

The Brilliant Proof

(Burhäne Lämé)

In reply to an attack upon the Bahai Revelation by Peter Z. Easton.

Written December 28, 1911, in Syria, by the pen of

MIRZA ABUL FAZL GULPAYGAN

Published at Chicago, 1912 Press of Bahai News Service -AB9





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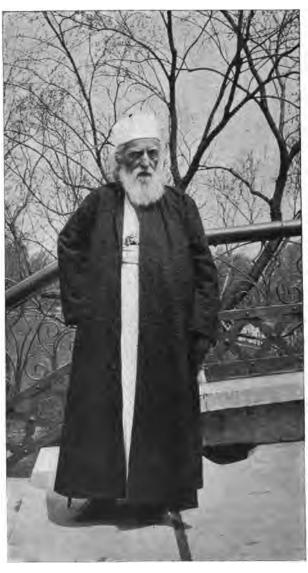
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HIS HOLINESS ABDUL-BAHA

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HE IS THE LIVING, THE SELF-SUBSISTENT!

In THESE DAYS which are the latter days of 1911, A. D. and the early days of 1330 A. H., I have seen a curious article which astonished me. What did I see? I find that one of the missionaries of the Protestant sect, who accounts himself among the learned men of the twentieth century, a helper of the pure religion of Christ and one of the civilized and cultured occidentals, by name, Peter Z. Easton, has been so provoked by jealousy at the universal spread of the heavenly word of His Holiness Abdul-Baha throughout the vast expanses of Europe that he has trespassed the limit of courtesy and humanity and published an article replete with execration and calumny in the magazine "Evangelical Christendom."

Yea, jealousy has caused many to fall from the high station and lofty summit of courtesy and thrown them headlong into the low depths of vain words and the writing of falsehood and slander. But the fire of jealousy has flamed in this person with even greater violence for he has seen how that glorious man, Archdeacon Wilberforce, as befitting the station of men of learning and of eminence, has spoken of Abdul-Baha as "Master" before a great assemblage and introduced him with terms of glorification and commendation to a mighty gathering.

Having considered the entire contents of the above article I found the writer's sole aim to be an attempt to allay the fire of his jealousy by the mention of evil words and execration; to count himself as victorious by wielding the arms of calumny and falsehood which are usually the only sword and sole weapon in the hands of a weak and ignorant oppo-

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nent. The realization of this caused even greater regret and remorse, for I had never supposed that such traits and objectionable qualities could be manifested by souls who pretended to civilization and moral culture. Are there not enough revilers, calumniators and prevaricators in the other parts of the world that such should also appear from Europe? Should one accounting himself a teacher of good morals and a spreader of the superior virtues of Christianity characterize himself with a quality which is the most specific sign and attribute of Anti-Christ? No! by the Life of God! Manifestors of such evil qualities do exist in the world even as dawning-places of glorious qualities are also visible and manifest, in order that the blessed words of the Christ, "Ye shall know the tree by its fruit," may be fulfilled, and that those who are akin to His Holiness Christ—upon whom be glory!—may be distinguished from those who are contrary to Him.

His Holiness Abdul-Baha calls the people of Europe to the lofty attributes of humanity, but Peter Z. Easten teaches them libels, execration, falsehood and calumnies!

His Holiness Abdul-Baha summons the dwellers in the world to unity and harmony, but Peter Z. Easton invites men to division and inharmony!

His Holiness Abdul-Baha lifts his blessed hands heavenward in the assemblage of prayer and invokes blessing and mercy for the people of Europe from the Court of the Almighty, but Peter Z. Easton attempts to prove in learned magazines the remoteness of the people of the East from praiseworthy Christian qualities, and desires that torment and punishment should fall upon them!

Abdul-Baha commands: "Speak evil of no one and wish evil for no one;" but Peter Z. Easton says that no one should wish well for, or consider as worthy of grace, a people whose number he himself estimates as three millions!

I wonder therefore how we are to distinguish the

good and evil fruits of the tree of existence; and how shall we comprehend and interpret the blessed words: "Ye shall know the tree by its fruits?" To my mind there is no criterion but this, and Peter Z. Easton cannot teach otherwise.

Consider the thirty-fourth verse of the twelfth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, where His Holiness the Christ says: "O ye generation of vipers, how can ye, being evil, speak good things?"

Yea, if it were possible for the sugar-cane to yield a bitter fruit and for the fragrant rose to exhale a foul odor, such signs as these ("ye shall know the tree by its fruits") would never have been revealed in the heavenly books and such distinction would never have been appointed as the correct criterion.

Consequently that which emanates from His Holiness Abdul-Baha consists in calling men to the principles of faithfulness and accord, and exhorting them to good morals and lofty attributes; while that which appears from Peter Z. Easton consists of varying degrees of falsehood, calumny, libels, execration and the like. The purpose of all this is that the nature of each of the two persons may become manifest, that the fruits of the tree of existence may be distinguished and men may find the true standard.

Briefly, as this servant carefully perused and weighed the above mentioned article, it was found that Peter Z. Easton, in his own supposition, has clung to "four proofs" in opposing the great Bahai Cause. We will therefore mention these four points and clearly show the falsity of his fanciful ideas in each instance.

First: Words of writers who in his opinion have made accusations against Baha'o'llah, attributing objectionable qualities to Him.

Second: The declaration that the teachings of BAHA'O'LLAH are pantheistic and that pantheism is a false doctrine.

Third: The statement that the intention of the Bahai Religion is to re-establish despotic government, while despotism is the practice of tyrannical and forsaken governments.

Fourth: That the Bahai Religion is not able to show anything better or superior to other religions; in a word, what new things has Baha'o'llah brought which are not found in the Christian religion; and what is the need of distinction?

Now therefore it is necessary for us to write an answer to the assertions made under the four mentioned points so that we may distinguish truth

from falsehood and guidance from error.

As to the first point which is the testimony of narrators, this missionary Peter Z. Easton has relied upon the statements of certain persons who have written against the Most Holy Beauty of Abha. In criticism and arraignment he says: "Why did not that esteemed man Wilberforce heed and pay attention to the accounts of the Christian missionaries who have lived in Persia and the vicinity of Akka, all of whom have written against Baha'o'llah?" This is a summary of the proof advanced by this revered missionary, but in the estimation of the people of knowledge such proof is exceedingly weak and base.

In the first place, the writer of this article is truly and verily astounded that a man such as Peter Z. Easton who considers himself among the scholars of the twentieth century and accounts himself a judge competent to differentiate truth from falsehood,—that a man of his calibre should rely upon the testimony of one side only. He should weigh the statements of at least twenty persons affirmative and negative, friendly and hostile, good and evil; then ponder upon the sayings of the two sides with justice, in order that he may arrive at a truthful conclusion as to the question, and adjudge with fairness and equity. For just as some have written unfavorably regarding the Most Holy

Beauty of ABHA, other people of insight and perception, both Eastern and Western historians have recorded the utmost praise and eulogy in their books concerning the Most Holy Beauty of ABHA. According to what rule shall conclusions be reached? Is man to be content with the judgment of the enemy alone and to consider as valid all that the opponent has written? Is it not true that everyone who has committed this mistake has done so by listening to the statements of one side and paying no attention to the testimony of others? Furthermore, have not the people of Europe read history? Have they not heard the famous aphorism "History repeats itself?" Did not the great Roman philosopher and historian Tacitus at the beginning of the Christian era and the commencement of the spread of Christianity write in the most unmistakable terms that "the Christian religion is the enemy of humanity?" In another place he wrote: "The Christian religion is among the destructive superstitions." Suctonius who was another of the philosophers and a Roman historian pronounced the pure Christian religion "dishonesty, its acceptance contrary to truthfulness and highmindedness and inimical to loyalty and good citizenship." Refer to the histories of the Church in order that these statements may be confirmed with your own eyes and that you may bear witness to the ignorance of Peter Z. Easton regarding historical facts.

At present, although traveling, the writer has with him four histories of the Church representing Protestantism, Catholicism and Greek orthodoxy. Among the books written by the Greek, Roman and Alexandrian philosophers against the Christian religion—nay rather, against the very person of His Holiness Christ—upon Him be glory!—is that of Celsus one of the famous philosophers of the second Christian century. He compiled a large book replete with terrible libels and calumny against the pure and holy person of Christ.

Porphyry the Syrian who was among the greatest of Platonic philosophers wrote a large book against Christianity, recording therein accusations and abusive attack against His Holiness Christ and His disciples. This book was burned and destroyed by the order of two Christian Emperors, Sydocius and Dovalantianus. The historians of the Church state that he was an eminent philosopher and an accomplished author.

Ferento the eloquent master of rhetoric, a tutor of King Antonius, wrote fifteen volumes against the Christian religion and the "ignoble manners" of the Christians. He (Antonius) himself, was one of the great Emperors noted for erudition and philosophy. European scholars speak of him as "the Caesar of sublime wisdom," and have written lofty chapters detailing his virtues. James Murdock, the American, in his translation of the History of the Church says with regard to the great university which was founded by Ammonius Saccas at Alexandria, and which is in no need of introduction or praise on account of its fame:

"From this university graduated two erudite scholars of eminence; one was the Emperor Marc Antony and the other was Epictetus."

In short, this great and wise Emperor whose praises you have heard, spoke of the Christian people in terms of: "inimical pretenders," "imperfect minds," "bereft of virtues and praiseworthy qualities." This Emperor considered it an important duty to be hostile to Christians and exert himself in destroying them. He says: "You should ask concerning Jesus of Nazareth from his own people the Jews, and not from these poor Romans, none of whom have seen him, but whom baseness and indolence have caused to follow him."

Emperor Julian who was likewise an eminent philosopher, but whom the Christians designate Julian the Apostate, has written many books denouncing Christianity and criticising the manners of the Christian community. He called them enemies of the world of humanity.

But what the Jews have written concerning His Holiness Jesus Christ is beyond the power of the pen to portray. One point however is sufficient for the man of intelligence and sagacity; namely, that 1900 years have passed since the Manifestation of Christ and yet none of the Jews expresses a wish to investigate His religion. This well shows what the Jewish learned men have written concerning His Holiness and what evil qualities they have attributed to Him.

Taking the above facts into consideration, we ask this astonishing writer Peter Z. Easton whether it is worthy of any unprejudiced man of sense to judge the character and qualities of Baha'o'llah by relying upon those who have written against Him. If so, how can one be expected to disregard what the above mentioned hostile philosophers and eminent writers have stated concerning Christ, and trust in the text of the Gospels written by His disciples rather than the testimony of learned men engaged in investigating the qualities and character of His Holiness? Is this not very astonishing?

But the writer of this article states that neither in these days nor in the days of Christ should an intelligent man judge of a person by trusting in what his enemies say of him. Nay, one should look at the deeds, actions and traces of that person and reflect upon that which has emanated from Him, thus recognizing as the right criterion Christ's own saying: "Ye shall know the tree by its fruit." For it is self-evident and proven thousands of times that every great personage finds many enemies who are jealous of him, and when an enemy feels himself impotent, he clings to slander and calumny and engages in libels and execration. Hence it is said by wise men: "Evil speech is the weapon of the weak."

James Murdock, of America, in his translation of Church History writes that "although Roman rulers were mostly temperate and liberal towards their subjects in religious freedom, yet for two reasons they interfered with the Christians and endeavored to extinguish and eradicate them; first, because of love for their own religion, wherefore they would not allow the Christians to interfere therewith and cause a weakening and degrading thereof; second, because the opponents of Christianity accused its followers of vile calumnies before the rulers and characterized them with all kinds of vice and defects, such as 'lack of piety, abandonment of prayer and worship, desire for dominion and power, and a wish for leadership and changing the government.' They accused the Christians of immoral deeds and even of cannibalism, asserting that the Christians would kidnap the children of the Romans, kill them and prepare their flesh for consumption at banquets and entertainments."

This is a brief account of the calumnies which the above author has related, so that men may thereby differentiate truth from falsehood.

Were one to ponder over these facts he would testify that dependence upon such falsehoods and calumnies has always been the excuse of the enemies of God, whereas such methods have never been conducive to attaining the knowledge of God and separating truth from falsehood.

For instance, how can a man of perception trust in the words of Baha'o'llah's enemies who have written that he-God forbid!-intended to poison His brother? Were such sayings to be considered a criterion the truth of no one could be proven, for all among the prophets have been the subject of similar reviling and accusations.

Moreover, jealousy and enmity entertained by Mirza Yahya, the Ezel, for BAHA'o'LLAH, dates back to the time of their residence in Baghdad.

When in that city Yahya witnessed the shining traces (Tablets) of the Sacred Being—whereby He assisted the Cause of God, caused the penetration of the Word of God, effected the gathering and union of the beloved and resisted the schemes and deceitful activities of the enemy—Ezel himself, fearing for his life (which tendency is the most specific quality of the people of falsehood) did not dare to appear nor to associate with people. Then the fire of jealousy and hatred (which is so aflame today in the heart of Mr. Easton) became ablaze in his heart and he repeatedly planned to murder Baha'o'llah.

Again, he sought to poison Baha'o'llah in Adrianople, and according to trustworthy authorities, attempted to do so twice but failing to accomplish his design, availed himself of a new scheme and cried out that others had sought to poison him and take his life.

It is an evident point that a weak and defeated enemy always stoops to such pretexts and seeks to resist his opponents through secret means and subtle designs.

On the contrary the victorious and powerful party has no need of employing such means; for if Baha'o'llah had sought to destroy Ezel he was not impotent and needed no such method for the execution of his plan.

Numerous historical and tangible evidences can be furnished to demonstrate and prove that it was even the powerful and mighty pen of Baha'o'llah which protected from death His own enemies, such as Subh-i-Ezel, Nasir ed din Shah and certain great doctors and divines.

Otherwise the Babis would not have allowed a single one of these people to have escaped alive. Yea, it was Baha'o'llah who, through the effect of pure, heavenly utterances even more refreshing than the zephyrs of the morn wafting from the rose-garden and even more limpid than the vernal

rain which distils drop by drop from the fragrant rose-petals—trained his friends so that the people of the world were amazed and astonished. For these possessors of hearts and souls, three hundred and thirteen of whom resisted in battle thousands of the regular troops of the government during many months, astonishing and bewildering the enemy as well as the warriors of other nations by their valor, heroism, strength of heart, firmness and resolution in the terrible battles of Nayreez, Zanjan and Mazandaran, were so trained in tenderness of heart and gentleness of disposition through the glorious teachings of BAHA'O'LLAH that during the long years from the time of His arrival in Baghdad down to the present day, they have shown forbearance and self-restraint throughout many great events and have not committed that which would disturb any soul or be contrary to the law of any govern-They were killed but they killed no one. They endured violent calamities but their lips were not opened in complaint.

When the late Hadji Mohammed Riza of Isfahan suffered martyrdom in the city of Eskabad in 1882 A. D., the chief of police found the city in great excitement and the Bahais exposed to danger. He therefore permitted the Bahais to carry arms, but they did not do so, considering death better than The government then engaged in the self-defense. trial of those who conspired and murdered the martyrs. After five months' trial examining and hearing both sides, a high justice of the war department, accompanied by an imposing body arrived at Eskabad from St. Petersburg. An open court, the account of whose proceedings would lead to prolixity, was held. That court ordered two of the murderers to be hanged and the conspirators to be imprisoned for life in Siberia and subjected to hard As the governor of the province had the right to lessen this penalty, in three days four of the Bahais appeared before him. This great man was Kamaroff, the victor of Merv and the viceroy of the province. They interceded for the condemned murderers. As the governor was greatly pleased with the excellent conduct and good training of the Bahais he accepted their intercession and exercised his authority by changing the verdict of hanging into exile and reducing the punishment of the others from hard labor to simple confinement.

The incidents referred to are not based upon hearsay but are recorded in the register of the government of Eskabad and in other official papers.

Now, could such pure morality, kindness and gentleness, such training and noble conduct be inculcated by one who had attempted murder and who sought to poison his own brother? What then becomes of the words of His Holiness Christ: "Ye shall know the tree by its fruit"? And what becomes of the criterion embodied in the words: "Thou makest righteous by Thy words and Thou judgest by Thy sayings"?

Should hatred for the people of Baha cause one to deny all reliable criteria and rules of judg-

ment? "It is for ye to judge."

As to the second point which is Peter Z. Easton's statement that the creed of the Bahais is pantheism; this likewise is a manifest calumny and a false accusation, displaying his ignorance of the subject of pantheism. For the teachings of BAHA'O'LLAH in no manner resemble pantheism. Pantheism is a philosophical question and to treat it is the work of scholars and learned men. It has nothing to do with the function of revelation or the station of the founders of religions. The writer of this article believes that the teachings of pantheism have originated from the Platonic School of Philosophy which is founded upon devotion, seclusion, rigid discipline and shunning bodily enjoyments. The same philosophy is the source of celibacy in Christianity and Sufism in Mohammedanism. It was transferred from the Brahmans of India to the philosophers of

Athens and to the Platonists of Alexandria who became known as the Neo-Platonists. This late Platonic School held that the reality of the spirit which is an active essence effective throughout the world is but one indivisible reality. This indivisible reality, simple essence and ancient identity comprehends all things, and the souls of all animate organisms are but rays descending from that Ancient Reality. These Platonists in their own belief gathered from this principle the theory that each human soul is a ray from the universal Divine Reality and a drop from the Sea of the Ancient Holy Essence, which is confined in the prison of the body and has thus been separated from that universal simple Reality of realities. Thus they taught that a seeker of perfection must devote himself to severe discipline such as vigils, successive prayers, fasting, abstaining from physical luxuries and denial of material bounties, in order that he may release his soul from the bodily prison, cause it to unite itself with the Ancient Reality of realities and reach the apex of eternal bliss.

Referring to this theory, Ebn Mes'kowieh cites in his work: "Teharet-El-Akhlaq" ("Purification of Morals") a quotation from the "Divine Plato," to wit: "Die by thy will and you shall live by nature." This is a brief account of the subject of Pantheism, its source and origin. If the people of investigation look with keen eyes upon the creation and formation of nations, they would find the atoms of this strange doctrine scattered in the horizons of the Western regions. They would also trace Pantheism to the thoughts of Greek philosophers. References thereto have come down to us through treatises and essays of scholars, and descriptions therof are to be found in various books and writings. Were it not for the desire to avoid prolixity we would draw examples from those writings in order that the real truth might be known to men of insight, and the source and origin of Pantheism, as well as Peter Z. Easton's ignorance of it, become clear and manifest. His Holiness Abdul-Baha in the book "Some Answered Questions," has clearly shown the plane of those who believe in Pantheism, for he has mentioned the followers of Pantheism as opposed to the Prophets and Messengers, and has removed all causes for such superstitious beliefs. Reference to page 327 of that book will thoroughly expose the shallowness of such false accusations.

As to the third point: This refers to Peter Z. Easton's statement that the outcome of the Bahai religion is a return of despotic rule. Overlooking the falsehood and sheer calumny of this statement, it is a proof of his lack of information regarding the laws and ordinances of the Bahai faith. He is likewise ignorant of what has been explicitly revealed in the "Book of Laws" (Kitab-el-Akdas) concerning the organization of a "House of Justice" in every city in the world, the members of which, according to the conditions stated in the book, shall be elected by the people. Such members must hold their consultations in the utmost purity of conscience and good will. Moreover, in the "Glad-tidings" which is one of the well-known Tablets of this Most Great Manifestation, the substance of the last paragraph is as follows: "Although a republican form of government profits all the people of the world, yet the majesty of kingship is one of the signs of God. If statesmen combine the two into one form, their reward will be great before God." That is to say, hereditary sovereignty should be a national parliament and representative assembly. In this way national problems and questions of citizenship will find solution through the co-operation of these two bodies, so that the country and nation may attain perfection and the people arrive at the highest pitch of welfare and prosperity. Inasmuch as the original Tablet is not at hand the substance thereof is mentioned. If reference be made to the Tablet of the "Glad-tidings," which should be considered from all standpoints as to beauty of expression in the heavenly utterances, surely the reader will exclaim: "Blessed be God, the most excellent of Creators!"

In one of the long Tablets which is considered accessory to the "Kitab-el-Akdas," He has illustrated the form of constitutional government and representative assembly by the British government. The form of that great government has therefore met with His approval and sanction. Consequently the fear that despotism will be restored is caused by ignorance concerning the commandments of this Most Great Manifestation and the outcome of reliance upon the sayings of enemies regarding international discussions.

As to the fourth and 'greatest point, he says: "What new command is there in the Bahai religion which is lacking in Christianity?"

Although this question is an abstruse one which cannot be fully comprehended by a person unless he be well versed in the books of the two peoples, yet we will expound it clearly in such a way as to be easily understood by every soul, and we will explain the specific features of this great movement and prove the necessity of this Most Holy Manifestation for the comfort and upbuilding of the world. Thus may disinterested persons attain insight and every just one arise in thanksgiving for this great bestowal of God, the All-Glorious.

It is evident to every perceiving soul that the world of humanity will attain perfection, and that happiness and welfare, the desire of nations and goal of all hearts, will be insured when religious differences and sectarianism, the cause of alienation and estrangement of the people, are utterly removed from the world, and all estrangements and schisms, such as racial, patriotic and political divisions, etc., are dispelled from among men. Thus may men become as brothers, loving and kind toward

each other. These terrible wars, which are the greatest catastrophes of humanity and civilization, will disappear. The vast sums, the expenditure of which is undoubtedly the cause of impoverishing men and destroying the world, will no longer be devoted to destructive pursuits and infernal machinery. This question is so clear and lucid that the most deficient mind can pass judgment upon it. Nevertheless this condition has been confirmed by the Divine Glad-tidings and established by heavenly prophecies. the Holy Books contain explicit record that in the Great Day which has been exalted by various names, such as "The Last Day," "the time of the end," "the latter day," "the day of the Lord," etc., the Glorious Lord will descend and will unite all nations in the worship of the One God. He will so train all men in lofty and spiritual qualities that warfare and conflict will be uprooted, rancor and hatred will be replaced by sociability and peace, and implements of war be changed into farming and trading tools. This is a brief statement of the promises of the prophets concerning the "latter day."

It is self-evident that all nations are awaiting and anticipating the advent of such a Day and the coming of such a great Cause; nay, they pray

and supplicate God to hasten its arrival.

But the greatest obstacles among the nations are the signs and conditions which shall appear with this praiseworthy Manifestation and promised Day; for all the Manifestations of God and founders of religion who have formerly come have mentioned the signs of this great event in their respective books and emphasized and clearly recorded them in their utterances. But every prophet who appeared recorded the self-same signs mentioned by his predecessor and repeated the same words; yet without undertaking to explain the meaning of those signs and conditions or make his object therein known. For instance, consider how for a thousand years His Holiness Moses and the Israelitish prophets spoke

and uttered glad-tidings to the people of the coming of the Lord of Hosts who would harmonize and unite all in the worship of One God. Among the signs of the day of His coming announced by them are:

First: The rolling up of the heavens. Second: The sun will be darkened.

Third: The moon shall not give her light.

Fourth: The stars shall fall from heaven.

Fifth: The dead shall arise from their tombs.

Sixth: Ferocious animals will make peace with grazing animals.

Seventh: They will share the same pasture and

food.

Eighth: The children will play with poisonous

serpents.

Ninth: The people of Israel who in that day shall have become scattered and humiliated throughout all the nations of the East and West will be again assembled together by the Lord of Hosts, who will establish them in their promised land and confer upon them eternal glory and everlasting dominion.

These are, in short, some of the prophecies which all the Israelitish prophets announced to their people and recorded in their books. They did not state however that these promises were to be taken in a literal sense without symbolism and interpretation, or that the symbolic texts were subject

to commentary.

Fifteen hundred years subsequent to the time of His Holiness Moses, the very same promises and signs were revealed by His Holiness Christ—upon whom be glory! Consider verses 29-31 of the twenty-fourth chapter of St. Matthew and the tenth and eleventh verses of the third chapter of the Second Epistle of Peter the Apostle, so that you may witness the mention of these promises and signs with the utmost clearness. Likewise His Holiness Christ and His disciples confined themselves to the mere mentioning of these signs, as was

done by the Israelitish Prophets, not undertaking to explain their meaning. Consequently the Christian doctors disagreed in their interpretation of those holy books. Some said that those promises were literal statements and not subject to interpretation and must therefore be fulfilled outwardly. Others among the commentators stated that those promises were symbolic and that they were words requiring interpretation in order that their real meaning might thereby become evident; i. e., that the Seal of the Book might be opened in the latter day. Six hundred years after His Holiness Christ, the "Seal of the Prophets" announced His mission and the very same promises were again revealed in the Koran. The same conditions and signs were identically repeated. But again the Koran made no reference to the meaning intended by those prophecies, nor did it state whether they were symbolic or subject to interpretation. Consequently, were a man to consider what has been stated he would most clearly find that the greatest obstacles against the unification of nations have been these very prophecies, glad-tidings, conditions and signs. For the various peoples have been prevented from uniting with each other because the meanings intended by those prophecies were not clear.

Although citing an illustration leads to prolixity, yet we will do so for the purpose of enlightening and further elucidating the matter to the reader. For example let us assume that a Christian missionary should say to a Jew: "Dear friend, why are you sleeping and heedless? The promised Messiah, whose coming was foretold by all the prophets, has appeared." Then imagine the Jew answering: "How splendid! How splendid! What beautiful glad-tidings and joyous news! We Jews have made all our wishes dependent upon the coming of the Messiah and daily supplicate by prayer for His advent! Now let us see this promised Messiah whom you declare to have appeared." The

Christian missionary answers: "The promised Messiah was that wronged youth, Jesus of Nazareth, who sacrificed His life for the liberation and salvation of the world." The Jew would reply: "Oh, esteemed teacher, clear signs are recorded in the Holy Books regarding the appearance of the Messiah, none of which came to pass. We Jews have not found our religion so easily that we can relinquish it carelessly. You consider yourself a teacher of the Holy Books. See then in the Heavenly Books the words that at the time of the coming of the promised Messiah the sun will be darkened, the moon will turn into blood, the new heaven and the new earth will become manifest, the stars will fall, the dead will arise. Where and when did these prophecies become fulfilled during the day of the Nazarene and who saw them? Furthermore, let me show you numerous passages wherein it has been clearly revealed that when the promised Messiah appears He will gather together all the Jews scattered throughout the world and he will save them from the great humiliation, execration and tyranny which they suffer. Then He will establish them in the Holy Land and confer upon them dominion and eternal glory. Now tell me when did Jesus of Nazareth accomplish such a thing? Nay, through His Manifestation the contrary came to pass, for we were established in the Holy Land but we have become scattered through His coming. We were esteemed; we have become humiliated. We were assembled; we became dispersed. We were blessed; we became afflicted with curses. All this was contrary to the promises given to the Israelitish people. So to accept Jesus would be to deny those glorious prophets."

In brief, at this point in the conversation the Christian missionary would fail to answer the Jew. For he himself does not understand the real meanings of these glad-tidings. How then could he explain them to the Jews and cause them

to be convinced and assured? Therefore during this long period the missionaries of the Christian religion have attempted to discomfit and confound the Jews, yet without traversing the pathway of true knowledge and real proof. Instead of bringing them near the Gospels, they caused them to be annoyed and further removed.

It is therefore recorded in church history that during this long period, that is since the conversion of the Great Constantine down to our time, both in the days of Charlemagne and during the crusades, they repeatedly attempted to force the Jews to accept Christianity, but in the end they failed. Now had they known the meanings of these glad-tidings there would be no need of using force and

compulsion.

Similar to this is the attitude of the Moslem toward the Christian. When the Moslem desires to prove the truth of the mission of the "Seal of the Prophets" to a Christian, he refers the Christian to the signs recorded in the twentyfourth chapter of St. Matthew. Then that Moslem not understanding the meanings thereof is forced to say that this Gospel in the hands of the Christians is not the original Gospel which descended with Jesus-upon whom be peace! As you readily see, the Moslems will clearly prove in word and writing that this Gospel has been interpolated by the Christian scholars and that it has been attributed to His Holiness Christ. In this case the Christian, to whom the reality of the Gospel is evident and manifest, and the love of this Holy Book firmly established in his heart, will be amazed at the incorrect answer of the Moslem. Instead of fellowship and friendship with the Moslem the Christian becomes an enemy of the Islamic religion and an opponent of the Mohammedan people.

In short, one of the great obstacles to the unity of the nations is this difficulty which has been explained by the foregoing illustration. All these

abstruse problems are involved and explained in the statement that because the Christian mission-aries do not understand the real meanings of the books of religions which have appeared prior to the manifestation of His Holiness Christ—upon whom be peace!—therefore they cannot guide others to their own religion. This has become evident and manifest.

As to the religions which have appeared after His Holiness Christ, inasmuch as retrogression and reversal are opposed to natural motion and contrary to the progress and advancement which are evident and manifest in world movements, therefore the Christian cannot turn development backward and cause other people to descend the ladder of progress in order to unite them to themselves. The great man Lord Curzon has partly understood this point when he writes: "The conversion of Asiatics to the Christian religion is without effect and result."

Now that this subject has been clearly elucidated we will submit that the present state of progress in the world necessitates the Most Great Manifestation. While His Holiness BAHA'o'LLAH resided in Baghdad the first book revealed by Him was "Kitab-Ighan" which is the key to unlock the seals of the Heavenly Books. It comprehends the realities revealed in Holy Writ. By it the doors of the understanding of prophetic words were opened to the faces of the people of Baha, the real meaning of the Divine Glad-tidings were revealed and the original purposes of such terms as were latent and unknown became manifested. These terms are: "Death," "Life," "Heaven," "Earth," "Sun," "Moon," "Stars," "Resurrection," etc. Thus the means of unity became facilitated and the hindrances to international misunderstandings were removed. The signs and emblems of accord and agreement among inimical and opposing people became manifest and apparent. For you observe that while now is but the commencement of the Bahai Religion, yet difficult questions and doctrines have become so clearly explained to and so easily accepted by various peoples that numerous souls among Zoroastrians, Jews, Nuseyrites, et al., who have never believed in His Holiness Christ nor would listen to a single verse of the Gospel, have now become acknowledged believers in Baha'o'llah through the effect of His Blessed Utterances. Moreover, they consider his Holiness Christ the Promised Lord and His Heavenly Book the Divine Holy Word. They associate and consort with Christians in their feasts and gatherings with the utmost kindness and fellowship.

In the spirit of utmost friendship a question is propounded to this esteemed missionary Peter Z. Easton who without understanding in the least the significance of the Kingdom of Christ, eulogizes it: Do these evident signs cause the Kingdom of Christ to be at hand, or do anathema, execration, unseemly words and the writing of debasing articles in magazines, wherein libel and calumny are attributed to pure and holy souls?

It is most astonishing! We do not know what Mr. Easton and his allies understand the Kingdom of Christ to be and to signify. Is the Kingdom of Christ for the ratification and execution of His words or to prove the opposite of the word of Christ and promulgate the attributes of His enemies?

His Holiness Christ clearly states: "Bless them that curse you," whereas Mr. Easton and his peers carry out the meaning of "Curse them that bless you." The soul who seeks benediction and mercy they characterize with most unseemly words and desire for him evil and perdition. Baha'o'llah proves to the unbelieving nations that His Holiness Christ was the Son of God and the Word of God, whereas Mr. Easton and his peers pronounce Him the Anti-Christ.

Strange! John the Evangelist, the beloved of Christ, in his first epistle says: "He who doeth righteousness is righteous;" but these (opponents) say: "He who doeth a righteous deed, verily he is a murderer and an impostor." Likewise in this epistle he "Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God abideth in him and he is in God;" but they say that one who, according to their own admission has convinced three million souls and made them believe that Jesus was the Son of God and the Word of God, is deprived of the knowledge of God and has no portion of the fragrance of God. Is it not always clearly shown and positively proven that in this day we should understand by the words: "Ye shall know the tree by its fruit," in the sermon on the Mount, that the purpose of His Holiness Christ was that we should not pay heed to false accusations or listen to that which the people of prejudice spread among men? Nay, we should consider the deeds of every person the correct criterion, and through this balance differentiate between truth and falsehood.

In short, let us return to the original matter, which refers to Peter Z. Easton's question: "What has Baha'o'llah brought which is not found in the Christian religion?" Although the great function of the Revelation of Baha'o'llah in solving the intricacies of the Heavenly Books, facilitating the removal of differences from among nations and establishing unity and harmony among the sections of the human world is sufficient proof of the greatness and thoroughness of the Bahai religion, nevertheless we will now consider the laws and ordinances of this religion, explain their specific virtues, their benefits and good results.

First, a command which is particularly a feature of the Bahai religion and is not found in the other religion is "abstaining from crediting verbal traditions." It is well known to men of learning that it was verbal tradition which divided the Jews into two great sects. Such traditions are the basis of the book of Talmud, and caused the division of that one nation. One of the two schisms called the Rabbinim looks upon the teachings of the Talmud as the law which needs to be followed and considers it the greatest means for the preservation and permanence of the Israelitish people. But the other sect, Gharraim looks upon the Talmud as sheer heresy and conducive to perdition. Thus these two sects cannot possibly be harmonized or cease mutual opposition.

Similarly in the Christian religion the main cause of schism and division were these verbal traditions which were termed "authoritative." Each one of the Christian churches, such as the Catholic, the Orthodox, the Jacobite, the Nestorian and others consider it obligatory to follow these traditions inherited from and handed down by the fathers of the Church, as the very text of the Holy Book.

Thus when in any of the great Councils the question of the unification of the Christian people would be at issue, they would avail themselves of these inherited traditions which were opposed to union and harmony. Likewise in the religion of Islam, claiming these verbal traditions which were related of the Founder of that religion, subsequent to His death, was the cause of the division and separation into various of the principal sects, such as the Sunnite, the Shi'ite and the Kharajite, or into the secondary schools of Hanofite, Malakite, Shaffite, Haubilite, etc.

Each of these hold to a set of traditions considered as authentic by their own sect.

But Baha'o'llah closed to the people of the world this door which is the greatest means for sedition; for He has clearly announced that "in the religion of God all recorded matters are referable to the Book and all unrecorded matters are dependent upon the decision of the House of Justice." Thus all narrations, relations and verbal traditions have

been discredited among the Bahai people and the door of dissension, which is the greatest among the doors of hell, has been closed and locked.

Second: One of the laws and ordinances peculiar to the Bahai religion is the law prohibiting the interpreting of the Word of God. For interpretation of the Words and exposition of personal opinion has been one of the greatest means of dissension in the former religions, the cause of darkening of the horizon of faith and concealing the real meaning of the Book of God.

It is an evident fact that learned men differ in their minds, and the natural gifts of sagacity and intelligence or the lack of understanding and comprehension vary in degrees among them. Thus when the door of interpretation and perverting of the Words from their outward meaning is opened, strange opinions and curious contradictory interpretations will result and different sects will arise among the one people and one religious community.

Consequently Baha'o'Llah has explicitly commanded His followers to wholly abandon the door of interpretation and follow the Words revealed in the Tablets according to their outward meaning, so that the events which have transpired among the past nations should not recur among the Bahai people, and the unwelcome happenings which appeared among the various sects due to difference in mentality and viewpoint should not become manifest in this new auspicious day, which is the day of the glorious Lord.

Thus one of the explicit commands of this great Manifestation is the ordinance abrogating differences which separate men. It is because one of the occasions of dissension is difference of scholars with regard to the station of the Manifestation of the Cause. In former religions, even as testified by history, it has become evident that when in a question of this kind a difference has arisen between

two of the doctors of religion, both parties were firm in their standpoints and held tenaciously to their sides, while the laity, according to their usage, would adhere some to one and some to the other. thus closing the doors to agreement and unity to such an extent that religious fraternity was changed into deep and bitter enmity, scientific dissension terminating in bloody strife and warfare. This is illustrated by differences which arose between Arius the priest and Alexander the Bishop of Constantinople, regarding the Trinity, in the fourth century, A. D.; also the Nestorian differences which took place in the fifth century between Nestorius the Bishop of Constantinople and the other bishops, which caused terrible wars and the shedding of precious blood. The effect of these sad dissensions has lasted until the present day. These are clear proofs and evidences for the point at issue.

Time does not allow us to make mention of the numerous sects and divisions of the Gnostics and others, of which the church historians have counted more than thirty, and incorporated them under the term: "Born of philosophy." All seekers of full accounts are referred to authoritative books on the subject, in order that they may clearly realize that all these divisions and sects came from the disagreements of the doctors as to the degree and station of His Holiness Christ, and their persistence in their respective opinions. The subject of disagreement by the doctors as to the station of the Manifestation of God has been one of those abstruse and difficult questions to solve which proved beyond the power of great minds and baffled a mighty king like Constantine the Great. For notwithstanding the assistance and co-operation of the great bishops of the East and West he could not reconcile the various parties to the Aryan controversy. Nay, during this long time the power of local councils, the sword of European powers and the verdicts of Inquisi-torial Boards failed to remove divisions and schisms

caused by metaphysical discussions. But the removal of this indissoluble knot and incurable disease by the easiest of means has been announced in the holy Bahai literature, for BAHA'O'LLAH in one of His holy Tablets has clearly revealed the following: "Since men differ in their degree of knowledge, if two persons should be found to possess different viewpoints as regards the degree and station of the Manifestation of God, both are acceptable before God, for, in accord with the blessed verse: 'Verily, we have created souls different in degrees;' God has created men different in understanding and diverse in manners. But if those having two points of view engage in conflict and strife while expressing their views, both of them are rejected. For, by knowing the Manifestation of God it is intended to unify the hearts, cultivate souls and to teach the truth of God, whereas conflict and strife of two persons with two different points of view would do harm to the Cause of God. Consequently both of them are referred to the fire." This was the purport of the blessed Tablet in brief. Accordingly in this Holy Cause no one has power to create inharmony, and because of fear of falling, no one dares to persist in his own opinion at the expense of harmony.

Fourth: Among the specific laws clearly laid down in the Cause of Baha'o'llah is the law "prohibiting slavery." No mention of this is made in other religions. As none of the former Heavenly Books has forbidden this traffic all the humanitarian instincts which actuated the Great Powers to abolish and destroy it could not withhold the common people from this abominable practice, which has cost the governments and nations great trouble and expense. For instance, the freeing of the slaves constitutes one of the important responsibilities of the Egyptian government. This necessitates a heavy drain upon the state treasury. Furthermore, the trial and indictment of those guilty of this ne-

farious traffic brings great affliction and often ruin

upon many noted families.

Fifth: Among the laws peculiar to this Great Cause is the law making it "obligatory upon all to engage in allowable professions as a means of support, and obedience to this law is accepted as an act of worship." Were a man of insight to consider this strong command, he would testify to the great benefit it contributes towards regulating the affairs of civilization and removing impediments and calamities from human society. For it is evident how in this present day innumerable souls designated as monks, anchorites, hermits, religious devotees, dignitaries and others, although sound in body and limb, abstain from occupation and trade, passing their time in indolence and idleness and living upon the proceeds of other men's labor. In reality such men are as atrophied limbs upon the body of humanity and a heavy burden to the men of industry and agriculture. When by a law of religion these innumerable souls abandon idleness and indolence and engage in useful occupations, one can well realize how much this will contribute to the common wealth and remove the difficulties of the body-politic.

Sixth: The law making the education of children of both sexes compulsory. This law is also one of the commands explicitly revealed in this most great Cause, and concerning which no mention is made in any of the other religions. For in the other religions the education of the masses is made dependent upon the law of the government. If in former times a government would fail to issue a decree providing for compulsory education, and this failure would result in the decadence of learning and knowledge, the nation would take no thought of it, nor would the people consider themselves and the government responsible. For no law concerning this subject has been revealed in the Heavenly Books. But when a law is laid down in the Heavenly Book of a nation, every individual member will consider himself bound to execute it, and no one will fail to heed that law, for they will not be dependent

upon the government to carry it out.

Seventh: The command prohibiting cursing and execration and making it obligatory upon all to abstain from uttering that which may offend men. For, as is evident in moral science, cursing, reviling and speaking in harsh words and offensive phrases is one of the greatest causes of alienating hearts, filling minds with rancor, creating hatred and animosity among the peoples and igniting the fire of calamitous warfare among men. Thus it is said by wise men: "Verily, war begins in words;" and the poet Firdousi has said: "A mere word is the cause of warfare." Another verse illustrating this point at issue is "The wound inflicted by the tongue is deeper than that inflicted by the sword." Were one to ponder over the differences and schisms already spoken of which arose among the Christian peoples, creating different sects and schools, such as the Arvans, Nestorians, Gnostics, et al., kindling the fire of terrible battlefields and violent calamities, he would clearly find from the testimony of authentic history that the principal and initial cause of such divisions and disasters was the difference of opinion between two religious doctors, which would result in discussion and controversy. In order to overcome his opponent and demonstrate the correctness of his own view, or because of believing his own opinion correct, each would so persist in his attitude that it would finally lead to harshness towards This harshness would gradually lead to insinuating remarks and annoying statements which in time would culminate in reviling, execrating, fighting and even bloodshed. Now the harmful outcome of these religious fights and their evil effect upon human society needs no mentioning here. For the calamities caused by these differences during the past ages are recorded in the historical books of every nation, and the hardships which have continued down to our time as the painful result of those dissensions are evident to men of understanding.

Perhaps some one may advance an objection saying that ordinances prohibiting anathema and execration are found in the other Heavenly Books, as, for instance, the commands of His Holiness Christ, well-known as the Sermon on the Mount, wherein He most lucidly states, "Whosoever calleth another a fool is in danger of hell-fire." In the Koran it is stated: "Curse not those who claim (spiritual mission) without the permission of God, thus without knowledge cursing God as an enemy." The answer to this objection is evident to the people of insight, for such ordinances and prohibitions are considered as educational commands in the estimation of the learned and not as laws and enactments of religion. Consider this command of the Sermon on the Mount, wherein He states: "Whosoever is angry with his brother falsely is subject to the law." Again He says: "Store not for yourselves treasures;" and again: "Be not concerned with the morrow." Also: "Whosoever smiteth thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also;" and "Whosoever desireth thy garment give him also thy cloak." Then later on He says: "Whosoever asks of thee, give unto him, and whosoever would borrow of thee, prevent him not."

It is fully evident that the learned men and doctors of the Christian and Mohammedan religions have not considered these ordinances as imperative. Men of intelligence versed in law and jurisprudence have not deemed those who disobeyed these laws deserving of punishment and trial. Nay, as already mentioned, they have unanimously accounted them educational laws. Moreover some of those laws are such that the doctors have not considered those slighting them as transgressors or evil-doers before God. For instance, "If anyone smites you upon the one cheek, turn to him the other," "He who

begs of you, give to him," "He who seeks to borrow from you, do not refuse him." The above statement will clearly show why such commands and ordinances were not considered by the leaders of the Christian peoples as imperative and obligatory and why they could not remove cursing and execration from among the community.

But in the Bahai religion the commands prohibiting cursing, reviling, swearing and blasphemy have been revealed as imperative and obligatory laws. The responsibility attaching to the violators has been revealed in various Tablets. Emphatic commands have been issued in regard to the purity of pen and tongue, prohibiting the writing or speaking of that which will offend men. For example, although in various Tablets such as the "Ishrakhat" and others, the law prohibiting cursing and execration has been explicitly laid down, nevertheless Baha'o'llah, during His latter days, in the Blessed "Book of the Covenant" fortified and emphasized the above law by addressing the following command to the people of the world:

"O ye people of the world! I exhort ye towards that which is the cause of the elevation of your station! Hold fast to the fear of God and adhere to the hem of kindliness! Verily I say unto you, the tongue is for the mention of good; defile it not with unseemly words. Verily God has forgiven the past. Hereafter all must utter that which is seemly. Shun anathema, execration and that whereby man is perturbed. The station of man is great. Some time ago this lofty word was revealed from the treasury of the Pen of Abha: 'Today is a great, blessed Day! That which was latent in man is today revealed and become manifest. The station of man is great, should he adhere to veracity and truth and remain firm and steadfast in the Cause.'"

Every intelligent soul who reflects upon this utterance: "Verily, God has forgiven the past; hereafter all must utter that which is seemly,"

"Shun anathema, execration and that whereby man is perturbed," will clearly see how emphatic an ordinance has been given forth ratifying the prohibition of anathema and execration. Because according to the law current among the people of knowledge the purport of this blessed utterance is an explicit prohibition concerning anathema and execration.

The intended purpose thereof is the unpardonable position of the one who violates this mighty command and decisive blessed ordinance.

In this case, to the people of insight it is evident, manifest and firmly established that the prohibition as regards anathema and execration is an especialized ordinance and one of the particular commandments of this greatest Dispensation. Thus, through the favor of God the Most High, from the traces of the Supreme Pen, this unseemly action and the ordeals resulting therefrom may disappear from among the people of the world and the glad-tidings recorded in the third verse of the 22nd chapter of the Revelation of St. John concerning the events of the day of Manifestation—namely: "Hereafter there shall be no more cursing," shall be realized.

Eighth: Relative to the carrying of arms except in time of necessity. This ordinance is not to be found in other religions, but in the Bahai religion it is considered as one of the imperative and essential commands. The great utility of this law is most evident and manifest. How many souls who are not able to control excessive anger have given vent to it by the use of arms ready at hand? If the murderer had not been armed, often after one hour the violence of his anger would have subsided and no crime would have resulted. These are the minor evil results of carrying arms. There are other greater evils continually manifested by people who carry arms; which are productive of great revolutions and excessive losses for the government and nations. The details of this are not in keeping with brevity and are conducive to prolongation, nevertheless the afflictions of the nations and ordeals of

the people are evident to men of perception.

Ninth: The question relative to the necessity of the creation of the House of Justice and institution of the National Assemblies and Constitutional Governments. This command is likewise specialized to this evident religion and is not mentioned in the others. For under other religions it is possible for despotic governments to be restored and founded, because the love of the permanence, establishment and endurance of religious ordinances and the fear of going contrary to them is so deeply rooted in human souls, by reason of the fear of God, that they would not pass away in a thousand years and would not be superseded except through the renewal of the religion and the reform of laws.

In short, these are some of the especial commands of the Bahai religion which the writer of these lines has submitted in accordance with this opportune occasion. The consideration of brevity has made it necessary to omit the mentioning of other special commandments in this Most Great

Dispensation.

Among them are ethics and conditions requisite for a wife's knowledge of her traveling or absent husband. Another concerns the prohibition of haughtiness and egoism. Another is a command as to purity of all things, with recommendation and encouragement to observe sanitary measures and cleanliness, and to shun utterly all that tends to filth and uncleanness. Among them is a command directing the agreement of nations in the abolition of warfare and battles, and the conservation of the conditions of security and peace. Many such commands exist, the words of amplification and detail of which are beyond the limits of this occasion. For justice to this most important subject would necessitate the compilation of a large volume and not a short article. But although the article may assume more lengthy proportion I am forced, nevertheless, to remind the people of knowledge of one distinguishing feature of the many in the Bahai religion. Perchance the radiant sight may attain to the great bestowal of this most supreme Cause, and the pure tongue may utter thanksgiving and praise to God, the Blessed, the Sublime.

It is this: One of the abstruse problems of social philosophy is the prevention of monopoly and wealth control by certain individuals. This subject has been discussed by the philosophers of the world for many years. The wise men of Europe and America, especially the Socialists, in endeavoring to solve this abstruse problem, have entered into minute discussion and deep analyses. The governments of Europe and America have given the subject exhaustive attention; nevertheless they have not yet agreed upon any opinion and have not reached a consensus of remedy for the solution of this seemingly insurmountable question.

But if a soul should ponder and reflect upon the divine institution concerning the question of heritage and the modus operandi of the distribution of legacies among heirs according to the laws of this Dispensation, he will see that this all-important problem has been solved in the simplest manner. The distribution of wealth among the nations has been established according to the best method.

Inasmuch as the matter of death among mankind is an unavoidable event, if the distribution of the estate left by those who ascend to God should be effected according to this divine recommendation, it will be impossible for wealth to be accumulated by the few or for any particular family to exercise a monopoly, leaving others deprived and afflicted by poverty and want. For the Mighty Lawgiver has dealt with this important affair in this manner: He has divided the heirs of the deceased into seven classes, including teachers, who are the spiritual fathers of enlightened individuals in the world of humanity. The heritage is divided according to

the number 2520, which is the lowest number comprising the integral fractions of nine. Under this division the seven classes eligible to legacies are as follows:

First: Offspring. Second: Wives. Third: Fathers. Fourth: Mothers. Fifth: Brothers. Sixth: Sisters. Seventh: Teachers.

The nearest relatives are arranged the closest. Each class receives its due according to the number sixty, which runs down through all. He has decreed that these seven classes mentioned will come equally into possession of their legitimate rights, each receiving his share from this division. When the people of insight reflect upon that which has been recorded they will see that with this command in operation wealth will never be monopolized by a limited few and no individual through sheer forceful skill will come into possession of another's wealth. Wealth will always be in circulation among All mankind will inherit from one another and all will be benefited from this capital. Yea, when a person reflects upon the distribution effected in the Book of Beyan by the Bab, he will conclude that such a division mentioned therein may affect the interest of the offspring, but the manner in which it is provided for in the Book of Akdas, through the Supreme Pen, wherein the heritage of the children is multiplied, dispels this fear. To all people of insight it is evident that in this Most Great Cause all the means of comfort for the nation have been provided and a plan of readjustment for the affairs of the people of the world from all standpoints has been established. That which has been stated here will suffice to answer in brief the objections of Mr. Easton and those like him.

Now, in regard to the question of features dis-

tinguishing this great Cause from other laws and religions of the people of the world in all centuries and ages: If fair-minded and intelligent men of knowledge should ponder and reflect upon the judicious laws of the Lord of mankind, they will no doubt bear witness to the perfection of Divine Providence in the laws thus instituted. For instance, these three firm and irrefutable ordinances, namely, first: the question of heritage by which monopoly of wealth will be removed and the question of socialism solved; second: the question of universal peace and international agreements regarding disarmament and conserving expenditure now devoted to implements of war; third: the question of all being commanded to acquire a profession, art or trade whereby they may earn a living, thus lightening the burden of expense to those upon whom it falls, such as farmers, laborers, et al. This expense is created by the idlers and unemployed members of the human family.

These fair-minded and intelligent men will also testify that the readjustment of the world and the salvation of mankind from great dangers is conditioned upon following the commands of this Most Great Manifestation. Thus will they utter the blessed words: "Blessed is God, the Possessor of the Dominion and the Kingdom!"

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Now at this point we bring our words to an end, and at the closing of this statement we beseech God the Blessed, the Supreme, to bestow upon Mr. Easton and other deniers, through His Infinite Mercy, the light of insight and knowledge in order that they may glance at that which has been submitted in an impartial and disinterested spirit. Thus may they become informed of the Reality of the Divine Cause and be guided to that which is the source of salvation, life, glory and prosperity. And this is not difficult by the Favor of God.

Written December 28, 1911, in Syria, by the dis pen of MIRZA ABUL FAZL GULPAYGAN.

جيع دسائط آسايمام نازل سندو واصلاح اموراهلهالم مرجميع الوجود تأسيس افيته است سي وخلاصة العول ايزمقوار كمطيسبيل اخضار كرسك که بیت مینها ید در دفع اعترامز صسترا دیستن وامثال او _قو^{ساله} ميزلت اينمامراعصم ابرسائر شرائع وادبان احسك للمعطوط هه فروق وممزات كذشته أكر منفين ومشعرت اداهل علم درصنع متین حفرت رت العالمین در تسریع ایز سفتم محکم تفکروندبرکنند که عبارتست (ارمساُله ارث)رایک احتكاد مزوف عوميه وحسائه اشتراكيه (ومسأله وجرب صلح عام) وانتناق تام بنی المردل برای رضع سلاچ و منع اذ صف مصاریت باهضه درمعدّات حبیّه (و سالهٔ اِم لوجوب اقتراف وكسب معاميل برحريفني براميتخفيف التيال مصَّرٌ غيرَ قليلِيكه بر دوش مسَّاع وذرَّاع وجَّال است ادمُصَّارَ كيوغ فوق لعاده عاطلين وغيرمستغلين درميان حيأت جامعة مِثْرِيّة · لاَبنيك بركالعنايت للميّه دد تشريع لتن تعائثه شهادت دحنث وبراعضارا صلاح عالم وغياة امم اذ خطرأت عظمة مامتاح اوامراين كموراعطم اعترامت كنند وكلة صاركه (نثارك الله ونوالملات والملكوت) ما طؤكره نه برير أككون درايزمقام كلامرا باغجام ميبويم ودرخآ قول ارخنداوند تبارك وتعالى سألت منائم كه برحمت وإسعه خود وزيمارت ومعرضي بمستر احسين وسائر معترضين مطا فرمابد تادر الجه عرض شد بانصات و بمغرض تفكرنما لله سنايد عقيقت امرالميمطلع كردند وبالجه سبب وستكاكز وحياة وعرت وفلاح است هدائيت ياسد وليس للكم فَصَلَ اللهُ لِعَرْضِ . وَرَبِي مِ مَعْرِمُ سَنَهُ ١٣٣٠ عَمِرُ موافق ۲۸ دساجرسندگ ۱۹۱۱ میلاد ته عزّ ودرسی ogle متلم البرالعضل كلياتيات عمايت

برائي قاون المح محولكردد عكن سيست تزوت نزد المفك قليله وبإعائلة محضوصه محتكرماند وديكران إزآن محروم کردند و اکثر امت مسلای فعرونا ته مانند .

وزوا شارع فتدير درائل مخطير وداشيت رابع صفت طبقه مقرر فهوده ومعلى را نيزكه آباء دوعاني اسواد متتورة عالم النساليند وزاين طبقات سبعة وارثه واحل مؤده ومقيم ارث دا اقلعددي كه جامع كسورتسعه مروحه صحیح است بین عدد (۲۵۳) متقر کرده و طبقات سبعه ودا را که عبارتند ۱ ارد زمات و ۲ ازواج وس آباء و کا اتهات وه اخوان و 7 اخوات و ٧ معلمين الأمرّب الأقرب مترتب و فهفيهٔ حطبقهاي انطبقات مذكوره ابعدد . وعللتساور متنازل داشته است 🕟 د مقرر فرموده است که طبقات سبعة مذكوره حربك برانيقتيم دوعرض وإحلا مالك عفو مفرضهٔ خود کردند و قست خدرا ازان عسم اخذ عاید .

وجون ا حل نظر در آغیه و کرشد ندیّر نمایند میبیند ا كه باوجود النحسكم حركز بروت نزد اشفاص محضوصه محتكنها وهيج فردي فصب بروت ديكررا مصاحب عبكند ، وهيشه بزوت بنيالعوم دركردش وانتقال است كدكا فلأخلق ازمكوكر ارت ميرند وهدادرأس المال موجود مستفع ميكردند

بلي نظر تعتبيم نقطهُ اولى وركتآب تظاب دبيان م مكن بودكه كسمي تعكركت دكه بر (دريات) دران تعتيم اجاف وار د منده است . و مکن متوسوم که در کمآیه ستطاب (افترات اذ قلم اعلى نرولهاينت و فريضةً دريات مضاعف كنت إيز فح والماسند وبوكانه احلنظ واضح كشت كه در إيرام اعظم

مهم ما من احت و تحریص رحفظ با کیزکر و نظافت و احتاب الموجات و اد متیل وجب دعایت ما آن و نقاف و احتاب و نام المرجوانقاق و نام الرحل دا آنها فوت طاقت ، و اد متیل امر موجوانقاق د و ل برترك محاربه و قدال و حفظ مرا شیامیت و سلام ، و حسیادی اذاین کونه احکام که بسط کلام و احصایات مناف مقام است ، دیرا ادامیح بعلی این کونه منافل متعابر منافی مقام است ، دیرا ادامیح بعلی این کونه منافل متعابر منافی مقام است ، دیرا ادامیح بعلی این کونه منافل متعابر منافی مقام است ، دیرا ادامیح بعلی این کونه منافل مقام است ، دیرا ادامیح بعلی این کونه منافل مقام است ، دیرا ادامیح بعلی است نه مفالد صغر ، منافل مقام است که منافل منافل مقام است که منافل م

واكرمه مقاله مفصّل ميشود الجادم كه اهل علم ترايد المينا (ديكراد امتيازات ديانت عباسيه متذكر بمايم ساياسات المراعظم فائر سؤد والمسنة طائه

بستكروسياس حنواومذ متبارك وبعثال ناطق كرمد.

وآف اليست كه يكي إضائل معصله المسفة اجماعية مسأله (منع أو احتماد مروت است بني اسخاص معينة معدو كه ساله است فلاسفة عالم درآن تكلم عؤده الله وحكم الاوروبا وامريكا خاصه لفرقة اشتراكييت ورحرا الله معضله عنهاي دفيق و تدفيقات عبق كرده الله معذلك منافقة الله وحرام من والمنطقة الله معذلك منافقة الله وحرام من برائي عقدة معسب برائي عقدة معسب الاعلال نافقة الله و

ولکن اکرهنی درصنع المح در مسافواریت و کیفیت دخیب طبقات وراث و نقتیم برکه دراین طوراعظم مربخ و تعنیم برکه دراین طوراعظم مربخ و تعنیم برکه این مساله مهم و جه اسمه ل درایز امراعظم حسل شد و موزیع بروت بریلا مه باحسن وجه تاسیس افیه است . وجد امر و فات بین المبشرام ی است محتوم اکرتقتیم برکه نفوس صاعده الحالله

مرج د ملیت و ککن در دبایت کهانکیه از احکام منصوصه حمّية محسوسيت ، وعظم فائدة الرحكم بغايت اضح و معلوم است ، جد بساادنغوس که مناستداد عفت و ماضربودن سلاح مسط خودنتوا نشتند وتقتلفنس كه اداعظم مربعاً شب متكب سندند وأكر سيلاح با قائل بيؤد خالباً بعداد ساعتى مؤرت غضب اوساكت مستشد ونسأكر بران متهت نميكشت . واين مفاسد صيره حمل سلاح س ميكرمفاسدعظم كه بوسته ازقبائلمسلمه فيهلورمير وموحب دؤدتهآی کیرمت وخسادات عطیمه مرای دولت وملت میشود مثرحتی صافی اختصاراست واسکلای^{دو} وملاعصات آن منهود اوليكا بصار (ماسع) مسألة ووجوب انشاء بيت العدل

تاسيس مالس شوريه و مكومات دستوريه است) كهاد احكام خاصة اين دين مبين آست و دد سائر اد مان ملاكل سنت . والرسبب عكن است كه مكومات استبداده درسائر ادبان عود کمند و با ناسیس شود و ککن در منا عمايته مكن بيئست . زراحيَّنا ودوام واستمار بفوسّ دننية وخف نخالفتآن بسببغشية الله جنان واستخبر درنغوس بريّد كه بعرادان سال دائل مستود و و معتبود دین و تعییر نوامیس شرائع شدیل نمیپذیرد . (مارمي) إينها معدود حياست أزاحكام خاصة و ماينتا كه كانت اين مسطور ما قنضاى مقام معروض . ودعاية الكيمار اذذكر سائر احكام محفوصة إين ظهورا عظم صرف غرعود ٠ اذهبيل آداب وشرائط مسافرت زوج باطلاع زوجه . وإذ قبيل مخي ارافتخار وخود ستاك^{يّ}. وار[ّ] فنبيلُ **مك**م نطّهار

بما ينبغي نكلم نمائيد 🛾 اذفعن وطعن و مايتكدّر به الانسا ت اجتناب نمائيًد . مقام المسّان برزك است . جنهيمتل ان كله عليا المغزد قلم ابحي ظاهر ، امروز رؤكي بزرك وصادك اعنه ددانشان مستور يؤد امرورطاهم سُدُه ومسِنُود · مقام اسْان رزکست اکری وسِق مشك غايد وبرامرثابت ودانع ماشد انمت. وهرنفش ذكي دراين كلمه تنكرغا يذكه فنرموده عفى الله عآسلف ادنعد بابد كل بما ينبغى تكلم مماييّد اربعن وطعت ومايتكدربه الانسان اجتنأب عاشد ميبيد که در وجرب ولروم اجتناب ارسب وسنم واشکه انجمكم اذاحكام حتبه است منتوق ومفهواما تاكيد والم دسند ماست . ويرا بعافن مقرد بين اصلاعام منطق این بیان مبادلت تخیصریج ارسب ونعن و مفهومآن ععم عفوا ذمهكب آست بعدا (صدور ایزمکم محکم وامرمیارلز مبرم،

دراین صورت د اهل بصارت واضع و دوشن وا م ومرهن ست که نمی ادسب واعت ارخدود خاصه و احکام محفوصه این ظهر راغطم است تا بعضل اقله تعالی اد افرصه اعلی این خلق راشت و مصابب نایجهٔ اداب از بین اهل عالم زائل سؤد و دبئارت الحی که درعد س اد فضل ۲۲ سفردویا بعین یکامنفات بوشا در حوادث یوم ظور وارد سئره است (و لانگون لینهٔ ما فیا جر) واقع و محقق کردد

و تامین سأله و عنی ارحل آلات و بسب بین سلاح کامین مزدرت و ایز حکم نیز درساز ارک جيعًا إلى وصايا و ادامردا اداحكام حميه ندان الم الم علم حقوق و فقها غالفين اين وصاياد استخاباً و صاكمه مشمرده الله و جنائله ذكر سلد بالاتفاق آزاا الم وصايات محسوب داشته الله و حق بعيفي الله وصايات كه متهاون آزاع عداداته للاعقوا المن وصايات كه متهاون آزاع عداداته للاعقوا على وارقبيل لا مؤليلت على خدك الأعب عبدان العقوا كه الأحيس وارقبيل لا مؤليلت على خدك الأعب ادادان تقرص مناك فلا عمنه و والمان على وارتبيل و منسالك فاعطه ومن ادادان تقرص مناك فلا عمنه و اداوت على معلوم توادال المرحمية واحكام واجه محسوب والمنالها المنام مساعد والسب ولعن واضالها المنام مساعد والسب ولعن واضالها المنام مساعد والمسبولين واضالها المناه والمسبولين واضالها المناه والمسبولين والمناه والمسبولين والمناه وا

ولكن درطريقه تمائيه امريترك تعنوطعن وعي اداريخ المنه وسب درعداد احتام حمّية وشرائع واجبه واردشده وسنوليت مرتكب ان قبائح بصراحت درالواح متعدده از منائد ووجوب طارقلم ولسان انتزرددكر مايتكدرمه الا منائد در غايت تاكيد صدور بافية است . مناه بااينكه درالواح عديده از قبيل لوح اشراقات وغيره نهيا زلفريطون مرعاً نرولي ودناك درا واح الشراقات وغيره نهيا زلفريطون مرعاً نرولي الود مع ذلك درا واح الماقات وعيره مبارك وكماب عهد المناكد وتسديد اين حكم علم عاطباً المالمالي بايات لطيفه نازل وقوله غراسمه عاطباً المالمالي بايات لطيفه نازل وقوله غراسمه عاطباً المحلالمالي بنايات لطيفه نازل وقوله غراسمه عامباً المحلالمالي بنقوى الله مسلك نمائيد وبدنيل معرف تنبث كمينه براسيم ميكوم السان ادبراي ذكر خيراست اورا بكفتار براسيم ميكوم السان ادبراي ذكر خيراست اورا بكفتار موسول براسيم ميكوم السان ادبراي ذكر خيراست اورا بكفتار موسول براسيم ميكوم المناك مايكوم المناكل ادبول بايل كل

وخنون ودرشتي بذكر كمايات بارده وعبادات دكيكه أنقا مييافت والذك الذك تعريف ولوحين بكيايات وأساراً موجب سب وسنم وسب وشتم موجد نزال وحدال و نزاع وحدال موقد نارجرب وتنال ميكثت . ديكرسم ناكواداين عاربات دينيه وسود تا نرآن عيات جامعيه انسانيه محناج بذكر وتففيل مينت . درا مصاب الماميلية ددا ذمنه ماصنه ددكت تاريخيه هرمات مذكور وقلان ا وأيخه اداين مصاب الى زماننا هذا باقج است سامخ مؤلمة أن فرد اهل درايت واضح است ومرص

وشايد منسبي اياد خايد كه غجاد ست ولعل وسرّ وامثالها دركت معادية سائراديان نيزموجوداست ينتأ دروصاباي حضرت سيح كه (بوعظ حبّل) معروف ست درعات صراحت ميغرمايد (من يقول ما احق سيتوجب فارحفهم) ودر قران ميغهايد وولاشبقواللاين بيعون من دون الله فيستوا الله عدوًا بغیرعلم ، وجاب آن براهل نظرمعلوم است . رزا این کونه اوامرونواه وجدود فرد علما ادا حکام عندیلید محسوسبت مدادشرائع وتوانين حميه ملاحظه هزما دروصاباي هميزا ومطحبلكه درموضعي ومجوده است (كل مُن المنساع اجله ماطلة يكون مستوجًّا للحكم) و نمز فرموده است الانكنزوا لكم ذحبًا) وكذالت فرموده است (لاعتقوا بشأن المنذ) ونيز فرموده است (مَنْ لِمَلْتَ الْحِفْدَةُ الايمن فحول لهكأديس وفرادادان غياصك وبأخذفولت مختل له رداء ك النقيك ما الكه مزمود است (مزسالك فاعطه ومن اداد ان تقتص منك فلا عنعه عدان مرعايت وسيح معلوم استِ که علا وحکا و دؤسای دین ۱ رُمسیمی ومسلم

آباست که درسا را دربان تعیم معادف منوط به دو دنست او درست دولتی حکم سعی آبر درست انعطاط علوم و معارف میشد جون حکمی درکتاب آسایی دراین بی بازل معارف میشد جون حکمی درکتاب آسایی درفتر و خود و دولترا مسئول بی داشتند ، و لکن جون حکمی درکتاب آسمایی است نازل سند هرفتی حدرا با جای آن مسئول میدا در داراً میشود و فقیم ختاج با جنا دردولت عیشود و فقیم ختاج با جنا دردولت عیشود و فقیم ختاج با جنا دردولت عیشود و فقیم ختاج با جنا دردولت عیشود

المسابع مسالهٔ (عنی الله وسب و وجوب اجناب ان تنوه بکلما بکره الاسان است من المن وسلم و تکلم بکلا خشنه و عبادات مولمه جاکه درعلم اخلاق واضع و مروس الماعظم و سائط بتعید تلوب و قدیم صدور و ایجاد بغی و ملاق بین المنعوب و ایقاد کار حوب حاکله بین المنعوب و ایقاد کار حوب حاکله بین المهدد است آین که حکاکمته این را ترافی و از مکم عالیه و امنال سائره این مرافره و مایه کار دادی و از مکم عالیه و امنال سائره این مرافره و مایه کار دادی و از مکم عالیه و امنال سائره این مرافره و مایه کار دادی و از مکم عالیه و امنال سائره این می آین و مردن سام در و منال سائره این می این مردوس می این کند و می در این کند و می مردوس سان کند و می در این کند و می می در این کند و می می در و می در این کند و می در می در این کند و می در می در این کند و می در می در می در این کند و می در می در می در این کند و می در می

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رجون ازاین مسأله درسار ادبان دکری دشده وندی درکت سادیهٔ سابقاً درعت یم بیع اسان وارد نکشته است لذا مرتدر دولعطیه عبلم انسانیت سعی درمی وانطالمیناید بازخلق ماهر بتکب این مسلوتیم شنیع مدرود و ملت میگرد در موجب مانکه مصلت (عتق رفیق) اذمصالح مهمهٔ حکومت صری سنده است که هرساله میالغ وافره از فرانه دولت سرب این مسلوت سیده و معاکمهٔ مرتکبین ادام رشنیع سیس مرد و داد و موالی ماکدت کرد و مدالی ماکدت کرد و میالد و این میکرد و میالد و درای میکرد و در درای میکرد و درا

فاهى اذا كام وشائعى كه خاصة ازامراعظم مست و مكم بوج لا تستاب معاش است عرف حائزه و متول أفغ له عمل و اكر سفور تل در الزحيم محكم نظر غايد بو عظمت فائده أن در انتظام امور مد نيت ورفع غوا بلومصائ ادعالم انسا ينت مها دت و هذا و رفعاد و دراديش و رهبان و الشمن الي و مناهذا باسم زهاد و عباد و دراديش و رهبان و الشمن و عيرها باصت بدن و سلامت اعضا اذا ستغال واقترات دوري يجويد و بحسالت و بطالت ميكذران منايد و المنات و بطالت ميكذران منايد و درايت مناه الذا ينت المناه الذ و ملامت ادا ستاه و بطالت مناه و المناه و المناه الله و محل فيتل و خطب معلم المناه الذ و مناه المناه المناه و المناه المناه و المناه المناه و المناه المناه المناه و المناه و المناه المناه و المناه و المناه المناه و المناه المناه و المناه المناه و المن

(ساوس) مسأله فروجب تعلیم اولاداست كوراواناگی كه این حكم نیز درایزامراعظم در احتمام و اوامرمنصوت م و در سائر ادیان دكرمی ازان ونفی درآن وارد نشده است

وحدوث فرق ومذاحب اراختلاف علما دورشه ومقام حفرتشيح وقوع باينت وازىقىلىب علادررا كمخود باقتىماند . وبللله این مسألهٔ اختلاف علا درمقام ودنبهٔ مظهرام الله یکی از مسائلهٔ کلهٔ معضله بود که عقول مالیه ارْجارهٔ آن عاج آمد وعجرسلطان عفيمي مائنه فسطنطين كهير باوج والمج ومعاضلات ککاد اسا قفه شترق وعرب اذاو دد حادثهٔ ادکو از توفق بين مقالفيت وضوح وظهور ما فت بلده واين موت مديده وت مامع مسكرتند وبطئيسيوف دول اررسا وتسوت وقاهرب ووادن فينسيمه قددت وضع وقطع دابرا لمثقأة علمة تكتن . ولكن اينعقده لا يخيل وم صعب العلاج باسهد وجوه اصلاحش ورشريعت مقدسة بعائيه نازلكشت جه عبادًالله درلوجي ازالواح مقدسه بصراحت ا مرفوموده كه (جون درجات مرئان خال منفا ونشت اكردونفس در رسه ومقام مظهرا مراهة مخلف النظر مشاحده سأدند حردو عدوالله مبتولند ويراخداوند تبارك وتعالى عبكم آية كرعة اناخلقنا النفوس اطوارا) نفوس واشفادت المدادك وبإطوا ومختعلعته آخرنده است . و دکل اکرصاحبان ای دومقام دوسیان ایردونته نزاع وحدال تما يند حردومردودنل و ريزامتصودا ذعرفات مظهرا مزانلة تالميف قلوب ومخذيب نفوس وشيلغ المراننةس واذفراع وحدال صاحبان ابن دوقول تعيييع امرامته سده استب خواحدستد لذاحردوبنا رواجيند والتخلاصة لوخ مباوليست كمعصن والذادران امرا مترسط فيمررة براختلات سابع و ادبيم سعوط احدى عِرَبِّ بواستداد برأي نما يد

 را مود ناکوادی که درمیان اصاب مذاحب بسیب تفادت مداد و تباین شادب درایام سابت طاحرت دراین یوم سعید جدید که یوم طور د تبعید است طاحر بستود .

(ثالث) اذاحكام خامعة اين فلوراعظم (حكم ببطلان وردّط بنزاز اصل اختلاف است) رنرایکی از موارد افتراق امتت اختلاف علماست در (مقام صاحبام) ودواديان سابقه خِاكله تارخ بآن سهّادت ميدهد مشهدد كنت كه چون درمسأله اي آراييكوند مسائله يابين دو عالم ا زحلًا، دین اختلاف واقع مسیشد طرمین دررای حذد متعلت عيش وددانات حت وَلَوْد قدم مَافِتُرد لَا وأعوام نفرحناكه عادت المستنجعي كرد مربلت متع ميكشتن والواب اتفاق والحادرا يكاره مسدّودميدا شتند . جُداكَة اخت دينيه بعداوت صيته سديلمسند ومناظة عليه بحالا دموته منهم ميكست ، جانكه اختلامات ۱۱ د يوسيد) در مسأله دساوي اقاينم ثلاثه كه در قرن جهارم ميلادي فيابب (أربوس) متبس و ۱۱ سكندر ۱۲ سفف قسطنطنیده وقوع آ واختلافات سطوريه كه درقهت بخبم ميلادي فابين وسطورين اسعف فسطنطينيه وساؤ اساحفه واقرسل وموجب ووج هائله وسفك دماد غربزهكشت وائراتمنقاقات مخرنهائ الى يومنا حذا با في است درائ سألد رحان واضع وعجي طاهراست . ديكردببب فيق وقت أدشيع وفرق عدين (گئوسسیین) وغیرهم که مورخین کنیسه زیاده ارسی فرقد از أغاداستمرده والآلفا بعبارت (بنات فلسفه) بتيريموده الد مخن غيكويتم وطالبيز نقضيه إدا برجع بتواريخ معتبره محول و مرجع ميداويم ؛ تابيعين مبين بدانند كه البندد انشقاماً

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سني ، وسنيعي ، وخادجي ، وجه مذاهب وجه ارفبيل حنفي ، ومالتي ، وشانعي ، وحنبلي ، دعيره المساربهبن اماديث لسائيه سند كه بعدا ذصعود شارع دين سبن عوار حضرت رب العالمين ازاغض تروايت غودند وهرفر ته احاديث كه خود محيم دانستند بان عسل حستند

وللن بجاء الله اين بابراكه اعظم وسائط ف اداست بما عالم مسدود فرمود تد دنوا بمراحت تضيع فرموده الذكه (در ستربعیت الهیده امور منصوصه راجع بكتاب و امور غیرمنصوسه داجع بحکم بهیت العدل است) دوا نصورت اعتباد الجا و دو ایات واحادیث لیساینه در میان امت بحائیه سافط سلا و ماب اختلات که اعظم با باست اذا بواسیم نم برامرا و در اعظم مسدود و مقعول کست .

(علی فران از سرانع و ا که م خاصهٔ بدیانت به ایده مکم است ، ریرا تا و بل کلمات و نید برای و ای است ، ریرا تا و بل کلمات و نید برای در ادیان سابعه یکی زاعظم و سانط اختلات کشت و سبب بللت افق دین و خفای معافی کمای حضرت رقبه المائن که و ایزامی واضح است و معافی این است و معافی است و معافی المعنی معافی است و معافی و م

هین یک فا نگدهٔ برزگ که ذکرست درکشف معصنلات کت سادیه و تشهیل دفع اختلامات ام وایجاد وحدت و این آن در هیات جامعهٔ احتسانیه کافیاست در اثبات اعظیت و این سرامیت بجائیه مع دلات در نشراحکام وسن نیز منظم کنیم و مخصصات حربی دا با واند ونتایج آن معروض دارم .

درال محی که خاصه دیانت جائیه است دورسار اول محی که خاصه دیانت جائیه است دورسار ادیان نیت که سبب اختلات والبته این نکته براه اعلم وسیده بیت که سبب اختلات محبود بدو فرقه براد (دبایم) و (قرابیم) هین اهادیت اسانیه شد که کتاب (نلود) از آن تاسیس یافت وحوجب افترا است واحده کست ، دیرا طائعهٔ دبایم تقالید تلود منرست و اجب کا تباع میدانند و افرا اعظم واسطه حفظ ویقا امت بین اسرائیل میدانند ، و ککی فرقهٔ قرائیم انزاعین جر سبب هادکت میدانند ، و باین شبب مکن سینت که بتون ا

و كذلك در ديانت سيخيّه اعظم موجبات اختلاف وانتراق هيزا حاديث لسائيه بودكه باسم (تعاليد) مذكور ميدادند و هركييسه اي اذكها فن سيحيه از فبّيل كانوليك وار تؤذكس و بعقوبه و لسطوريه وغيرهم اين تعاليد متواد مسموعه اذآباء كنيسه را ما مذر معوض كتاب مقدس قرآ. الاتباع ميشارند ما باين درجه كه در مجامع برزك حرونت كه مساله اشاد ام مسيحية مطرح مذاكره ميشد عسك بهين مقاليد مانع ازاتفات واتحاد معيشت

وهمنین در دین اسلام سبسلخنلات است وهمنی ملّت مزت و مزاجب متعدد، جد ملاحب اصلید ارتسل

(مای عجبت) عیداغ ایستن داشال او ادلفظ (ملکوت سیم) جه خمیده و از آن جه معنی بعنور کرده آن آما مكوت سيح برايانبات داجاي كلمات المضرت است رأ التَبات صٰلًا كله مسيح وترويج ارصاف اعلاد الحضرت . حضرت مسيح ببيان معرج مينونام (باذكو للاعظم) والك ايستن واستال او (العنوا باركيكم) مجركمهيما رند والعنيراك اذبرايرا يشان بركت ورحمت مبطلب بزشت مرين ادصاف متهم مدر ارند وبراي او نعتت دحلاكت ميطلبند . كَمُأْرَاللَّهُ مايام عيرمومنه البت ميفرمايد كدحضرت سياح ابراداد وكلة الله بوده وايستن وامثال او اورا (دحال مشامنه . عجبا برخاعاعيلي معبور حفرت سن دردساله مختتين عود ميغرماند (مؤيفية ل البرفهوبات وتكن اينان ميكوبند مت (مفعل البر فهو قاتل د کاذب) و کذلار درهین رساله میفهاید (منا مترمن الديسوع هو الرالله فأهد بينبث فيه وهو في الله) وتك اينها ميكويند ضيفتكه بغول فدشان سه مليون نفوس راقاغ ومنعنساخته است كه يسوع إنمالله وكلة اللهاست المالأ معرفة الله بي عرد است و إن نفات الله بي ضيب . آيا إيزهمه برحان واضح ودبيلماطع سيت براينكه ماامروز بدائيمكه حض مسيع در وعظميل فرنود (من غاره بعرفوهم هـل يجبّنون مزالشوك منياً اومزالحـــك تينًا)مقصود الخفرت إين بودكه ما امروز بمفتهايت اعتنانكيم وبابخه احلغهن سنرصير كوش كالمصيم بلاانعال حرنعش واميران معيدي قرار دجيم وحرا اذباطل مجمين ميزات درست دشناسيم .

مادي سخن ارات اصطلب كويتم كه پرسيده بودكه عباء الله جدادرده است كه در ديانت مسيحيد سنيت) واكرم

صاوبته ومدرك حقائق نازله درصف الميتداست ادملم مبادكن اذلسد وباب فنم كلات ابنيا بروجره احلها مفتوح كست ، معاني حقيقيه دشارات الميه ظهور بافت ومقاصداصليه ازالفاظ ، موت ، وحياة ، وآسهان . وَرَرْ وشمیء وقتم ، ویخم ، وحشر، ونشر، وامثالها که دد مبطون کلمات وآیات مکنوّم و غیرمعنوم مایذه بود واضح و معلوم کشت . وسائط انتان ام سهولت یافت و د ما عي سود تفاهم بني المعلل وائل شد (و آيات داما رات ايتلات واتَّفَانَ ام مَنَنَافَرُهُ مَتِّبَا غَضُهُ لَإِمُّ ومَتَلَّئَلًا كَسُتُ . خِنَانُه بِالنَّهُ آغازُ النِّشادِد بانت بِمَا بَيْهِ است مشاحِدِه ميشود كه سؤفي عائد مستميله صعب العتول برام حامرة بعبيده سيصل الادراك وسيصل للبتول سنده است كه نقوب بنیمار اززرد شتی و بهود و غلات وسائرا محکه اید آ بحضرت عيسمله الجير معتقد شودند وتاب استماع حبادت ارعبادات اعبل داخا شند كنون حد ازائر سانات حبارك بتآراهد بالخفرت مؤمن دمذعن سنده انذ والجئيل مقدس را کماب ۱سان وحفرت مسیم دا دب موعود و كله مقدسه ربا ف ميزانند . و درعايت للمن و حوا در ولائم و محافل ماصیحیان مُوَاترومعاسترمیشوند -

اکنون درفایت فرازای مبلر عربز (بیطر فا بستن) که برای ملکوت مسیح مندون اینکه معزانزا به مد مرث ه میواند بایست بوسید که آیا این آنار باهره سبیب وب ملکوت مسیح است باسی و لعن کردن و کلات رئت کفتی و مقالات سیخه در مجددت نرشتن و دران بهت و افزا در باره نفوس میلیه طاهر بشریادت

اذا عنداند وغيغمد الاجاد ميتودكه بكوتدا والحبيل كه دد دستهسيحيان است آداعيرلسيت كديرمسيخ عليدالسالكك نازلهشد خاتکه ملاحظه میغرماف که بمراحت میکونندومینو وبادلة جندرعم خود نايت ميكنند كه ايزابجيل واعلاسي عربين غودر وعمرت مسيح نسبته اهد ، دراين سودت آن خُص بيجي كه حقيت الجني لربراه واض واسكا راسبت حق. ليزكتاب مقاتس درملب اوراسخ واستوار ازابزهإ لعبيد ا خصواب مغيرهم إلى وبول تعرّب ودويستي المسسلم عدوديًّا اسلاميته ودشم جميهي اصلاسلام ميشود.

وخلاصة المقول إيراست يكى ارموانع انقاق اممكه كإ مثال واضع سند . ومدرك كلي اينساله معصله اين سي كه ادباف كه متلاد طورحصرت سبح عليه السلام طاحرته مِونَ مِبِنْهِ صِيعِي عَيْرُ اسْدَ مِعَا نَعْقِيقِيةُ كُتِ الهَافِّةُ الْمُعْفِدِ عيثوا خذائها وابدين وحوابت كنند حيائكه وأحؤومع لمح داشتيم . وامَّا اد ياني كه بعد از حض تسيح طَاهرسُدُ حِن تَقَهَمْ ورجوع بوراحكت مْيرطبييهُ ومْدُ تَقَدُّم وَالْتُقَاآ كه حركت مشهودة وأصخهٔ عالم است كدَّاسينيميان نيتُوانذاخارا بعقب بركردانن واذسكم ارتقا متعقع دارند وباحود متعن کنند ، امینت که آمرد برزلد (درد کرزون) فی الجله بان ملتقت شده و ونشته است که وعوت اهل أتسبا بد باستمسيعيه فياز است وبلانيته ويمر

اکنون که . این مسأله طا حروانی سند معروض ميدارم كه جون حكت طبيعهالم مقتعني علهوراعظم وحفرت بعاء الله در دارالسلام سنواد اقامت مرمود غنت کآب ستطاب ۱ ایّقات)که مفتاح ختوم کتب مقل^{ده}ٔ

آواره ومتعزقكشته ودرءايت ذلت بلعن وستم وطلممتبلا سنده الذغياة ميدهد ودرارض مقدسه احشال أباغهت و وسعادت یا بنده ساکن ومتوطن میفراید) خب بغرما ببیث كي بيعوع نامري چنين كرد ، بل نبلود او قضيّة معكس شد . ويوا ما درا وض مقلاس ساكن بوديم بفهود ليوع مراكذه شديم حزز بوديم ذلي لكشيم . حمع بوديم متغرف شيم . ميا دك يودُّ لمعنت اليتلاماليميم. واينهم ضدّ وعود البيامينمايسراسيُــل و مقدین آن موجب تکدیب آن مینیمل ملیلاست ۰ وخلاصة الفول (جون سخت إنيعتام ميرسد) آن مبشم سيجي ا رُجِابِ عاجُ مياند ، رُبُرا حُد ا و معاني حشقي ال سِارا تر ا عنيداند وغيفهمد مجكونه ميتوابذ بهيود بغماند وآن بعجاكاترا مقتنع ومذعن دارد ، ایست که دداین کدت مدیده نیونکه مبشرب دمانت مسيعيته ازينرطرس علم وبرهاري دوصدداسكآ واغام است بهود برآمده الذ وعابي تقريب آل اسرائيل مبتر مذب الجنيل سبب بتعيد والزيارآن قوم كشته إلى •

وبایرنسبب در قاریخ کمنیده وارد سنده است که در این مدت طریعه بینی از زمان شخر مسطنطین کمیر الی زمانها هزا حجه در حرب صلیبیه و عیر حا کرارا خاستند بهودرا عفیا بدیانت سیحید داخه کرکند و آخ سنداد منابع باجیار د اغتمال با این این با از امیدانت ند محتاج باجیار د اغتمال شودند .

وهم نیزاست ماله بامسیم، وقتی میزاهدیم صحت وحقت دسالت خاخ ابنیادا برای یکی ادنشاری ایت کند و آن سیمی اورا بعلامات وارده درامحاح ۲۵ الجیل متی که دکرشد عول میدارد آن شخف مسلم جون معایی

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هين وعود وبشارات واسراط وعلاما حست كه معلوم بنودن معاني مقدد و آن مانع انفاق ام سنده است و وار چه ذكر مثال موجب قبل لمقالمد في مناين ساله راعثالي واضح مرص عيدا رم ما موجب استاه مردم آكاء كريد موضورا

مناهٔ حینی مقدة وزما که العبشی مسینی بیگیا ذیبود (ميغمايد) اي مزيزجا درخاب وغافلي مسيح موعودكم ههٔ البیا مظهور حفرتش سِنارت داده الله طور قرموده . وا **(چ**ودي درجواب (ميکو*نډ) به به بېت*ارتيمنکواست و حنري سترت بخش ، ما يهود هد آمال خود را بطهور مسيح معلقعوده ايم وهرروزه بنازودعا ازدركاه كبربا ظهور ا عضرت را رجامينها ينم ، حذب معرما بدينم كي بود اينسيم موعود که طور فرمود . (مبشرسیمی امیمهاید) مسیح موعود آنجان مظلوم بيوع نامري بودكه جان خودرا فلاي نحباة وخلا عالم فرنبود ، (محيودى جواب (ميكويد) امياستاد فزيز ﴿ بُراي ظهورمسيج موعود علامات عرعيه دركت موحوداست كم هجيك در ظهورتسوع ناصمي دقع نيافت ، مايبود دين ودرا ازآب الكرفته إيم كه بجوا بلعيم ، وتخود را معلم ومدرس كمتب مقد سنه ميعايث ببن د دكتاب آسانيميغهايد ، د د زمان طهورمسيم عود آفآب تاديك ميشود ما مجزن بدّل ميكردد آسانو وزّمين دُيدِيدِ ميَّايدِ سِتَادِكَانَ مِيرِنِيدَ مِهِ كَانَ بِرَمَغِيزِنْدَ . كي كيا اين وعود در زمان سيوع ناصري وقرع بافت وكي آعفارا ديد . ازايها هه كذشته ساتا درمواضع كنيره سونهام که معرم وارد ونازل شده است که (چون مسیمی موعو د ظهور مرمايد اين براكنده شدكان يجودوا كه درجيع اقلامالم

پایدار عبشد . این خلاصهٔ وعودی است که جمیع انبیای بنیامی بایدار خد مفود و تراوی بنیامی ماید و در کتب خود مفود و تراوی داشته اند ، من دون انکه بیان کمنند که این وعود عمانی خاصه یم من دون دمز و تاویل نازل و و ارد سنده است و یا انکه از عبارات مرموزه و کلمات تا و ملیه است .

و الما المناه المناه المبدل المبدل المناه ا

سُود . وبعني ديكرا زمعشرت كفتند اين وعودا دنبا تأمت دمراً و دمزيد وكلات تا ويليد است كه معاتب حقيقيه آن دراً و بديد كرد د مينه حمل دريوم اخير كشود، سود دچون تعربيا جراز شينصلاسال بعدا ذحفه تصيح

مذاي خام أبنيا بلند مند عينا حين وعود در قران نازل كشت وحين اشراط وعلامات بعينها تكرا دراين ، من دون امينكه اشاره اي منافي في مقدوه ازاين حلام واسراط بفرسايد كه آبام اد جيت طاحراست يا باطن دم استيام ع

مبرجون ا مشسان بصیرد رآیچه حرفرسند نظرنماید درغایت ومنوح خواحد ماینت که اعظم مانع اتفا قام سبت ودود يوم اخيركه درعايت اختصاد ذكر سند ، وإن امري والمح كه ودود حنين يوم عظيم وطود خيت امرفخيم دا جميع امم اردل و جان طالب وآملند بل سرعت ودود انزا بدعا الاحت جرافين داجي وسائل ،

ولیاعظم ما نعی که میان ام هست سرانط وعلام این ظهور محسود و درود یوم موعود است . دیرا جمیع مطاهر امرانکه و سانگا آمده اند علامات ایر بیم عظیم را در کمت و د کرف رموده و در بیا نات و د مؤکد م منصور و است ، اند . ولیع کس که آمد عین حان علاما را که بینا مرسابق و موده بود د کرف رمود و عین حان صاد آلوا مکر عنود من عرای که متعرب بیان معانی ایرا شراط وعلاماً سنود و مقاصد حود در ا دانی انفاظ معلوم غاید .

مثلاً ملاخله فرا که حفرت موسی و ابنیای براسراسلا علیم السلاه در ملات خرار سال ندا فرودند و بعقوم خود بشادت دادند که حفرت (ریالخیفود) خواصد آمد و جبیر دا برعبادت خدای واحد مقید و تمنفق خواصد فربود . و تکن علامات میم ورود شرایی است که ۱ درآروز آسها عنا به بسیده سفود ۲ و افتاب مظلم کردد مع و ماه فور نبخشه به وستارکان فرویزند ه و مردکان ارفتور برخین بر ند و احد و ماکولات و احده مشارکت نمایند به و در و اکاه و احد و ماکولات و احده مشارکت نمایند به و کودکار با افاعی عمیات سامه مقاومت و ملاحت کنند ۹ و آلاسراسیل که درآروز در میان ام از مثری الحمد میر براکنده و دلیل کشته اند دوباره ایشان احضرت رب بخبذود بارمن موعود جمع فرمایی ده زیت ابدیة و حکومت دراینمنام ببیان واضع که حربفنی بتواند بغیمد مرا با وخصولی امراعظم دامبین ولزوم خلود اقدس دا برای آسایش و حارمالم مرحن میدادم تا موجب بصیرت انتخاص بغیرمن کردد و حر منصفی دبئر کرموه بت سی حیل حلاله قیام نماید

بوحريفش مددكي واضح است كه عالم احسانيت وتي بنكال ديسل وآشايس وداحت آح كه عبوب ومردؤب جميع ملوك وناف جحره كشايد كه اختلانات دينيه وحداهديد كه عرجب مبد ومبانبت امم اذكيد بكركشته است ادعالم برافتد ومي مروق وبيكا كو اذ فبتيل المتراقات جنسيه وملكبه وسنياسيه وميزها هرحه باشدس جميع الوحوء ادسيان مبئر دائل سئون آفرج انسان هه بایکریکرمثل برادر کردند و مام مقربان ومواض فرستوند واين حوب حائله كه اعظم حصاب احشاينت ومونيت است دائل سؤد وابغه معيّر يأهضه كه لاسك موجب فعرأم و دمارعالم است صرف الَاتَجِهِ مُتِينَهُ مَهِ لَكُهُ مُرْتُرُهُ نُكُرُدُ . وَإِنَّ سَأَلُهُ بِا انكه اذغابت وضوح حرمقلى بآن حاكم است سمع ذالت ببشارات الحيديَّة موتداست وبوعود سماوته مؤكده مسكند و ونوا دركت مقد سه مفرحت واردساره که در دوم غطیم که باسامی عدیده از حبیل (مشمّی) و ويوم اخيز) و ويوم الوت كفيرها مذكور وعضوم آست (رتِ جليل نازل سنود وجميع امم را بعبادت خداو فر وحده متنق هزما بل وجميع را بآماب عالية ووحابيه مؤدتب و معذب غايد جنعانكه جنك وحرب برافتد وبغغ وشاكر باضووسا لمت بتديل مايلا وآلات حرب با دوات ذج وكتسب مدلاً ل سنو د 🕥 اين خلاصة وعود ابنيا است در

كنند وآن اعضا در غايت طهار كني ونيكؤاهي در امورمشاوت نمايند علاوه دولوح (جشادات) كه يكيا ذالواح مشهورة ابن ظهور اعظم است ود فضل الحرآن ميفرمايد آيجه خلاصهُ اَنَ اسْت كه ١ اكر خه جهوريت سبب رودت وآسايين موج بنست والكرون سلطنت آيتي ازآيات عطت الهيداست المجا مجبوب تربن حکومتها ابناست که ازابن دو تشکیــلایاید) نیخی سلطنت وراييم بمشورت ملية و مالسنابيه مقيدسود ومهام دولت وامور رعيت بمعاضدت ايندو منتظم كردد · كاحلك ومكت كال بابب واتت باعام لت آسايق وعمن ارتبًا جريد ، جون اصل لوح مبادك ما ضربيت ماسك معن ذكرسند المر لموح مبادك استادات وجع نمايند وحسن سايات متقيلة أساوية والمرجيع الجهات ملاخطه كمنذ المبته بكل مباركة 1 بتارك الله احسن الخالفين) لبكشايند . و در بگیرازالواح کمبیره که از ملمقات (کمآب امدس) محسو دورتبيب مجلس مناجي واجائي مشاورت بدولتا مكليس عَيْسَلُ مَرْدود وطريقية أنذولتعطيمه دا معرون باعبّا رواحًاد داشته الله ، بناء على صدا خوات رجوع اسبتداد أرجيل بإحكام ظهوراعطم است ونتيخه اعتماد بقولخعيم درمباحث بكمالهم

﴿ وَأَمَا مَقًّا مِ دَا بَعِ ﴾

که اهم مقامات آبل ست که میکومد (در د باین بنگا چه حکم نازه ایست که دردیزمسیعی بنیت ، واکهه ائز مسأله ادد قا نُعِيْمسا نُلاست كه تأشخف دركلتِ وَلَمُتُ بعيرت نامة واطلاع كافخي نواشته باشد عيتوان لمستياذآ حربك راجهمذ وبرجان طرفيحكم نمايد معذلك من

در ضلتت وكيان ام ملاحظه فرما سيند درات ايزعفيد ويرفرا در ضاي عوالم عرب منتور ببنيند وجائيم وحدت وجرا در سرا باي خلعت عنو لاه ادا فلا سفه يونان منتشرا سيند ، جنائكه اشارات آن درخطب ومقالات توم الى حدا اليوم مشهود است وعبارات مشعره بان دربطوت صحف و اوراق موجود ، واكر بيم تعل بل بلوديم اجتمالاً قرم استشهاد ميشد تاحقيقت حال سنهود ادباب مين سنود ومنشا ومكن وحدت وجود وجهل اليستن باين حقايق واضح ومعلوم كردد .

وحضت مول إلورى (عبد المهار) ودكاب

(مفاوضات) موقف قالين بوحدت وجود ا وا شخ ومثهود فرفوده الله ريوا قائلين ومعتقدين بايرا درها الله ابنيا ومرسلين مذكور داشته وداهي باي القاي اين كونه ستبهات فاحيه بافي كذاشته الله . حياكمه اكراضني بعيفه له ٢١٤) داين كتاب مستطاب وجوع فرمايد نقا اين بهت كا ينبخي براد معلوم وواضح كردد .

﴿ وأُمَّا مِعْامِ ثَالِثَ ﴾

كه ميكويد (نتيجه ديات بحاليه يرجوع سلطنت استبداديه) وضع نظر ازاينكه عطفاً على الهالد السابقه كذي محصف و تهمت بحت است دليل است بر في اطلا على ازاحكام و المراخ طهقه كمائيه ، وزرا قطع نظر ازائيكه لم دكماً به مستبطا ب (اقدس) امر مرح صدور بافته است كه در مربلدي ازبلاد عالم (بيت العدل) بنا غايند واعضاي اراكه مثرائلا انها نيز دركماً بدال شده است بانضائية ي

ا فلاطونیه) که مبنی بر ترخد و نقشف و آستفال برخات شاقه و ترك لذا ندخب دید بود حدوث یافت و سبب حدوث ارحبا نیت) در د با نت سیحیه و حدوث (تصوّن) ور د یانت اسلامیه کشت ، و این فلسفه اد (کماً) ا چراهند بعلاسفهٔ اتینا و افلاط نین اسکندریه که (بافلاط و نیاین جدیده) معروض منتقل شد

ويزا آعتقاد آنفته افلاطونيه درمسأله ارواح براین مج بود که حقیقت روح که جوهر فاعله موثوهٔ در ما لم است حقیقت واحدَهُ غیرمتکرُّه است واین حقيقت غيرمتكثره جوهربسيط وذات قديمهُ عيطه بر استيااست. وادواح موجودهٔ در دوي الارواح جنَّا متنارله اذاینحقیقت قدیمه ۱٪ . واینا نلاطشان بكاضخو اذايزاص لمتغزع داستنذ كهجون ادواح يبئر حربك جذوة اي اذحتبتت كليلمي ورمغماي اذجم خات قدیم قدسیراست که درمجن برن مجموسکشته واز حقيقة الحقائق بسيطه كليه بعيبر ومجووما لأه است بسطالب كال بايد برماضات شاقه اذجيل سهروصلوة وصيامات متواليد اشتغال جريد واز نغم حسمانيه ولذالك جدديه اجتناب غايد تادوح دا اذسجن برن برحائد و عِقْيَقَةُ الْمُقَانُنَ قَدْعِيهِ مُنْصَالِكُرُواللَّهُ وَبَا وَجُ سَعَادَتُ اللَّهِ برساند . واين عادت اذكامات الفلاطون الهي مهدركتاب فطهارة كاخلاق ابن مسكويه محفوط وماتؤرا ستكه مرمود (مت مالارادة عنى الطبيعة)

 ووالي ملكت بود دفت واذا نفوم سناعت كردند والي مروّم چن اذحسن رتبت وسلوك بجائيان بغايت سروري والم شفاعت ايشا زا وتبول فرمود و عادونيتي كه در تخفيف عقاب داشت آدينت تا تلانزا بنفي مؤبد در سبيريا و نفي ابدي سائريزا بااشغال شاقه بنفي صنت سالري المرسود

واین فقرات که دکرسند محسن فول سنت بل در و نمر مکتوب مکومت عشق آباد نبت است و در اورا ق رسمیهٔ دولت مکتوب ، در این صورت عنیدانم این رقت اخلاق واین اطفت عواطف و اینکونه تربیت و مقدیب اطارامت مکن است ار شعف ق تلی که میخا ست برا در خودرا فی دصد صا در کردد ، بس قول حضرت مسیم که فرمود (ایم خوا المشخرة من عرصا) کمارنت و میزان دیکر که مرمود (انک بکلا تك تبر تر و دیکلامك تدان) جه شد آیا بعدادت احل بها با دیت جمیع موارین معتبره دا انکار مخود و جمیع قواعدرا فراس کرد ، ما تکه کیف محکون و میود و جمیع قواعدرا فراس کرد ، ما تکه کیف محکون و میود

﴿ وَأَمَّا مَفَّامُ ثَا فِي ﴾

كه ميكوبي مذهب بجائيان طريقيه وحدت وجودت المينم المنهم المنهمت ومفريات واصفه ويا مجسل بساله وحدت وجود) دنيا تقيلات بجآوا فله وهجي باساله وحدت وجودا وساك مساله وحدت وجود المساك علميه است و بحث درآن المسلؤن علماست في خلي علميه است في المناق نداود ، في اعتقال معام سال عددت وجود الرفلسف محام المن مقاله مساله وحدت وجود الرفلسف محامت المن مقاله مساله وحدت وجود الرفلسف محامت المن مقاله مساله وحدت وجود الرفلسف محامت المناق المسلفة

کست ، ریاا معاب فلوب و نفوسی که سیصدو سیرده نفنی از آنها درمادندران خبدین ماه باآلات مؤلفه از عسا کردولت حب خودند و درم ابت مناعت و بسالت و قت فلب و رسوخ عزم درای و برت وا عباب محادبین ام اخی کشتند فرقی دهست اعدا و جرت وا عباب محادبین ام اخی کشتند فرقی از از آنیانات مبارکه برقت قلب ولطف علق تربیت سدند که دداین مدت طولانی یعنی از اول و دود کتا و اگله بعند ال دراین مدت طولانی یعنی از اول و دود کتا و اکه بعند ال دراین مدت طولانی میشودند و بام ی که حجو ام می که حجو امن می که حجو امن می که حجو امن می که میشودند و بام که حجو امن می که میشودند و بام که حجو امند و با می که می در ند و با می که حجو سندند و با می که می در ند و با می که می در دو و با می که می در کست می در ند و با می که می در ند و با می در ند و با می که می که می در ند و با می که می در ند و با می که که می که می که

ود مادنهٔ شهادت مرح م حاجب محدد مناي اصفها في ا درسنهٔ ۱۸۸۲ میلادی درمدننه (عشق باد) تفاق امّاد چون دىئىں بولىس سئىمدا ددغايت اضطراب ايت وديك جي بمانيان درمعين حفل وسفك است اذن حالسلا بهائيان داد مع ذلك حلسلاح نمودند وكشته سليرا ارْد فاع خسستر دا دستنان 🕟 وَجِوْن حكومت درمعام عَكَمْ ما للمن ومحركين تستله حضرت شهيد برآمد و مي اذبخ ما ه دسيدكى واستنطاق طرفات قامنى وب ماحيكتم محلل ادنيلسبورغ بمشتآباد ورود ضرمود وعاكمة منهودي كه شرح آن موحب تطويل مقاله است وقوع بافت و بسماد محاكمه حسكم بآزينتن دوقائل ونغي الديهبسبول با اشغال ساقه در باره محرمین صادرسند . جون والی مككت درتخفيف الاعقاب تاسه يوم ما ذون بود بجياد مفتى اذ يمائيات مزد آغرد بزدك دكاما داف) كه فاخ مرو

درىفىرت امراته وانفاذ كلمة الله وجمع وتنشيط إحبا ومقا د سائس ووسا وساعدا مشاهده غود وخود ازخوت کیا كه اذاخت علامُ وسات اصل طلان است جرأت تَطَا حر و معاشرت مداشت الذا ما رحسد ونعض (خِاكَه امرور در قلب مستر ايستن مشتعلاست) درتلب وي اً سُنعال مانت و مكردا درصدد قسل بهاء الله برآمد . واوخواست كه عماء درادرته رهرد حد واز قراری که از نقا ت مسموع سال دو بار بانیکار اقدام نمود وجون عاج سد و نتوانست قصد خدرا اجرا دارد بالزحيل عتسك جست وفراد برأوردكم میخاستند مرارخ دصند ومعدوم سازند .

ونكته وامخعه إنزاست كه حييشه خعمعا بزمقهود بأشكونه أمور متسلاميشود وبوسائط سهته ودسائس خفيه درمقاء مقاومت خعم خود بز ميآيد . بخلاف طرف قيئ غالب كه اد دبيب توقي عناج ماين وسائط ودسائس منيست . آكريمآدَ الله ميغياست اذَكَ دامنع دم كنذ حاجرًا ښود وباینکونه وسائط ودسائیاحتیاج بکراشت . ومزبنوا هدكيره اذنا رمجن وحستيميتوانم نابت ومبرض ادم (ولي بر منصف فيغرب)كم اعداء عباء الله الرقبيل اذل وكاصرالدينشاه وبعف كميار فقها ومجتمدين واعلم قادرمقد مجاءً الله ازقت الحفظ فرنود والآبابيها مليغس ازانيارا ذنده غيكذا شتند .

بلجب بحاءاهم بودكه مابر سإنات لطيفه ساويدكه **دو دقت ا** وق اذحنیم معری است که اداطرهن کلستمان وذد ودد لمطعت الطعث اذبادان دبيع كداذيرك كلها يمعمل ويزد فوعجب دوستان خِددا رَببتِ مرنود که موجب چرت ودهشت اصلعالم

كه حكا صرمود والد (الشقيمة سلاح العافر) بعقدب مردوك أمريكاني ورقرعة (نابخ كسيده) وسته است بادع د انكه ملوك وم غالماً معتدل ومحب حربت رعامايجود دراد ماين بوده الذ بدوسب مترم مسيحيات ميشكرند ودرصدد اباده واعدام اعشان برسامدند (سبب اول) حبة ماينت دود كه راضى عيث دند كه سيعيات متعض دبن اسكان كردند وموجب عنعف وتوصي آل سؤند (سبب دوم) این دو که دستنان دین سیمی استارا نزد ملولت ببهمتهاي أرشت متهم سيكردند وبحركونه عيبي وتفقى موصوف سيتراك أزقبتيل عدم تعفو وترك صلوات وعبادات وأز فبيل طليطك وسلطنت وبتدبل دولت ورمايستك وألأقبتيل فنسق وفيخور حتى مها ني لجوم او لاد سيخيمسكينند مسيحيان اولاد رومانيا مث وا ميدزدند وذبج ميكنند ودرولائم وممانيم وفي ميدارند این خلاصهٔ تهمهایی است که مؤدخ مذکود نوشته است وبرا شهادت برحتين وبطلان بإطل درعالم منتشروا شتداست واكرىفني دراين حوادث تغكركمند مثهادت دحدكه تمسك بأنيكو اكاديب ومعترات هدواره وست آدير اعداد الله دوده وهرك درمقام معزنت حقيقت وتميزحىاز بإطلاهث اعبتار نلتام در اینصورت انسان بصبرزکی میکوند مستواند اعماد کمند مِعْدِل دَسْمَنَانَ بِمَاءً اللهُ كَلَّهُ وَشُمَّتُهُ اللَّهِ الْعَيَادُ بِاللَّهِ شَحَيًّا برا درخودرا زهردهد ، جه آراین کو نه اقرال فیران مانده ک حقيت جيج نسني نابت نكردد ونرا نفسي منيت كه مورد الولاين

ايرادات وشتاج دشناوم باستاد حلاوه ازاينكه عداوت وحسد ميرزاجي ازل بالهات المواملة اقامت در سداد بود كه جون آثار ماجره الوجدالل وأماآنجه يمود در وتحضرت مسيد وسنته الله المختمي بر مخربه آن ندادد كن عاصل ذك را ال نكته كفا يت ميكند كه خزاد ونفصد سالاست از ظهور الخشرت ميكذا و احدي المخضرت في ميكند كه از دين الخفرت في وجي المنايد . واذاين معلوم قرائدًا سنت كه علمي بهود درجت المخضرت جه نوسته الله وجه ا وصاف موصوف وم والمنا

عيد بيطر، ذ ، ايستن سوال ميمايم كه آيا سراواداست كه شغر باجت ديومن درآداب واحوال بماءالله بعولكساني اعتاد غابد كه درحق اوبد نوشته الذ ، ولكن درفيها دا حضرت مسيح عليه السلام شايد بشهادت حضوم اغضرت كه جهاذ فلا سفه وعلما ومشاصرا حافضل وحكما بوده الذاعتنا غايد بلفقط بايد بعتول كتآب اناجيل كه ههاذ تلامذه

اعض بوده الد اعتاد عنود و شهادت كابر اعلى والمراقع و المعنى المارة المعنى المارة الما

اعتمادكنند ، بل بايد نظر با بال وانغال و آثار آن شخفر كار واغمه اذا وصدور بافته است انرا بسخيد وحان كله خفر مسيح (اعرفوا الشجرة مزيزها) را ميران صحيح داند.

چه این نکته اوضع ازهرواضی است و هزادان بار مجربه شده است که شخص بزرك حسود و دشمن دنسیار بیدا میکشد و دشمن هینکه عاج ماند بهمت وافتر امقسات میشود و دسیب و افزا اقدام میکند ، و باین همت است

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مسیمی سیدوسیوس دور ووالنتیا نر**س** سیم **عنر^ی** ونا بود کشت ، ومورخین کمنسه مؤشته ایز که اوفیلسود مانا و در تالیت بآدر و توانا بود ، و (فرنتو)بليغ استادعلم بلاعت ومعلم (مالت

ا مطونینوس) ۱۰ مجلاکتاب دررد دماینته سیخید کرد آداب سيحيان تاليف كرد ، وماد من انطوندنوس خود يوز ادقياص بردك وبعلم ونلسقه معرف بود وافاصل اصلاوروبا اذوي بعبارت (متيصرساميك كمه) بعبير عوده م فعول عاليه دومناوت او مكاشته الذ ، وبعقوب مه ولئ ام كا في در (روم ما زخ كنيسه) در العلوم كليه معرفة (امرسوس سقاس در استكذريه كاسيس بمؤد وادغاشستي مستغنی از نفریف و نوت مین است میغهاید (از ایزپنده كليه دوعلامهٔ سامالرته مفزج شد كه يك ملك مار فترا نطونبنوس و دیگری ایکنیتوس بودی و مالجله الأفتيرسا ميلحيكه كه وصف اودا ششنيري بيوستيه اذمهت مسيعيته بعبارت (وعابايمهشد ونافقالعقل وبعبيان ففنائل مرادصافحسند) بتبير مينود وعرادت وعي دراعدام مسيعدا وااذ اشغال مههٔ خود ميده انست ۰ مام فربایه میکرد که (حالات هیسوع ناصری را اداعتم او پهود بنیز نه اذاین بھیارکان رومان که هیصك از اسا اورا مذیره و بديارى ودستمنظت احشائزا مانتاع ا و واداشته)

و (يوليوس) متيص كداد نهز فيلسوف بردك بوده مسيحيان اذا و بيوليوس مرتد تجيير سيكنند كتب حبث دردد مسيحيان وتزييت آداب دمانت مسيعية ماليف عُود وا مشانرا عدد حالم انساً نيت ميواند . مكهم كم منطاكرد جرا داين راه بود كه خول مكفرت دااستماع عود وبنهادت دبكران اعتبا نكرد .

اکنون بارجود مسافرت چمار تاریخ کنیده ادفایی نلا نه بروشتنت و کا و لیك و ادو ذکس نزده فرو و در الله ناد بروشتنت و کا و لیك و ادو ذکس نزده فرو و در جمع اساء کبیر که فلاسفه یونان و روم و اسکندیه در رد دیانت میسید به الحصل تالیت کرده اند مذکور و ککسسی که بچاد مشاهر ناد می در در در دیانت میسید می در در در دیانت میسید می در در در دیانت میسید تالیت عفد و ان کتابرا از تمت وا فتراهای فاحشه حتی در مفرط حرص طرح خرس میسید که المجد ملو داشت ،

و (پورخری) سوری که از بزرکترین فلاسفهٔ افلاطونی بود کتا بی بازك دردد دیانت سیمیته تالیف غود و چر قواهنت تتمت وافترا در حقحض سهیم و تلامذه الحضرت دران کتاب مندرج داشت . واین کتاب مامر دوه پیم (مفام دابع) مدم استیاد و به بری دیانت بهاید ست بینی بعیارت ادضح بهآدادله چهام تا ده ای آورده ست که در دیانت مسیمیته موجد مینیت و استیاد آن بجیسیت ،

بس مادا واجیست که دراین جمار مقام جواب اورا مردم داریم وحق دا از باطل و صدایتر اار ضلالت معلوم سایک

د کمآمقام اقل ،

که شهادت درخین است 💎 یعنی این میشر 🛚 میطل ز ۱ دیستن اعماً بغولكساف عؤده است كدبرضد حال امترسابحي نوشته ورسسل عكم مكويدكه أجا اغرد عزيز ويلبر فرسر حالات بحاء الله والأمبشرين سيحي كه درايران واطاف عكماً وهمه برصنات بجاء امتد ونشته آبد احتماد مفرنوده واعتنانكرمهت اين خلاصة دليل اينمبشرجليل است دلينزد احلط بنمايتطيف وليل (أولًا) من كه كاتبائل مقاله ام مجتبقت وداستم مخيرم كه مركير مشل سطر ذ ايستن كه خودرا الأعلاي مرت بيسم ميلادم مداند وخدرا قاص بن الحق والباطل ميشادد حكونه بشمات مَيْعِرْت اعبَاد مسكند . المافل البيت يُحْتَرْمَ فَعَنْ اوَالنَّانِي ومثنت ودشفن ودوست وبذكوي ومداح راببينال وادر ا قَالَ طُرُونُدِتُ بِظُرُ عِدُلُ سِنِكُرُدُ تَمَا بُرِحَقِيفَتُ مِسَالِهُ اطْلَاعَ بَالِيدِ وموالد مِن وحدل حسكه غابر 🕟 بلي بنيانكة بعص عد ما د مِجَّا اقدس الهم بدوشته الذجاعتيهم اداحل فظروب يرت جه الأمورخين سروت وجه المورعين عرب عايت مدح وثنارا در بارهٔ حال امترس ابمب مماقع داشته و در کمب خود منبست كرده الله مكدام قالأن مابد المسان بقول خمرتها اكتفنا كبند وهرجه را دشن فأشته است فعتعاصدي وحرَّبهمارد

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بلیماعتده من جواین مراف بیت و سیم و ایستن نمیتواند این تقیلم دهد نظره موا در عدد ۱۲ اداصاح ۱۲ ایجیل این تقیلم دهد نظره موا در عدد ۱۲ اداصاح ۱۲ ایجیل متی که حضرت سیمی باصوت دل ربا ندا میفراید که (یا اولاد آدی کیمت تعدرون ان تشکلها بالصلفات وانتم استرا ر آدی اکر ممکن بود از فی شکر نم خطل آید وار و دومعظر دوائح فیکشت واین فرد ق ادموازی حقیقید مقرد نیستد . پر فیکشت واین فرد ق ادموازی حقیقید مقرد نیستد . پر ایمه ارخمن حدالیما طاحرسی و دارد عوت حلق براسم و او او ادر ساتم و این و امالها هدب کو فی وامالها هدب کیم فیلاست که سخیت طرمین طاحرسود و اندار استبار وجود معدد ایر است میدمان بدید آید .

و خلاصة المتول جون اين عبد بدقت ودمقاله مرفرمه مدير عنود وامعان فكركرد ملاحطه عنود كه اين سيطر زاد الميتن بحيما ر دليل بها فحود در ود امراعظم تمسلك جسته است و الذا ما ينز دران جهاد مقام كفتكو خواجم عنود و وطلا ف في الآ واحيه اورا در حرمقام واضح خواجم داشت .

امقام اول) اقرال مورمین است که برج درحت، کیآوانله طبیتهای بالائن داده اند و اوصات دیمید ارحضهش. دوایت عوده ۱ بذ

ومقام الحيث ايتكه طريقة بجائيان طريقة وحدت وجوداست ووحدت وجود الطرق باطله است.

۲مقام نمالث) اینکه نتیجهٔ دیایت جایئیه احیای مسلطنت استبدادیداست وحال انکه سلطن استبداریه ا دامشام دول حائزه مرزدکه است

جاعل وده است حودرا فالي انكارد . ملاحظة الممالينية سبباسف والزماركت . ج كانطيفود كداينكونه صفات ردنيله وعمائل مانومه ازىفوسى طاحريتودكه ماجي تملآن وكخلة اخلا قند . آيا درسائر قطعات عالم سُتمّام ومفرِّعي وكُلاب كم ودكه با يستي دنطعه أوروبا نيزطا عرمتود وللشيكه خوا معتهم سناخلاق ومردج اوصاف فاصله مسيعيت متنماددم صغبَ كه ازاخت سمات وعلامُ اصْدّمسيم) است انقّار الد ر لاوالله) مظاهران ارصات معه درعالم موداست حِناغِه مطالع سات كريمية نيز محقّق وسنهود ، "ما كليه مباركه حصرّ مسيح كه صومود (اعرفواالمشعرة من ترحا) طلعرسود و الكه ارخبس حضرت مسيح له المحداست اذانكه خددا واست معيز وهاز تحربت موتى العالم عبدالمهاد اصل اروبارا باداب عالية اخدانيت دعوت ميغمايد ولكن ببطر ذادستن لعن وطعن واكأد ومفترات بابيتان بعليم ميدعد . حضرت مولى العالم عبدالها احلهمان لا باتفاق واتحاد دعوت ميغرما بد ولكن اين سعل مز ا ديستن خلق دا باختلات وانتزات ميخواند ، حَضَرَت مولى العالم دستهاي مساركوا ودعمشلدعا بآسان بليذميكيذ وبرايأحل ارو پا از ساحت كبريا بركت و دهت ميطليد ولكن اين سطرون. السيتن مرمجلات عليه دوري تشرفها ذا اذآداب حسنه مسيعية نابت ميكبند واذبرايا ديثان رنج ونعته ميطلبد . ممكايمالم عبدالبها مينهايدننسي والدمكوب وبراي احدى بدمخواهد وتكن بيط زاديستن ميكويد سعمليون نغوس راكه ودش مآه اجِنْكُمْ العَيلِينَ كرده است نيك مخاحيد وشاليسته دحت نشاد ٠ ديكر عنيدانم ا تمارخوب وبداشجار وجودرا مِكونه نميزهجع . وَكُلُّهُ مباركة (اعرفوا الشيحرة مزيمُرها كاوا حكونه بفهيم وتعشير غَايمُ .

موالحالتيوص

دراینایام که اداخر عام ۱۹ ۱۱ میلادی ِ والوئل سأل حرمايت مقاله عجيبي ديدم كه مراميركره . جه كه ، . د مدم یکیا دسترس ندهٔ برونستان که حودرا ادعلا*ی ح*رب سبنتم ميلادب وناصروين بالامسيعي واذنغوس ترنبة كميذب خرب مين دادد و نامش (پيطر د. ايت تن ست) مغذه كله ساوية حضرت مولى لورعه عبدالمهاد دوا قطارواسعة أورولي وزعي اورا بآخن حسد مشتعلكرده وازمقام ادب وانسائيت معوون بردم كمه معاله إي كدتمام آن سبت ولمس فافتراست كناشته وددمجلهٔ (ايبنجلي كم كرستيان ام) مستنزه اشتداست . بلي حسد بسيارُ اذمقام منيع واوج رفنيع آدب زايل كرره ويجفيف لسبت ياوه که ن*ت و د*نشتن کذب وافترا سرپکون داشته هکن نانزه^{سید} اذاين راه دران شفن سينتر سعله ورسده كه ملاحظ كرده که آمرد بذرگوار (و بلبر فرس) حضرت مولح الوری را حِنانكه شافيسته مقام على علام است ورآنا عِن بردك ملفظ ادب بعبارت (مولت بتبير عوده وبمت بتجيل و وتعفيم درأ لحبمع عظيم معرف صرموده است

وبالجله جونی در قام مقالهٔ مُدکورد بآدبرکردم دیدی حمهٔ معصودا وامیست که بسب وشتم و بوشتن الفاظ کر پیسه استنمال نادرحقد خود را مدری شکین دحد و بسسلاح اخترا د کازب که همواره سیعنصر داد و دست آدیز و حدید حضم عاج



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