The Brilliant Proof



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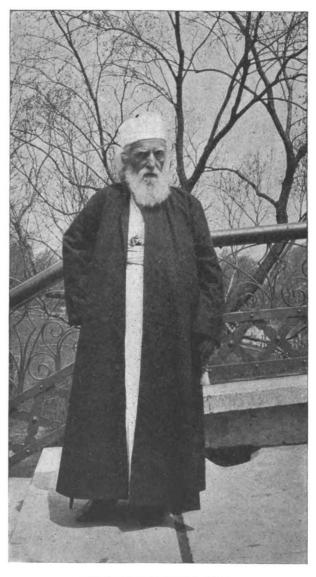
(Burhäne Lämé)

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

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

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HIS HOLINESS ABDUL-BAHA

REPRODUCED FROM THE "STAR OF THE WEST"

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, jealonsy 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-

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 Navreez, 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 self-defense. The government then engaged in the 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 labor. 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 limited by 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. For 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. 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 gladtidings 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 missionaries 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) sav: "He who doeth a righteous deed, verily he is a murderer and an impostor." Likewise in this epistle he savs: "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? Nav. 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. 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 Inquisitorial 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 holv 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. 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 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. 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 Aryans, 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 the other. 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 saving 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. 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!"

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

pen of MIRZA ABUL FAZL GULPAYGAN.

جيع دسائط اسايعام نازل سندو واصلاح اموراهلاام مُرْجَمِيع الوجوه كأسيس الخنة است "... وخلاصة العول اينعقداد كم على سيل لاختماد وكرشو کعابت مینها ید دد دفع اعترام رصسترا دیستن وامثال او _قتر^{اله} میرات ایزامراعه م آرسائر شرائع وادیان اصلیالم · واز هه فروف ومیرات کذشته اکر منعین ومشعرت اداصل علم دوصنع متین حفرت رت العا لمین دد تسریع ایز سفیم عکم تغکروتوپرکنند که عبارتست (اِدْمساُله ادث) بِایْکَ احتكاد مزوف عوسه وحساكه اشتراكيه (ومسأله وجه صلح عام) وانقاق نام بني المردل براى رَضع سلاج و منع اذ صف مُصاريف بأهشه درمعدّات حبيّة (و مسالة إم برجب اقتراف وكسب معاس برهريفني راي يتغيف الآل مصر غيرقليليكه بر دوش مستاع وذرّاع وعال است ادمنكار كيوة وقالعادة عاطلين وغيرمستغلين ردميان حيأت جامعة مشرية ٠ الاَبشاك بركالعنايت للميته دد تشريع لتنت عائيه شهادت دحنى وبراغصارا صلاح عالم وغياةكم الإ خطرأت عظله بانباع اوامأ يزجلو داعطم اغراب كنند وكمكة مباركه (ننادك الله دنوالمللت والملكوت) ما طؤكره لا ٠ برير أكنون ددايزمقام كلامه باغام ميبريم ودرخأ قول ارخنداوند تبارك وتعالم مسألت منائيم كه برحمت وإسعه خد يوزيهادت ومعرضي عسيتر احسين وسائر معترضين مطافرمابد تادر المجه عرضشد بانصات و يعزمز يَفكُمُاللِّهِ سنابد عقيقت امرالمجمطلع كردند وبالجه سبب وستكاكز وحياة وعرت وملاح است هدايت ياسد وليس للشم فَصْلَ اللهُ لِعَرْضِ . وَرَقِيمَ مَا مُحْرِمُ سَنَهُ ١٣٣٠ هَرِثُ موافق ۲۸ دساجرسندهٔ ۱۹۱۱ میلاد ته عزّ ودسخ

مقلم الوالعملكالمالكالياسكان

براین قانون الکی معمول کردد ممکن میست نزوت نزد اشخا^ت قلیله و باعائله محضوصه محتکرماند و دیکران ازآن محره م کردند و اکثر امت مشلای فعروفا ته مانند ۰

دُوا شَارِع فَدُور دَرانِ الرَّحِلِي وَراتُ بِيتَ را برحفت طبقه مغروفهوده ، ومعلمن را نيز كه آباء دوحاني احسُوا د مستورهٔ عالم احسانيند دراي طبقات سبعهٔ وار نه داخل مفوده ومقهم ارث را اظلعددي كه جامع كسور تسعه موجه عليم است بعن عدد (۲۵۳) مقرد كرده و طبقات سبعه ورا تراكه عبارتند ا اردزيات و ۲ اخوات مذكوره المدر ۲ علائد آو منازل داشته است ، ومقرد فرموده است كه طبقات منازل داشته است ، ومقرد فرموده است كه طبقات مفروضه خود كردند و قدمت خودرا اراين عشم اخذ غايد و مفروضه اخذ كردند و قدمت خودرا اراين عشم اخذ غايد و

دون اهدانطر درآنده دکرشد تدبّر نمایند میبیندی در دون اهدانطر درآنده دکرشد تدبّر نمایند میبیندی که با وجود این حکم هرکز بروت نزد اشفاص محضوصه محتکن المال دوج بن العوم در کردش وانتقال است که کا فه خلق از کدیکر ارت میبرند و هداز دار المال موجود نستفع میکردند .

بَلِّ نظرِ المَّنِيمِ نقطهُ اولى دركاب تظاب دبيان م مَكَن بودكه كمي تعنكركند كه بر (دزيات) درابر تعتيم اجاف دار د منع ه است ، و لكن بغريب كه دركاب ستطاب (اوّرس) اذ فلم اعلى نزولها ينت و فريغيهٔ دريات مضاعف كشت إنزيخ ذا كل شد و برمانه احل فعل واضح كشت كه در إيزام إغطم 77

كَلَّ أَسْيا بَاحَتُ وَخَرْمِي رَحْفَا بِالْكَرِكِي وَ نَطَافَت وَاجْنَابُ الْمُوجِاتِ وَوَسَاخَت ، وَادْ حَبْيل وَجُب دَعَا يَسْطُعُا وَ ثَهُ الْمُحْلِمِينَ وَلَا حَبْيل وَجُب دَعَا يَسْطُعُا وَ ثَه الْمُحْلِمِينَ وَسَلَّم ، و وَ لَمُ الله وَ وَقَال وَحَفِظُ مِلْ الله عَلَيْ وَسَلَّم ، و لا مِبادِي اذا ين كونه احكام كه بسط كلام واحصا يآب مِنا فِي مقام است ، وزا ادام يتى بعلى اين كونه صافل مِنا في مقام است ، وزا ادام يتى بعلى اين كونه صافل مِنا في منا في منا

معمیل مساج سالیف کماید بیراست به معالد صعر به معالد صعر به و اکرمه مقاله معصل میشو د ناجادم که اهل علم ترات امتیان دیرادامتیادات دیانت بیمائیه متذکریمایم سایدان نیره بوئیت مواهب عطیمه ایرا مراعظم فائر سؤد والسنه مگاه

بشكر وسياس حنواورند متبارك ومعتالي ناطق كرود.

وآف الينت كه بكي إنسائل معصله المسفة الجماعية مسأله (منع الراحكار مروت) است بنياستا معينة معرف كه سألما است الماسعة علاسفة عالم درآن تكلم عوده الد ويجاي اوروبا وامريكا عاصه لفرقة اشتراكييت) در حراين سألة معضلة عنهاي دفيق و تدقيقات عميق كرده الد معذلك من اوروبا وآمريك درآنا حمام بليغ طرموده الد معذلك المربك وأيمتفق الد وحرام في برائي عقدة صعب بريك وأيمتفق الد وحرام في برائي عقدة صعب اللغلال شافته الد

ولكن اكربفني درصنع المحرور مسافواريت و كيفيت ذيب طبقات وراث ونقتهم يزكه دراين ظوراعظم مدير و تفنكركند مشاهد ميايد كه اين مساله مهمة بوجه امهل درايزام اعظم حساسدد وتوزيع بروت بيزيلا مه باحسن وجوه تاسيس افية است . وجون امر وفات ابن البشرامري است محتوم اكرتقت ميزكه نفوس صاعده الحابقة موج دسیت و کن در دیانت نجائیه از احکام منصوصه کم حتیة محد دسیت و عظم فائدهٔ این حکم بغایت افغ و معلوم است ، چد بساا ذخوس که حیل شداد عفیب و ماخر بودن سلاح صنبط خود نتوانشند و تقبیل نفس که ماخر بودن سلاح منبط خود نتوانشند و تقبیل نفس که خالباً بعداد ساعتی مؤرت عفیب او ساکت میشد و مشاخ بران متربت نمیکشت ، واین مفاسد صیره جل سلاح بست دیر مفاسد عظیم که بیوست دار قبائل مسلمه نیملور میرد و موجب فررتهای کبرس و خسادات علیم دابی دولت و ملت میشود مثرمتی منافی اختماداست و استلای و دولت و ملل عبایت از منابع دولت و منا

ر گامع ، سأله و حوب افشاء بيت العول و تاسيس مبالس سؤديه و حكومات دستوريه است كه اذ احكام خاصهٔ اين دين مين است و در سائر اد بان فلاول نيت ، وباين سبب عكن است كه حكومات استبدايه در سائر اد بان عود كن و با تاسيس شود و لكن در آي عاليه مكن سيست ، ويرا تبعا و دوام واستمار نفوس عباليه مكن سيست ، ويرا تبعا و دوام واستمار نفوس دين و في المنت ان بسبخيمه الله چان واسخ ا در نفوس براي كه بحرادان سال رائل ميلود و و بعب د دين و تعيير نواميس و شرائع شديل عيب برد ، عمود مي اينا معدودياست ازاحكام خاصه و بايت در ما يقال از ما يوسائر احكام محفوصه اين ظهورا عظم صرف في مود از دين آداب و شمائط مسافرت زوج باطلاع زوجه ، واذ قبيل حكى ازافي ار وخود ستافي ، واز و تبيل حكم مطهار و خود ستافي ، واز و تبيل حكم مطهار قبيل حمل ازافي ار وخود ستافي ، واز و تبيل حكم مطهار قبيل حكى ازافي ار وخود ستافي ، واز و تبيل حكم مطهار

بما ينبغي يتخلم نمائيد اذفعن وطعن ومايتكدر بهالانسات اجتناب غائيًا . مقام احسّان برزك است . جنيق ل ا ينكلهُ عليا المغزن صلم الجمع فاهر . أمرور رؤرك بزرك وسادك اعيه دداشان مستور فود امرورطاهم شده ومیشود . مقام ادنسان درکست اکریخ دریم مُسَلَّت مُنَّايِد وبرَامِرْثَابِت ورانع مابشد انمق. وهرمنش ذكي دراين كله تنكر غايدكه صرموده عفى الله عآسلمت ادبعد بابد كالم بماينبغي تكلم عمايته ادبي وطعت ومايتكدربه الانسان اجتنأب عاشد ميبيد که در دجرب ولروم اجتناب اراسب دستم واشکه انحكم اداحكام حتميداست منتوقا ومفواما تاكيد والم دسند ماست . ويرا بعافان مقروبين احلالعلم منطوق اينبيان مبادك تخب عريج ارسب وهن و مفهوم آن عدم عفوا ذم تكب آست بعدا (مسدور این میم محکم وامرمدارات مبرم،

ددايرصورت د احسل بعمارت واطح ودوشن كرما ومبرحت كدنمي ارسب ولعت ارتحدود خاصه و احكام محضوصه اين ظهور اعظم است تاسيفل اقله تعالى اذا رُقته اعلى الزخلق رُسنت ومصابّ المجة أرات ا زمني صل عالم زا السئود وبشادت الحي كه دوعات س از فضل ۲۲ سفرویا بعیر مکا منفات یونا در حوادث يوم طور وارد سنده است رو لا تكوّل فنة ما فيا جدى وا تع ومقت كردد

ب اله و عي ارحل الات عوب يين سلاح الأحين منهدت وابن حكم نيز درسائز اركي

هيئًا إلى وصايا و ادامردا اذاحكام حقيه ندانته الذا على على علم حقوق و فقها غالمين اين وصايارا ستخاراً و صاله مشهرد الله و حالمه فكرسند بالانعاق آزا از وصاياي عقديلية محسوب داشته الله و حق يعيفي ان وصايا بكروجه المست كه متهاون بآبرا عندالله بنز على على عاصي ومرتكب وشب مذا دسته الله اد فبيل الاعتقال عنوا الله عنوان العنول و و في المنان العنول و المنال المناطب و المنال فلا عنول و المناس على و المنال المناس المناس والمن والمنال المناس المناس والمن والمنال المناس والمن والمنال المناس والمن والمنال المناس المناس والمن والمنال المناس المناس والمن والمنال المناس المناسب والمن والمنال المناس المناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمناس والمنال المناس والمناس وا

ولكن درطريقه تصائيه الريترك تعن وطعن ويخي اراريخ المنه وسب درعداد احتام حتميه وشرائع واجبه واردشه ومسئوليت مرتكب اين قبائح بصراحت درالواح متعنده أز مشته دوجوب طارقه ولسان اذعررودكم ما يتكرد منه المنه المنت تاكيد صدور باينة است . مناة بااينكه درالواح عديده از قبيل لرح اشراقات وغيره نهيا ذلغ وطعن مرعاً بزوليا ود مع دلك درا ذاط ايام در لوح مبارك وكتاب عهد ؟ بود مع دلك درا ذاط ايام در لوح مبارك وكتاب عهد ؟ بود مع دلك درا ذاط ايام در لوح مبارك وكتاب عهد ؟ بود مع دلك درا ذاط ايام در لوح مبارك وكتاب عهد ؟ بود مع دلك درا دو له غراسمه ؟ اي احرا عالم شارا وسيت مينها يم باينه سبب ارتفاع مقامات شااست بتقوى الله عسك نمائيد در زيل معروف تشبث كمنيه براستي ميكويم لسان ادراي ذكر خيراست ادرا بكتا الراسية ميكويم لسان ادراي ذكر خيراست ادرا بكتا الشت ميالائيد . عفيا لله عاسلف اد نعدا بلاكل

. دخشونت ودربشتي بذكر كمايات مارده وعبارات وكميكه أنتقا مييافت والذك الذك تعريف ويوحين بجنايات وأشارك مرحب سب وسنتم وسب وشتم مرحبد نزال وحدال ونزاع وحبدال موقد نارحرب وتنالامتكشت مريكرتكم ناكواداين عاربات دينيه وسودتا نترآن تحدأت حامعيه انسانيه عناج بذكروتفنيدلمسنت ، ذرا معياسًا بِمَاحَلُكُنَّ دداذمنهٔ ماصنه ددکت تاریخهٔ حصلت ملاکور وملوت ا وآعيه ادان مصات الى رماننا هذا باقحاست سأج موكمة آنَ نزواها ورايت وأضح است ومرجن .

وشايد دنسني اياد نمايد كه نعجاد سبت ولعل وستيم وامثالها دركت مادية سائراديان نيرموجوداست يمثأ دروصاباي حضرت مسيح كه (بوعظ حبّل) معروف ست وذعات صراحت ميغرمايد (من يعول مااحق سيتوجب فارهفهم) ودر قرآن ميغهايد (و لاشبتوا الدين بيعون من دون الله غيستوا ا لله عدوًا بعيرعلم) وجواب آن براهل نظرمعلوم است . رزا این کونه اوامرونواه و جدود فرد علما ادامکام متذبیتیه محسوسبت نه ادنشرائم وتوانين حميه ما ملاحظه هرما دروصا باي هين او معل حب ل كه درموضعي وموده است (كلِين عَمْنِ عَلَاجُهُ مَا طَلَّهُ يَكُون مُستوجِّبًا لِلْحَكَم) و نَهُرُ فرموده است ولانكنزوا لكم ذهباى وكذلك طرموده است (لا تحقوا بشأن المنذ) دنيز مزموده است (من الهلت الحفالة الايمث فحول لهكأديس وفرادادان غياصك وبأخذؤلت فخل له رداءك النيم كالكه مرمود است (منسالك فاعظه ومثاداد اذبتيتن مُنك فلا عَنعه ﴿ دانِ مِزعايت وَمَعْ معلوم است که علا وحکا و دؤسای دین ۱ زمسیمی وسلم

رصابع بسالهٔ (عنی دسب و وجوب اجناب از تنوه بکلماً بکره الامنان است ریرا لعن و سنم و مکلم بکلآ خشنه و عبادات مو کمه جنا که ددعلم اخلاق واضع و مرحق آ اذاعظم و سائط بتعید تلوب و قویر صدور و ایجاد بغض مداد بین المشعوب و ایقاد کار حوب صائله بین للمهور است ، آین که حکاکفته ا مذ را ترافرب اولها کلام و فردوسی مرموده آ و حدیثی بود مایهٔ کارزاد م و از حکم عالیه و اشال سائره این شرا

دا كرندني دوسبب اخلافات وانشافات الم مسيد كه سابقاً در المات وموجب مدوث ملاحر مختلفه وفرق متعدد اردوسيد نوفون معدد اردوب مالله و مان و وكرنسيد ومنرهاكنت وموقد ارحوب مالله و معتبره رجع كند بعيراليت ميبيند كه علت اول واعتلان سَبب أي معتبره رجع كند بعيراليت ميبيند كه علت اول واعتلان سَبب أي مساله از وسايعلى يرين المساله از وسايعلى يرين المساله المروسايعلى يرين المساله و معاظرت ميا عاميد وحميات مدواً ي طاحم سيار و بعث ومناظرت ميا عاميد وحميات ما يسبب اطينان بواي خود و يا بجمت عليه مرحض درا شاست مين واي وحد و عادست بدرشي وحسون الماش وحد و عادست بدرشي وحسون الماش و المحت المراشي وحسون الماش و المحت عليه مواضي المات وحد و المحت المراشي وحسون و المحت المراشي و المحت و المحت المراشي و المحت و المحت المراشي و المحت المراشي و المحت المراشي و المحت و المحت و المحت المحت و المحت

رجن ازان ساله درسار ادبان ذکری نشده ونعیه دکت ساد به سابقاً درعت یم بیع انسان وادد نکشته است اذا عرف در دولعطیمه عیکم انسانیت سعی درمح و انطال مینایند بازخلق ماهلم ربتکب ایره نسل جیم شدیم میشوند و موجب انقاب وافزه و معمادیت با صفه برای دولت و ملت میکرد خانکه مصلت (عتق رفیق) ادمصالح مهمهٔ حکومت صوبه شده است که هرساله میالغ وافزه از فزانه دولت صوب اینمه لدت میکه و خرابی ماکدت کمیم و میکرد د.

فاصى اذاحكاً وشائي كه ماصة ايزابراعظم مس و مكم بوجول كشاب معاش استجرف جائزه و متول كذابه عمل و مكم بوجول كشاب معكم نظر غايد بو عظمت فائده أن در انتظام امورمه بنيت ودفع غواط و مصاب اذعالم انسا بنيت كه نفز براعض شهادت وهذ و بزاين نكته وسنيله بينت كه نفز براعض الى و مناهذا باسم زهاد و عباد و دراديش ورهبان واشق دعيرها باصت بدن و سلامت اعضا از استغال واقترات دوري يجويد و بكسالت وبطالت ميذران داخم اتعاب دوري يجويد و بكسالت وبطالت ميذران هذا الشاينت بالله و محل فيركذوان مينايد و دو تقت عضو فا سدعالم انسانيت بالله و محل الفيت و خطالت محدوم است جه مقداد م وباسغال فافعه استغال حديد معدم است جه مقداد م وسائر فون بيناد ومصابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد ومصابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد و سائل مناهد بالمناهد ومصابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد وسائر فون بينايد ومصابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد و سائر فون المناهد ومصابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد و سائر فون بينايد ومصابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد و سائر فون بينايد ومصابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد و سائر فون بينايد ومصابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد و سائر فون بينايد و مصابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد و سائر فون المناهد و مصابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد و سائر فون المناهد و مسابة حيات حامعه دا كركره و سائر بينايد و مسابة حيات حامعه دا كركرهد و سائر فون المناهد و مسابة حيات حامعه دا كركره و سائر مينايد و مسابة حيات حاميد دا كركره و سائر مينايد و مسابة حيات حاميد دا كركره و سائر و

(معاوس) سساله فروجب نقلیم اولاد است کوداواناگی که این حکم نیز دراین امراعظم در احتام و اوامر منصوص ا ددرسائر ادیان نکرمی ازان دنشی درآن وارد نشده است

وحدوث فرق ومذاهب اراختلاف علاء وزيته ومقام حفرت يح وقرع ما ينت وازنصلب علا دررا كه ود ما فت مامذ ، وبلطاء اين مسأله اختلاف علا درمقام ورتبه مظهرام إمله يكي اذ مسائل شکلهٔ معضله بود که عقول مالیه ارخیارهٔ آن عا بر آمد وعجرسلطان عفيمي انذ فسطنطين كهير باوج والم ومعاضدت کناد اسا قفهٔ شرق وعرب اذاو دد حادثهُ ارتو از وفق بين مقالمين وضوح وظهور مافت بل دوابوروت مديده فت محامع مسكولند وبطق سيوف دول اروليا وقسوت وقاحهت وواون تفيتشعه تددت ومنع وقطع والاافثقاقة علىة تكنَّت ، ولكن اينعقوه لا يخل وم ضعب العلاج باسهد وجره اصلاحش وستربعيت مقدسة بحائيه نازلكشت جه عباءً الله ورلوجي ازالواح مقدّسه بصراحت ا مرفوموده كه (جون درجات عربان خلق متفاودست اكردونفس در رسه ومقام مطهرامه فملت النظرمشا حده سأدند حردوعة وادته معتولند ويراخداوند تنارك وتعالى عبكم آية كرعة اناخلقنا النفوس اطوادا) نعوس داختفادت المدادك وماطوا دمختلع آفرنده است . و دکتر آکرصاحبان این دومقام درسان ایردوتی نزاع وحدال نما يند حردومردودند . ريزامتصودازعرفات مظهرإ مرانته تاليف تلوب ومخذنيب نفوس وتبليغ امرانته واذنواع وحدال صاحبان اس دوقول تعيييع امرامته سده استدو خواحدسند لذا حردوبنا رواجيند والأخلاصة لوخ مبادايسة كه عرض شد) ولذا در إنام المرس فنى قررة ع براختلات سابو و ادبيم سعوط إحدى عجرتب واستداد مرائي ننما يد .

و را بع ، اذا حکام خاصه و غیاز بیع انسان ست) کددد امر کا بع ، اذا حکام خاصه و غیاز بیع انسان ساز ادمان ذکری الآن النیت .

را مدد کا کوادی که ددمیان اصاب مذاحب بسیب تفادت مداد دباین مشادب ددایام سابق طاحرشد دراین **وم** سعید جدید که دم طود دبشجیداست طاحربشنود

(ثالث) اذاحكام خاصة اين فلوداعظم (حكم ببطلان وردّط به زاره الختلاف است) وارایکی از موارد افتراق امتت اختلاف علمااست در (مقام ماحليمر) ودواديان سابقه جنائكه تارخ بآن سهادت ميدهد مهدد كنت كه جون درمسأله اي ارايكوند مسا ئل ماين دو عالم ا زعلاً وين اختلاف واقع مسيشد طرمين ودرأي ود متعلكت بسنكرنلا وددائبات ححت وّل خود غدم ميأفتردند وانعوام نيز حناكه عادت اوالانجعي كرد حربلت متع سيكشتن دابداپ اتفاق واغادرا يكار، مسدّو وميدا شتند . جُداكَةُ اخت دينيه بعواوت صمته بتدرا مسئد ومناطئت مليه محاذا دموته منهي ميكشت . خانكة اختلامات ١١د وسيد) در سأله ستاوي اقايم ثلاثه كه در قرن جارى ميلادى فياب (أديوس) مسيس و ١١ سكندر ١٢ سعف مسطنطنيد وقويماً واختلانات فنطوريه كه درقهت بغيم ميلادي فابين وسطورين اسعقنه تسطنطينيه وساز اساحفه والعسفد وموجب فرق حائله وسفك دماد غربزه كمشت والمرآنشقاقات عخبنه اش الديومنا حذا باتي است دراين سألدرحان واضع وهجي طاهراست . ديكردبببه فيق وقت ادشيع وفرق مدين (گؤسسيىن) ونيد هم كه مورفين كنيسه زياده ازس فرقد از انماراسترده وارآلها بعبارت (بنات فلسفه) بعير عوده الد المن فيكويكم وطالبين قصيرا ابرجع بتواريخ معتبره محول و مرجع ميداويم ؛ تابينين مبين بدانند كد آميند انشقاما

سني ، وسنيعي ، وخارجي ، وچه مذاهب فرخيه ارهبيل حنفي ، ومالتي ، وشانعي وحنبلي ، دميره ا عسالتهميا احاديث لسائيه سند كه بعدا ذصعود شارع دين مبين بجوار حضرت رب العالمين ازاغض ت روايت غودند وهرفر ته احاديثي كه خورمجيم دانستند بان عسل حستند ،

ولكن بجاءاً فله إن بابراكم اعظم وسائط فساد است بمل عالم مسدود فرمود تد و فرا بعرائت تضيع فرموده الذكه (در سرّ بعیت الهیّه امور منصوصه راجع بكتاب و امور غرصفوسه داج عبكم بهیّ العول است) دو این مورت اعبتاد الجا وروایات واحادیث لساییه درمیان امت بحاییه ساقطیسلا و ماب اختلات كه اعظم با بیاست اذا بواسیم بم برامرا دور اعظم مسدود و مقفول كشت .

هین یك فا مُدهُ برزك كه ذكرست. دركشت معصله حكت سادیه و شهبل دفع اختلامات ام واعیاد وحدت و اینلا^ن درهيأت جامعة اعتباينه كافحاست درأمنات اعظيت واليت شريعيت عيائيه مع ذلك در نفش إحكام وسنن نيز ففلكنيم و مخصصات حربك را بافائد ونتابخ آن معروض ارم . (اقل) حَمَى كَمْ خَاصَةُ دَبَانِتُ عِنَائِهُ اسْتُ وَدُرْسَالُ اديان فيت (عدم اعتباد احاديث لفظية فيرمكتوبه) است والبته اين نكته براحل علم وسيده منيت كه سبب اختلات يجود بدوفرته بزرك (ربانيم) واقرائيم) حين احاديث لسانیه شد که کتاب (نلود) ادآن تاسیس افت وحوجب ا منزاق امت واحده كمسئت ، ونزاطا نُعنهٔ رَبَّاينم تعَالِسُولَلْوَّا منهعيت واجب كانباع ميدائن وانرا اعظم وإسطه حفظ وبقاد امت بني اسرائيل معشادند . و لكن فرقهُ قرائيم الزاعين بكرت وسبب علاکت مدانند ، وباینسبب مکن سیت که بتوناد الكديكر متنق بنوند وترك مخالفت كمنند

و كذلك در ديانت سيخيد اعلم وجاب اختلاف وافتراق هين احاديث لساينه و دكه باسم (تقاليد) مذكور ميدارند وهركنيسه اي اذكاد كرسيجيد از فبيل كاتوليك وار فؤذكس وبعيد بيه ونسطوريه وغيرهم ابن تقاليدمتوار مسموعه ازآباء كنيسه را ما مندمغموص كتاب مقدس قرآ. الاتباع ميشارند . باباين دوجه كد در عبامع بزرك هروت كه مسالله اغاد امم مسيحية مطرح بذاكره ميشد عسك بهين نقاليد ما نع ازاتقات واعاد ممكيشت .

وهمنین در دینه سلام سببلختلات امّت وَهُرُهُ ملّت مزت ومذاهب متعدده جه ملاحب اصلیه ارمبیل

(مای عجبت) عیداغ ایستن دانشال او ازلفظ (ملکوت میدی جه خمیده و از آن جه معنی متورکرده آن آبا ملكوت سيع وايائبات داجاي كلمات عضرت است دمأ انتات مند كله مسيح وتروج ارصاف اعداد الحضرت حفرت سينح بسيان معرج مينوتاند (باركو للاعيديم) والك ا بستن و امثال او (العنوا بادکیکم) محریمهیما دند و داخشی دا که اذبابيا يشان بركت ورحمت مبطلب بزشت دين اوصاف متهم مهدارند وبراي او نغتت دحلاكت ميطليند . حَمِاً وَاللَّهُ بإكيام غيرمؤمنه فابت ميغمابد كمحضرت سيح ابراداه وكلة الله بوده وايستن وامثال او اورا (دحال مشامند . عجبا برخايما غيلي معبر بحض وردساله نخستين عود ميغرابير (مؤبعيت لاالبر فهوباتر) ولكئ اينان ميكوبند صن (مفعل البر فهو قاتل وكاذب) وكذلك درهين رساله ميفها با (منامنرم اذبيوع هوالرالله ماهدينبت فيه رصوف الله) وكك اينها ميكوميد فنيغركه مغول فودشان سده مليون نفوس راقاع ومنعنساخته است كه يسوع إنمالته وكلة المتهاست اماز معرَّة الله بيحره است و إذ نفات الله بي ضيب . آيا إيزهمه برحان واضح ودبيلةاطع سيت براينكه ماامرور موانيمكنك حضت مسیع در وعطحبیل فرنود (من غارم نقرفونهم هل عِبْنُونَ مَنَالشُّوكَ عَنِياً ﴿ وَمَرْالِحُسَاكِ تَيِنًّا ﴾ مقصود الخفيُّ إن يودكه ما امروز بمفتات اعتنانكيم وبايخه اهلغرس سنرصيد كوش ناصيم بلاانعال حرنعش داميزان معيدي قرار دعيم وحزا اد باطل ممين ميزات درست دشناسيم.

مادي سخن اراسد رمطلب كويتم كه پرسيده بوركه) عاد الله جه آورده است كه در ديانت مسيعيد سيت) واكرم

مهاوته ومدوك حقائق نازله درصحف المبتداست ادمتلم مباركش اذلسلا وباب منم كلات ابندا بروح و احلها مفتوح كشت ، معافي حقيقيه دشارات الميه ظهور مافت ومقاصداصليه ازالفاظ ، موت ، وحياة ، وآسهان . كَيْنِ، وشمس، وقتم، وعِوْم ، وحشر، ونشر، وامثالها كه دد مبطون کلمات وآیات مکنوّم و غیرمعنوم مالذه بور واضح و معلوم کشت . وسائط انتان ام سهولت یانت و دواعي سُور تناهم بني الملل ذائل شد و آيات داما رات ايتلاَّت واتَّفَانَ أَمْ مِّنَنَافَرَةُ مَتِّبًا غَمْنَهُ لَايْحُ ومَتَّلَئَلًا كَسُتُ . خِنائله باانکه آغاز استشاده بانت بمائیه است مشاحده ميشود كه سؤيمية الكرمستميله صعب العتول برام جامرة بعبيده سهسلاالادراك وسمسلالعتول ننثده استكه نقوب بينمار اذزددشتي وبهود وغلات وسائرا محكه الداء بجعزت عيىمه الجي ومعتقد ىئودنل وثاب استماع حبادت ادغبارات الجنبيل را مداستند الكون حد ازائر سانات حبارك بتآداهد بالخنرت مؤمن دمذمن سنده انذ والجنيل مقدس را کتاب اسانی وحضرت میسیج دا دب موعود و كله مندسه ربا ن ميزانند . و درعآبت للمن و فوت در ولائم و محافل نامسيميان مَوَاشِومَعاسَاتُرمَشِومُد -

آکنون ددفایت فرازای مدئر عزیز (سطر نابست) که برای ملکوت مسیح مندون اینکه معزا برا به مد مرت میخاند بایست برسید که آیا این آنار باهره سبیب قرب ملکوت مسیح است یاسید و لعن کردت و کلات رست کفتی و مقالات سینعه در مجددت نرشتن و دران تمت و افزا د د باره نفوس مینه در مجددت نرشتن و دران تمت و افزا د د باره نفوس مینه در مجددت برشادت . اذا عنداند وعندهد ناجاد مستود که بکوتدا نیاعبیل که دد دسته سیعیان است آناعبیل سنت که بر مسیع علده السلا نادله شد جانکه ملاحظه میفراک که بعراحت میکوندوسین و باد لهٔ چند برم مود نایت میکنند که ایزاعبی راعلای ی عربی بخود در وعفرت سیع دنست ا دند . دراین سودت و ترفی خود به حقیت اعبیل براو واضح و شیا و است و تربی این کاب مقدس در قلب اوراسی و استوار از ایز جاب ی ادرسی و دوستی ا مسلم عدود یا ادرسی و دوستی ا مسلم عدود یا اسلامیته و دشی میمی اصل اسلام میشود .

وخلاصة المقول الراست يتى ادموانع القاق الم كوكر منال واضع سند . ومدرك كلي اينساكه معصله المناست كد ادياف كه جسل المطور حضرت منع عليه المسلام طاحر المناه عون مبشر وسيعي عبيتو الند معافي عينوا الدين و دهوات كنند حنائكه واضح ومعلى ما شيم . واماً ادياف كه بعد از حضرت مسيع طاهر سند و منق تقدم وارتقا كه موكت منهودة واحقه عالم است الماسيعيان عيتوانذا غالم بعقب بركرد الذر والمنهم ارتقا متعقق دارد وراحود متعقق دارد و والمنه المرد برزك (دورد كرزون) في متعق كنند . ايست كه اعزد برزك (دورد كرزون) في المبله بان ملتقت سنده و واست و الما نيقه ويمر الما المست كه دعوت اصل المبله بان ملتقت سنده و واست و الما نيقه ويمر المناه المبله المنت مينان است و ملانيقه ويمر

اکون که این ساله طاحه واضح سند معروض میدادم که چون حکت طبیعهالم مقتصی علوداعظم وحفی بها، احتد در دارالسیلام بشغاد اقامت مربود شنت کتاب مستطاب ۱ ایقان که مفتاح خدوم کتب مقاله ه وباينسب درقارخ كمنيسه وارد سئره است كه دد مبشرت میانت سیعیّه ازینرطریّ علم وبرحان مدصده اسکّ واغام امت بود برآمده اند و جابی نقرتب آل اسرائیل بمش مذب اینید سبب بتعید وانزیادآن قرم کشته اند • منیماند وغیخمد حکونه میتواند بهیودینهاند و آن بهانگال مقشع و مغیض دارد · اینت که دراین بدت مدیده پیویم ارْجاب ما برْ مهاند ، زُواحود ا و معانیحتیقی ایزلسها را تر ا یی بسوع نامری چنین کرد . بل بغیود او فصنیه مسعکس شده دیرا ما ددادض متعوس ساکن بودیم بفهود بسیرع دِکلنده شده حرخ بودیج دلیدلکشتیم صح دودی متؤوّستدیم . میادلت دِدُ بلعنت ایشلاباغتیم. واینهمه خدّ وعود المبیابهٔ بایسراسیّ ا ومقدین آن موجب تکادئیب آن مینیهان حلیرالست · و خلاصة الفل لچون سخت باینعام میرسوم آن نسبشرسیجی آواره ومتنزق کشته و درنایت ذلت بلعن دستم وطلم سبلا سنده ایز غیام سیدهد و در ارض مقدسه ایشان گاینزست و وسعادت پاینده ساکن دمتوطن مینماید 🤇 خوب بغرما ببیش

ئترا خشتند ، اكرمعاني اين بشاداد اميدانستند عماج بأجياره چه دوایام ستادکمان تزرک و چه درحدب صلیبیم وعیرها ا مِنْ موت طويله يعني ارْزَمان شغرمسُطنطين كِير الى زَمَانَاهزُ كرارا خاستده يعوددا عفيا بدمانت سيحية داخر لكندر اعتصاب شودند

وهينزاست مالعسلم بامسيى، وقتي بيواهسل صحت وحقيت دسالت خاخ إنبيادا براي يكي اذنفيادئ أيت كند مآنسيج إورابيلامات وارده دوامعاح ٢٤ الجيل متماكه ذكريشد عول ميدادد آن فغف صسلم جون معاني

هين وعود وبشارات واشراط وعلاما حست كه مسلوم بنودن معاني مقدد أآن ما نع اتفاق ام سنده است - واكر جه ذكم مثال موجب قبل لي مقال مينود من اين مساله را مثالي واضح مرص ميدا رم ما موجب انتباه مردم آكاء كريد موضون واضح وسنهود سنود ،

منلة جنيز مقدور وزما كه المبنهي مسينجي ببكي اذبيود (ميغهايد) اي مزيزجا درحاب وغافل مسيح موعودكم ههٔ انبیا بظهورحفرتش سِنارت داده اند طهور قرموده ، وَأ (چودي درحواب (ميکوبير) به به ديشارتي سلکواست و حبرى سترشيخش ، ما يهود هد آمال خود را بطورمسيح معلقعوده ايم وحرروزه بنار ودعا اددركاه كربا ظهور ا عفرت دا رجامينها بنم ، حذب منرما بدينم كي بود أينسيح موعود که خهور فرمود . (مبشرسیمی (میرماید) سیم موعود آن عوانه ظلوم بيوع ناصرى بود كه جان خدرا فلاي عاة وخلو عالم فهنود ۱۰ کیودی حواب (میکوید) ای استاد حزیز برای ظلودمسيح موعود علامات حرعيه ددكت موحوداست كه هيعيك در ُظهور تسیوع ناصری وقع نیافت . مایپود دین ودرا ازآب نكرفته ايم كه مجوا بلعيم . وتخود را معلّم ومدرس كمتب مقد تتسه میلاید بین د د کناب آسانیمینهاید ، درزمان مهودسیم مُوُّ اخاتب تاديك مديثود ما مجن بدّل ميكردد آسان ودنين لأبديد ميَّايد ستادكان ميرنيند مردكان برمينيزند . كي كيا اين وعود درزمان بيدع ناصرب وقرع باينت ` وكي آ عفادا دُيدً ، اذاينها هه كذشته ساتا ددمواضع كنيره سؤساج که معرم وادد ونازل شده است که رچون سیمیم موعو د ظهود فرماید این براکنده شدکان پیوددا که درجمیع اقلامالم

پایدار مبشد . این خلاصهٔ وعودی است که جمیع البیایی براس کی جمیع البیایی براس کی که می و در کتب خود مفوی و تراو داشته الله ، من دون الکه بیان کمنند که این وعود عمانی خاصه به من دون دم و تادیل نازل و و ارد سنده است و یا الکه از عبارات مرموزه و کلمات تا و پلیه است .

وجون حفرت ميسى ادالجيد بس ازهزار و بالمفدسال عمرياً بعداد حضه مرسى عليد المسلام طهور منوود حيفاً حين وحود الأخراط المؤرط الموعد ١٩ حين وحود الله المعدد ١٩ الجنيل متى و درعدد ١٠ المعيد ١٠٠ المجنيل متى و درعدد ١٠ و الموسالة نمانية بطرس رسول تما درغابت وضوح أين وعلامات المنبياء بني المرابيل في حمرت مسيح و تلا مزد المحذ المنز المنبياء بني المرابيل في حمد خلامات اكتفا و فود و لا مرتفا سيركت مقد سه عتلف شدند . بعض و مودند كه درتفاسيركت مقد سه عتلف شدند . بعض و مودند كه اين وعود ادنبيا تات المن المدن المناف المناف

و حون تقریباً جراز ششف سال بعداد حفق به مفای خام انبیا بلند سند عینا حین وعود در قران نازل کشت و حین اشراط و علامات بعینها تکرا در اینت ، من دون اینکه اشاره ای مختابی مقدره از این حلام و اسراط بغیماید که آیام اد جیت طاحراست یا ابلن دم اسلیم بخرماید نظر نماید و موجون ا دنسان بعیرد در آنچه عرف شد نظر نماید در غایت و صوح خوا حد را فت که اعظم ما نع اتفاق ام

ودود يوم احير كشود عايت اختصاد ذكر سند وين امري والم كه ودود چنين يوم عطيم وطود چنت امريخنيم دا جبع امم اردل و جان طالب وآملند بل سرعت ودود انزا بدعا ال حق جد آين دا جب دسائل .

ولیاعظم ما نعی که میان ام هست سرانط وعلام این ظهور محسود و در در در و موعود است . رنواجیع مظاهر امرانته و سنادعین ادبان که سابقاً آمده اند علامات ایر بوج عظیم را در کتبخود دکرف رموده و در بیانات و موکد و منصور داشته اند . ولیحرکس که آمد عین حمان علامات اکه بهنیام رسابق و بود دکرف رمود و عین حمان صاداتوا مکر عنود من فیر اینکه متعربیان معانی اینا شراط وعلاماً سنود و مقاصد حود در ادان الفاظ معدد م غاید .

 دراینمنام ببیان واضح که حربعنی بترا ندیم مرا با وخفتوا امراعظم دامبین و لاوم خلود ا تدس دا برای آسایش و حادمال مرحن میدادم تا موجب بصیرت انتخاص بینرمن کردد و حر منصف دبشکرم وحبت سی جدل میلاد قیام نماید

برحربنش مددكي واضح است كه عالم انسائيت وتيماً بنكال درسل وآسايس وداحت آم كه عبوب ومؤب جميع ملوكك ونمان چمره كشايد كه اختلانات دينيه وهرندسد كه موجب بعد ومبانبت امم اذكيديكر كشته است ادعالم برافتد وجع مروق وبيكانكو از متيل المتراقات جنسيه وملكبه وسياسيه وييرها هرحه باشدسهيع الوحوء ادميان مبئر دائل سٹونہ آ ہوج ا نسان جمہ بایکدیکرمٹل برادر کردند ہ ماهم مفربل ومواض سؤند واين حوب حائله كه اعظم حصَّاب أمشاينت ومع ثيث است دائل سُود وابهُ عمكياً باحضه كه لاشك موجب فترأم و دمارعالم است صرف آلَات جمعنتيهُ مصلكهُ مدتره نكردد . واين سأله با انكه اذغابت وضوح حرمقلى بآن حاكم است مع ذلك ببشارات الميه يتزمويداست وبوعود ساويّه مؤكده مسكن وزرا دركت مقد سه نفراحت واردسات که دریوم غظیم که باسانی عدیده از حبیل (مشمک) و (بیم اخیز) و دیوم الرت) فرخیر ها مذکور وعضوم آست (ربُّ جليـل نازل سُود وجميم امرا بعبادت خداو لا وحده متفوه ممابل وجيع را بآماب عالية روحانيه مؤدتب و معذب غايد جنعانكه جنك وحرب برافتد وبغغوضاق بإضومسا لمت تتدبل مايلا وآلات مرب با دوات ذخ وكتسب مدرّ لسنود 🕥 اين خلاصة وعود البنبا است در

كنند وآن اعضا دد غايت لهار مي ونيكوا عي درامورمشاوت نمايند علاده دولوح (مشادات) كديكيا ذالواح مشهورة اين ظود اعظم است در فضل المرآن ميفرمابد آغيه خلاصهُ أَنْ السِنت كَمْ ١ وَكُوغِهِ جِمهوريت سبب رُوت وآسادِين عِدْ عِ بشربت وكرجون سلطنت آيتي اذآيات عطت لليداست للجا مجدب تین حکومتها ابزاست که ازاین دو تشکیـراید) بنځی سلملنت وراشم بمشورت ملية و مالسناسه مقدسود ومهام دولت وامود دعيت بمعاضدت ايندوكم مُنتظم كردد ٠ تا ملك وملّت كال بابد وامّت باعل مرابت آسايق وعنت ادنها جريد ، جون اصل لوح مبادك ما شرينيت ماصل معنى ذكرسند الخر لميح مبادك احشادات وجع نمايند وحسن ببايات متقيلة ساوية وامرجيع الحهات ملاخطة كنذ البته بكلهٔ مباركه (بتارك الله احسن المالفين) لبكشاينه . و در بگیرازالواح کبیره که از ملحقات (کمآب امترس) نمست. دورتبيب مجلس مناجي واجاي مشاورت بدولت الخليب تمثيل مرموده وطريقية أمذولت عطيمه دا مقرون باعبتا رواماد ماشته الله . بناه على صدا خومت رجع اسبتداد أرجيل بإحكام خلوداعطم است ونتيخه اعتماد بقول خعيم درمباخة بكألاح

﴿ وأُمَّآمِقًا مِ دا بِعٍ ﴾

که احم مقاما تست این ست که میکودی (در د باینت بیگی چه حکم ناده ایست که در د پن سیعی بنیت م و اکرمه این مساکه از د قائق سسائل ست که تا شخص در کلت دکوست بعیرات تا می واطلاع کا فیٹ خواشته باشد بینتواند استیاد آ حربک را بعمد و برجان طرف چسکم نماید مع ذال سن 15

درخلتت وكيان ام ملاحظه فرما سيلا درات اين عقيدة مله درخفاي عوالم عرب منتور مبنيله وجوايم وحدت وجرائم درخفاييذ ، حسرا ماي خلفت متولاه أدا فلاسفه يونان منتثرها بيذ ، حناتكه اشادات آن درخطب ومقالات تقم الى حداً اليوم مشهود است وعبادات مشعره ما قد درمجوت وعمد واوراق موجود ، واكر بم تط بل مبودي المبعرة وم استشها د ميشد تاحقيقت حال سنهود ادما بيستن سؤد ومنشأ ومكن وحدت وجود وجمل ايستن باين حقايق واضح ومعلوم كردد .

وحضت مولم الورى (عبد البهاء) ووكمات

ر مفاوضات) موقت قابلين بوحدت وجودرا واشج ومنهود فرنوده الله دنوا قائلين ومعتقدين بالوا درمقابل ابنيا ومرسلين مذكور داشته دراهي باي القاي الي كون ستبات فاحيه باقي كذاشته الله حياكمه اكراهني بعمقه (۲۱۶) داين كآب مستطاب وجوع فرمايد نفا اين بخت كاينبغي براو معلوم وواضح كردد .

(وأماً معام ثالث)

كه ميكويد (نتيجه ديانت بجائيه يرجوع سلطنتا سبداريه) وقطع نظر اراينكه عطفاً على الهالسابقه كذي محصف و تهمت بحت است دليل است بر في طلا على اراحكام و متراخ طهقه كمائيه ، ويرا قطع نظر الراينكه لد دكاب مستمطا ب (اقدس) امرصوح صدور باضة است كه در هر بلدي اذبلاد عالم (بيت العدل) بنا غايند واعضاي آراكه سرائط الما نيز دركاب نادل شده است بانخاب بين المنابعة بن

ا فلاطونیه) که مبنی بر ترخد و تقشف و آستنال برخات شاقه و ترك لذائذ حب ریه بود حدوث یافت و سبب حدوث ارحبانیت) در د ماینت سیسهید و حدوث (تصون) و د د یانت اسلامیه کشت ، و این فلسفه اد (کمک) ا چل صد بغلاسفهٔ ا تینا و انلاط نین اسکندریه که (بافلاطونیای حدیده) معروف د منتقل شد

بيزا اعتقاد إنرفئه افلاطوشه درمسأله ارواح براین مج بود که حقیقت روح که جوهر ناعلهٔ مؤثوهٔ در عالم است حقیقت واحدَهُ خیرمتکرُه است واین حقيقت غيرمتكثره جوهربسيط وذات قد يمهُ عيطه ُ بر استيااست . وادواح موجودهٔ دردوي الارواح جذَّمًا متناراله اداین حقیقت قدیمه ۱۸۰ . واین انلاط فاین بكان خود اذاين اصل متعزع واستند كه جون ادواح بشر حربك جذوه اي اذحقيقت كلى للحب ورسخه اي اذبحس ذات قدیم قارسی است که درمین برن مجموسکشته واز حقيقة الحقائق بسيطه كليه يعيير ومجوومابذه است يسطالب كال بايد برباضات شاقه اذجيل سهروصلوة وصيامات متوالبه أشتغال جريد وازىغم جمانيه ولذائد جدديه اجتناب غايد تاروح را ازسين برن برهاند و عِقِيقة الحقائق قرعيه متصركره الله وبادج سعادت ابديه ىرساند . وان جادت اذكلات اا فلاطون الهي مهدركتاب فطهادة كاخلاق ابن مسكويه مغفط وما تؤداست كه مرود (مت مالارادة عمى الطبيعة)

این خلاصهٔ سالهٔ وحدت وجود وماخذومنناً آن بودکه دکرشد . واکر اصل تحقیت سفره نین در و والي مككت بود دفت واذا دفوّم شناعت كردند والي مروّم چن اذحسن رّبيت وسلوك بجائيان بغايت سرود دو الم شناعت كردند والي شناعت ايشا زا قبول فرمود و عاد ونيتي كه در تحفيف عقاب داشت كويتن كاكلازا بنفي مؤبد دو سبيريا و دفي الدي سائريزا بااشغال شاقه بنني صنت سال و مبس له بنال و مبس له بنال و مبس له بنال من مود

واین فقرات که ذکر سند محص فول سنت مل دره می مکتوب مکومت عشق آماد نبت است و در اورا ق رسمیهٔ دولت مکتوب ، در این معورت عنیدانم این رقت اخلاق واین فطف عواطف و اینکونه تربیت و عقدیب اطارا مست مکن است ار شعف قاتلی که میخوا ست برا در خودرانی دصد صا در کردد ، بس قول حضرت مسیم که فرمود (امی خواالسخیم من عرف می مرمود (انک بجا تک تبیر تر فر مکلامات تدان) جه شد مرمود و انک بجا تک تبیر تر فر مکلامات تدان) جه شد آیا بعدادت احل بها با حیت جمیع موادین معتبره دا انکار مخود و جمیع قواعد را فراموش کرد ، ما تکه کیف میکون می مودد و جمیع قواعد را فراموش کرد ، ما تکه کیف میکون ه

﴿ وَأَمَّا مِنَّامِ ثَا فِي ﴾

که میکوید مذخب بهانیان طریقهٔ دوحدت وجود آسی اینم ار تعت و مفترات و اصله و یا مجسله به اینا در در ترجود اینا انتقال از تعدت و جود از استالهٔ دوحدت و جود از استاله و حدت و جود از استال علیه است و جنت در آن از شنون علماست این مقاله مسأله و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسأله و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسأله و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسأله و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسأله و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسأله و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسأله و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسأله و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسافه و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسافه و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسافه و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسافه و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسافه و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسافه و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسافه و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مسافه و حدت و جود از (فلسفهٔ کامت این مقاله مین کامت و حدت و حدتت و حدت

کست . ریا اصاب فلوب و نفوسی که سیصد و سیرده نفنی ادا آنها درماز نزران خندین ماه با آلات مؤلفه از عساکردولی حرب غودند و درم استهاعت و بسالت و قرت فلب و رسوخ عنم درا خوب ها نله نیریز و زنبان و ماز نزران مو دصلت اعدا و حرب و الجاب محادبینا م اخری کشتند فی از از آنیانات مبارکه برقت قلب و لطف ملق تربیت سدند که دداین مدت طولاب یعنی از اول و رود عباد ا دام بعند الدنماننا هذا در حوادث کبری صبر کودند و بام بحکه مجر اصنعل بعند مرتکب امند مرتکب استدند ، کسته سدند و بینمایت نکستودند و بام بحکه شیر سندند ، کسته سدند و بینمایت نکستودند و باب جنکایت نکستودند .

در مفرت امراته وانفاذ كلة الله وجمع وتنشيط احا ومقا دسائس ووسا دراعدا مشاهده غود وخود ارخوف بما که از اخت علائم وسات اصل طلان است جرأت تظاهر و معاشرت نداشت لذا نارحد و فعف (خاکه امردر در قلب مستر ايستن مشتعل است) در قلب وي استعال مانت و مكردا در صدد قسل بها و الله برآمد و واو خواست كه بحفاء دداد د ته داهر دهد واز قراري كه از فقات مسموع شد دو بار با شكاد اقدام عود و چون عاج سد و مواد برآورد كه خود دا اجرا دارد با بن حيله عسك جست و فراد برآورد كه ميحواستند مرا د حرد دهند و معدوم ساز ند.

ونكته واصد ايزاست كه هيشه خعم عافر مقهور بانيكونه امور مشدك ميشود وبسائط سريد ودسائس خفيه درتمام مقاومت خعم خود بز ميآيد ، بخلاف طرف قي غالب كداد بسبب توتش عناج ماين وسائط ودسائش منيت ، اكريمار الله ميغاست اذل دامنعدم كند عاجم سود وباينكونه وسائط و دسائل حتياج مراشت ، ومزين احدكيره اذا رمي وحستي ميتواخ نابت ومرض الا وماصل لديشاه وبعض كما رفقها ومجتدي را قلم قادر مقدد وناصل لديشاه وبعض كيار فقها ومجتدي را قلم قادر مقدد عباد الله اذ قتل حفظ و فرد والا بابيها ملي فنس اذا في اذار

بلي بهاء اهد بود كه مان سانات لطيفه ساويد كه در رقت ارق ازمنبم معري است كه الاطرف كاستان وزد ودر لمطف الطفت الطف الزباران دسيع كه اذبرك كلها ي معطر ويزد نوعي دوستان حؤدوا مربيت ورنود كه موجب يرت ودهشت اصلعالم

این خلاصهٔ تهمتها یی است که مؤدخ مذکود نوشته است و برآ منهادت برحقیت عن وبطلان باطل درعام منتشره اشته است واکرنفنی در این حوادث تذکرکند منهادت دحد که عسک بایکو اکادنیب و مفتریایت هدواره دست آدیز اعداد ا دلته بوده و همرا در مقام معرفت حقیقت و تیمزخی اذباطل سعت احیار زندیم

د این صورت انسان بعبر ذکی میکونه میتواند اعتاد کند معتول دشمنان بهاء احته که طشتد اند العیاد باحته میخود برا در خود را زهر دهد ، جد اکراین کو به اقدال میزان باشدی حقیت جیج دشنی نابت نکردد و زرا دسی بیشت که مورد این با ایرادات و شتام دشنده بایشد

ملاوه آزاینکه مدادت وحسد میرداچی ازل پایها الازایام اقامت در بیداد بود که جوگ آثار باجرهٔ انوجدانترا وأماآنجه يمود در مختصرت مسيد وسنته الآلام غرب برعربرآن ندارد كن ما قتل في دا اين نكته كفا بت ميكند كه خزار و مفصد سالاست از ظهور اغترت ميكاذا و احدي از يميود وغيت غيكند كه از دين اعترت فحق وج غايد . واذاين معلوم قرآنذا سنت كه على يهيود درحت المخترت جه نوسته الله وجهه ا وصاف موصوف ومجاد داشته المد

وَون براينجله اطلاع حاصل شد مراذا ينكاب سيطر ، ذ ، ايستن سؤال منهايم كه آيا سزا واداست كه مغن اجذ ويون درآداب واحال بهاء الله بعولك الله عاد غايد كه درحق اوبد نوشته الذ ، ولكن درفي ا دا حضرت مسيح عليه السلام بنايل بنهاد تحضوم اغضرت كه حماد فلا سفه وعلما ومشاهيرا صافضل وحكما بوده الذاعنا عفرت بوده الذاعنا المناجد بالمنجل كه هما د تلامذه المنابد المناجد الما براه اعتاد عود وسهادت الابراه اعلموامن داشت ، آيا جا ي خرادكوند استعراب بيت

داست ، ایاجه بحرار دوند استعن بسیت و کن در ایک و درایک و کن درایک و خرسه این مقاله ام میکویم کد ند درایک حضرت مسیح و ند دراین ایام سخفها متل نباید بقول خفتم اعتماد کنند ، بل باید نظر با جال وافعال وافا رآن شخفی ایم و این از اجسفید و حمان کله خفتر مسیح (احرفوا المشجرة مزیم حال) را میران صحیح داند ،

مسیح و اعرفوا اسجر مرجمه ای را میران سیم والده جمان نکته اوضع ازمرواضی است و هزادان از عربه شده است که شفی بزداد حسود و دشمن دنبیار بیدا میکند و دشمن هینکه عاج ماند بهمت وافترامقسات میشود و دبیب و امن اقلام میکند ، و باین همت است مسیمی سیدوسیوس دور والمنتیا نرس سیم عنوت وابا بودکشت ، ومورخین کمنیسه فاشته اندکه اوفیلسود دانا و در تالیت تا در و توانا بود ،

و (فرننو)بليغ استادعلم بلاعت ومعلم (مالِت ا معلو منينوس) ٥٠ مجلو كتاب دررة دماينت مسيحيد ورد آداب سيعيان تاليف كرد ، وماد حش انطونلنوس خود ثيرٌ اذقياص بزرك وبعلم ونلسيغه معروف بود والأصل اصلاوروبا اذوي بعبارت (متيمرساميك كمه) يتبير عوده و فعول عاليه درمنات او نكاشته الله ، وبعِقوبِ م وليُ امريكاني در (روجه تا زخ كنيسه) دُري دار العنوم كليهُ معرفةً (امرسوس سقاس ودر اسكنوريه كاسيس عود وادعات عمر حستغنى الانغريث ولاتصيف است ميعزماب وإذآيز يتداه كليه دوعلامهُ سامالرتبه مخرج سند كه يكي ملك مار فتى انطونبيوس و ديكري ايكتيتوس بودي والجله الأفتير سامي للحبكه كه وصف اودا مشيندي فيوسته اذمت مسيعيته بعبارت (وعابايهمنيه ونافقالعقل وبعبيمان ففنائل مرادصاف حسند) تقبير ميينود وعرادت وعي دراعدام مسيعدا بزااذ اشغال مهدّ نود ميدا نشبت ٠ وام فرایه میکرد که (حالات هیدع ناحری را ادادهماو یهود بیر ند ازان بیمارکان دومات که هیصك از اسها اورا مذیره و بسكادي وسبتي فطه احشائزا بانتاع ا و واد اشته)

و(بولیوس) میص که اد نیز فلیسوفی بردك بوده مسیحیان ازا و بیرلیوس مرتز تجییر میکنند کتب جند درد مسیحید مالیف مودد ما در در میناند میزاند و تا با درانت میزاند و مال انسانیت میزاند و

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مکهم کم حفاکرد بزاداین داه بود که خول مکی مراستهاع عفود و بنهادت دیکران اعتبا نکرد .

د ثانيًا ، مكر اصل اوروبا تاريخ غوا مذه الله واينكله معروفه دا كه لامارخ نفش خودرا اعاده ميكند ونسشنده أند بكر ددابتتام نارخ مبلادي وآخاز اختشار دين سيحيك فیسوف بزدک رومای «تسیتوس)موتزخ درخایت سراحتگ ووقاحت المؤشت كه الدين مسيعي عدد المساين است وددمقام دیکرنوشت (دین سیجی از خانات معلکه است) واسوبيس كه يكي ديراد فالاسفه ومورحين روم بودج یال مسیمی ا **(**خیانت) نامید و متول آنرا نمالف صل^ق وطنيت ومنافي امانت مادولت دانست ، رجع مُرَبُّهُ متواريخ كمنيد تاايرحقائق دابجثم حؤد ببينيد وغفلت ميعل ذ١٠ ديستن را ازحقائق تاديخنه مشاهده حرمايند ٠ اكنؤن باوجود مسافرت جمآد تاريخ كنيسه ادمذاج للاثه پرونستنت وكانة ليك وارنؤذكس نزدمنهوتختآ

ودرجمیع اساء کبتی که فلاسفه یونان وروم واسکندربه در رد دیانت مسیمیه بل ضد شفخ منرسسیم له الحسل تالیف کرده اند مذکور ۲۰ کسس که بچیاز مشاهر آلا قرن درج میلادی بود کتاب بزرگی در دد دیانت سیمیه تالیف عود وان کتابرا از تهت وا فتراهای فاحشه حتی در شفی طاهم طبقر حضرت مسیمی له الجد ملو داشت

و (بورفری) سوری که آذبزرکترین فلاسفهٔ افلاطونی بود کتا بب بزک دردد دیانتهسیمییه تالیف غود و چر قوامنت تتمت وافترا در حقطهت میسیم و تلامده انحضرت دران کتاب مندرح داشت . واین کتاب مامر دو قیص (مقام دابع) مدم استیان و بحبرّی دیانت بجائیه آست بینی بعیارت ارضح بجآد الله چه امرتان و ای آورده ست که در دیانت سیمیته موجد مینیت و استیاز آن بجیبیت ،

بس ماداً واجیست کد دداین چهارمقام جواب اورا مهدّم دادیم وحق دا ادباطل د حدایترااد خلالمت معلوم سالگ

د کمآمتام اتل ،

که شادت درخین است 💎 یعنی این مبشر میعل ز ایستن ایماً بغول كساب عذده است كدبرضد حال أموس ابحى نوشكه ورسسل عكم مكويدكه أجا اغره عزيز ويلبر فرس حالات بماء الله والأمبشروم سبعي كه درايران واطاف عكا وهمه برصلة عباء الله ونشته الداعثماد مفروده واعتنانكرمهت این خلاصهٔ دلیل اینمیشهلیلاست دلینزد احلی جایتطیف ولیل (أولًا) من كه كاتبان مغاله ام عقيقت وراستم عيرم كه مركز مشل سِعل ذ ايستن كه خودرا ادعلاي قرت بيسم ميلادم ميداند وخددا فاحتر بيزالئ والباطل ميثادد ميكونه بنهات مَكْبَرُتُ اعْبَادُ مَكُنْدُ . كَافَلُهَا لِمِيتَ يَخْفُرُهُ هُنَّ الْوَالْأَلَيْ ومثلت ودشمن ودوست وبذكوي وملاح راببينال وادو ا قَالُ طُرِينِ بُنِظُ عِدُلُ سِنِكُرِدُ تَابِرِ حَقِيقَتِ مِسَأَلِهُ اطْلَاعِ بَايِدِ وموّالدُ عِنَّ و حال لحسكه غايد . بلي مِنْهَ اللَّهُ عِنْصِ عَدَ مَا وَ مِنْهَا الدس الهم بدوشته الذ جامتيهم اذا صل فظر وبعيرت جه اد مورمین شرف وجه ادمورمین عرب عایت مدح و مناوا در بارهٔ حال الترس ابه مرقع داشته ودر کمیت خود مثعت كرده الله • بكدام قالان بايد المسان بقول خعم تهنا اكتفنا كيند وهرجه وادمنن وشته است فعط صدى وحقاتها ود

بلیاعتقاد من جزاین میزاین نیت و بسیل د ایستن غیتواند جو این تقلیم دهد نظر شرما در عدد ۲۵ اداصاح ۱۲ ایجیل متی که حضرت سیح باصوت دل دبا ندا میفرباید که (یا اولاد الافاعی کیت تعدرون ان تشکلوا بالصلفات وانتم استرا در کتر استرا با کریمه استشام سفود حرز این علامات در کتب آسانی نازل غیکنت و این وزوق ادموازی حقیقید مقرد غیشد و پر فایم اختار می وام عاسن اخلاق و مصالی اطوار و آنچه اد بیول دا دیست فام مینود ادمرات کدی و افترا و شنم و لهن وامنالها هدی کردد و میزان میم میده این خاصر می و میزان میم و میران میرا

و خلاصة المتول جون اين عبد بعرفت ودمقاله مرفومه مدير عود وامعان نفر كرد ما وحطه عدد كه اين بهطر والدين بعد الدين بهطر والدين المست است وأنا ما يز دراين جهاد مقام كفتكو خواجم عود وبطلان في الآ واحده ادرا در حرمقام راضع خواجم داشت

امقام اول) را قال مورخین است که نزم درخت، عبآد الله طبیتهای نالائق دا ده الله و اوصات دسید ارتحضیش. دوالت عوده الله

ومقام اليك ايتكه طريقة بحائيان طريقة وحدت وحود الطرق باطله است .

 جاحل وده است حوددا خاليه انكادد . ملاحظة النمالينية سبباسف والزماركست ، جو كانافيفودكد اينكونه صفات ردايله ومحائل مدمومه ازمغوسي لحاحر بنودكه مدهي تمدن وتحكير اعلا قند . آبا درسائر قطعات عالم شتآم ومغرب ولُدِر كم بودكه بايستن دنطعه أوروبا بنزطا حرشود ونغني كه خودا معيته حسناخلاق ومردج اوصاف فاصلة مبيعيت ميشاددم صفین که ازاخت سمات وعلامُ ا ضدّمسیمی است انقّمات بابد و لاوالله) مظاهران اوصات مبيعه درعالم موجوداست جَاغِه مطالع سات كريمية نيزممنتي وسنهود . تاكليه مباركه خير مسييح كد صنوعود (اعرفواالمشعرة من تخرجا) طلعرستود و إنكه ادخنس صغرت سيبح له الجح واست اذانكه ضدّا واست سييخ وصَاكَّرُ حكربت موكى لصالم عبدالمهاد احلوارو بإرا بإراب عالية اخدائيت دعوت ميغرايد ولكن ببطر زادستن لعن وطعن واكاير ومعترات ماميشان معيلهم ميدحد . تحضرت مولى العالم عبدالها احرجمان لا باتفاق والحاء دعوت صفراً بد و لكن ابن سبعل را. ا ديستن خلق دا باختلات وانتزات بيغراند . حَضرت مولى العالم دستهاى مساركوا ورمع ضارعا بآسان بلنزميكند ومرائ حل ادويا ارساحت كبريا بركت ودجمت ميطلبد ولكن النسيطون ا بستن مرجلات عليه دوري تشرقباذا اذآ داب حسنه مسيحية نابت میکبند واذبرایا دینان ریخ ونعتست میطلبد . میکایمالم عبدالبها ميغمايدهنس دابدمكوب وبراي احدى بدعواهيد ولكن بييل زاليستن ميتخيد سهمليون بغوس داكه فودش مآة اجِنْهُ إِذَا تَعْبِينَ كَرَدِهِ است نيك مُؤاهيد ومِشَالِستِه رحمت فِيمَادِهِ ٠ ميكر عنيوانم اغارخيب وبداشجار وجودرا ميكوته تيمزهجيع . وكلهُ مباركة (اعرفوا الشيحرة مزيمهم) واحكوند بفهيم وتسنير عائم .

حوالحوالعتييص

حرمايت مقاله عجيبي ديدم كه مرامخيركره . جه كه . ٠ د ردِم یکیا دُمبِنْهِب ندهٔ برودسّتان که حودُدا ادْعلامِ حرّب سبت مبلادب وناصرون بالامسيعي واذنفوس تربة مدنم خربي مينيذادد ونامش (بيط، د-ا يستن است) نغوذ كلمةً ساوية حفرت مولحالورم عبدالمهاء مداقطارواسعة أورولم وعي اورا آنخ حسد مشتعلكرده وازمقام ادب وانسانيت مبودن برددكه معاله إي كدتمام آن سبت ولمس فانتراست كناشته ومدمجلهٔ (ابیخیلیککرستیان ۱م) منتئره اشتداست ، بلیحسد بسیارُ اذمقام شيع واوج رفنيع آدب زايل كرده ويجفيغ لسب ياوه که یک دوشنن کذب وافترا سرپکون داسته کن نانژهسد اداين داه دداي شفن بيشتر سفيله ودسده كه ملاخطه كرده که آیمرد بذرگوار ۱ و بلبر فرنس محضرت مولحالوری *را* حنانكه سنا بسته مقام على علام است مرآن الجن بردك ملفط ادس بعبارت (مولت بتبيرعوده ومبعشتجيل و وتعظيم درأ لصبع عظيم معرف صرموده است

وبا بله جوزی در قام مقالهٔ مٰدکودد تدبر کردم دیدا حده متصودا وامیست که بسب وشتم واوشتن الفاظ کر عیده استندال نادرحد خودرا قدری شکین دحد و بسیلاح اخترا دکزب که حدواره سیعنصر دید و دست آویز و حدید حضیم عانج