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**CHAPTER 11**  
***In Honor of an Important Event***

*Only by living in harmony with its nature can we win that larger and more complete love of which the "falling in love" is but a prophecy.*

— ELMER GATES, "The Technique of Poetry"

On June 30, 1894, Elmer Gates and Phebe, daughter of Captain Milan C. and Mary Lodema (Higbee) Edson, were married by the Reverend Alexander Kent in the home of the bride's parents in Washington, D.C., and they left in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Owen to spend the summer by the sea in Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. As reported in a letter from the bride's mother everything for the quiet wedding went smoothly, and everyone was pleased, even the neighbors who were not invited but who agreed that the bride and groom ("seen through the half-parted curtains") made a handsome couple. "I was very much pleased with Dr. Kent's ceremony," the letter continued; "it was simple and impressive, and as you made the responses, both looking so handsome and happy with the light of love and confidence shining from your eyes, I could not feel other than glad and happy myself, and when Prof. McGee congratulated me on my new son saying he considered him the ablest man living, I felt a big wave of pride rolling over me."

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Gates was fortunate in his in-laws; both were among his closest friends and appreciated his work and aims. This happy period was a great step in his quest for the normal in life and individual development on the basic naturalistic plane. In his letter to his new parents the following October: "I think I shall have to pay Dr. Kent another twenty dollars because Phebe is so much better and dearer than I expected. I owe a larger debt to the good folks that brought her into the world for she is a most precious and beloved wife and companion and helper. She is getting more beautiful every month, not because I am becoming more infatuated, for when Mr. Hovenden was here he saw her at her best—bright eyes, rosy checks, ruby lips and her somewhat imposing dress in red trimmed in white lace—and said to me afterwards: 'What a superb and charming woman your wife is getting to be.'

"I am on the fair road to several kinds of success, including the financial. I shall be glad when I can repay in money those who have paid me money—friendship and kindness cannot be repaid.

They left Cottage City September 9, after enjoying the summer in "the cool and quiet of the lovely old place where they were so happy and did such good work." They went across the bay to New Bedford-with an exciting but not serious collision in the fog-by rail to Fall River, and then took the steamer, Puritan on a lovely moonlit night to New York City. They had breakfast there, at Delmonico's of course, followed by a carriage ride through Central Park and along Riverside Drive. "What a wonderful city and what a narrow way is Broadway," wrote the bride. Then they went to Philadelphia, where they were met by Mr. and Mrs. Owen, who had found for them a large furnished house on Locust Avenue in residential Germantown. The outbuildings on the ample grounds were to be remodeled into temporary laboratories, to make the apparatus and instruments for the Mind Art Institute, until a permanent site was selected. The Owens stayed with the new couple a few weeks and started them off in housekeeping. "They are the kindest and best of

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people," wrote Phebe; and Gates agreed, writing that Mr. Owen was one "of the best men I have known; I do not allude to his kindness to me, but to his qualities morally." But the Owens were soon sent away for fear they would disturb Gates' mentation, and so he could continue his work free of all interruptions. Even his address was secret, his mail being sent in care of Owen for forwarding. Hovenden, who called once, agreed not to come again, as he understood the necessity for seclusion. He did, however, introduce the couple to many of the leading people of Philadelphia.

In a letter to her mother, Phebe wrote from her new home what every bride dreams: "My Elmer is so good to me and so loving and thoughtful. He is just the dearest boy that ever lived and I love him more and more every day. I am so happy and well, and the world looks very beautiful to me now. I am very contented and indeed have much to make me so. I am fortunate to have such a devoted husband."

Gates described his laboratory and equipment in a letter in October to his "parents Milan and Dema," and went on to say that able men attended to his purchases, especially instruments; that two machinists, a carpenter and a workman, "will be dismissed in a few days, so I will have my little laboratories to myself. . . . Phebe can operate my chemical balance and weigh to the tenth of a milligram, and is very careful and accurate. I intend to teach her photography, have purchased a very fine camera and outfit.

"The running expenses for the laboratory are about \$250 per month and up, not including labor and purchases. Owen has made

all this possible; has given his whole time and attention to my affairs since I married, and Mrs. Owen has done everything in her power. They spent much time and money hunting us a place here, visiting every locality in the City for a radius of 15 miles.

“The discoveries at Cottage City have given me a broader and still more practical view of the Mind-art and recent ones have put the finishing touches on it.

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“I gained 15 pounds at Cottage City, weighed just 200 before leaving; Phebe gained about the same. You should have seen her wading in the surf hunting seaweed; it made her completely well. I shall devote my whole time and thought to my work this winter. I have splendid opportunities. Phebe runs the house, you would be surprised to know how well!”

In an interesting letter from Phebe to her parents in February 1895, there are fifty pages of photographs that she and her husband took of their home, laboratory, equipment, and each other. Some of these show the charming old house and grounds with the long grape arbor leading from the house back to the laboratory, the queer and fancy furniture of that period, and the even quaint clothes with which women were burdened if not decorated.

“March 28, 1895, 10:12 A.M.: Little Elmer, Jr.! What more need I say.” So the firstborn was noted in Gates' diary, named Elmer Hovenden after his great friend the artist. Not in the sterile seclusion of the modern hospital was the baby delivered, but at home, with the happy mother holding her husband's hand. And the proud father did need to say more: in his diary is a poem on “Our Baby” that portrays the normal enthusiasm of a new parent.

Three more children were born Phebe, Donald, and Roger. The father wrote: “If children are a test of the wisdom of marriage, then ours are proof, because I could not desire better ones.” He loved and enjoyed his family life to the fullest. “I do not think I could preserve my health and anabolism without the influence of those I love. It is a rest and close communion with the natural life underlying biologic phenomena to love and be loved.”

A kind and indulgent father securing strict obedience by considerate and well-ordered discipline, he was the beloved and respected head of the family; and to the delight of the children, was a walking encyclopedia and dictionary. The children received some special psychologic training in their early years, especially the firstborn, and were occasionally used as test subjects. They did not receive instruction in the Mind Art “not for my children

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alone until the art is perfected and available to all children," Gates said in his diary. Healthy, active, happy children, they had received their parent's greatest blessing "to be well born is what the present generation owes to the coming one."

Many illustrated articles appeared in the press describing some aspects of the training given the children. "How a Psychologist Trains His Babies by Scientific Rules" ran one headline, while a syndicated article featured the following sub-headings: "Queerest Baby Training Ever, Queer Games Played with Scientific Toys, Calisthenics of the Senses, Mind and Body Perfection by Machinery." More amusing than accurate, no doubt. One part of the infantile curriculum was a special training of the senses by discriminating differences in stimuli and making some action or conation to indicate it. Replying in 1897 to his friend Dr. Harris, U.S. Commissioner of Education, who from reading a short article or interview objected to what he feared was "overcultivation" of the senses, Gates pointed out that to get correct images of objects it was necessary to get correct sensations from them, and that all the different kinds of typical sensations should be obtained that each class of objects can give.

A period of 5 minutes per week during the first year (after age 5 months), 3 minutes per week the second year, and 10 minutes per week the third year is sufficient to give a child all the sensation-memories; and it will be play for which the child hungers and has ontogenetic fitness. He never examined a child of 5 years who could not distinguish at least 20,000 color differences, Gates continued. The color differences could be learned with far less effort and time if properly taught, and more easily remembered because of taxonomic unity. To teach them in irregular order, ataxic jumbles, would be wrong; to keep on teaching after they were learned, or too late in the child's life, or spend more time than necessary would be wrong.

The temperature-senses of heat and cold can be given in five 4-minute lessons; the touches in ten 6-minute lessons; the muscular-motion memories in 3-minute lessons daily for three months; taste-memories in twenty 5-minute lessons; smell of typical

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classes of objects in thirty 5-minute lessons. Sounds require nearly as much time as colors. That is, 20 hours for colors, 18 for sounds, 3 for smells, 2 for tastes, 8 for muscle-memories, 1 for touches, and 30 minutes for temperature, would be minimal for a pupil of average capacity—about 52 hours the first three years—but it requires special apparatus and skilled teachers. Instead of allowing the child to have a few dozen of the same type of sensations a

thousand times and over, this method shows all sensations in connected natural groups. Gates records that he examined textbooks, kindergarten methods, and children's minds with very great care and found that not more than 15 percent of the fundamental sensations and images of a concept had been enregistered.

According to a note on the back of a photograph, Elmer, Jr., when 1 year old could discriminate 68 shapes; at 16 months he used correctly 368 words.

One of the series of toys and educational devices for the infantile mind embodying the principles evolved by his researches and tested with his children was the "Geometric Image-Training Box & Blocks" (U.S. Patent 741,903; 1903). This toy calls into activity the play instinct and directs its imaging, conceptuating, and ideating functions to discriminate between different images and give evidence by a voluntary act of putting various-shaped blocks through matching holes in the box lid. It will be recognized as the device that has come into wide-spread use for psychologic tests.

In January of 1895, Gates entered in his diary. "Let me once again forget the selfish struggle for money, but struggle to make the race better and good will come to me. Let me seek knowledge and work for the real betterment of others and I will be provided for. I dropped the clue last August when I took up the idea of inventions." During most of his life this was true, but the financial problem was never solved, was even then pressing. Whatever arrangement Owen had made was temporary, and his trips to New York and Canada were not successful in raising further money. In March he offered five hundred dollars for a

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one-third interest in an electrical sterilized-milk process of Gates' and thereafter his importance declined, but he remained always a helpful friend. He was enthusiastic about possibilities of the Mind Art ' and once during the summer at Martha's Vineyard he even joined Gates and his wife in sitting in quiescence to enable Gates to test the different mentation resulting from the presence of another mentator to whom he was not accustomed.

Those many friends! Always helpful in time of need, willing to spend time and money. Many invested savings in some invention, seldom complaining if there were no returns, aware of the opportunity and responsibility of aiding genius. Fitting is the expression that a man is the product of his times—too far ahead in his work for large endowments from the great fortunes or foundations of the day, but ever close to the small circle of appreciative friends. In an article published in *Success* magazine,

May 1900, "We Can Increase Our Mental Powers," the editor, his friend O. S. Marden, asked him to include the elements of his success. Of the seven enumerated, one was: "the aid and confidence of friends. As far as I have been able to judge, no success involving public consideration can come except through the intermediation of friends. At critical periods of my life, strong and true friends always came to my assistance."

In a letter to Clifford Howard, Gates wrote: "To get in sympathetic touch with the mind of one, reveals more clearly to me my own mind. It is in the mind of a person, including my own mind, that I come into contact with the greatest wonder and mystery, Consciousness. To get better acquainted with it is a goal that transcends all other achievements. . . . Only when some one lets his mind blend in sympathetic imitation of my own ideas and ideals do I feel properly understood. It is not necessary that we believe the same things or have the same kind and degree of scientific knowledge, but be on terms of intimate and friendly sympathy and still more needful we feel for each other the warmth of personal affection. Then it is that I am really living my rightful life. The love of a friend is in itself a transcendent satisfaction; we are not even satisfied with the

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love of the opposite sex unless it contain this comradeship-love, this high feeling of friendship."

One enterprise that seemed to have all the elements of commercial success was his electric loom and weaving inventions developed and tested at his Germantown laboratories, but they were interesting to him only as a test of the Mind Art. Once during a lecture Gates was told that if he were to apply his art to a subject with which he had had no previous acquaintance, it would probably not be successful. He selected weaving as such a subject. "Now the first step in the art of mentation requires the careful learning of all scientific and practical details," he wrote; "consequently my interrogator had his objection answered in the nature of the method. I secured letters of introduction to practical weavers and loom makers, and with the aid of several assistants made a systematic search of the technical literature. By actual observation of looms and methods of weaving I built over my brain with reference to that subject; acquiring all the images, concepts, ideas, and thoughts that six weeks' continuous effort made possible. This systematic method put into my mind a greater number of actual data than possessed by those who had devoted their lives to the subject, because practical men are specialists. A man is a silk weaver, or designer, or attends a certain class of work in loom building, or preparing cloth, or to spinning or carding, and

thus is not a master of the whole subject and cannot do generalized thinking.

“An important point in the art of mentation is that the speed of the intellectual functions can be increased at least ten times. Another is that the process of acquisition eliminates false data; a single false hypothesis or theory will mislead and vitiate all mental processes.” Having applied to these data the principles of the Mind Art, within three weeks Gates had made twenty-two inventions (later increased to forty-two) of an electrical method of weaving and manufacturing textiles. The four fundamental methods, patented in the chief weaving countries, were on electrically-operated shedding-mechanisms, jacquard-mechanisms, reeds, and shuttle-motions (U.S. Patents 565,446-49, inclusive).

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These methods permitted the transformation of the old, slow, cumbersome and noisy loom into the modern high-speed machine, introducing the flexibility of electrical control. Although their newness was met by an early objection that the “operators would not be intelligent enough to manage it,” these inventions were well appreciated and seemed ripe for commercial success.

“I am very sanguine about your loom and feel that it will work wonders,” wrote Professor Miller, principal of the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia. Professor Dolbear wrote: “I anticipate for your loom-well, I don’t dare say how much. . . . It will yield great results. I have been mulling on this problem for some years but have made nothing.”

But the inventor as usual did not want to be tied up in development and business. In April he agreed to assign a two-thirds interest in the loom for money for models to try out the inventions, with an option to buy it back in August. On August 27 his diary recorded that he received twenty-five hundred dollars from T. C. Search to repay this advance; and with great relief he could then drop the loom.

The year at Germantown was a busy one in many ways. Gates’ most successful lecture before his largest audience on “Psychology and the Mind Art” was considered outstanding by the local press. The press reported the largest of any of the Educational Club’s audiences and stated that it included some of the best-known educators in or near the city. “Among the most interesting of the scientific men of Philadelphia is Elmer Gates,” the report continued. “His researches have been so novel and their results so startling that in a few years he has sprung to the front of original investigators, being ranked by some of the officials of the Smithsonian as among the greatest scientists of the age. He is an

impressive, robust man under forty, and an interesting and attractive speaker.”

Gates also delivered a lecture on Mentation at the Philadelphia Normal School and six lectures to kindergarten teachers at the School of Industrial Art. There were several magazine articles, including “The Science and Art of Mentation and New

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Methods of Psychologic Research” in the *Monist*, and Kate Field’s interview. One trainer of kindergarten teachers, Mrs. L. P. Bush of Seattle, wrote: “Thanks for your instruction. It has been the rainbow of promise arching over my life and thought ever since. As I study the notes taken of your lectures, again and again I find the ideas becoming clearer and truer and richer, yet making me long for a deeper insight. We are organizing a Kindergarten Club with the special purpose of becoming acquainted with your thought and methods.”

In the laboratory Gates continued inventive work on the motor, volaris (airplane), and such subjects as electricity from coal or gas, crystallization, magnetic transparencies, aseptic (peroxide) soap, liquid clock, disk piano, clay furniture, ether viscosity, chemical vacuum, oxygen manufacture, oxide fusion (aluminum oxide gems) and diamonds, drill and welder, vibratory anesthesia, pneumatic rain, nursery floor, spiral-flame furnace, and color photography.

In December of that year (1894) he wrote a letter to establish priority, to J. B. Walker, editor of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine (which had offered a prize for the best essay on Gravitation), describing his experiments indicating that gravitation may be an ether-buoyancy phenomenon, and outlining further work if means were available. He commented that to mention the word *ether* in Philadelphia at that time was to be classed with the cranks, but his experiments indicated new phenomena that were worthy of further investigation. This letter, misfiled, was acknowledged and returned July 1899.

But Gates’ main interest was in his psychologic studies and advancement of the Mind Art. For instance, in that same month of December he announced in a letter to Professor McGee the new method of research discovered the previous August at Martha’s Vineyard: “I am elated to an unsafe degree because it threatens to drive all business topics out of mind. It is a synthesis of the art of brain-building, auturgy, originative alethic mentation, Omnism and some new discoveries. It will appeal to you more than any works of mine about which you have heard.

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Under the superb and sure guidance of this generalization I am ready to organize scientific researches with a certainty that I will make definite and continuous discoveries of most importance; not merely in psychology alone but in all the sciences and arts. They are now departments of the science and art of mentation. . . . With a given collection of memory-structures and amount and kind of knowledge thus organized in an individual there is a *natural mentative unfolding* possible to him. For best and truest (alethic) results he must not have some course of experiment forced on him, nor his researches guided by any consideration outside of his own mental growth while dealing with all kinds of knowledge congenial to his mind. The mentator must more carefully watch the normal integration and differentiation of his conscious states with reference to the subject in mind and to all other subjects which appealingly arise. He cannot force mentation to produce a given class of ideas, but he can promote the total subconscious functioning so new ideas will well up in consciousness upon subjects selected by the brain itself and by the Cosmos which rules *around and in* the brain.

“Let the mentation follow its own course; the mentator may not discover a fixed objective but may discover other things of greater importance to him at that time. He must not try to force a solution of some knotty problem, but quietly study the problem and his own conscious mentative functioning and follow where they lead. He may not solve the particular problem but numerous others, and finally a synthesis of them will lead to a comprehensive generalization which will include the former knotty problem as a particular case. It is more mind, not more experimenting, that is needed. The new method (not herein described, only a superficial aspect is given), seeks not so much to develop a given science as to develop a given mind to its fullest possibilities. I have proof that the disjointed and separate discoveries of a natural mentative unfolding will all finally form part of a unified system of thought. A brain is like a plant: if it is allowed full and natural growth it will bear its largest normal fruitage; but if either mind or plant is forced into unnatural channels,

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or forced to function in a given way at unnatural periodicities of its life for that kind of functioning, the normal unfolding will be obstructed. . . .

“For the pupil the one greatest question is, *not* what discoveries or money can I make out of a science, but *how* can I *achieve the greatest results by my mentation*. Not the science but the mind is

the stand-point. The pupil is led to make those very experiments which his normally developed mentation needs.”

An event of introspective importance was recorded in his diary on November 30: “About half an hour ago while in bed and just waking I suddenly remembered that it was by a peculiar kind of dirigative cerebral auturgy that the greatest and best mentation of my life was inaugurated while in Erie. I dirigated the coenesthesia into activity in each area of the cortex one whole day, passing from one area to another for a long while, and then dirigated the whole brain at once, especially the frontal and upper portions. I continued until my brain got so sore I had to quit all thought, reading, even conversation. I could hardly walk, the jar hurting my head. I had carried it too far (perhaps). It was my first severe trial. It was perhaps the first time any human on earth had tried it. I think it is the beginning of a new dispensation of mentation. The conditions for the greatest mentation (by which I got the beginnings of Omnism and most that is best in the Mind-art) were so complex—so many data and influences -that I have been unable hitherto to analyze them, though I have tried and tried. I am exultant that I have succeeded after for so long having lost the clue.”

About a week earlier, only six weeks after coming to Germantown, he had taken another step in his improvisation studies, and begun to record his moral and introspective steps in a new diary, with large sheets, that he entitled “Memorandum of Mentations and Random Notes during Unstable Functional Equilibrium of Originative Mentation Commenced November 21, 1894 at 319 Locust Ave., Germantown, Pa. In honor of an important event in our lives.”

“When the mind is in a state of functional activity but without

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a definite plan or subject for mentation, so as to shift from topic to topic by faintest impulse, it is in a state of unstable functional equilibrium. This permits any part of the brain to functionate. By writing beliefs, guesses, and opinions daily the mind will soon settle into fixed grooves and upon subjects which please most and from which it gets best results, which will continue until the mentation changes.”

By February, Gates was wishing for a cessation of uncertainty about his living expenses—whether to try to extricate himself or to trust to Owen, who evidently was not succeeding in getting further resources. On one of his trips to Washington, Gates met Alexander Graham Bell, who advised him to continue with his inventions. Occupying a neighboring cottage during the summer at Cottage City were Mrs. Miller and her husband, Professor L. W.

Miller, principal of the School of Industrial Art of the Philadelphia Museum. The Millers visited Gates' Germantown home and laboratories, and Gates inspected the school. In September, Gates moved to Philadelphia and was appointed to the chair of psychology at the school; but promised apparatus and experimental facilities were not forthcoming, owing to financial disappointments of the school.

In December, Mrs. Phebe Hearst, the great philanthropist, telegraphed Gates to dine with her at the Stratford, where she offered him the use of twenty-five thousand dollars if he would move to Washington. He went and waited until the following March (1896) for the money, then built a small laboratory at Chevy Chase, Maryland, a newly developing suburb. Mrs. Hearst's financial adviser, as well as her son, William Randolph, both objected to a further endowment. The original amount offered had been the result of a direct appeal by Kate Field in her newspaper column.

In her editorial of March 9, 1895, in closing her account of Elmer Gates and his work, Miss Field wrote:

“It is his purpose to organize an institution devoted to the study of mind according to principles developed in the Mind-art,

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to the diffusion of knowledge about the mind, and to the training of teachers. The place to test this new science is in the Kindergarten and I warmly recommend its consideration to Mrs. Hearst, who is generously supporting two model kindergartens in the District of Columbia. . . . The establishment of a department for the cure of immoral dispositions is vastly more vital than the acquisition of many studies now crammed into heads that have never been taught to think and have inherited unhappy tendencies which environments aggravate. For the faith that is in me I have not only my conviction but the assurance of scientists. Believing that crime is the result of ignorance and that intelligence is its cure I appeal to one of my own sex, a woman of broad and enlightened sympathies, to give Elmer Gates an opportunity. Women were first at the cross. A woman's jewels discovered America. Why should not a woman discover the truth of the last revelation?”

Quite a facile pen did gentle Kate wield. Gates received his first communication from Mrs. Hearst the same month the article appeared.

Professor Dolbear wrote in May 1896:

“It is three months since I saw you in Washington. I am more anxious to know how your scheme works than you imagine. It is the only one that attacks the real problem. . . . I want your work to go on and I presume it will. Please say to Mrs. Hearst, if you care to, that I am thankful she is able and willing to provide such a notable investigation, for the world will learn greatly by it, and it may quickly transform the business of Dr. Harris's Department in Washington, and kill Hegel's philosophy quicker than a generation of philosophers.”

The small private laboratories at Chevy Chase soon grew into “the best-furnished series of private laboratories in this country,” as often described, a center of world interest, a source

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Incredible, the number of experiments Gates made in these laboratories, as well as in the subjective laboratory of his mind! His productive and efficient Mind Art, still further to be perfected and extended, gave him an infallible tool new to the investigator, so he was an exceptionally successful and fruitful one. “Far and away the ablest, most scientific and accurate investigator of scientific matters this planet has yet produced,” said the consulting engineer Major C. E. Gillette, former chief, U.S. Corps of Engineers. “His system of work is such that he practically has physical science mentally card-indexed.”

Now at maturity, Gates was that trained specialist in introspection of his boyhood plans, still to reach the height of his mental powers, the culminating triumphs of discovery, and the wonders of the new Cosmos of Consciousness.

The laboratory—always so much of his life and work, created out of eternal struggle and loving patience! After he had given up his great one at Chevy Chase, his fifth and last, he often in his declining years longed for his “*con amore*” laboratory, free as always to search where his mind led. It had led from that faraway “laboratory” in the roofed-over comer of the old rail fence, juvenile precursor to Chevy Chase, through love of truth and of his work, to the Mind Art with its criteria of true intellections, normal esthesias (emotions), and skillful conations. And for normalizing the emotions he surely found no important event in life more in harmony with love itself than marriage and its children!

In his treatise on poetry Gates wrote in 1917: "There are three stages of love—passion or romantic, conjugal, and that higher complex which years ago for want of a better name I called 'cosmurgic' to indicate its cosmical and non-individual nature. Something vaster than personal relations, it is the new beginning of an opportunity to enter a more beautiful state, a higher state arising out of the non-individualistic and cosmic process. It is not necessary to personify this process to grasp that

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this love-process is going on of its own powers and tendencies like the growth of a plant, and we do well when we do not obstruct it. We do better if we cooperate. The Cosmos creatively evolved love and gave it just such a nature as we know it to have; and in expressing this nature in us for purposes other than our own motives it experiences that much of the nature of The Whole. But even this procreant urge is itself part of a wider and deeper cosmic urge and part of a process in which individuals are mere tools or raw materials. Such a conception of love is in the highest sense poetical. It is a universe functioning, whose sanction we have to win-to win love itself by living that kind of a life which will render the conscious and subconscious activities, constituting love, mentally dominant and cause love to grow its own growth and attain a more complete manifestation and expression. Only by living in harmony with its nature can we win that larger and more complete love of which the 'falling in love' is but a prophecy. There is more in love than has ever been experienced. No one has ever loved or been loved half enough, and a whole new continent of joy will some day be discovered by those who follow the cosmic beginnings of the next stage in love's evolution."

His wife Phebe's help and inspiration, which greatly aided him in advancing to a higher level in his work and moral disposition, was gradually diminished by the growth of his work and the press of her family. With children to be fed, she could not maintain his unquenchable enthusiasm and optimism, to wait until the last minute for financial crises to be solved "nearly always on time in the course of events, never more than one or two months late." But who can doubt that they won more than "a prophecy of that higher and more beautiful state approaching cosmurgic love"?