer rather than meet the case upon its merits. Every accused person has such a right in Courts of Law, and we are bound in dealing with members of our Society not to do anything which would be less generous than the Court of Law would allow him, and not to deprive an accused brother of peculiar right of defence which he would have in the courts of his country and which he had a right to use before ourselves. Regarding that action on Mr. Judge's part as fatal to his own dignity and reputation, I urged strongly upon him not to shelter himself under the technical plea. I could do nothing more than that. The technical plea was held, and I think rightly, to be a good plea. The Committee decided that it

had no jurisdiction and therefore could not listen to the charges, much less of course to any evidence in the matter. According to my view—that is my own opinion—the Committee should have risen the very moment it had arrived at that decision. Having decided that it had no jurisdiction, its work was over, and it should have adjourned; but instead of that—very likely I may be wrong in my opinion—it thought it right to allow Mr. Judge to state what *would* have been his line of defence if the matter had been laid before the Committee. And on the statement of Mr. Judge that *if* he had defended himself it would have involved the question of Mahâtmâs, the Committee further decided that it should not have tried the charges. Then the Committee rose and Mr. Burrows proposed that a Jury of Honor, should be held. Mr. Judge refused a Jury of Honor, on the ground that his witnesses were in America and that it would take six months to get together his evidence. The only importance of that is as having bearing on the resolution of the Committee, which was passed by the Committee before this refusal was made: *i. e.*, that it believed that Mr. Judge was ready to go on with the case, and therefore that he did not try to evade enquiry. The Committee said this on the statement of Mr. Judge, that he was ready to go on: when the Jury of Honor was proposed, and when it might have gone into the case, he withdrew the statement that he was ready to go on, and said that his witnesses were away and that it would take six months for him to collect the evidence. On the following day, in consequence of the strong pressure put upon Mr. Judge by his friends, he wrote and asked suddenly for a Committee. Such a Committee though would never have been in any sense representative, and I felt the difficulty at once of refusing it or agreeing to appear before it—difficult to refuse because, however late in the day, Mr. Judge asked for it; and difficult to appear before it, because some of the best members had left the place; so that it would have been a Committee without authority and without dignity, and the whole matter would have been hurried though in a way not conducive to a proper investigation. Therefore, entirely on my own responsibility—here you have a perfect right to judge me if I was mistaken in the action I took on myself—I made a statement in which I declared my own firm belief that these letters were not genuine, that the writing was a simulated writing, and that it was done by Mr. Judge. I read that statement before a meeting of Convention delegates, and Mr. Judge followed it, with a statement denying it, and then it was printed and sent out to the world.

Now comes the point as to the articles that appeared in the *Westminster Gazette*. These articles were based on documents supplied by Mr. Old, including the documents which I was prepared to lay before the Committee, as well as certain other documents which belonged to the Esoteric Section, which I should not have laid before the Committee

was and am under a promise of secrecy regarding those documents, and under no possible conditions would I have broken the promise I made. But in addition to the evidence which was published in the *Westminster Gazette*, there was a considerable body of other evidence having an exceedingly strong bearing on the case; so in judging of the value of the statements of the *Gazette*, for the purpose of this movement, I take all the documents which deal with the exoteric and public matters. There were others in addition, which would have been laid before the Committee, had I been allowed to lay them. I now pass on to those proposals which I lay before you. Now it is said, and truly said, that the statements are *ex parte* statements; but while you admit that they are *ex parte* statements on the part of newspapers, you must remember that they are statements which would have been laid before a Committee where Mr. Judge would have been present,—statements that he might have answered if he desired to answer them, and therefore they are not *ex parte* statement in the ordinary sense of the term. If statements are made when a person has had no opportunity of answering them, it is right to demand an answer and to form no opinion until the answer is made. If the statements have been placed in the hands of the accused person, and he then, knowing the statements and the evidence in support of them, elects to shelter himself under a technical demurrer in order to prevent an open trial in regard to the statements made, then he has no right to claim the advantage of sheltering himself under the plea of the statements being *ex parte* statements, when they come before the world in the form in which they now appear. Therefore I consider that that is not a legitimate plea, because the defence and answer might have been made, and ought to have been made, at the time. In addition to the statement of fraud against Mr. Judge, there are statements against me for condoning the fraud, and against Colonel Olcott and Mr. Keightley for similar condonation. We are challenged to answer the accusation and I will deal with it in a moment. Let me say also that it is said that we had a conspiracy of silence. Against this there is this fact, that I was bound under a legal agreement of 1893, to be in Australia on the 1st September last for a lecturing engagement. I was therefore obliged to leave London, and I took the last ship which made me land in Australia the day before that on which my first lecture was to be delivered. By sitting up all night before I started for Australia, I managed by myself to direct a copy of this inquiry, with my statement that I believed that these forgeries had been made, to all the leading London papers. In addition to that, I sent to all these papers a statement which I had drawn up and submitted to certain well-known persons, with regard to the policy of concealing or evading truth, or considering that ordinary morality was not binding on any one who stood as an occultist. I drew up that statement and took weighty names to sign it, because I considered the protest was necessary against the policy adopted by Mr. Judge, and I desire that all the members of the Society should know that the President-Founder, Mr. Sinnett, Mr. Keightley,

Mr. Sturdy, myself, Dr. Westcott (who has a peculiar following in Europe) and Mr. Leadbeater (who is well-known in Ceylon)—these people, who were known as eminent Theosophists, should be known to stand to absolute truth against any sort of paltering with it or evasion, against fraud of any kind; so that the Society might remain clear in the world's face. I sent that also to the London papers, and I sent it with a private note from myself asking them to give full publicity. I placed all these documents in the hands of my friend Miss Willson, of the London head-quarters, and asked her to deliver them by hand at the newspaper offices. The *Westminster Gazette* was one of the papers I wrote to asking for publicity. So I do not think there was much hushing up, as far as I was concerned. They say I "rushed" away. That is true, under the circumstances I told you. But Col. Olcott was there for over a month after I had left. He was there till the end of August, he would have answered any question that was asked, and he is the highest official in the Society. The papers did not say one word about the whole thing. The *Westminster Gazette* kept absolute silence, and three months after these facts were sent it by myself; when I was in New Zealand and when it knew that I could not possibly answer it in less than another three months, it then brought out all the accusations, together with the accusations against myself for condoning fraud, and for endeavouring to hush the truth of the matter for advantages, monetary and otherwise, that were obtained by belonging to the Society, and for the sake of the general position which I hold as one of the leaders of the movement. A telegram came to New Zealand stating that an exposure had been made, and a little later another telegram saying that, in consequence of the exposure, Mr. Judge had expelled me from the Society. I was not able to answer them beyond saying there must be some mistake, not knowing what had really occurred, and the papers met me in Ceylon when I landed from Australia. I wrote at once to the *Daily Chronicle* to say that an answer would be sent as soon I landed in England. But on reading the articles on my way to Madras, I saw no reason to delay the answer, and I wrote that answer without delay after I arrived here on Saturday evening, and took it yesterday down to the *Madras Mail*, where it will appear tomorrow. I went to Reuter's Agent and telegraphed to the *Chronicle* that the answer would come by the first English mail. That answer is now being printed as a pamphlet, to the number of 20,000 copies, and will be sent to every Branch of the Society, in order that the full facts may be laid before them in every part of the world. Now I say that to you, and you will see its bearing in a moment, on one of the proposals I make. There is in Europe a very strong feeling on this matter: I have received from the General Secretary of the Section a list of names eminent in the European Section, to whom have been sent out circulars asking those to whom they were sent to sign the circulars if they approved of Mr. Judge being called upon to make an explanation. Out of the eighty circulars sent, 65 answers have been returned. These 65

unanimously demand that explanation should be made. Out of these 65 signatories, 12 are signatures of President of Lodges and Society in Europe. In addition to that, there has been a kind of informal canvass which has been placed in my hands, in which twelve Lodges and centres demand that Mr. Judge shall explain or resign. One of them demands that he be expelled and the rest only ask for explanation or resignation. There are then seven centres and branches which take a somewhat indefinite position. Three on his side; the others "counsel delay;" one looks to the Adyar Convention to discuss the matter, and does not wish to fan the flame. The President of one refuses to place the matter before his Lodge at all, and one expresses no opinion, content to leave action to Head-quarters. A more definite expression than that it is not possible at present to obtain, because there has not been time for the General Secretary to get answers from all the Lodges. Mr. Mead wrote to me—I received his letter yesterday—stating what had so far been done and saying that he believed that an informal appeal had been sent to Col. Olcott—and that is true—by Mr. Judge's friends. No official notice had been sent to him, and the appeal had been circulated privately, so that he could only mention it as information for me, and not as the Secretary of the Section. I fully agree with what Colonel Olcott said. There is a strong feeling on both sides. Probably America is nearly unanimous in Mr. Judge's support; there are exceptions, but very few. Probably Australia is equally unanimous against him, but you must discount that by the fact that I have been lecturing there and exerting personal influence—not against Mr. Judge, I did not mention his name—but gaining influence, and you should bear this in mind when you are weighing the evidence of feeling. This is not a quarrel over individual opinions. No passion, no anger should come in; but you should endeavour to do justice. Therefore while Australasia may be unanimous against Mr. Judge, you ought to discount it by the fact that I have been lecturing everywhere with enormous success and that influenced many people; and therefore it may be a momentary rush and not a permanent resolution. With regard to Europe the division is very great. I do not feel as a European delegate that I have any right to vote as a delegate on this matter. I lay before you exactly the facts of the division in Europe and I tell you my own personal opinions. When I return, there will be a very strong if not an overwhelming party in favour of the policy of truth, of absolute honour and uprightness, and unless something is done, some of our best people will immediately leave the Society and public propaganda will be rendered well nigh impossible. In England, for a public man to be accused of dishonourable conduct and for him to refuse to resign office or to meet the charges, is a practically unheard-of procedure. I do not mean to leave the Society, and I shall not resign even though Mr. Judge refuses to resign and is not willing to give explanation. I shall go on with my work. But I am bound to tell you that on every platform on which

I shall stand, I shall be met with this difficulty as to dishonor. I will bear it. I will face it, and stand by the Society despite the difficulty. My own approval goes with those who challenge the action of Mr. Judge as dishonorable, and regard the Society as most seriously compromised by having for its Vice-President such an official second in command—and first in command when our President leaves us—and another President has to take his place. Now this is the first opportunity that we have had of speaking. Therefore it is that I move the resolution, and let me say that I quite admit, what Col. Olcott said as to the possibilities of unconscious fraud under mediumistic conditions, of wrong acts being thus done. But that is not a point which an official, such as the Vice-President of a Society that stands on a moral ground before the world, should take in his defence of official position. Mediumship is an excuse for the individual against moral judgment. It is no excuse for an official who under mediumship commits acts of moral turpitude, and has thereby shown that it is his duty to at once resign his official position, inasmuch as he is not responsible for his actions, and therefore must refuse to lead the Society into a position so detrimental to its honour. I had better read the resolution and then you can follow the remaining argument :—

“ Seeing that a series of articles has appeared in the *Westminster Gazette*, London, containing charges of deception and fraud against Mr. W. Q. Judge, now Vice-President of the Theosophical Society ; and

“ Seeing that a strong body of evidence has been brought forward against the accused, and seeing that the attempt by the Society to bring the matter to an issue last July was defeated by Mr. W. Q. Judge on a purely technical objection to the jurisdiction of the committee ; and

“ Seeing that Mr. Judge, being Vice-President of the whole Society, has issued a quasi-privately-circulated attack against one Section thereof, thus stirring up ill-feeling within the Society, and endeavouring to set the West against the East, contrary to the first object of the T. S. generally, and to the 2nd object specifically ; and

“ Seeing that this is the first occasion since July on which a representative body of Theosophist has been gathered together ; and

“ Seeing that immemorial custom requires of every honourable man holding a representative office in any Society to at once tender his resignation under such circumstances as are stated above.”

“ Therefore the anniversary meeting of the Theosophical Society Resolves ;

“ That the President-Founder be and is hereby requested to at once call upon Mr. W. Q. Judge, Vice-President, Theosophical Society, to resign the office of Vice-President ; it being of course open to Mr. Judge if he so wishes, to submit himself for re-election, so that the Society may pass its judgment on his positions.”

Proposed by
Seconded by

ANNIE BESANT.
BERTRAM KEIGHTLEY.

The following are my reasons for submitting that resolution to you. I urge you to ask Mr. Judge to resign, because his office is an office for life, or rather during the life of the President. If it were only a yearly office, then at the end of the year you would have an opportunity of pronouncing your judgment as to whether you agree or disagree with having a man against whom certain charges had been levelled as your officer. You have not the power of such an election, because the tenure of Vice-Presidentship is practically unique, save that of the President. The two stand apart. There is no re-election; therefore it is the more necessary that if a man is challenged, if his honor is challenged, he shall give his office back to the Society which has the right of saying either: "We will take you with the charges against you," or else, "We prefer to be represented before the world by some one else." I therefore call upon Mr. Judge to resign, and I say that he ought to restore to the Society its liberty of choice in this matter. Then I call on him to resign because that course is always taken by honorable people when a challenge is made; not that the challenge is necessarily true. H. P. B., as the President told you, resigned the Corresponding Secretaryship the moment the Colcomb charge was laid against her. She was there as the Secretary. She resigned office the moment the charges were laid, in order that the Society might not be compromised by the attack made upon herself; by the vote of the Society confidence in her was declared, and then she took back the office. Is not that the precedent for Mr. Judge to follow, claiming, as he does, to be the pupil of H. P. B.,—leaving the Society to put him back in his place, as it put her back, if on a review of facts, it considers him innocent of the charges that are made against him? I say it is always done. So strongly do I feel this that, though I hold no office in the Society as a whole, though I am nothing more than the President of a local Lodge, holding my office on a yearly tenure, although I was re-elected President of the Blavatsky Lodge in September last, yet, in that these charges had been made against me in the following month, the same mail that takes my answers to the newspapers charges, carries my resignation of the office of President of the Blavatsky Lodge, and then I stand for re-election. If they think my answer is sufficient, they will put me back as President. But I will not hold office, even a local office for a year or the nine months remaining, unless by their free-will they give it back to me, after my honor has been challenged and my good faith has been impugned; and inasmuch as I am thus challenged—and challenged also by Mr. Judge with the practice of black magic and with working under black magicians, I say to the Lodge, the only body to which I am responsible: "Here is the office you gave me before the charges were made; I will take it back if you give it to me, having listened to the charges made. But I will not drag you into the charges against me, I will save your honor as the Blavatsky Lodge, and cut myself away from you until you re-elect me." Then there is another and a serious point. I have in my hand a docu-

ment that ought not in a public meeting to be held by me. This document appears as an esoteric document written by Mr. Judge, sent to a person in India expelled from the Esoteric Section, published in the *Westminster Gazette* in part and completely, I am told, in a newspaper in Bombay; so that the whole of what is now thus published is public property. In that certain statements are made. I see their force perhaps more than you do, for the report of the American Section read to us just now, says in a veiled way what this circular openly says. I have to draw your serious attention to this as a matter affecting the future of the Society. It is stated in the document now before you that there is a plot, and in this which is circulated under the pledge of secrecy—but which is circulated in such a manner, that it reaches the public press, and everything in it, slanderous or otherwise, has its full public effect on public mind—it is distinctly said that there is a plot amongst black magicians.—influencing certain Brâhmans in India through race-pride and ambition, to control and manage the T. S. That these magicians have picked me out as their agent, and have used as an intermediary my honoured friend, Mr. Chakravarti, chosen, you will remember, by the Indian Section and some Brâhmanical societies as their Delegate to the parliament of Religions: that the Brâhmans and their agents engineered the charges against Mr. Judge, and I practised black magic on Mr. Judge and two others. Mr. Judge further takes on himself to say that there are no true Initiates in India, and to praise the West as against the East, asserts that a great seat of Western Occultism is to be set up, and that this was the object of H. P. B. I am ashamed to say that the holy name of the Master is attached to this attack on the East, on the Brâhman caste, and on individuals. Now my reason for bringing this forward is that it is being circulated all over India, and with what result? The Vice-President of our Society attacks the whole of the Indian Section, and all its Brâhman members. Charging one of them by name, and the whole of them in this general vague way, with a desire to guide and control the Society: charging some of them with black magic; charging them with using me as an agent and a practiser of black magic, in order to bring about this plot; so that an officer of the Society secretly circulates this kind of attack against one of the Sections, setting the East against the West, stirring up disunion and unbrotherly feeling and strife in our midst; contradicting the very first declared Object of the Society, that we know no distinction between races, and contradicting our second Object, *viz.* to familiarise the West with the literature, philosophy and religions of the East, and to demonstrate the importance of that study. I maintain that when an official takes up such a position, he ought at least to resign, so that the Sections may say if they desire to be thus represented in the face of the world; so that the Indian Section may have the right to say whether it endorses this slander, whether it considers that these attempts are being made under the shelter of black magicians, whether it

considers, as it has the right to consider, that Mr. Chakravarti and myself are their agents; if so, we most certainly ought to be expelled. I say, when an official has to meet such charges, he is bound in the commonest honor to resign the office that protects him, and to allow the Society to re-elect him, if it endorses the statements he has made. These then are the reasons why I ask for his resignation. Let me say he misrepresents the feeling in the West. There is no such feeling against you, my Indian brothers; there is no such widespread belief in such a plot. Take America, and see how your own delegates were welcomed there. Take Europe, and see how Professor Chakravarti was welcomed; and I may tell you from my own personal knowledge that, so great has been the effect of the speeches which he made before the Chicago Convention, that some of the noblest of our people in England look at the present time to him as one of the best representatives of Eastern thought in the movement; and they will be outraged and scandalised by such a charge, coming with all the authority of the Vice-President, against him. Therefore I ask his resignation, I do not ask his expulsion; to expel him would be to take action too hurriedly, would be to take action that, I hold, you have no right to take, until the very last effort has been made to deal with the matter in gentler and kinder fashion. Myself and brother Chakravarti are most hit at, both in public and in that circular. It is he and I against whom the worst and the foulest of these accusations come. I have had no opportunity of consulting with him; he is far away; he has taken no part in the whole of this business; and therefore, I am unable to say to you what his opinion is. I am acting on my own responsibility, without his judgment, and therefore I may not commit him, not having asked his views; but I venture on my knowledge of him, to say one thing in his name, as I say it in my own, that we are the two that are most outraged by this attack,—and we seek no revenge. I say to you, being thus charged, that I am not willing to expel my brother; I am not willing to forget the work he has done, and the services he has rendered. I have learnt that when you are struck at, you may not strike back in anger, nor deal with the matter with a personal bias, nor with passion, nor with wrath. I ask him to resign; and then he can be re-elected if the Society thinks it right. That, I hold to be the duty of any honorable man. That, therefore, I hold to be his duty. If I have any influence with you, if my words can go for anything in pleading, if my desire has any weight in any of your hearts, I ask you not to use bitter language, not to be carried away by the insult to our beloved India or by any other reason. Arjuna was told to strike; Arjuna was told to fight; but without passion, unattached, separate from the outer action, and at peace within. Let us take that as our model; let us ask our brother to resign, and let him justify himself if he can. But do not prejudge him by expulsion, which puts another stigma on him in the face of the world. Ask him to take action which every honorable man may take, and which every

honorable man ought to take. Ask our President to request him to do it, so that it may preserve the peace of the Society.

MR. B. KEIGHTLEY:—

Mr. President-Founder and Brothers:—

In seconding the motion which Mrs. Besant has just read to you, but very few words are needful on my part, after the admirably clear and lucid statement of the whole circumstances and events in this matter, and of the reasons which have led her to propose this step to the present meeting. With regard to my own position in the matter, my resignation will, in the course of to-day, be in the hands of the Convention of the Indian Section in due course. I am a yearly officer and it rests with my Section, charged as I have been with condoning fraud, either to choose to re-elect me or otherwise. I have tried in the matter to act honestly. When I thought we had a sufficiently well considered and strong case, I urged the President-Founder to take public action. When I return to Europe, I found that some links in the chain of evidence utterly broke down; I therefore advised my other colleagues here to proceed no further in the matter but to wait for further evidence. That further evidence was supplied by Mrs. Besant herself from her own knowledge. As soon as the case stood complete, action was taken immediately. I was a party to the Judicial Committee, I gave it as my opinion, that the technical objection raised by Mr. Judge was a sound and good one. As a lawyer, I held it was well taken, and hold it so even to this moment; and then finding that the Committee was abortive, I signed a strongly-worded protest against tampering with truth or deviation from honesty. It was signed by Mrs. Besant and others, and sent with the copy of judicial proceedings to every newspaper in London. If then you hold with these facts before you, that I have condoned a fraud, it lies with you to elect some one in the course of to-day as General Secretary to the Indian Section in my place.

I hold that, be he guilty or be he innocent, Mr. Judge ought to have taken that course long ago. His resignation ought now to be in the hands of the Society. His resignation would neither have declared his guilt nor would it have proved his innocence. It would have been the course that any honorable man would have taken. I am reminded of another case in point, in which Mrs. Besant played a part; the famous case of the "Knowlton pamphlet." She was then Vice-President, while Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, Member of Parliament, was President, of the National Secular Society. They thought it right to publish a certain pamphlet known as the "Knowlton pamphlet" which became the object of a criminal prosecution. The very moment that these proceedings were commenced, both Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant tendered their resignations of their offices as President and Vice-President in the National Secular Society. Subsequently, they were triumphantly re-elected and re-instated. That was the precedent which every honorable man ought to have followed, a precedent

which the creator of this movement, H. P. B., set before you; this is the precedent which Mr. Judge as Vice-President should have followed. His not having followed it, places him in my estimation in a false position. It places the Society to which we all belong, in a position which is absolutely untenable; and therefore I hold, that it is our duty here to-day to formally move, the President-Founder to request Mr. Judge to tender his resignation—not, thereby in any way prejudging his guilt or innocence, but simply reminding him of that duty which, as an honorable man and as an officer of this Society, he should have long ago recognized and performed. Therefore I second this resolution of Mrs. Besant's and endorse everything which she has said. Her statement of facts has been accurate to the letter and I trust that this meeting, this anniversary gathering of the Theosophical Society, will pass this resolution without a single dissentient voice.

An amendment was moved by Captain Banon and seconded by Miss Müller, calling on the President-Founder to take steps to expel Mr. Judge from the Theosophical Society.

CAPTAIN BANON said :—

I beg to move the following amendment to the last part of the resolution, and that is that the President-Founder be and is hereby requested to take the necessary steps in accordance with previous precedents to expel Mr. W. Q. Judge from the Theosophical Society. I wish to say a few words. I have been a member of the Theosophical Society for the last 13 years. Mr. Judge is a perfect stranger to me: Mrs. Besant is a perfect stranger, and Mr. Chakravarti is a mere acquaintance of mine; but my particular care and my particular desire is for the welfare of the Society. I do not care for any person in it. I desire everything to be for the good of the Society, and I think public opinion expects us to take this course of expelling Mr. Judge. He has thrown out his challenge to us that we are afraid of expelling him. You may say I am pre-judging, but in the Esoteric pamphlet Mr. Judge has given his answer and you know what that answer is. It is not the first time a member has been expelled from the Society. Dr. Elliot Coues was expelled for an offence very much less than what Mr. Judge has done. We ought to treat Mr. Judge in very much the same fashion.

MISS MÜLLER said :—

I wish to second this amendment. Although I have on several occasions had the pleasure of being present at these Conventions, I believe, as far as I remember, that I have never before taken an active part in the proceedings, nor raised my voice to waste your time, nor to offer my advice or counsel, nor to give you my opinion. My reason for this being that there appeared to be no necessity for it. But I am obliged by the circumstances of the case to

take a different course to-day, and I have felt it my duty as an ordinary working member of the Theosophical Society, to support Captain Banon in the amendment that he has moved. Where I to expend the utmost eloquence that I can command, and bring before you the details of the most damning facts which can be brought against Mr. Judge. I could not bring against him a more final and conclusive charge than has been brought by Mrs. Besant in the speech that she has made. I am not concerned to give you further information about him, for you have the fullest information. But I am concerned to say that it is for us members now to take a stand which we never before have taken in the Society. We are tired and we will no more have the policy of condoning what is wrong, We are tired and we will have no more of the policy of compromising with liars, and with those who are publicly accused and almost proved to be forgers and swindlers and vulgar impostors. We shall not have these men as leaders of the Society; rather we shall have Society come to an end. I am afraid the day is come when we choose to demand honesty and encourage purity in our leaders. If such men cannot be found in the ranks of the Theosophical Society, then I say perish the Society. We will not have these men as leaders; but we will have those men who will lead us in the spiritual paths of Theosophy, and who themselves are spiritual, and who themselves led an excellent life. Mrs. Besant has brought the charges against her colleague and friend, for whom I know she feels so great a tenderness, that she cannot press home against him that justice which time demands that we shall press home. I revere and love Mrs. Besant for her tenderness and womanly affection, which still bind her to her old friend. So it is not for her, but it is for us to do all that is required. It is not for us to be affected by such things. We have got to do our duty before the world, however disagreeable it may seem to the Theosophical Society. This is the first opportunity we have had of expressing an opinion upon Mr. Judge. These charges which Mrs. Besant brings, she brought formulated against him and brought to him face to face during the Convention in July. I wish I had the time, that I had the opportunity and the eloquence, to tell you all exactly the spirit of characteristic forbearance and of tenderness, and the purity of Love which she showed him day by day, hour by hour, minute by minute, and when he was trying his very utmost, with cleverness which would have frustrated her desire to get at the truth. Nobody who saw Mrs. Besant last year could but admire and love her, however he might differ from her views: I never saw such an exhibition of spiritual kindness and purity as she showed them. I must not go on in this strain at the present moment. Mrs. Besant brought charges against Mr. Judge in regard to his conduct, during the time of the Convention in July last year. These articles in the *Westminster Gazette* prove to the hilt to anybody that he is a fraud and deceiver and a common impostor; and finally there is this beautiful specimen of his cleverness and

villanies, this breaking of his most solemn pledge to those very Masters whose names he so shamefully attacks. We have once had before a specimen of this policy of Mr. Judge. Do we not remember at the time of my first visit, in 1891 or 1892, that Mr. Judge brought some very serious charges against Colonel Olcott. Practically, he said to him "You are President. You turn out: we won't have you any more. Why? Because I want to step into your shoes." He did not succeed in that. Still, like a bad man and a foolish man, to-day he comes with a repetition of the same things. He tells Mrs. Besant 'You turn out.' Why? "Because I want to step into your shoes." If he is determined, if he is clever and strong enough to defeat us, it will only be at the cost of breaking up the Society. Why do we want him to be expelled? Not because we are antagonistic to him and against him, but because his stay any more in office means, not only the future fall of the Society, but also a darkness of evil which might prevent the Society from being that which it still might become—a centre of light, a means of radiating truth, a means of leading the members to spiritual life. If he is kept any more the Society will become exactly the opposite. The various societies will become lodges of black magic. For averting a terrible danger to the Society, it is for us to speak strongly on this occasion, with no uncertain voice.

Dewan Bahadur S. SUBRAMANIER said :—

Mr. President and gentlemen, I wish to make an observation before you come to a conclusion with reference to this resolution. I am not going to speak either in support of the original resolution or in support of the amendment, because, so far as I am concerned, the point I wish to suggest to be considered before you go to consider the question of what step you shall eventually take, is whether you will ask Mr. Judge to resign or you will ask him to be expelled. I only wish to prevent our getting mixed, as appears to be the case. I would rather that Mr. Judge be called upon to defend himself upon the original charges of forgery which have been brought against him. I don't wish that further charge should be now added in this resolution. I think he should be called upon to defend himself on those two charges for the reasons, which have been so eloquently explained to you by Mrs. Besant. I think we should not place ourselves in the position of judges. He has made an imputation upon Mrs. Besant; he has made an imputation upon Professor Chakravarti. And after the eloquent speech we have had from Mrs. Besant, it may be said—as Mrs. Besant remarked with reference to the Australasian Colonies—that we are under the spell of her eloquence, and we have made up our minds to do this in regard to it. This charge, I admit, is an extremely serious one. It is a charge, looking at it from a lawyer's point of view, which is rather difficult to establish. From its moral point of view, it is extremely grave, and on that the general public does not agree. As to the charges already brought against him, we know a *prima facie* case has been made against

him with regard to forgeries, and with reference to those forgeries he was called upon to defend himself in London. He evaded the defence. Now, we should, therefore, confine our proceedings to the charges of forgery brought against him. If you are going to mix up the charges he brought against the Eastern Section ; if you mix up with it the imputations he made against Mrs. Besant and Mr. Chakravarti, it would look as if we were actuated by some personal feelings. Now the attempt to produce disruption between the East and the West is an extremely discreditable one. To me, it appears, it is perfectly incapable of doing any harm or injury. The point is, Has the Vice-President been guilty of those charges of forging Mahátmás' letters, as it had been alleged ? We should call upon him to defend himself against it. And if he fails to do it, other courses could be taken. I would, therefore, suggest to you that one small clause in Mrs. Besant's resolution dealing with new imputations, should be left out, and that the rest of the resolution should stand as it does, and then in fact the ground would be absolutely clear. I can assure, you have a very astute man in Mr. Judge to deal with. This addition of a new charge will give him technical ground for another evasion. We must try to fix him at the point. He has been charged in Europe ; and has not given any explanation. I think the Society is bound to call upon him to defend himself, and if he does not afford proper explanation, we will mete to him the condignest punishment he deserves. Whether we should come to the conclusion that he should resign, or, he should be expelled, it is somewhat premature. We are in a Society in which he has a legal position as a member and as an officer, and before we actually pass any punishment or pronounce any judgment he is entitled to be heard. I look at it purely as a lawyer, as if the question would be looked by a judge when it comes before the court. Undoubtedly, the guilt may be clear, and yet I think a most guilty person is entitled to be heard before he is condemned.

THE PRESIDENT :—The Constitution of the Society requires the man to be heard.

Mr. SUBRAMANIER continuing :—I do not know if the Constitution does not contain these rules. The court will impose these rules. If you catch a man red-handed at the scene of murder, he is entitled to bring his witnesses. He may be a monomaniac. I think therefore, gentlemen, Mr. Judge is entitled to say what he has to say before you condemn him. Therefore the resolution I would suggest is, that of Mrs. Besant with the exclusion of that clause in regard to the punishment, after we have received the explanation. I am extremely sorry that this matter has to be postponed. I know what discredit has been brought against the Society from the time the charges of forgery have been brought against us. I can assure you that for many years I found it difficult to own that I belonged to this Society. The time has come, as Mr. Banon has said, when we are bound to go to the very bottom of this matter, and if it is found that Mr. Judge is guilty to have it

proclaimed to the world that he has been guilty, and that the Society has been imposed upon. However strongly you may feel, we should not omit to take legal procedure. I, therefore, suggest that the resolution proposed by Mrs. Besant with that clause omitted, should in fact form the subject of the indictment that he should be called upon to submit his explanation and upon that explanation you should come to the determination as to what you should do. I don't think that the Society will suffer by the course we suggest. All that the public will like to know. Therefore, we may well delay, and call upon him to submit an explanation. If he raises any technical objection, then we shall arrogate to ourselves the deciding what we shall do.

THE PRESIDENT :—

I may state that the argument of the honorable gentleman is entirely irrelevant, because every right of the individual is protected by our Constitution. No man would have any right to expel Mr. Judge, or make him resign, without giving him the chance of defence. This is nothing but an informal meeting of the Society to express its opinion. The members have a perfect liberty to ask me to take action as the Executive, subject to the approval of the General Council. The motion of Capt. Banon can only be accepted as the expression of the opinion of those who will support his amendment. The time has not come when we should expel Mr. Judge. We may ask him to resign, but must, before expulsion, give him every opportunity of answering charges made against him. I will now request Dr. Huebbe Schleiden, as a renowned Doctor of Laws, to favour us with his views on the subject.

DR. HUEBBE SCHLEIDEN :—

Brothers and friends. Let me begin by saying that I agree with the amendment which has now been made. I understand it to be this :

1, that we first of all call upon Mr. Judge to resign his office in our Society ;

2, that, secondly, we ask him to give a full explanation ; and

3, that, in case Mr. Judge fails to comply with these requests within the year 1895, the President-Founder be pleased to take the necessary steps to remove Mr. Judge from his office of Vice-President of the Society.

I must say, that I think we ought to take no violent measure, save for the most urgent reasons. I endorse fully all that Mrs. Besant has said. Mr. Judge has done a great deal for our Society and is doing so now. I have been good friends with him and I have personally nothing against him. But now at last the moment has come, that our Society ought finally to be purified of all phenomenalism with its unavoidable deception and fraud. Our principles ought to be changed.

I do not know whether all of you realise the importance of this move, whether you are aware that hundreds of our present and of our late members, those who are now members of the Society and many

others who have sorrowfully left it, look—as it were—down upon us here now at this moment, for which they and we all have waited so long and which has now come at last.

Believe me, the reason why hundreds of good men—and some of the very best men there are in the world, in every race, here in India, in England, in Germany, in America and everywhere—believe me, the reason why these men have not joined our Society at all or have sorrowfully left it, although they quite agree that our movement embodies the greatest ideas that man can ever conceive, is that these ideas have not been carried out in practice. Our objects are the search after divine wisdom and its realization within us. But hitherto the main attraction to it has been made the reference to phenomena and the hunting after psychic powers, which have nothing to do with the spiritual aspirations that are our final object. The authority of “Masters” is brought into play, instead of everyone being taught that there ought to be for no one any higher authority than his own conscience, his own intuition, and his own impartial and impersonal reasoning. All that playing at “Masters” and pretensions of psychic powers, precipitating letters and all the rest of that tomfoolery, is absolutely hostile to really genuine aspiration and is detrimental to all spiritual progress. And it is this which has brought our Society into all its calamities, almost from the beginning—and now again.

We must, therefore, now at last declare that we members who are here present at the celebration of this Anniversary of our Society, will not stand this nonsense any longer; that we will aspire to the realisation of divine wisdom, but have nothing to do with psychic phenomena, will not allow ourselves to be misguided and obstructed by them, and will not be deluded by any secret authorities or any other such sham pretensions.

Those who have left the Society because they could not wait for this moment to come, because they could not bear to see the noble aims of the Society dragged down into the mud, those cannot help us now. They are not here and if they were they would have no voice and no vote in the matter. But we who are here now, we have the right, nay, we have the duty to stand up for that which we aspire to as true and good and against all that we know is base and is perverted.

Truthfulness ought to be one of the first requirements for every Theosophist. And the honour of truth ought to be given to every one to whom it is due. This is a particular reason why I recommend this amendment to you. Mrs. Besant said that she would continue to work for the Society, even if Mr. Judge did not give a satisfactory explanation and should still remain Vice-President, but that she would then have to stand on every platform under this shadow of being somehow linked to fraud and to deceit. We dare not accept this sacrifice from her; we must rid her of this dreadful spell; we must force Mr. Judge to do what he is in honour bound to do, if he will not do it voluntarily.

Mrs. Besant has been defamed publicly for things which were absolutely untrue. That is bad enough. But being blamed for things which are true, which oneself despises but still with some remote reason one is made responsible for, that is unbearable. We ought not to expose Mrs. Besant to such a disgrace. I do not know if any one of you would ever brave out such a position.

If, therefore, Mr. Judge will not comply with our demand to resign his Vice-Presidentship or to give a full explanation which will be satisfactory to the leading members of our Society—we shall then be obliged to remove him from his office. We ought not to allow a prominent member like her, the beloved exponent of Theosophy all over the world, to suffer under such a ban as she would be obliged to face. These are my reasons, and I second the amendment of the Honorable Subramanier.

MR. E. M. SASSEVILLE :—

Brother Theosophists, I come from America. I am extremely glad to be present here to-day. I have been a Theosophist for over ten years. I little dreamt when I first joined, that this happy day of our meeting would ever come. I never expected that I would ever have the pleasure of looking at so many faces of my Hindu brethren. I must say that, if I speak in that way I am sure that I also represent the sentiment of probably ninety-nine per cent., or even an hundred per cent. of the American Theosophists. Our leader, Mr. Judge—for I must still call him our leader—has been with us for years, and has done grand and noble work. We all acknowledge it. All the Americans would certainly stand by him, no matter what happened to him. Mr. Judge probably has been guilty of something, I am afraid. What it is I cannot say, because I have not heard his side of the case. But I think that the motion brought by Mrs. Besant, requesting the President to ask Mr. Judge to resign, is a just and proper one. Yet I am entirely against the amendment to the motion, which asks for his expulsion from the Society. If you expel Mr. Judge before having asked him to resign, before giving him a chance, as the honourable gentleman put it, to say what he has to say in his explanation—I think you will commit a hasty action, and it will charge heavily on the whole Society. Please remember that the American Section of the Theosophical Society is no very small branch. It would be a pity to expel Mr. Judge in a hasty fashion, and thus injure the cause of Theosophy in our country; and not only in our country, but all over the world. Please remember that Mr. Judge, although he may be guilty, still has done great work. He has been ever since the foundation of the Society in the harness and has worked for the cause. Please remember this, and do not act too hastily. I am happy to bring you brotherly greetings from all the American Theosophists.

MR. KEIGHTLEY :—

With the permission of the President, I would like to clear up some misconceptions. We are getting confused in regard to the issues before us. My friend, Mr. S. Subramanier has contributed unwittingly to our confusion. He has endeavoured to make out that the Resolution as moved by Mrs. Besant, and seconded by myself, formulated a new and fresh charge against Mr. Judge, or in a way condemns him, or passes judgment. It does nothing of the kind. It recites a number of facts, none of which can be disputed. It recites, first, the appearance of the articles in the *Westminster Gazette*: secondly, it recites the charges of fraud and deception, supported by a large body of evidence. It then goes on to recite various other points, including the point that his recent publications have tended to raise strife in the Sections. It then shows that every honorable man, be he guilty or innocent, under circumstances of this kind would naturally tender his resignation of office in such a Society as ours, without hesitation. And it only asks him, in conclusion, as a matter of common honour and honesty, to place his resignation in the hands of the President, and it asks the President to call upon Mr. Judge to do so. That is a clear issue. It does not pronounce any opinion on Mr. Judge. It does not expel him, it does not remove him from the office of Vice-President; but it simply reminds him of a duty which he ought to have long ago recognised on his own account. I wish to say also that I am strongly opposed to such hasty action as would be involved in the Resolution of expulsion. I fully agree with my friend, Mr. Subramanier and with Mr. Sasseville, who has just spoken. It would be a most untheosophical, most wrong, most injurious, as well as most illegal proceeding to pass a resolution expelling any member of this Society without first formally calling upon him for an answer to the charges against him. That you must remember. The Resolution of Mrs. Besant calls upon him to place the office of the Vice-President back into the hands of the Society, so that when his official answer is made, when his defence is before the Society, he may then offer himself for re-election, and by submitting to that ordeal, give an opportunity to the Society to pronounce its final verdict; because, owing to his own course of raising technical objections, it is impossible for this Society to take any judicial action against him, or bring him before any court before which he could make his formal legal defence. The only way to give him an opportunity to make his defence, is by his placing the resignation in the hands of the President-Founder, and then standing for re-election.

Mr. C. V. NAIDU, of the Central Provinces, in strong terms and at some length, condemned Mr. Judge's action in not having offered an official explanation. He supported the amendment of Capt. Banon to expel Mr. Judge from the Society.

THE PRESIDENT :—

There was an opportunity given Mr. Judge last July to make a defence. He has not yet refused to make an explanation, as I under-

stand it, so far as I know, but I am in hopes that he will do so. I cannot conceive of his doing otherwise, however many affectionate friends may dissuade him. The tone of all his private letters to me is that he is innocent of wrong doing, and as one of his oldest and staunchest friends I should deplore his shirking a full and precise official explanation. It is for us to see whether he is disposed to meet the wishes of the Society in this respect. Further action may be taken later.

The COUNTESS WACHTMEISTER :—An opportunity was given to Mr. Judge last Summer at the European Convention of the T. S. to give his defence on these charges, and he through a lawyer's quibble evaded that opportunity. Why should we come forward again to ask him for an explanation (hear! hear!) It seems to me that the course proposed by Mrs. Besant is the right one. I think that we should ask him to resign the Vice-Presidentship, and when he has resigned let him come forward as a gentleman and as an honourable man, and clear himself of these charges. If he does so satisfactorily, we will receive him with open arms as our brother. We have no enmity against him. We appreciate his work for the T. S. We know what he has done for the Society, and therefore if these charges of deceit and fraud can be answered in an honest and satisfactory manner, we will welcome him back most cordially. What strikes one as both heartless and cruel in Mr. Judge's conduct is the mine he exploded on Annie Besant when she was thousands of miles away in Australia, giving out publicly, as he did, that she is not only a victim of black magic, but that she herself has practised black magic. When this bomb exploded, the misleading news reached Australia that she had been expelled from the Society by Mr. Judge; the work was impeded; the public thought that she was in disgrace, and few people came to her lectures.

Last year when we were here, Mr. Old and Mr. Edge wished to bring forward all these charges before the Indian Section—but Mrs. Besant objected, on the plea that it would be unfair to Mr. Judge to bring these charges behind his back: honourable conduct on her part, very different to the mean tricks played upon her by Mr. Judge. The President-Founder in his Address deplored the conduct of Mr. Judge in accusing Mrs. Besant of black magic. It is a very grave charge, my friends, and I beg you to think of it seriously, and if you will only endorse what the Colonel has so ably said in his Address, disapproving entirely of Mr. Judge's accusation against her, you will then give to Annie Besant a vote of confidence.

Mr. V. C. SESHACHARRY also condemned in strong terms Mr. Judge's action, and said that Mr. Judge should be at once expelled from the Society.

THE PRESIDENT :—

Gentlemen, we cannot waste any more of our valuable time in these desultory remarks. Let us close the matter by bringing it to a practical issue. This meeting, although representative of several Sections, has no legal power whatever to expel Mr. Judge. This meeting can only

recommend to the Executive of the Society, who represents the General Council, to take certain action. It has been suggested here, first, by Mrs. Besant, that Mr. Judge be requested to resign. In the second place, it has been suggested by Capt. Banon that he be summarily expelled; and in the third place, it has been suggested by Mr. S. Subramanier that he be requested to explain and if he does not explain or resign, that steps be taken to remove him from the office of Vice-President. Mrs. Besant has the floor for a rejoinder.

MRS. BESANT:—

I need do nothing in reply except to sum up the points on which your decision has to be made, and I do ask of you to preserve a quiet dignity in so serious a matter. It is not a matter for laughter. It is not a matter for passion. It is a matter involving the future of a great spiritual movement, and you should, I think, show dignity and a quiet spirit. In giving your vote for it, you will have to answer in the future. The first amendment that will be put to you by the Chair is that of the Honorable S. Subramanier. If his speech had been delivered a year ago, I should have agreed, but we have done exactly what he now asks us to do again. We have asked Mr. Judge to explain. We have called him before the Judicial Committee, which is the only constitutional and legal way of trying him. We asked him there to meet the charges and he evaded the whole thing. To ask him over again is to put yourselves in the absurd position of finding yourselves next year exactly in the position where you were at the commencement. He will probably go through the same succession of excuses, prevarications and evasions. And, remember that all the trouble of the best lawyers in your Society was taken last Spring to find out the way in which he could be brought to book. There is no other way in the Constitution except the one tried and which failed; so that if you pass that amendment you will practically tell your President to do what he has already done—to waste another year in doing what the past year has been wasted in doing—and at the end you will be exactly where you are now. If Mr. Judge gives no explanation and keeps his position in the face of the world, then there comes the question, how are you going to force him to act. There is no other way. You have a Constitution and you cannot break it; you have laws and you must abide by them. There is no way of reaching Mr. Judge except the way you have tried. Then comes the question of expulsion; but you cannot expel him. You may start on lines which ultimately, you hope, will lead you in that direction, but nothing more. But remember that, supposing you pass the original Resolution and through the President call on him to resign, that does not deter the General Council from expelling him if he does not choose to make his explanation. I can conceive nothing more unwise, more rash than to plunge into the act of expulsion, because one gentleman says that my statement is true. That gives you no reason to refuse to hear Mr. Judge. That is not judicial, to expel him. To ask him to resign

is to leave him absolutely free. To ask him to do what an honourable man would have done a year ago, is the only thing remaining to be done. I am seeking to clear the Society and not to raise party spirit. Mr. Judge says one thing; Mrs. Besant says another thing. Let them both look for one thing, that is the Society's welfare. Let the thing be fought out; but the Society should not be compromised in the face of the world. So I ask you to say "No" to both the amendments; that is, to keep your hands carefully at your sides without raising them, until the original Resolution is put before you, and then to vote upon it. Let me say one thing—that mistake may not arise; one word with reference to the telegram which the Countess Wachtmeister said was sent by Mr. Judge to Australia. It was a newspaper telegram. I have no reason to believe that Mr. Judge sent it. With this public statement I leave the question in your hands.

At this stage a voice from the audience demanded an adjournment, but the motion fell through for want of a seconder.

The President then put the first amendment, that of Captain Banon, to the meeting and it was lost.

Mr. S. Subramanier having withdrawn his amendment, the original Resolution of Mrs. Besant was put to the vote and carried, *nem con.*

A Library Committee was appointed with instructions to report on the second following morning.

Upon motion, the Convention enthusiastically voted to request the President-Founder to bestow the T. Subba Row Medal of 1894 upon Mrs. Annie Besant, for her Adyar Lectures of 1893. The Chair said that the suggestion was an excellent one and would be carried out. The Medal had never been more worthily bestowed.

The Treasurer reported that Mr. Tirugnana Pundara Samadhi, of Madura, had given Rs. 53-12-4 for the purchase of certain Sanskrit works for the Library.

The Chair read telegrams of congratulation from London and other places, which were greeted with applause.

The T. S. Anniversary meeting then adjourned over to the 27th inst. at the close of the Indian Section's session.

At the appointed time, the President-Founder resumed the chair and called on the Library Committee to report. The committee recommended that the President, before sanctioning the translation or publication of any Sanskrit book, should take the advice of a Committee of Sanskrit-knowing gentlemen and, the President heartily concurring, the Advisory Committee was duly nominated and elected.

The Chair explained that the warmest thanks of the Convention were due to Mr. J. Sreenevas Row, of Gooty, for the great pains he had taken with the arrangements for feeding and housing the Indian delegates; his plans having proved highly satisfactory and a considerable

sum of money having been saved the Indian Section as compared with the last Convention. In a single day meals had been given to over 800 Indian guests. Thanks were due also to Mr. Raghavendra Row, of Coimbatore, for superintending the preparations in the main building. Both had rendered excellent service. He then made the customary address of farewell and good speed, and declared the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

On the following day the Indian Section held its Annual Convention, and the following Resolution, moved by Mr. Tookaram Tatyā of Bombay and seconded by Mr. A. Nilakata Shastri, was unanimously carried :

1. That the President-Founder be, and he is hereby requested to at once call upon Mr. W. Q. Judge, Vice-President T. S., to resign the office of Vice-President ; it being of course open to Mr. Judge, if he so wishes, to submit himself for re-election, so that the Society may pass its judgment on his position.

2. That the President-Founder is hereby requested to call upon Mr. W. Q. Judge to make a full and satisfactory reply to the charges against him within six months from January 1st, 1895 ; and

3. Failing such answer, to take such steps as may be necessary for his expulsion from the Theosophical Society.

OFFICERS
OF THE
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
AND
UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

PRESIDENT.

HENRY S. OLCOTT,
(Late Colonel S. C., War Dept., U. S. A.)

VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. Q. JUDGE.

TREASURER AND ACTING RECORDING SECRETARY.

T. VIJIARAGHAVA CHARLU.

FEDERAL CORRESPONDENT.

(MRS.) ISABEL COOPER-OAKLEY.

Address: 19, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N. W.

ASSISTANTS.

OLIVER FIRTH AND M. U. MOORE.

GENERAL SECRETARIES OF SECTIONS.

WILLIAM Q. JUDGE, American Section.

Address: 144, Madison Avenue, New York.

BERTRAM KEIGHTLEY, M. A., Indian Section.

Address: Benares City, N.W.P.

G. R. S. MEAD, B. A., European Section.

Address: 19, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

J. C. STAPLES, Australasian Section.

Address: Post Office, Sydney, N. S. W.

A. E. BUULTJENS, B.A., General Manager, Buddhist Schools.

Address: 61, Maliban St., Pettah, Colombo, Ceylon.

BRANCHES OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

(Corrected annually on the 27th December.)

INDIAN SECTION.

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Adoni	The Adoni T. S.	1882	A Chengelvoraya Rajoo	Mr. S. J. Parthasarathier.	Medical Officer, Adoni.
Agra	The Agra T. S.	1893	Lalla Baijnath, B.A.	Pandit Tulsi Ram, M. A.	Professor of Philosophy and Sanskrit, St. John's College, Agra.
Aligarh	The Aryan Patriotic T. S.	...	...	Dormant	...
Allahabad	The Prayag T. S.	1881	Babu G. N. Chakravorthy, M.A., LL.B.	Dr. Abhinash Ch. Bannerji, L. M. and S.	Colvin Medical Hall, Allahabad.
Almorah	The Tatwa Bhodhini Sabha T. S.	1893	Pandit Bhairab Dat Joshi	Pandit Badri Dutt Joshi, LL. B.	Almorah, N. W. P.
Ambasamudram	The Ambasamudram T. S.	1889	Mr. S. Madanasawmy Row	Mr. R Subbiah	First Grade Pleader, Ambasamudram.
Anantapur	The Anantapur T. S.	1885	...	Dormant	...
Arcot	The Arcot T. S.	1884	...	Enquire of Mr. A. V. Kanniah.	Sub-Registrar, Arcot.
Arni	The Arni T. S.	1885	...	Dormant	...
Arrah	The Arrah T. S.	1882	...	Dormant	...
Baluchar	The Jaina Tatwagnâna Sabha T. S.	1890	...	Dormant	...

Bangalore	...	The Bangalore Cantonment T. S.	1886	Mr. V. S. Vaidialinga Moodelliar	Mr. A. Singaravelu Moodelliar.	Resident's Office, Bangalore.
Do	...	The Bangalore City T. S.	1886	...	Dormant	...
Bankipore	...	The Behar T. S.	1882	Babu Purnendu Narayan Sinha, M.A., B.L.	Babu Jogesh Chandra Banerjee.	Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Bankipur (Behar).
Bankura	...	The Sanjcevan T. S.	1883	Babu Bipin Beiharry Pramanik.	Babu Kedarnath Kulabhi.	Teacher, Zillah School, Bankura (Bengal).
Bara-Banki	...	The Gyanodaya T. S.	1883	Pandit Parmeshwari Dass.	Babu Debi Sahai	Dt. Surveyor, P.W.D., Bara-Banki (Oudh).
Barakar	...	The Sadhu Sanga T. S.	1892	Babu Shyama Charn Bhatta.	Babu K. P. Mukherji.	Barakar.
Bareilly	...	The Rohilcund T. S.	1881	Raja Madho Rao Vinaik Peshwa.	Pandit Cheda Lal, B. A.	Bareilly.
Barisal	...	The Barisal T. S.	1887	...	Dormant.	...
Baroda	...	The Rewah T. S.	1882	Rao Bahadur Janardan Sakhâram Gadgil, B.L....	Rao Sahib Maneklal Ghelabai Jhaveri.	Baroda.
Beauleah	...	The Rajshahye Harmony T. S.	1883	...	Babu Sreesh Chandra Roy.	Head Master, Loknath School, Beauleah (Rajashahye, Bengal).
Bellary	...	The Bellary T. S.	1882	Honorable Rai Bahadur A. Sabhapati Moodelliar.	Mr. T.A.Swaminatha Iyer.	"Sanmarga Samaj," Bellary.
Benares	...	The Kasi Tatwa Sabha T. S.	1885	Babu Upendra Nath Basu, B.A., LL. B.	Babu Govinda Dasa	Durgakund Benares City.
Berhampore	...	The Adhi Bhoutic Bhratru T. S.	1881	Babu Dinanath Ganguli...	Babu Satcowri Mukherji.	Sheristadhar, Manager's Office, P.O. Khagra, Berhampore, Bengal.
Bezwada	...	The Bezwada T. S.	1887	Rao Bahadur S. Lingia	Mr. T. Venkatanarasiah...	Pleader, Munsiff's Court, Bezwada.

Indian Section—Continued.

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Bhagulpore	The Bhagulpore T. S.	1881	Parbati Charn Mukkerji...	Babu Motilal Misra ...	Bhagulpore.
Bhaunagar	The Bhaunagar T. S.	1882	Raol Shri Prince Harsingji Rupsingji.	Mr. J. N. Unwalla, M.A. ...	Principal, Samaldas College, Bhaunagar, Kathiawar.
Bhawani	The Bhawani T. S.	1893	Mr. E. Subramania Iyer...	Mr. M. P.K.T. Simhachary	Civil Apothecary, Bhawani.
Bhowanipore	The Bhowani T. S.	1883	Dormant	Dormant	...
Bolaram	The Bolaram T. S.	1882	...	Dormant	...
Bombay	The Bombay T. S.	1880	Mr. David Gostling	Mr. S. Raghavendra Row.	Hd. Clerk, Town Custom Office, Fort, Bombay.
Broach	The Broach T. S.	1892	...	...	...
Bulandshahr	The Baron T. S.	1887	...	Dormant	...
Burdwan	The Burdwan T. S.	1883	...	Dormant	...
Calcutta	The Bengal T. S.	1882	Babu Narendra Nath Sen.	Babu Neelcomul Mukherji.	29, Baniapooker Road, Entally, Calcutta.
Do	The Ladies' T. S.	1882	...	Dormant	...
Cawnpore	The Chohan T. S.	1882	Babu Devi Pada Roy	Babu Dharm Das Mukherji	Executive Engineer's Office, Irrigation Branch, Cawnpore.
Chakdighi	The Chakdighi T. S.	1883	...	Dormant	...

Chingleput	... The Chingleput T. S.	... 1883	...	Mr. D. Raghurama Row...	Pleader, Chingleput.
Chinsurah	... The Chinsurah T. S.	... 1883	...	Dormant	...
Chittagong	... The Chittagong T. S.	... 1887	Babu Durgadas, Das	Babu Kamala Kanta Sen	Pleader, Judge's Court, Chittagong.
Chittoor	... The Chittoor T. S.	... 1884	Mr. T. Swamy Iyer, B.A.	Mr. C. M. Durasawmy Mudaliar, B. A., B. L.	District Court Vakil, Chittoor.
Cocanada	... The Cocanada T. S.	... 1885	...	Mr. K. Perrazu	Pleader, Cocanada.
Coimbatore	... The Coimbatore T. S.	... 1883	Mr. N. Annasawmy Rao	Mr. S. N. Ramasawmy Iyer	Pleader, Coimbatore.
Combaconum	... The Combaconum T. S.	... 1883	Mr. S. Krishnaswamier	Mr. M. C. Krishnaswamier	Pleader, Combaconum.
Cuddalore	... The Cuddalore T. S.	... 1883	...	Dormant	...
Cuddapah	... The Cuddapah T. S.	... 1886	Pandit D. Venkatachala Sastry.	Mr. A. Nunjundappa, B.A., B.L.	Vakil, Cuddapah.
Dacca	... The Dacca T. S.	... 1883	...	Dormant	...
Darjeeling	... The Kinchinjunga T. S.	... 1882	Babu Srinath Chatterji	Babu Priyanath Mukherji.	Dy. Magistrate and Sub-Judge, Darjeeling.
Dehra-Dun	... The Dehra-Dun T. S.	... 1892	Lala Baldeo, Sing	Babu Ishanchandra Deb, B. A.	G. T. Survey Office, N. W. P., Dehra-Dun.
Delhi	... The Indraprastha T. S.	... 1883	...	Enquire of Dr. Hem Chandra Sen.	Delhi.
Dindigul	... The Dindigul T. S.	... 1884	...	Dormant	...
Dumraon	... The Dumraon T. S.	... 1883	Babu Davi Persad	Mr. M. Omrao Ali	Inspector of Dumraon Raj Schools, Dumraon.
Durbhanga	... The Durbhanga T. S.	... 1883	Pandit Lakshmi Narain	Babu Ganganath Jha, M. A.	Dhurbhanga.

Indian Section—Continued.

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Ellore	The Gupta Vidya T. S.	1887	Mr. D. Sriramulu	...	Ellore.
Ernacolum	The Ernacolum T. S.	1891	Mr. W. Ramiah, B. A.	Mr. T. S. Subbaraya Iyer.	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Ernacolum, Cochin.
Erode	The Erode T. S.	1891	Dormant	...	...
Fatehgarh	The Gnâna Marga T. S.	1885	Munshi, Bhaktwar Lal, B.A.	Lâlâ Har Prasad	Head Clerk, Railway Office, Fatehgarh, N. W. P.
Fyzabad	The Ayodhya T. S.	1883	...	Dormant	...
Ghazipore	The Ghazipore T. S.	1883	...	Dormant	...
Gooty	The Gooty T. S.	1883	Mr. J. Srinivasa Rao	Mr. P. Casava Pillai	Pleader, Gooty.
Gorakhpur	The Sarva Hitkari T. S.	1883	Dr. Jaganeswara Roy	Babu Munipat Dass	Library, Friends' Association, 55 Ramnagurh, Gorakhpur.
Guntoor	The Krishna T. S.	1882	Mr. B. Veerasawmy Aiyah	Mr. P. Sriramulu	Pleader, Guntoor.
Guntur	Sadvichara T. S.	1891	Mr. L. Venkatasubbaya...	Mr. D. Purushotham	Sadvichara T. S., Guntur.
Gya	The Gya T. S.	1882	Babu Hari Haranath	Babu Indra Narayan Chakravarti.	Government Pleader, Gya, Behar.
Hoshangabad	The Nerbudda T. S.	1885	Babu Choudry Prayagchand.	Babu Jagannath Prasad...	Pleader, Hoshangabad, C. P.
Howrah	The Howrah T. S.	1883	...	Dormant	...

Hyderabad	... The Hyderabad T. S.	... 1882	Dornbji Dassabhoy, Esq...	Capt. G. Raghonath	... H. H. Nizam's Paiga Troops, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad, Decan.
Jalandhur	... The Tatwagnana Pracharni T. S.	1893	Babu Sandeeram	Babu Sawan Mall	... Busteegoozan, Jalandhur, Punjab.
Jalpaiguri	... The Jalpaiguri T. S.	1889	...	Babu Benode Behary Banerji.	Dy. Commissioner's Office, Jalpaiguri.
Jamalpore	... The Jamalpore T. S.	1882	Babu Trailokya Nath Roy.	Babu Kali Bhushan Roy...	Secretary, Loco. Office, Jamalpur.
Jessore	... The Tatwagnana Sabha T. S.	1883	...	Dormant	...
Jeypore	... The Jeypore T. S.	1882	...	Dormant	...
Jubbulpore	... The Bhriku Kshetra T. S.	1883	Babu Kalicharn Bose, B.A.	Mr. Manohar Lal	... Treasury Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Jubbulpore, C. P.
Kanigiri	... The Olcott T. S.	1890	...	Mr. M. Venkatasubba Row	Pleader, Kanigiri, Nellore District.
Karur	... The Karur T. S.	1885	...	Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer.	Pleader, District Munsiff's Court, Karur.
Kapurthala	... The Kapurthala T. S.	1883	Dewan Ramjas, C. S. I. ...	Lala Harichund	... Judicial Asst., Kapurthala, Punjab.
Karwar	... The North Canara T. S.	1883	...	Enquire of Mr. K. M. Raghavendra Row.	Teacher, High School, Karwar (North Canara District).
Krishnaghur	... The Nuddea T. S.	1882	...	Dormant	...
Kuch Behar	... The Kuch Behar T. S.	1890	...	Dormant	...
Kurnool	... The Satkalatchepa T. S.	1883	Mr. T. Chidambaram Row.	Mr. C. Venkataramiah	... Collector's Office, Kurnool.
Lahore	... The Lahore T. S.	1887	Lala Nath Mal	Pandit Ikbalnath	... Clerk, Government Advocate's Office, Lahore.

Indian Section--Continued.

Place.	Name of Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Lucknow	The Satya Marga T. S.	1892	Rai Naraindas Bahadur ...	Babu Mritunjaya Chatterji, B.A.	Head Clerk, General Department, Office of the Postmaster- General, Lucknow.
Ludhiana	The Ludhiana T. S.	1891	Pandit Chandi Prasada- shastri.	Rai B. K. Lahiri ...	Ludhiana.
Madras	The Madras T. S.	1882	Mr. Koralla Subbarayadu- garu.	Mr. V. Venkataseshayya...	Manager, Stock Depôt, Postmas- ter-General's Office, Madras.
Madura	The Madura T. S.	1883	Rao Saheb R. Ratnasaba- pathy Pillay, B.A., B.C.E.	Mr. P. Narayana Iyer ...	Vakil, High Court, Madura.
Madanapalle	The Jignasa T. S.	1891	Mr. O. L. Sarma ...	Mr. R. Seshagiri Row ...	Pleader, Madanapalle.
Mannargudi	The Mannargudi T. S.	1891	...	Dormant ...	...
Masulipatam	The Masulipatam T. S.	1887	Mr. V. V. S. Avadhani, B.A.	Mr. K. Ananda Row ...	Head Accountant, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
Mayaveram	The Mayaveram T. S.	1883	...	Dormant ...	...
Meerut	The Meerut T. S.	1882	Babu Rama Prasad, M.A....	Babu Kriparam ...	Commissioner's Office, Meerut (N. W. P.).
Midnapore	The Midnapore T. S.	1883	Babu Hari Charan Roy, M.A.	Babu Grirish Chandra Mittra.	Pleader, Judge's Court, Midnapore (Bengal).
Monghyr	The Monghyr T. S.	1887	Babu Russick Lal Ban- nerji.	Babu Priyanath Chatterji.	Monghyr.
Moradabad	The Atma-Rodh T. S.	1883	...	Dormant ...	...

Muzaffarpur	The Muzaffarpur T. S.	1890	Babu Poorna Chunder Mitter, B. L.	Babu Raghunandana Prasad Sarma	Zemindar of Muhamedpur, Soasta, via Silhout T. S. Ry., Muzaffarpur
Muddehpoorah	The Muddehpoorah T. S.	1881	...	Dormant	...
Muttra	The Muttra T. S.	1891	Babu Jai Narain Bararu, C. E.	Dr. Ranji Mull, L. M. S.	Medical Hall, Muttra City.
Nagpur	The Nagpur T. S.	1885	Rai Bahadur C. Narain-swamy Naidu	Mr. C. Srinivasa Row	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat, Nagpur (C. P.).
Naini Tal	The Kurmachal T. S.	1888	...	Dormant	...
Narail	The Narail T. S.	1883	...	Dormant	...
Narasarowpet	The Narasarowpet T. S.	1891	Mr. T. Anjaneya Sastri	K. Viyyanna Pantulu	Pleader, Narasarowpet.
Nassik	The Nassik T. S.	1891	Mr. D. R. Tarhadkar, B. A.	Mr. Maheshwar Narain Devdhar, B. A.	2nd Asst. Master, High School, Nassik.
Negapatam	The Negapatam T. S.	1883	Mr. S. Chakrapani Iyer...	Mr. G. Sambasiva Iyer	2nd Grade Pleader, Negapatam.
Nellore	The Nellore T. S.	1882	Mr. T. Jayarama Naidu...	Mr. A. Narayana Iyer, B.A.	Translator, Collector's Office, Nellore.
Nilphamari	The Nilphamari T. S.	1892	Babu Umanath Ghosal	Babu Rajain Kanta Sirkar	Nilphamari, Bengal.
Noakhali	The Noakhali T. S.	1886	...	Dormant	...
Ongole	The Ongole T. S.	1891	...	Mr. N. Seshagiriayer	Pleader, Ongole.
Ootacamund	The Todabetta T. S.	1888	Major-Genl. H. R. Morgan	Pandit R. Jayaraja Row	Collector's Office, Ootacamund.
Orai	The Orai T. S.	1886	...	Dormant	...
Pahartali	The Maha Muni T. S.	1887	...	Dormant	...

Indian section—Continued.

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Pakur	The Pakur T. S.	1891	Rajah Sitesh Chandra Panday Bahadur	Babu Patiram Bannerji	Pakur, Bengal.
Palghat	The Malabar T. S.	1882	Mr. V. Vengu Iyer	Mr. S. Veeraraghava Iyer.	Sagaripuram, Palghat.
Paramakudi	The Paramakudi T. S.	1885	Mr. S. Minakshi Sundram Iyer.	Mr. A. S. Krishnasawmy Sastriar, B. A.	Paramakudi.
Penukonda	The Penukonda T. S.	1893	Mr. A. Ramachandria	Mr. N. Kurattalwar	Head Master, Board Lower Secondary School, Penukonda.
Periyakulam	The Periyakulam T. S.	1884	...	Dormant	...
Pollachi	The Pollachi T. S.	1885	...	Dormant	...
Pondicherry	The Pondicherry T. S.	1883	...	...	...
Poona	The Poona T. S.	1882	Khan Bahadur Naoroji Dorabji Khandalwalla	Mr. Rajana Lingu	Pleader, Camp, Poona.
Prodattur	The Prodattur T. S.	1893	Mr. Y. Nagayya	Mr. G. Venkataramayya	2nd Grade Pleader, Prodattur.
Rai-Bareilly	The Gyanavardhini T. S.	1888	...	Dormant	...
Rajahmundry	The Rajahmundry T. S.	1887	Mr. V. Vasudeva Sastriar.	Mr. K. Rama Brahmam Garu.	Rajahmundry.
Rajmahal	The Rajmahal T. S.	1887	Babu Panchanan Gosh	Babu Phagu Lal Mandul...	Rajmahal, Bengal.

Ranchi	Chota Nagpore T. S.	1887	Mr. Nibaran Chandra Gupta.	Babu Navakrishna Roy	Retired Police Inspector, Ranchi, Chota Nagpur.
Rangoon	The Irawadi T. S.	1885	...	Dormant	...
Do	The Shavai Daigon T. S.	1885	...	Dormant	...
Do	The Rangoon T. S.	1885	...	Enquire of Mr. P. Vedaranim Pillay.	Head Clerk, General Post Office, Rangoon.
Rawalpindi	The Rawalpindi T. S.	1881	Babu Shyama Charn Bose	Babu Dharendra Kumar Banerji	Rawalpindi.
Seeti	The Seeti T. S.	1884	Babu Rajkishen Mukerji	Babu Priyanath Das	Loco. Office, Kancharapara, E. B. S. Ry.
Searsole	The Searsole T. S.	1883	...	Dormant	...
Secunderabad	The Secunderabad T. S.	1882	Mr. Bezonji Aderji	Mr. Kavasha Eduljee	Pleader, Tower St., Secunderabad, Deccan.
Seoni-Chappara	The Seoni T. S.	1885	Mr. Sadasheo Ganpat Subedhar	Babu Gouri Sanker	Pleader, Seoni-Chappara (C. P.).
Sholapore	The Sholapore T. S.	1882	...	Dormant	...
Sholinghur	The Sholinghur T. S.	1891	Mr. V. Cooposwami Iyer, M. A.	Mr. L. Sreenivasa Raghavier.	Pleader, Sholinghur, North Arcot.
Siliguri	The Siliguri T. S.	1885	...	Dormant	...
Simla	The Himalayan Esoteric T. S.	1882	Mr. C. P. Hogan	Babu Kumud Chandra Mukherjee.	P. W. Secretariat, Simla.
Simla	The Simla Eclectic T. S.	1881	...	Dormant	...
Srivilliputtur	The Natchiyar T. S.	1883	...	Dormant	...

Indian Section—Continued.

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Surat	The Sanatan Dharma Sabha T. S.	1887	Mr. Nantamram Uttamram Trivedi.	Mr. Ganesh Vishnukhor...	Setan Falia, Gopipura, Surat.
Tanjore	The Tanjore T. S.	1883	Mr. S. A. Swaminatha Aiyar.	Mr. S. Venkata Subba Aiyar.	Pleader, Vennar Bank, Tanjore.
Tinnevelly	The Tinnevelly T. S.	1881	Mr. S. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B.A.	Mr. S. Ramachendra Sastri.	Clerk, District Court, Tinnevelly.
Tipperah	The Tatwagnâna Sabha T. S.	1889	Prince Rajakumar Nava-dwipchandra Deb Varman Bahadur.	Babu Chandra Kumarguha.	Sheristadar, Collectorate, Comilla Tipperah, E. Bengal.
Tirupattur	The Tirupattur T. S.	1884	...	Dormant	...
Tirur	The Tirur T. S.	1894	Mr. A.C. Kannan Nambiar.	Mr. C.S. Adinarayana Ayer	Pleader, Tirur, Malabar.
Tiruvalur	The Tiruvalur T. S.	1891	Mr. N. Vaidyanathier	Mr. T. K Ramaswamier...	2nd Grade Pleader, Tiruvalur, Tanjore District.
Trevandrum	The Trevandrum T. S.	1883	Mr. R. Raghunatha Row.	Mr. R. Padmanabhacharyar, B.A.	Dewan's Office, Trevandrum (Travancore).
Trichinopoly	The Trichinopoly T. S.	1883	Mr. A. Ramachendra Iyer.	Mr. N. Harihara Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Pleader, Trichinopoly (S. I. Ry.).
Udamalpett	The Udamalpett T. S.	1894	Mr. T. M. Sundram Pillay.	Mr. P.L. Palaniandi Pillay.	2nd Grade Pleader, Udamalpett.
Umballa	The Umballa T. S.	1891	Rai Bishambernath	Babu Shyamacharn Mukherji.	Royal Medical Hall, Suddar Bazaar, Umballa Cantonment.

Vellore	The Vellore T. S.	1884		Dormant	
Vizagapatam	The Vizagapatam T. S.	1887		Mr. S. T. Srinivasiengar, M.A.	Principal, Hindu College, Viza- gapatam.
Vizianagaram	The Vasishtha T. S.	1884		Pandit C. R. Srinivasien- gar, B.A.	Head Master, Ripon High School, Vizianagaram.
Warangal	The Satyavichara T. S.	1891	Mr. C. Luxman	Mr. T. Govindarajulu Naidu.	Care of Station Master, Waran- gal, N. G. S. Ry.
Gujranwalla	Gujranwalla T. S. Centre	1894	Ralla Ram Arora	Deward Chand Varma.	Lane Mul Singh Kapur, Guj- ranwalla.
Panier	Panier T. S. Centre	1894	Sindar Sahib Singh	Lala Anunt Ram	Contractor, M. B. S. R., Panier Via Sibi.

Address: Bertram Keightley, M.A., General Sec. Indian Section, Benares City, N. W. P.

AMERICAN SECTION.

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
St. Louis	Arjuna T. S.	1882	William B. Lucbbers	Benedict Loevy	3010 Dickson Street.
New York	Aryan T. S.	1883	William Q. Judge	Alexander Fullerton	144 Madison Avenue.
Chicago	Chicago T. S.	1884	George E. Wright	Miss Leoline Leonard	Room 48, 26 Van Buren Street
Malden	Malden T. S.	1885	George D. Ayers	Frank J. Goodwin	c/o Horace F. Burr 209 Mountain Ave.
San Francisco	Golden Gate T. S.	1885	Edward B. Rambo	William J. Walters	Palace Hotel.
Los Angeles	Los Angeles T. S.	1885	Frank Neubauer	Dr. George F. Mohn	453 Spring Street.
Boston	Boston T. S.	1886	Robert Crosbie	Louis F. Wade	24 Mount Vernon Street.
Cincinnati	Cincinnati T. S.	1886	Dr. J. D. Buck	Dr. Thomas M. Stewart	266 Elm Street.
Minneapolis	Ishwara T. S.	1887	James C. Slafter	Mrs. Ida F. Harris	813 Guaranty Loan B'd'g.
Philadelphia	Krishna T. S.	1887	Edwin Schofield	Dr. Charlotte L. Abbey	238 S. Tenth Street.
Omaha	Vedanta T. S.	1888	Mrs. Jessie B. N. Burness.	Lewis A. Storch	1915 Fzaid Street.
Grand Island, Neb.	Nirvana T. S.	1888	Charles Rief	Nathan Platt	522 Kimball Avenue.
San Diego, Calif	Point Loma Lodge	1888	Samuel Calhoun	Dr. Thomas Docking	164 Boston Avenue.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Varuna T. S.	1888	Mrs. Ida J. Wilkins	Mrs. Isabel H. Butler	345 Broad Street.
Cleveland	Dharma T. S.	1888	William E. Gates	Mrs. Erma E. Gates	235 St. Clair Street.

Decorah, Iowa	Isis Lodge	1888	Mrs. A. M. Severson	Miss Clara Reum	Box 901.
Milwaukee	Brahmana T. S.	1888	Dr. Warren B. Hill	Lucius H. Cannon	M. O. Dep't P. O.
Brooklyn	Brooklyn T. S.	1889	Col. Henry N. Hooper	Mrs. Ida Gribben	314 Halsey Street.
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Santa Cruz T. S.	1889	Dr. William W. Gamble	Mrs. Lizzie A. Russell	Box 26.
Washington, D. C.	Blavatsky T. S.	1889	George M. Coffin	Nathan Parkins	946 N. T. Avenue.
San Jose, Calif.	Excelsior T. S.	1889	Albert E. Winlow	Mrs. P. M. Cassett	351 N. 3d Street.
Kansas City	Kansas City T. S.	1889	Benjamin H. Chapman	George C. Warren	Drawer M.
Oakland, Calif.	Aurora Lodge	1889	Mrs. Sarah A. Harris	Henry Bowman	630 Ninth Street.
Tacoma, Wash.	Narada T. S.	1890	Miss Ida S. Wright	Mrs. Addie G. Barlow	722 South J. Street.
Stockton, Calif.	Stockton T. S.	1890	Frederic M. West	Mrs. Jennie Southworth	361 Miner Avenue.
Muskegon, Mich.	Muskegon T. S.	1890	Frederic A. Nims	Miss Sarah E. Sherman	157 Peck Street.
Alameda, Calif.	Triangle T. S.	1890	Mrs. Cornelia McIntire	Mrs. Clara E. Story	2228 Clement Avenue.
Sacramento, Calif.	Eureka T. S.	1890	Albert Hart	Albert Hart	922 Ninth Street.
Sioux City, Iowa	Dana T. S.	1890	Dr. Grant J. Ross	Miss Bandusia Wakefield	805 Ninth Street.
Lincoln, Neb.	Amrita T. S.	1890	David A. Cline	...	Drawer 41.
Baltimore	Hermes Council T. S.	1890	Charles F. Silliman	William H. Numsen	18 Light Street.
New Orleans	New Orleans T. S.	1890	Carl F. Redwitz	Dr. F. Barroso	552 N. Rampart Street.
Seattle, Wash.	Seattle T.S. No. 1.	1890	Mrs. Eleanor Kling	John H. Wilson	1123 Main Street.
Jamestown, N. Y.	1st T. S. of Jamestown	1890	Mrs. Grace A. Barnes	Mrs. Dora R. White	832 N. Main Street.

American Section—Continued.

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Vicksburg, Miss ...	Siddartha T. S. ...	1890	James M. Gibson ...	Thomas D. Marshall ...	107½ Washington Street
Pittsburg ...	Pittsburg T. S. ...	1890	William C. Temple ...	Miss S. A. Macmillan ...	Box 377. Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Portland, Or ...	Willamette T. S. ...	1890	A. Ross Read ...	Mrs. Laura D. Durkee ..	567 Fourth Street
Memphis ...	Memphis T. S. ...	1890	Mrs. Elise M. Selden ...	Robert B. Orric ...	287 Pontotoc Street.
Clinton, Iowa ...	Indra T. S. ...	1890	John Heales ...	William J. Ward ...	P. O. Box 921.
Fort Wayne, Ind... ..	Annie Besant T. S. ...	1891	Judge Edward O'Rourke... ..	Mrs. Julia B. Taylor ...	31 Douglas Avenue.
Toronto, Canada ...	Toronoto T. S. ...	1891	Samuel L. Beckett ...	Albert E. S. Smythe ...	25 George Street.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Dhyana T. S. ...	1891	George W. Aylesworth ...	Miss Bess Aylesworth ...	408 S. Griffin Ave, East Los Angeles.
New York ...	"H. P. B." T. S. ...	1891	Miss Anna M. Stabler ...	Miss Mary Douglas ...	256 W. 127th Street.
St. Paul, Minn ...	St. Paul T. S. ...	1891	Paul Henning ...	A. M. Isaacson ...	110 E. 4th Street.
Soquel, Calif ...	Pleiades Lodge T. S. ...	1891	Charles S. Adams ...	Mrs. William R. Wilson ...	...
Salt Lake City, U T.	Salt Lake T. S. ...	1891	A. V. Taylor ...	C. L. Robertson ...	Box 1135.
San Francisco ...	San Francisco T. S. ...	1891	Dr. Jerome A. Anderson... ..	Mrs. Vera S. Beane ...	632 Post Street
Providence, R. J ...	Providence T. S. ...	1891	Clarke Thurston ...	Charles H. Hopkins ...	89 Lippitt Street.
Olympia, Wash ...	Olympia T. S. ...	1891	Mrs. A. R. Shimmons ...	Mrs. Harriet E. Ogden ...	509 Quince Street.

<i>New Haven, Conn...</i>	<i>Atma T. S.</i>	...	1892	William M. Townsend	...	Melville S. Wadham	...	908 Grand Avenue.
<i>Boise City, Idaho...</i>	<i>Boise T. S.</i>	...	1892	Mrs. Mary J. Curtis	..	Mrs. Eunice E. Athey	...	1325 5th St.
<i>Hot Springs, Ark...</i>	<i>Hot Springs T. S.</i>	...	1892	Mrs. M. A. P. McCrary	...	Mrs. Orient S. Bearce	...	411 Park Avenue.
<i>Victoria, B. C.</i>	<i>Kshanti T. S.</i>	...	1892	Hessay W. Graves	...	William H. Berridge	...	212 View Street.
<i>Montreal, Canada..</i>	<i>Mount Royal T. S.</i>	...	1892	Louis E. Trudeau	...	Dr. James H. Fulton	...	2444 St. Catherine Street.
<i>Cambridge, Mass...</i>	<i>Cambridge T. S.</i>	...	1892	Miss Marguerite L. Guild.	...	...	...	16 Ash St.
<i>Grenada, B.W.I. ...</i>	<i>Grenada Lodge T. S.</i>	...	1892	Hon. Edward Drayton	...	G. Whitfield Smith	...	Bellevue, St. Andrew's.
<i>Elgin, Oregon ...</i>	<i>Blue Mountain T. S.</i>	...	1892	Henry Hug	...	Charles H. Marsh	...	...
<i>Indianapolis, Ind...</i>	<i>Indianapolis T. S.</i>	...	1892	Judge R. Wes McBride	...	Dr. Wm. P. Atkinson	...	113½ E. Washington St.
<i>Westerly, R I ...</i>	<i>Westerly T. S.</i>	...	1892	Dr. Lorin F. Wood	...	Addison A. Scholfield	...	30 Main Street
<i>Santa Ana, Calif...</i>	<i>Alaya T. S.</i>	...	1892	Mrs. Maria T. Lesley	...	Mrs. S. A. Smith	...	Villa Park, Orange Co., Calif.
<i>Cambridge, Mass ..</i>	<i>Harvard T. S.</i>	...	1892	J. Austin Wilder	...	Cushing Stetson	...	25 Holyoke Street.
<i>Toledo, Ohio ...</i>	<i>Toledo T. S.</i>	...	1892	Mrs. Helen L. Wheeler	...	Miss Kate F. Kirby	...	1503 Broadway.
<i>New Britain, Conn.</i>	<i>Kalayana T. S.</i>	...	1892	William H. Todd	...	William H. Witham	...	Box 867.
<i>Santa Rosa, Calif...</i>	<i>Santa Rosa T. S.</i>	...	1893	Dr. C. J. C. Wachendorf...	...	Charles D. Hudoff	...	...
<i>Dayton, Ohio ...</i>	<i>Dayton T. S.</i>	...	1893	William Watkins	...	Wm. W. Buckwalter	...	735 River Street.
<i>Chicago, Ill ...</i>	<i>Wachtmeister T. S.</i>	...	1893	Jacob Bonggren	...	Axel Axelson	...	164 Sa Salle Ave, 3rd floor.
<i>Rapid City, S.D. ...</i>	<i>Bulwer Lytton T.S.</i>	...	1893	Arthur E. Wallace	...	William Norrington	...	Box 70.
<i>Englewood, Ill ...</i>	<i>Englewood T. S.</i>	...	1893	Davitt D. Chidester	...	Mrs. Clara D. Stacy	...	419 70th Court.

American Section.—(Continued).

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Columbus, Ohio ...	Columbus T. S.	... 1893	William T. Wells ...	Miss. Grace L. Henderson.	89 S. Monroe Ave.
San Diego, Calif ...	San Diego T. S.	... 1893	Mrs. Amy C. V. Schaeegs.	John K. Blackmer ...	2312 G. St.
Port Townsend, W.	Port Townsend T. S.	... 1893	Thomas F. Trumbull ...	Miss. Lida P. Brown ...	...
Syracuse, N. Y ...	Syracuse T. S.	... 1893	Mrs. Mary A. Olcott ...	Mrs. Emily K. Mundy ...	701 Warren Street.
Redding, Calif ...	Redding T. S.	... 1893	Weltden P. England ...	Mrs. Mattie J. Denning....	...
Marysville, Calif ...	Sravaka T. S.	... 1893	John W. Rupert ...	...	Cupertino, Santa Clara Co., Calif.
Corinth, N. Y. ...	Corinthian T. S.	... 1893	Mrs. M. A. Maschmedt ...	Miss Lizzie Chapin. ...	Maschmedt Farm.
Lake City, Minn ...	Lake City T. S.	... 1893	Mrs. Anna B. Underwood.	Roy Underwood ...	...
Macon, Ga ...	Macon T. S.	... 1893	Iverson L. Harris ...	Walter T. Hanson ...	Bibb M'fg Co.
Sioux Falls, S. D ...	Sioux Falls T. S.	... 1893	Dr. Egbert George ...	Harlan P. Pettigrew. ...	...
Porterville, Calif...	Porterville T. S.	... 1894	Elum C. Miles ...	Mrs. Nellie M. Baker ...	...
Portland, Maine ...	Portland T. S.	... 1894	George E. Thompson ...	Velta Merrill ...	16 Deering Street.
Bluefields, Nicaragua, C. A ...	Central American T. S.	... 1894	Simon A. Howard ...	Joseph P. Moody ...	...
Fresno, Calif ...	Fresno T. S.	... 1894	Mrs. Maria W. Culver ...	Dr. Laura A. Harris ...	1835½ Mariposa Street.
Somerville, Mass ...	Somerville T. S.	... 1894	William H. Somersall ...	Miss Helen J. Wescott. ...	19 Boston Street.

Brooklyn, N. Y.	St. John T. S.	1894	Henry C. Parke	Arthur D. Stetson	365 Bedford Ave.
Gilroy, Calif	Gilroy T. S.	1894	Mrs. M. A. Van Schaick	Mrs. Lola E. Forsyth	...
Riverside, Calif	Keshava T. S.	1894	Oscar P. Taylor	Ethelbert Johnson	...
Denver, Colo	Denver T. S.	1894	Wm. S. Wing	Edgar B. Cronkhite	1644 Tremont St.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Harmony Lodge T. S.	1894	Miss Hattie mc Lellan	Wm. C. B. Randolph	805½ S. Spring St.
Shelton, Wash	Shelton Solar T. S.	1894	Mis Delia F. Kneeland	Mrs. Mary E. Cyphert	...
Buffalo, N. Y.	Buffalo T. S.	1894	Wm. A Stevens	Mrs. Mary A Newton	644 Plymouth Ave.
Sacramento, Calif.	Seventy times Seven T. S.	1894	Miss Caroline G. Hancock.	Alfred Spinks	P. O. Box 505.
Colorado Springs, Colo	Colorado Springs T. S.	1894	Mrs. Caroline E. Finch	Mrs. Lorraine H. Parsons	723 N. Nevada Ave.
Santa Barbara, Calif	Santo Barbara Lodge C. S.	1894	Mrs. Angie Magee	Mrs. Mary H. Bowman	...
San Ardo, Calif	Tathagata T. S.	1894	John C. Hadley	Louis R. Nougaret	...
Chicago, Ill	Shila T. S.	1894	Mrs. Henrietta Hodley	Mrs. Harriet L. North	1502 W. Monroe St.
Sandusky, Ohio	Sandusky T. S.	1894	...	...	...
Watsonville, Calif.	Pacific T. S.	1894	Humphrey Hetherington.	Wm. H. P. Hill	...
Honolulu, Hawa- lian Islands	Aloha T. S.	1894	A. Marques	Pierrie Jones	P. O. Box 25.

Address: W. Q. Judge, General Sec. American Section, 144, Madison Avenue New York.

EUROPEAN SECTION.

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Great Britain.					
London	London Lodge	1878	A. P. Sinnett	C. W. Leadbeater	<i>Pres.</i> , 27, Leinster Gardens, W. ...
Edinburgh	Scottish Lodge*	1884	(Private Lodge)	A. P. Cattanaeh (Lib'n)	67, Brunswick Street, Edinburgh.
Dublin	Dublin Lodge*	1886	H. M. Magee, B. A.	F. J. Dick, C.E.	<i>Sec.</i> . 3, Upper Ely Place, Dublin.
London	Blavatsky Lodge*	1887	Annie Besant	Miss L. M. Cooper	<i>Sec.</i> , 19, Avenue Rd., Regent's Park, N. W. ...
Liverpool	Liverpool Lodge*	1888	Rowland Jevons, M. A.	H. M. Savage	<i>Sec.</i> , 18A, South Castle Street, Liverpool ...
Brixton	Brixton Lodge*	1890	H. A. W. Coryn, M.R.C.S.	Miss J. L. Horne	<i>Pres.</i> , 159, Acre Lane, Brixton, S. W. ...
Brighton	Brighton Lodge*	1890	Mrs. Tippetts	Dr. Alfred King	<i>Sec.</i> , 30, Buckingham Place, Brighton ...
Birmingham	Birmingham Lodge*	1890	O. H. Duffell	Sydney H. Old	<i>Sec.</i> , 85, Wilson Road, Handsworth, Birmingham ...
Bradford	Bradford Lodge*	1891	Oliver Firth	Jno. Midgley	<i>Sec.</i> , Central Coffee Tavern, West Gate, Bradford ...
Chiswick	Chiswick Lodge*	1891	P. C. Ward	J. B. Cox	<i>Sec.</i> , Adyar Studio, Flanders' Road, Bedford Park, W ...
Croydon	Croydon Lodge*	1891	S. G. P. Coryn	W. A. Dunn	<i>Sec.</i> . 46, Wandle Road. Croydon.
London	Adelphi Lodge*	1891	J. M. Watkins	Frank Hills	<i>Pres.</i> , 7, Duke Street, Adelphi, W. C. ...
Do	Earl's Court Lodge*	1892	R. W. Machell	Miss Macphail	<i>Pres.</i> , 3, Scarsdale Studios, Stratford Road, Kensington ...
Harrogate	Harrogate Lodge*	1892	Hodgson Smith	Miss Shaw	<i>Sec.</i> , 7, James Street, Harrogate,
Manchester	Manchester City Lodge*	1892	C. Corbett	Mrs. Larmuth	<i>Sec.</i> , 24, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, near Manchester

Leeds	... Leeds Lodge*	... 1892	F. Rust	... H. W. Hunter	... Sec., 205, Belle Vue Road, Leeds
Bournemouth	... Bournemouth Lodge*	... 1892	Thos. Williams	... H. S. Green	... Sec., High Street, Christchurch, Hants.
Edinburgh	... Edinburgh Lodge*	... 1893	G. L. Simpson	... C. M. Oliver	... Pres., 152, Morningside Road, Edinburgh.
Middlesborough	... Middlesborough Lodge.*	... 1893	W. H. Thomas	... G. J. Henderson	... Sec., 28, Sussex Street, Middlesborough.
Bristol	... Bristol Lodge*	... 1893	Mrs. Clayton	... Mrs. Clayton	... 17, Royal Park, Clifton.
London	... Bow Lodge*	... 1893	C. H. Collings	... A. G. Rowe	... Sec. 17, Avenue Rd., Regent's Park, N. W.
Bradford	... Athene Lodge	... 1893	Miss Ward	... Miss Ward	... Eldon Buildings, Bradford.
Southport	... Southport Lodge*	... 1893	J. K. Gardner	... Herbert Crooke	... Pres., "Barkfield," Freshfield, near Liverpool.
London	... North London Lodge.*	... 1893	A. M. Glass	... R. King, Jun.	... Sec., 69, Barnsbury St., Liverpool Rd., N.
York	... York Lodge*	... 1894	J. Packer, M. B., Ch. M.	... E. J. Dunn	... Sec., Keldfield Lodge, near York.
Margate	... Margate Lodge*	... 1894	J. H. Smithwhite	... Mrs. Homes	... Sec., 39, High Street, Margate
Norwich	... Norwich Lodge*	... 1894	...	Not reported	... Not reported.
	... Bath Centre*	... ..	...	Edwin Hill	... 9, Tynning Road, Widecombe, Bath
	... Battersea Centre*	... ..	...	T. B. Barnes	... 139, Maysoule Road, New Wandsworth, S. W.
	... Bolton Centre*	... ..	...	Mrs. Ralphs	... 237, Church Street, West Houghton, near Bolton.
	... Burnley Centre	... ..	...	F. D. Harrison	... 17, Carlton Road, Burnley.
	... Cardiff Centre*	... ..	...	John Morgan, Jun.	... Bryngolen, Llantrisant, Glamorgan.
	... Cheltenham Centre	... ..	...	Mrs. Von Holst	... 46, Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham.

* All Branches and Centres marked with an Asterisk have Theosophical Lending Libraries.

European Section—Continued.

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
	Darlington Centre	...	...	Mrs. Downie	... 46, Victoria Embankment, Darlington.
	Derby Centre*	...	...	Miss Emma Ousman	... Fritchley, near Derby.
	North Dublin Centre*	...	...	J. Coates	... 194, Clonliffe Road, Dublin.
	Duff Town Centre*	...	...	G. McLennan	... Bookseller, Duff Town, Banffs.
	Eastbourne Centre	...	...	Barelay Day	... Redcot Meads, Eastbourne.
	Exeter Centre*	...	Mrs. Passingham	Miss L. Wheaton	... Sec., 10 Lion Terrace, Alington Road.
	Falmouth Centre*	...	...	Miss S. E. Gay	... "Rosvean," Falmouth.
	Folkestone Centre*	...	...	Wm. Fagg	... Laudec Villa, Park Road, Folkestone.
	Glasgow Centre	...	...	James Wilson	... 151, Sandyfaulds Street, Glasgow.
	Hull Centre	...	...	W. H. Dyer	... Hayesleigh, Newland, Hull.
	Kensington Centre	...	...	F. W. D'Evelyn	... 77, St. Dunstan's Rd., W. Kensington, W.
	Kingston-on-Thames Centre	...	...	S. F. Weguolin-Smith	... 2, Doric Villas, King's Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
	Leicester Centre*	...	...	Robt. Boyinton	... 18, Cedar Road, Leicester.
	Llandudno Centre*	...	...	W Kingsland	... Roslin Cottage, Old Road, Llandudno,
	Merthyr Centre*	...	...	E. M. Thomas	... 18, Park Place, Merthyr Tydvil.

	<i>Newcastle Centre</i>	...	...	...	John Wilson	...	123, Hamilton St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
	<i>Norwich Centre*</i>	Selby Green	...	The Croft, Lime Tree Road, Norwich.
	<i>Peterborough Centre</i>	...	...	...	L. Stanley Jast	...	143, Lincoln Road, Peterborough.
	<i>Plumstead Centre*</i>	W. G. Wratten	...	603, Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, S. E.
	<i>Ramsgate Centre*</i>	Miss H. Hunter	...	Clarendon Villa, The Elms, Ramsgate.
	<i>Redcar Centre</i>	...	...	...	W. H. Thomas	...	14, Teresa Terrace, Coatham, Redcar.
	<i>Romford Centre</i>	...	...	...	H. J. Perrett	...	Cromer House, Romford, Essex.
	<i>Sheffield Centre*</i>	C. J. Barker	...	503, Intake Road, Sheffield.
	<i>South Shields Centre</i>	...	...	...	Mrs. R. E. Binks	...	15, Argyle Terrace, South Shields.
	<i>Stoke-on-Trent Centre*</i>	Thos. Ousman	...	36, South Street, Mount Pleasant, Stoke-on-Trent.
	<i>Streatham Centre*</i>	Mrs. Raphael	...	31, Lewin Road, Streatham Common, S. W.
	<i>Yarm-on-Tees Centre*</i>	W. A. Bulmer	...	Eaglescliffe, Yarm-on-Tees.
Austria.							
Vienna	Vienna Lodge*	...	1887	...	Count Leiningen-Billigheim	...	Sec., Billigheim, bei Mosbach in Baden, Germany.
Prague	Blue Star Lodge*	...	1892	Herr Fritz Schwartz	Herr Carl Weinfurter	...	Sec., Kolargasse, 715, Weinberge, bei Prag.
	Hallein Centre	...	...	...	Dr. Franz Hartmann	...	Hallein, bei Salzburg.
Canary Islands.							
Canary Island	Canary Islands Centre	Miss J. de Forssmann	...	Lomo de los Guirres, Orotava, Tenerife.

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European Section.—(Continued).

Place.	Name.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
France.					
Paris	... Ananta Lodge*	... 1891	...	Mons. A. Arnould	... <i>Pres.</i> , 11, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.
Cherbourg	... Cherbourg Centre	...	...	Mons. Syffert	... 18, Rue, du Château, Cherbourg.
Breton	... Breton Centre	...	...	Mons. le Dr. Leïssen	... 10, Grande Rue, Hennebont.
Toulon-Sur-Mer	... Toulon Centre	...	...	Mons. le Dr. Pascal	... 39, Rue Victor Clappier, Toulon.
Yonne	... Yonne Centre	...	...	Mons. Lemaître	... St. Florentin. ...
Germany.					
Berlin	... Berlin Lodge	... 1894	Dr. Hugo Göring	... Herr Benedict Hübbe	... <i>Sec.</i> , Bülowstrasse 55, Berlin, W.
Munich	... Munich Lodge	... 1894	Herr L. Deinhard	... Herr O. Huschke	... <i>Sec.</i> , Georgenstrasse 36, München
	Leipzig Centre	... ..	...	Frl. Hedwig Kolbe	... Weststrasse 16. Lyceum, Leipzig.
Greece.					
Corfu	... Ionian Lodge	... 1879	Prof Pasquale Menelao	... Mons. Otho Alexander	... <i>Sec.</i> , Corfu, Greece.
Holland and Belgium.					
Amsterdam	... Dutch Lodge*	... 1891	Mynheer W. B. Fricke	... Mynheer W. van Coehoorn	<i>Pres.</i> , Amsteldijk, 34, Nieuwer Amstel, Amsterdam.
Charleroi	... Charleroi Lodge*	... 1892	Mons. M. A. Oppermann	... Mme. G. Wilmet	... <i>Pres.</i> , Ingénieur, à Roux, Hainaut.
Arnhem	... Arnhem Centre	... ..	...	Mejuffr. Immerzeel	... ..

	Zaandam Centre	...	...	...	Mynheer v. d. Zeyde	...	...
	The Hague Centre	...	...	...	Mynheer v. d. Beek	...	...
	Helder Centre	...	...	...	Mynheer S. Gazan	...	...
	Rotterdam Centre	...	...	...	Mynheer v. d. Lann	...	...
				Italy.			
Olevano Romano	Olevano Romano Centre	...	...	...	Mrs. Murphy	...	Olevano Romano, near Rome.
				Russia.			
Odessa	Odessa Centre	...	...	...	Mons. Gustay Zoru	...	Odessa, Russia.
Warsaw	Warsaw Centre	...	...	...	Wielmozny Moes-Oskragiello	...	Wiejska 18, Warszawa, Russian Poland.
				Spain.			
Valencia	(Original Spanish Group Charter* Valencia Lodge*	...	1889 1893	...	Sr. D. De Toledo Perez...	Sr. D. M. Llop Sanchez	Pres., Alameda, 9, 2 iza, Valencia.
Madrid	Madrid Lodge*	...	1893	...	Sr. D. José Xifré	Sr. D. Tomas Doreste	Sec., San Juan 3 and 5, Madrid.
Barcelona	Barcelona Lodge*	...	1893	...	Sr. D. Jesé Planay Dorea.	Sr. D. J. Pratsy Grau	Pres., Calle Aribau 104, 2. 10, Barcelona.
Alicante	Alicante Lodge	...	1894	...	Sr. D. J. Jimenez Serrano..	Sr. D. Alemany Liminan.	Sec., Calle del Cid 16, Alicante.
Coruna	Coruña Centre	...	...	...	Sr. D. Florencio Pol	...	Ordenes (Galicia), Spain.
				Scandinavian Subsection.			
Stockholm	((Original Swedish Lodge Charter Stockholm Lodge*	...	1889 1893	...	Herr H. Cederschiöld	Herr A. Ellsén	Sec., Engelbrektskatan 19, Stockholm.

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European Section. - (Continued).

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Stockholm	Stockholm "Orion" Lodge ...	1893	Herr T. Algren ...	Herr C. Trampe ...	Sec., Engelbrektsgam 41, Stockholm.
Gothenburg	Gothenburg Lodge ...	1893	Herr H. J. Setterberg ...	Fru. Helen Sjöstedt ...	Sec., Victoriagatan 15, Göteborg.
Kalmar	Kalmar Lodge ...	1893	Herr Victor Lidman ...	...	Kalmar.
Lund	Lund Lodge ...	1893	Herr F. Krebs ...	Herr. S. Sven-Nilsson ...	Sec., Nygatan 18, Lund.
Nyköping	Nyköping Lodge ...	1893	Herr J. F. Nelson ...	Herr. A. Eklundh ...	Sec., Apotekare, Nyköping.
Helsingborg	Helsingborg Lodge ...	1893	Herr E. Bogren ...	Herr. A. W. Fornstedt ...	Sec., Kontorsskrifvare, Helsingborg.
Örebro	Örebro Lodge ...	1893	Herr E. Eklund ...	Herr Axel Anderson ...	Sec., Bokhallare, Oskarsberg Örebro.
Kristiania	Norwegian Lodge ...	1893	Herr G. Elfving ...	Herr. C. Jacobsen ...	Sec., Biblioteksassistent, Kristiania.
Denmark	Copenhagen Lodge ...	1893	Herr G. Howitz ...	...	Helgolandsgade 15, Kjöbenhavn.
Sweden	Smedjebacken Lodge ...	1893	Herr Nils af Ekenstam ...	Herr Nils af Ekenstam ...	Jur. kand, Smedjebacken.
Do	...	...	Hersösand ...	...	...
Switzerland.					
Bern	Bern Centre ...	...	...	Herr Earl Brünnich ...	Ingenieur, Turnweg 27, Bern.
Locarno	Locarno Centre	Dr. Pioda ...	Locarno. ...
Zurich	Zürich Centre	Herr J. Sponheimer ...	Häringstrasse 18, Zürich.

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Address:—G. R. S. Mead, Gen. Sec. European Section, 19, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N. W.

CEYLON BRANCHES.

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Anuradhapura ...	Maha Mahendra T. S. ...	1889	Mr. Relapanawa Ratem-maya ...	Mr. A. Uluwita ...	Kachcheri, Anuradhapura
Badulla ...	Uva T. S. ...	1887	Mr. D. C. Kotalawela ...	Mr. W. D. M. Appuhami...	Badulla.
Batticaloa ...	Sugatapala T. S. ...	1889	Mr. G. V. Bastian Silva...	Mr. J. Fernando ...	Batticaloa.
Do ...	Paragnanamarga T. S. ...	1891	Mr. Sathasivam Pillai ...	Mr. R. N. Arolambalam...	Kachcheri, Batticaloa.
Bentota ...	Bentota T. S. ...	1880	Mr. Andrew Silva Tille-karatna ...	Mr. P. E. Wikramasinghe.	Bentota.
Colombo ...	Colombo T. S. ...	1880	...	Mr. W. F. Wijayesekera...	61, Maliban Street.
Do ...	The Hope T. S. ...	1894	Dr. English ...	...	Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo.
Dikwella ...	Moggaliputta T. S. ...	1889	Mr. D. A. Kumaratunga ..	Mr. D. S. Mutu Kumara...	Dickwella.
Galle ...	Galle T. S. ...	1880	Mr. D.O.D.S. Goonasekara	Mr. Thomas Silva Amara S	Fort, Galle.
Jaffna ...	The Jaffna T. S. ...	1890	...	...	...
Kandy ...	Kandy T. S. ...	1880	Mr.A.D.J. Goonewardhana.	Mr. D. S. S. Wikramaratu	Theosophical Hall, Kandy.
Kataluwa ...	Sariputra T. S. ...	1889	Mr. Don Abarande Silva.	Don Teberis Silva ...	Ahangama, Kataluwa.
Kurunegala ...	Maliyadeva T. S. ...	1889	Mr.S.N.W. Hulungalle, R.	U. Daniel Wijetunga ...	Kurunegala.
Matale ...	Ubhaya-lokârthasadhaka T. S....	1889	Mr. Dorekembura Disawa.	H. D. A. Goonesokaru ...	Matale
Matara ...	Matara T. S. ...	1880	Mr. C. D. S. Weerasuriya.	I. W. R. Jayawardhana ...	District Court, Matara.

Ceylon Branches—Continued.

Place.	Name of the Branch	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Mawanella	Ananda T. S.	1889	Mr. Wattegama, R. M.	L. B. Kobbakaduwe R. M.	Mawanella.
Panadura	Panadura T. S.	1880	Mr. D. C. Abeyasekara Muh'm.	K. S. Perera	Panadura.
Ratnapura	Subaragamuwa T. S.	1887	Mr. W. Ellawala, R. M.	J. de Alwis	Ratnapura.
Singapore	Singapore T. S.	1889	Mr. B. P. DeSilva	Mr. C. Edriwora	Main St., Singapore.
Trincomalee	Mahadeva T. S.	1889	Mr. A. D. Warnasooriya	Mr. N. B. Daniel Silva	Trincomalee.
Do	Sat-Chit-Ananda T. S.	1889	Mr. C. Chelliah	Mr. T. Sivaratna	Kachcheri, Trincomalee.
Weligama	Siddhartha T. S.	1889	Mr. D. M. Samaraweera	Mr. D. B. Jayasuriya	Weligama.

AUSTRALASIAN BRANCHES.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Name of the Branch.</i>	<i>Date of Charter.</i>	<i>President.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>Secretary's Address.</i>
Sydney	Sydney T. S.	1891	Mr. Geo. Peele	Mr. A. A. Smith	42, Margaret St., Sydney.
Brisbane	Queensland T. S.	1881	...	Enquire of Mr. J. H. Watson	Toowoomba, Queensland.
Hobart	Tasmanian T. S.	1890	...	Mr. J. Benjamin	153, Liverpool St.
Wellington	New Zealand T. S.	1888	Mr. John St. Clair	...	Box 275, P. O. Auckland.
Auckland	Auckland T. S.	1891	Miss Lilian Edger, M.A.	Mr. W. A. Draffin	Ponsonby College, Auckland.
Melbourne	Melbourne T. S.	1890	Mr. H. W. Hunt	Mr. E. W. Caring	Victoria Buildings, Swanston St., Melbourne.
Do	May Bank T. S.	1892	Mr. Jas. E. Picket	...	22, Sutherland Road, Amadale.
Toowoomba	Toowoomba	1891	...	Mr. H. A. Nesbit	Harris St., Toowoomba.
Adelaide	Adelaide T. S.	1891	Mr. N. A. Knox	Mrs. Elise Pickett	G. P. O. Adelaide.
Rockhampton	Capricornian T. S.	1893	Dr. E. G. Edelfelt	Mrs. Greenish	Rockhampton, Queensland.
Dunedin	Dunedin T. S.	1893	Mr. George Richardson	Mr. A. W. Maurais	Star Office, Dunedi.
Bundaberg	Bundaberg T. S.	1194	J. E. Turner	Dr. M. J. Scott	Cran St., East Bundaberg, Queensland.
Christchurch	Christchurch T. S.	1824	John Bigg Wither	W. M. Meers	Box 109, Post Office, Christchurch, N. Z.
Miscellaneous.					
Japan	Yamato T. S.	1889	...	Mr. M. Matsuyama	Nishi Hongwanji, Kioto, Japan.

Address: J. C. Staples, Gen. Sec. Australasian Section, Post Office, Sydney, N. S. W.

Miscellaneous Branches.—(Continued).

Place.	Name of the Branch.	Date of Charter.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Manilla ...	Manilla T. S.	1892	Senore ...	Mr. B. C. Bridger ...	Escotta, 14, Manilla.
Buenos Ayres ...	Luz T. S.	1893	Federico, Fernandes ...	Senor Alexandra Sexonda	Buenos Ayres, S. America.
South Africa ...	Johannesburg T. S.	...	...	Lewis Ritch ...	Box 936, Johannesburg, South Africa.
	Total Charters extant December 31st, 1894.				
	Indian		154		
	Ceylonese		23		
	European (and Centres)		99		
	American		101		
	Australasian		13		
	West Indian		2		
	Japanese		1		
	Philippine Islands		1		
	Hawaiian Islands		1		
	S. American		1		
	S. African		1		

Blanks and errors indicate that Branches have failed to report official addresses. Branches and Fellows are warned against impostors collecting money without written authority from the President or General Secretaries of Sections, and beggars who use their own, or stolen diplomas to extort charity to which their characters do not entitle them.