

PSYCHIC POWER

IN

*Developing, Financing and Building
Three Massive Machines*

FOR

Alvord Automatic
Machines Co.

By

E. H. ALVORD

Marion Skidmore Library,
Lily Dale, N. Y.

*Seattle, Washington
1917*

Price Fifty Cents

Color Choosing for the Cover of This Report.

JANUARY 6, 1917.

FIGURE 1.

Number 1	White
Number 2	Sepia
Number 3	Russet
Number 4	Coffee
Number 5	Gray
Number 6	Blue
Number 7	Green
Number 8	Goldenrod

Eight colors on a sample card were examined by Dr. Greene, Judge Arthur and myself; each favored No. 6—Blue. On the morning car I copied on paper the eight numbers and colors as per Fig. 1, for advice. In the Marshall Printing Co.'s office I phoned to Dr. Greene, saying: "I have eight numbers, one to eight, inclusive, each representing a different color. Please see which number the forces would prefer for the report to the stockholders." Without my reading these colors aloud to the doctor, she replied: "Eight is the only number they give me," and asked, "What color is that?" I answered, "Goldenrod." "Why, yellow is the spiritual color," she replied. I related the incident to Mr. W. F. Calvert, who was standing near me. He at once took the phone and ordered the stock from the Richmond Paper Company.



E. H. ALVORD.

Inventor and Patentee.

A native son, was born in King County, Washington. His father, T. M. Alvord, moved from Central New York to California in 1853. In 1859 he came to Washington and located in the White River Valley, near Kent. Mr. Alvord is a graduate of the University of Washington—class of 1886—and, since its formation, the President of Alvord Automatic Machines Co.



Gifted Psychic

DR. SARAH K. GREENE

The remarkable woman used by the unseen forces to aid in the very unusual manner in which this enterprise has been financed, and to give invaluable advice in mechanical problems as well as in the conduct of the business. She was born in Scott County, Iowa.

Her father, Capt. Samuel W. Weaver, was one of the life-long friends of Abraham Lincoln, whom he tried to dissuade from going to Ford's Theatre on the fated night when the President was assassinated; but Lincoln had given his word and was resolved to keep it.

Dr. Greene came to Seattle on July 18, 1910.

ALVORD AUTOMATIC MACHINES CO.

I purpose to narrate briefly the origin and development of three massive machines, revealing marvelous demonstrations of spirit power, guidance and control, with forecasts of vast changes for our world in the interest of human justice, peace and progress.

Born of necessity, as the last hope in the serious turn of affairs, was the conception of an automatically-controlled hydraulic filter-press for the purpose of cheapening the drying process in the manufacture of ground talc, where the ground product must be washed or floated in order to remove the impurities which condemn its value for commercial uses: all to the end that the profits would become so increased that the necessary additional capital would readily invest and turn the distressing failure in the talc enterprise into an interesting commercial plant of great possibilities and save to father, mother and wife their large investment that meant everything of material independence to them, and whose interests I was gladly serving.

The product of this conception has been developed and constructed under conditions so extraordinary and attended by experiences so incredible that the bursting light of its wondrous and convincing demonstrations is forcing upon the commercial and social world a broader, deeper and a more practical viewpoint of human life, powers, purposes and destiny; that in the place of the single commercial results and profits, this seemingly fated struggle has been so guided and controlled all of these many years, that another purpose is convincingly evidenced and involved, and one that portends most remarkable, substantial and important results,—all awaiting an acceptance and co-operation that the phenomenal forecasts and prophecies may the more quickly obtain and all humanity receive the benefits.

These purposes are:

1. The return of dividends, exceptionally large, to all of its stockholders. Those who aid financially in the development, construction or installation to commercial success, and who both retain their stock and do not oppose the worthy purposes involved and indicated for the benefit of all humanity, will not only receive the aforesaid exceptional dividends, but also dividends from the sale of the **Book** and from the **Power Invention**, which will return to them profits exceeding their most sanguine expectations.

2. That a history recording phenomenal demonstrations and experiences that have followed and that continue to follow this invention may be written and published; and to hold out the confident expectation that another invention, far more wonderful, will soon be given, namely: Power from the atmosphere, without coal, wood or any kind of fuel; a discovery which, practically without cost, will furnish the power for the industries of the world.

This invention means more than power; it is one that will change transportation from the land and the sea to the air, so that all freight and travel will be through the atmosphere with wonderful speed and without collision or accident.

This history, together with this greater invention, will change the thought of the world; will bring all nations together in unity, peace, love and harmony, and render wars impossible. That NO patents will attach to this wonderful invention, a secret is included, so that no one can duplicate it. The control of all industries will vest in this corporation for the purpose of changing the economic conditions in the interest of justice and humanity.

These purposes, far-reaching and epoch-making, are heralded by demonstrations most unusual and marvelous, indicative of remarkable influences, powers and control behind this movement for beneficial results whose inspired plans are not for the day but for all time. In these trials, efforts and experiences during the material development and upbuilding of this industry, such evidences have been given,—persuading and impelling the changing of its policies and methods, in order that these greater changes and benefits may become possible, and obtain in human affairs.

The story of this invention by Mr. Alvord and the co-operation of Dr. Greene, the Medium, and of the German Professor, who was the real originator, counsellor, guide, and final authority on all points in its construction, finance and business,—of eight years of incessant labor without capital save that secured during its construction by human and spirit-agency,—of the raising and expenditure of nearly \$70,000, mostly in amounts necessary for the satisfaction of urgent needs, and coming in on Monday and Tuesday in time to protect the pay-roll checks already given out on Saturday as instructed by this Professor,—of technically correct and skillful answers

to queries involving most intricate mechanical problems,—of profound business, finance, weather and insurance forecasts and advice, mostly given to me by answers to my questions asked over the telephone of our remarkable and gifted Medium, Dr. Sarah K. Greene, who accurately receives the answers from our dependable source of counsel and instruction, the Professor, long since passed to spirit-life,—of overwhelming proofs of an intelligence other and greater than that of the mortals concerned in the enterprise,—of the pledges and prophecies made by the spirit-world,—of financial aid within limited periods of time, fulfilled against all human probabilities:—All this reads like fiction to those who recognize material agencies only; but to the deep student of psychic philosophy it is readily understood and accepted.

The writer was raised in the Methodist faith. After years of investigation, he is convinced that a broader interpretation is the correct solution of the psychic demonstrations, prophecies, moral and spiritual teachings of that wonderful history and counselor, "The Bible"; namely, that the basic principle of all progress and knowledge, during all time and in all conditions, is by inspirations given and received between the higher and lower worlds; that advanced souls of the higher planes are active in effort to aid and inspire those of the lower, and co-operate with us to the extent of our unfoldment; that our receptivity and co-operation insure in a large measure our success and achievements; that giants in oratory and masters in accomplishments are simply advanced sensitives who reflect the super-souls in the Universe; that whatever of knowledge, experience and unfoldment we have gained for ourselves in one plane of activity is taken with us in passing to the next field of action; that during this onward progress all manner of experiences and burdens are met with and overcome, until, through the countless spheres of action, wondrous powers and heights are developed and attained,—when all is one grand field of useful activity, mingled with pleasures indescribable and divine.

Incalculable harm results from low, undeveloped, earth-bound influences, whose lives and acts were evil and retrograding, and which now return in spirit to impress and control whomsoever they can to carry out their low purposes and ends. When a Sensitive gives the answer to your question as soon as it is asked, remember that

she received that answer from spirit-friends, relatives or otherwise, who accompany you. The accuracy of that answer depends upon the truthfulness, judgment and ability of that entity who delivered it.

If the Medium be responsible, ask your question and request that her controls take the necessary time and themselves investigate before rendering their conclusion.

Test your spirit-guides until you find one whose ability and experience are helpful in your line of work or interests; remembering that your spirit-relative or friend, although anxious to aid you, is no wiser or higher by passing to the other world, except by the added experience and knowledge that he or she has gained since departure; and do not depend on the conclusion of any spirit-friend whom you would not consult on that same subject when on the earth-plane. If necessary, ask of that spirit friend to consult with someone on that side of life who is advanced, by experience and knowledge, on that subject, for safer counsel.

Mediums attract to themselves such guides as their own life and unfoldment call for; right here the great law of vibration comes in; the higher the unfoldment, the higher the vibration. It is impossible for a high-vibrating guide to come in contact with an instrument who is in a low vibration; in a word, those who seek the highest are the ones who live the life that helps to unfold them to a high spirituality; and to such the higher guides come, for they can perform their work and make use of their knowledge of the higher laws for the benefit of those on the material planes of life.

Ignorance on the part of the investigator is too often displayed in his condemnation and denial of this wondrous and natural gift, the inner wireless, that impressionally guides and directs and brings all tribes and nations to one common conception of life, its aims and purposes.

Threats of eternal punishment or annihilation will never be universally accepted as reasonable and as being the correct divine interpretation. Eternal purpose and justice call for universal upliftment of all souls of all time. When the true inspiration for human life and destiny is universally comprehended and accepted, the great divine love-principle, inclusive in all the broad, limitless Universe, will pulsate in human affairs as never before; and the advancing steps in human justice, freedom and attainment will so change environment and knowledge, that

the opposing influences of ignorance and degradation of both spheres will be so limited that the new world of peace, love and harmony will not only become possible, but thankfully and universally established.

I consulted a Medium and was astounded at the remarkable and profound answers given to me on matters mechanical, financial, business and social. I was informed that a great German Professor on the other side of life inspires and guides these inventions; that he has been with me all of my life, to train me for this work; that I need never worry concerning money; that I may encounter very hard times, but will always be carried through.

Nearly four years ago Dr. Sarah K. Greene was controlled, and delivered a remarkable lecture on the purposes of this machine, requesting that I keep accurate notes of all that transpires in regard to the machine, saying that a book will be written which will change the thought of the world. She spoke of a wonderful invention to be given as soon as this is completed; and said that all who aid financially this present invention, so that its history may become possible, and who hold their stock, will share in the profits of the sale of the book and of the greater invention.

The notes have been kept. A small book is being written and will soon be published and placed on the market. In the larger book the photograph and the name, with a brief biography, of every stockholder who aided in the time of its needs is desired.

MECHANICAL AND BUSINESS DETAILS AND FORECASTS *

Mechanically, I can sketch any piece of machinery on paper, call up Dr. Greene by phone and say: "I am holding a mechanical sketch in my hand and would be pleased to know what the Professor has to say regarding it." In a minute or two the Doctor will answer: "He says it is

* Dr. Greene knows less of machinery than the average woman; from personal conversations with her, I am positive that most of the mechanical answers given were without her slightest conception of what they meant or how they applied to the machine.

Many times the answers received caused such radical changes that hours were often consumed in fathoming their meaning.

Another fact: My questions were frequently written on paper when they could be answered by "yes" or "no", and the answers were given correctly without my reading them aloud to the sensitive.

all right"; or, "It is not what he wants"; or, "There is something wrong with it." In the last case I will point with my pencil to different parts of the paper with the question, "Is this right?" Answer: "Yes"; or, "No", as the case may be, until the part objected to is located. Under these conditions the solution nearly always comes to me instantly; otherwise, by further questions, I will be given the object desired, if not the exact solution. Where the solution is not revealed, the usual answer is: "We will impress you tomorrow morning when you wake up, and you will receive it." I will state that most of the hard problems of our Press were received in this way; and I do not remember that I failed once in receiving the solution at the time appointed. On one occasion I remained in bed until ten o'clock before I received it. In this way I can have almost any mechanical problem analyzed and corrected, and in many cases entirely constructed, over the phone. Similarly, as to the problems of finance, weather, insurance and business of every nature; the answers are technically correct, profound and dependable. All this assures me that our Professor's mechanical forecasts for the future will be given at the appointed time and will consummate the great plans for humanity for which he evidently has been chosen.

In the fall of 1907, after the panic had depressed the business world, I commenced the construction of the first machine, and completed it in February, 1908.

Going back into my earlier life: In 1892 I met with a serious electric shock through the heart, which caused heart-leakage, followed by most dangerous complications, and for six years I was not expected to live. I did, however; but for many years I was able to do only light work, if any. I am indeed thankful that I am stronger today by far than in twenty-four years.

While testing the machine, a flattering offer was made. While the papers were in our lawyer's hands for consummation, threats to attach the machine for a small balance owing on the Press caused my impaired health to yield; nervous prostration and quick consumption all but cost me my life.

In 1909, the Gold Medal at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, in Seattle, was awarded and received, and Pulp people, appreciating its automatic features, believed that I had solved the Press problem in their industry. I visited their plant, reported that mechanically I could

handle their material, but as to capacity I must make tests.

With pulp furnished and testing press about ready, I met a psychic acquaintance who told me that I would have to make a change in the Press before I could handle the new material. She said: "They tell me it is in regard to the feeding portion. I see, as it were, two wheels revolving above the press cylinder." She said that I would be impressed what to do: "Don't give it up; it will be a great success."

It was fortunate that I was given this positive statement and that I had faith in what was given in this way. My test was an absolute failure; the time required to press the water from this pulp was commercially prohibitive. I remembered what I was told, and each day for three weeks I worked hard, with seemingly no possible solution, when by chance two perforated rolls came into my mind, operating between the extremely wet pulp and the press; they were built, and gave the necessary capacity when pulp is to be stowed.

After completing the one-cake press, tests proved that the length of time that this material must remain under pressure to reduce to the dryness necessary for shipping rendered a one-cake press impracticable. I asked of our Professor if an automatically controlled press was possible, in which many cakes could be under pressure at the same time? Answer: "Yes, it could be done;" to keep at it; that he would impress me and I would receive it. With this encouragement I kept at work and within a few weeks a multiple-compartment press was solved, but it must be compartments in multiples of 2, as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc.

After spending \$250 in drafting this new system, I asked our Professor one Friday evening if I had the simplest way to make a multiple-compartment press? Answer: "No—I do not think so." "What!" I surprisedly answered, "Is there a simpler way?" "Yes," he answered, "it looks that way to us." I fully believed that this was the only possible way to accomplish it.

The following Sunday morning, when I awoke, I began to study on the only possible avenue open to me; an idea dropped in, as it were, and within one hour and one-half I received the scheme we have built upon. It is a three-compartment press and much lighter and cheaper than the other way.

REMARKABLE FINANCIAL RECORD

Our Professor's financial forecasts and fulfillments are the most striking and tangible of all our experiences. The smaller book will be a history interesting to the stockholders, revealing in detail his marvelous control of material agencies, bringing credit and honor to all our supporters, many of whom, without knowing of these facts, fulfilled pledges and prophecies of financial aid at the critical moment; thus enabling us to take care of checks already given out to our men on Saturday afternoon as previously directed.

From January 1, 1913, to October 1, 1914, only four out of these ninety-one weeks did we have money on Monday morning for our pay-roll checks the following Saturday, depending on the sale of stock or short-time loans, when possible, to keep our large force of men, sometimes including as many as twenty machinists and shop workmen, all employed in our shop on this invention; besides castings, patterns, etc., outside. Most of the time, when we gave our checks to our men, we were from \$40 to over \$400 overdrawn, and with no privilege of overdraft at our bank. Our Professor would answer my questions, saying: "Give the checks out to the men; they will be taken care of." And they were! Saturday evening most of the checks would be cashed. Monday they would pass through the clearing house, and Tuesday would be due at our bank. The way the money was received on Monday or Tuesday was in many instances most incredible, for part of the time I was instructed to keep at my problem and do nothing to aid in the raising of the money; but out of 1349 checks issued in that time, totaling over \$34,000, only five checks failed of protection at the hands of our Professor.

Here is a tabulated list of the balance on hand, or the amount of overdraft at our bank after the Saturday's pay-roll checks were given out and cashed at the end of each week. These overdrafts do not include some checks that were ordered held for a few days.

In only 21 of those 91 weeks was there a balance to our credit; those balances averaging only \$128.93. Of the remaining 70 weeks, the money to protect them must be

deposited Monday or Tuesday, else the checks are dishonored.

—1913—

	O. D.	Bal.		O. D.	Bal.
Jan. 4		79.26	July 3	58.18	
Jan. 11	6.88		July 12		250.05
Jan. 18	41.98		July 19		35.10
Jan. 25		28.85	July 26	109.97	
Feb. 1	67.05		Aug. 2	41.32	
Feb. 8	100.59		Aug. 9		8 49
Feb. 15	22.47		Aug. 16	142.51	
Feb. 22	67.81		Aug. 23	51.35	
Mar. 1	26.86		Aug. 30	183.73	
Mar. 8	167.20		Sept. 6	165.47	
Mar. 15	21.91		Sept. 13	129.47	
Mar. 22	64.86		Sept. 20		305.98
Mar. 29	21.70		Sept. 27	86.32	
April 5	95.96		Oct. 4	207.96	
April 12	70.81		Oct. 11	45.01	
April 19	118.75		Oct. 18	95.85	
April 26	83.65		Oct. 25	48.33	
May 3		12.31	Nov. 1	205.87	
May 10		51.61	Nov. 8		33.68
May 17	97.58		Nov. 15	100.11	
May 24	3.51		Nov. 22	149.01	
May 31	101.96		Nov. 29	104.07	
June 7	203.93		Dec. 6	81.98	
June 14	149.67		Dec. 13	101.75	
June 21	89.80		Dec. 20		4 30
June 28	154.23		Dec. 27		216.91

—1914—

Jan. 3		240.38	May 16		712.33
Jan. 10		21.24	May 23		94.46
Jan. 17	104.98		May 30		408.08
Jan. 24		95.47	June 6	7.95	
Jan. 31		57.21	June 13	158.64	
Feb. 7	28.39		June 20	617.78	
Feb. 14	112.28		June 27	397.11	
Feb. 21	51.68		July 3	162.91	
Feb. 28	100.63		July 11	11.27	
Mar. 7	378.22		July 18	22.35	
Mar. 14	93.76		July 25	189.87	
Mar. 21	215.55		Aug. 1	130.99	
Mar. 28	108.85		Aug. 8	231.30	
April 4	216.24		Aug. 15		62.36
April 11	109.54		Aug. 22	135.50	
April 18	126.38		Aug. 29	93.77	
April 25	132.98		Sept. 5	57.39	
May 2	106.92		Sept. 12	39.74	
May 9	201.90		Sept. 19		5.26
			Sept. 26		5.26

MONEY RECEIVED.

**A FEW INSTANCES ARE GIVEN WITH BRIEFEST
DETAIL**

June 7, 1913—Overdrawn, 203.93

June 2nd or 3rd, 1913, we had several mechanical parts to build on the main portion of the press. It would be cheaper to shut down the entire machine and complete

all before putting it in motion again. To aid in the raising of money, we preferred to be able to put it in motion whenever a prospective visitor called; with less than \$11 in the bank, we thought best to complete part of this work at a time. I phoned the Professor, and he answered, to complete all at the same time. I asked if our men would be taken care of. Answer: "They certainly will."

I ordered all of these parts removed from the machine and the entire work completed at the same time. Within two hours a gentleman walked alone into the shop. After talking with him a short time, he replied that I could call at his office Saturday and he would invest \$200. I was in Anacortes on Saturday, but called on Monday, and he wrote me his check for \$225.00.

June 14, 1913—Overdrawn, \$149.67

Monday received \$25 for stock. Tuesday about noon I persuaded two gentlemen to invest \$500 in time to protect our checks.

June 21, 1913—Overdrawn, \$89.80

Monday I borrowed \$100 of a party who later invested it in stock.

June 28, 1913—Overdrawn, \$154.23

Monday forenoon Mr. A. Ousdahl called and inquired how I was getting along; I told him. He borrowed \$50 of his son and gave it to me. About 6 p. m. my wife phoned that she had received a telephone message for me to meet a party at 11 o'clock Tuesday. I called at that hour and the party invested \$100.

July 26, 1913—Overdrawn, \$109.97

Sunday my wife and I called on friends. A young man there asked if I could use any more money, and gave me \$75. Saturday evening I had phoned to the only party owing us for stock, and in answer to my question he said if he could pay anything on account he would leave it at the Hotel Northern on Monday morning. I called, and the clerk handed me an envelope with \$35 in greenbacks. This, with the \$75, left 3 cents to our credit.

August 2, 1913—Overdrawn, \$41.32

Monday a party invested \$250.00.

August 16, 1913—Overdrawn, \$142.51

Wednesday evening, August 13th, control stated that I had nothing to fear—all will be taken care of.

Friday morning I asked if a certain party would be in Seattle on Monday. Answer, "Yes." This party was the manager of a large business firm in Seattle which often took him out of the city.

Saturday afternoon, after the checks were written, I 'phoned and asked if they would be taken care of. Answer, "Yes." Then I 'phoned to the Company and asked if this party had returned. Answer, "No, and we don't know when he will be back."

Monday morning about 9:00 a. m. I phoned the Company, and this same party answered, saying he had just returned. I interviewed him and he invested \$150.00.

August 30, 1913—Overdrawn, \$183.73

Tuesday, Dr. Greene felt impressed and offered what money she had, to help on our overdraft. I told her I would not accept, only as a last resort. An hour before the bank closed, failing to secure the necessary amount, I 'phoned; she came down to her bank and said she had \$103.00 in her savings account, that I could have all but \$1.00. I replied that \$100.00 would be sufficient; this she handed to me, and she gave it to me with all the confidence possible.

September 6, 1913—Overdrawn, \$165.47

Monday, Terence Martin sold stock to two parties for \$100, and Tuesday he loaned me \$75.

September 13, 1913—Overdrawn, \$129.47

Monday I secured a loan at our bank for \$1000, one of our stockholders signing with me.

September 27, 1913—Overdrawn, \$86.32

Shop closed at noon. Late in the afternoon two gentlemen called and paid me \$125 for stock.

October 4, 1913—Overdrawn, \$207.96

Shop closed at noon. I was told not to solicit, but to keep at my problem. Friday morning I had asked if we would be able to return some money we had borrowed? Answer, "It looks that way to us." About 3 o'clock p. m., a gentleman from Big Lake, Washington, called, and I explained the machine to him. He returned on Monday about 3:20 p. m. and invested \$200. About 4:30 on that same Saturday our phone rang; a party stated that he had just received a letter with some money in it and would call the first of the week for stock. He called on Monday at 11:15 and gave me \$200 for stock.

November 1, 1913—Overdrawn, \$205.87

I was told not to solicit for money, but to keep at my

problem. Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. a party from Anacortes called and gave me \$750 for stock.

REMARKABLE CONTROL OF EVENTS.

The large hydraulic ram, from defect, leaked badly under high pressure. A new one was built. With finances low, and it being difficult to raise money while dismantled, I phoned on Friday, November 7, 1913, and asked, "When shall we dismantle it?" Answer: "Hold it until Tuesday night; there is a party we want to go into the Company."

Tuesday morning, no one responding, I asked again. Answer: "Hold it until Wednesday noon, sure."

I went on with my drafting. At ten minutes of twelve our phone rang. A person in the Arcade Building said: "There is a party in my office who wishes to look at the press with the idea of investing." This party entered our shop at 12:45, saw the press in motion, and, before leaving, invested in our enterprise, remarking that he had worked in pulp mills for 15 years and that it appealed to him at once. Through this party's efforts almost incredible history has been a result, as well as much financial assistance.

March 7, 1914—Overdrawn, \$378.22

I was told to keep at my problem and not to solicit for money all of Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday up to noon. At ten minutes of 12 o'clock on Tuesday I phoned to a party who had been in our shop the week before; he stated that he would phone me at 1 o'clock and state if he could raise any money. At 1 o'clock he phoned me that he had raised \$300. About 2:30 I received and deposited it to our credit. That afternoon I received \$45, adding a new stockholder. The next morning I was given \$5. These amounts, together with \$30 paid me—\$5 on Saturday and \$25 on Monday—made \$380.

March 21, 1914—Overdrawn, \$215.55

I was told not to solicit Friday or Saturday. Monday forenoon Mr. Collier brought in a gentleman whom he persuaded to invest \$200. When I arrived and was making out the certificate, at the same time speaking of the uses for the press, he raised it first to \$300, then to \$400.

March 28, 1914—Overdrawn, \$108.85

Saturday a party called. He stated that his money was in Bellingham, but would return on Monday and invest \$200, which he did.

April 4, 1914—Overdrawn, \$216.24

Shop closed at noon. At 12:30 three parties called and invested \$80. Monday about 3:30 a party came in from Tacoma with \$300 from a friend of his and invested in stock.

June 27, 1914—Overdrawn, \$397.11

Saturday my question was answered that all of the checks would positively be taken care of. Monday about 11:30 I called at the Stevens Hotel and talked for some twenty minutes with a party from Friday Harbor. He wrote me his check for \$400.

IN TRANCE

I have noticed that during the time when most of these special financial payments came in, or were being negotiated, Dr. Greene was either in a dead trance or semi-trance. For example, on June 29, 1914, the day I met the party in the Stevens Hotel and received his check for \$400, Dr. Greene was in a dead trance from 10:45 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Our Professor claims that while the Medium is in a dead trance he can use her spirit to great advantage in impressing and inspiring those, in the material body, whom he has chosen to aid in this great work; that while important business is being transacted, he often holds her in a dead trance many hours during the day.

It is an interesting fact, that while the Doctor is in the dead-trance condition, no noise in or about the house, or even the heavy blasting of rock, as was repeatedly experienced out at camp, will ever awaken or disturb her; that while the writer is discussing or transacting important business matters, he finds that Dr. Greene is held either in a dead trance or in a deep semi-trance, regardless of the time, place, or distance.

Since suffering so many years with severe sickness, earnest conversation exhausts him quickly; for the past few years, under the most trying conditions, as long as the Doctor is in trance, he can discuss the subject under consideration from three to four hours, even after a hard day's work, and feel no fatigue from the exertion. The forces seem to sustain his efforts wonderfully under those conditions, and come to his aid without word or notice having passed between them.

While my wife, Dr. Greene, and a few friends were camping on Lake Keechelus, Washington, in the summer

and fall of 1914, many interesting instances took place, as the delaying of telegrams, express, letters, etc., as well as in finance.

August 8, 1914—Overdraft, \$231.30

Sunday evening, I returned to Seattle; Monday from 10 a. m. to about 1 o'clock p. m. I borrowed \$50 from each of two gentlemen; phoned to the shop and learned that a party whom I knew had just walked in. I returned at once to the shop and persuaded him to loan us \$150. On August 12th my wife wrote, that on Monday, the 10th, Dr. Greene was in trance from 9:10 a. m. to 2:10 p. m.

August 22, 1914—Overdraft, \$135.50

Thursday, August 20th, I took the train for camp, leaving the shop in hard circumstances financially. Mr. Collier asked for a check of \$50, stating that he would cash it in Anacortes and raise money in time to protect it in our bank. Two other parties were confident that they could negotiate a loan on our stock for Saturday's payroll checks.

Tuesday, August 25th, I returned to Seattle. No money had been raised. Mr. Collier had failed to protect his check. Between 11:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. I raised \$175. My wife wrote me that Dr. Greene was held in trance on that same Tuesday from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and from 1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

August 29, 1914—Overdraft, \$93.77

Saturday, the 29th, I left for camp, to return Tuesday, if necessary, to raise funds. Monday evening, the 31st, our Professor said: "Don't go Tuesday; may not for several days; hold yourself ready for telegrams today." Tuesday morning, September 1st, I mailed a letter to the shop, stating: "I am advised that I need not go today." At the railway station I asked the agent if he had received a telegram? Answer: "No." Returning to camp, Dr. Greene soon remarked: "They are entrancing me." She was entranced from 10 a. m. to 1:15 p. m.

About 2:30 we visited the depot. The agent informed us that a telegram had been received the evening before, but by mistake in the name it was sent to the wrong party. It stated for me to return to Seattle on Tuesday morning; at 1:30 another telegram had been received, stating: "You need not return until further notice."

Mr. Ousdahl since informed me that he was short \$75. Not meeting me at the train, about noon he succeeded in

borrowing \$75, giving our check to be held a few days. Up to September 25th we were not able to cash our \$75 check. That day we were informed that the party must have the money. About 10:30 a stranger walked into the shop and invested \$75. Later I learned that Dr. Greene was in trance from 10:20 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., on the day this gentleman invested the \$75.

Saturday evening, September 26th, I went to camp, expecting to return the following Tuesday or Wednesday. Sunday evening, the 27th, our Professor stated that I might remain longer. Thursday, October 1st, about noon, Mr. Ousdahl telegraphed me: "Come in on morning train. Your presence is required. Canadian deal." This telegram was not delivered until the next morning, too late for the train. Professor advised me and I telegraphed: "Am advised not necessary to go down for several days as to Canada deal."

Saturday, October 3rd, Mr. Ousdahl sent an express letter for me to come on the first train, referring to the same Canada deal. One of our party called for the mail, but no express letter was given him. After the last train had gone, I remarked that it was strange that there was no mail from the shop. The agent spoke up quickly: "Why, yes, an express letter came at noon and I forgot it." On my return to camp, our Professor instructed me, and Sunday morning, the 4th, I sent the following telegram:

"Received express letter after last train had gone. Professor advises not to go until Tuesday morning, for reasons of his own. The Canada proposition will be all right then. I will yield to his advice. I will leave Tuesday morning."

On arriving in Seattle, Tuesday morning, October 6th, I learned that the Canadian gentleman had just arrived that morning and we met that evening. Dr. Greene was in trance from 8 p. m. until late in the evening.

W. R. Pope, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company's agent, will verify these statements. He became deeply interested in these demonstrations of influencing our communications sent from the shop, so that it became impossible for me to take the appointed train, and in the independent way I responded to the advice and urgent requests for my immediate return to Seattle, usually delaying the time several days, but always meeting the con-

ditions and issues perfectly and giving me the maximum time for rest at camp.

A REMARKABLE VISION

Foreshadowing the New Condition Already Referred To.

On August 22, 1914, while we were encamped on the shores of beautiful Lake Keechelus, in the Cascade mountains, late in the afternoon, as the day was yielding its light to the soul-inspiring influence of the slowly-setting sun behind the silent peaks of the same Cascade range, the Medium, Dr. Greene, and the writer were seen in a vision standing on the bank of a large river which emptied into the ocean. As the Medium cast her eyes towards the ocean, she saw a large white steamboat, beautiful in appearance, very slowly coming up the river. She said it reminded her of one of the large passenger boats on the Mississippi river; its smokestacks and everything on the boat was pure white; the clothes of all the people who were on the boat were pure white; in fact, everything was pure white except the United States flag which waved gracefully over the pilot house.

After reaching a point abreast of where we were standing, the boat turned and steamed rapidly to the shore in front of us. Again Dr. Greene cast her eyes towards the sea, and beheld, coming up the same river, boats from all nations, each bearing its own flag; and, as they neared the white boat, each one endeavored to get as close to it as possible. When they were stationed around the white boat, down went all their flags, and up went the United States flag; and perfect harmony, love and peace reigned among the people on all the boats.

Two days afterwards, one of the guides controlled the Medium, and gave, in part, the following as the interpretation of this beautiful vision:

The white boat represents all the work the spirit-world have planned to be accomplished through you two,—the Medium and the writer. It includes the present machine, its history and the book to be written, and the good that the book, which will be read by millions of people on this earth-plane of yours, and thousands of years after you have passed out, will accomplish.

This white boat also includes the great invention to be

given, and the wonderful benefits that it will bring to all nations. The enormous wealth it will produce, and the control it will give over the entire world, will enable the spirit-world to carry out the plans which they have laid to bring peace, love and harmony to all humanity, and justice and equal rights to every living soul.

AMOUNT INVOLVED AND CHECKS RETURNED

During these 21 months from January 1, 1913, to October 1, 1914, we issued 1349 checks, totaling over \$34,000. Of all these checks only 21 have N. S. F. (not sufficient funds) penciled on them. Our bank informs us that about 2:30 p. m. of each day all checks in excess of the amount on deposit are penciled N. S. F., and that if money comes in before 3 o'clock those checks are held and honored.

Only 11 of These Were Reported to Us as Not Being Honored.

Six were so treated because of inaccurate daily balances.

One—In this instance it was my fault in not doing as I was directed. It was a \$150 check to the Washington Iron Works, mailed April 27, 1914.

Five—Were the only ones which the Professor seemingly failed to protect; two of which were met by money from the East arriving one day late, the remaining three of which were presented and returned on Tuesday, November 18, 1913. We were overdrawn \$100.11 on Saturday, the 15th, and our Professor had told me not to do a thing toward raising the money even up to 3 o'clock Tuesday. In answer to my question why this happened, he said that conflicting influences had interfered and delayed the party, but that this instance would result in a greater benefit to us later.

Eight—Were marked N. S. F. The funds to protect them were deposited on the same day, but after 2:30 p. m.

One—The party agreed to hold until I o. k.'d. it, but this was overlooked.

Our Professor, however, claims that he planned to have some of the checks returned, in order to prove that our bank does not honor our overdrafts. For instance, check No. 984, March 6, 1914, for \$10.00, was deposited and returned on the 7th, we having but \$6.42 to our credit; check No. 1094, April 18, 1914, for \$10.00, was deposited and returned on April 25, we having but \$8.62 to our credit.

MASTERFUL FEAT IN FINANCE.

On October 11, 1912, our largest application for patent on our press was forfeited by instruction of our Professor over the long-distance telephone while I was in Anacortes, Washington, 63 miles distant, endeavoring to raise money for protection in foreign countries. It was re-filed on October 3, 1913, and allowed on October 21, 1913, with no interference.

This privilege is granted only once with the same application. April 21, 1914, was the last day of the six months given by the U. S. Patent Office for paying the government fee, and must be paid or lost. Mrs. Adams, of the firm of Adams & Brooks, patent attorneys, looked after the business part of our applications. She had already sent me a written notice of the date and expected that I would pay it. I, on the other hand, fully believed that Mrs. Adams would at least keep me advised of the time; so we both neglected it.

On April 20, Mrs. Adams was sick in bed. At noon on April 21, she felt impressed that she was needed at the office, so dressed and followed her impressions. At five o'clock, after locking her office, she felt that she had forgotten something, so returned and looked carefully over her papers without disclosing any neglect; again she locked her door, and with deeper impressions, she returned; while leaning against the filing case, the words came to her: Alvord's final fee.

Examination revealed that that was the last day. At once she advised me by phone, stating that there was a ruling of late that if the money was handed to the night watchman of the United States Patent Office before midnight, it would count. I answered: "Telegraph it by all means." She did, and their representative, Fred Thompson, received the message at 10:30 and was in bed. He handed the \$20 fee to the night watchman fifteen minutes before twelve—saving it.

Some of the foreign countries require the application to be filed before it is issued in any other country. Our finances continuing very low, and as our Professor seems to control the finances, I called off the names of the different foreign countries and he chose England, France, Germany and Sweden. Mrs. Adams gave us a price of \$1585. A few days later she asked how I happened to select the only four countries of moment that must be

filed in before issued elsewhere. I answered: "Our Professor chose them."

On April 28th, deeply concerned, I asked the Professor: "What about the money for the foreign patents? The applications must be sent within a day or two to secure their translation before the time that they must be filed." Answer: "Tell Mrs. Adams to send the papers to the different foreign countries and order them translated, and I will see that money comes in in time to cable it to them." Mrs. Adams reluctantly consented, knowing that if the money did not come in on time, her firm would lose over \$800.

April 29th and 30th the applications were sent and ordered translated.

May 14th, Mrs. Adams phoned to me that the money for three of the countries must be sent that day, in order to be safe. Without sufficient money on hand for even one country, over \$2800 came in that day, and the Professor's unusual pledge was phenomenally kept.

Two days afterward, at the Doctor's residence, the Professor said: "We had two days more time for sending that money; they made us hurry." I asked Mrs. Adams; she replied: "Yes, if no delays happened," and remarked, "That was wonderful, for I was the only person in Seattle who knew that fact." The United States patent was issued on May 19th, 1914; two days later, the 16th would give the 17th and 18th for cabling and filing.

Mr. Elisha E. Alford.

City.

To Adams & Brooks
Attorneys in Patent Causes

Patent Law
200 Central Building Seattle, Wash. May 15 1914

To Application for Patent	Great Britain	-----	\$400.00	
To " "	Germany	-----	400.00	
To " "	France	-----	400.00	
To " "	Sweden	-----	385.00	
To Cables, Sweden		-----	10.85	
To " " France and Germany		-----	21.40	
To Final Government Fee United States		-----	20.00	
To Telegraphing for Final Fee		-----	2.75	
			\$1639.98	
Received by cash		-----		\$1639.98

Received payment
May 18, 1914.

ADAMS & BROOKS
E. Alford

Photograph of Receipted Account Referred to Above

Sworn statements of Mrs. Adams and many of the prominent people who invested at those interesting mo-

ments that fulfilled pledges and forecasts of our Professor, are already on file in our office and will be added to as time and opportunity permit.

AFFIDAVIT OF E. ARLITA ADAMS.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF KING, ss.

I, E. Arlita Adams, being first duly sworn, depose and say: I am one of the firm of Adams & Brooks, Patent Attorneys, of Seattle, and have had the entire charge of the patent work for Mr. E. H. Alvord; I have read his supplementary report to the stockholders of Alvord Automatic Machines Co., on December 7th, 1914; all that is said therein regarding the patent work and the unusual financial methods attending the same is correct in every detail; I was impressed to go to my office on April 21st, 1914, and while closing the office I felt strongly impressed that I had forgotten something; I returned and thought of Alvord's patent, and found that it was the last day for sending the money; I 'phoned to Mr. Alvord, acquainting him with the situation and telegraphed our representative in Washington, and he delivered the \$20 fee at 15 minutes of 12 o'clock midnight, to the night watchman as stated in the report; I did consent to send the papers on to the four countries—England, France, Germany and Sweden—and ordered then translated upon Mr. Alvord's stating that his Professor had assured him that he would have the money in time to cable it; on May 14th I 'phoned to Mr. Alvord that the money must be telegraphed that day to three of the countries in order to be safe; Mr. Alvord sent me, first, a check for \$400, and, next, one for \$700—all before 3 o'clock of the same day; the next forenoon he gave me in person a check for \$539.98, which was the balance in full; I was further surprised when, a few days later, Mr. Alvord stated that his Professor had said that we had two days more time, which was correct if everything went all right; this latter fact is one that only myself knew of in Seattle; to provide the funds for those foreign patents and in such unpromising circumstances, without any visible financial resources, struck me as being so much at variance with common experience as to be almost miraculous.

(Signed)

E. ARLITA ADAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of December, 1914:

(Signed)

A. A. BOOTH,

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Seattle.

(Notarial Seal.)

AFFIDAVIT OF ERNEST JUNGHANNS.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF KING, ss.

I, Ernest Junghanns, being first duly sworn, depose and say: I am thirty-four years old and a resident of Seattle for the last two and one-half years; I am a draughtsman and designer by occupation for the last twelve years; I have

been engaged in the same capacity in the course of the construction of the Alvord Automatic Hydraulic Multiple Compartment Filter Press; I have read the supplementary report of Mr. E. H. Alvord to the stockholders of said Company on December 7th, 1914; at that meeting I verified to the stockholders Mr. Alvord's statements concerning the financial and mechanical history of the enterprise; since June 8th, 1912, I have been familiar with the way things have been going; that report of Mr. E. H. Alvord is true in all its details; from my own knowledge and observation of the results achieved, and the means of success, I have come firmly to the conclusion that this is the most marvelous demonstration of the so-called higher invisible intellectual powers of which I have any knowledge.

(Signed) ERNEST JUNGHANNS,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1914:

(Signed) N. S. PETERSON,

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Seattle.

(Notarial Seal.)

AFFIDAVIT OF A. OUSDAHL.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF KING, ss.

I, A. Ousdahl, being first duly sworn, depose and say: Since April, 1913, I have been connected with Alvord Automatic Machines Co. and familiar with its business and mechanical affairs; I have read the foregoing affidavit of Ernest Junghanns and the supplementary report to which it refers, and am familiar with the contents thereof; I heartily concur in and approve of the statements contained therein and also the conclusion reached by Mr. Junghanns as to the strange forces upholding the enterprise.

(Signed) A. OUSDAHL,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1914:

(Signed) N. S. PETERSON,

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Seattle.

(Notarial Seal.)

AFFIDAVIT OF TERENCE MARTIN.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF KING, ss.

I, Terence Martin, being first duly sworn, depose and say: For about seven years I have been connected with Alvord Automatic Machines Co. and familiar with all its operations financially and mechanically; I am now the Secretary of the Company; I have read the foregoing affidavit of Ernest Junghanns and the supplementary report to which it refers; I can and do corroborate every statement therein

made, and I heartily concur in the conclusion reached by Mr. Junghanns.

(Signed)

TERENCE MARTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1914:

(Signed)

N. S. PETERSON,

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Seattle.

(Notarial Seal.)

On November 2nd, 1914, we broke up camp, greatly benefited by the invigorating mountain air that we all so thankfully enjoyed; and returned to the scene of our years of arduous toil and strenuous experiences.

The carnage thrust upon the peace-loving communities of civilized Europe, as a thunder-bolt cast from a summer sky, was so appallingly fearful and so limitless in its designing and ill-purchased complications, that now no mortal dare predict the boundary of its merciless tread or the time of its destined end. Fears and unrest had sadly checked our financial aid and forced around our enterprise desperate conditions that sorely threatened its very life and existence. Several times I had sought of our Professor advice in regard to this unprecedented conflict, that some assurance might be given us of its speedy termination. The only answer that our most dependable counselor and advisor would ever give was: "This war will end in a way different than anyone expects, and will end suddenly when it ends. The time that it will end is not for you mortals to know; if it were known, it would greatly interfere with the efforts of the spirit-world to bring about its just termination."

The press had been completed in these unfavorable circumstances, with money almost impossible to obtain. The expectancy of the early completion of the machine, with confidence as to the official test soon to be made by the Oregon City pulp people, aided us materially in persuading our creditors to grant further support, in order that this end might soon be accomplished. After completion, those creditors, over fifty (50) in number, depended on our word and effort to protect them in their past-due favors; and they now expected that relief would soon be given.

Because I yielded to the advice of our Professor, and not that of Mr. William Collier, who had been instrumental in interesting many of his friends and acquaint-

ances in this enterprise; who was himself chosen by our Professor; who confessed full faith with us in this belief; who had witnessed many of these remarkable feats of finance and control,—the unfortunate turn in the affairs of the European world brought with it conditions that proved a greater test of his faith than our friend seemed able to bear. The darkened horizon, freighted with direful misgivings, so unnerved our chosen financier, that the ability of those who had, with untiring and watchful efforts, guarded and protected our interests, was now questioned; fear and doubt that possibly it was not the other world that had protected and aided us, but that the various successes resulted in some way from our own deserving efforts, took possession of his mind. Mr. Collier turned against the counsels of our Professor and decidedly against me.

On December 7, 1914, during the annual session of our stockholders, I read, under advice, and with deep conviction, a brief statement revealing the unusual experiences that have attended the development and building of our machines and that promise greater results and benefits to each stockholder than was possible for them to credit or believe.

This final act of publicity confirmed our financier in the suspicion that I was misled and was doing the very thing that would kill the enterprise. Many joined him in bitter condemnation of the methods which, as they said, I used in dragging religion into its business affairs; holding that no business man of large caliber, or company of standing, would have anything to do with an enterprise whose business management was controlled by the dictations of a woman.

A serious change in our ranks soon followed. Many were persuaded into opposition by this party. A few determined ones strove to force my absolute separation from the privilege of consulting these forces through our instrument, Dr. Sarah Greene; they asserted that I was hypnotized and not capable of directing the business affairs of the company, and that forceful means must compel that change. A petition to have the court appoint a receiver to take the control from our hands was put in circulation; and many stockholders were induced to sign it. False and most damaging statements were spread among them that I had mortgaged the company to a firm who stood ready to absorb our enterprise at

any moment; that I was giving the property away; and that action must be hastened to protect the stockholders if it were even now possible to do so. Many acts were done in their mad determination to wrest the enterprise from our hands. One could scarcely believe that the authors of those statements had been friends and had worked with us in full confidence and harmony during the past several years. In this turmoil of injurious accusations, followed by suits in court, with more than twenty-five creditors' accounts in the hands of attorneys and collection agencies, with demands and threats and excited personal appeals of distracted and misguided stockholders, my mind was kept almost unbalanced. That our affairs might be carried into court, with over fifty creditors to satisfy, in the state of rancorous feeling that was exhibited by many in our ranks, would be most keenly regretted.

While these suits were threatening, it seemed only a question of days when the combined opposition would surely force our company into bankruptcy. In my desperation I asked of our Professor, "Shall I petition the court that a receiver,—one friendly to our enterprise,—be appointed, so that a few creditors may not tear our company to pieces?" The Professor answered in a cool and deliberate manner,—“Never put a receiver in; let each one sue independently; it will simply show them up. Now we are testing everyone who is connected with this enterprise. If any threaten to sue, go and talk with them; try to persuade them to help their weaker brothers and not to force them down. If they yield, all right; if not, let them sue. If you do as we direct, we will take care of the creditors.”

This most unexpected answer, given at such a time, astounded me, to say the least; I felt sure that our Professor would be greatly disturbed for means to avert these awful conditions which fate seemed to have forced upon us. But, No! he spoke as one fearless and resourceful.

Three of our creditors sued and took judgment. After the Seattle Hardware Company took judgment, several of those interested said to me, "Now you will have to do something to protect yourself." I advised them to watch these proceedings, and said that I was confident that their fears would not materialize. That was in April, 1915. Up to the present date, no creditor has sued,

except our financier, on June 12, 1916, and to have a receiver appointed, and The Times Publishing Company on September 29th, 1916.

Shortly after our Stockholders' Meeting, our Professor warned me that I would pass through a very hard siege, and counselled me to stand all that I could, assuring me that after it was over I would be glad that I had passed through it, for the good that it will do; and that it would be for History.

During 1915 and most of 1916 the forces performed more remarkable feats of ability than in the time of construction:—

1. The press was completed; but no orders had been received to give life and activity to our shop;
2. Financial conditions were the most serious in all past experience;
3. Over fifty creditors were unpaid, and no funds in sight even to give promise of relief;
4. Many of our stockholders were dissatisfied, and they condemned our methods; and some were doing all in their power to disrupt the organization, in order that the control might fall to other hands;
5. Many intending investors were purposely advised that it was unsafe for them to invest under the present management.

Contrary to the judgment of all, these adverse interests were so checked and controlled that no serious act has been consummated, nor stockholders' interests impaired.

During all of these months of seeming uncertainty, publicity by the Professor has been fearless and assuring that this enterprise is not for the millionaires, but is for the poorer class of people; that its control must always be in our hands; that the interests of the many must be protected; and we were continually advised that those of small means are the ones whom he urges to invest their mite, in order that they be the ones to receive the great benefits that are surely coming to all the stockholders, as well as the pleasure through all time of having aided the great cause for humanity that our enterprise represents.

Every move for the discrediting of this belief and its forecasts failed of its purpose. Each moment, when financial assistance was imperative, brought some responsive soul loyally to our aid. No incident or circumstance

has resulted in important sacrifice of the company's interests, nor in the belittling of its benevolent aims. Today a more gracious and sympathetic feeling exists among those same stockholders who were for a time against us. The fact that this enterprise has survived every prophecy of disaster and destruction is a striking proof of the very truths which our forces so positively proclaim and so convincingly defend. Our undertaking now commands the respect of many business men who have watched its fearless and uncommon methods with confirming admiration.

During this time no large payment has been received at any one time; but when necessary for existence, the critical moment was always met by seemingly an appointed amount; and fully 95 per cent of the money received in the past two years of criticism and doubt has come from those interested in the principles of this faith. Many believers in this cause, anxious to aid in a large way the movement it represents, have been prevented from so doing by circumstances beyond their control.

Our Professor frequently said to me: "You never need to go East for orders; when the time comes, orders will come to you, and you will have more money offered than you will need."

During all these months we have not succeeded in placing a single order for a machine either with visitors to our city or with any pulp manufacturer on this Western Coast. Several attempts have been made to send parties East, against the plans of our Professor. Sickness or other unavoidable hindrances have prevented. Our Professor says that a great battle is being waged on the other side of life by those of opposing beliefs; that they are arrayed against our undertaking with all their strength and influence; that, by direct and subtle agencies, they are blackening and impeding the high purposes and inner truths of progress, and thus delaying mastery over the ignorance, superstition and false teachings which have so long afflicted the souls of both worlds.

Our Professor now advises, however, that our business affairs will soon be placed beyond peril; that avenues are now laid which opposing forces of both spheres will not be able to obstruct; and that in the near future great activity in constructing the machines will arise; that while those opposing forces have succeeded

in delaying this movement, the superior agencies behind this cause are in a masterful way overcoming these opposing movements and efforts, and this same masterful control will result in more convincing proofs for the History. This will all inure to the future financial advantage of the stockholders who aid us financially and retain their stock; they are the ones who will receive the greater profits.

To those who were chosen in this work, rejected these evidences and failed the trusting forces at the trying hour, the greater rewards of the tried and the faithful in this great battle of the two spheres will be denied. The glories of the dawning age will not reflect upon them the credit and honor that otherwise would be theirs.

REMARKABLE METHOD OF PUBLICITY.

Soon following my reading our psychic experience to our stockholders, the Professor advised that I add a few more instances of financial protection, and have a few reports printed. He stated that this would do good and give many of our stockholders renewed confidence in our enterprise. Of several of these reports our Professor directed the sending. One reached the hands of a Seattle new-thought lecturer; he at once phoned for the privilege of delivering a lecture on its subject-matter. I phoned the Doctor. The Professor answered: "That is what we want."

Wednesday, January 27, 1915, before the Sunday lecture, I was instructed to go to Portland on business and remain a few days after accomplishing my purpose.

Saturday afternoon, January 30th, I met Mrs. Weisendanger, a trance speaker, who was the lecturer for the first society of Spiritualism in Portland, and explained the outline of our work. Sunday evening, I attended her meeting.

When she arose, under control, to deliver the evening lecture, she began as follows: "The forces of our Medium have seen fit to step aside tonight and let another band of controls, belonging to a stranger in our midst, speak through this organism, in order to give to you a message of great importance to the world."

Continuing, she delivered a remarkable lecture on inventions. She said that we have now reached a time

when the spirit-world is going to give wonderful inventions to the people of this planet; that these will bring a new era of advancement in every way; that these greater inventions will be given only to those who will use them for the benefit of humanity, instead of to enrich the few; that "we have tested a thousand persons and all have yielded in human defeat; this party in your midst we have tested, and he has proven faithful;" that an invention which will be of great benefit to the world had already been given him and the instrument selected to work with him.

She said that there is another invention to be given, and that it will be the greatest ever given to the world; that no one in her audience could even dream of the wonderful benefit it will be to the world; that, when it comes, we will travel through the air as commonly as now on land; that the whole world will be brought together as one, and the social and economic conditions will be changed in the interest of all humanity; and that peace, love and harmony will prevail on this earth-plane of yours.

This remarkable lecture was delivered in Portland the same evening and hour that it was first made public in Seattle. Dr. Greene attended the lecture in Seattle, and I the lecture in Portland.

PROFESSOR'S WEATHER PREDICTIONS.*

Most daring forecasts protected our hydraulic press through 46 days of freezing weather, the longest cold-weather period recorded in the twenty-five years of Seattle's Government Weather Bureau Service.

On my way to the shop, I walked on ice one-quarter of an inch in thickness. This fact, together with the atmosphere growing colder, threatened our hydraulic press, part of which was constructed without relief-valves for safety in freezing weather. I stopped off at Pike street, priced a cheap coal heater, as protection, I was sure, must be given that very night.

With seven cents in our bank and less than two dollars in my pocket, I paused to consult our Professor before attempting to raise the money. Stepping to the phone,

* All temperatures are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau office at Seattle, except where locally mentioned at our residence.

I told the Doctor of the ice encountered, of the unfavorable weather conditions obtaining, and of my fears for the press; then asked the question: "Shall I raise money and install the coal-heater today?" To my surprise and the disappointment of the Doctor, the answer was given: "Do nothing now." I felt relieved as to finances; but with the fast-falling temperature, the question came vividly to my mind, Is it possible that unseen forces can, with sufficient accuracy, calculate from all the conditions that may arise to force the temperature upwards or downwards,—that the fatal few degrees of lower temperature will not be reached when the bursting-point of the casting is already so near the danger limit? and this, too, during a period projecting so many hours into the future?

Especially was this remarkable in the case of our press; it is housed in a large thin-walled wooden building, with many openings in sides, roof and floor to cause its temperature quickly to conform to within a few degrees of the outside atmosphere.

December 30th—Max. 32°, Min. 24°; 31st, Max. 34°. Min. 27°. Today I operated the press; no injury resulted.

January 1st—Max. 37°, Min. 27°; 2nd, Max. 33°, Min. 24°; 3rd, Max. 31°, Min. 28°.

January 4th (Tuesday), Max. 31°, Min. 23°. This evening's Seattle Times on page 4 contained a threatening article, commencing as follows:

"It will be colder tonight," says Observer. "Lowest temperature of present chilly snap looked for by weather man. Lots of citizens out on sleds. Continued low temperature and the prospect for tonight being the coldest in the history of the present cold snap."

After reading this warning, and finding that the thermometer registered 19 degrees, I prepared to go to the shop. I could operate the press occasionally to renew the water; and that might save it without a heater. While preparing to leave, I consulted the Doctor, who was likewise alarmed by all these threatening conditions and felt sure that I should go and protect the press. After concentrating a few moments, she answered me: "They say for you not to go." I removed my overcoat and complied. At 10 o'clock our thermometer registered 18 degrees; at 11:15 it registered 17 degrees. The latter severely tested our faith. The Doctor, however, could receive no change in the answer. At 12:30 it registered 20 degrees. This favorable turn assured us again of the

soundness of our Professor's advice. These temperatures were local in the north elevated portion of our city.

January 5th—Max. 32°, Min. 23°; 6th, Max. 40°, Min. 29°; 7th, Max. 42°, Min. 36°; 8th, Max. 40°, Min. 34°; 9th, Max. 39°, Min. 33°.

January 10th—Max. 36°, Min. 19°.

This morning our Professor advised and I bought an electric heater. Mr. F. W. Sherman, Mr. W. H. Bulchart, and W. G. Campbell visited the shop today and I operated the press for them; all was O. K. At the shop I phoned the Doctor: "Shall I draw off the water and attach the heater today?" Answer: "Yes." That evening I disconnected the water-supply pipes, opened all the outlets possible and attached the heater; that night the temperature dropped to 14 degrees, and again our confidence in our Professor's brilliant feats in weather prophecy was confirmed.

January 11th—Max. 29°, Min. 14°; 12th, Max. 29°, Min. 21°; 13th, Max. 29°, Min. 24°; 14th, Max. 26°, Min. 21°. (This morning our Professor stated that the heater could be cut out during the day time.) 15th, Max. 32°, Min. 23°; 16th, Max. 38°, Min. 23°; 17th, Max. 44°, Min. 31°; 18th, Max. 36°, Min. 24°; 20th, Max. 39°, Min. 35°; 21st, Max. 40°, Min. 36°; 22nd, Max. 51°, Min. 27°; 24th, Max. 35°, Min. 24°. (This morning I asked if I should put the press together today. Answer, "Yes.") 25th, Max. 35°, Min. 29°. This morning our Professor stated that, as the weather conditions looked to him, further need of the heater would not be necessary and wished me to put the press in condition for operation.

January 26th—Max. 31°, Min. 27°. (Today I tested the press; it operated O. K., with the exception of breaking a small casting which had become rigid to a shaft from rust; this was quickly welded.) 27th, Max. 35°, Min. 27°; 28th, Max. 33°, Min. 21°.

January 29th—Max. 26°, Min. 17°.

This afternoon the atmosphere becoming much colder, I referred my apprehensions to the Doctor; she answered: "Leave the press as it is." I did not fully comply; I returned to the shop, put the press in motion for the purpose of renewing the water. While the large hydraulic ram was forcing in compression, the small hydraulic piston on the right side and attached to the ram forced the cast-iron head from the end of the cylinder. Sufficient ice had accumulated within this cylinder to prevent a full stroke.

Fearing for the corresponding cylinder on the left side, I again cast my troubles on our sensitive receiver for an

answer, I found that she was also very much worried; the temperature at her residence had fallen to 19 degrees; but, notwithstanding our fears, the only answer she could receive was: "Leave it as it is." Many times have I regretted to burden our sensitive instrument with such questions of moment. A slight mistake in catching the correct answer might at any time cause most serious loss to our company, and bring with it bitter condemnation to the very one who is so tireless in her efforts to ensure to each stockholder all the profits, wealth and comfort within the possibilities of this enterprise to produce and confer.

January 30th—Max. 32°, Min. 24°; 31st, Max. 30°, Min. 24°. February 1st—Max. 32°, Min. 27°; 2nd, Max. 33°, Min. 27°. This morning the snow measured 24 inches. All traffic is practically tied up throughout Seattle and vicinity.

On February 11th we operated the press for the first time since the advent of this extraordinary experience of snow blockade, and found that every part worked beautifully, with no further injury to our machine, which has so miraculously escaped disaster.

Our Professor in these thrilling and practical demonstrations added much to his remarkable proofs that cooperation and sympathetic life exist in the other world, and that an awakening is desired and is coming for the greater benefits and higher unfoldments which our lives are privileged and destined to receive and enjoy.

PROFESSOR'S 1913 WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

On Tuesday, December 9th, 1913, I was advised by our Professor not to install a heater at the press while the frozen ice was fast forming on the street in front of our shop building and causing grave apprehensions for its safety.

Later in the afternoon, my father, whose weather predictions I had learned to respect for the past many years, looking up into the clear atmosphere, said to me: "Tonight will be a cold one," and cautioned me as to the safety of the press.

A second time I questioned our Professor, and again he answered: "No!" This time he indicated that no heater would be required during the entire winter. At midnight clouds began to form and the threatening cold weather was soon dissipated.

The Minimum temperature for that December, 1913, was

28 degrees; for January, 1914, 31 degrees; for February, 29 degrees, except for one day, the 5th, 26 degrees.

This brief narrative of truth is given in full confidence that it may reflect in a small way the high purposes, devotion and tireless efforts of our inspired Professor, who, with his army of faithful co-workers on the other side of life, is causing this great psychological movement to bring a new era of accomplishments and attainments that will mean the emancipation of all dwellers on this plane of activity and the revelation to them of the wondrous possibilities and unfoldments of the new life, where all will receive the great hidden bounties of the universe in the full measure of which their lives and human acts have made them worthy.

A COMING REVOLUTION

"The immediate future of our race, the writer thinks, is indescribably hopeful. There are at the present moment impending over us three revolutions, the least of which would dwarf the ordinary historic upheaval called by that name into absolute insignificance. . . . Before aerial navigation national boundaries, tariffs, and perhaps distinctions of language will fade out. Great cities will no longer have reason for being and will melt away. The men who now dwell in cities will inhabit in summer the mountains and the sea shores; building often in airy and beautiful spots, now almost or quite inaccessible; commanding the most extensive and magnificent views. In the winter they will probably dwell in communities of moderate size. As the herding together, as now, in great cities, so the isolation of the worker of the soil will become a thing of the past. Space will be practically annihilated, there will be no crowding together and no enforced solitude."

"Cosmic Consciousness"; A Study in the Evolution of the Human Mind. Edited by Dr. Richard Maurice Bucks.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE

Commercially these machines will command an extensive sale, and exceptional profits will be returned to those interested in this enterprise.

The multiple system of pressing-compartments renders its service in a fraction of the space demanded by existing mechanisms, and with its automatic features makes possible the commercializing of many products not profitable under old methods.

This multiple principle is of great value in the field of oil extraction, of cotton seed, linseed, oil beans, coconut, olives, etc., etc., in fact, oils and extracts of almost every nature and kind; of water from floated paint-pig-

ments, talc, starch, ground and chemical wood pulp, etc.; the manufacture of sugar, glucose, fertilizers and kindred substances; in compressing and briquetting of iron-filings, borings, turnings, brick, peat, coal, etc.

Four distinct mechanical principles are included and of value in other lines of industry:

1st—A universal governing device.

2nd—Perforated rolls for removing large quantities of liquids from some materials by forcing the liquids out through the perforated rolls with the least possible power.

3rd—Multiple pressure pumps.

4th—Multiple drilling press, of special value in drilling holes through the walls of small cylinders, producing holes larger on the inside than on the outside by drilling from the inside with a tapered drill drilling over 400 holes per minute.

PATENT ATTORNEY'S REPORT

Extracts from a report made for the benefit of one of Seattle's business men as to the patented protection these inventions enjoy, by Mr. C. D. Haskins, Patent Attorney, 718 New York Block, Seattle.

Mr. Haskins was 27 years with the Western Electric Company, which is the largest electrical manufacturing company in the world. Fifteen years of this time he served as foreman, superintendent, mechanical and electrical expert of the New York factory. The last 12 years he was chief patent expert in charge of matters pertaining to patents and patent litigation:

"I have made a careful examination and study of United States Patent No. 13,351, granted to you under date of January 9th, 1912, and of two applications for other patents, including their specifications, claims and drawings, which you now have pending in the United States Patent Office, all of which relate to Automatic Filter-Presses and devices pertaining thereto. I am glad to find that your interests have been so perfectly protected by the work of your attorney in the Patent Office.

"It is clear to me that your plan of multiplying the number of compression chambers whereby you can produce simultaneously a plurality of cakes of the compressed product, constitutes a simple and eminently practical means for multiplying the results of a single operation of a single structure whereby cost of supervision and operation may be greatly reduced.

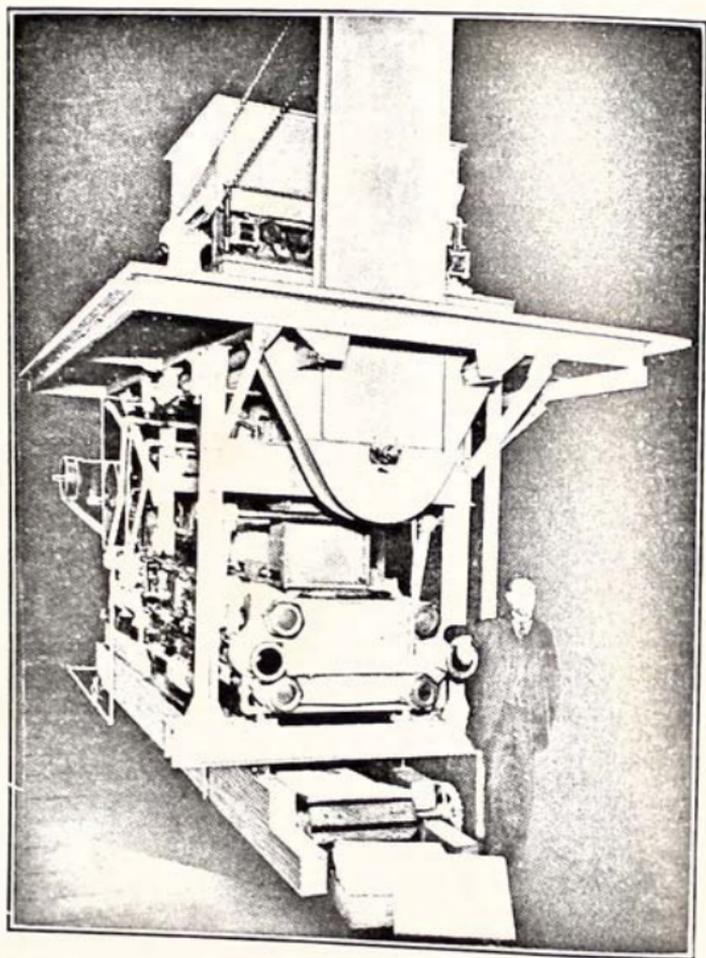
"In conclusion I may say that during many years of practical experience in designing and manufacturing a large variety of complicated automatic machines and tools, including hydraulic presses, I have seen none that have been more interesting to me and none that have appeared to be more practical or useful in their operation than your devices as set forth in your patents and patent applications and exemplified by machines in your workshop, and I have no doubt that you will add a new and important factor to many industries that largely depend upon machines for subjecting various materials to great pressures.

"Yours truly,

"C. D. HASKINS."

ALVORD'S

Automatically Controlled Multiple-Compartment PRESS



The above cut represents a multiple-compartment press, specially designed to remove large quantities of water from wood pulp. This machine will force from 25 to 30 tons of water from each ton of ground pulp subjected to its pressure. The cakes shown in the foreground are the pressed pulp cakes as delivered from the machine, ready for stowing or shipping.

Shops: 1045 Railroad Ave. South
SEATTLE, WASH., U. S. A.

OPINIONS

C. W. Wiley, President and Gen. Mgr. Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Co., says: "I am glad to give my endorsement of the Alvord press. It is indeed a wonderful piece of machinery. If there is an extended field for the machine, which when I saw it worked like a charm, Mr. Alvord's fortune is made."

E. F. Weeks, Industrial Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., says: "As a practical invention, the Alvord press is a wonder—a work of art, in fact. If a plant for turning out these machines is not located here our line will try to locate one elsewhere."

F. B. Hanlon, Gen. Freight Agent, Oregon-Washington, says: "I was astonished at the perfection of this invention. It should prove a great boon to pulp manufacturers, because it saves both time and labor. My hat is off to the inventor."

John E. Miller, Gen. Agent, Freight Dept., Great Northern, and former Master Mechanic, says: "One of the most remarkable inventions I ever saw. The whole press appeals to me tremendously. As a time and money-saving machine it is a wonder."

Frank Walker, Master Mechanic, Grand Trunk Dock, says: "An invention like the Alvord press is brought out once in a generation. Experts have striven to perfect such a machine for half a century."

Henry Kauffman, Mgr. Structural Steel Dept., Hofius Steel & Equipment Co., says: "The Alvord press is a most extraordinary mechanical production. I was amazed at the work I saw it do. It is a most striking example of a Seattle man's ingenuity."

Charles C. Fenn, Sec'y John Fenn Metal Works, says: "One of the best things about the Alvord press, which is really a marvelous invention, is that it does not attempt the mechanically impossible. Another is that it brings about economy. It's a great time and labor-saver."

Alex. Tinning, Asst. Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific, says: "Of course, I can't qualify as a mechanical expert; but it is apparent even to the eye of a layman that Alvord has invented a remarkable piece of machinery that should prove of vital importance to the industrial world."

Anyone desiring to become identified in a movement for the purposes and rewards here indicated, will please write for full details.

Address

E. H. ALVORD,
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