

Katherine Tingley's Râja-Yoga System of Education

ITS AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

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A Râja-Yoga Student

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by

A PIONEER RÂJA-YOGA STUDENT

THIS is written primarily for Theosophists, whose ideas as to proper education it is taken for granted will coincide in general outline with what H. P. Blavatsky says on the subject, more particularly with what can be found in *The Key to Theosophy*, Point Loma Edition, 1907, beginning on page 259, and closing with the following significant words:

“If we had money we would found schools which would turn out something else than reading and writing candidates for starvation. Children should above all be taught self-reliance, love for all men, altruism, mutual charity, and, more than anything else, to think and reason for themselves. We would reduce the purely mechanical work of the memory to an absolute minimum, and devote the time to the development and training of the inner senses, faculties, and latent capacities. We would endeavor to deal with each child as a unit, and to educate it so as to produce the most harmonious and equal unfoldment of its powers, in order that its special aptitudes should find their full natural development. We would aim at creating *free* men and women — free intellectually, free morally; unprejudiced in all respects and above all things, *unselfish*. And we believe that much, if not all, of this could be obtained by *proper and truly Theosophical* education.”

That was what the lion-hearted Blavatsky longed to do. That was what the Chief, William Quan Judge, nobly seconded and kept alive in the hearts of many a devoted Theosophist as an ideal to be striven after; and finally, that is what our present Leader, Katherine Tingley, has actually done in the past, is doing with ever-increasing success in the present, and will continue to do — for the remaining years of her natural life personally, and for unnumbered generations to come through the seeds which she has planted in the hearts of more than one grateful pupil, already growing and taking root in scattered sections of the earth, for the reconstruction of the human race.

Earnest Râja-Yoga students often ask themselves — what are we here for? To build up our bodies? Partly, but not wholly. To cram our heads full of book-learning? Only so far as book-learning is necessary to produce a well-balanced human being, and to fit one to meet the battles of life. What then are we here for? To become real men and women. What is a real man? One who is awake to the realities. And what are

the realities? They are the things that Katherine Tingley is trying to have us love and aspire to all the time. Some of them are: cleanliness of mind and body; devotion to duty and eagerness to serve; gratitude for benefits received; loyalty to high principles and those who represent them; obedience to properly constituted authority; self-forgetfulness, sincerity, and single-mindedness.

Some of the elusive things, the unrealities that occasionally blind both parents and children, are: love of money, of worldly position, of social advancement, of so-called success, of personal stature and selfish aggrandizement or worldly pleasures. The children are to be pitied; the parents ought to know better, and most of them do.

Though the Râja-Yoga System stands unique in its aims and achievements along the lines above indicated, it has more than held its own on lines on which it does not even pretend to be a competitor, such lines being merely incidental to its proposed purpose; that is, to establish "the perfect balance of all the faculties, physical, mental, moral and spiritual."

In support of this statement we call attention to the following extract from an article published by Consul Hjalmar Wicander of Stockholm, one of the leading business men of Scandinavia:

"Râja-Yoga education is now in my eyes the best diploma a young man and woman can receive. I came as a skeptic, but left Point Loma converted and convinced; and I wished I could employ in my business and practical work such young men as I saw and learned to know there. They who have had the privilege of that training know something, they have learned to do their duty, and self-control, to keep order, to respect law, and are well prepared for the battles of life — not least, the practical life."

The above quotation is but one of a score of similar indorsements given the Râja-Yoga System by eminent educationalists, writers, business men and public officials during the twenty-one years that have elapsed since Katherine Tingley founded her Râja-Yoga School at Point Loma with five pupils in 1900.

However, as it is best to go to original authenticated sources for our information, rather than to rely on the opinions of others, however trustworthy these may be, let us turn to some official court records — sworn statements that are now on file in the County Courthouse of San Diego, California. Herein, under oath we may see what Katherine Tingley herself has said, as to the aims of the Râja-Yoga System, and what other witnesses have, also under oath, said as to its achievements, in meeting an unwarranted and futile attack upon it in court.

In an affidavit subscribed and sworn to on the 12th day of July, 1919, Katherine Tingley said:

"That this affiant's purpose in establishing the said Râja-Yoga School in 1900 was to give the youth every possible advantage, physically, mentally,

and morally, under the best possible environment and in the most suitable climate; that the Râja-Yoga School is above all things a school of prevention; that the system in vogue is largely the outgrowth of the affiant's personal experience for many years in New York City among the poor on the East Side, with inebriates and the unfortunates of the street, as well as with prisoners behind the bars; that in her almost daily association with those whom she was helping, she found that the conditions of suffering in the world were due to lack of knowledge of the laws governing human life; that she realized that most systems of helpfulness were back-handed; that most people dealt then and deal now with effects rather than with causes; that she wanted to evolve an institution that would take humanity in hand before it was worsted in the struggle of life, that would start the child right and fit him to meet the exigencies of life with some possibility of gaining confidence and retaining the upper hand, keeping his originality, purity, ideals, and following a clean life; that would prevent the wreck of human characters instead of attempting to repair them after the damage had been done; that one of the important factors in the application of the Râja-Yoga system is the study of hereditary tendencies and the education of the teachers to be prepared to meet these hereditary tendencies with understanding; that this affiant has insisted from the very inception of her educational work that the pupils' success in life depends primarily upon physical health, secondly upon mental vigor, and thirdly upon moral purity; that a perfect balance of all these should be evolved under the best possible circumstances, through the wise example and direction of teachers who had been trained by this affiant personally for that purpose, even though they had already achieved high scholastic honors in other institutions of learning; that the teachers in the Râja-Yoga Institution gladly co-operated with this affiant in this endeavor to evolve the child's character up to a standard that few systems had succeeded in evolving and that many systems had failed to evolve;

"That among the faculty at the Râja-Yoga College may be named: Dr. Gertrude W. van Pelt, a graduate of Cornell University and of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, with supplementary studies in Paris, Vienna, Zurich, and Giesen; Henry T. Edge, B. A., Cambridge University, England; Kenneth Morris, Senior Deputy Grecian from Christ's Hospital, London, famous as the school in which Charles Lamb, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Leigh Hunt and others of great name received their education — author of *Golden Threads in the Tapestry of History*, *The Three Bases of English Poetry*, *The Fates of the Princes of Dyfed*, etc., etc.; Mrs. Marjorie Tyberg, graduate of Brantford Woman's College of Canada; Mrs. Ethelind Dunn, the first teacher that this affiant trained when the Râja-Yoga School was started with five pupils in 1900; F. J. Dick, M. INST. C. E.; G. de Pucker, M. A., D. LETT.; Herbert Coryn, M. D., M. R. C. S.; Dr. Lydia Ross, graduate of the Bennett Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, Chicago; Professor Alexander Fussell, for about eighteen years instructor in modern languages at the celebrated Pomfret School, Connecticut; Per Fernholm, M. E., Royal Technical Institute, Stockholm, Sweden; Oluf Tyberg, M. E., School of Technology, Copenhagen, Denmark; Joseph H. Fussell, University College, Nottingham, England, Finsbury Technical School, and London

University; Mrs. Grace Knoche, Cincinnati Musical College, Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Normal College, University of Chicago; Dr. Rose Winkler, Hering Medical College, Chicago; R. Machell, Julian Academy of Art, Paris; Miss Edith White, celebrated California flower painter; Iverson L. Harris, Attorney-at-Law, Mercer University, Macon, Georgia; Walter Forbes, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Qualified Chemist; E. A. Neresheimer, Gutbier Institute and Musical Conservatory, Munich; Mrs. A. G. Spalding, with William Shakespeare, London; W. A. Dunn, Royal Academy of Music, London; and, until his death, Professor Daniel de Lange, Founder and Director of the Amsterdam (Holland) Conservatory of Music."

Many are the names that could be cited of former Râja-Yoga students who have "made good" as the saying goes, after leaving the School. A few illustrations will suffice. Turning first to Cuba, which for many years received much of the Leader's attention and money, in bestowing the advantages of the Râja-Yoga training on its children, a few of the names that come to mind at this writing are:

Dr. Raúl Lopez Castillo, who is now a Judge; Gustavo Porta Esq., head of a prominent law-partnership firm of Havana; Miss Emilia de Moya, who took first honors at the Normal School of Oriente Province and thereby earned a scholarship at the Teachers' College at Columbia University, New York; Sr. Enrique Columbié, Sr. José Gómez and the brothers Antonio and Manuel Planos, who have all made successes of themselves in the business world; Sr. Indalecio Sobrado, the son of the late Col. Sobrado, Governor of Pinar del Río, who is now a teacher at the Institute in his native city.

Coming back nearer home we will quote from an affidavit subscribed and sworn to on the 11th day of August, 1919:

"George D. Roberts, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"That he is twenty-five years of age; that he is manager of the commercial paper business of Blythe, Witter, and Co. in each of their offices, namely, Seattle, Los Angeles, New York City, and San Francisco; that his salary as such manager is five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per month; that he is unmarried, and that his permanent address is University Club, San Francisco, California;

"That at the age of thirteen years he entered the Râja-Yoga School at Point Loma and remained there until he was eighteen years of age; that prior to entering the said school he had suffered from delicate health and that in consequence thereof his education had been very limited up to that time; that after being in the said Râja-Yoga School but a few months, he was greatly improved in health and was able to take up the prescribed course of studies; . . .

"That upon graduating from the Râja-Yoga Preparatory College in 1913, this affiant was qualified as an engineer and went to practice as a civil engineer for the United Development Company in the Coalinga oil-fields; that

about a year later he decided to take up the study of medicine, whereupon he presented his diploma from the Râja-Yoga College at the University of California and was admitted as a regular student of that institution in the Department of Medicine; that he pursued his medical studies at that institution for three years, at which time the sudden death of his father necessitated his giving up the study of medicine, in order to support his mother;

"That shortly thereafter, this affiant was employed by Geo. H. Burr and Co., a large high-standing commercial paper concern, with offices in New York City, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Seattle, Los Angeles, and San Francisco; and that before the war broke out between the United States and Germany, he was manager of the San Francisco office of this firm, at a salary of four hundred and fifty (\$450.00) per month; that in June, 1917, he was appointed by James K. Lynch, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in the Twelfth District, as a special representative to go to Los Angeles and campaign that district in the endeavor to awaken an interest in the purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds; that his services in this connexion were recognised by officials of the Liberty Loan Committee of Los Angeles among whom may be mentioned the following: R. H. Moulton, Executive Manager J. S. Riley, Distribution Manager; and by Henry S. McKee, Chairman State Auxiliary Liberty Loan Committee; that copies of the testimonials of these three officials are attached hereto and marked respectively, Exhibits A, B, and C;

"That shortly after the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, this affiant entered the Aviation Service, and after several months completed the course as pilot in the United States Army; that he was then transferred to Ellington, near Houston, Texas, where he remained for the period of the war as flying instructor;

"That after the Armistice was signed, this affiant came to San Francisco and opened an office for the New York Brokerage firm of Holbrook, Corey, & Co., and succeeded in establishing them on the Pacific Coast; that he was then offered and accepted a better position, which he still retains, as aforesaid;

"That during the five years this affiant was a student at the Point Loma Râja-Yoga School, he observed that the standards of morality and intellectual instruction were of the very best and highest; that to his mind the Râja-Yoga system of education is the soundest system that he knows of; that he considers that the education he received while in the said institution of learning has done more to fit him for business and for the practical affairs of life than any education he could have received elsewhere; that the merits of the Râja-Yoga system of education could readily be appreciated by anyone who would sufficiently investigate the same; that Madame Tingley's advice and guidance to this affiant as well as to all the students, was such as would assist them in maintaining physical health, mental vigor, and moral integrity; that this affiant feels very grateful for the opportunities afforded him at the Râja-Yoga School and College and for the great practical and lasting benefits he received from the same."

Since the making of the above affidavit, Mr. George Roberts has organized the Western Industrial Finance Corporation of San Francisco,

and as President is conducting its affairs with remarkable success.

The following affidavit was subscribed and sworn to on the fourteenth day of July, 1919:

"Lars Anders Gabriel Nils Ek, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he became a pupil in the Râja-Yoga College the latter part of 1916; that he was born in a Swedish family where culture, refinement and good morals have always been considered essential qualifications for a young man or woman to begin life with; that he has visited some of the foremost schools in different parts of Sweden for the purpose of selecting a school in which to matriculate; that he chose a school for this purpose at Lundsberg in Värmland, considered one of the most ideal institutions in Scandinavia; that the graduates from this school are welcome in all departments of life in Sweden; that its demands on the intellectual, physical and moral development of its students are unusually great; that he received a diploma from that institution, passing the final examinations with the very highest honors.

"Affiant further deposes and says that he realizes that if a man wishes to take up the problems of life successfully, not alone from a material point of view, or from the standpoint of his career, he must have a deeper understanding of the demands that practical life makes on him and he must have a deeper and fuller understanding of the moral and ethical questions which confront him, than can be secured by any ordinary system of education.

"That before his final examinations, affiant had heard a great deal of the Râja-Yoga system of education; that he had seen and personally associated with the Foundress of the Râja-Yoga System, to-wit: Madame Katherine Tingley, and with some of her Officers and Students during a Peace Congress that Madame Tingley and her Officers and Students conducted at Visingsö, Sweden, in the year 1913; that he listened to the high moral and religious precepts that were set forth by Madame Tingley and her Students at the aforesaid Peace Conference, and came in contact with the practical results of this Râja-Yoga system of education; that immediately after this aforesaid experience, he became very strongly impressed with the belief that the Râja-Yoga College was an Institution worthy of the esteem and admiration of every thinking and feeling man or woman; that he was aware of the many difficulties confronting the educational institutions of his native country; that to him, the age in which we live seems to be one wherein shrewdness, high intellectual attainments and ruthless competition are more highly valued than a strong character and high ideals; that he believes that the education of the young should be conducted in accordance with more harmonious and saner principles; that from his observation he concluded that such was the aim and purpose of the Râja-Yoga system; that said Râja-Yoga system has been called a System of Prevention; that if the growth of the evil side of a child's character is prevented, then the child must possess the key that will solve all the problems of life; that believing as he has above set forth, the affiant came to the Râja-Yoga College in order to complete his education; that since matriculating in the Râja-Yoga College, he has had his expectations fully realized; that the men and women constituting the staff of teachers and professors of the Râja-Yoga School, Academy and College, and most of the

students of the said Râja-Yoga School, Academy and College, make every effort to serve humanity through the example of their own lives and through the beneficent educational work that is carried on in every department; that in his opinion, the said School, Academy and College are conducted according to the sanest lines; that in addition to the benefits which he has received from the high moral precepts and atmosphere which centers about the said School, Academy and College, as aforesaid, he has, since matriculating in the Râja-Yoga College, studied Spanish and Welsh, in addition to the other foreign languages he already knew; that he has studied the History of Civilization and the History of English Literature; that he has studied Philosophy and Comparative Religions, English and Swedish Composition, Classic Literature and History of Art; and that he has studied French, German, Russian, English and Scandinavian Literature; that he has taken lessons in instrumental and vocal music; that he has worked in fruit, vegetable and flower gardens under competent horticulturists; that he has learned typewriting; that he has been teacher for a group of boys; that this last fact has enabled him to get a closer view of the Râja-Yoga system in operation than he could otherwise have had; that he does not believe that any system of education is so well calculated to bring out the best in its pupils as is the Râja-Yoga system.

"Affiant further deposes and says that a month or two prior to the making of this affidavit he was one of a group of Râja-Yoga College Students who accompanied Madame Tingley on a lecture-tour in various cities of the United States; that he considers that this tour, under all the circumstances surrounding it and under Madame Tingley's supervision, was itself of a very high educational value; that on this tour he learned more of practical affairs and about human nature than he could have learned in years in any conventional seat of learning; that in his opinion the Râja-Yoga School offers such opportunities for education as are to be enjoyed nowhere else and that this opinion is based upon his intimate acquaintance with the Râja-Yoga System, upon the fact that he studied closely the systems of education in vogue in Sweden before coming to America and that he has made a special study of the various systems of education that have been offered to Europe since the days of Comenius, Pestalozzi and Rousseau to the present.

"Affiant further deposes and says that he considers that a diploma from the Râja-Yoga College is the best recommendation possible for a young man or woman to possess in commencing his career in life; that such a diploma does not merely signify that its possessor has succeeded in an examination, but that it means that its possessor is equipped to meet life in all its phases understandingly, and that he can take up any position and fill it honorably and successfully."

On the 19th of November, 1919, Henry Lawrence Southwick subscribed and swore to the following affidavit:

"That he is President of the Emerson College of Oratory, of Boston, Massachusetts; that he has given public dramatic readings in many of the principal cities in America and had many engagements with a large number of institutions of learning in this country;

"That he is the husband of Jessie E. Southwick, and that he and his said wife are the parents of three daughters, namely, Ruth, Mildred, and Jessie Southwick; that their said three daughters spent several years at the Râja-Yoga School and Academy at Point Loma, with most satisfactory results to their physical, mental, and moral development, to their relations to home and parents, and in fact to their whole outlook on life;

"That the oldest daughter, Ruth, has recently been appointed to the teaching staff of the University of Oklahoma; and that affiant is deeply grateful for the unusual advantages for physical, mental, and moral advancement afforded his said three daughters through their Râja-Yoga training, and through the personal influence of Madame Katherine Tingley and those who assist her in conducting the Râja-Yoga School and Academy at Point Loma, California."

On the 11th day of July 1919, Lewis P. Hathaway subscribed and swore to an affidavit from which the following are extracts:

"My children, Julien Gray Hathaway, now aged almost twenty-two years, and Moni Gray Hathaway, who will reach her twentieth birthday December 3, 1919, were entered as pupils in Râja-Yoga School, Point Loma, California on or about July 13, 1908 and remained there until some time in July, 1912. . . .

"My said children, on entering the Râja-Yoga School, had not satisfactorily passed the third grade of grammar school, but on leaving Râja-Yoga School and coming to our home at Ventura, California, they immediately entered the Ventura Union High School, passing, so I was informed by Professor Frederick A. Wagner, then and now principal of the said High School, a remarkably fine examination for such entrance to said school; and they entered said school at much below the average age for such entrants, Moni in particular, we were informed, being the youngest pupil entering such school at any time in its history. They graduated in 1916 with excellent grades.

"Their progress was so rapid and their work of such a character that they were especially commended in writing by the said Professor Wagner; and in this writing Mr. Wagner paid a handsome compliment to the Râja-Yoga School and system of instruction followed therein.

". . . I say unhesitatingly and without fear of successful contradiction that, as demonstrated in the instance of my children, Julien and Moni Hathaway, the Râja-Yoga School at Point Loma, California, and the system of living and teaching there, proved satisfactory in every respect. I submit that because of their experience at Râja-Yoga School, because of the foundation there laid within their minds and bodies, they are today mentally above the average of others of like ages, like accomplishments and like surroundings, who could not or did not enter Râja-Yoga School then or at all.

"I deem Râja-Yoga School an ideal educational institution, ideal morally, mentally and otherwise, and so holding do not hesitate in recommending it to those who may wish to provide their children with an education and training of a practicable and useable nature.

"I hold the office of coroner and public administrator of the County of Ventura; am secretary and manager of the Ventura County Mutual Fire

Insurance Company and secretary of the Rotary Club of Ventura, and my address is P. O. Box 417, Ventura, California."

The following affidavit, subscribed and sworn to on the 11th day of July 1919 speaks for itself:

"Emily Lemke, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"That in November, 1916, she placed her only daughter, to-wit: Marguerite Anna Lemke, in the Râja-Yoga Academy, located at Point Loma, California; that when the said daughter arrived at Point Loma she was run down in health, that she stooped badly and was subject to constant colds in the head; that the said daughter has, at the date of this Affidavit, overcome this tendency to colds; that she holds herself erect and is the picture of health, happiness and vigor; that this Affiant has lived at Point Loma for about three years last past, and during this period has had many opportunities to observe the Râja-Yoga system of education, seeing many of the pupils in the Râja-Yoga School and Academy daily, knowing many of them personally, and meeting them on social and other occasions, and having an intimate personal acquaintance with many of their teachers; that before this Affiant lived at Point Loma she had opportunity to observe and study the Râja-Yoga system by watching the work of the Râja-Yoga students who were in Sweden and other European countries in 1913, giving lectures, concerts and dramatic performances.

"Affiant further deposes and says that she has always been particularly interested in the subject of education, and has made it a study for many years and in various countries; that during her childhood she lived in England; that for nine years immediately previous to November, 1908, she resided in Shanghai, China; that on several occasions she visited France and sojourned there several months during such visits; that on several occasions she visited Germany, and sojourned there for several months during such visits; that she has visited Japan three different times; that she has traveled over a large portion of China; that she has also traveled in Poland, Austria, Spain, India, and through the Straits Settlements; that when she was in London and other portions of England, in Paris and other portions of France, in Berlin and other portions of Germany and in Shanghai and other parts of China, and during her journeys in and through various other countries heretofore mentioned, she has seized every opportunity to make a study of the educational advantages to be found in the various educational systems and institutions, particularly when the education of her daughter had to be considered; that her husband, who died in 1908, was a member of a large exporting and importing firm with headquarters in Shanghai, China and branch offices in London and New York, in Hong Kong, Tien Tsin and Hankow and other large cities in China and doing business in practically every civilized country of the world, and that on account of these connexions and resources arising therefrom Affiant has had exceptional opportunities afforded her in the various countries she has visited to make such observation and study as have heretofore been referred to.

"Affiant further deposes and says that from her knowledge of the said Râja-Yoga system and its results, as based upon the observation and study

as aforesaid, she is of the opinion that the Râja-Yoga system of education not only is successful in keeping the children in the best physical condition, but it strengthens their characters, emphasizes their individuality and draws out all that is strong and sweet and beautiful in their natures, and that all and even more is taught the pupils by highly certificated professors and teachers than in any other educational institution Affiant has known; that great care is taken not to so cram the minds of the students with facts and preconceived ideas and opinions that they lose the faculty of thinking for themselves; that while becoming self-reliant and capable of taking the initiative whenever necessary, the children and pupils, under the Râja-Yoga system, learn the value of co-operation and the joy that comes from unselfish efforts for others; and that in this manner the physical and mental faculties are balanced by the moral and spiritual faculties, giving the pupil poise and self-control.

"Affiant further deposes and says that in her opinion the Râja-Yoga system is pre-eminently practical, fitting the pupils to face all the problems and difficulties they may have to face later on in life; that children and young folk trained under this system learn to practice economy, and to gain the power to adjust themselves to all circumstances, whatever these may be; and that they are taught to recognise and face the weaknesses in their own natures, thus learning to know human nature both in themselves and in others."

On July 11, 1919, the following affidavit was subscribed and sworn to:

"Per Fernholm, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"That he is a graduate of the Royal Technical Institute of Stockholm, Sweden, where he obtained the degree of M. E., that he has lived at the International Theosophical Headquarters at Point Loma, California, since 1906; that at this time, to-wit: 1906, he placed his two children in the Râja-Yoga School; that they have been in the School continuously since 1906; that he is instructor in the Râja-Yoga School and the Râja-Yoga College as Professor of Mathematics; that he feels that his children are safe in the loving care, ideal physical surroundings, high moral atmosphere and wisely arranged and balanced intellectual and manual training afforded by the said School and College; that the character-building and the all-round education which is possible under such conditions, and which is manifestly accomplished, as is shown by the poise of his two children and that of many other children who have profited by these conditions and come under his personal observation, is of paramount value in the world today; and that children so trained can calmly meet the future and find their place in the world."

Returning again to Cuba we quote from an affidavit dated November 17, 1919:

"Herminia Cape de Martínez, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

"That she is the wife of Dr. Manuel Martínez, a surgeon in the Rural Guard of Cuba, with the rank of Captain; that her present address is 1719 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; that she is the mother of Rosa Bustillos by her former husband, now deceased; that she is the sister-in-law of Hon. Emilio Bacardí, Ex-Mayor of Santiago de Cuba, and the aunt

of Lucía Bacardí and Adelaida Bacardí; that in the Spring of 1906 her said daughter, the said Rosa Bustillos, and her two nieces, the said Lucía and the said Adelaida Bacardí, were sent by their respective parents to the Râja-Yoga Academy at Point Loma, California, as paying pupils; that for some time prior thereto the said three girls had been paying pupils at the Râja-Yoga Academy in Santiago de Cuba, in which city their parents were then residing; that affiant's said daughter, Rosa Bustillos, remained at the Râja-Yoga Academy at Point Loma from May 9, 1906, until November 4, 1913; . . . that on returning to her home affiant's said daughter was greatly improved in health, was a thoroughly well-balanced girl, highly educated intellectually, with a deep and unusual knowledge of human nature, unswerving in her disposition to serve the members of her family, to all of whom she has proven a blessing; that affiant's daughter's progress in scholarship and accomplishments was extremely gratifying to affiant;

“. . . That affiant's two said nieces, Lucía Bacardí and Adelaida Bacardí, were benefited in the same way as affiant's daughter was benefited, by their sojourn of four years at the Râja-Yoga Academy at Point Loma, California; and that affiant's brother-in-law, the said Hon. Emilio Bacardí, of Santiago de Cuba, and affiant's sister, the wife of the said Hon. Emilio Bacardí, have both expressed themselves on more than one occasion in affiant's presence, as being most gratified with the results of their daughters' sojourn in the Râja-Yoga Academy at Point Loma, California; that the said Lucía Bacardí, studied art among other things at the Râja-Yoga Academy at Point Loma, California, under the celebrated California flower painter, Miss Edith White; that after leaving the said Râja-Yoga Academy, the said Lucía Bacardí was taken by her father, the said Hon. Emilio Bacardí, to Paris to study in the Julian Academy, where the said Lucía Bacardí won high honors, being, as affiant is informed, the first woman to exhibit her sculptures in the salons of the said Julian Academy. . . .”

The following affidavit, of date July 14, 1919 speaks for itself:

“Hildor Barton, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

“That he entered the Râja-Yoga School at Point Loma in August, 1907, at the age of fourteen (14) years; that upon entering the said School he was sickly and frail; that he had previously had careful attention with regard to his health from his father, the said father being a physician; that his present bodily health is excellent; that when he was drafted into the army he was classified by the examining physicians as in Class 'A'; that on a recent visit to his parents they expressed not only delight but great surprise at the improvement in his physical condition; that he has observed marked and immediate signs of physical improvement and increased vigor in the cases of many students and children after they had been for a reasonable length of time in the said School; that even nervous, anaemic and spiritless children immediately improve after being placed in the said School and become strong and self-reliant; that under the training and discipline of the said School unnatural and degenerate habits are overcome and a clean state of physical health made possible.

“Affiant further deposes and says that practically all of his education,

excepting in the primary grades, has been received in the Râja-Yoga College and that it is his opinion, judging from his own experience and from observation of his fellow-students, and comparing the same with his observation of and contact with other colleges and institutions of learning which he has visited, that the mental development afforded by the Râja-Yoga system is unsurpassed.

"Affiant further deposes and says that the majority of his fellow-students who underwent with him the psychological test at Camp Lewis in July, 1918, were placed in the highest class provided for by the examining authorities; that the teachers and professors in the Râja-Yoga School and College have in many cases high credentials from other institutions of learning and have established reputations; that these high credentials are justified and the said established reputations increased by the results coming under this Affiant's observation which the said teachers and professors have attained with their pupils in the said Râja-Yoga School and College; that many of the teachers and professors in the said School and College have received complimentary notices in scientific and literary publications in both hemispheres; that some of the said teachers and professors have carried on original researches in their respective fields simultaneously with their pedagogical activities in the said School and College.

"Affiant further deposes and says that for many years he has been actively interested in Archaeology, Ethnology and kindred subjects, and that the opportunities afforded by the Râja-Yoga College for the pursuance of these branches are exceptionally favorable; that the literary resources in the said School and College and in the School of Antiquity of which the said School and College are departments, together with the scholastic attainments and personal abilities of the staff of professors, leave nothing to be desired; that Affiant has received instruction in the said Râja-Yoga School and College in French and German, Latin and Greek, mathematics, geometry, physics, geology, history, in physiology and hygiene, in business methods and stenography, in chemistry, in surveying, in free-hand drawing and calligraphy, in literature and composition, in dramatic work, in vocal and instrumental music and in orchestral work, in horticulture, gardening, manual training and in finance, that in addition to the above subjects he has received instruction from persons either qualified as above stated or by wide experience and practical training, in the following: Spanish, comparative religion, current events and calisthenics; that he has been well prepared to earn his own living and to take up the responsibilities of citizenship; that he has received over five years' instruction in practical work at a trade, being a finished linotype operator and machinist of three years' experience and a monotype operator of one and one-half years' experience; that for more than a year he has been foreman of the composing department of the Aryan Theosophical Press, which has a world-wide reputation, and that he has had practical experience in all branches of book and magazine publication; that his studies under capable and experienced teachers in the languages, in business methods and in stenography and typewriting enabled him to serve in an exceptional way during his period of service in the United States Army, as these enabled him to fill a place in which there was a great shortage of help during the war;

that he was detailed as general-service man on special duty with the Division Inspector, Headquarters 13th Division, Camp Lewis; that he was the first enlisted man detailed to this department of the 13th Division; that the general Râja-Yoga training fitted Affiant, as well as his fellow-students, to serve with distinction and credit in all of the positions they filled and in all of the activities undertaken, and, further, to avoid the many difficulties which nearly all of the recruits of the National Army experienced during their training."

Charles M. Savage, being duly sworn, deposes and says (July 14, 1919):

"That he entered the Râja-Yoga School at about the age of ten years; that practically his entire education has been received at the Râja-Yoga School, Academy and College; that he is at present a Student of Divinity in the Divinity Department of the School of Antiquity at Point Loma, California, under the Presidency of Madame Katherine Tingley;

". . . that more than seventy (70) students from Cuba have been in the Râja-Yoga School and, according to their ability and the degree of their application, have received varying degrees of Râja-Yoga training, and many of these seventy (70) Cuban students have made such a name for themselves since their return to Cuba that the National Bank of Cuba has a standing offer of a lucrative position to any graduate of the Râja-Yoga College, basing this offer on the high standard of integrity and ability that is required by the Râja-Yoga College; that this Affiant at twenty years of age was sent to Cuba by the management of the Râja-Yoga College and assisted as a member of the teaching staff of the Râja-Yoga School which had been established by Madame Tingley at Santa Clara, Cuba; that in such capacity he was intrusted with various business matters and found no difficulty nor embarrassment in attending to said business matters properly; that with the confidence this Affiant had, based upon his Râja-Yoga training, he felt prepared to meet any situation that might arise, and did in fact meet successfully, so far as this Affiant is aware, any situations that did arise and with which he was confronted, of a social and business as well as of an educational nature; that the knowledge of the Spanish language which this Affiant had acquired at the Râja-Yoga College made it possible for him to take an active part in transacting business affairs in the said Spanish language immediately upon Affiant's reaching Cuba, and enabled Affiant to acquire practically a mastery of the said language easily and quickly; that many other students of the Râja-Yoga School and College at Point Loma, with no education to back them excepting what they had received at the said Râja-Yoga School and College, were able to act in a similar capacity, that is to say, as teachers in the Râja-Yoga Schools which were established in Cuba from time to time, and all or practically all of these said Râja-Yoga Students made excellent records in every respect.

"Affiant further says that in 1913 several students from the Râja-Yoga College accompanied Madame Tingley on a trip to Europe and on this trip passed through various countries; that during this trip from time to time the said students were intrusted with various business matters and none of them found any difficulty whatever in handling such matters; that on the same tour, to-wit: in 1913, the Râja-Yoga String Quartet, consisting of four Râja-Yoga

Students, left the main party in Holland and visited Nuremberg, Germany; that during this trip to Nuremberg the said members of the Râja-Yoga String Quartet managed every detail of business and social affairs connected with this trip entirely without assistance; that said Students held a meeting in the city of Nuremberg in the *Kunsthalle* in the said city and one of them made an address to the large audience that was present at the said meeting, and the said Quartet gave an elaborate musical program, the said program receiving high praise from the Nuremberg press. . . ."

Kenneth V. Morris, the noted Welsh poet, essayist, literary critic and historical writer, deposes and says in his affidavit of July 11, 1919:

"That he received his education at Christ's Hospital, one of the most famous of the great English Public Schools, leaving that school in 1895 with the rank of Senior Deputy Grecian, which rank implies the having received a sound and advanced education in the Greek and Latin Classics and the humanities; that after leaving the aforesaid Christ's Hospital, this affiant became by profession a writer, publishing poems and essays in various magazines in Wales and England;

"That he has been, since coming to Point Loma, a member of the Literary Staff of the International Theosophical Headquarters, and Professor of Literature and History in the Râja-Yoga College; that he has published, either in book-form or in a magazine, the following works: *The Fates of the Princes of Dyfed*, a romance founded upon the ancient Celtic Mythology of Wales; *Golden Threads in the Tapestry of History*, a philosophical study of history, running to upwards of 100,000 words, and dealing particularly with certain phases of Chinese and Saracenic civilization: *The Three Bases of Poetry*, a critical essay, about 50,000 words in length, on English poetic literature; *The Crest-Wave of Evolution*, a course of lectures given to the Graduates' Class at the Râja-Yoga College in the College Year 1918-1919, and dealing with Greek, Persian, Indian, Chinese, Roman, and Celtic History from (about) 500 B. C. to 500 A. D., which said lectures are now appearing in magazine form; besides a large number of shorter articles, essays, criticisms, verse, etc.; that he has had very considerable success in awaking and bringing out literary talent in his Râja-Yoga pupils as is evidenced by the unusually excellent work done by certain of these pupils in verse as well as in prose; . . .

". . . That this affiant is emphatically convinced that the Râja-Yoga School at Point Loma is that institution of all others he has ever contacted, which is best fitted for the education of children and youth and that in the said Râja-Yoga School, that care, at least as great as that given in the best schools and colleges, is paid to the mental training and scholastic advancement of the pupils, while a continuous and indefatigable effort is also made to safeguard its pupils morally and to train their moral and ethical faculties and perceptions; to induce in them a balanced and equable nature, a clean life, and a regard for truth and honor, and an ambition to live rather, as far as their circumstances will permit, for the common benefit than for selfish and personal ends."

E. A. Neresheimer, for many years well-known as a diamond merchant in New York City and in recent years prominently identified with vast

irrigation projects in Colorado, in an affidavit dated November 25, 1919, testifies as follows:

"I have been in continuous and intimate touch with the Institution at Point Loma, of which the Râja-Yoga School is a part, since the year of its inception in 1900, and I have at all times been familiar with the methods of study, the subjects of the curriculum, and in fact the whole system of education which is practiced there. I have been likewise familiar with the personnel, standing and character of the teachers, and I affirm, from my own knowledge, from my experience and from a comparison with noted colleges and similar schools in the Eastern States, that there is not one which, in efficiency and in uniformity of results in all branches of learning, excels the Râja-Yoga School, Academy and College at Point Loma. . . ."

On July 12, 1919 Mrs. Alice Copeland subscribed and swore to an affidavit from which the following is an extract:

". . . That she received her education from the public schools, from private teachers and at Brown University; that from her observation she has found that Madame Katherine Tingley's Râja-Yoga system of education is a challenge to all that is defective in the scholastic systems of the world, primary, collegiate and academic; and that among the unique features of this system is that of preparing the pupil from the very first lessons for the various duties of life, and also preparing the pupil by special training in the up-building of character, to enter life equipped to avoid its pitfalls. . . ."

From Mr. Lucien B. Copeland's affidavit of the same date we quote the following:

". . . Affiant further says, and of his own knowledge and observation, that said purpose of said Râja-Yoga School has been and is being well accomplished and that the pupils in said School are receiving an education that is of an especially high order, not only on academic and collegiate lines generally, but also in physical and moral development and on all lines that make for soundness and real worth of character.

"Affiant further says that in the year 1902 he entered his daughter as a pupil in said School, she then being eight years of age; that her education and development on all lines has been not only satisfactory, but exceedingly gratifying, her attainments including a mental education equal at least to that which can be afforded by the best colleges of the country, a speaking knowledge of several foreign languages, a musical understanding and development of an exceptional order, a thorough grounding in domestic economy and the practical things of home-life, a sound body and excellent physical constitution, and, what to Affiant seems of even greater importance, an understanding of the deeper human needs, to say nothing of the real hazards of life, that Affiant believes with confidence will not only save her harmless from moral pitfalls, but will enable her to be of true assistance to those with whom she comes in contact throughout life.

"Affiant further says, both from his observation of his daughter and of many other students in the Râja-Yoga School, that the system of education

as carried on in said School has no equal as an educational system and for the development of true and noble manhood and womanhood.

"Affiant further says that he is a member of the bar and has practised law both in Massachusetts and in Nebraska."

Mrs. Estelle Chestney Hanson, under date of July 12, 1919, deposed and said:

"That she and her husband placed their four daughters in the Râja-Yoga School at Point Loma, California, in the Spring of 1900, the said School being under the direct supervision of Katherine Tingley who at its inauguration called it a "School of Prevention"; that her said children were four of the first five pupils in the said School; that they have remained in the said School or the Academy and College affiliated with it ever since their entrance, and are now teachers in the said School; that this Affiant feels that she has personally tested the Râja-Yoga system of education which is followed in the Râja-Yoga School, Academy and College, through the instrumentality of her daughters' experience and her intimate knowledge of the same in a way in which few parents in the world have been able to test any system of education, and that the said system of education, in the opinion of Affiant, has met the needs of her said daughters not only in their early childhood and girlhood but in their young womanhood as well.

"Affiant further deposes and says that she has not remained at the International Theosophical Headquarters the whole of the time between the placing of her four daughters in the Râja-Yoga School in 1900 and the making of this Affidavit, she having been called away from Point Loma at various times by duties of different kinds, and on different trips away from Point Loma, Affiant has had opportunity, and has taken advantage of the same, to compare the results obtained in other schools with those which she has been enabled to observe in the Râja-Yoga School; that it is the opinion of Affiant from the comparison she has been enabled to make as aforesaid, that there is no school in this country that affords such complete advantages for a balanced education as do the Râja-Yoga School, Academy and College; . . .

"Affiant further deposes and says that under the Râja-Yoga system of education honors are given the pupil not alone for scholastic attainments but for high moral character and for sincere effort as well; that the pupils under the said Râja-Yoga system, on going to other schools, are invariably graded with older children because they have been so thoroughly taught; that the physical well-being of the children of the Râja-Yoga School is looked after more carefully than in any home Affiant has ever known and that a competent physician examines the said children every two weeks, sick or well, and that during all the years Affiant has observed the Râja-Yoga school-work, the health record has been so satisfactory that it has been pronounced marvelous by the physicians of San Diego and elsewhere; that as a mother Affiant is of the opinion that the Râja-Yoga training, mental, moral and physical, is the best the world affords; that the teachers come from many different countries and that as they are unsalaried, having no object but the good of the child, they give an unselfish devotion to their work.

". . . Affiant further deposes and says that when one of her daughters

was twelve years of age, the said daughter, together with this Affiant, accompanied Madame Katherine Tingley and several of her Students to Europe, this being in the year 1907; that on many occasions during said trip the said daughter astonished large audiences by her excellent rendition of piano solos and by her skill in playing difficult accompaniments at sight; that on the boat going over, a number of reporters and cartoonists, representing New York papers and then on their way to Paris in their professional capacity, became enthusiastic over the fact that a little girl, to-wit, the said daughter, could be so well trained in mathematics; that while on this trip Affiant's said daughter, together with Affiant, had many opportunities to meet and converse with people distinguished in the literary, musical and educational fields, and with others high in official circles, among these latter being King Oscar of Sweden, a friend of Madame Tingley of long standing, who was interested in her educational work and who received the said Madame Tingley, together with her party, at Drottningholm Castle.

"Affiant further says that before this trip was taken, three of her said daughters went to Cuba on a special trip made by Madame Tingley and a large party; that they remained in Cuba for several weeks, visiting points of interest, and that they stopped in Nassau for a week and also in other cities on their return trip; that this trip, as well as all trips taken by the Râja-Yoga Students at the suggestion or under the supervision of Madame Tingley, was designed to be and was of great educational value.

"Affiant further says that in 1913 three of her said daughters went with Madame Tingley and a large party to Europe, where they visited the larger cities of Sweden, Holland, England and other countries; that while there they participated in an International Peace Congress which was convened and conducted by Madame Katherine Tingley at Visingsö, Sweden, at which said Congress no less than twenty-seven different nations were represented by delegates; that in the same year the said three daughters accompanied Madame Tingley to The Hague and there, with other Râja-Yoga Students, rendered a choral selection at the opening session of the Twentieth Peace Congress; that they also assisted in concerts given in some of the largest halls in Amsterdam, London, England, and other cities; that in October, 1914, one of Affiant's said daughters accompanied Madame Tingley and a party of humanitarian workers to Arizona, where Madame Tingley lectured for several weeks in the leading cities of the state at the invitation and under the auspices of Governor Geo. W. P. Hunt, in favor of the abolition of capital punishment; that in April of the present year two of Affiant's said daughters accompanied Madame Tingley on a lecture-tour throughout America, including Boston, New York, Washington, Chicago, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City and other cities, and that on this said trip these said daughters, together with other Râja-Yoga students forming the party, not only acted as stenographers, typists, musicians, speakers, but also were both hostesses and guests at many social functions and also assisted in attending to the many business details involved in securing halls for meetings, advertising the same, etc., thus demonstrating the ability they had gained under the Râja-Yoga system to adapt themselves to any circumstances and serve in any capacity, as the occasion required. . . ."

From Mrs. Grace Knoche's affidavit of July 14, 1919, we quote the following:

" . . . Affiant further says that from girlhood she has had an absorbing interest in the subject of education; that before coming to Point Loma she studied methods under various educators, among them being Col. Francis W. Parker, Principal of the Chicago Normal College and founder of the well-known Francis W. Parker system of education; Dr. John Dewey, then Director of the School of Education of the University of Chicago; Elizabeth Harrison, Principal of the National Kindergarten and Primary College of Chicago; Dr. Colin Scott, for many years assistant to Dr. G. Stanley Hall, the President of Clark University and founder of an educational system known as 'Child Study'; and by means of lectures, correspondence, and a study of their writings on education, with G. Stanley Hall and also with Dr. William T. Harris, later United States Commissioner of Education at Washington, D. C.; that in addition Affiant studied four years at the Art Institute of Chicago and the Art Academy of Cincinnati as a preparation for teaching; that she matriculated in the Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati for the course in anatomy as an assistance in her art study; that during the same period she studied with Professor Froehlich, head of the Violin Department of the Cincinnati College of Music; that she has taught music, art, and such academic subjects as English composition, English literature, history, geometry, Vergil and Latin prose, for various periods in the intervals of her school and domestic life; that before coming to Point Loma she contributed articles on education to educational and other journals, and that she has spoken on the same subject at educational gatherings and conventions.

"Affiant further says that in spite of sincere effort on her part, and the utmost willingness to learn, she failed to find any solution for the more pressing educational problems, or the key to character-building for which she was searching, and that she became wearied and discouraged at the frequent admission of leading educators of the shifting ground on which they stood, at the continual change in their theories, methods and aims, and especially from the fact that their theories were so frequently in conflict with each other; that particularly was this the case when Affiant attempted to apply some of the theories she had studied to the problems which she met as a mother, in respect to the care and instruction of children in the home.

"Affiant further says that it was while in this state of disappointment and despair that she learned of a system of education which was being, or about to be, promulgated by Katherine Tingley, whom Affiant knew of by reputation as Leader of the Theosophical Movement throughout the world; that upon learning of this fact Affiant immediately made application for membership in the Theosophical Society; that while she was a believer in Theosophy as being a true philosophy of life, and in full sympathy with the humanitarian and other work of the Theosophical Society, her main object in seeking said membership was to gain knowledge that would enable her to give her children a firm moral basis and which would thus act to prevent the unfortunate experiences and even catastrophes that, because of ignorance on the part of parents, wreck so many promising lives — in a word, the knowledge

that can build character; that the Râja-Yoga system of education, so far as she could gain a knowledge of it at the time, appealed to Affiant because its object was not merely to cure defects already marring the life, nor to apply remedies after moral disease had gained a foothold — although it was efficient to do both — but to prevent the defects or moral blight in the first place; that this system constituted, in short, a 'School of Prevention.'

"Affiant further deposes and says that she found in the Râja-Yoga system that for which she had been searching, and in more abundant measure than she had anticipated or dreamed;"

From an affidavit by Iverson L. Harris Jr., dated July 7, 1919, the following is quoted:

". . . That he is twenty-eight years of age; that he resides now, and has resided since the year 1899 at Point Loma, California, where, as a Divinity Student in the School of Antiquity, he is preparing himself for the ministry of Theosophy, and at the same time performing voluntary services as stenographer and teacher, partly to support his wife and himself and partly in pursuance of his chief object in life, which is to become a minister or teacher of Theosophy;

". . . that he is thoroughly acquainted with Katherine Tingley and her Râja-Yoga system of education and its results, having received practically his entire schooling and moral training under this system since its inception and establishment in 1900; that in his own case, the education and training which he has received at Point Loma from the time he was ten years of age, have been of inestimable value to him, physically, mentally, and morally; that his education has fitted him to meet the battles of life successfully; that he was a private in the United States Army from about July 20, 1918, to March 12, 1919; that during this period he served officially as stenographer for general and special courts-martial and as interpreter in French, Spanish, and German in the Judge Advocate's Office, Headquarters, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington; that before being honorably discharged he received testimonials in acknowledgment of his efficient and faithful services while in the United States Army from the following officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Cresson, Judge Advocate, 13th Division; First Lieutenant Allen G. Ludington, Trial Judge Advocate for 166th Depot Brigade; Captain Herbert W. Meyers, Officer in Charge of Training Camp Activities; Major Hugh M. Caldwell, Camp Judge Advocate; Captain Henry Harmeling, Assistant Camp Judge Advocate; Lieutenant-Colonel Alex M. Hall, First Infantry, U. S. A.; Major Adam L. Estelle, 166th Depot Brigade; Major Harry G. Upham, 166th Depot Brigade; that true copies of said testimonials are hereto annexed and marked Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, respectively;

"That on July 25, 1918, four students from the Râja-Yoga College besides himself arrived at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, having been inducted into the service by Local Board No. 1, San Diego, California, and a few days thereafter they received their psychological examination, with the result that three of them received the highest mark, 'A', indicating 'Very Superior Intelligence'; one of them received the mark 'B', indicating 'Superior Intelligence,' and the other received the mark 'HC', indicating 'Aver-

age High Intelligence'; that all of these five students had been educated at Point Loma from childhood, . . .

" . . . when this affiant was drafted into the army, although he was only a private, he mingled on terms of equality with colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants; that together they discussed problems in sociology, religion, philosophy, and military discipline, as well as exchanged reminiscences and personal experiences; that this affiant's opinion was frequently asked by the officers in the Judge Advocate's Department at Camp Lewis on the merits of cases brought up for trial and in consultations with regard to the status of various alien soldiers under the rules of international law; that on many occasions this affiant's opinion was accepted; that this opinion often concerned the fitness of various officers to act as trial judge advocates or as counsel for the defense; that changes were sometimes made in the officers selected to perform these duties at the suggestion of this affiant; that this affiant reported many important trials by general court-martial, including that of Colonel Frank H. Wolven, Dental Corps, U. S. A.; that the general court-martial which tried this officer consisted of three brigadier generals, eight colonels, and two lieutenant-colonels; that Brigadier General Edward J. McClernand, U. S. A., who presided at the said trial sent this affiant several verbal messages complimenting him on the record of the proceedings which this affiant prepared; that this affiant also reported the trial of First Lieutenant Orris N. Thompson, of the Medical Corps, which trial involved the taking of the testimony of a dozen or more medical experts, whose testimony was extremely technical, and that this affiant received from Colonel E. N. Jones, U. S. A., who presided at the said trial, high praise for the accuracy and neatness of the record of the proceedings which this affiant prepared as official reporter; that Lieutenant-Colonel Van Dusen, in preparing the History of the Thirteenth Division, submitted the final proofs of the same to this affiant for corrections and suggestions; that all typographical corrections made by this affiant were accepted, and the said Lieutenant-Colonel Van Dusen expressed his regret that he had not submitted the proofs to this affiant earlier, before it was too late to make the extensive changes in style which this affiant suggested; . . .

" . . . that in 1909 this affiant acted as Madame Tingley's personal representative with members of a foreign diplomatic corps in Washington, D. C.; and in 1918 with United States Senators and Congressmen and Officials of the War Department, including General E. H. Crowder; that in 1912 he traveled from San Diego to Rome, Italy, alone, to serve Madame Tingley; that both in this country and abroad, this affiant had no difficulty whatever in meeting socially or in dealing successfully with people of many classes, including railway officials and employees, professional men, government officials, store-keepers, bankers, artists, and eminent scholars. . . ."

From the affidavit of Major Cassius R. Peck, dated July 14, 1919, we quote the following:

" . . . That I am 39 years of age, a practicing attorney in Portland, Oregon, with offices at 808 Electric Building;

"That during the Great War I held a commission in the United States Army of Major J. A. G. D., and was assigned as Camp Judge Advocate at Camp Lewis, Washington, from June to November, 1918;

"That Private Iverson L. Harris Jr. of Point Loma, California, was assigned to the office of Camp Judge Advocate in June, 1918, and continued to serve under my direct supervision and command until I was ordered over seas in November, 1918;

"That I came to know Private Harris thoroughly, and know his intellectual development, his educational qualifications, and his general character;

". . . That Private Harris was permanently assigned as a reporter of court-martials, and his work in this regard was exceptionally well done;

". . . That I consider Private Harris as an all-round, scholarly gentleman who would be particularly well-fitted for any post or duty demanding culture, education, approach, tact and diplomacy;

"That he would be particularly well-fitted for a position in the Consular Service of the United States, or as Secretary in our Foreign Service, or as Secretary to any person of large interests."

The following is a statement written by Mrs. A. G. Spalding on November 1, 1921:

"Our son, Albert G. Spalding Jr., was one of the first thirteen students enrolled at the Râja-Yoga Academy in the early days of its most interesting history. My husband, the late A. G. Spalding, was always a very enthusiastic supporter of this school and deemed it the most remarkable system of education that the world knew.

"Mr. Spalding's wide business experience and close association with men prominent in the business world, as well as, and more particularly, his intimate association with the growth and development of the Râja-Yoga System of Education at Point Loma during his fifteen years residence here at the International Theosophical Headquarters, made him peculiarly qualified to judge. Moreover, the fact that our son was a pupil in the School, led us to scrutinize its methods and its purposes with unusual care; and we were so situated that the Râja-Yoga System was under our daily observation.

"Mr. Spalding having given Albert the choice of college, business or travel, he, when he had graduated, chose the latter, feeling that he was already better equipped in his education than the majority of young men from other universities. He started on a trip around the world with his brother in June 1913 and after it was finished remained in London. Mr. Spalding, always very thorough in business matters, told his managers, Albert being at the time quite anxious to start into business life, to allow Albert to begin at the beginning and work up. This he did, beginning as bookkeeper at the Putney Factory on the river Thames.

"His training at the Râja-Yoga Academy had been so thorough that in a very short time the manager told Mr. Spalding they could not teach him anything more than he already knew of bookkeeping and advised sending Albert to the Paris house of A. G. Spalding & Bros., where his proficiency in French would be very acceptable. He went to Paris and in a very brief period was made manager of the Paris House, which position he filled most

ably and satisfactorily until the outbreak of the war between France and Germany.

"The Paris House was closed and Albert was obliged to return to London. There, like many other fine young Americans who were in Europe at the time, he joined in with the British forces, first with the Coldstream Guards, where his semi-military training at the Râja-Yoga Academy served him well; he was advanced rapidly until 'for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in the field' he was made Lieutenant in the 10th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. He was killed in the battle of the Somme in the wonderful charge of that Irish regiment at Thiepval, July 1st, 1916.

"Among the personal tributes to his memory given by his superior officers in 'The British Roll of Honour' is this from Major Macrory of the 10th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. He says in part: 'I want to convey to all the relatives of Lieutenant Spalding the sympathy of both myself and the entire Battalion on the loss they have sustained. Lieutenant Spalding was one of the most gallant and popular officers I have ever met, and he fell, as I believe he would have liked to have fallen, whilst fighting bravely in the front ranks of his men.'

"Lieutenant G. N. L. Stronger says: 'Spalding is a *great loss* to us and the men miss him most awfully, as he was respected by them. His men would have gone anywhere with him.' There were many more statements from his superior officers which told the same story. His morals were always of the best and his breeding as well.

"Countess — of Paris, who saw much of him during his life in Paris, wrote to me after his death saying she had grown very much attached to him and that his whole life showed the effect of his careful training from his youth up to manhood.

"We attribute all these fine traits to the careful Râja-Yoga training and education which was given him in the Râja-Yoga Academy at Point Loma.

"From my personal knowledge I can say that I am in a position to speak most clearly and emphatically in my indorsement of the true value of the Râja-Yoga education. I have been intimately connected with this organization for over thirty years, as an officer in many departments and a resident member at Point Loma. I was and am a member of the original Universal Brotherhood Cabinet. I am President of the Woman's International Theosophical League, General Superintendent of the Lotus Groups around the world and have official connexion with various other subsidiaries.

"I have had the opportunities for intimate observation and study of the students, and, realizing the wonderful interest and care given by the Leader and the teachers in this Râja-Yoga School towards the development of a high moral character in each pupil as well as their care in rounding out a thorough education, I chose this school for Albert's education. My keen interest made me more observing than the casual visitor, or even a member who did not have the opportunities for intimate association with the Leader and those in charge of the work, that were mine."

From an affidavit dated July 11, 1919, we quote the following:

"Reginald Willoughby Machell, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is an artist by profession and was formerly a member of the Royal Society

of British Artists, London, England; that he came to Point Loma with his son, Montague Machell, in December, 1900, and that he has resided at the Theosophical Headquarters located at Point Loma from that date to the present; that the said son has grown up in the Râja-Yoga School and that he has watched the growth of the said school and has closely observed the mental and moral development not only of his said son but of the students of the said school generally;

"That he is satisfied that the said school compares most favorably with high-class schools in England where this affiant was educated; that this affiant considers the Râja-Yoga School to be an educational institution of the highest order and believes it to be altogether exceptional in the moral tone that is successfully maintained there; . . .

"That this affiant is more than satisfied with the education his son, the said Montague Machell, has received at the Râja-Yoga School, Academy, and College, and this affiant knows of no school that could have done for his son what has been done for the said son by the said school, academy and college."

GEORGIA CASUALTY COMPANY

MACON, GEORGIA

W. E. SMALL, *President*

Office of the President

November 19th, 1921.

TESTIMONIAL OF W. E. SMALL, MACON, GEORGIA, ON THE RÂJA-YOGA EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

"Sixteen years ago I was privileged to examine into the merits of the Râja-Yoga Educational System and Methods as taught at Point Loma, Cal., under the direction of Katherine Tingley. As the years have passed I have become more impressed with the advantages offered by this System, and understanding it as I do, unhesitatingly indorse it.

"It is worthy the careful investigation of any one truly interested in the upbuilding of child-character, which constitutes the real structure of human progress.

"Râja-Yoga instills courage, annihilates prejudice, insists on tolerance and poise and gives to the pupil a concise interpretation of his mission in life.

"My son who has had the benefits of this System since early childhood reflects in positive manner its advantages; he is competent today to make his own way in the world unassisted and in doing so reflect credit on himself and at the same time be of assistance to his fellow-man in maintaining a higher standard of life.

W. E. SMALL"

"Hill House, Macon, Georgia.

"Nov. 17, 1921.

"I consider the Râja-Yoga system of education the most complete, the most comprehensive and the noblest in the world.

"Where else can be found the perfect balance of physical, mental and spiritual teaching for the youth of our country? Other systems rely on

getting the desired results by pouring into the brain-mind certain information. Râja-Yoga taking note of the dual nature of man, evokes the noblest latent forces from the gradually expanding nature and holds it to the path of self-directed evolution.

"I have a son who for over sixteen years has been a pupil in the Râja-Yoga School. From time to time during these years I have come in close contact with the children *and the young men and women* who are being educated under this system.

"I have never ceased to be deeply impressed with the simple dignity and nobility of their bearing. Under all conditions they maintain a spirit of cheerfulness and unselfconsciousness and an attitude of constructive thoughtfulness and helpfulness towards others.

"As I have observed it, the results of a Râja-Yoga education are: a strong body, an alert mind, a warm heart and the whole being spiritually alive and courageous.

"No greater good could come to a child than to give him a Râja-Yoga education. No greater good could come to a parent than to bestow this inestimable gift.

"ETHEL GREEN SMALL"

The following is from an affidavit dated July 11, 1919:

"William Ross White, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That in September, 1904, he removed with his wife, Fanny H. White, from Macon, Georgia, to Point Loma, California; that previous to coming to Point Loma, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Bibb Manufacturing Company of Macon, Georgia; that since August, 1906 he has been continuously, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Point Loma Homestead, a corporation of Point Loma, Calif.

"That in September, 1904, he placed Frances White, his elder child now sixteen years of age, in the Râja-Yoga School located at the International Theosophical Headquarters on Point Loma, Calif. . . .

"That his younger child, Ross F. White, a son, fourteen years of age, has been a pupil in the same school since his infancy; . . .

"That for fourteen years last past, this affiant has assisted the Treasurer of the Râja-Yoga School in the financial affairs of said Râja-Yoga School and that in such capacity this affiant has had abundant opportunity of scrutinizing the plans and objects of the said Râja-Yoga School and of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the instructors and pupils in said school;

"That this affiant regards the said Râja-Yoga School and its teachers and instructors most highly and in this affiant's opinion there is no other school in existence wherein the moral development of the pupils is made of equal if not of greater importance than the mental development;

"That the said Râja-Yoga School was established and is conducted for the safe-guarding of the moral and physical well-being of the pupils committed to its care and that no efforts are spared to attain this end; that the teachers and instructors of the said Râja-Yoga School are specially trained for the particular duties assigned to them and that no one employed in the

care and instruction of the pupils receives any financial remuneration for his or her services; that said teachers and instructors are actuated solely by the desire to awaken in the youth under their charge a full realization of the importance of living a life, clean morally, mentally and physically."

The following are extracts from a letter written by Professor Edward S. Stephenson of the Imperial Naval Engineering College of Japan:

"The leading authority on educational matters here, who latterly returned from a tour of inspection of schools throughout the world, delegated by the Japanese government, gives first place among the thousands of schools, both public and private, visited, to the Râja-Yoga Academy at Point Loma. This report coming from the greatest specialist in pedagogics in Japan has aroused much interest here, and is a glowing tribute to the wise and effective educational work of Mme. Katherine Tingley."

The above was an exhibit attached to the affidavit of Iverson L. Harris Jr., from which extracts have already been quoted. Other exhibits attached to the same affidavit, showing that the Râja-Yoga System of Education has met with high praise from eminent men and women of State, National, and International reputation, who have publicly expressed themselves to this effect, follow:

Hon. Hugh J. Baldwin, formerly Superintendent of Schools for the County of San Diego, California:

"My dear Mrs. Tingley: I wish to put myself on record regarding what I have seen of the Râja-Yoga system of training and the Râja-Yoga School at Point Loma. . . . At different times since the Point Loma School was established, I have had the opportunity of seeing the details of the life and work of the children, and of witnessing their class-work. Their bright faces, betokening health and happiness, their interest in their studies and in their school-life, the absence of any self-consciousness, their dignity and self-possession, all point to the most thorough training and the tenderest care. In addition to all this, in the high standard of excellence and moral character, the school will compare favorably with any, and takes its rank among the highest. The Râja-Yoga system seems to strike a new note in education, and I regard as fortunate indeed those boys and girls who have this training."

Hon. Thomas J. Kirk, formerly Superintendent of Schools for the State of California. (From an Address delivered November 21, 1906):

". . . Teachers, students, children, and directors of this Râja-Yoga Institution, greetings! We have come, we have seen, and we are conquered! We are ready now to surrender. We had all of us heard something of this institution from the press and from other sources, but I am sure that not until we had ascended this hill and looked around, had we the slightest idea of what was going on at this place. . . . We heartily appreciate the efforts of Mrs. Tingley and her staff of teachers. We are in truth your humble servants. . . . These children have conducted themselves so beautifully. It seems everything is easy for them. I have never seen a body of children

so happy. During these long exercises they have been just as they ought to be. . . . I desire to see this institution again; to learn more of it. . . . We will carry the most cordial recommendation of this work wherever we go."

Hon. Frank P. Sargent, formerly Commissioner-General of Immigration of the United States:

"The appearance of these children was refreshing. They were bright, clean, and healthy-looking. One point which impressed all was their open and frank countenances. When you asked them a question, be it a boy or a girl, no matter what their age might be, in answering they would look you squarely in the eyes. There was an entire absence of timidity. They seemed to be free and self-reliant, yet one could see that the discipline maintained was perfect.

". . . The arrangement of the schoolroom is perfect. There is plenty of light and air.

". . . They went through their reading, spelling, and mental arithmetic exercises. The work of these children . . . was astonishing.

". . . The first house visited was the one used for the children whose ages ranged from six months to about four years. The arrangements here were found to be, from a health and comfort standpoint, ideal.

". . . The alimentary department is all that could be desired. . . . The location of the institution is ideal. . . . The fact that there is not a sick child on the grounds should be sufficient to prove that their system of training and care is correct. . . . There is an entire absence of skin and eye disease so frequently found in institutions for children. Health and physical vigor is in evidence on all sides."

Hon. César A. Barranco, Chancellor of the Cuban Legation, Washington, D. C. (From a personal letter written to Madame Katherine Tingley, dated September 18, 1909):

"Dear Madam: Having received a vote of thanks from the State Department of Cuba on my report of the Rāja-Yoga School at Point Loma . . . it now becomes my pleasant duty to extend to you my personal hearty congratulations on the good work you have done at Point Loma, in establishing an institution where children receive the highest moral, intellectual, and physical training. . . . It is indeed very gratifying to see the extraordinary education you are giving these little countrymen of mine. . . . May you continue your good work for many years to come; and again congratulating you on your success, well-deserved, I beg to remain, with high consideration, Yours very truly."

Professor Leonard Van Noppen, Columbia University. (From an address delivered at Point Loma, April 23, 1917):

"I really cannot begin to say how I have been impressed by this, the most wonderful day of all my life. I say this sincerely, because I have been encouraged to have more hope for humanity than I ever have had before, just by being here. I have visited fifty universities and colleges, and at not one

of them have I been so impressed as I have been by even the little that I have seen here.

"I do not need to be told what is going on here. I feel it in the unison of voices, in the faces, the gestures and the tones. I see it in the harmony that prevails everywhere, which permeates the atmosphere, which vibrates in all of you; and these vibrations make me think that you are keeping step with the heart-beats of God. I have not had that feeling anywhere else.

"Man's mission, I take it, is to discover law. That is the function of science. We are here to know why we are here; and few of us know that. I do not know, but I am trying to discover; and I have richer reason for my belief in man than I ever had before. You have given it to me here today."

Baron Kanda, of the Honorary Commercial Commission of Japan.
(From Speech at Point Loma, November 22, 1909):

"We have traveled over your entire country and visited over forty cities, but in not one have we seen anything like this; and where in the world is there such a spot? Where could you find the beauty and culture of ancient Greece interblended with the music of the West? And on what other spot on earth can you choose the seat of such an institution, as on this Southern extremity of the United States, favored with such climatic influences. . . ? It seems to me that you have the ideal spot; but I of course wish that you had placed it on the other side of the Pacific instead of on this side."

Dr. W. W. Boyd, in *The National Home Journal*, December, 1908:

"I have been up and down the world a good deal during the last few years, studying all sorts of institutions, philanthropic and otherwise, and the most unique organization I have met with, illustrating in its ideals the true spirit of Christmas, is the Râja-Yoga Academy at Point Loma, California. . . one of the best equipped institutions of learning in the United States."

Ray Stannard Baker, in *The American Magazine*, January, 1907:

"So many things were surprising about this school! . . . From the moment I went into the school I was conscious of one peculiar and predominant impression — of difference from ordinary schools — which at first I could not quite identify. At last it came to me: it was the unusual repose of the pupils. The girls sitting at their tables sat with singular quietude, even the little children gave the appearance of absorbed occupation. I discovered that repose of demeanor represents an essential part of the training. They call their school Râja-Yoga (literally Kingly Union), signifying the perfect balance of the faculties. Proper training of the body, proper food and sleep, an outdoor life, neither too much nor too little study, they believe, produce a balance of development which leaves no room for that nervous excitability which so often expresses itself in confusion and disorder. And the result, certainly, is a remarkable repose, a repose of discipline and good health. . . . Fine-looking boys they are too. I think some of them might be depended on to carry a message to García."

Marguerite Mooers Marshall in *The New York Evening World*, May 15, 1919:

"There is no question that Madame Tingley has developed a rarely harmonious and symmetrical type of young womanhood and manhood at the Râja-Yoga College and preparatory school she established nineteen years ago — a one hundred per cent. personality, which is almost an anomaly in our one-sided, over-specialized world. Several of these strong, clever and interesting young students accompanied Madame Tingley during her recent visit to New York. Just before she and they went to Boston I asked her at the Hotel Belmont to describe for me as simply as possible how she brings to flower the young person in whom all of us are so much interested — the American girl.

"'From childhood,' she summed up, 'we use nature and science in giving the best possible care to the child's physical nature, under teachers trained in the Râja-Yoga system. Morally, the child in its earliest years is taught the duality of its nature and hence gains strength to choose between right and wrong; and further it is taught the great human lesson of brotherly love and service. This is Theosophy in practice.'"

Lilian Whiting, in *The Râja-Yoga System of Education*, (April, 1919):

"I was privileged to see the actual and technical working processes of class teaching. The one signal hindrance to describing the results of these methods is that the results seem half incredible; that little children in the Râja-Yoga Preparatory School from four to six years of age have been enabled to develop such beauty of poise and presence, such a grasp of the elementary education in reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic; such an unusual understanding of what they are reading; such a breadth of geographical knowledge, such swift facility in our first four mathematical excursions of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; that they should have acquired so much general knowledge in so many directions of the earth on which they live, and that their faculties should be so keen and so cultivated and stimulated by beautiful work in the arts and crafts. More even than all this is the radiant health and happiness and keen interest of these children.

"It was really an unusual experience to see class after class, from the child of four to the lad and the girl of sixteen, as they demonstrated their familiarity with different branches of education — algebra, geometry, French, Spanish, construction of English; relating in their own words the meaning of scientific facts or literary research on some matters they had been reading. It was a wonder to see these children and young people equipped with these and other phases of technical education at an age at least four to six years earlier than we find a similar degree of achievement in our usual public schools or preparatory academies. And let me emphasize that in all this there is no cramming, no overtaxing of the child's mind, no mere precociousness in the phenomenal sense. It is simply the normal result of a better system of educational training."

L. P. Hathaway, in 'Editorial Visit to Point Loma.' (Published in *The Citizen*, Palo Alto, California, January 30, 1910):

"Day by day while at Point Loma we grew to understand . . . that a child intrusted to the Râja-Yoga system becomes a child of the most perfect guardian that wisdom can produce — a guardian that has no whims, no prejudices, selfishness, malice, or inordinate desires, that gives its child only Good. . . .

"Everywhere was a manifestation of an active and happy life. Who, seeing it as we are privileged to see it, could fail to be impressed with its wonderful results? Who shall say that here in this Râja-Yoga system of education, which Katherine Tingley has introduced into the turmoil of the Twentieth Century for the benefit of Humanity's children — who shall say that here is not the greatest hope for the future? . . .

"Fortunate the parent who is able to have his children admitted to Lomaland! Happy the child who becomes a part of this admirable and world-famous Institution."

Andrea Sbarboro, Esq., Chairman of the California Promotion Committee, (December 17, 1906; from an Address delivered at Point Loma):

"Madame Katherine Tingley: You should be congratulated on the noble work you have done, for you have erected a human and living temple. These children and their children's children will for generations to come honor and bless you for the noble work you have done for them and humanity."

Dr. Clarence E. Edwards, Chief Publicity Bureau, Counties' Committees of the California Promotion Committee. From 'A Study of Râja-Yoga at Point Loma,' published in *The San Francisco Chronicle*, January 6, 1907:

"Love seems to shine out in all things at Point Loma. It is an atmosphere of loving kindness and gentleness. In the classroom there was such a wonderful bond of sweet sympathy between teacher and pupil as to impress itself upon the most casual observer. . . . Precept and example seem to move the small world in an admirable manner.

"I read a book once, called 'The Demi-God,' where is told how careful selection for generations brought about a man godlike in his attributes. After spending two half-days at Point Loma, the thought is insistent that here lies such a possibility, could this educational idea be carried out to its ultimate conclusion."

Karl Heinrich von Wiegand, in 'Point Loma's Râja-Yoga,' published in *Sunset*, August, 1909:

"If the theory of Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, that with children as with plants, environment is the most important factor in their training, growth, and development, be a correct one, then Point Loma should produce some wonderful human plants."

Gertrude Stevenson, in *The Boston Traveler*, September 15, 1913:

"If the twenty-eight pupils who are Mrs. Tingley's companions are typical of the Râja-Yoga students, the Theosophical Leader has much to her credit. Never have I seen a finer group of young men and women in my life.

Their carriage, their glowing health, their straightforward, direct gaze and their serene countenances can hardly be duplicated in any college group in the country. At the same time they are as husky, red-blooded specimens of humanity as any student of eugenics could require."

Joseph M. Grady, in *The Denver Post*, July 18, 1915:

"Lomaland is redolent of the aroma of Athens, and it has all the charm and beauty of the golden age of Greece. As soon as one enters the gates of the estate one feels intuitively that he is within the precincts of a home where all those things which brighten life are taught and practised — in the words of the wise old Plato, 'The good, the beautiful and the true.'"

Kenneth Morris, in *The San Diego Union*, January 1, 1910:

"One can but be convinced, when one has seen a little of the life there, that there is something at work in Lomaland, more real than anything known of in modern times; some principle, some method of life discovered, of which the world knows nothing or which the world has forgotten. One side of life, and that the noisiest, the foremost, the most insistent everywhere, the wilfully selfish side, to wit, is entirely absent: hence there is room for all splendid things in human nature to grow and blossom. Do but look at these children, and say if they are not to outdistance all competitors in whatever line of life they may pursue. And yet they have not and will not have, any idea of competing; nor desire to do so. Say if there are not great poets and artists, great lawyers and professional and business men in their ranks. Why, you do not doubt it. With that absence of self-consciousness, that alertness and concentration, that grace and dignity, it could not be otherwise. Many have been in the school since the time of their birth; always under watchful eyes, always under the influence of the highest, most impersonal, wisest love. They are not allowed to go wrong; they are brought to study the divinity of their real nature, and how to win their battles against the lower side of themselves. They are manly, boyish, unspoiled; eager after self-mastery. There is no beating them; they learn to correct their own mistakes, to mend the weaknesses in themselves. If all children were so trained and guarded, genius would be the rule, not the exception. You see them, and your pessimism falls away from you; for you realize that a new race is coming into being, that will be able to do something real towards the uplifting of the world. It is a new, practical and twentieth-century exemplification and application of the text about seeking first the Kingdom of Heaven, and all other things being added."

Johnston McCully, in *The San Diego Union*:

"Here is the celebrated Râja-Yoga Academy. . . . Here is the last word in the proper education of youth. The results of Râja-Yoga training cannot be denied when one sees and talks with the pupils, or when one comes in contact with the teachers."

In view of the above, those who have drunk at the fountains of knowledge fed from the well-spring of Katherine Tingley's own heart and soul,

feel a deep sense of gratitude as well as pride. In 1900 our Leader founded her Râja-Yoga School with five little children. Two decades later it is a chartered university with a world-wide reputation!

When we remember the humble beginnings of Harvard University, now reckoned "the richest and best equipped institution of learning in the United States," founded in 1638 for "the education of the English and Indian youth in knowledge and godliness," which "for a long time was a rather obscure and feeble school," whose "expansion into a university, its deliverance from sectarian control and its independence from the state have been accomplished during the nineteenth century," — surely we have every ground for the most sanguine hopes that when our beloved *alma mater*, Râja-Yoga, has shed its light abroad over an equal span of years, it will have numbered among its alumni men who will certainly take their places beside the great names of Emerson and Lowell, Bancroft and Motley, the Adamses and the Danas, who still reflect glory on Cambridge's great seat of learning.

Encircling the beautiful college yard of Harvard University are several imposing gateways presented to the school by various graduating classes. Both outwardly and symbolically these are fitting tributes of gratitude from those who have gained the bread of knowledge therein. Symbolically may not Râja-Yoga students look upon it as a most sacred duty so to perpetuate the triumphs of their school, that they shall, by their own example and achievements, open ever new portals to the halls of learning in the land of the golden poppy, under the turquoise skies of California — in our own dear Lomaland?

The Râja-Yoga College

Point Loma, California

Unsectarian-Humanitarian

KATHERINE TINGLEY, Foundress-Directress

The Râja-Yoga system of education was originated by the Foundress as a result of her own experience and knowledge. Râja-Yoga is an ancient term: etymologically it means the 'Royal Union.' This term was selected as best expressing in its real meaning the purpose of true education, viz.: the balance of all the faculties, physical, mental and moral.

The Building of Character

One of the most important features of this system is the development of character, the upbuilding of pure-minded and self-reliant manhood and womanhood, that each pupil may become prepared to take an honorable, self-reliant position in life.

The Pupils

In the younger as in the older pupils, the sense of individual responsibility and personal honor is aroused.

The Râja-Yoga College comprises two general departments of instruction: (1) The Râja-Yoga Preparatory School and Academy, for boys and girls respectively (separate buildings); (2) The College proper, for students following the collegiate courses.

The Studies

The Studies range from the elementary to those of a university course, with special emphasis laid on the following: Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, Law, the Fine Arts, Music, Industrial Arts, Practical Forestry and Horticulture, and Domestic Economy. Degrees are conferred at the completion of the requisite studies in the courses of Arts, Literature, etc.

The Teachers

The staff of teachers is formed of men and women specially trained for their duties by long experience in scholastic work, and is composed of graduates of European and American Universities, and of specialists in other lines.

DIRECTRESS

KATHERINE TINGLEY

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

GERTRUDE W. VAN PELT, M. D.

Headmaster of the Boys' Department

H. T. EDGE, B. A. [Cantab.], M. A.

MRS. E. W. LAMBERT

Head Teacher of the Girls' Department

MRS. E. W. LAMBERT

For information, address

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Point Loma, California

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