



The

Great Red Dragon



By
Lord Chester

Teed, Cyrus Reed.

THE
GREAT RED DRAGON

...OR...

The Flaming Devil of the Orient

BY
LORD CHESTER



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Author's Note

There is coming a world-wide catastrophe. Such an ending of the Christian dispensation is according to all of the predictions of the Bible, as recording the inspirations and visions of the ancient seers. It is also according to the natural course of events as predicated upon the system of competition, the very culmination of which is also the natural outcome of the inordinate commercial greed which actuates all of the incentives of modern impulse. There is a natural sense in which there is to be a universal fulfilment of Biblical predictions. The coming termination of the age is not confined to any one portion of the world; for in the establishment of the Universal Kingdom, in which God will reign, the entire human race will come under the civilizing processes of the changes which the revolution will insure.

What part in the great catastrophe will Japan and China act, when the drama of commercial supremacy moves the world into the vortex of the dissolution in which the age will culminate?

A beast will rise up out of the earth, with two horns (powers) like a lamb, but it will speak as a dragon. The Lamb of God signifies the begetting power of God. In the natural world, the Sun symbolizes God's begetting power; and for this reason, when the Sun passes North in the Spring, he crosses the line at the Vernal Equinox, when he quickens all of the activities of Nature, and begins the forces of generation throughout the world. He therefore crosses the line at the point where the sign Aries (Lamb or Ram) is located, which is on both the Equator and the Ecliptic. It will be seen that the Sun begins his begetting influences at the sign Aries or Lamb.

Now, it is a fact that the Japanese nation calls itself the Rising Sun, which means its exaltation to a new commercial effort; for the Japanese people have only now begun the commercial enterprises of that modern civilization typified in commercialism, which is a significant fact in the face of the attitude of the Japanese race toward the commercial activities upon which it has recently entered. In quickening commercial activities, the nation is a power like a lamb, because the nation is just awakening into the activities of competitive commerce with the other nations of the earth. This power rises up out of the earth, but with two powers; for the nation has two horns like a lamb.

What is the other power with which the nation speaks? This beast speaks with the voice of the dragon, without which voice the

power would be helpless. Hence, the Japanese nation is making of the Chinese the dragon power, the means of over-running the world with the multitudes which the Chinese can furnish when the time ripens for the Oriental onslaught upon Occidental civilization. The beast will arise and surround the camp of the Saints, and will have power to imitate the methods of Christian civilization, even to the possibility of raining down fire in the sight of men.

This book contains a prophetic vision of the future, not in the minutest details of its description of future events, but as to the general plan of the execution of the punishment of the Christian world for its departure from the communistic spirit in which the Lord inaugurated the Christian dispensation. The competitive system which now constitutes the activities of the world was instituted in hell, and is in opposition to the principles of the Divine Empire involved in the Seed which was planted in the beginning of the age, to spring forth at the end of the dispensation, when the Tree of Life culminates its fruition.

Let the reader look upon the production as if looking into the future, wherein will be fulfilled all that is written in the book.

THE AUTHOR.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

This Story, which was written in the winter of 1906 and '07, was submitted to several prominent publishers of this country, and refused, but not, however, before they had retained it long enough to note the main points. These points have since been incorporated in other stories that have been published in leading papers and magazines.



CHAPTER I

The Game of High Finance and Industry

“**W**ELL, BOB, how's the game?”

“I have succeeded in accomplishing the first act in the melodrama. I've had an introduction, Burt, but she is coy. However, I am satisfied of one thing—she has the key to the mystery.”

“You are a good one. Work the scheme cautiously; all the time there is belongs to us. Go slow but sure. The game is ours; we'll play it well, for the stake is a big one.”

The gentleman answering to the name of Bob was tall, about six feet, well built, refined, cultured, attractive, and had money. He was a man who would have influence with a woman of respectability, and in whom business men would have confidence. He was what the world would call well connected, both as to family and social standing. His associate was a man of altogether a different type. He was not so tall, but of more than medium height, strongly built, and perhaps less refined; not, however, a gross man as the world goes, but one who would have great power with a large following of ordinary, and even more than ordinary people. He was not more than twenty-five or twenty-eight years of age. His companion had attained the age of twenty-two.

Robert J. Ellingwood had but recently been associated in an active way with a combination of men whose business relations were of great magnitude, and who had within a few weeks entered partially into a secret consortment for the purpose of accomplishing a consolidation about which there was a profound mystery. Ellingwood knew of the

contemplated confederation, though he was not yet aware of its purpose. They had not divulged to him their intentions, while at the same time they purposed to engage him in the work of furthering their machinations. Ellingwood knew that this association of business men had its eye on him, for he possessed more than a usually penetrative mentality; he also knew that they intended to gradually work him into the interests of the combination. More than one of them had cautiously approached him incidentally, and with the appearance of inadvertence. They believed him to be a man of strict probity, and for this reason there was a necessity, as they thought, for a careful manipulation of what they regarded their man.

Large business concerns are always looking out for men of capability and of trust, upon whom they can rely for superintendence and management of departments; and as they are shrewd observers of men and things, they quickly light upon the right men for the places of trust, for which such men are not superabundant. Ellingwood had been spotted for a certain position of importance, of which he was very well aware; but he also knew that there was a mystery beyond which he was not to penetrate, and that this deeper mystery was not to be divulged.

In a business house in Wall Street, New York, three men were engaged in an animated but friendly conversation. In a room adjoining the office, separated from the men in conversation, was a young woman of about twenty years of age, though looking somewhat older than her years would indicate. She was the confidential clerk of the establishment. There was also a lady stenographer, and they were the only occupants of the room. The three men were the representatives of two concerns, one of Wall Street, the other of Lombard Street, London. One of the gentlemen of the Wall Street interest opened the conversation by remarking:

"We are contemplating an enterprise, of which you have been in some measure apprised; in fact, you were the

first to suggest what really brought us to the present consideration—the union of the leading governments throughout Christendom, in the commercial interests of the world. It is virtually the consolidation of the commercial power of the world against the common herd, which, if not check-mated, will bring anarchy and ruin to what must remain the stability of the monetary and commercial enterprises of the nations.

“It does not require much of a prophet to discern the present indications, nor to determine the course of the unchecked career of the masses, under the influence of the agitators of public sentiment in what they call the rights of the people. The people as a mass have no capacity for the conduct of either business or government; and the earlier the great business world comes to comprehend the danger of allowing the masses to control its political interests, the better it will be for the interests concerned. It is not enough that we have men to perform the bidding of the monetary combinations in our Congress and halls of legislation, and guards of these interests in our legislative lobbies; the doctrine of popular rights must somehow be eradicated from the public mind.” The spokesman was Mr. Leonard, of Wall Street. His conversation was directed to the Lombard Street man, Mr. Stoneman.

“I cannot quite understand,” said Mr. Stoneman, “how, in the face of public progress, all of which tends toward more rather than less liberty, we can place a curb upon that spirit of individualism and popular rights which seems to be gaining ground continually, and is made a sacred sentiment in all popular governments. I agree with you in that the business world must enter into a great combination, in which legislation is practically taken from the hands of the common people. The moneyed interests of the world must continue in the hands of business people. The stability of our commercial and industrial enterprises depends upon their management by men of acknowledged

capacity and ability to conduct business affairs. Such an attempt would seem too revolutionary, for the right of franchise is not only popular, but is an increasing sentiment among the masses of the people in parliamentary and popular governments. I would advocate greater consolidation of commercial interests and the augmentation of monetary and banking combinations, thus increasing the centralization of the moneyed interests of the world, and gradually developing centralization in the powers of government.

"I also agree with you, that the only hope of the world is in the control of the money power through the absolute administration of the public functions. This may be done, while at the same time the people can be made to think that their interests are being subserved. I am willing to put my energies into the work of promoting the consolidation of all international commercial and industrial enterprises, so as to unite their forces with the functions of government in a manner to direct the economical activities of commerce and industry. The practical business men of the world must control its enterprises, in order that the stability of economic functions may be maintained in an orderly and successful manner. We may well trust to the centralization of power and the direction of international policies of the moneyed interests to subserve the ends of commercial and industrial economics."

Mr. Trustworthy, who up to this time had remained a quiet listener, remarked: "The time is ripe for active work in the direction agreed upon; and we do not differ in the one fact that the combination of money and government must control the forces of commerce and industry. I will enter into any plan to encourage and carry forward a co-operation which will result in the successful accomplishment of the purposes for which we are here met. We can make a combination of sufficient force to compel the governments of the world to embrace and determine such an economic policy as we may dictate."

"You may rest assured of my hearty coöperation," said the Lombard Street man. "I shall be in New York for a week or more," continued Mr. Stoneman, "and my address is Hotel Astor, Broadway. I shall look forward to an early meeting." With this the three men parted.

CHAPTER II

Ominous Clouds on the Horizon

THE DAY FOLLOWING the conversation between Mr. Leonard, Mr Stoneman, and Mr. Trustworthy, and also the meeting of Ellingwood and Mackintosh, Mackintosh had in a very clandestine way met with a secret gathering of about twenty labor-unionists in a small hall on Fourth Avenue, the purpose of which was to discuss the proposition of so combining labor organizations as to unite their strength for the purpose of fighting the industrial and monetary combinations with which they were in conflict. The meeting was called to order, and Mackintosh was announced as the first speaker. He said:

"Gentlemen, I haven't very much to report, but I have instituted proceedings through which we will be able to keep tab on the combination of forces arrayed against the industrial world, and against labor-unionism in particular. I believe the time has come when our energies should be concentrated toward the unitization of labor against capital, in such a manner as to enforce the terms of labor-unionism to such an extent as to compel all men, whose avocation is to labor, to submit to the rules and regulations of the various labor organizations of the world. We cannot successfully meet the forces which are antagonizing labor, until we have placed the labor world under the obligations and demands of unionism. Labor-unionism should be centralized and consolidated, and the industrial world made to understand that outside the fold of labor-unionism consolidated, there can be no work undertaken.

"If we can discover," continued the speaker, "one mind so overwhelmingly potent as to unitize and direct the forces of labor, more than one half of the task is accomplished; and I believe I can introduce to your consideration the man of the hour, one who is equal to the situation. I have had him in my mind's eye for a long time, but have only recently fathomed to some extent his character, and made myself acquainted with the inner workings of his mind. We cannot longer parley with the forces either of capital or the non-union element with which we have to contend. The solidarity of trades and labor-union organizations once effected, we can bid defiance to the commercial and money power of the world, because there is greater power in human aggregation than in money owned and controlled by the few who must finally yield to the force of numbers."

Great applause followed the speech of Mackintosh, and he was at once recognized as a ruling factor in the cause of labor confederation. All were enjoined to rigid secrecy. Before they broke up, it was agreed that at the next meeting Mackintosh should bring the friend to whom allusion was made in his talk before the little convention. The convention then adjourned to one week from date.

The combination of business men by whom Ellingwood had been employed, and in whom they thought they saw an efficient collaborator, represented six of the greatest commercial enterprises in the world, and had entered into a secret purpose to organize the commercial forces of Christendom, with the intention of a complete subjugation of its industrial interests. It had been agreed that there could be no absolute control of industry without the concurrent operation of the Christian governments. Before them, and for their consideration, was another serious phase of commercial power, looming up in the Oriental perspective. Indications were pointing to commercial rivalry between the East and the West, between Oriental "paganism," which

threatened more than a theoretical "yellow peril," and a new power in commerce—enterprising, subtle, and imbued with a spirit of independence on the lines of economic and industrial development. In fact, a new and formidable competitor had arisen on the horizon of Eastern civilization, brilliant and potent as the "orb" which suggested the title for the new but growing and threatening danger to Western civilization and its commercial purposes.

Why should there not be engendered fears of a dangerous rivalry with the money power of the West, when the love of money is the god of modern Christian civilization, and the competitive system constitutes the only incentive to industrial and commercial enterprise? The representative men referred to, had in contemplation a combination of power to be placed in competition with the developing Oriental tendency which, if not checked in its incipency, would imperil the prospects of the contemplated Western ascendancy, in the economic sway of the world. They had discussed the possibility of uniting all of the so called Christian governments in a consolidated federation, not merely against the Oriental "yellow peril," but against the growing power of industry, which if not restrained must ultimately overthrow the monetary power, and thus bring ruin to the governments of the world, reducing them to chaos and anarchy.

The first important consideration was to so effect legislation as to bring under their control the naval and military powers of the nations, which could then at any time be brought to bear with full force against any uprising of the masses of the people, which might be instigated through the combinations of labor which, from common observation, was but a question of time. Their secret emissaries were to be sent to the various ruling powers of Christendom, with special instructions to consult with men of wealth and prominence who were pronounced in their financial policies, and who would be certain to favor the propositions with which

they were commissioned. The centralization throughout the civilized world of the money power in the single standard was regarded as one of the first steps of importance, because it could better be controlled by a centralized combination than with a double standard, or any other circulating medium. They had already discussed the propriety of even circumscribing the amount of gold to be defined as a basis of circulation. It was thought that an increase of the world's output of gold might so cheapen the metal as to jeopardize the monetary interests.

CHAPTER III

Ellingwood's Plan of Propaganda

ONE WEEK HAD ELAPSED since the meeting at the hall on Fourth Avenue, and the time and occasion were due for the adjourned convention. About twenty men were assembled according to appointment, and among the number were Ellingwood and Mackintosh. This was the first time Ellingwood had met any of the men present. Upon introduction, which was a hasty and informal affair, Ellingwood was made acquainted with the subject under discussion, which we will relate in a general way. Ellingwood had accepted but recently the doctrines of socialism, but was so broad in his conceptions of the attainment of definite ends, as to ignore the detailed methods of procedure among theoretical socialists. He maintained that the end justified the means; and that to accomplish all of the results essential to the final success of socialism, the technical constitution of socialism ought to be subordinated to the more secret and subtle influence of a propagandic scheme, which he felt was essential to the rapid growth of the cause which he had come to believe would be the solution to the social and political problems.

Ellingwood advanced the proposition that the socialists unite with the labor-unionists in a political movement, work-

ing heart and hand, allowing the unionists the right to control the politics of the labor organizations; even placing in nomination the men of the choice of the labor party, the socialistic function being to look particularly after the insinulative methods of pushing the propaganda of socialism. This was one of Ellingwood's secrets, which had been communicated to only one person—Mackintosh, who was already a recognized leader in the labor-union cause, and could exert an incalculable influence with labor organizations. Ellingwood was to unite with a prominent labor-union organization and work for the general federation of all labor organizations, maintaining that the cause of labor would never attain its greatest power until all labor was united in one universal and grand combination under one leading character, the labor federation Napoleon, who would lead the working masses to their final achievement and lasting goal.

To the men present at the meeting of labor-unionists, Ellingwood had merely broached the matter of the political federation of labor-unionism. Being somewhat of a natural mechanical turn of mind, he had readily familiarized himself with the details of mechanical engineering, and passed as a recognized mechanic. This enabled him to successfully apply for admission to the labor-union organization, which he entered for the purpose of furthering the scheme which he had laid out for future activity in the development and progress of socialism.

Ellingwood's plan for socialistic propaganda had as yet been imparted only to his friend Mackintosh. The men had met for the purpose of hearing plans for the consolidation of all labor organizations under one leadership, and the forceful prevention of any labor that was not under the absolute control of labor organizations. While the discussion was in progress Ellingwood was a quiet listener; but when directly called upon to express an opinion, he deliberately made the following speech, which was listened to with rapt attention:

"Gentlemen," said Ellingwood, "it is not without some hesitation that I rise to express an opinion and give vent to a sentiment which I feel I might relinquish to the province of an older and more experienced head, one having had more intimate association with the leaders in the cause of labor-unionism than myself, which would thus give greater force to the cause. If my sentiments, though feebly expressed, may convey to your honorable membership what ought to be regarded as essential factors to a successful movement against the oppression to which the labor world is made relentlessly subject, to that extent I am grateful for a hearing. It is the purpose of the great financial leaders of the day, to crush out the aspirations of the laboring men of the entire world. The leading characters in finance have already entered into a plot to subjugate the masses; and there is coming one of the greatest struggles the world has ever encountered. There exists a certain optimism among men, which precludes the possibility of a correct observation; and while it would have the world believe that the interests of capital and labor will ultimately unite in an industrial and financial interest which will avert the apparent tendency to widen the breach between the capitalistic class and the poor laboring men of these times, the fact remains, that there can be no reconciliation between the two, for obvious reasons. The social status of the two classes is of such a character as to debar an association of a broader nature than that of master and servant; and the financiers of the world emphasize the distinctive character of these castes in society.

"That there can be no social affinity between the capitalist and his hireling, is the attitude of the rich men of today. We are not being brought nearer together by education and the progress of the world; the breach is widening constantly, and we cannot further disguise this fundamental proposition of the present agitation. We must institute measures of self-defense, or meet defeat and become

the slaves of the capitalistic class. The division of labor-unionism into conflicting elements of weakness will never meet the emergency which we now confront. It is now or never. Capital is arraying the governments of the world against the movement for our emancipation from the thralldom with which the oppressor shackles us; and if we do not rise in our might, as a great invincible mass directed by a power which can only be attained by universal federation, we are lost.

“Let me cite you to the condition of Germany in the beginning of the year 1870, as an illustration of the difference between the power of organic unity and that division of force in the several petty kingdoms, which marked the weakness of the great people segregated into contending factions, not ruled by a central power nor led by a general directing hand. The Prussian government was confronted by the united force of the French empire. There arose at the opportune moment the mighty Chancellor, who instituted the Bismarckian policy of a united Germany. Seizing the psychological hour, he wielded the potency of a reconstructed empire, met the contending foe, and with that overwhelming force known only in the unity of power centrally directed, meted that swift retribution which reduced the proud and exultant empire to its destruction. There suddenly leaped into history the mighty influence of the organic force of centralization; a government sprang into being, wielding the balance of power among the nations of the earth.

“Shall we profit by these remarkable lessons of organic life, and follow the example of the successful application of devoted energy and a united power, or remain in the present state of inertia—a segregate, conflicting, weakened, subjugated, inharmonious, and servile bulk, without organic form or effective motion? A united nucleus acting under the directing hand of a psychological organizer whose word is made law by the universal consent of the structural

whole, whose invincibility is commensurate with its organic increment, can meet and subdue the oppressing authority of concentrated and misdirected wealth. This mighty hour is pregnant either with the unalterable supremacy of the money power, or a restitution of the rights of the common humanity, the agony of whose perils constitutes the incense which appeals unto God. Consummating a bond of unity in which there is a centralization of the forces at our command, we may erect a pedestal upon which there will stand a monument of durability when the misapplied, perverted uses of the money power shall have been relegated to the shades of oblivion. We have created the wealth which enables the money gormandizers of the world to bask in the sunshine of luxury, while our fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and wives are earning their bread, and eating it under the curse and at the option of our financial masters. How long shall we endure this poverty and oppression? Let our watchword be a united federation, through which shall come the restitution of the people's rights."

Great enthusiasm was manifest at the close of the speech of the young orator. It was decided that there be inaugurated an early movement toward the reorganization of labor-unionism, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of arranging the necessary propaganda. The name of Ellingwood was not to be publicly known in the promotion of this new effort.

Ellingwood had too broad a conception of the ultimate possibilities of the human race to think, even for a moment, that the principles of labor-unionism could settle the social and industrial questions of the age; but he thought a better opportunity for socialistic propaganda would be afforded in labor federation. He did not believe that any relation of labor to the monopolistic control of wealth, was the means to the righteous end which he sought in his espousal of the cause of labor. He knew that the wealth of the world belonged to the wealth creator; namely, the laboring masses,

and that through the propaganda of socialism and the political rights of the masses of the people, they would ultimately regain their title to political supremacy, and thence to the proper distribution of the wealth of their creation. But to accomplish this, and maintain an equitable distribution of the products of industry, there should be instituted such an organic order as to perpetually hold in active force a united industrial system, whose capital should be under the directing power of an organized and equitable government.

CHAPTER IV

On the Charts of the Mystic

SEATED IN A ROOM in an obscure residence was a man somewhat along in years, but in the virile and vigorous attitude of youth. He was surrounded by maps and charts of peculiar characteristics; before him was one of special interest, from which he was studying the relation of the stars to that circle called the solstitial colure. While thus engaged there entered a young man, announced by an attendant.

"Well, Margrave," said the elder gentleman, "how is it with thee today? 'Thou seest I am at my work.'"

"Yes," responded the man addressed, "I always find you engaged in that which I suppose is best adapted to your genius and mental predeliction. It may have its uses, but I come for advice."

"Margrave, note that star; this one here, of the second magnitude; it is moving on toward this prime meridian, the solstitial colure. Curiosity might suggest an inquiry from thee, 'What doth it portray?' 'Thou hast no interest? Let me reveal its secret. When that star, in the procession of that colure, rests upon the circle of its meridian, the wheel of time hath fulfilled its circuit; the final mesh in the web of destiny marks the end and the beginning."

“ ‘What doth it denote?’ The crisis of the ages. The plane of the ecliptic moveth with its pivot at the equator, where the sun crosseth his line in the spring and autumnal equinoxes, on this circle, down upon and past the equator, to an angle of seven degrees oblique, changing the relation of that obliquity and the plane of the ecliptic to the equator, and consequently the axis of this plane, giving us a new North Star, and defining the birth of a new world. ”

“Dost thou seek advice? Let me give it thee. That is thy star,” pointing to another place on the chart. “It is in evil aspect.”

Then, looking firmly into the eyes of the younger man, he rose, and putting his hand upon his shoulder, made the prediction that though he would suffer much at the hands of his enemies, he would in future gain a great triumph over them.

“Oh! thou wouldst seek advice,” he continued, “and yet thou wilt not enter with me into the conviction of the truths of my science! Yea, that is the star affected by thine adversity. Thou seekest to know the whereabouts of her in whom thou hast found a congenial companion? Her star is in malefic aspect likewise, and to thee it portrayeth much adversity.”

“You know the secret of my presence?” asked Margrave. “Yes, I am in great distress. My association with one of the noblest women of this age has subjected her to outrage and insult, and I am responsible for her great sorrow.”

“Margrave, listen to the wisdom of one who would save thee from the mighty torrent into which thy innocence and thy impetuosity leadeth thee. No, thou needst not listen to my secret. Thou art deceived and headstrong. I know thy secrets and thy peril. The sun orateth by day, and I listen to his mystic revelations. The moon and the stars by night tell me of their secrets, hidden, but to those who will bend the mind to know the story of their word.

I would open to thee the book of knowledge which unfoldeth its mysteries by day and by night, and which I am permitted to read because I love to consult their revelations. But thy fate is marked therein, and thy destiny will not alter."

"Reveal to me, then, the place of confinement, that I may have the one satisfaction of her liberation."

"Margrave, this I cannot do. However, I will give thee this comfort: She is in no present danger; her star revealeth this much; but the aspect of her configurations in the heavens is most malefic."

"You will not divulge to me the knowledge I seek, and I leave, bowed and broken-hearted," said Margrave. Then suddenly turning upon his heel, not in anger, toward the Mystic, but with the firmest resolution of his life, he continued:

"I will bring destruction upon the enemy who has dared to enter the precincts of my devoted sanctuary; and to that power which machinates for the usurpation of the rights of the human race, I will bring poverty and disgrace."

Margrave then repaired to his den, as he called the place where he planned his schemes.

CHAPTER V

The Disappearance of Ellingwood

ELLINGWOOD HAD DISAPPEARED as suddenly as had the young lady in whom Margrave had shown so much interest in his interview with his friend, the Mystic. The house on Sixth Avenue which he had occupied was taken by another party. No one could tell whither he had gone, nor why. The man who had rented the house left vacant by Ellingwood, answered very nearly to the description of Ellingwood himself, and, being taken for him, had been mysteriously spirited away. What follows will reveal the secret of his disappearance: Ellingwood had made the acquaintance of the young lady, the private secretary of the Wall Street firm, for the special purpose of discovering the secret efforts of the men in whose employ she was engaged; but upon acquaintance he had become deeply interested upon the basis of a distinctly different character. Both he and the young lady had a mutual interest; in fact, each had found in the other a congenial spirit.

Ellingwood had set his energies at work upon the reorganization of the working men into a federation of all the unions for the purpose of compelling all men, whether unionists or not, to enter the federation or suffer the consequences of contending with a force which had for its purpose the consolidation of the industrials of the world into such a confederation as would be able to dictate terms to the money power, and beyond this, to finally constitute socialism the controlling power of the nations. Labor-unionism was but the means to an end, the end being the

overthrow of church and state, the creation of a universal government without religion, but of such a moral standard and social equality as would equitably adjust the affairs of men and afford every one the comforts of life. He was so thoroughly acquainted with the obtuseness of the common mind, as to be conscious of the fact that to bring the working masses out of the conviction that there must be a perpetuation of wage slavery; that working men would continue to toil; that there would be a conflict between employer and employee, and that the wage system was to remain, with increasing advantages to the laboring man in proportion to his control of the situation, would be a strenuous undertaking which would require time, perseverance, and great patience.

Ellingwood therefore entered heart and soul into the preparation for the issuing of an immense amount of literature. He had established a thoroughly organized system of publication, with all of its departments under the control of degrees of subordination to the end that the propaganda might be urged with precision, and with as much rapidity as was commensurate with the conditions of ignorance with which he had to contend. He did not underestimate the magnitude of his undertaking. His publishing house was operative day and night. He had instituted secret methods of getting his literature of the propaganda to the persons who were under his direction in the organization toward which he was bending all his energies. We cannot enter into the details of all the operations that were now actively in force, with marvelously effective results.

The labor-unionists began to realize the necessity of entering into the universal industrial federation which had been instigated by Mackintosh, who had been quick to discern the power of Ellingwood, if they could but gain his confidence and initiate him into the cause of labor-unionism. Mackintosh was a labor-unionist, not a socialist, when he first became acquainted with Ellingwood. Nor did he see

so far into the future as Ellingwood; for he only thought to procure the services of the man to further the ends of labor-unionism. Mackintosh did, however, believe in the necessity for uniting all laborers into one fellowship of industry.

Ellingwood had also confederated to some considerable extent with the combination of men who were actively at work in the organization of the money power, and its control of the governments of the world. One of the principal efforts of the labor combination which, under the influence of Ellingwood and Mackintosh had made advancement, was to eliminate from America and the European nations the labor of China and Japan. The federation of labor was working with the government of the United States, to the end that all Asiatic labor be prohibited from the United States, with the ultimate purpose of eliminating it from Europe.

In Ellingwood's association with the men who were directing the consolidation of the moneyed interests of the world, he had discovered some of their secret measures; and, further, he had obtained some of their secrets from the young lady in the employ of the Wall Street firm. This discloses the character of the disappearance of both Ellingwood and the young woman of his acquaintance. The assistant of the young secretary, a beautiful girl, was also her confidant. She also had become very much interested in the work of the new movement, and with the secretary had been secretly conducted to a place of obscurity. The friends of these three persons were necessarily greatly alarmed.

After making inquiries of the parties by whom the two ladies had been employed, and ascertaining from them that they had been informed that both were confined at home with severe colds, but would return to their engagement in a day or two at most, they called into service the police and detective force of the country. Margrave was

the only man who partially knew the secret of the disappearance of the three who had been mysteriously relegated to obscurity.

Margrave was young, tall, and stooping in figure. He looked to be about five feet seven, because of his stooping attitude, which was emphasized by the drooping of the head forward, as if in a deep study. At the time of his visit to the Mystic he was aware of the abduction of only one woman, and on her account he was specially distressed; but now he knew of the spiriting away of the other two. Together with the duties he had assumed in the espousal of the cause of socialism, he had upon his hands the ferreting out of this additional obligation. He knew enough of the affairs of Ellingwood to understand his duties, and to push the work that Ellingwood had inaugurated. He was as much bent on its progress and success as his friend, and he intended to devote all the vigor and energy of his life to the cause of the revolution in the industrial situation which he had undertaken.

Margrave's intimacy with Ellingwood had initiated him into the purposes, to a great measure, of the character and scope of his work, and into no safer hands could his responsibilities have fallen. He worked in secret, for he well knew that the forces pitted against him would set upon his track the hell hounds that would be bent upon his destruction, if it were known that he had fallen heir to the responsibilities and tortures which were mapped out in the horoscope of the indomitable Ellingwood. Each side to the great controversy knew of the general purposes of the other; for both had their emissaries, if they did not know all of their secret measures for the conduct of the distinctive machinations.

Wall and Lombard Streets had united their interests in the new movement, and had already sent their representatives to the various governments, or to such authorities as could be enlisted, either for money or for other mo-

tives, in the subjugation of industry and the absolute control of the capitalistic class of the world. The leading men in the two great parties of the United States had been enlisted in the scheme; the Congress of the United States and many of the state legislatures had become corrupted to the extent that it was an easy matter to engage the government, as represented by political parties, in the diabolical scheme of working the practical disfranchisement of the populace, without their being aware of the loss of their political power.

All legislation was in the interests of the corporate influences; and though there sometimes seemed to be an effort to enforce legislative enactments favorable to the common people, their ostensible intents were so worded and complicated by amendments, that they were useless for what they seemed provided. The money power and its influence pervaded every department of government, for the love of money had become the prevailing incentive to every activity. The subtlety with which this love had crept into the very hearts of the people and their representatives, had almost rendered it the vital principle of life; and to touch the pocket of a man was worse than to assail any other religious motive, for this had reached the point of the deepest religious sentiment.

CHAPTER VI

The Magic City and Its Secret

AFTER THE FINANCIAL combinations of Lombard and Wall Streets had reached the limit of a perfected scheme to consolidate the money power of all Christendom, the purpose of which was to reduce the industrials of the nations to practical vassalage, the activity of its operations was impelled to a point commensurate with the magnitude of the scheme. It was ordained by the Congress of the United States that the army and navy should attain the capacity of all other nations combined, not merely as a means of defense against the encroachments of foreign powers, but as a means of maintaining in subjugation the working classes, against the fear of their attempt to throw off the yoke of their oppression.

One of the provisions of this new and great combination for the oppression of the people, was to provide as much as possible against the enlistment (into the ranks of the army and navy) of the men from the lower classes which it was intended to enthrall. To this end the army and navy were to be recruited from the wealthier classes, and officered as much as possible by the sons of the rich, who manifested the military spirit; for it was no part of the scheme to place men in charge, as officers of the army, who were not up to the standard of the best military service. It was also arranged that men should receive pay and emoluments that would reach the point of magnificence, in order to render the rank and file of the military service so thoroughly content that they would not, at the critical

period, have any desire for, or make any attempt to combine the militant interests with the cause of the common people.

One of the greatest organizers in the world was to be placed at the head of the naval and military departments of the government service, and disciplinarians were to be chosen, with a general to preside over and keep constantly under inspection the thorough discipline of the military and naval forces. Great ordnance factories were to be erected at the most suitable points, with equipments commensurate with the undertaking, for the supremacy of the millionaires and capitalists who had concocted the enterprises for the enthronement of money as the supreme god of public adoration.

Under the influence of the persuasive powers of men chosen for this purpose, the nations of Christendom fell readily into the schemes of the great corporate consolidation. Thousands of men in the small mercantile pursuits, who were driven out of business, were put in places of employment with such remunerative and lucrative emolument as to more than compensate them for the change from the hand-to-mouth business in which they had been engaged for years, in the hope that some revolution would come to alleviate the competitive struggle, which was but a common slavery.

The organic unity of the now corporate world was with certainty and in gigantic force, winding its coils around the industrial systems with venomous and slimy subtilty. But it did not deceive other thousands who were aroused and were working in secrecy and with great energy against the corporate monstrosity which had arisen like magic from the ocean of human life—the beast from the depths of the anthropostic sea. In all of the camps of the capitalistic army everything was bustle, but not more so than in the camps of the antagonistic force.

Margrave sat in his office, which was connected with

a thousand points by a new system of wireless. He was attended by a hundred experts who knew of his existence only through hearsay; for many believed that Margrave was a myth, having no real existence. His den had no direct communication with the offices at his command, and but one sworn and faithful attendant was admitted to his presence when necessity demanded. Whenever he left his den he did so by a secret way and in disguise, never using the same disguise a second time. Through a secret agent he made arrangements with about one hundred small private concerns, for secret entrances by which he could have special and private interviews with men under his official direction, meeting them at appointed places according to the emergency of the occasion. He had secret messengers constantly on the go, and these used the same system of disguise which he employed to forward his work. Under his management, labor was rapidly undergoing a system of organic unity, consolidation, and discipline. The matter of arming the men had not been overlooked.

At a place in Illinois contiguous to the great central city of the Union, there had been inaugurated a system of industries, with huge equipments for the purpose of employing thousands of men. Every conceivable phase and character of manufacture was instituted, and there began to be builded a city of vast proportions, under a system of communism and coöperation, where thousands of men were being trained to skilful manipulation. The city was patrolled against every kind of invasion, and a system of order was maintained under the most rigidly devised discipline.

Within the confines of the new city there had been formed a great disciplinary park, where military discipline and maneuver were practised according to the highest military tactics. An army was being created under the auspices of what appeared to be merely a coöperative body of common workers. This army was intended for use when, at an opportune moment, the time should come for universal liberation.

A supervising Generalissimo came frequently from New York City in disguise; within the precincts of the new city he threw off all disguise, or at least, he apparently did so, and under his own name inspected and maneuvered his army, which was also an army of producers. The name of the commander was Alexander Clinton. He was a young man of sublime proportions, with the appearance of a military commander in every respect. It was the purpose of the confederated industrial system to make its headquarters at the new city, and when the time came to mobilize, to bring to this one point the forces from every city in the union,—men under a corresponding system of military education. It was intended to make the plains of Illinois forever memorable, in the annals of history, as the place where the industrial world won its great victory from the thralldom of wage slavery.

Every city in the United States, under the auspices of these rival forces, was actively operative in the metamorphosis of the old system of competition to the new system of reater and more definitely organized coöperation. Millions of dollars began to flow into the treasury of the industrial city in Illinois, and were placed in the commission of immediate use in all the lines of a vital organism, in which thousands of men were their own producers. In the industrial city which had arisen by the magic wand of Margrave into a magnificent industrial center, everything was conducted under municipal regulation and ownership. All of the activities were carried on with the greatest order and under the most rigid discipline. Outside, little was known of the work and purposes of the magic city. In the world there was astonishment at the increasing military and naval display, while at the same time there was constant talk of the coming peace of the world. There was still a comparatively disproportionate army of people who believed that the world was growing better, and that in a short time peace would reign throughout the earth.

The world had become a vast workshop, in which the implements and ordnances of war entered largely into the mechanical activities of what the wiseacres were pleased to denominate the avocations of the peaceful solution of the great question with which the world was being agitated. The United States had but recently built, under its own management, fifty of the most magnificently equipped engines of war, each one a veritable floating city. Other nations had nearly completed complement navies. There seemed to be a secret understanding between America and England, for in the great Lakes there were ships of war belonging to both nations; and peculiarly amicable relationship and understanding existed even with the subordinate departments of crews and marines. American and British navies filled the American inland seas.

If it were asked, why this terrible energy in preparation for battle? the answer would be, to maintain the peace of the world. Against what? Any encroachment from any source, upon the rights of any people; (aside, with a cynical smile, a wink of the eye, and the tongue thrust in the cheek, to fulfil the purpose of teaching the industrial world the great lesson of its life); for with the formidable array of these destructive engines the world would be awed with the dangers of war. One would think that if the world were growing better, if the love of the neighbor were the actuating love of men and nations, and if a disposition to deal justly and liberally impulsed the human heart, all of this waste of energy could be dispensed with; it could be turned to the production and distribution of the requirements of human necessity and the procurement of human happiness.

In the building of the industrial city there had been the anticipation of naval preparations of the nations; and while there were commercial and transportation facilities with the great Lakes, these were connected with a careful regard for a some time necessary security from damage by

men of war, which the nations would use in case of war against the masses, which Margrave and his followers were certain would inevitably follow the increasing distrust and preparation for conflict. With the industrial side of the conflicting forces, the possibility of creating and disciplining a navy was out of the question; for the governments had that well in hand, though the directors of the operations had built ships of war, with all of the equipment essential to the most magnificent naval operations, except on the water; and there was constant naval discipline connected with the most approved and latest armament and paraphernalia. There might come a time in the history of the coming conflict, when it would be possible even to capture a navy.

CHAPTER VII

Miss Colton's Terrible Dilemma

ADELAIDE COLTON SAT in a beautifully appointed suite of rooms, of which she knew nothing further than that she was a prisoner, isolated by construction from the adjoining and contiguous surroundings. As she had been carried to her place of imprisonment blindfolded, and by stealth, she could not even tell the geographical locality. With her were a lady companion and a waiting maid. Her companion was Isla Cromwell, her former clerical assistant. A slight knock at a secret door made her aware of the intrusion of the only person with whom she was permitted to hold communication. The man led her to a private room, and opened conversation by remarking:

"Adelaide, are you prepared to acquiesce in the demand which your best friends make as the basis of your liberty?"

"Never will I concede to your abominable propositions. Never can I justify myself in the treachery you wish me to perpetrate."

"But you have been treacherous to a confidence reposed

in you; and if you are in trouble, you have yourself to thank. You have revealed secrets and delivered papers, or copies of them, to the enemies of the company in whose interests you were confidentially made a part. We ask, then, that you give us the information that will result in the capture of the man to whom these revelations were made by you. Millions of dollars are at your command, the moment you repent of your folly and contribute to the success of the movement which at one time seemed to be as much your own as mine."

"I changed my interest when I became aware that the work in which I was engaged meant the slavery of the masses for whom I would yield my life. When I learned that we were in preparation for a gigantic war, and that that war was to be waged against the common people, I transferred my allegiance; and, knowing that all things were justifiable in war, I had no scruples in following the course which I saw was best for me to pursue. I felt that the end justified the means, in a warfare in which my interests were with the opposing party to that with which I was engaged. I was acting as a spy in warfare, and I felt it an honorable position and practice to give to your enemy the advantage of my knowledge."

"Miss Colton, you exasperate me. Do not try me too far with your irony. I have been kind to you through it all, but there is a limit to forbearance. Do not push me to this limit; it will be at your peril. Everything you want will be at your disposal; the association of the heads of the great governments of the world will be at your command. I am in a position to reward you beyond your highest anticipations. You told me once that you loved me, and that your happiness would never be complete until the bond of matrimonial alliance had made us one. Is this all changed?"

"Yes, it was all changed when you communicated to me the secret of the machinations which were to reduce the world to the condition of universal wage slavery. My soul

welled to overflowing, and I knew that we were coming to the fulfilment of the curse and its attendant woe. Pictured to my vision was the hydra-headed serpent in all of his subtle mystery, and a voice said to me, 'Be still. Hold thy secret for use when the time ripens for its utterance.' I obeyed my inner consciousness, and gave up the secret to him for whom it was designed."

"Adelaide, I have asked you to tell me where this man, Ellingwood, has his residence, and you have refused to name the place of his abode; but I will ask it no more."

"In this you make my heart glad, for I utterly refuse to divulge anything concerning him. My lips are utterly closed against implicating him in danger in any way. Let me say to you that in him my soul reposes, and I am silent."

"Not so silent, Miss Colton. I said I would not ask again as to his private residence, for I heard of his arrest only about two hours ago, by one of our secret emissaries. We had been watching his movements a number of days, and at the opportune moment he became our prisoner."

Miss Colton nearly fainted at this disclosure. After gaining sufficient composure to trust her utterance, she exclaimed: "You ruffian, you dare not injure a hair of Mr. Ellingwood's head!"

"You know not what I dare," responded the man whose presence was like the venom of a poisonous reptile. "I dare to put beyond the possibility of danger to our cause, any man or thing that stands in the way of our prosperity and success. You must understand that labor-unionism (the more so in its confederation) is the most dangerous foe to the stability of the governments of the world, that menaces the even tenor of its peace. It would not feaze me a particle to put into limbo ten thousand such instigators of conspiracy; and it may come to the point when millions of them will be put out of the way before lasting peace can be assured. You have taught me a lesson; namely, that the end justifies the means, and that everything is honora-

ble in war. You say that war is declared, and that you have acted the spy. It is in my power to act the executioner. Do you understand me, Miss Colton? Now that we have the miscreant in custody, it is our turn to perform the act of tyrant."

Miss Colton fell at her tormentor's feet in despair. "I beg of you not to harm him. O God, that I had not been the instrument to bring upon his head this calamity! You will not hurt Mr. Ellingwood. Oh! for my sake be humane!"

"Then you relent? Upon one condition I will prevent any bodily harm coming to him. Beyond this I will not promise. Be my wife and perform the duties of a trusty associate in the affairs of life, and you may feel assured of my protection of his interests."

"Please leave me to my thoughts. Come tomorrow, and you shall have your answer."

With this remark of Miss Colton, her tormentor left her to the consideration of the proposition, the answer to which he did not doubt would be in his favor. He immediately hastened to his office, where he expected to receive the satisfactory information of the capture (with all of the circumstances of the arrest and custody) of the man of all men whom he desired to know was in the safest durance. The disclosure was not what he expected.

After learning some of the purposes of the corporate interests, Ellingwood thought it not safe to remain in the home he had so recently acquired, and moved away with his mother and two sisters, who were his housekeepers. Another family had moved into the house, and, through mistaken identity, the new occupant had been spirited off with the pretension (after the error had been discovered) that he was taken for one who was suspected of a crime, and of whom he answered the description.

But where was Ellingwood, the man they wanted? He had been described to a hard looking customer, an emissary

of the Wall Street firm, and an offer of five hundred dollars was made to him if he could furnish them the assurance of Ellingwood's final disappearance. The man arrested was given his liberty; but Leonard did not intend to let Ellingwood's escape deter him from all of the advantage to his cause, to be gained through Miss Colton's ignorance of their mistake. He regretted much that Ellingwood was not in his custody and power.

CHAPTER VIII

The Mission of the Mystic

WE WILL RETURN to the consideration of the character and purpose of the Mystic whom Margrave consulted at the disappearance of his lady friend,—whom the reader will suspect by this time to be the attendant of Miss Colton. The Mystic's views were revolutionary in all particulars. His knowledge of electrical science was beyond everything known in that line; and among the knowledges possessed by him, was the possibility of overcoming the force of gravity by the substitution of another and opposing motion. With this knowledge he contemplated putting into operation a scheme for the benefit of the human race, but which was still a profound secret. He did not call himself a mystic, nor did he trumpet abroad the fact that he was a Seer, though he was called such by many who knew him. He suddenly disappeared, with all of the peculiar paraphernalia of his mystical science. He knew himself as a scientist. He certainly was more than a prophet.

From an unknown source there had been started a mysterious propaganda regarding the end of the dispensation, which was near at hand, and which was to terminate with great destruction of life and property. It had been declared that the general winding up of the affairs of the old world or dispensation would culminate not merely in the new age, but that in the new world, America, would

come the final crisis. The last act in the drama of the ages would take place in the United States; and all who would be preserved from the coming destruction were to aggregate in that country which God had chosen for the consummation of his purposes, and at the place that was being prepared for the chosen people.

This propaganda, which had not only circulated throughout Europe, but in Asia and Africa, went like a whirlwind through the nations. All peoples had been notified of the angel flying through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach, for the restoration of all things. Tens of thousands began to flock to America, the land of destiny. They came in shiploads from every nation and every clime.

God was gathering his people from every nation under the sun, to be present at the Supper of the great God, where was prepared the final repast of that mystic congregation in the land of ultimate liberty and eternal glory. They settled all over "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Some of the more deeply inspired and prophetically awakened soon found the place of their lasting abode, and early sought the repose of the fellowship of the new life.

CHAPTER IX

The Mystery of a Southern City

DURING ALL of the militant activity operative among the nations, there had been planted a colony on the Gulf of Mexico, which was in process of rapid growth. The world at large was ignorant of the significance of the energy displayed, and of the character of the forces at work in the various phases of mechanical and other enterprises. The vast machine shops, with every conceivable kind of intricate and mystical combinations, were operated by thousands of men. There was no talking except upon the business of the shops during the hours of employment.

The place was characterized by the spirit of religious enthusiasm which pervaded it; and withal, the religion was that of the active performance of uses. Neither whiskey nor tobacco was used; there was neither profanity, nor vulgarity, nor obscenity. Everything was in perfect order, and quiet energy was all pervasive. The shops were a mystery. Not a soul in all that great seat of energetic rush would divulge a word of anything known to be taking place in that vast working assemblage of the industrial host.

Peculiar looking machines were being multiplied in thousands of disassembled parts. The people who worked upon them did not know for what purpose these strange pieces of machinery were being created and multiplied. There was one directing head, who knew the import of all that was going on in the great workshop. A few of the leading spirits had an inkling of the purport of these extensive operations, having fathomed to some extent, at least, the great mystery.

Had the people been destitute of the required faith necessary to prosecute the work, they would have ceased their industrial application because of the want of any known utility of such a mass of complicated and disassembled engines. "What does it all mean? Are these people insane, or what is to be the outcome of this strange activity?" would have been the exclamations of all mechanical experts not in the secret of the purposes of the general manufacture. But the uninitiated were not allowed to reach even the point where the curiosity could be so far excited as to make exclamations of any kind regarding the work in hand. It was not for the vulgar and critical eye to behold.

The work went forward night and day. Relays were constant and often, that the industry might be lightened to the greatest possible extent. The work was one of love, though it appeared to be one of distrust to the unenlightened eye. Many people gathered into the mystic city, and became parts of its congregations. The wealth of the nations flowed into its treasury, and was devoted to the progress of the work, and to the prosperity of the gigantic operations of the municipality. The inhabitants of the city, even, were not allowed to visit the shops. There were constantly on patrol faithful guardians of the grounds upon which the machine buildings were located; for it was absolutely necessary that there be no leakage of the secrets of this industrial center.

The Oriental nations had not been disinterested witnesses to the militant activity of the Christian world. They did not know what it all meant, but they were on the watch, and were as active in their preparations for "the peace of the world" as their Christian brethren of the Occident. Military and naval activity was everywhere apparent in Japan and China. Both of these peoples had been excluded from American soil, as well as from England and other western countries.

China had become a great military encampment; her

armies were officered and disciplined by foreign generals and subordinate officers, but mainly by the Japanese. The Chinese army was practically a Japanese army. Much of the work in both the army and navy of the "yellow" nations was secretly conducted, because in the exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese from other governments, they had met retaliation from these countries, and foreigners were also excluded from the country of "the yellow peril."

The formidable array of military and naval power had prevented the Christian nations from engaging in a disastrous war, though there were many who advocated an immediate declaration of war as the only means of withstanding the rapidly growing indications of a design on the part of the Oriental nations of overwhelming, by their multitudes, the nations of the Occident. It was known everywhere that there was an army of millions of men on the soil of China. It was also known that their engines of naval warfare far exceeded any corresponding device of the Occidental countries.

There were paid spies of native workmen in the very workshops of America, England, and Germany, who were contributing to Japan the secrets of inventions as applied to engines of destruction and other mechanical devices. The Japanese were always ready to improve upon every discovery which they acquired through their methods of getting at the secrets of the inventions of the Christian nations. It was not so easy to gather from the Japanese the character of their work; still, the Occident was not ignorant of the great display along lines of universal public safeguard. The Christian world knew that the Orientals were getting ready for the maintenance of "the peace of the world," in the same way and through corresponding measures.

The wise ones knew of the impending calamity, and were getting ready for the overthrow of the old order, in the culmination of the age and in the inauguration of the new dispensation. The Japanese were putting to the best

possible use the education which they had derived from their contact with the peoples of the West; for they intended, at some period in the history of their progress, to let the nations understand to what extent their scholarship and tuition had given them the pre-eminence.

CHAPTER X

The Great Conflict at Chicago

THE TIME had arrived for the mobilization of the forces of universal onslaught. War was declared between the corporate powers and the Federation of industry, the two being arrayed against each other in deadly hatred. The effort to bring the money power into subjection through the franchise had utterly failed, for the governments were completely in the hands of the millionaires, and their equipments were so perfectly ordered, that there was but one alternative—that of war.

Socialism and labor-unionism had been consolidated, and thousands of the common laborers, through socialistic propaganda, had become socialists. In fact, the federated army of the laboring people was practically an army of socialists. A million men were equipped with modern paraphernalia of war. The socialist army was complete, for it had secretly manufactured guns, large and small arms, equal to any in the field. The socialist party could call into active service from five to seven millions of people, should it become necessary; for everywhere in the United States there had been instituted camps for military education; and even the women had received military training. They had a fully developed navy, all but the ships of war; these they expected to capture at the opportune hour. Plans had been devised for the capture of the navies of the Christian world, when the time came for such a necessity.

Whenever possible, the socialists had taken advantage of opportunities for gaining the means for the concentra-

tion of their forces, consequently they were not without considerable control of railways and other systems of transportation, though the corporate interests had accomplished much to militate against the perfect handling of these means of necessary transportation of their rank and file. However, they were well in hand, under years of quiet preparation.

Socialism had become an imperial military power, for it was under the control of one leading head, who was the General in chief of all of the military and industrial combinations. Such an attitude was voluntary and natural, because the head was capable of directing the affairs of the social government. Every one recognized the leadership, and the necessity for being subject to one organizing force. All had implicit confidence in the General who was chosen to conduct the battle. This was Alexander Clinton. He was horsed and attired with his own unique accoutrement, and looked the very Commander which everyone acknowledged, who had seen him in the field in command of his army.

The declaration of war was made by the army of socialism. The rallying cry was: "Our property and our homes. Fellow citizens, you are the wealth creators; your riches have been taken from you, from your wives, and from your children. The riches and the luxury of the world are yours. Will you hesitate to appropriate that which, by incessant toil, you have earned, and of which your enemies have deprived you?"

All of the leading Christian nations, after the declaration of war, hastened their navies to the seat of the coming conflict. Except for their home protection from attack by Oriental nations, everything belonging to their navies and armies was speedily on the way to the American shores. The European nations had combined in their purpose to prevent any foreign power from entering their territories. England had a large standing army in India, but she was

not without fear of treachery in that country, because there had been instituted a system of propaganda which had created great unrest among her Indian and other foreign dependencies.

The first skirmish of the contending forces took place in the very heart of Chicago. It was the purpose of the socialist army to destroy that city at the very outset. A portion of the army of the corporate powers sensed the intention, and was on guard against such a possibility. Fires were started at a number of places at the same time, but the vigilance of the military and the fire departments averted the conflagration. While the incendiaries had taken the utmost precaution against discovery, certain suspected ones were arrested. Their comrades, who were still in the city and employed there, resented their arrest, and as if like lightning, there assembled thousands of well-armed but unorganized socialist industrials, who fought with the desperation of demons for an entire day, ceasing only with nightfall.

Many attempts at firing the city were made during the night, but the fires were quickly extinguished. Great damage, however, had been done to property in many localities. At daybreak the battle was renewed with varying success, until a sufficient force of the military from the encampment outside the city occupied the streets, and cleared them of the socialist mob. Thousands of the industrials were killed, and the corporate army met with great loss.

The allied armies of the United States and of foreign countries concentrated in and around Chicago, numbered about 800,000; and regiment after regiment was augmenting the force of the army of the corporate powers. A long stretch of railroads had been constructed west, along the encampments of the labor-union and socialist forces, for the purpose of intersecting some of the western roads. It was so arranged that a short distance only would be required

to extend the road for a connection with main transportation lines from the West. A large army corps had been ordered to the point of connection, also a construction corps, as it was learned that numerous trains of cattle, hogs, and sheep were being hurried into the city of Chicago.

Every preparation was complete for a *coup d'etat*. Twenty thousand men were at the place for the conjunction of the tracks. The night chosen for switching off the cattle trains was dark, as if ordered for the occasion. The work of connecting the lines and adjusting the switches was finished, when there came thundering along the expected trains. Along the tracks at various points men were stationed to hold up the trains and board them, until dozens of long and loaded trains were manned by socialist firemen and engineers, and they were switched into the territory held by the Federation.

It was soon discovered by the corporate powers that the railroad transportation was running on wrong lines, and about forty thousand men were hastened to the spot, where a desperate engagement took place, in which the corporate forces were driven back for miles by inferior numbers. The General in chief conducted the battle.

When it was learned that a large force of the corporate powers was hastening to the battle field, the troops of the Federation were withdrawn. It was not the purpose of General Clinton to attack the forces in and around Chicago, because the navy lay in the Lake, with its guns trained over the city. All preparation was made to meet the corporate forces when they made their attack on the Federation lines within their entrenchments.

A daring attempt was planned to capture a portion or all of the allied fleet lying in the Lake. The Federation had invented and constructed a number of submarine craft, of quite a different character from anything ever before conceived. These were to be transported to Lake Michigan, and the exploit undertaken to either sink or capture the

entire fleet. There were a hundred ships in the fleet, and these were to be destroyed by about twenty submarines. The enterprise was conducted somewhat upon the basis of a forlorn hope. The navy was to be destroyed, even if every man and every submarine vessel were lost in the attempt.

A dark, rainy night was chosen for the exploit, and everything was made ready for the launching of the boats. One hundred thousand men were suddenly pushed forward to the Lake, and hundreds of pontoons were ready to be bridged out into the deeper waters. Some of the picket lines of the corporation forces were driven in. Their troops were brought out in line, but held in reserve, for they were not ready to hazard a battle. The object of the Federation forces was not divined by the other army. The pontoons were extended into the Lake, and the submarines launched.

There was no time to be lost, for there were indications of an advancing army of the corporate powers, and the army of the Federation was quietly withdrawn. The boats were immediately dropped beneath the waters of the Lake, and cautiously, but with great speed, directed by compass toward the watchful fleet. About half an hour from the time the submarines were launched and off, there was heard a great explosion; then another, and still another, indicating the destructive work of the little submarine craft. All was necessarily bustle and excitement aboard the great fighting machines. Those not yet blown up were in mortal fear, for the enemy was an invisible one, and none knew which battleship was the next to be exploded and precipitated to the bottom of the Lake.

The army was instantly on the move, and preparation was made for immediate action. There were twenty-five or thirty successive explosions, each one indicating the destruction of one of the magnificent fighting machines. The Admiral's ship of the submarine navy of the Federation found the flagship of the corporation alliance, arose to the

surface of the water, and demanded the surrender of the navy. An effort was made to train a gun on the defiant little stranger, and shots were fired, but to no purpose.

"All right," was the reply; "we will continue our work under water."

Explosions continued to follow. In two instances they occurred under water, indicating the destruction of the submarines. Each boat was manned with about twenty-five men. Whenever an explosion took place under water, it was evidence that twenty-five brave men had lost their lives. Explosion followed explosion, until it was seen that every ship would be lost if not surrendered. Communication was held with the commander of the city, and to save the men of the navy, it was ordered that the remaining ships be destroyed and the marines landed. The order was quickly obeyed, and an effort was made to intercept the fighting submarine force.

By this time it was break of day, and the place of launching was guarded by thousands of men. The order was given by the Admiral of the submarine navy for every craft to take its own course, with the instruction that the boats be destroyed and the men landed at different points. Citizens' clothes had been previously provided, so that when the boats were abandoned, if such a crisis were reached, the men might don their citizens' attire and make the best of their way back to camp with discretion. The submarines were destroyed, and the men landed to suit the captain of each individual craft.

The destruction of the navy made it possible to fight for the capture of the forces and the city. The two armies were not far from being equally divided. While about twenty thousand men left the city at the first skirmish, there remained thousands of friends of the Federation, in Chicago, willing to assist in whatsoever capacity they could best be utilized. Just ahead there was in prospect one of the most sanguinary battles of any recorded human conflict.

The General of the Federation forces knew the necessity for a hastily arranged battle of the armed nations, in mortal combat, because the opposition forces had the advantage from now on; hence every detail was completed for what, at this stage of the war, should be a decisive struggle.

CHAPTER XI

Capture of Chicago

ON A BEAUTIFUL morning in May, at daybreak, not long after the memorable naval conflict already noted, the Federation forces were on the move. The contending forces were also on the alert, and could not be surprised. It was the intention of General Clinton to await the attack of the opposing force; but the unexpected and unexampled success of the submarine navy decided an early movement of his troops, and he would now force the battle.

The various army corps were commanded by picked generals of Clinton's staff, for his knowledge of the character of what constituted reliable subordination, enabled him to officer his commands with admirable perfection. The advance corps marched a distance of about ten miles, when they were within easy cannonading distance of the forces of opposition. The army of the allied corporate powers was drawn up in line, and the battle began and raged with horrible fury. Death and destruction marked the advancing line.

The suddenness of the destruction of the navy bewildered the allied generals. They had not completed the fortifications of the city, and were constantly at work throwing up line after line of earthworks for its protection. General Clinton was bent upon the destruction of Chicago, at once and without mercy. He sent a dispatch to the commanding general of the allies, to the effect that he would delay the attack on the city four hours, for the removal of non-combatants; at the expiration of which time he would immediately begin the attack. General Wooster, in command

of the opposing army, sent the following dispatch to General Clinton:

**"Army of the Allied Forces of all Christendom
Encamped in and around the American city of
Chicago, in the United States.**

May 10, 19—

MR. CLINTON,

Socialist Camp.

Sir:—You make an unreasonable demand. It will be impossible to secure the safety of the families of this city on so short a notice; therefore we expect that you will delay your attack until tomorrow, twelve o'clock, May 11. Trusting that this request will be complied with, I am,

Yours in the interests of the human race.

(SIGNED) GENERAL WOOSTER,

Commander of the Allied Forces of the Government."

In answer to this dispatch General Clinton sent the following:

"Camp Illinois, May 10, 19—

"GENERAL WOOSTER,

Commander of the forces of Corporate Powers.

Sir:—I cannot comply with your request. Within the time allotted I shall order the attack without parley and without delay. You have known of this coming battle for days, and should have had sufficient love for the people you represent to have ordered the removal of all non-combatants, thus exercising your powers and demonstrating your capacity for the consideration of the demands of justice.

(SIGNED) CLINTON,

Commander of the Forces of the Federation."

The time passed in preparing and inspiring the troops under the command of General Clinton, so far as the Federation forces were concerned. The camp of the opposing forces had removed nearly all of the few remaining people from the city. The work of preparation for the coming

great battle had not been neglected, but General Wooster tried the expedient to gain more time, for the city was not so well fortified as he desired it should be.

The battle was on. The army of the nations attempted to turn the right of Clinton's line of battle, where a desperate conflict was raging. . In the rear of the infantry and smaller ordnance of Clinton's line, shot and shell were pouring like an avalanche into what appeared to be the doomed city. This fire was from the rear, and over the heads of the two contestants to the conflict.

The city was on fire; in many instances the friends of the Federation army, who were yet in the city, assisted in its destruction. The battle raged all along the line for miles. The conflict at the right augmented with constantly renewing energy. The allied forces were determined to outflank Clinton's columns, but he gave the order to hasten forward several detachments of artillery and cavalry to the right of the contested field.

General Clinton had entered the fight with a system of military tactics of his own, after a careful study of the methods of all of the great generals of the world, and he expected to add a brilliancy to the luster of the generalship of the past. He concentrated the battle at the center of the line, while at the same time he provided for an effort to cut the left wing of the allied army. He placed a solid reserve force of artillery, heavy and light, behind his left wing, still making his apparent greatest attack at the center of the line of the opposing force. Behind the center of his right wing he placed another solid reserve of the same character. He intended to appear to withdraw the advanced forces of the left, as if in a retreat (but in order), allowing the enemy to fall upon his left reserve, to be cut in two at the moment they were assured of victory.

The retreat of the left wing was ordered; and when about face, the Federation troops saw the solid phalanx of their brothers in the line of battle, awaiting the first ap-

pearance of the onward rushing foe. A division had been arranged in the ranks, through which the file could march and take a position in the rear, to rest and again enter the fight at the critical moment. All this had been previously planned and practised in the camp of the Federation, until it was a mere repetition in which they had been thoroughly disciplined.

At this juncture, and at the onslaught of the reserve force at the left, the general of the allied forces foresaw disaster, and ordered an army of reserves from the rear of his right, weakening the center of his reserve force at the center of his left wing.

The time for which General Clinton awaited came; the order was given to advance the right center reserve. There followed a deluge of blood; thousands lay in heaps, dead and wounded—of both sides of the contending forces. The right wing of Wooster's army was cut in two, with a slaughter that never had an equal in the annals of militant history. The same fate attended his left. The battle lasted until night, resulting in a sweeping victory for the Federation. An army of eight hundred thousand men was simply annihilated.

Chicago was captured, and largely saved from the impending destruction. There had been great devastation of property, but the city was saved. It was immediately put under martial order, and preparations were instituted for the renewal of every kind of industrial activity. Clinton's army was a working one, and it was not long before he had the city restored to order and in the line of all of its business avocations. Permission was given for all noncombatants to return to their homes, or so many as would agree to take the oath of allegiance to the new city government.

Everything was consternation and alarm at the capital of the nation, upon hearing of the disaster to the army in Illinois. The generals of the corporate powers were taken prisoners, the army was placed on parole, and those belong-

ing to the city were given their freedom after taking the oath of allegiance. General Clinton knew that this was the beginning of the fight. He was well aware of the activity at the capital, and he did not intend to lose an hour in his pressure of the conflict.

CHAPTER XII

The Orient Against Christendom

THE RESULT of this, the first battle between the corporate powers and the masses, was flashed around the world; and with the same lightning-like velocity, the Oriental peoples were aroused. War began with England in her imperial possessions in India; China and Japan were quick to measure the extent of the disaster, and England's power abroad began to wane. She fought desperately for the maintenance of her authority abroad, but her Indian possessions were gradually but surely slipping from her grasp. England struggled desperately but vainly for the perpetuity of her supremacy in her imperial possessions, but she lost them and fell back upon her domestic resources.

Russia saw the termination of her career, for she had weakened her forces to make this final struggle against the power of socialism in America. Thousands of the armed forces of Europe, from all of the great Christian nations, who had not heard of the disaster to the army of the corporate powers, were on their way to America. Japan, China, India, and other nations began to take a deeper interest in the world's greatest uprising, and to mobilize their armies for some impending revolution in the world's career.

Islamism throughout the East had entered into military compact, offensive and defensive, with the other Oriental nations, and the combined power of Asia looked forward to the destruction of Christianity throughout the world. Armies were increased and navies expanded, until the Orient was a great military and naval camp. Mobilization took both an Eastern and a Western direction.

After the disaster on Lake Michigan, the United States recalled a large portion of her navy from the Philippine Islands. Japan immediately ordered a portion of her naval force to the Philippines, with the purpose of taking possession of them at the risk of a fight in the harbor of Manila. The United States protested, but to no avail; the course that Japan had marked out for herself was to be pursued at all risks. The Philippines, and then the Sandwich Islands, must be taken possession of by Japan. The Catholic church had made an effort to regain her temporal supremacy in Europe, but had utterly failed, after weakening the European nations which she again attempted to govern.

The eye of the world was on America, which was to be the center of the great struggle for mastery. The world was aghast at the augmentation of the armament of the nations as the assurance of peace. Cannons and explosives were active everywhere, whether in battle, or where guns were tested. The world was in the uproar of the greatest tumult of all history. It seemed as if the fulfilment of the time had come, when the old heavens and the old earth were to pass away with the great noise predicted in Holy Writ.

The noise of the destruction of the world had begun. The old church and the old state were to be removed, to give place to the regenerated times. Surely, there could be no remission of sins without the shedding of blood. Christianity had been untrue to her professions; she had violated the principles of the Christian system. Her sins were as scarlet, and her blood was sure to flow in the torrents of her final dissolution. And why not? Was it not in the predictions concerning the end of the dispensation? Would there be any failure in the testimony of the prophets and the seers, of the Christ and his Apostles? No, the time of the end had come; the battle now in progress was the battle of Gog and Magog.

It is well here to narrate the fact that, just previous to

the declaration of war, there had been another peace conference, attended by peace commissioners from every nation in the world. There was a stormy time; the congress was divided into factions from the beginning. Some contended for immediate universal disarmament, others contended that the time had not arrived when it would be safe to disarm the nations, because the interests and uncertainties of the commercial field precluded the possibility of eliminating the general distrust pervading the human race.

The peace advocates became furious at the attitude of the commission generally. A commissioner from Massachusetts charged those who thought that peace could be maintained only through military and naval display, with having a special friend whom they had been influential in promoting from grade to grade, until he should be at the head of the navy; and as he was a fighter from his childhood, and wanted an international muss, they advocated armies and navies. One of the "hot peace" men retorted that the man from Massachusetts was orating "through his hat," and his hat was so small that the explosion was too much for the caliber of his head covering.

It is not worth while to go into detail. Those who were for immediate disarmament became enraged and walked out of the convention hall in a body. The conference ended in an uproar, and almost in a free fight.

CHAPTER XIII

The Mighty Mobilization

AFTER THE battle of Illinois, events followed each other in such rapid succession that Clinton had failed to complete and bring into the field about three hundred automobile artillery chariots, which he desired to engage in immediate action. Work upon them was being pushed with the utmost dispatch. His lines were being extended in the direction of all the railways entering Chicago.

Lombard and Wall Streets were nearly panic-stricken upon hearing the news of the result of the first great battle, and New York was alarmed and alive to the situation. Plans for the defense of the city were instituted and vigorously pushed. Along the railway lines from Chicago to New York, all of the principal cities were in consternation, and measures were taken to provide for the general support of the army of the corporate powers. The entire country on the line of Clinton's march was an encampment for raw recruits.

The government did not have under discipline more than two hundred thousand men, all told, after the defeat of the allied troops at the battle of Illinois, inclusive of the army in New York City. The condition there seemed a hopeless one, after the annihilation of the Western army. Recruiting was given an impulse, and through that course the regular army was being augmented as rapidly as military discipline could prepare the men for service.

From every part of the country there was a concentration of forces to the general camping ground for raw recruits. New York was placed under martial law. Clinton's

army was pressing toward New York with all practical speed, but was encountering great obstacles, for the allied forces were obstructing his march and retarding his progress, in order to gain as much time as possible for the fortification of the metropolis. Foreign troops were being landed in New York, and the harbor was rapidly assuming the proportions of a vast invincible fleet.

Battle after battle was fought, as the army of General Clinton lessened the distance to the place where he expected to meet his enemy in force. The troops on either side in these minor engagements numbered anywhere from ten to twenty thousand men,—the victories being invariably in favor of Clinton's forces.

Clinton was not yet ready to precipitate a great battle, nor did he expect the enemy to make a general stand before his army reached some selected place west of Buffalo. It was his intention to put into service the automobile artillery chariots now nearing completion. Couriers were constantly dispatched to and from New York and other cities. Events were eagerly watched, and every phase of progress and change was definitely noted. Postal and telegraph service had been entirely cut off.

A message was ordered to Margrave, of so much importance as to determine Clinton to dispatch six messengers with identical notes by different routes, with instructions to make the passage by rail, horseback, or bicycle, according to their ability to make use of any of these means of locomotion, by whatever device (purchase or conscript), as the occasion demanded, but to reach New York at all hazards and with all possible dispatch. They were to carry letters of no very great importance, that they might appear to be mere letter carriers to friends in New York City. The important message was in invisible cipher, (to be brought to notice by putting a solution of bicarbonate of soda on the paper,) and was placed between the soles of their shoes. This Margrave understood. They were to return as ex-

peditionously as possible with safety, and with the proof from Margrave of the delivery of the secret dispatch.

Chicago was left well fortified and safely garrisoned, and Clinton was bending his energies toward hastening his forces to the conflict ahead of him. His army numbered a million men. His advance was rapid because, as he pushed forward, the railway was at his service, except where it had been torn up to retard his progress, when it was rapidly repaired. The allied powers were concentrating a large army west of Buffalo, and it was soon made evident to Clinton that he was to fight a great battle on Lake Erie; for the corporate powers had improvised a flotilla, armed and equipped with heavy ordnance manipulated with machinery, and of the most recent and approved inventions.

About midnight, after a day's fatiguing work, Clinton arose from the couch upon which he had been resting for some hours, and hastily summoned an orderly to be sent to one of the chief lieutenants of his staff. On reaching headquarters the officer was ordered to dress in citizen's attire, and to look as much as possible like an ordinary man without overdoing the matter.

"Hasten with this verbal report to Margrave," was the order from the General. "Be subject to Margrave, and follow his directions."

The officer was General Stewart, of Clinton's staff. He was a diplomat of the highest order, a man of education and refinement, and acquainted with men and things. He knew how to approach men to win their confidence. Clinton had selected the right man for this important service. He had planned a scheme while resting, and he determined to put it into immediate execution, for it was the most daring, if not the most important, move he had yet made. General Stewart was advised to take no risks; he was to move deliberately, and gain an audience with Margrave. All else would follow in definite order. Upon the success of this mission depended the final success of the present

campaign, or at least it so appeared to Clinton. General Stewart was left entirely to his own discretion as to the means of making the trip.

Two of the six messengers sent to Margrave returned with the proof that they had successfully accomplished the errand upon which they were dispatched, but the other four were never again heard of. General Stewart also accomplished his mission.

The army of the Federation had received its full complement of artillery chariots, some three hundred all told, and for fighting capacity they outrivaled anything ever invented. They were formidable machines of destruction, made for heavy and light artillery, and would make from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, according to the character of the roads over which they traveled. The cavalry arm of the Federation was magnificently equipped, more than equal to any that had ever been seen in military service.

Clinton's command, which was both military and civil from the very force of his character and the course of events, was being transformed from labor-unionism to practical socialism. A civil government had been established, Chicago being its present capital. Immense wealth had been confiscated and turned over to the socialist treasury. All property was turned over, or the people were allowed to take their departure from the city. Every department of civil and military service was reduced to the observance of the most scrupulous economic principles. The arms and ammunition that had fallen into the hands of the Federation forces at the battle of Illinois were almost beyond calculation. Battle after battle was being fought, with uniform success for Clinton's troops.

While in preparation for the coming battle, (Clinton moved rapidly in everything he undertook,) a messenger rushed up to headquarters, accompanied by two orderlies of the Federation, with a secret dispatch from New York. General Clinton was giving instruction to his aides, of

whom there were a number present, and on the retirement of the messenger and orderlies, he read the message and passed it to the general nearest him, with the remark:

"What, Margrave a traitor!" He at once dismissed his staff and retired to his private room.

The powers began to believe that if the successful career of General Clinton was to be checked, some desperate measures would have to be taken, and a general placed at the head of the corporation forces. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction and jealousy among the officers of the allied powers, and as yet no definite general command had been decided on. A military council was called, and the general and admirals of the allies were in consultation. It was finally decided to place an American commander at the head of the allied armies. General Pettigrew was placed in command of the army, and Admiral Stoneman, of England, at the head of the allied navies.

Events followed one another so rapidly that the plan devised by the corporate powers for enlarging and maintaining the army was not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the present energetic momentum and peril of the time. Recruiting offices were opened all along the line from Buffalo to New York, including New York City. The upper and lower New York Bay had become a great naval array of formidable fighting machines, ostensibly created for the peace of the world, but in reality for the old world's utter annihilation. Boston and contiguous harbors to New York became naval centers. Recruiting centers were multiplying everywhere. Camps for military practice and discipline became numerous, and the nation became a military encampment.

Margrave had sent the following dispatch to the Secretary of War at Washington, D. C.

"Private Den, New York, July 1, 19—

To the Honorable Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—I send herewith by trusted chief of the Groveland Detective Agency, some important suggestions and appeals

regarding the military aspects of the present situation, with the hope that I can be of service to the Government and the allied powers. My chief, Mark Donnelly, has with him references from men whom you very well know, and will communicate to you my secret intentions, providing you accept the propositions which I offer through him. May I be informed at once of your decision?

(SIGNED) MARGRAVE."

Donnelly returned with the necessary authority for Margrave to forward his project with energy.

New York was alive to the terrors of the situation, and the utmost activity was displayed in the creation of an immense army, fully equipped and drilled for the great conflict now approaching. The recruits were put into the ranks of the regulars of the various armies, to insure an acceleration of the efficiency of the military arm of the allied service. It was not intended to place this army in the field before the battle of Erie should have taken place, and, as confidently expected, the troops of the Federation defeated. However, if the troops gathered in New York should be required, they could be put into the field and rapidly pushed forward to the engagement.

The flower of the armies of the Christian world (what a contemplation!) was west of Buffalo, having no doubt of the final achievement of victory. The best generals of Europe and America were in command, with the finally appointed American general in supreme command of all of the allied forces.

CHAPTER XIV

The Battle of Erie

THE BATTLE BEGAN early, on the morning of July 4, 19—. Clinton made the attack in full force upon the right of the allied forces with terrible onslaught, bringing into use thirty of his auto-machine chariots; but the opposing army was sustained with such consummate skill that Clinton's right was compelled to retire, though in perfect order. His reason for this terrific encounter on the left of the allied army, was to get as far as possible from the batteries on the barges and other craft on the Lake, and also to turn the allies' wing, so as to force it back upon the Lake and cut off the retreat toward New York. He laid his plans to annihilate the Erie army and procure a direct line to New York without much hard fighting. He increased the force of his command on his right, detouring a very large force beyond the visual range of the allied left wing.

Clinton had protected the railways on the west, with sufficient force to insure the perfect safety of his lines. He concentrated the battle anew at the first point of attack. Fifty of his terrible auto-machines rushed upon the enemy, accompanied by field artillery, and with the best cavalry in the world, made such by Clinton's indomitable energy and wonderful organizing ability and skill.

When it was known that Clinton was moving a great army rapidly along his right, with the determination to get between the allied army and New York, thus cutting off their line of retreat by rail if necessary, the allied forces were commanded to change the order of battle. It now be-

gan to look as if it were a race for life on the part of the allied army. The battle, however, was raging furiously all along the line; but the relation of the two armies was completely changed by nightfall. Both armies maintained their ground. Thus far there had been no use for the flotilla on the Lake.

After the cessation of the hostilities of that day of carnage, with its thunderous roar of musketry and artillery, clouds began to gather and cover the canopy. The smoke of the battle hovered dense and lowering. There was a gentle breeze wafting slowly toward the Lake; and it was just the kind of a night for the army of the Federation to accomplish for Erie the demolition that was accomplished at Chicago. That night the submarine navy was set afloat and the allied fleet utterly destroyed; not, however, without the destruction of some of the submarines.

The morning came with everything ready; the day was clear and delightful. There was no enemy on the water to interfere now with the manipulation of the land forces, and Clinton began the work of the day with his lines facing toward the Lake. A portion of his army had marched during the night, and planted itself at right angles to the allied left, but not without some heavy fighting.

The battle was renewed with accelerated impetuosity, and with roar of artillery and musketry until the very earth trembled with their vibrations. The noise was like that of ten thousand thunders, incessant and deafening. Tens of thousands were being sent to their last resting place in that gory carnage. There was a tremendous struggle on the extreme right of the army of the Federation, and it looked as if defeat for Clinton was in the air. His right was giving way, and the request was sent to him for immediate aid.

Clinton rode personally to this encounter. The battle was going fairly well along the line, and he ordered twenty chariots from the center to the right wing, where the fight-

ing was so terrible, and the allies flushed with a sense of approaching victory. Clinton's presence acted like magic, and the accompanying auxiliaries were invincible.

The forces of the allies began to retire, but were reinforced, and with most terrific onslaught cut off that portion of Clinton's left, including himself. Then began a battle for the capture or killing of Clinton. The allies poured into the gap by thousands, and the wing of the army of the Federation was decimated. Clinton's horse was finally shot under him, and he fell to the ground. He quickly extricated himself, but was surrounded by hundreds who were vying to be first in his capture. He fought like a demon, and, single-handed, slew many of his assailants. A detachment of twenty-five thousand reserves arrived at the most critical moment, and Clinton was rescued. When night came the battle was raging in all of the fury of that day and the one previous. Neither side had gained any ground.

From dark until midnight, after the battle ceased, Clinton was giving his generals orders for the resumption and course of battle for the following day. During the night fresh troops were placed in position where the men, tired from two days' fighting, had originally waged the conflict. The reserves now in line of battle were as well drilled and disciplined as those which had so far stood the brunt of battle. The third day of the conflict opened as the previous one had done, and at daybreak the entire army was ready for battle.

Clinton had still a large force on the extreme east, at right angles to the allied line of battle; but now he changed the order of attack. During the night he had formed an arch, curving backward into the line of his battalions, pointing thousands of heavy guns at the center of the columns of the opposing force. He had also strengthened both wings of his army, placing them in position ready to be ordered to any part of the field when called, as it was his purpose to get his chariots by the hundreds within the lines of the allies.

At a given signal, fifty of these huge fighting machines, having in view a uniform velocity, were to be driven at the greatest possible speed, into the rear of the columns of the allies. The fight began by Clinton's attack at the center of both flanks of the allies, raining into the main center of the line the thunderous messengers of decimation.

The carnage was awful. Thousands bit the dust, and other thousands were hurried to fill the gap in the scene of desolation. The battle had raged incessantly from early morning, and about the middle of the day the looked-for opportunity came. The center firing ceased suddenly; Clinton's ranks opened on both sides of the artillery crescent, and a hundred auto-chariot machines penetrated the lines and gained the rear of the allied columns, and turned upon the rear and center flanks.

Clinton's victory was complete; the day was lost to the forces of the corporate powers, and their army surrendered because it was unable to escape the meshes prepared for it. The army with its equipment was in the hands of Clinton. The remainder of the day and night was taken for rest and refreshing of the troops.

The following day the work of advancement began. There were two things that looked ominous to the army of advance—the great navies of the East, and the accentuated increase of the army in New York. Little was heard of labor-unionism within the territory of the social government over which Clinton was practically emperor, and without any disposition for dispute.

During the rapid march toward New York, two rumors came to the headquarters of the army of the Federation, with word that a great fleet of foreign vessels stood off the Pacific coast, and another was approaching the harbor of New York, on the Atlantic coast. The character of this display was not yet understood. Following this report it was ascertained that Japan and China were moving with an army of ten to fifteen millions, making their way into

Europe, conquering everything before them. Immediately after this report came the news of the cutting of all of the trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific cables. All communication was severed between Europe and America.

The United States Government had an immense fleet of battle and transport ships on the Pacific coast, at the beginning of the war. However, they might better have remained in the brains of their creators, so far as their benefit to the naval operations of the nation was concerned. One morning, at the first break of day, there was espied from the lookout of a picket ship, a formidable fleet steaming toward San Francisco. The greater number of the American fighting vessels were at this point on the coast. The signal was given, and the American fleet at once steamed up to meet the oncoming enemy.

At the appearance of the advance of the American fleet, the enemy's fleet changed its course, apparently in flight; but the sequel proved that it was but a decoy demonstration, for the officers and men manning the United States ships were soon made aware of their fate. The American vessels seemed to outrun the enemy's ships; but when they were at a given distance, and far out of sight of land, there began a singular phenomenon within the sphere of the foreign fleet, and not far from the ships in pursuit. A volcano of water and fire was seen spouting thousands of feet into the heavens. It rapidly increased in volume and intensity, and suddenly the waters began to move rapidly toward the spot where the volcano originated.

At first there was no alarm felt, and the American navy took advantage of the rapid movement of the waters to increase its speed toward the escaping enemy. Suddenly the signal was given to retire; but the change of head did not change the course of the ships, for the swiftly flowing current had become too strong for the power of steam to resist. The alarm became greater as the American fleet approached the rapidly-increasing vortex.

All eyes were on the lookout, watching the action of the foreign shipping. From a gradual motion, swaying to a point toward which they all began to move, they increased their speed rapidly, all in the same direction, until the fleet was seen to make a spiral movement around the center of volcanic action. The spiral rapidly diminished in circumference, until finally the entire fleet swerved into a spiral sweep, converging into the vortex of an abyss which suddenly carried them out of sight, into the depths of the ocean. But far beyond the lost fleet there was observed a great transport ship, safe beyond the power of the swirling vortex. This transport contained the escaping crews of the Japanese decoy fleet.

The phenomenon of the vortical disappearance of the enemy's shipping was so astounding, that for the moment the men on the American vessels almost forgot their own inevitable peril. The navy had become unmanagable, and the entire fleet was nearing its doom. The commanders of the American vessels had given up all hope of escape from this gloomy forboding. The fleeing ship, viewing from a safe distance the swirling American fleet, watched the disaster until every ship had plunged into the vortex beyond the vision.

The Orientals having taken possession of the Hawaiian Islands, had constructed a wonderful land power, and through wireless connection had transmitted dynamic force to a marvelously constructed galvanic dynamo, which disintegrated the water in great volumes, converting it to hydrogen and oxygen, which ignited in the most intense combustion. The rapid consumption of the water and its ascent into the heavens displaced the water and formed the immeasurable vacuum into which the waters of the ocean poured, thus forming the vortical current into which the shipping was plunged. The report of this catastrophe carried consternation to the inhabitants and armies along the Pacific coast.

What did it all mean? No news could be gained from Asia by way of the Pacific. One of the fleetest of ocean craft steamed into New York harbor, with the news that a great fleet of Japanese warships was speeding toward the Atlantic coast. Washington was alarmed; New York was in a state of terror. The shipping in New York, Boston, and contiguous harbors was ordered to steam toward the advancing Japanese fleet approaching from the East.

The fleet of the enemy was about equal to that of the allied powers, and it was believed that if a battle was imminent, the allied powers would be the victors. The two fleets met about one hundred miles off the Atlantic coast, and one of the most terrible naval battles ever waged, was this against the invading fleet of Japan and China. It was found, however, that the Japanese warships were less in number than those of the allied powers; but there was a great auxilliary transport fleet, which made the foreign fleet look much more formidable than it really was, at least in numbers of great battle-ships.

There was one remarkable thing about the foreign fleet—every ship had, in the transporting auxilliary fleet, a number of torpedo patrol guards. These were small, cigar-shaped, rapid passage destroyers, ready to be launched at a moment's notice. It was their province to circle around every warship at a distance, to guard the approach of any submarine craft that might be looking for a foe. These patrol guards were very destructive. The Japanese gunners were to single the American ships first, and send their heaviest fire into their machines, for they feared the American gunners more than those of any other nation.

The roar of the battle could be heard even in New York. It was a terribly destructive contest. Ship after ship on both sides went to the bottom, with all their crews and marines. Officers and men sank together, to rise no more. To the dismay of the city of New York, only two of the ships reported back to the harbor. They brought the

information that the great fleet had gone to the bottom of the ocean, and that three of the foreign ships, without any special injury that could be ascertained, had turned their prows eastward.

The allied navies had been destroyed. This news was speedily carried to Clinton, and he quickened his march toward the doomed city. Recruiting was increased. Those enlisted under the auspices of the Groveland Detective System were sworn to obey the orders of the Commander especially assigned to their regiment. New York had a tremendous army in and around her vicinity, but there was no navy to interfere with the battle that Clinton was soon to wage.

Margrave had grown twenty years older in looks, than when he first came to the notice of the reader. His hair from black had turned to white. His frame was more than ever stooping. His eye was penetrative and brilliant, indicative of unceasing vigor. He was full of enthusiasm, and viewed the army under his inspection and chief guardianship with pleasure and inspired awe.

CHAPTER XV

The Rescue of Miss Colton and Companion

AFTER LEONARD left Miss Colton, with the intention of revisiting her the next day, a sudden emergency called him to the front, and he was killed in the battle of Illinois, not as a military man, but as a civilian. In the meantime the venerable Mystic, as some were pleased to call him, had taken upon himself the responsibility of the liberation of the two imprisoned women. It did not take him long to discover the place of their confinement, and to institute measures for their liberation. The place in which they were confined was walled in on both sides by houses, and in the rear by a high wall, which one would have to scale to gain entrance to the enclosure.

The venerable detective soon found the right men for the accomplishment of the task which he had undertaken, and they were left to prosecute the plan of freeing the two captives. They were not inspired by the love of money, but by the love of adventure. They chose a dark night for the enterprise; and with scaling-ladders, ropes, and other paraphernalia, they bent themselves to the execution of their task. Three men were to scale the wall, while another waited with a carriage to convey the parties away when they made their escape.

The women were confined in the third story of a private residence, and were carefully watched by paid, private detectives. An appeal would have been made to authorities, but there was no confidence in any authority that might be interviewed on the subject. The better course was thought

to be the one outlined. The three men scaled the wall without observation, easily enough. There were men on guard within the enclosure, which was a comparatively large one, with two fierce bloodhounds to scent anyone who might trespass upon the territory of this magnificent private ownership.

The men had besmeared themselves with asafetida to disguise the odor of their bodies, which the dogs might notice. They had also armed themselves with squirt guns filled with the oil of capsicum. This they intended to use on both the dogs and men, if occasion required. They wanted to avoid shooting, if possible, as they did not know what emergencies the firing of guns might develop. Before reaching the house they were confronted by the dogs, who attacked them furiously; but they deliberately awaited their attack, and succeeded in filling their eyes with the capsicum with which they had provided themselves. The dogs went howling away. The howling brought two guards to the locality, and before they knew what they were doing, their eyes were also filled with the pungent capsicum, and they were glad to get out of the way. The men followed them up, and with the preparation in hand, they succeeded in getting handcuffs on them. They were then bucked and gagged, and hypodermatized with an opiate that would keep them quiet until the matter of the rescue was accomplished. After the women were taken to the carriage, the men returned and took off the ropes and removed the handcuffs, and left them to recover from the effects of the drug.

A place was provided for the care and entertainment of the women, who were convinced that the new arrangement was the best for them under the circumstances of the militant condition of the city of New York.

CHAPTER XVI

The Invasion by Oriental Hordes

CLINTON was before New York with his victorious army. The navy had been destroyed, and the only thing to encounter was the formidable defense of the military encampment. New York had not been idle. Through the influence of Margrave the city had taken on the appearance of invincibility; he had communicated to the commandant of the forces his intention of passing the lines of the army before the city, as a spy, and his offer was accepted. He passed the lines without opposition, for he had been provided with the necessary passport, and was hurried to the headquarters of the general in command, Clinton, who was informed of the presence of a stranger, who declared that he possessed important information. The purport was that he himself was in command, practically, of the greatest number of forces in the city, and that he was at the service of his master.

Margrave had acted according to the direction of Clinton, who sent the important message to Margrave in New York, and followed it by one of his aides, who was the diplomat for the authority from the Secretary of War, to organize the army of New York. Of course, there was fighting to be encountered in the vast army that was loyal to the governments; but among those under the command of the general sent by Clinton to create an army of socialists, there would not be much of an irresistible force.

The socialist army was perfectly equipped, and ready to do the bidding of the general in command. Clinton de-

manded the surrender of the city, which was refused. The order was then given to the army in the city to array itself against the opposing forces. The effect was electrical and overwhelming; the city was lost to the allied powers, and the victor marched with his army to the occupancy of the city. The cause of the money power was lost. It had played a deep game and been woefully beaten. This was the first woe.

Europe had been overwhelmed with the yellow peril; first with the yellow peril of gold,—the love of which had brought this great disaster; then by the yellow peril of Orientalism. The movement of the military force of China, Japan, and India was accompanied by a corresponding and social progress. Men, women, and children marched with the army, taking possession of the territory conquered by the invading forces of the Oriental world. This migration embraced millions of people,—tens of thousands of families. Christianity was driven from every quarter of the world toward America, which, up to the present time, had not been overridden.

The entire Pacific coast had been occupied by Japanese and Chinese, for Japan had sent a vast navy and transportation fleet, with hundreds of thousands of fighting men to occupy the territory of the United States. The Government was utterly helpless against the invading force. Clinton had taken possession of the Government after some fighting, but there was not much left to fight after the fall of the money power in New York City.

The first fleet that was sent by Japan and China was only a small portion of the naval powers of these countries. The first naval battle was for the purpose of the destruction of the American fleet. Its vast fighting naval force was held in reserve. Millions of men were advancing to invade the territory of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of meeting the military force yet in existence in America. Clinton had no fighting machines on the water, but he could make it warm upon the land.

The report was sent to General Clinton that there had been espied a vast fleet off the Atlantic coast, which seemed to cover the waters of the ocean, and was evidently headed for New York. Orders were given to increase the armament in the harbor defenses of New York upper and lower Bay, and to make available every means of defense. Relays of men were provided so as to render the military and artillery service as light as possible, and consequently the more effective. Everything was made as complete as possible for the approaching conflict.

The Japo-Chinese admiral had ordered one hundred ships to demolish the fortifications of the defenses of the harbor of New York, without regard to consequences to the shipping of the invading hordes. They were not to attempt to run the gauntlet of the shore batteries, but, at all hazards, were to destroy the fortifications. The firing of the Japanese gunners was wonderfully effective, and fort after fort was crushed to the debris of demolition. Many of the great battleships were blown up and went to the bottom; more were disabled and run ashore to save, if possible, the crews and marines.

The battle raged hour after hour in awful carnage. Guns melted under the fire; shells burst in terrible profusion; but, despite the effectiveness of the defense of the harbor, the enemy was gradually but surely nearing the city. Every one of the hundreds of huge machines of destruction was either destroyed or disabled. The defense was hopeless. When it became apparent that further defense of the harbor and city was a useless task, order was given for the military evacuation of New York. The terms of the capitulation were, that the city was to be occupied only by the general officers of the army and navy, until the evacuation could be effected.

Clinton's army had been withdrawn and the fortifications dismantled, before the enemy knew that the city would be so easily captured. Great quantities of pro-

visions were transported from the city into the country occupied by Clinton's forces.

The harbor of New York, down to Sandy Hook, was one thunderous roar from the water and the shore batteries. The carnage of that awful battle cannot be described. One hundred ships were ablaze with screeching fire; a thousand batteries belched forth their glare of smoke and flame; thousands of invading and loyal men fell in the dreadful slaughter. And for what? Partly for religion, largely for the god of this world—the love of money, and largely for the defense of home and kindred.

Clinton changed his headquarters to Washington, and began the work of defending the country from the foreign invasion. He had two million men under his command, and was enlisting others continually. He decided not to divide his command, only so far as it would be possible to call his army in toward the center as necessity demanded. Thousands of people who had migrated from almost every country of the world, were scattered throughout the United States; and thousands of inquiries were constantly coming to Clinton's headquarters for advice.

The invading army seemed only bent on the destruction of every male of the white race. An order was sent throughout the country, for the inhabitants of America to gather and concentrate as much as possible toward and around Washington, where the principal army was stationed, except the army in New York. Five hundred battleships entered New York harbor without any resistance except from the land batteries.

Clinton saw his plight, in not having naval power to resist the invasion. He knew that it would be impossible to attempt to resist the great foreign naval force merging toward American ports, and it became a question as to what course was to be pursued to preserve the nation. He could not cope with the naval situation, for his submarine navy had been destroyed in previous engagements. With a well-

equipped navy he could defend the country; but in the present situation he could attempt the preservation of the interior only. He gave orders for the evacuation of the coast cities, and for the removal of the inhabitants to the rear of the advanced positions, which he began to establish at suitable distances inland from the various seaports and most tenable points of invasion from the coasts of America.

Clinton's system of government was organic unity, founded upon the basis of the application of industry to the greatest possible amount of production, adhering to the principle that when industry had insured its product, equitable distribution was all that remained as the round of the wheel of supply and demand. His economical system precluded the necessity for the use of money; and should there be any necessity for the use of a universal and local exchange, it could better be subserved through the least expensive product. The only use for gold was to adorn, to form various alloys, and to make, in combination with iron, a specific bronze that could be made into an enduring architecture, harder than iron, and more universally useful. His purpose was to set the whole world to applying the least expenditure of physical and mental energy to the greatest amount of production.

Machinery was to take the place of men, women, and children in the field of labor; and the advantage gained in the reduction of the hours of employment was to be utilized in the culture, scholastic development, and discipline in the various lines of muscular, physiological, moral, and spiritual progress, recreation, and such amusements, including music, art, and the drama, as would insure the rounding out and perfection of the highest character.

The monetary stamp placed upon gold had the same effect as if placed upon silver, paper, or any other commodity of Nature and industry. Why should the rich convert labor into a commodity that had no particular value except through the stamp of the governments of the world,

which gave to it a fictitious valuation, thereby placing it in the hands of the corporate powers of the world, and beyond the reach of those who contributed the gold?

Production made easy and distribution equitable, constituted the watchword of happiness with Clinton. To the end of making available every possible means of production through the agency of labor-saving machinery, and the equitable distribution of the products of industry throughout the world, was the simple proposition to be encountered on the economic side of Clinton's responsibilities. He set himself at work to reduce his obligations to this measure of his determinations. What did he care what became of the gold hoarded in the treasuries of the rich? He did not care to see the cities of the nation destroyed, nor did he desire the destruction of his people, further than to protect them from utter annihilation. His lines were those of present defense, so far as his military operations were concerned.

Clinton set the wheels of production at work on the basis of his conception of economic principles. The millionaires of the nation were placed upon the universal footing of a conformity to the great revolution taking place under his direction. He had no idea of reducing those who had been corporate plunderers on the competitive plane, to the field of activity not suited to their mental capacities, for he knew that the church and the world were responsible for that system of education which the almighty dollar, the god to be subserved and worshipped, had created. The destruction of this god would be the destruction of its love and aspiration.

He was more than ever active on military lines. The order for the evacuation of the coast cities was immediately carried out through the plans devised for the accomplishment. Armies were located at the points most suitable to the protection of the country, and the foreign invaders were allowed to occupy the cities without injury from battles that would be of no practical use.

The foreigners were busily engaged transporting their millions to the American shores. The defenses of the cities occupied by the invaders were turned toward the armies of the Federation, which were maintaining the attitude of defense. Many of the guns of the invading army were placed upon parapets for defense, because it was believed that there would be no further present use for the battleships in the harbors already occupied by the invaders.

An extensive coast patrol system had also been instituted by the invaders, to guard against any naval force that might be in process of creation in those inland waters not yet occupied by them. It was evidently their purpose not to offer battle until there were millions of their advancing hordes to sweep through the land, as an army of locusts would sweep through the green fields which it was their province to utterly annihilate.

The wonderful fighting capacity and destructive power of the terrible auto-artillery chariots, induced Clinton to make of this system of warfare one of his most effective arms of service, and one of his principal dependencies. Should the Japanese discover the possibility of this particular and valuable adjunct to warfare, they would at once seize upon it as an essential means of coping with such an effective military arm; therefore orders were given to maintain the constant manufacture of this kind of fighting machinery.

The attempt to portray the carnage of the effort to defend the coast of the United States from the host of Asiatics swarming to our shores, would be an unwarrantable prolixity; and I leave this part of the subject to imagination, with the announcement that every port was defended to the utmost, but was finally deserted because of the helplessness of the situation. The Pacific Ocean was alive with the transport ships of a thousand ship-yards, which were turning out foundations for transport cities of the Orient, with nations moving toward the Occident. Thousands

upon thousands were landed upon the borders of our country. Clinton's army began to constitute an irregular circle around the United States, within the outer circle created by the forces of the enemy.

The ship-yards now in the hands of the enemy were turned to the construction of immense transports, and as fast as completed they were ordered across to the Asiatic ports, for the transportation of military contingents actively mobilizing for the trans-Pacific voyage to the country of conquest.

The army of the new social government, which was fast assuming the proportions of organic form and function, was one of constant preparation, for the field was not to be relinquished without a tremendous effort for its protection and preservation.

CHAPTER XVII

The Mystery of the Southern City Revealed

DEAR READER, accompany me again to the City of Rest where, night and day, there were going forward the mysterious preparations for an indefinable something yet to be revealed. None of the mechanism of disassembled parts had taken the form of anything approaching an adaptability for nomenclature. While thousands of machines were in process of creation, there were being produced at the same time, millions of small, hard balls, the compound of which was known only to a few, though many were engaged in their manufacture.

The time came to assemble the millions of parts of the strange mechanical contrivances that were to constitute, in the field of mechanism, something unique—judging from the parts lying before the vision. With great rapidity the parts went together. Compasses of peculiar design and mechanism, with electro-magnetic combinations, were in process of manufacture. Strange and novel electro-mag-

netic keyboards, with peculiar mechanical switches, multiplied and went together under the directing agency of the experts who were manipulating the operations of the extensive shops.

Dynamos were made in multiplication, for the mobility not yet defined to the masses of the workmen at the lathes, shapers, milling machines, and other machinery. Forward went the work, definitely and with expedition. One of the mystic machines had been assembled and placed upon the stone foundation made for its reception. It had no visible connection with any machinery apart from itself; nor was there any indication that its own machinery would be of any use, because there could be seen no motive power, and yet it appeared to have a mechanical use. Its description will be left for another part of this volume.

Orders were given for an immense dynamo of peculiar construction to be set in motion. Its machinery was all electro-magnetic. The battery which operated the dynamo was so devised that the positive element of the cell was decomposed, rather than the negative. This added ten thousand-fold to its effectiveness in power and durability. No fuel was employed in the creation of power, so far as could be observed; but the engines went off as if by magic. A woman was in charge of the dirigible gearing of the machine, to the surprise of the few who were allowed to be present. She touched a delicate button, and the mechanism began to work. Then came the order:

"Attain an elevation of about one hundred feet. You know how to make the estimation. Move directly southeast for fifty miles or more, at your discretion, and according to your disciplinary instruction. After getting your direction and estimating the height of trees and obstacles, take a flight as close to the earth as possible, without danger of collision. Do not forget the distinctions of the various earth currents to which the keys are tuned. Keep your charts before you, and be calm and collected. Young men

of the trial trip, board the machine. Touch the southwest key."

The young woman slightly touched the button upon the keyboard, and the machine rose gently in the air, to the height of about one hundred feet, and then darted toward the southeast. It skimmed noiselessly through the air, and was soon out of sight. The time of its absence was very short. When its registrations were consulted, they indicated, first, about ten miles, then twenty-five, then fifty, then one hundred, then one hundred and fifty, and finally, two hundred miles an hour.

The first test of an anti-gravic aerial motor for aerial navigation had been made. It was the greatest mechanical achievement of the age, the crowning glory of mechanical ingenuity. The machines were now rapidly put together in the assembly shops, and hundreds of the wonderful motors soon took shape and were placed in their encampments, for some unknown and unaccountable purpose. They were constructed with magazines, for the purpose of containing the peculiar balls that were multiplying by the thousands.

CHAPTER XVIII

The Social Army Surrounded

THE VENERABLE HEAD of the complicated works heard of the great battles at the front, for the time had come for the advancement of the army of invasion. Three years had elapsed since the capitulation of New York and other cities to the Oriental invasions. Clinton had seven million men in the field and in reserve, while the enemy had fifteen million. Immense fleets had been occupied in the transportation of provisions and other necessities, and in bringing Oriental families from the countries of their birth to that of conquest. America had become Oriental and foreign in appearance along its coasts. A revolution had occurred, extending so far as it had been possible, and where the socialist army had not interfered with the occupation of the country.

The battle cry was sounded from one end of the country to the other, and the armies of the invasion began their march. Both sides were characterized by consummate discipline; both were equally effective in military equipment, and both were as brave as sanguinary purpose and moral, social, and religious enthusiasm could ordain. If in any department of the service there was superiority, it was in the automobile service of the army which Clinton commanded.

Wireless telegraphy extended from the center of the radius to the limits of Clinton's military operations—east, west, north, and south. Railways had been projected in every direction, with locomotion constructed on electrical

principles, and speed increased to treble that of the time in which I write. Just before the opposing army began its forward movement, Clinton contracted his lines for the purpose of more easily directing operations, and to enable him to concentrate his forces at any given point in the circle of the military field. He knew the position of every general, and arranged, through wireless connections, so as to be advised of every change in every field of battle. His only hope was to be able to cut to pieces in detail, the various divisions of the army of the enemy.

Men were formed into regiments throughout the United States, and were being drilled and disciplined by competent officers. Every able-bodied man throughout the country entered the military reserve force, ready to be called into active service at any time. The first two great battles were fought in New Jersey, and Utica, N. Y. The enemy had control of the Hudson river as far as Troy, and of railway connections as far as Utica. The invaders were transporting troops on the railway lines extending through central New York, and concentrating forces in the Mohawk Valley.

Clinton was in personal command of the forces in the Mohawk Valley. Across Deerfield plains, along the hills of Deerfield, and on the heights south of Utica, west of the Mohawk, were extended the lines of the army of the social Federation. On the morning of April 2, 19—, nearly one million men were pitted against two or three million of the opposing army.

The Orientals began the attack by an effort to pass the left extension of Clinton's columns, making a flank movement in great force, with heavy artillery supported by flying artillery of rapid firing guns. To counteract this, Clinton ordered General Mackintosh to throw forward sufficient force, supported by auto-chariot artillery, to check the enemy, while at the same time he pushed forward the right of his five left divisions with a large force of auto-chariot brigades, to divide, if possible, the invading column.

The engagement opened furiously, and was maintained with terrific force and dreadful slaughter on both sides. Men were heaped upon one another, dead and dying, and still the battle raged. On the left, the enemy was determined to turn the flank, or weaken the center sufficient to break the columns of Clinton's masses.

There was a momentary wavering of Mackintosh's extreme left of the right angle to the main columns of his divisions, which the enemy was quick to perceive. Rushing impetuously forward, they made a break in their own lines, observing which, Mackintosh massed auto-chariot and flying artillery, supported by cavalry, into the breach, and succeeded in penetrating the ranks of the Orientals' right subdivision. The enemy charged relentlessly with every arm of its service, in the endeavor to remedy its mistake, but without avail. Mackintosh had accomplished his purpose,—that portion of the enemy's division was isolated from the main columns.

General Yoshi, in command of the Oriental forces of the right main army, saw his right cut in two, and determined to retrieve the misfortune by hurling a tremendous onslaught upon the right columns of the wedge that was penetrating and cutting his division at this subcenter of his forces. Charge after charge of infantry, supported by heavy and light artillery, reinforced by cavalry, was made upon this wedge, but the mass of the artillery of Mackintosh was too great; the wedge could not be daunted, nor could its solid phalanx be broken.

Demon courage marked the struggle on the part of the Orientals, but with rigid determination the army of Mackintosh held the field. One hundred and fifty thousand men, chopped off from the main columns, were mowed down, to rot upon that sanguinary charnel ground. The enemy fought to the finish; they would not surrender, and were therefore utterly demolished.

All along the line of Deerfield hills were planted batter-

ies, *en echelon*, parapet above parapet; and on the south of the plains of Deerfield, along the heights east of Utica, and south of Mohawk Valley, were lines of massive guns with their barrels directed toward the plains. The conflict raged with corresponding fury along the entire front; but time and space forbid the delineation in detail of this bloody massacre.

An effort was made to detour the right of the lines of Clinton, commanded by General Fairfax, and with corresponding result to the skill of Mackintosh. The enemy failed with about the same loss, and in much the same manner. As the battle raged with increasing fury along the front and at the center, the enemy determined to penetrate, if possible, Clinton's lines at this point. The order was given to gradually and almost imperceptibly open the center, and to swing the columns back toward the hills and under the guns of the elevated ground.

Clinton saw before him column after column of the enemy, viewed from an aerial motor, so massively extended as to preclude the hope of any favorable result by continuing the fight against such odds. To have penetrated this center would have been to plunge his army into the aggregation of the engines of destruction.

In the rear of his fighting ranks, Clinton had in reserve hundreds of thousands of men not yet engaged. As his columns swung back in order, and fighting furiously, the enemy forced through the lines and into the charnel house. Infantry, cavalry, heavy and light artillery, and auto-chariot artillery were fighting with determination, under cover of the guns above, and *en echelon* on the rising ground. The enemy filled the plains.

Then began the most woeful slaughter of all history. The ponderous engines of war sent belching forth their emissaries of demolition; hundreds of thousands were buried beneath other hundreds of thousands, who comprised their burial shrouds. Graveyard under graveyard formed this

heap of mortal remains. The deafening roar of this dreadful struggle reverberated and shook the earth, as if a continuous earthquake were waking the dead. The smoke of battle, the groans of the wounded and dying (Europeans, Americans, and Orientals), added terror to the scene of woe.

But on came the never-ending columns of the invaders. While guns were melting on the hills bordering the plains, General Fairfax on the right, with his thousand generals, was directing the gradual withdrawal of his forces back toward the army in reserve; Mackintosh, on the left, at command of Clinton, ordered the withdrawal of his troops. Night came; but what a night! Utica was in flames; a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants was defaced; a million Orientals lay dead and dying; hundreds of thousands of the home army were cut down, never to rise.

It was not the battle-field that appalled the social army, but the outlook. Clinton began to fear that the day of doom had set for the world, nominally Christian, and that paganism would become the dominating power. He was determined, however, to give the enemy the taste of undaunted heroism.

During that night of dreadful foreboding, the army of Clinton was withdrawn to the country west of Utica. Syracuse was being fortified, and a great force was gathering at that point. All night regiments were marching to new positions; decimated ranks were resupplied; artillery not melted out of shape by the heat of repeated and incessant firing, and auto-chariots not destroyed, were lumbering to the new battle-ground.

Clinton, connected by wireless with every part of the country where battles were being fought, received the news of a repetition of his own experience. Everywhere, the enemy was marching forward; in every direction the social army was falling back. More than a million men were engaged on the side of the social army; and on the side of the enemy there was a greater number by at least one half

or more. South of Jersey City, and on the lines of railway to Washington, Clinton had made such provision as to maintain a rigid check on the enemy; but no army could withstand the Oriental hordes. On they came to *recoup* their decimated ranks.

CHAPTER XIX

A Promise of Deliverance

CLINTON STOOD ALONE, in contemplation of the great struggle and the possibilities of adversity to himself and his cause, but he was not despondent; he was unabated in the vigor of his purpose to command all his powers toward a final end of the conflict in which he was engaged. Suddenly he heard a faint ring from an inner pocket of his vest, from which he drew a small, thin instrument, the size of an ordinary watch, and held it to his mouth. From another pocket he took a delicate tube with a screw thread at one end, and attached it to the instrument. There was a little diaphragm in the case of the instrument, about the size of a nickle. He held the instrument a few inches from his mouth and lightly called: "Hello!"

The answer came through the little tube: "Hello: This is General Hunter. Is it you, General Clinton?"

"Aye, aye, sir," responded Clinton.

"Cast your eye upon the disk, and give me your commands quickly," implored General Hunter. "The battle is going against us; we are outnumbered two to one. Without your advice I cannot save this army."

Clinton touched a spring, and there instantly sprang open one side of the case, exposing a disk the size of the instrument, over which was placed, in its mechanism, a telo-microscope which brought to view, in lines of battle, with all the developments, an army of a million men, with an opposing force of twice or three times that number. He took in the situation at a glance. The headquarters of

General Hunter were at Sacramento, where he was in possession of the railroad.

"Order the left wing of your army to gradually fall back upon your center," commanded Clinton. "Mass your light and heavy ordnance at that point to your right, where Stanley is maintaining his ground. Push forward unhesitatingly all your reserves, and penetrate the center of the enemy's left wing. You will thus cut in two the army at that point, and inflict so severe a punishment as to hold in check the forces pitted against you. Do not try to save the battle, but inflict this punishment."

Clinton then watched the battle, and observed that every detail of his command was executed with the success he anticipated. General Stanley was fighting against great opposing odds, but holding his ground. The enemy had evidently determined to break this line of Hunter's great army. The concentration of the enemy's forces at this point determined Clinton to mass his forces at the thickest of the fight.

One of General Hunter's electro-mechanical experts had recently completed an engine of destruction, and for the first time it was put into use. It was a series of Dunite shells, charged with this most tremendous explosive, in quantities to insure disaster to whatsoever came within its range. These shells were attached to an automobile made for the occasion, and directed into the thickest of the enemy's ranks. This instrument of carnage was sent into the very heart of the concentration of the Japo-Chinese forces, and on reaching the opportune point, there began a succession of explosions which added terror to the already unprecedented and sanguinary struggle. Thousands were literally blown out of existence.

The enemy was surprised; and with the scattering of the forces at this point, Stanley was enabled to sever the line and to cut off two or three hundred thousand of the enemy and make them prisoners. Here ended the career

of this engine of destruction. With its aid Clinton had accomplished his purpose; namely, to check the enemy while he made provision for the transportation of his army, which he did by immediately ordering all of the available means of railroad and other transportation for retreat. Observing that General Hunter was executing his commands with great skill, he returned the instrument to his pocket, and went to the execution of the incidents of his own peril.

The little receivers and transmitters used by Clinton and his officers were operated by wireless, through the application of the dynamic force generated in a portable battery, wherein the electro-magnetic currents were conducted through the terrestrial ethers vibrated in octaves to suit the various keys of the many instruments in use.

Why this terrible retribution? What sin had the nations calling themselves Christian committed, that this calamity should fall with so terrible a vengeance? Who taught Japan the compulsory lesson of her aggressive ambition? Under what influence was she made to comprehend the character of national achievement and immortal glory? What power forced upon her that phase of tuition which developed in her the aspiration for national expansion and commercial greed? Who taught her the lesson that money constituted the god of this world; and that without commercial influence and military and naval power to fortify and perpetuate this mark of civilization, there could be no exploitation of military heroism and historic fame?

America led the way to Japan's military civilization. Christian Europe, with the United States to instil the primary lesson of commercial supremacy, showed the way to national glory, to be achieved through the application of the ethical principles of a civilization which placed the mighty dollar paramount, prostituted the moral law, and made null and void the commandment that men should love God and the neighbor, thus forcing upon her the impulse of universal empire. Japan saw no God in the European

or American heart; and believing that either the Orient or the Occident must rule the world, found the way to consummate her destiny. The Christ inculcated the principles of communism, but Christianity had substituted competition.

Clinton, by force of circumstances, had ordered his columns everywhere to gradually recede to a common point of centralization toward Florida, that being the direction in which the converging enemy was now forcing his jaded ranks. He was still making a desperate fight, never being defeated; his battle-ground at night being the point where he began fighting on the morning of each day, but retreating at nightfall.

After a terrible battle, in which thousands on both sides of the contending forces were slain, General Clinton received the following wireless message:

“Camp of the Restoration, October 1, 19—

“GENERAL CLINTON,

Commanding the Army of Defense.

Sir:—Concentrate your forces at convenient points south of Jacksonville, Florida, as rapidly as possible, without too much encouragement to the enemy. God hath heard thy prayer; he will send deliverance.

(SIGNED) PEACE MAKER.

By Command of His Divine Majesty,
the Ruler of the Universe.”

Clinton did not know just how to interpret the message, because information had been received that the enemy's ships were pouring into the Gulf of Mexico by thousands, and that there was a cordon of Oriental battleships encircling the waters of the Peninsula. He did not know whether the message was from a friend or an enemy, but he had a feeling of relief, and decided to obey the mandate.

CHAPTER XX

The Battle of Aerial Navies

DOWN IN THE southern portion of the Peninsula of Florida there had grown a wonderful city. Its central life was communistic. Its social system embraced two general orders of fellowship; the first and highest being communistic and celibate; the other, marital and coöperative. The purpose of the communistic order was primarily the separation of the sexes, as it was claimed that the sex potencies could be conserved and utilized for the attainment of immortal life, which was to be reached in the body. The particular science of immortal life had been disseminated through the literature of the publishing house of the organic socialistic order. The system appeared to be a product of Christianity, for it advocated the Messianic law, a fundamental law of life, and maintained that the Lord Jesus was the Son of God. Being heir to the eternal throne, the Son becomes the King, enthroned as Sovereign of the universal empire.

This body of people believed, also, that they possessed the present directing Messianic Leader, and that they were specially chosen of the Lord, the reincarnation of the ancient past, made ready for a baptism in which the immortal state would be consummated. They regarded the highest phase of religious worship to be the performance of uses to the neighbor, and that this was the demonstration of the inherent proof of love to God. "Show me your faith without your works, and I will show you my faith by my works," was a favorite text of this unique social fellowship.

They allowed no use of tobacco, nor intoxicants for beverages, nor profanity, nor vulgarity. The highest forms of education were instituted, and the fine arts, music, drama, architecture, mechanics, and agriculture were promoted and stimulated. During their early career they had been persecuted and maligned, privately and publicly, and their motives were misunderstood and impugned. Every conceivable falsehood was circulated against them, and all of the malignity which characterized the opposition to the early Christians, was manifest toward the Founder of the order. As persecution multiplied, the order gained in courage, power, and prosperity.

In the marital order of the fellowship there was respect to the highest virtue. The principle of monogamy was enforced, and the doctrine was entertained that the laws of propagation should be in such relation to the solar, lunar, and stellar aspects, as to determine the character of birth, thus providing for such specific qualities in the development of the human race, as would insure perfection and distinction of character.

The entire system was under a discipline as perfect in its enforcement as the most approved military order, and yet with such liberty of choice as to render the institution one of the highest character. There was no money, for there was no use for its application to the industrial system in operation in the Commonwealth. There was no labor, because the performance of use was recreative, and so perfectly ordered that the curse of labor was eliminated. Industry was no longer labor; the wage slave and the capitalistic class were relegated to the obscurity of oblivion.

Everything was now active in the great city, because of the coming climax of the invasion and the measures to be taken for the deliverance of the social army. Everything was in preparation for the launching of the nongravo-wireless-power-aerial navigators. These were veritable airships with no visible machinery for their propulsion, because

they were to be moved by wireless connection with motor power in the great electro-magnetic machine shops in the City of the Blest.

The dynamo motors that were to operate these navigators were numerous, there being a number of quadruple sets so arranged that if for any reason one were out of repair, another could be instantly set in motion. The dynamo was to set in operation a force that would overcome the motion of gravity; and for the direction of the course of their flight, the electro-magnetic currents of the earth and air were to be used. There was no limit to the speed they were capable of making.

All was bustle in the city, and every motion was directed to the end and purpose of the great expedition. One thousand of these aerial motors were ready to move at a moment's notice. In every motor there was a machine with a kind of hopper, in which there were placed thousands of the balls or hailstones made of an alchemical preparation that was perfectly harmless until heated to a certain temperature. They were to be passed through a strange looking lubricating machine, in which they were to be saturated with a chemical. After passing through the lubricator and then through an electric heating process, they would ignite with a blaze, and upon touching any object they would explode with a tremendous force, annihilating the thing at which they were aimed, no matter what the size or character. No steel machinery could withstand the force of the explosion, nor could armor plate resist its power.

The commander of the aerial navy was known only as the Princess Admiral. She was glorious in her majestic beauty, and commanding in her appearance. Orders were given by the venerable Director of the blessed city to set in motion the thousand ships of the aerial squadron, with direction that one division of the squadron (five hundred ships) move directly over the battleships of the enemy in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, along the south-

ern coast of Florida. The other squadrons were to pass over the enemy's land forces, confronting the army of defense.

On the morning of May 16, 19—, the Oriental forces were observed to be early on the move and in line of battle. Clinton was prepared for the enemy's attack, and determined to make his final stand. He had been assured of help, and was urged to check, at all hazards, the advance of the Oriental army. The attack was opened all along the lines.

As if the crack of doom had sounded, millions of arms were in deadly conflict. Miles of infantry, cavalry, heavy and light artillery, and armored 'auto-chariots decimated the opposing ranks with their destructive missiles, accompanied with thunderous roar. Nothing like the carnage of this awful battle has ever before been recorded in the annals of history. The lines of the opposing armies, swept with the besom of desolation, were undaunted by the slaughter, and neither faltered at sight of contending ranks, heaps of dying and dead comrades upon the field of gore, nor ceased to wage the contest.

General Clinton was ever with his ranks, encouraging to super-human effort, because he knew that only terrible resistance could check even for a little time the mad, determined rush of a relentless foe. He had heard and believed that there was coming some kind of deliverance, he knew not what, and determined that this was to be the final stand for time to arrange for and provide that succor, without which he knew his army would be annihilated in a short time by the never-ending march of the hordes of foreign "pagans" who, but for some miraculous interposition, would conquer this final stand of the "Christian" world and army.

• Hovering over this field of desolation were dirigible airships which both armies had in unequal proportions given to flight, for the purpose of showering shells of the most destructive explosives, that were rendered ineffectual after

the conflict had raged for hours, because of the smoke of battle which had settled low over the field. Neither army could be defined from the elevation which the ships had taken in their flight above the warring multitudes. Then an aerial conflict began to rage. Airships of the opposing forces met in closest contiguity, and, grappling in the throes of hopeless desperation, men in single combat hurled hand grenades of explosive shell which rent the air, and the precipitate descended through the smoke of terrestrial battle to the ground; airships with their occupants adding to the slaughtered which heaped the earth. The ships of the invaders outnumbered those of the American and European armies, two to one, and with this aerial conflict they came off victorious by mere force of numbers, not through any superiority of bravery or of skill in battle. If in any arm the Occidental army was superior, it was in the armored auto-chariot service. Sometimes whole battalions were swept with the besom of annihilation into eternity.

Over the armies settled the pall of murky gloom, foreboding and disconsolatory. The armies were wrapped in a shroud of darkness so dense that they stood aghast. It seemed like the pall of midnight, and the stillness of annihilation after the dreadful roar was as if the world were seething in the molten cauldron of its utter burning. Added to the appalling gloom, clouds of threatening storm arose and, like a canopy, obscured the sun.

Subsequent to the continuous roar of cannon and the rattle of lines of musketry, with reverberating resonance which shook the very earth, the pervading stillness seemed more appalling than the roar. The silent anguish of the armies, interjected with the moaning of the dying beneath their feet, seemed like the infernal pit of bottomless despair. Had the world reached the timeic aspect of its end? Was it the fulfilment of prediction? Was God true, and every man a liar? Was this the dreadful day of the vengeance of Almighty God? What else could mean this dreadful hour of disaster and of hope?

General Clinton stood upon a slight eminence, surrounded by his staff, awaiting, in silent prayer, the lifting of the pall. A thrill of supernal joy vibrated through his frame. Softly over the army there came a gentle breeze, which fanned from over his troops the clouds of smoke which had settled and rendered the movements of the armies impossible. The two armies had changed their position from that of the morning, when they began the battle. The lines were extending from south to north;—Clinton's army occupying the ground toward the west. The sun was low in the west, and as the pall of smoke lifted, the cloud in the west yielded to the influence of the sun, and there came the soft evening radiation of the solar spectrum to illumine the scene of the Occidental forces.

The Oriental army, still under the mantle of gloom with which it was enshrouded, remained invisible to Clinton and his host. At this critical moment the airships of the enemy appeared from out the gloom, above the contending lines, and approaching the army of the Occident, threatened a shower of explosive grenades upon the unsheltered heads of Clinton's devoted ranks. The sun sank behind the western horizon; the wind changed and brought back the cloud of smoke. Again the armies were obscured in gloom, and night settled upon the earth with its darkness.

Clinton prayed to the God of whom he had been in doubt. The thrill of joy experienced from that prayer, assured him of some overruling safeguard; and after his relief from the events of the day of conflict, he communicated to his troops the transporting assurance of immediate reinforcement from a higher source, which would be effectual in the preservation of the remaining portion of his army. He retired in hope and in the refreshing expectation of a power hitherto unknown to him, the character of which was beyond his acumen to analyze or define.

As the contending forces lay upon their arms, a stiff

breeze began to blow, which cleared the smoke of battle. During the night, after the day of almost hopeless resistance, the aerial squadron from the City of Restoration took position over the army of Clinton. The navy was arranged in four lines, radiating fan-like from the Admiral's ship, which occupied the fourth position in the rear of the three lines. The outer and foremost line was the most extended of the three lines of battle; the second was shorter, and the third was the least extended. Though the night was dark, the watch from the anti-gravic fleet observed some strange looking objects in their front, and the reconnoitering ship was ordered to make observations. It returned with the report that there was a fleet of airships hovering over the enemy, supported in the air with balloons propelled by power, and with dirigible apparatus to guide them. When the morning broke and the airship watch descried the imposing array of the strange appearing naval fleet in their front, there was alarm, because the order had been tipped from a little button in the Admiral's ship, and the fleet began to move, radiating over the enemy that was encircling Clinton's front.

One line of the naval fleet had been ordered to rise above the Oriental aerial navy and destroy them. They had no power of resistance, and began to drop toward the ground; but they were not rapid enough to escape the hail of explosives showered upon them, and before they could reach the earth, many of them were destroyed.

CHAPTER XXI

The Rain of Fire

CCLINTON'S ARMY, arrayed in line of battle, had concentrated south of Lakeland, Florida, now a great city. The enemy, numbering millions, encompassed this devoted army of defense. On the morning of Oct. 10, 19—, the two great armies were drawn up in line of battle, while the Gulf of Mexico swarmed with the battleships of the invaders. Early in the day succeeding the battle, Clinton and his army were exercised with wonder in observing over their heads a great mass of peculiar looking forms, sailing through the air toward the enemy in his front. The enemy was in consternation at the strange and marvelous sight, and there was terror in their hearts. Their wonder and consternation increased when there began to rain upon them a strange fire which, upon touching the earth, exploded with such terrific detonation as to deafen the ear. One explosion would destroy hundreds or thousands, according to the proximity. The enemy exhibited the most abject fear, and consternation seized the millions of invaders who had encompassed the remainder of the army of defense. The enemy scattered, but there was no place of escape, for hailstones of fire were being hurled with vengeance upon their heads.

Such a sight was never before beheld. For miles in every direction, there seemed to be a falling of the heavens in the never-ceasing shower of this meteor-like display of pyrotechnics. Were it not for the destruction of human life, the scene would have been one of admiration, wonder,

and delight; but it was viewed with delight by one only of the contending armies. And yet there was a terrible sadness in the thought that, because of love of money and the forsaking of God, such destruction had to be thus summarily meted.

An equal frenzy pervaded the thousands of battleships of the unrelenting foe. Explosion after explosion followed the rain of fire upon the navy of the doomed Orientals. Ship after ship with their battling forces went to the bottom of the Gulf and Ocean, under the terrible rain of fiery hail. For three successive days and nights the rain of fire descended with flames of desolation, apparently from where the stars were fixed in the firmament of heaven. No power of descriptive eloquence could portray the grandeur, sublimity, and terror of this awe-inspiring scene of overwhelming retribution. The very heavens were ablaze, and the waters were a seething cauldron. The exhibition was a veritable fulfilment of the prophetic declaration made regarding the end of the dispensation, that they "encompassed the camp of the saints, and fire came down from heaven and devoured them all."

The entire navy was destroyed; the army of the enemy was annihilated. A great joy of relief came to the social army, preserved in an almost miraculous manner by the opportune arrival of their wonderful deliverer.

After the destruction of the land forces of the invading army, the Admiral's ship, which was of greater size than the others, and decorated to suit the official character of the commander of the aerial forces, was gently lowered to the headquarters of General Clinton. Upon alighting on the ground, the Admiral walked toward the General, who was coming to extend his congratulations and to render thanks for the deliverance of his devoted army. When they met she exclaimed with surprise and great delight: "Oh, Ellingwood!"

He replied in equal surprise: "My Adelaide! Ellingwood is not my name." "Clinton is my real name. Will

you accept the name now in my possession, and my own?"

She placed her hand in his, and together they walked to the portable house of the commander of the army of defense. She related to him the situation, and gave the reason why they could not sooner complete the work of deliverance. She also stated that she was now in command, by authority, of the land and naval forces of the new government that was to rule the future destinies of the world. It was her mission to destroy all of the naval power of the enemy, to capture their transportation shipping, and make it impossible for the foreigners upon the shores of our country to take their departure to any foreign land.

Prediction had been fulfilled; the battle of Gog and Magog had been fought; the enemy had encompassed the camp of the saints, and fire had descended to their destruction. The reign of terror had given to the world such a time as never had been. But the end was not yet. Another fire was yet to descend.

CHAPTER XXII

The Conference of Peace

THE MONEY POWER had passed away under the fearful retribution of the first woe. The old church had been annihilated under the second retribution; and now the curse of labor was passing, under the retribution of the third woe. God was fulfilling the predictions of the prophets and seers to the letter. Sure enough, the old heavens and old earth were rapidly dissolving. The armies and navies of the world were destroyed, and yet the work of General Clinton was not completed. Millions of Asiatics occupied the cities and country of America. The work of pushing forward the creation of the anti-gravo aerial ships continued unremittingly. Clifton's army, now reduced to a million men, was maintained intact, and he was called, with generals of his own selection, to the city which had afforded the means for his deliverance.

The venerable Director of the economics of the City of Restoration became the recognized Head of the operations to be set in motion for the creation of the new world, by which is meant the new dispensation to be inaugurated in place of the Christian dispensation now ended. The world was now destitute of economic order. The money power had failed in its purpose; labor-unionism had been relegated to the limbo of its consignment; Godless and experimental socialism had reached the climax of repression.

The great originator of the machinery which had finally stayed the mighty march of the invading and desolating hordes of marauding Orientals, was seated at his residence in the City of Restoration, and around him sat some of his own faithful coadjutors in the new civilization, including Generals Clinton, Mackintosh, and Fairfax, and others of Clinton's aides, the Princess Admiral, and the Vice-Admiral, her old associate. With them were the venerable and renewed founders of the city,—men and women who had been faithful to the principles of the new social order.

"I have called you together on this memorable occasion," he said, "to outline the economic processes which are to actuate the forces of reorganization throughout the world, for the purpose of reducing it to the order of the new economic and social system. General Clinton will enter upon the duties of promoting and directing the industrial forces of the world in the field of execution, after the restoration of the cities is established. The Princess Admiral will command the anti-gravo aerial navy. It will become necessary to control the population of our country and the world, through the power which the aerial navy will be able to sway. The world is without money and its uses. It will be the first duty to so shape the course of industry as to bring forth most economically from the resources of Nature and industry, the greatest amount of products with the least possible expenditure of physiological and mental energy.

“You see here a city of three hundred thousand inhabitants, conducted upon the basis of economical production, under the simple proposition that the creation of substance is the result of industry; and that when substance is produced, all that is necessary is to correctly distribute it with the least possible expenditure of force of every kind. Men can build houses, manufacture machinery, provide clothing, cultivate the mind, and carry forward the enterprises which conduce to the necessities, comforts, and luxury of existence, through that kind of economic order which may create and distribute without any medium of exchange except the means of transportation. The world must be brought into such an order as you see operative in this Commonwealth.

“It will be understood that environment does not in any sense constitute the cause of the moral status of society; but that the conditions of progress toward the perfection of the human organism determine environment. This law, however, is modified by circumstances of evolution. If there be no money, there can be no love of money; but the perverted state of the heart remains. There must come a revolution in the condition of the soul, through changes to be wrought in the completion of the processes of development. As for instance, in prenatal progress there are stages of development until the time of birth, when, in the function of respiration, there is effected a revolution in the circulation; the heart is modified to suit the change which is wrought, to answer the ends of an independent existence. So it is in the birth of the new world. The human race has a Godless heart; therefore it will devolve upon the forces of restitution to stratify society according to the relative status of any degree of human development, emplacing the orders of stratification within that social plane to which its degree of development entitles it.

“You will go forth, always in touch with the central city by wireless, under the auspices of the imperial Head of the new order, and under the direction of its Prime

Counselor. You will eliminate from the mind those interminable conceptions and expressions which have complicated the philosophy of economics and finance so as to render them a stumbling-block to the researchers for economic science. The price of labor, the cost of production, overproduction, and public and private supply and demand, elasticity of the circulating medium, are terms and conditions which are entirely eliminated from the nomenclature of the new economy. Everyone must produce; and all of the products of industry shall belong to the public storehouses of the new social order. All utilities belong to the public, and the public will determine the means of transportation and distribution by the most economical methods.

"These are the simple propositions, and this the work you are called upon to set in motion and to enforce. I look for and expect the same faithful execution in this great work, as that shown in the direction of the forces under your command, and also the same skill that was exhibited in the economic operations of the civil duties which befall your obligations. I dismiss you all, with the blessing of my desire to see the world brought into order, and to that happiness which the love of God and the neighbor can alone enforce and consummate. General Clinton and Princess Admiral, your retinue and your respective aides will please retire to the banquet hall, where provision has been made for your social reunion."

The Prime Counselor then escorted them to the attendant, who conducted them to the hall where the banquet had been provided.

CHAPTER XXII

Order Out of Chaos

THE GOVERNMENTS of America were destroyed, also the navies and the armies of the world. The United States and Canada were reduced to anarchy,—a condition advocated by some of the active propagandists of the world. Outside of the City of Restoration, where communism and coöperation prevailed, and so far as Clinton's influence extended, there was no one to direct the forces of industrial activity, and the principles of economics were nowhere displayed. The nation, with its millions of Oriental population, was in a state of chaos.

The Orientals swarming over Europe were without an army, because every available man and army equipment had been dispatched across the ocean; and as they could not adjust themselves to the new conditions and the people among whom they found themselves, anarchy prevailed to a great extent throughout the country. The world must be reduced to industrial economics, and the influences by which this restoration was to be accomplished radiated from the new city on the line of the intercourse east and west around the sphere. Canals were in operation across the Isthmus and through the state of Florida, contiguous to the City of Restoration. This was the great commercial route around the hollow globe—the world's great commercial thoroughfare.

Either by preconcerted action or without design, Miss Colton and General Clinton found themselves alone in an obscure part of the grounds contiguous to the banquet hall. She was the first to speak.

“Since our acquaintance began, I have been brought into fellowship with a new and peculiar people, and my thoughts have been molded according to my early dreams. From the inclination to follow in the cause and course of worldly allurements, I have come to believe that it is better to build a house for the habitation of the mighty God, according to the inculcations of the holy men of ages past, than to enjoy the pleasures of the world and lose the claim to that inheritance promised to such as love the Lord.”

“Adelaide, when I first threw my energies into the cause of the common people, and against the corporations and oppressors of the working masses, I believed it was possible for the ballot to settle the differences between the corporate thieves of the world and the people who created its riches. I evolved by experience from that belief. I believed that socialism held the key to the great secrets of universal economics; but as the struggle deepened, and the forces arrayed in opposition to one another augmented and the breach widened, I saw but one solution to the problem, and that was the destruction of the money power by force of arms.

“My loss of you, and the thought that the influence which would reduce the world to penury and wage slavery had deprived you of your liberty, stimulated my determination to the end that the mighty forces which the corporate powers had instituted for their supremacy, should be diverted from the purpose of those who had ordered them, to the overthrow of their own power. I felt that I was taking the sword of David to dis sever Goliath’s head from his oppressive shoulders. The nobleness of your soul inspires me, and whatsoever seems good and wise in your own purpose shall be the guide of my future conduct. My joy in being counted worthy to come into your presence, and the gratitude I feel for the deliverance which you were made instrumental in bringing to my noble and devoted army, compensate a thousand-fold for all that I have endured. My aspiration is that I may bring the world to worship God

in the spirit, and according to the principles you are pleased to enunciate."

"During the conversation, which was one of reference to their early love and the thrilling events which had characterized their lives in their separation, Clinton ventured the remark that he thought that the time had come for them to enter into the more delightful activities of life, through a union of their interests in which they could be and act as one.

"All my life purposes and aspirations have undergone a strange metamorphosis since our separation," said Miss Colton. "My love for you has augmented a thousand-fold, but withal, I have come to know that life can come but through sacrifice of those pleasures which pertain to mortal existence; and these I would renounce for that immortal realm into which my aspirations lead me."

"Do you mean that there must be a renunciation of those God-ordained relations in which the welfare and population of the earth have their resource?" asked Clinton. "Have you entered into such a self-deception as to entertain the conviction that you are called upon to renounce that which God has ordained, and upon which he has pronounced his blessing? You are deceived. God made and sanctified the laws of marital life for the perpetuity of the race; he has instituted the laws of marriage and the functions of these relations for universal good, and it cannot be that to gain the immortal state there shall be enforced restraints preclusive of those pleasures which are made the concomitants of the virtues which are counterpartal with the enjoyment of the functions of united sex."

"I have imbibed a system of science," responded Miss Colton, "in which the life of immortality has become an absorbing love. It is not so much restraint as a substitution. I told you that my love had undergone an augmentation, but only because I have placed you upon that pedestal toward which I would lead the humanity of God's choice, and

because I see in you a representative of what I would have the race become. I love you as the race I would exalt to the glory of the arch-human development into which the resurrecting humanity is about to merge."

"But may we not, after all, attain the blessing through some law of Platonic association, in which we may collaborate in unison the purposes of the higher life?" asked Clinton.

"Life depends upon the Messianic law; once its recognition, there can be no force of attraction to intercept the currents of the soul toward and into the vortex of reciprocating service. The manifestation and recognition of the Messianic personality is the confession of Deity," she continued; "and it is declared in the law of life, that 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' God reincarnates in the Prophet of his ordination; and into such manifestation there must flow the overwhelming volume of love to meet the demand of the superlative function of immortal attainment."

"But we were made each for the other," he said. "Together we may tread the paths of virtue, and together send up our tithes to the storehouse of Messianic treasures. You are the highest type of woman that I know. I cannot substitute, for in thee is all I crave; and why relinquish that which gives me joy, for something in which I have neither experience nor knowledge of its application? You I love; but how can I perceive a necessity wherein there are no attractions for my service and devotion?"

"The supreme purpose of the marital order and its legal regulation," she replied, "is to the one great end of multiplying and perpetuating the race. But to this, as to every other law, there is set a counteracting law, but for which the equilibrium of the universe itself would be unsettled. Were there no counteracting forces in Nature, to be brought under the disciplinary operations of the educated intellect, riot would take possession of the race, and that which was

ordained for the multiplication of the more perfect order, under the regulation of science, would degenerate into the pitfalls of sensualism. From the purpose of multiplication and the higher cult of humanity, the function would lapse into its utter perversion; and rather than the exercise of the function for the perpetuity of the race, it would be submerged into the prostitutions of pleasurable indulgence.

"Even now," she added, "the masses of the people seek not the replenishment of the race through the higher functions of sex use, but are given over to the pleasures of emotional sense; and the very purpose for which the multiplying function is ordained, is perverted and its uses prostituted. This is as true within the marital relation as it is without the matrimonial bond. The counteracting law of which I speak, is that normal restraint through which the inordinate passions are eliminated by the substitution of a higher love, not fixed upon an intangible and incomprehensible something which the imagination has pictured and called God, but a tangible loveliness who embodies the truth and its co-ordinating good in a vital science and its application. The law of multiplication has its counteracting law in a shutting up of the floodgates of sensualism, and the damming back of the currents of mortal fruition into the reservoir of immortal resource. Propagation must cease with those who would enter the eternal city and enjoy its blissful abode. Propagation in the sensual flesh produces sensual and mortal life; its continuation but perpetuates mortality and corruptibility. Would we enter the realm of immortality we must cease all natural pleasure, with its natural existence."

"Then there is no hope, and I have but to waste my life in gloom," said Clinton.

"You altogether misapprehend," she replied. "There awaits you the greatest joy. Find what I have found—the truth. Accept it as your own, and in it submerge your life. A greater joy than in personal indulgence awaits your sacrifice."

“Did not God ordain that man should find his helpmeet, and that in that union (a consummation which he sanctified and called holy) the law of multiplication and perpetuity would thus obtain? Can there be a more sacred principle of life than that which God himself provided, and to which he has added his command and blessing?” asked Clinton.

“Herein resides the great mistake of yourself and others who have misinterpreted the Scriptures, called the Word of God,” she responded. “There exists a higher life, in which there obtains a higher germ, from which is produced its kind, and a higher law of its procedure. If from such a germ there can proceed an unfoldment, geometrically multiplied, an evolution from this germ, then this law of evolution must have its counterpartal law of involution in its primate nucleus or germinal beginning. The laws of God provide for the unfoldment of a superior race of men. They are the Immortals. To insure the propagation of this highest order, called in Scripture the Order of Melchizedek, there must be created from the race the High Priest of this order—the Messianic germ of life. He is created in the image and likeness of God, therefore he is like God and God is like him; hence it follows that such a man is the veritable God. This is the new man, the firstfruits of the highest type, from which the multiplication of the divine race must proceed.

“It is to this order and kind,” she continued, “that the command of God was given, to ‘increase and multiply and replenish the earth.’ It is to this order I aspire, and it cannot be gained but through overcoming. This divine creation, made two-in-one, unfolds its offspring, the Sons of God, each also two-in-one. Through the Messianic function again matured, now in the ripeness of time, the goal must be obtained; and I care for naught but to do his will, and, through his office of ripening the harvest of the Sons of God, merge my life into that counterpartal union

which will make me like him, God's offspring—male and female, two-in-one."

"I realize a glimpse of what, in your wisdom, you attempt to make me comprehend," remarked Clinton. "Then why may not we become that two-in-one, and thus fulfil this higher law?"

"You yet misapprehend," she replied. "Were I to circumscribe my flow of love to God (insanguinate in his material manifestation as the Prophet of God, and in whom the God resides) through its deflection from its Messianic course, I would destroy my hope of final fruition, and thus perpetuate my mortal career. I know not who may be that other part, who, inflowing through his overcoming, and attaining like absorption, may marry me within the sphere of the Seraphic Womanhood through whom God evolves his Sons. It is enough for me to know that he for whom I am ordained, and who is ordained for me, will seek and find me in that conjugal sphere wherein the higher marriage blends in unity the masculine and feminine essences which proceed from obedience to the law of sacrifice."

"Then we may not know until that final reunion, whether we are designed for each other, and sustain counter-partal relations; for the higher life can only be determined after an entrance into that sphere you have designated as the place and condition of union. But how attain that sphere?" he asked.

"This mystery is in the Messianic law," she responded. "Its secret is revealed in the recognition of the Messiah and his functions. He comes to baptize the world, a function performed through his absorption, primarily, into the eternal throne; and secondarily, into that portion of the race sufficiently developed to comprehend his office and their relation to it. The promise is to him who overcomes. Every love shall be cut off but the love to the Messianic center, for this alone can determine the current of influx to the pole of supreme mental consciousness. In the theocrasis of

the Messianic center and his baptism of the firstfruits of regeneration, there will be projected a spiritual force that will reach the conarium (pineal gland) of the brain and suddenly extirpate it from its position. This will destroy its present function, and thus there will be wrought a transformation through a revolution in the circulations of the body, and immediately there will follow a dematerialization of all who have been acted upon by the Messianic force. This installs the conflagration of which it is declared, the world will be destroyed by fire."

"The cloud of obscurity begins to break," said Clinton, "and I feel a spiritual influx, through which my mind is enabled to perceive and comprehend. I am willing to make the sacrifice, not so much for you, as for the sake of the eternal truth which must hereafter encompass my life and direct its course."

"We will rejoice together in the one great fact of having recognized the Messianic law and become obedient to its demands," she remarked. "In the Christ of nineteen hundred years ago were the Bride and Bridegroom of the eternal one who, incarnate, came as the firstfruits of God's perfect creation,—the man whom God the Lord, through inherent life, commanded to 'increase and multiply and replenish the earth.' Through the very fact that He could overcome the sensual tendencies of the flesh, it was possible for him to theocrasise and impregnate, with the divine seminal essence, the church raised up for the reception of his radiating spirit, for the multiplication of the fruit of the Tree of Lives. In Him and his power to overcome it was made possible for the world to become elevated to the sphere of his own attainment, and thus impart to it the power to counteract the sensualism which pervades the corruptible humanity, and to bring it into immortal destiny. The command to 'increase and multiply and replenish the earth' was not given to those in sensual life, but to the man made in the image and likeness of God. This was to ob-

tain through a higher germ, from a higher life, and to a higher end."

"I see something of the doctrine you would inculcate," he replied, "but only in the light of obscurity; still it is enough to urge me to a reaching forth toward the attainment of the perfect life."

CHAPTER XXIII

The Work of Reconstruction

AFTER SPENDING several days in recuperating and reinforcing their energies, the Prime Counselor of the City of Restoration called a convention of the European foreign officials and the prominent people associated with and under the protection of the army of defense, for the purpose of discussing and proposing measures for the reconstruction of the departments of the world's new government. It was advised and directed that there be two commissions; one endowed with civil prerogatives, the other, naval and military, to be under the direction of the civil power. These were temporary, and were to act until the government was reorganized. The commissioners were sworn to execute the mandates of the Concillium of the City of Restoration, which was to be the Capital of the world.

There were thousands of the transport ships brought over by the invaders, that were now to be commissioned for the transportation of the army to be employed in the subjugation of the world to the supremacy of the new imperial Socialism to be wrought out as the universal kingdom. The reduction of the peoples to the condition of a new organic Unity was to be effected by the power of the military and aerial naval forces, which were to be used only where civil powers were insufficient to accomplish the desired results.

The industry of the world was to be regulated and or-

ganized. There were to be no idlers; the energies of children even were to be directed in such a manner as to contribute to their pleasure, while the juvenile mind and body were trained on lines of moral, physiological, and mental development. It had been contended that there could be no greater evil than that of maintaining children in idleness, and allowing the diversity of intellectual force to be wasted, merely because child labor would interfere with the price of labor, as operative with adult labor-unionists.

There was now no labor-unionism to be consulted; the entire world was to be supplied with the products of Nature and industry. These were to be created in great profusion, with the least possible expenditure of energy, and in such a manner that none should be wasted. Machinery was to be used wheresoever it could be applied for the reduction of manual labor, that the hours of industrial application might be reduced to the very minimum, so affecting labor as to reduce it to recreation. These constituted the fundamental principles for the guidance of the commissioners and their naval and military supports. The aerial navy was to be used exclusively as naval power, to enforce the edicts of the officials of reconstruction.

Children must do something to exhaust their surplus energies; and nothing will demoralize them so much as to be at liberty to follow in the direction of the evil tendencies of the self-guided and untrained juvenile mind. In the new order there would be no misconception of the relation of production to the distribution of the things produced. Labor-unionism had disappeared with the downfall of its antithetical conspiracy—the money power. Both had fallen, never to rise again. These two evils were eliminated forever from the problems of socialistic organic unity.

Forces were set at work connecting the Atlantic and Pacific cables, until the machinery could be supplied to institute the new wireless system that had developed under the auspices of the City of Restoration. Kindergartens were

instituted in every part of America, for the cultivation of the genius of the children of the new nation. All children were under the supervision of the state; there were no distinctions between the rich and poor, for these distinctions had been obliterated with the destruction of the money power and the elimination of wage slavery.

Transportation lines were re-established, but on distinctively new principles. An army of five hundred thousand men was transported with the commissioners deputed to re-establish government in the British Isles and the continent of Europe. General Clinton was chief in command of the army, and Admiral Colton was in command of the aerial navy. Machine shops were constructed on the water, with the largest and best approved marine models for ship construction. Some of the floating machine manufacturing establishments were the finest ships ever constructed. They were for the purpose of manufacturing every kind of necessary machinery, especially for the purpose of supplying motor power and naval supplies for destructive uses, if such were necessary. The floating machine shops carried great dynamos for the supply of the wireless power used in the aerial motor system.

CHAPTER XXIV

The Crisis of the Cosmic Cataclysm

AMERICA BEGAN to assume the condition of organic life, under the reconstructive forces of the new regime; and everywhere there began to be stored supplies for the common use. Every public utility was under the auspices of the government,—a government where there were no fees, no salaries, no wages. Everybody worked the allotted time; for upon the basis of a certain amount of the performance of use, depended the character and amount of the supply of provision, clothing, shelter, necessities, comforts, and finally, the luxuries of life. If any were deprived of luxuries, it was because of their neglect of the performance of the uses of the society.

The creation of supplies of every kind began to be superabundant, the consequence being that the hours of these distinctive uses were shortened. As the mind became stimulated to activity because of the universal rest which the new regime had instituted, inventions began to be a thousand-fold more active; and marvelous discoveries were made in the creation of new applications and new uses. Art, music, architecture, and agriculture began to receive a new stimulus; no one was industrious on any line but for the love which the desire to create inspired. The same principles were set in operation in the various cities of Europe, and the world began to take on the appearance of progress in all that is beautiful. It began to transit from the dispensation of competism to that of the dispensation of organic communism and co-operation.

It required some fighting on land and some lessons from the aerial navy to enable the old world to perceive that a new force was operative in the affairs of human destiny. A universal peace began to be forced upon the races, and measures were taken to insure to all of the inhabitants of earth the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of existence. The anxiety of the human race was removed, and joy began to prevail throughout the domain of universal life. A new form of government had taken the place of the old competitive system, in which a majority of the human race struggled in poverty while the minority that robbed the wage-earner of his hard-earned increment basked in the sunshine of luxury and waste, and debauched themselves in political, religious, and commercial corruption.

The world was not yet right at heart, for the same spirit pervaded the individuals of the race, and with like influences and surroundings they would be open to the same characteristics and inclinations. The influence which awaited the ripening of the world had not yet been exercised, nor was its potency felt and applied. Man was still in his mortal state, still subject to the passions which had always actuated the race. The world still had to be held in subjection by that power which had reduced it to something like the organic order of the new socialistic unity.

General Clinton and Admiral Colton were pushing their forces of reconstruction throughout Africa and Asia. They were making the conquest of the world with the purpose of bringing it under one fellowship, subject to the auspices of the universal kingdom. While the forces of a compulsory reconstruction were in progress in various parts of the country, jealousies began to creep into the orders at the capital city; and upon the basis of predictions which the venerable Head of the City of Restoration was making, there originated doubts as to the sanity of a man who would prophesy changes which in the very nature of things they believed to be impossible.

Regardless of the fact that everyone was equitably associated and provided for, it was found that there were differences of sentiment, more particularly as thousands were now entering the new order without being actuated by the religious motives which distinguished those who had originally entered the system from uniformity of religious persuasion and moral obligation. It was known that perfection and unanimity of purpose and character depended upon a spiritual baptism that was understood and awaited by those who were endowed with the religious sentiment. A scheme was concocted and put into operation, which would rid the gathering forces at the Capital city of the power which was diverting the minds of the people from the material enterprises necessary to the industrial interest and commercial purposes of human activity. It was thought that the time was opportune, because the two young and forceful characters who were under the direction of the venerable Director were absent from the city.

The Prime Counselor suddenly disappeared; no one knew where, and no trace of him could be found. There then began a contention among the forces of the new city, and the prospect was that everything would result in a miserable failure. New aspirants to authority attempted to usurp the rights of the various officials in control of the departments of the municipal government.

Through the publishing house of the City of Restoration there had been issued the statement of a calamity that was to overtake the world, in which millions would be destroyed in the universal cataclysm. It was declared that before this catastrophe would be precipitated, God would pursue the course that had always actuated his purpose with the human race—he would not destroy it without due warning. The world was to be destroyed by fire, as he had predicted through his prophets and seers. In these predictions it was declared that in the birth of a new dispensation, which was natural and scientific, there would be a contrac-

tion of the great womb of Nature; and to effect this transposition, the cycle of the ecliptic would move down across the equator to an obliquity of seven degrees, in place of twenty-three and a half, as now related.

It was claimed in the prophecy, that at one time the ecliptic was at right angles to the equator; that every twelve thousand years it moved thirty degrees, and that in one hundred and forty-four thousand years the ecliptic passed all around the solstitial colure. When the ecliptic was at right angles to the equator it was torrid at the poles; and this sudden change accounted for the existence of animals belonging to tropical and torrid zones being found in the frigid zones of the present.

God had never brought disaster upon the human race without first sending his prophets to invite the world to the haven of safety that he had provided for his people. The human race was called upon to gather toward the tropical regions of the earth as pointed out in the prediction, because in the transposition of the ecliptic thirty degrees, there would follow such a cataclysm as had not befallen the world in about twelve thousand years; in fact, such a one had not occurred before in twenty-four thousand years; and this would be the final cataclysm of the ecliptical year, twenty-four thousand years in duration. It would also be the termination of the great year of the primary twelve cataclysmic periods, which embrace a cosmic period of one hundred and forty-four thousand years.

There was to be no delay in this gathering of the people of God as indicated in Revelation, wherein it was declared that an Angel stood in the sun and cried with a loud voice, saying, "Gather yourselves together to the supper of the great God." Thousands began to heed the warning and prepare for the transmigration; but many scoffed, not heeding the voice of God as declared through his Messenger. As people sought the place of safety, wonderful changes were observed in the geological foundations, which under-

went processes of transformation. There was a shortening of the axis of the earth; the stars of the northern and southern constellations began to fall, and there disappeared one third of the stellar universe. A marvelous change commenced to affect the sun, which elongated from east to west. There were upheavals in various waters of the earth, and the land began to sink in other places.

The people everywhere became alarmed, not knowing at what point there would appear a local catastrophe. The wise who had accepted the warning and obeyed its mandates, felt the security which had been offered to such as would be benefited by the call of the Angel. The scene of universal transformation modified from day to day; and even in the field of Nature there was a constant metamorphosis. The land and water contiguous to the City of Restoration underwent a transformation, which rendered the landscape ten thousand-fold more glorious and attractive. The changes wrought by the universal cataclysm effected cosmical transformations in the landscape of the City of Restoration, and natural harbors were formed for the protection and beautifying of the central city.

The beginning of the fulfilment of the predictions made no lasting impression upon those hardened in heart and selfish in purpose. Things went from bad to worse, until a dispatch that was clandestinely sent, traversed the sphere and finally found the Admiral of the aerial navy, for whom it was intended. The dispatch stated that there was necessity for the immediate return of the naval Commander, or a Lieutenant clothed with authority to execute her mandates. The Vice-Admiral was soon over the city with her naval squadron in force; but before leaving foreign shores, her electro-magnetic adjustments were reinforced with the dynamic powers installed in Europe, because the condition in the City of Restoration was divined, and it was thought there might be trouble with the dynamic powers at the home city.

The naval commander of the returned squadron placed herself in immediate communication with the commander of the land forces. While this was being accomplished, and forces were moved into positions of active service, there occurred a sudden and wonderful change in the cosmic field. The sun had been transformed from a central body to an immense ring which encircled the sphere, moving in the form of an annulus or zone, one half being of a peculiar mellow, golden light, the other half or segment being softer and constituting a more silvery appearance, not so bright, and allowing one half of the world to be in the shadow of a subdued yet marvelously attractive change from the golden brilliancy of the diurnal half. When the appearance of the sun took this form of the annulus, a thousand voices exclaimed in unison and unpremeditated: "O Wheel!"

CHAPTER XXV

The Manhattan Conspiracy

GENERAL GROVELAND had attempted to prevent the discovery of his secluded office in New York, even after the city was occupied by millions of Orientals, because he believed that his services would be better utilized there than at any other locality. There were many people in New York who had not left the city, preferring to take their chances there rather than to leave their property and homes. It was not uncommon to see native Anglo-Saxons on the streets. .

Groveland was of pronounced physique, a man of great intellectual force, which he manifested in his every characteristic of face, carriage, and figure. He was over six feet in height, a man who would attract special attention, but he did not intend to make himself too conspicuous. He had acquired a watchful discrimination, but did not think he was specially unsafe among the Orientals of the city. However, he was under the watchful eye of a suspicious

Japanese, who had been keeping him under surveillance for some time, with the intention of making away with him if he discovered anything which looked as if the General were in collusion with the new social order, to which the Orientals professed to be subject.

In the city there was an influential civil dignitary of the Japanese government, to whom the activities of General Groveland had been reported. In the household of this Japanese dignitary there was a beautiful young woman, twenty-one years of age. She was not only beautiful, but also a cultured lady. General Groveland was pointed out to her on the street one day, and she immediately became interested in the man.

Groveland suddenly disappeared. Previous to his disappearance the young Japanese lady overheard a conversation between her father and a stranger, about some one who must be gotten out of the way, and her suspicions led her to believe that the man under discussion was General Groveland. She associated the General's disappearance with the conversation she heard at her father's house. It was not intended to dispatch him by violence, but to hold him in captivity; so he was placed in confinement under the special supervision of the Japanese dignitary, where he was secretly guarded by trusted servants of the house. The young lady knew of the confinement, but did not know the locality. However, she determined to keep guard, that no injury should befall the man in whom she had more than a common interest. She began to institute a detective surveillance of every movement that seemed to have any relation to the General and the custody in which he was held.

Days of incessant vigilance passed, but no clue was found to the place of General Groveland's confinement. Every servant of the household was under the watchful eye of the young woman. Her father's every move was watched with scrutinizing vigilance, and night and day she was on the alert. She noticed that a certain individual made frequent visits

to her father's private room at regular hours, and she took notice that these visits were on a certain day of the week. She conceived the plan of hiding herself in her father's room, behind some drapery, while he was out, remaining there until she could overhear the conversation between the stranger and her father. She knew that it would be a dangerous undertaking, for he was a desperate man, and she had never been in his confidence as to any of his private undertakings. After she conceived this purpose, she was at a loss how to gain entrance to his room.

The dignitary always locked the room whensoever he left it, even for an hour. He sometimes called his daughter to his room in regard to household matters, and would then become so engaged at his desk that he would not notice her departure; hence her idea of concealing herself in his room until the stranger should come. She was bent upon knowing the secret of the General's hiding place and determined to exert her energies in his deliverance.

One day her father called her into his presence, which was the day before the expected visit. If in any way she should incur the displeasure of her father she might rue the consequences; but she hastily settled upon the course to pursue. While her father was busily engaged, she hid behind some heavy drapery hanging from a deep window casing, which gave ample opportunity to completely seclude her from view. She might be compelled to hide for hours, she knew not how long, but she ran the risk.

When he left the room in the evening she was locked in until next morning. In the meantime she was missed, and no one knew what had become of her. She waited until afternoon, when the expected visitor came. She listened to the conversation between the two men; some of it was very painful to her, and gave her a desperation that would nerve her to almost superhuman exertion, were she permitted to escape with the information she had received in this clandestine manner. At one time during the conver-

sation she gave an involuntary moan. Her father turned to listen, and though he suspected there was some one in the room, he made no demonstration until after the departure of the visitor. He then went directly to the place of her seclusion, drew back the curtain, and with considerable force pulled her into the middle of the room.

"You heard my conversation?" he demanded.

"Father, I was in the room; I could but hear."

"How came you here? For what purpose came you unbidden into my privacy? Take that seat."

He then went to his desk and touched an electric button, in response to which there came an ugly looking, gross, and masculine attendant, to whom he handed over his charge, with the injunction that she be locked in an apartment designated, and kept under constant surveillance. She begged her father not to shut her away from him and the household, though at the same time she understood that her importunities would be of no avail. The room she was to occupy was in the third story, from which there was a window that opened into the grounds in the rear. She felt desolate in this prison, and her hopes seemed blighted.

It was known throughout the household that she had been eavesdropping, and that she was immured for the trespass. No one seemed to think but that she was given her deserts, except one faithful female attendant of her own, who quietly kept her thoughts, but did not cease the activity of her mind. She knew where her young mistress was imprisoned, and determined to get in communication with her. She managed to draw the attention of the imprisoned woman to her presence in the garden, and by motion indicated that it would be possible to enter into correspondence in a clandestine way by means of the window. It was understood by signs that the time to open up the intercourse would be at night, when the attendant would be on hand to receive any communication the young lady wished to impart.

It was late at night when the young mistress felt a gentle pull on the slender thread she had hung out of the window, to which she had fastened a missive, in which she described the location of the imprisoned man, by following closely the conversation of her father. She also informed her attendant that General Groveland had secret detectives, with whom she wanted her to get into communication regarding the prisoner. In the meantime she confided to her a message, which she told her to convey in some way, as soon as possible, to the General. There was one open window in the second story of a stone building, not very large, and secured with heavy iron bars. About the house and under the window, guards were placed so it would be impossible to enter the house or come near the window without being observed.

Groveland was sitting at his open window some days after his incarceration, when he suddenly heard a whizzing past his ear, and something dropped on the floor. He picked up a little arrow that had been accurately aimed through the iron grating, to which a note of advice and instruction had been tied. It was from one who had taken sufficient interest in him to impart information concerning the purpose of his confinement, and also the fact that the writer would place with his own detectives, when they could be located, the knowledge that would lead to his deliverance. The young writer told him her present situation, and the reason for her seclusion by her father; she also mentioned the fact that she had seen him on the street, where he had been pointed out to her, and that she had come to entertain a great admiration for him.

Groveland was a single man about thirty years of age, and the communication, coming in such a romantic way, had a great effect upon him. He desired to meet the one who had taken such an interest in him; however, he could but await developments. The night after the first communication of the two friends, the waiting maid of the digni-

tary's daughter tied a little missive to a silken thread, and the imprisoned lady drew it up with great emotion, and hastily opened it. In it was the information that an arrow had been shot through the grating of the window of the room occupied by General Groveland, and that she had knowledge that would lead to the discovery of some of the General's detectives, though they were acting very discreetly, and it might take several days to get word to them, regarding the General's durance. She assured her mistress that she would exert every energy to hasten the liberation of her friend.

There was a clump of trees and low bushes at the rear of the house and near the window, so that the convenience of the intercommunication favored the two who were holding these interviews between the ground and the window of the room where the young lady was confined. Groveland was to be murdered rather than be allowed to escape, and the young lady was in constant fear that in an effort to gain his freedom his life might be forfeited. Her confinement preyed heavily upon her. She had not seen her father since her incarceration; she had sent an appeal to him, but was in ignorance as to whether it had reached him or not.

CHAPTER XXVI

The Prisoners Rescued

IN THE PRIVATE room of a house in an uptown part of the city of New York several men were closeted, evidently awaiting the arrival of an expected party to the conclave. A secret door quietly opened, and a man entered who, from the way he was greeted, belonged to the party.

"Well, comrade, what news of the general?" was the inquiry.

"Through the agency of a Japanese girl, we have found a clue to the secret of Groveland's disappearance, and also learned that the party through whose instrumentality we are able to make our first move toward his liberation, is a Japanese lady who is also forcibly detained because of the interest she has taken in Groveland's misfortune."

The one who answered was the leader of the group, who hastened to add that their first move was to determine exactly the place of the concealment of both of the parties, and then communicate with the Vice-Admiral of the aerial navy, who would bring her forces to bear upon the work of deliverance. There was as yet no wireless connection between the city and the outside forces; but outside the city there was wireless communication with the City of Restoration.

It must be understood that while there was apparently no conflict between the Anglo-Saxons and the yellow people, there was a feeling of distrust all around, and the Orientals were very greatly in excess of numbers over the

American population in the city. The white people were being continually watched, and if one wished to carry out a scheme that was not in the line of every-day and natural occurrences, it had to be done with caution. One of the men was assigned to the duty of imparting to the Vice-Admiral the particulars regarding the kidnaping of General Groveland, and the fact that it was possible to locate his place of confinement. The detective set out upon the duty assigned, and found his way into the camp of one of the detached portions of Clinton's army. Wireless was brought into service, and a message was received that the Vice-Admiral would at once dispatch an aerial ship to the scene of the trouble, and effect the deliverance of both parties held in durance.

The next morning after the dispatch to the Vice-Admiral for aid, two ships of the anti-gravic aerial navy were seen to hover over the city of New York, in close proximity to the two places of confinement of the General and the Japanese maiden. The destructive power of these ships was known far and near, and all that was necessary to cause surrender was to threaten to exterminate everything beneath the course of the air navigator. The command for the surrender of the two parties in confinement was made, and quickly complied with. When the two met there was a mutual recognition of affiliation; and when the maiden was asked if she would return to her parents, she replied that if it would be tolerated, she would rather be considered one of their people than to return to her father, whom she greatly feared. They were taken aboard one of the aerial ships, which directed its course toward their future home.

On reaching the City of Restoration, General Groveland and the Japanese maiden were entertained according to their rank and the service they had rendered the cause. It was believed they would marry and become members of the marital fellowship of the new order. They arrived about the time of the disturbances of the malcontents, and

General Groveland took an active part in the settlement of the troubles, siding with the orderly and official directors of the city's interests.

The Japanese dignitary was placed under arrest, but he was treated with the greatest kindness. Measures were instituted for the arrest of those who had been instrumental, under the Japanese, of abducting General Groveland. Margrave had not made his appearance since the capitulation of the city of New York to the Orientals.

CHAPTER XXVII

The Great Gathering

PROCESSES in the readjustment of Nature were constantly progressing. The annulus which had taken the place of the focal sun had ceased to be so much of a wonder, and people everywhere were either rushing toward the designated points of safety, or scoffing at the fears which prompted the people to save themselves from the approaching calamity. The longitudinal axis of the earth continued to contract, and hundreds of thousands were embraced in the general destruction. The cataclysm had overtaken the masses who had no respect for the religious promptings of such as would escape.

People from every nation under the sun had gathered either in proximity to the central city, or within the limitations of the area of the contracting sphere. The central city had been called by the outsiders, those who had not come voluntarily under the jurisdiction of the government, "the camp of the Saints." This camp had now been encompassed by the remaining portion of the world, awaiting they knew not what. From northern climes the people had migrated south, and from southern climes they had migrated north.

One of the fundamental doctrines of the new order, was that the organic form and function of the universe had

been in continuous operation throughout the endless ages; that there would never be a time when the cosmic structure would not pass through its various stages of inherent propagation; and that catastrophes therefore had occurred, and would recur as in the past; hence it was not strange to those who knew the laws of order, that there would come this cataclysm according to the principles and laws of progress.

CHAPTER XXVIII

The Birth of the New World

AT A TIME UNEXPECTED, the Sage of the City of Restoration appeared upon the scene; his face shone with a new glory, and there began to be active preparations for some phenomenal manifestation. Selections from specially chosen people were made from the aggregated multitude. Devotional exercises of a profoundly religious character were instituted; orders were defined and made operative throughout the realm, and even those who had no interest and belief in the principles advocated and entertained, were compelled to arrange themselves into the orders of the organic unity being inaugurated.

There was special activity in the highest religious order, where it was maintained that the separation of the sexes constituted the first step toward immortal life, because the conservation of sex potency was the element of substantial use and appropriation in the creation of the new immortal body of the redeemed. The Messianic law, which was that of polarity, was an essential belief of the new order. There could be no resurrection, which was the return of the dead through the reincarnation of the spiritual life of the past, without the focalization of the thoughts of the people, directed toward and into the Messianic and visible center. There was therefore an expected translation or theocrasis of the Messenger of the Covenant, and with him, according to groups, the tens of thousands who, through his dissolution, would also dissolve and disappear.

After the arrangement of organic orders was instituted, there was experienced a vibratory thrill which *seemed* like an earthquake, but it did not affect the material and physical world so much as it did the inhabitants. The shaking concentrated at the center of the life of the organic unity, and there followed the physiological dissolution of the personality of the Messenger. Central groups then began to dissolve, until the influence gradually spread to other thousands, who entered with joy into the dematerialization, until it brought into a state of ethereal solution hundreds of thousands of the righteous, with hundreds of thousands of the unrighteous,—the last named experiencing great fear because of the fact that their dematerialization was a calamity, for want of the love actuating those who were brought under the dissolving influence by voluntary desire. This constituted the great conflagration or burning up of the world that had been predicted throughout the ages. It constituted the end of the Piscatorial (Fish) or Christian dispensation; in fact, the end of the world.

After the general dissolution there began to manifest a new genus or race of people in the world. They inhabited the central city, or the City of Restoration. They differed from other people in that they were two-in-one, neither male nor female, but male and female in the individual form. It was the form of immortal life, because the two principles were included in the new organic individual structure. These constituted the Sons of God. This was the new birth of the universe; and in this birth the pangs of the world had been manifest, precisely as the pangs of a woman accompany the birth of her child. The universe had labored and brought forth her children. The reincarnation was complete; the resurrection had taken place; the Order of Melchizedek had come to direct the affairs of the human race.

The Capital of the world was fully established, and under its auspices the human race was to be brought into

subjection. There were two universal orders of life; the first and highest was that of the new virginity. The reader will not be too impatient, if in our story we incorporate the following explanation: The word virgin is the compound of a Greek and a Latin word. *Vir* is a Latin word meaning man; *gune* (pronounced with two syllables) is a Greek word from which comes *gin*, signifying female or woman. The two words in one signify virgin or man-woman. The Sons of God, born in and through the world's universal catastrophe, were men-women in the likeness of God, each being two-in-one, and answering to the former creation, wherein God made man in his own image and likeness, male and female (*virgune*, virgins), and called their name Adam in the day that they were created.

After this great change the army was disbanded, except in some of the Oriental countries. Only the aerial navy remained to insure the peace of the world, until there should be established the distinctive orders in government that would regulate, upon the basis of an absolute peace, all of the world's activities. The second order was the marital. It was subject to the regulations of science, so that all conceptions should be under the influences of an astro-chronological record and provision that all children might be natived according to a system of stirpiculture absolutely scientific. The character of all births was to be determined at conception. The remaining portion of the inhabitants of the world were of every description and degree of advancement toward civilization. The lower forms and orders of social and civilized stages of development had not been destroyed; therefore it devolved upon the powers of reconstruction to subjugate these lower grades of human life, and the entire world was made to submit to the orders of government which the higher forces in social evolution should devise for their best interests.

Under the divine auspices of the new order, there began to be a rapid transition from the old conditions to the

condition incident to the revolution in Nature and in anthropic being. The new dispensation had arisen in the splendor and glory of an immaculate day. There was no more contention in the City of the Redeemed. Supreme order and harmony reigned everywhere. There was peace in the air, in the hearts of the population, in the gentle zephyrs fanning the atmosphere, and even among the herds of cattle.

The golden brilliancy of the new-born day, and the modified solar annulus of the evening, softening the light to a holy mellowness of rest, made the world a veritable Eden of unalloyed serenity. A new impetus was given, under the dominion of scientific procedure, to the science of agriculture; its operations being reduced to the pleasure of recreative impulse. The fine arts and architecture began to assume the characteristics of greater perfection, and magnificent structures were reared with respect to perfection in architectural design and science. Music and the drama were elevated from the spheres of sensualism to the degree of a moral force so far above anything ever before known, that they became attractive to the tens of thousands who were enraptured with the new glory found in these departments of human uses.

The orders of society began to assume form under the direction and influence of the head or Capital of the human race. Marriages in the marital order were classified into general phases of the new order, and the distinctions were regulated according to the known laws of ethnic attraction and affiliation. Races began to be distinguished from complex and new infiltrations of ethnic blood, and the same influences set at work, and principles applied as in the artificial processes in the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

There were no more advocates of strenuosity in the development of armies and navies for the stability of commercial competition and the perpetuity of the peace of the world, because the competitive system was no more. There

were no more advocates of peace, for the peace of the world had come, after the authoritative and deserved retribution. The world was operating under the impulses of a new regime. Nature had ceased her throes of deliverance, and had settled down into the repose and joy of her triumph in the restoration. God had fulfilled his promise to the human race, and made his tabernacle with men; for he had reared his Holy Temple, and was in his people. They were his Sons; he was their God, and was with men.

The pangs of parturition had contracted the womb of Nature; with her throes of labor she had not only brought forth the Sons of the universe, but had also wrought the restoration of the universal empire. There yet lacked the reduction to order of the lower planes of human life, for there were millions of people still in the world, who must be controlled by the force of compulsory law. The army had been disbanded, but the aerial navy remained intact, with its centers of dynamic generation for the propulsion of the ships with their wireless power connections.

The baptism which had rejuvenated the race and reincarnated the highest order of social union, had also exerted an influence upon the entire populace, for there were none who had not in some measure received a portion of the afflatus which had been rained upon the world and into the souls of men, and brought into life the offspring of the mighty God. There were six distinctive orders belonging to the central groupate, related to and pivoted upon a primary and central union, which constituted the imperial family and solar group of the new kingdom.

The Sons of God were of such a character as to belong to the external and internal spheres, for they had the power to appear and disappear at will, by dissolving and materializing when either spiritual or natural obligations held the prior demand. They had the power also to project their clothing from their own spiritual spheres, and to change the character of the habiliment so often as the mind desired the

transformation. The dress could take on the most exquisite form and variety of color to suit the character of the desire and the occasion for the projection. The arch-natural Unity and Head of the new kingdom were governed by no law, because the forces of their relation to themselves and to the universe were inherent; and because of this they were above the law, being a law unto themselves. This condition was that of which the anarchy of the present times is but a reflex; for every form of genuine life has its antithetical coördinate throughout the characteristics of life everywhere in the universe.

The primary and Imperial Head of the new kingdom was the divinely-ordained Woman, who constituted the final tabernacle of the Lord—she by whom the man was compassed, thus fulfilling the prophetic declaration: “A woman shall compass a man.”

This new genus of beings was above the principles and practices of natural propagation, for they were the eunuchs referred to in Isaiah LVI : 4: “Thus saith the Lord unto the eunuchs that keep my sabbaths, and choose the things that please me, and take hold of my covenant; even unto them will I give in mine house and within my walls a place and name better than of sons and of daughters. I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off.” The entire world was to be brought under subjection to this supreme order of men, the arch-natural forms, hence the forms of immortal function. Subordinate to this supreme and immortal order of men, the Sons of God, were the orders of society that were not sufficiently developed to comprehend and apply the principles of the higher life. These were yet in the limitations of the marital orders of social development.

It is not to be implied that thousands who were not able to conform to the demands of the Immortals, were not on planes of what the world denominates the highest cultivated civilization; for the influence of the spirit generated

and radiated in the arch-natural sphere had given to the marital plane a higher and nobler potency than the old condition, under which it existed prior to the restoration. In the new marital order there was never such a thing thought of as the cohabitation of the sexes except for the purpose of propagation, and then only under such astrological configurations as to insure offspring predetermined, with such mental, moral, and physiological characteristics as were desired in the progeny thus stirpicultured. Whatsoever laws were known to be operative in the artificial culture of any kingdom of Nature, or variety in any of these kingdoms, were also operative in the kingdom of the human race. The laws of complex organic consociation and ethnic affiliation and infiltration began to be applied to the improvement of racial conditions.

Under the law of organic unity, conceptions and corresponding births were engendered—offspring of the higher marital system. This system was inaugurated under the auspices of scientific procedure, which predetermined the physiological character and the regulation of sexual functions, making it possible for the conservation of the sex potencies to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of pathogenic conditions. Hence there were no more diseases to afflict the race; and the orders not in the arch-natural state were yet in so great a state of physiological control as to pass out of the world when the termination of the allotted longevity obtained, so as not to be subject to sickness and the pangs of death. The physiological machinery fulfilled its mission, the breath expired, and the career was finished, when the angel would be liberated into the spiritual domain of its genus. Other orders not so highly developed, were still under the universal regulation of the imperial reign.

CHAPTER XXIX

Occident and Orient United

GENERAL GROVELAND and the Japanese lady were to be united under the marital order of the highest type, and of the new regime, having taken the vows and obligations of its rules, preparatory to the nuptials subsequently to be celebrated. He accepted the provisions of the marital order under which he and his Japanese bride were united, and took upon himself the vows and obligations which were administered with the sacred ceremonies of the church of the Triumphal Order of the City of Restoration. He set to work to master the Japanese language, for it was intended that he should carry the science of religion, cosmogony, and the social science of the new life to the people of Japan.

Groveland and his Japanese bride placed themselves under the tuition of the educators of the City of Restoration, to develop along the lines of the universal science, that its influence might extend, under their auspices, throughout their Suzerainty. The laws of the science of stirpiculture were to be applied also, in the development of other new races, through scientific ethnic infiltration.

Groveland was given supreme authority in Japan, with the power to determine the affairs of both Japan and China, and to place in positions of subordination, the Japanese and Chinese officials throughout these former empires. In fact, the authority of Groveland was that of Suzerain over all the Oriental countries. His authority was tributary to no higher power than that of the universal empire in America.

This marital relation of the white with the yellow race could be but the beginning of a new race of people, for the offspring of the union would be of specific generation under astro-biological determinations, in which each offspring would partake of the astro-biological characteristics of the constellations under which the nativity was predetermined, and the solar, lunar, and planetary configurations which were to be the associates of their nativities. The seat of the Suzerainty was to be in Japan, where Groveland was to transport himself, wife, and retinue. The Vice-Admiral of the aerial navy was to be in authority, under Groveland, over the naval system, until promotion, and another was elevated to her command.

They reached their new home, in which they were installed with the pomp and glory of regal authority. The Eastern world acknowledged him supreme potentate, under the imperial reign of the Mother Empress of the now established divine government of the material universe. His Suzerainty was to be ordered with the pomp and splendor of an earthly brilliancy, which was the reflection from the veritable royalty of the celestial spheres; for the time had come for the Almighty to reign in all of the splendor attendant upon the crowning glory of universal dominion.

The subjugation of the Oriental world was not without some opposition on the part of such as did not yet understand why there should be a ruling power to enforce the provisions of civil restraint, wheresoever the powers of authority might be exercised and the principles of justice administered. The influence of the aerial navy, and the power of the phenomenal manifestation of the kingly priests of the Order of Melchizedek at unexpected times and occasions, soon subdued any tendency to insubordination with which the new Viceroy had to contend.

The laws of the relation of the spiritual to the natural world were so well understood in the new regime, as to provide for such an apportionment of racial development as to

determine the character of the influx of spiritual spheres into the forms of reincarnation into which their degrees of spiritual attainment should predetermine, so that the comparative resurrections or reincarnations, which were the same thing, would be adjusted according to their normal phases of development and progress.

A new race was determined in Cuba, with the expectation that in Cuba and the adjacent islands there was to develop a race of people combined of the triple ethnic unity of the black race for the physiological foundation, with the interblending of the white, and a special spiritual influx of the American Indian. This new red race, a copper colored or brown people, would be subject to the laws of natural circumcision, one of the fundamental laws of progressive evolution, and the one upon which depended the principles of eclipses in the physical domain of being; because the physical universe is so related to the anthropotic world, that the laws of correspondential analogy are applied to the relationship of the two domains.

The development of the new race, the Sons of God, had effected a wonderful power toward the direction of authority over the subordinate peoples of the world, because of the awe inspired by their presence; for with their power to exercise the processes of incorruptible dissolution, in which they could disappear and materialize again at will, they also had the power of transportation from one point to another, and from one country to another, suddenly, and with a tremendous accompaniment of startling phenomena. They had the power, which they often exerted, to open the psychic or internal eye of those with whom they were associated, for the purpose of disclosing the character of the psycho-spiritual spheres to which the Sons of God were related, so as to fill with awe, wonder, and consternation, if necessary, the minds operated on, for the purpose of enforcing their mandates for the perpetuity and preservation of the order of every degree of development through which any grade of racial life was passing.

CHAPTER XXX

Prosperity Without Money

THE NEW AND SUPREME order of creative function, comprised of the seven genera of the Sons of God, having the Deific attributes of universal power, were male and female in conjunctive function and mentality, and were consequently created in the image and likeness of God; two-in-one, or male and female in the single form of unity. This fact constituted them immortal, a state preparatory to the eternal state and sphere, it being the transition condition from the mortal and abnormal, to the spiritual and eternal. This was practically the state of Devachan. The arch-natural (or highest natural) state was merely a point of natural perfection, the fruition of men on the Tree of Life, to be plucked and appropriated by the invisible beings into whom the absorption took place, when the fruit of the Tree of Life was absorbed into the supreme uses of the mental conjunctive unity of the external and internal mentality. These Immortals were the product of the disappearance of hundreds of thousands of mortal men and women who were dissolved by the fire of translation or theocrasis in which the old dispensation terminated, and were brought into being through the throes of anthropostic parturition. This change was brought about through the office of the Messianic Center, who had been recognized by the inhabitants of the City of Restoration.

The province of the new Empire was not so much to govern men as to direct the affairs of production and distribution; for all that was to be done in the lines of public

necessity and economy, was in the hands of a people who had no higher interest than to subserve the public good. There was no money, nor need of any; there was no commerce for the purpose of an unequal possession through the influence of competitism, for the power of competitism had been destroyed. Love to the neighbor had taken the place of competitive commerce; instead of the love of and greed for gold, as an impulse to human activity, the prevailing incentive to the performance of use was the love which prompted the exercise of every variety of function and the love of that particular use; and the affairs of production had been so arranged, that every one was adjusted to uses in such a way as to provide for his highest development in the special line of his adaptation.

The new commerce was the economical distribution of the productions of the various industrial operations throughout the world. There was no necessity for the use of any kind of money as a medium of exchange, because the products of industry belonged to the people who produced, and everybody was a producer; each one possessed an equitable share in the wealth of the whole, and the government directed the processes of distribution. Gold had lost its monetary power, because there was no government stamp to give to it a fictitious value, therefore its valuation dropped to the normal standard, as being useful in the various arts to which its specific character adapted it.

Various localities and different countries were specifically suitable for distinctive products, and these were exchanged upon the basis of the amount of industrial application. The various means of transportation constituted the commerce of the world, which was plied not for any unequal gain under the principles of competitive commerce, but by the government, which was so paternal as to provide for the whole, as a parent would provide for his family.

At the City of Restoration there had been discovered the art of alloying gold with iron, forming a special bronze

which made the iron or steel as enduring as gold itself, and stronger for constructive purposes than either iron or steel. It was not only durable, but maintained its beautiful brilliancy upon any kind of exposure.

CHAPTER XXXI

In the Home of the Pre-Eminent

ACCOMPANY ME to the City of Restoration, the camp and center of the powers of the Immortals. We will seek the Imperial Head of the new regime. A new system of architecture adorns the beauties of Nature, where had been located the Capital of the world. The home of her Pre-Eminence constituted a mass of structural magnificence, combining seven distinctive forms of architectural beauty, which in their united grandeur far exceeded anything heretofore produced in architectural design and skill.

Her Majesty of the new regime appointed the time and place for our entertainment with her presence; the interviewer being a foreign dignitary with his retinue, and bearing credentials from the Oriental Viceroy, Prince Groveland. The Oriental magnate came to learn from the lips of her Pre-Eminence, the principles of that wonderful system which was regenerating the nations and reducing the world to the order of economic perfection. Her Majesty opened the conversation by remarking:

“You have come, most noble Prince from the far East, to gather from the wisdom of the Occident, that inheritance of knowledge which has descended to us from the great Messianic Center of the era just now having reached its climax in the birth of a new dispensation. I most joyfully disclose to you the great secret of human destiny. I welcome you graciously to the exploitation of that profound wisdom which, shining from the Orient, consummates its most perfect brilliancy in the fruition of the Tree of Life, the

Sons of God, in the Occident where it was declared that destiny should reach its climax."

He bowed low before her Majesty, but she, extending her hand to raise him from his kneeling posture, said:

"Do not thus humble thyself, for I am but thy friend, endowed with wisdom from the potentiality of the mind which, according to the divine wisdom, chose me for that absorption in which he was made conjunctively one with me. I am his tabernacle, and he is my inner guide. We are supremely the two-in-one, in which the Lord has taken the ultimate form of his generative power; for from me were these Sons of God projected into life.

"In the East," remarked the Oriental magnate, "we were taught that reincarnation was one of the factors in the progress of human destiny, and that a succession of incarnations was an essential prerequisite to that final consummation in which the life of man became perfected. Does your science of immortal life include this doctrine of re-embodiment?"

"The resurrection of the dead, the reincarnation of such as pass through corruptibility into the realm of spiritual existence," replied her Majesty, "is a fundamental doctrine with us, as it was with both the Jewish and Christian creeds. These sons of the universe constitute the fruition of that human development which the nations of all times have believed to be our arch-natural destiny. They have attained this pre-eminence through progressive development in lines of successive re-embodiments, which were necessary to gain the experiences that would result in the rounding out and perfection of the character. The forty-two generations of mortal men, defined in Holy Writ, embraced the course of the re-embodiment careers of one perfected arch-natural organism; and as these forty-two generations marked the consecution of Abraham's progressive life, from the time of the fire of the Chaldees to his perfection in the person of the Christ and Son of God, not until the

appearance of the Christ did Abraham fulfil the destiny which God had defined for him, to constitute him the heir of the world."

"Then you regard the doctrine of reincarnation, as defined in Orientalism, as identical with the Christian doctrine of the resurrection?" inquired the Oriental.

"The fact of reincarnation is but the standing again in the flesh, after the corruptible dissolution of the body. The resurrection, which in the Greek is *anastasis*, and in the Latin, *resurgo*, means literally, to stand again. The doctrine of reincarnation is the fundamental doctrine of the Christian faith, and one of the fundamental doctrines of the faith of this Brotherhood of the new life. With us, the doctrine is more than theory. We have portrayed, in the actual fact of the presence of the Sons of God, the power of the resurrection of the dead."

They sat in a palatial hall, where a thousand seats were placed in distinctive relation. Her Majesty, waving her hand before her and toward the magnificent chairs of state, said:

"Behold these vacant seats! At this spark, which you will observe passing from my forefinger, there will assemble at my bidding a thousand sons, who but now were plying their vocations."

He saw the motion of the hand and the radiation of its fire. Instantly there began to assemble within the hall the imperial retinue.

"My Lords of the Immortal Realm," said she, "a Prince from the Suzerainty of his Highness, Prince Groveland, is presented by my Grace. I would honor him with your presence."

They bowed gracefully, and with a few remarks from their principal spokesman, they departed as mysteriously as they were ushered into the royal presence.

The Prince exclaimed: "May I question your Majesty?"

"Speak, noble Prince."

"I have been acquainted with the powers of the adepts of the East, but this seems a practical demonstration of what I have known in theory, but have never witnessed."

"These are not adepts in that sense in which Orientalism has theoretically and traditionally deceived the world. This is neither black nor white magic. These are the Sons of God, holding the arch-natural life with all its potentialities. These Sons are arch-natural beings who, before my call, were at their various offices of use, where they joyfully serve the functions of the State, and as joyfully answered to my authority."

The Prince with his retinue came forward and bowed to the ground, exclaiming:

"Oh! how wonderful are the ways of God, and his mercy to his people."

"Arise, noble Prince. You will go and tell the story of the magnitude of my reign."

"Your most Benign and Royal Highness will bear with me, if I importune once more the question which arises in my mind?"

"Ask on, at your pleasure."

"Has the doctrine of absorption into Nirvana found place in your Occidental philosophy?"

"Noble Prince, ours is not the philosophy of life, but its science. I will express to you, from the words of the Christ who taught the doctrine as descended to the church, but not understood in modern Christianity: 'I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever. * * * Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day.' This is the doctrine of absorption; and following this declaration of the Lord, his body passed into an incorruptible dissolution; it was changed to spirit, and was absorbed into the life and consciousness of those fitted for its reception, and they were baptized with what has been denominated the Holy Ghost. Elijah, the

prophet of the Lord, had his school of prophets, of whom the young man, Elisha, was the most advanced, and thus was prepared to receive his Master into conjunctive consciousness at his incorruptible dissolution. Elijah was absorbed into Elisha, his complementary cherub."

"And may I ask your Royal Highness, what has ordained in you this revelation of the occult, and brought to light the mysteries of being? For I find in you the wisdom of the Deities."

"In the final restoration and the projection of the fruit of the Tree of Lives, arch-natural law ordains that there can be no immortal birth into the ultimate fruition but through the Womanhood of Deity; thus God infolds himself in the form and function of the Lady of the Lord. I am this Womanhood. In me God performs his supreme regenerative function. I am the Bride; in me resides my Lord, the Husband and Prime Counselor of my reign."

"The banquet is prepared for you and your retinue," she continued. "I will hail the escort." Poising her forefinger, there issued fire, and with it came forth into her presence one of the Deific Sons, to do honor at the instance of her Royal Highness. The official led them to the banquet hall, where they found the Pre-Eminent Lady awaiting their arrival.

The day after the banquet, the Oriental Prince with his retinue was permitted to visit the industrial yards of the central city. They were conducted to a place where thousands of children were employed, ranging from seven to ten years of age. Every kind of machinery was in operation, and all kinds of useful articles were in process of manufacture. The Prince observed a bright little fellow, about ten years of age, who was busy going from one part of the department to another. He inquired of the attendant what the boy's office consisted of, and was told that he was one of the foremen, and that this was his special department. Turning to his guide, the Prince inquired:

"May I be permitted to question the lad?"

He was granted the privilege, and asked: "Young man, what are the hours required of you each day in this branch of your industry?"

"Most noble Sir," replied the boy, who had heard of the presence of the Prince, "in this department of our education we may apply our industry two or three hours, at our option; but we are only required to perform this portion of our use one hour and a half each day. We are out of school on Saturday, but on Sunday we are at rest."

"Do you enjoy these exercises, my lad?" he inquired.

"Every boy in these shops applies his energy with the utmost pleasure, for he feels that what is performed is of useful service to the world. You know we are world-builders here, and there is no greater joy than to realize that we are of service to our race."

"This must be a sort of kindergarten, then."

"Yes, sir, this is a garden of industrial service; but nothing goes to waste. We find our happiness in the fact that we can create useful things which can be devoted to the uses of society. And to think that we are helpers in the great scheme of making provision for the human race, is a chief delight to us."

The Prince, turning to his guide, said: "The boy talks like a man."

"Yes," was the reply, "they have hours wherein they enter into conversation with mature minds, where they are encouraged to use pure language, and to think that they are of importance to the society and to the world. The entire educational system is conducted on business principles; for everything is placed on a practical basis, and even in education there is no waste of time."

"But is there no period of recreation for the pleasures of the child mind?"

"The performance of all material uses is so adjusted to the so called recreations, that every use is a delight; but

there are devotions, such as music, art, educational plays, and the drama, all of which the younger minds enter into with zest; but they are all essential uses of life. It is the purpose to so adjust the various uses of life as to make them a constant joy. There are also plays and sports, apparently useless, but they are for the exercise of motions and functions which apply to the perfection of the character of the mind and body. Every department of our school system has a practical application. If it be the study of mensuration, the measurement is applied to the thing or substance measured, so there is no theoretical measurement, but actual application of the science of measurement. If it be surveying or civil engineering, the student goes into the field and applies the science to its practical use.

“Our children become practical at the outset of their scholastic work, and thus the time wasted in the ordinary school systems is economized and utilized for the good of society. The joy with which a child enters into the application of his mental development, becomes a thousand-fold more delightful because it awakens the deepest sentiments of the child mind. The children are too busy with their delights of uses to the neighbor, to find time for the cultivation of the lower instincts so common to children who have no industrial interests to occupy the juvenile mind.”

The Prince was delighted with what he saw, and remarked to his guide: “I shall go to my people and tell them that our Viceroy did not tell us half the truth.”

The Prince did not at first understand how it would be possible for the world to conduct its business without the use of money, and asked the Empress if she could explain to him by what means the commerce of the world could be conducted, if the monetary system were not restored. The Empress entered most cheerfully into an elaborate exposition of the relation of the industrial system to the principles of economics, as determined in the purpose of the divine order.

“Most noble Prince, the entire system of economics is reduced to but two universal principles, these being, first, the aid of Nature in the production of the various uses of life; second, the equitable distribution of these productions to the consumer. Both of these principles must be reduced to economic application. Involved in this science is the law of the greatest amount of creation with the least possible expenditure of energy. This is the science of economics resolved to its most simple proposition. Every person in the world must be a producer to some extent, under the directing force of the government, which must devise and apply the means of distribution according to the nature and prerogative of the demand; a matter also regulated by the general government. There is nothing complicated or difficult in the processes of supply and demand, as instituted upon the principles of communism and coöperation being practically enforced under the powers and prerogatives of the new regime, as instituted in the Kingdom of the Restoration.”

“I am satisfied,” said the Prince, “that in you is that Divinity which I have hitherto believed to be a universal spirit pervading space, without name, without place and form, illimitable and incomprehensible. God sits upon his throne; thou art that throne, and God reigns supreme in the Motherhood of his visible presence with men. I go to my people with the message of their hope and their deliverance.”

CHAPTER XXXII

A Closing Word

GENERAL CLINTON had disappeared by an incorruptible dissolution. Isla Cromwell had been advanced to the command of all aerial naval and military operations; for when Clinton dissolved by the electro-magnetic fire which dematerialized his personality in the Orient, Adelaide Colton also passed through the fires of dissolution in the Occident, and her immediate subordinate took up her command as Vice-Admiral.

From these dissolutions there arose one of the most majestic personalities of all the Sons of God. He appeared upon the scene of action shortly after the dematerialization of General Clinton and Miss Colton. His first appearance was in the presence of her Majesty, the Imperial Womanhood of the Empire. The Empress extended her hand with the exclamation :

“Hail to thee, Ellingwood, Margrave, Clinton, now Alexander the Greater! Within thee is thy bride, Adelaide. You are now, forever, and hereafter two-in-one. Let me exalt you to the eminent position of Prime Counselor the Second, and the first of my Immortal Róyalty.”

Let me introduce the reader to some of the mysticisms of this story of the future. Margrave as to name was indeed a myth. Alexander Clinton took the name of Margrave in the initiation of his work. When it became his duty to take the field in his military operations, Groveland acted the part at the instance of Alexander Clinton. Groveland assumed the more stooping form to further the ends of

his work, and for the purpose of completing his disguise. His increasing appearance of age, through becoming gray, was in consequence of his having donned a very gray, almost white wig. Alexander Clinton was the Man of Mystery.

The Messianic Director of the forces of revolution and the final restoration had passed into his receptacle, the arch-natural Womanhood of the new dispensation, the Aquarial and scientific age of the progress of the cycles of ever-recurring periods of time. His conjunctive unity with the mentality of the chosen Woman of the Aquarial dispensation, gave to her that divine wisdom which marked the significance of her advancement to the supremacy and dominion of the world.

THE END

