

A MAHATMA STIRS LONDON.

Crowds Going to Listen to Sir Agamya's Teachings.

London, Jan. 7.—A good deal of interest attaches to the visit to London of the Mahatma Sri Agamya, who is said to be the first genuine Mahatma that ever left India to visit the western world.

Before renouncing all else to devote himself entirely to Yoga, or the occult, he was a Judge in the High Court of India. He has come to London and will go a little later to America, not as a propagandist of his religion in the ordinary sense, but to explain what he denominates a Parliament of Truth, and answer any inquiries which seekers after truth, as it is viewed by those of his ancient faith, may care to make of him.

The response in London to this quasi invitation has been so overwhelming that it has been necessary to eliminate from the throngs who seek to see him the cranks and merely-curious who form a large proportion of the crowd. These come to him usually in hope of seeing some manifestation of his so-called miraculous powers, and their curiosity is never gratified. He is explained by his friends that Sir Agamya is able to suspend at will his physical life for periods long or short, and to do other strange things which, as he says, may excite wonder, but are mere trivial physical phenomena compared with which the powers of the mind are infinite.

One who recently conversed with him describes the interview in what follows: We found a man of tall and powerful build seated in an armchair by the fire, the features rugged; the head, turbaned in dark blue with glintings of gold, was intellectual and serious. He wore khaki colored Indian garments of soft wool.

With a steady questioning look at each person ushered in, he asked in a modulated, deep voice, not unkind but with a ring of authority in it, what we wished to know of him. In answering the questions he expounded his wisdom, giving at the same time the sense of one who would not willingly throw that which is his unto dogs, or pour out pearls unavailingly to the trivial.

There is something of the judge in him still as he sits in his armchair, the great steady, high-crowned turban, the head with magnetic fire. He has given up great social position and riches in order to be a teacher of men and proclaim to them "their true and eternal selves," otherwise, "the kingdom of God within." He has millions of followers in India, and though a high-caste Brahmin, belonging to an ancient and great Punjab family, he holds himself singularly free from prejudice and the superstitions with which the Vedantic teaching has through the ages become encumbered. He is a reformer or rather a reviver of what he considers the true and mighty traditions of his race.

He embodies the philosophy of the Vedas, having passed through the many stages of development to that of a perfected Yogi, and having acquired on the way the well-known power to produce physical phenomena, so-called miracles, among which is the power of voluntary suspension of the body's life and its deliberate resumption after a pre-decided period of time.

That Paramahansa possesses this power has been fully authenticated in the presence of scientific men at Oxford, among whom were Prof. Max Müller (on the occasion of a former visit in 1900), and Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter, and at Cambridge in the presence of the late Frederick Myers and Dr. Hodgson. Prof. Carpenter said: "As he sat in my study on the day of his first visit, he showed me that he could entirely suspend the normal circulation of the blood and the pulse ceased to beat as I laid my finger on it."

The Mahatma has no desire to become famous as a wonder worker. He thinks true faith is not incited by that means, and says: "The exhibitions of this control of physical phenomena are only for small people; they are not for the full grown. The visible world is a small thing in comparison with the mind. The mind controls all things and creates all things. The control which I exercise over my body is in no way whatever miraculous, any one could learn to do the same if he would take the time and trouble required."



THE MAHATMA SRI AGAMYA.

With the experiment, which denotes nothing but the exercise of a power resident in every person. Asked if the soul during that time was out of the physical frame, he said: "No, it is confined within a single atom of the body and constitutes the vital spark to be expanded to full life flame at the appointed time. "We do not send our spirits away from our bodies; the spirit cannot move in that independent way, though it may have visible reflexions. As to the movement of the spirit after death, it cannot come back as a spirit; if perfected it returns to the Divine Spirit from whence it issued, and to the highest bliss, but if still unperfected it re-enters some earthly body at its birth and so comes back into this life."

In spite of his assertion that he was attained to a state of divinity which is no longer of this world at all but lives in the eternal, his personality is natural, simple, hearty, practical, essentially modern. There is certainly nothing of the ecstatic or weird or crank about him. He is full of fresh vigor, physically and mentally, enjoying and electric, although 60 years of age.

He said that, having prior to this present life attained the stage where he had realized his divinity, he had no use to return to an earthly body, and that after this he will be no more reincarnated. I asked why in that case he had taken up the earth life this time. His answer was that he had been sent and had chosen to come out of ardent desire to help all those who could recognize and understand his teachings back to their true nativity, and to awaken them to their true selves and to the consciousness of their divinity.

When asked if he meant that we should renounce all accomplishment and energy in this life, he said: "Certainly not, on the contrary, every effort should be fought to the uttermost and every duty fulfilled, especially if it involves the well being of others." He accepts no money, leads a simple pure and kind life; rises early and takes food but once a day, at midnight. It consists of bread and a dish of vegetables seasoned with peppers, prepared over a spirit lamp by his secretary, who is himself a Brahmin, a dark-eyed, bright-eyed young disciple.

The Mahatma recognizes the great material achievement of Western civilization, but says that we are all mad in our rush for money and gain, getting of gain and devotion to money getting, in prison as away from our true selves, straining our forces to the utmost, but giving us no satisfaction in return. As a young Irish Lieutenant put the same idea to me: "Look at our civilization! Just look at it. It's tremendous, stupendous! We're going ahead, right ahead! But what do we get out of it? We're going ahead backward!"

The Mahatma says that if we gave half so much devotion to discovering and recognizing our true forces of existence we would be indeed mighty, and as for worldly treasure, these "illusory creations of Maya," they would be there too in richer plenty, as they are the shadow of the substance, and would follow that substance so long as we exist in this world—which seems but another formulation of "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you."

The Mahatma's pedantic teaching rests on two principles. One is expressed in the sentence, "Saty aj nanam dukkakkashaya," which means, "The knowledge of truth is the destroyer of pain." "It is very like, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free." The other principle is Yoga, the absolute control of the vibrations of the mind; the mind which controls all things, creates all things. I said to one of his disciples, "That sounds like Christian science." "That is answered, "Yes, they have seized that principle, but they do not understand it, nor how to apply it."

The Mahatma spoke of his plan to form a great world parliament of truth, which is to unite all who love pure justice. The parliament is to be a help of humanity, to examine the acts and important movements among the different nations, judge their exact nature, and undertake by all possible means that pure justice shall be done independently of what might be called political vested interests.

POLES WANT INDEPENDENCE.

POLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE ON MEMBERS' DUTIES.

Must Support Revolutionists—Work for Poland in Case of War Between Powers—Committee Must Arrange Military Intelligence System. Breslau, Silesia, Prussia, Jan. 7.—The articles of association of the Polish National League describe the aim of the league as being "to unite all the national resources for the restoration of the independence of Poland." Article 9 demands a union "with those foreign political parties which are able to gain certain political or commercial advantages, without assuming any responsibilities. In States where the Poles are not admitted to participate in political life the Central Committee of the league is bound to support any revolutionary action tending to change or destroy the Government."

Article 10 reads: "In case of war between the powers that took part in the dismemberment of Poland the league's principal care must be to secure for Poland at the critical moment an important position, and therefore the Central Committee must prepare plans for a military and an administrative organization. The committee must collect accurate information concerning the amount of money in the country available in the event of war and also must obtain information regarding the number, equipment, mobilization, quarters and transportation of troops, the plans of fortresses and magazines and all technical secrets."

Groen, Prussia, Jan. 3.—The Prussian Governor, in consequence of the disturbed state of the public mind in Prussian Poland over the school strike and the renewal of the Polish nationalist agitation continues to prosecute severely any infraction of the political ordinances. The trial began here to-day of a member of the Prussian House of Lords, Von Koscielski, a rich Polish landowner; Von Chvazowski, a member of the lower House of the Prussian Diet, and 21 other persons, who are charged with having taken part in a public meeting in the park of Von Koscielski's castle without the consent of the Government.

All the accused belong to the so-called Polish "Socci" Association, numbering several hundred persons, and forming, the prosecution avers, material for mobilizing a future revolutionary army. The "Socci" assumes to be a gymnastic organization.

CURB ON HOTELS.

CHICAGO TO PURGE CITY OF VICIOUS HOSTELRIES.

Strict Rules in the Ordinance Are Unchanged After Discussion—Final Vote for Adoption Stands 62 to 4. Chicago, Jan. 7.—Disreputable hotels were given a hard blow by the city council last night in the passage of a hotel license ordinance which will give the mayor and chief of police a whiphand over resorts which have caused innumerable scandals in Chicago. It is the first time in the history of an American municipality that such a measure has been passed, and although the aldermen were informed that the legality of the measure was questioned seriously the ordinance was passed by an overwhelming vote.

Several attempts were made to amend the measure and make it less strict, but the council showed on a roll call just what it thought of the ordinance and the measure went through in the same shape as it was when reported out of the license committee.

The vote on the ordinance was 62 to 4 for passage. There were a number of abstentions and against the measure. The small body of aldermen who were fighting against the licensing of the hostelries predicted that an unscrupulous mayor and chief of police could use their power to force the hotel men to obey the commands and that the legitimate hotel keepers would be badly injured in business by the ordinance.

Ald. Scully made a plea for the preservation of the morals of the city. He said that while the license committee was discussing the terms of the measure it was reported to the members that sixty girls from department stores entered the places of vice within two days.

"The 'swell' hotels in Chicago," said the alderman in reply to Ald. Coughlin, are the cause of hundreds of divorces. Outrages of a most terrible kind are committed in some of the largest hotels in the city. The members of the committee were told that some of the hotels would be driven out of business if this ordinance was passed. It was said that a number of hotels in Hyde Park would be injured.

"I understand that at some of the Hyde Park hotels the lawns are sprinkled with perfume every morning. However that may be, I want to say that we are not here to legislate for the saloon keepers, but are supposed to look after the interests of the public. We should protect the morals of this city and we will be taking a step in the right direction when we license the hotels."

ROBBER A CANADIAN.

STATES HIS HOME IS AT BERLIN, ONTARIO.

Held Up Train in Virginia and Relieved Passengers of Valuables Worth \$1,000—Penalty May Be Death. Richmond, Va., Jan. 7.—Charles Powell was arrested by detectives at Acca station, near Richmond, yesterday, as the man who held up the Seaboard Air Line train near Lacrosse, Va., last Sunday night and relieved a number of the Pullman car passengers of their money and other valuables, securing about \$1,000 worth of booty. He was identified by the conductor and porter of the train. He was lodged in jail here and will be delivered tomorrow to the authorities of Mecklenburg county in which the crime was committed, for trial. The penalty for the offence may be death, under the laws of Virginia, in the discretion of the jury.

"My home is in Berlin, Ontario, Canada," he said. "My sister lives there. I have three brothers, Norman, William and Benjamin Powley, who have been travelling with a circus. My father, William Powley, sen., lives in Ottawa. Powley told three or four different stories.

TO BUILD NEW CRUISER.

The Kaiser's Boat Will Be the Largest Afloat.

London, Jan. 7.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Kaiser has decided to order the world's largest armored cruiser already projected for 1907. One of the first acts of the Government after the elections will be to ask the Reichstag to sanction a great increase in the proposed tonnage of the cruiser, giving it a displacement of 20,000 tons. The vessel will be equipped with turbine engines, destined to give her a greater speed than that of any cruiser yet designed. She will be not only larger and more powerful than any other cruiser afloat, but will be larger and more powerful than any larger and more powerful than any existing battleship, including the Dreadnought and Salsuma. Germany's first vessel of the Dreadnought type has been under construction for some weeks at Bremen. The enlargement of the slip at Stettin is being hurried for a second vessel of the same type. Their construction will be secret, and the details will not be published. The work is being carried on at such high pressure that enough workmen cannot be obtained.

SHOT SWEETHEART'S BROTHER.

Affray Between Scions of Famed Georgia Families at a Wedding.

La Grange, Ga., Jan. 7.—Immediately after the wedding of Miss Ellie Ridley and Benjamin Swanson this afternoon, and while the guests were crowding about the couple to offer congratulations, Dr. Frank M. Ridley, jun., a cousin of the bride, was shot and fatally wounded by Attorney Harvey Hill, of Atlanta. Hill surrendered to the sheriff and was locked up.

The shooting grew out of attentions of Hill to Ridley's sister, Miss Mary. It is said that Hill and Miss Ridley became engaged in opposition to the wishes of the Ridley family. Some time ago Dr. Ridley, the girl's father, forbade Hill ever to speak to his daughter again. Miss Mary was at the wedding today, and she and Hill engaged in conversation. This enraged Dr. Ridley,

M'GILL'S DEALS.

ONTARIO BANK MONEY BEING ACCOUNTED FOR.

Taking Their Cue From the Advice of Counsel of Marshall, Spader & Co., Other Brokers Desire Their Dealings With Mr. McGill to be Kept Private. New York, Jan. 7.—Proof that Ontario Bank money was paid out to the accounts of New York brokers at the request of Mr. Charles McGill is found in the statements of the stock market dealings here, now placed in the hands of the Toronto commission for use in the Canadian courts. The dealings of four firms alone, Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, Marshall, Spader & Company, Morgan & Company, and Chas. Head & Company, run up over a million dollars, and these are not all.

The specific amounts are: Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, \$485,500; Marshall, Spader & Company, \$335,000; Charles Head & Company, \$229,000, and Cuyler, Morgan & Company, \$229,000. The Canadian Bankers' Association say that the total is \$1,314,500, and are suing Mr. McGill for that amount.

Sight drafts dotting the account here and there tell the story of moneys paid out to the former manager of the wretched bank. Recognizing the urgent necessity of finding out just exactly what each item meant, Mr. Corley went over the voluminous brokers' statements. Instances when heavy losses were incurred and some where the dealings netted a profit were reviewed, the investigation lasting nearly the whole of the day.

Taking the cue from the advice of the counsel for Marshall, Spader & Company, who declined to make their holdings of the inquiry public on Wednesday, the brokers petitioned the commission to make their investigation equally private, and representatives of the press were not allowed to be present.

Threads of the stories related behind the closed doors of the apartments on Wall street, however, were picked up, and it is admitted that a clear account of what transpired is had. The account of Mr. McGill with Cuyler, Morgan & Company interested the commission, who questioned Mr. A. C. Vaughan, the representative, closely in regard to special entries of sight drafts for \$6,000, ranging in sums from \$25 to \$2,500, said to have been personal payments to the former bank manager, Mr. George P. Mellick, named in the commission as the representative of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, in Florida, and the examination of the accounts of the company could not go on in his absence. Mr. McGill had no dealings with the company in the last three years.

Marshall, Spader & Company came forward with their grain account with Mr. McGill. It was in 1904 and lasted about a year, being closed out by carrying the balance over to the general account. The transactions during the year totalled \$30,000, and there was a special transfer to the account of V. C. McGill of \$17,000. The work of the commission will be completed tomorrow morning with the receipt of a statement of Charles Head & Company. The commission will be in Toronto tomorrow.

Ernest H. Corley, the reporter, author and friend of McGill, is in Baltimore.

other flash, but this time the shot took effect.

The two Simmers were taken before Mr. John Moore, J. E., of Mount Albert, and remanded. They say no shots were fired from their home, and at the same time advance the theory that the wounds were inflicted by the other brother. The injured youth will likely recover.

MAHDI STILL LIVES.

MAKING PREPARATIONS TO FIGHT THE CHRISTIANS.

Envoy With Message of Hope to Moslems Arrives at Alexandria—Senoussi Confident That Large Army Will Soon Escort Egypt, Tunis and Algeria.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Herald has received the following cable despatch from its correspondent at Alexandria: Saleh el Khalifa, President and delegate of the Central Committee of the Islamic Union, who was recently expelled from Tangier and Tunis by the French Government, arrived here from Benghazi to-day, having travelled two months and a half overland by way of Jarabud.

I have just interviewed Saleh. He declines to divulge the object of his visit, but holds credentials of the head of the Senoussi sect, which enabled him to travel through Tripoli with the greatest facility. He reports that great excitement prevails throughout Cyrenaica owing to news from the Mahdi, who was believed to have died four years ago, is still alive. He showed me a copy of a letter addressed to all Senoussi monasteries, relating that the head of the sect had been seen recently in the guise of a dervish in the neighborhood of Abacha, capital of Wadai.

This letter sends a message of hope to the Senoussi, adding: "The time is approaching when Moslems will be rid of the Christians." Members of the sect are firmly convinced that their chief is still alive, and will soon leave Kufra at the head of a large army to conquer Algeria, Tunis and Egypt.

COLLIDED IN A STORM.

Los Angeles and Union Pacific Trains Crashed in Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7.—Union Pacific Overland Limited and Los Angeles Limited trains Nos. 2 and 8, both bound for this city, had a collision last night at Brule Station, twenty miles west of North Platte. There was a blinding snowstorm and a high wind at the time. The Los Angeles train crashed into the observation car of the rear of the overland limited.

Twenty-five to thirty passengers were in the observation car, and one, E. W. Hastings, an actor of New York, was instantly killed. Mail Clerk Gilbert Worley, of this city, sustained a fractured skull, and a passenger named Jennings was scalded.

It is feared that the Mr. Hastings mentioned in the Omaha despatch may be Ernest W. Hastings, of Toronto, who was a member of the "Lover's Lane" company.

PRAISE FOR FRENCH PRIESTS.

M. Briand Calls Them Patriotic, Sorely Tried Men.

Rome, Jan. 7.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes an interview with M. Briand, the French Minister of Education, on the Franco-Vatican conflict. M. Briand describes the clergy of France as patriotic men, and says that the very best of them are experiencing to-day imposed upon them by the Pope are causing discontent. The Vatican is wrong if it considers what is merely tolerance in the French Government to be weakness. The application of the new law is proceeding satisfactorily. M. Briand, without press section on the part of the Government or rebellion from the Catholics.

GUNBOAT FOR LAKE ONTARIO.

Sandoval, a Prize of Spanish-American War, Being Fitted Out.

New York, Jan. 7.—The little United States gunboat Sandoval, intended for the use of the naval militia on Lake Ontario, reached her dock in this city to-day, having arrived from Norfolk, under the command of Lieut. E. N. Washburn, and manned by members of the second separate division of the naval militia of Rochester, N. Y.

The Sandoval was captured at Guantanamo during the Spanish-American war. She will be repaired in New York and proceed to Lake Ontario in the spring.

WANTS REPORTERS FOR SLEUTHS

Cleveland Police Chief Says They Possess All the Requisites.

Cleveland, Jan. 7.—In his annual report Chief of Police Kohler demands a secret detective department as an adjunct to the police force. For this work he recommends "efficient police newspaper reporters." He says: "I have inclined toward such men as have had long training and experience as efficient police newspaper reporters. They are generally well educated, men of good appearance, accustomed to meeting and mingling in all classes of society. They are trained to quick and decisive thought and action, are honest and devoted to their duty and keep everlastingly at their work in hand."

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The British Government Hopes for Aid From Colonies.

London, Jan. 7.—Invitations to the Colonial Conference were sent this month. The Yorkshire Herald's London correspondent understands that Lord Elgin will make it clear that the British Government will not entertain any proposal for preferential treatment of colonial goods, but the Government hopes the conference will be productive of some practical results regarding contributions by the colonies toward their share in Imperial defence.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E S T R Y P O O R