Science
of
Astronomy

PLAN

W. F. Smith

THE JOURNEY

"As the voyage drew to a close & we approached the upper end of the gulf of Bothnia the twilight had disappeared, & between the setting & rising of the sun hardly one hour (had) elapsed."

Haparanda is in 65° 51' n. lat & 41 mls S. of the arctic circle. It is 1° 18' further n. than archangel &c. The sun rose on 21st June at 12.01 A.M. & sets 11.37 P.M. From the 22nd to 25th of June the traveller may enjoy the sight of the midnight sun from Avasaxa, a hill 600 ft high & about 45 mls distant on the other side of the stream & should he be a few days later by driving north on the high R.d. he may still have the opportunity of seeing it."

This intrepid explorer then describes his journey over land from Haparanda to the Arctic Ocean, the distance being over 5° of lat. to the most n. extremity of the land. It is inhabited by Finns & Lapps, climate is delightful etc.

STRANGE NIGHTS

Speaking of the station called Pajala Mr Chullow says

" From the hills on the other side of the stream at this place one may enjoy the sight of the midnight sun a few days later. How strange are those evening & morning twilights which merge insensibly into each other, to travel in a country where there is no night, & no stars to be seen, where the moon gives no light and, going further n. where the sun shines continuously day after day! The stranger at first does not know when to go to bed & when to rise but the people know the hours of rest by their watches & by looking at the sun. At Kenea he was told they had snow on the ground as late as 2nd June after a winter during which the thermometer had fallen to 40° & 45° below zero yet at the time of his visit he saw garden peas about 2 ins above the ground which would be fit for use in Sept. In these latitudes the snow has hardly melted when the mosquitoes appear in countless multitudes the people have no rest day or

"Between the stations of Kaasijärvi & Ruokojarvi we crossed the Arctic circle at 66° 32' N or 1,408 geographical mls (?) south from the pole, where the sun shines for an entire day on the 22nd of June & the observer will see it above the horizon at midnight, <u>and due north</u>. After that date by journeying north on an average of about 10 mls per day he would continue to see the midnight sun till he reached the pole. On 22nd Sept the sun descend to the horizon, where it will rest, so to speak, all day long, on the following day it disappears to the 22nd of March."

"When returning southwards at the same rate the traveller will continue to see the midnight sun in his horizon till he reaches the arctic circle where for one day only, as we have seen the sun is visible.

THE SUN'S MOTION

Further quoting from these interesting travels

"The sun at midnight is always N. of the observer on account of the position of the earth (?) IT SEEMS TO TRAVEL AROUND IN A CIRCLE, requiring 24 hrs. for it completion, it being noon when it reaches the greatest elevation & midnight at the lowest. Its ascent & descent are so imperceptible at the pole, & the variations so slight, that it sinks south very slowly & its disappearance below the horizon is almost immediately followed by its reappearance." After giving the modern astron. "explanation" of these northern phenomena an explanation founded on ½ a dozen unproved & unprovable assumptions. He proceeds. "The nearer any point is to the pole the longer during this time (from the vernal to Autumnal equinox) is its day. The number of days therefore, of constant sunshine depends on the latitude of the observer & the further N. he finds himself the greater will be this number. Thus at the pole (the N. center)?

The sun is seen for 6 mos. at the arctic circle for 1 whole day & at the cave of the N. Cape from the 13th of May to 1st of August. At the pole the observer seems to be in the centre of a grand spiral movement of the sun, which, further South takes place N. of him. (underlined ours)

Thus we see that in spite of educational bias & traditional belief the truth will unconsciously & innocently crop up in any description which is true to the facts of nature. But before we criticise this phenomenon further we prefer to give all the facts which the interesting writer of the LAND OF THE etc has so carefully gleaned for us. He goes on to describe

HOW THE SUN IS SEEN

"We have here spoken as if the observer were on a level with the horizon, but should he climb a mountain of course the sun will appear higher, & should he instead of travelling 15 mls N. climb about 220 ft above the sea level (!)

each day he would see it the same as if he had gone N.; consequently if he stood at the Arctic circle at an elevation, & had an unobstructed view of the horizon, he would see the sun one day sooner. Hence tourists from Haparanda prefer going to Avasaxa 680 ft above the sea, from which though 8 or 10 mls south of the arctic circle they can see the midnight sun for 3 days".

"There are days, when the sun has a pale whitish appearance, & when even it can be looked at for 6 or 7 hrs. before midnight. As thus he approaches the sun becomes less glaring, gradually changing into more brilliant shades as it dips towards the lowest point of its course. Its motion is very slow & for quite a while it apparently follows the line of the horizon, during which there seems to be a pause, as when the sun reaches noon. This is midnight. For a few minutes the glow of the sunset mingles with that of sunrise

of one cannot tell which prevails; but soon the light
becomes slowly & gradually more brilliant announcing
the birth of another day — & often before an hr has
elapsed the sun becomes so dazzling that one cannot
look at it with the naked eye."

Again ascending the R. Muonio on 30th June M. Chueller on June
"I came to Kihlusvaara the first boat station
situated on a hill commanding a fine view of the
country & overlooking the R. Muonio. The people
were all asleep as it was midnight; The sun had
become paler & paler, its golden shedding a drowsy
quiet light all over the landscape & a heavy dew
was falling; The house swallows had gone to their
nest; the cuckoo was silent & the sparrows could
not be heard." How beautiful was the high mid-
night! How red & gorgeous was the sun! How
drowsy was the landscape nature seemed asleep
in the midst of sunshine Crystal dewdrops
glittered like precious stones as they hung from

the blades of grass, the petals of wild flowers & the
leaves of the birch trees. Before 2 o' the birds
were out of their nests which they had constructed
on the different buildings of the farm. How
far they had come to enjoy the spring of their bleak
region I did not wonder they had loved the
beautiful & short summer or that they came
year after year to the land of the midnight sun"

CIVILIZATION NORTH

Then lat 70° birch were so numerous
village scattered farms with church, school & sev
stores

He had a game of tag & sword

"At 11 p.m. the sun shining brightly they
bade me good night & went to their homes leaving
me in admiration at their simplicity innocence
& gentle manner."

A FAREWELL VIEW

The finest view from the Isle of Magerøe at the

N. Cape on the 20th of July he proceeds

"After a walk of several miles I stood upon the extreme point of N. Cape in Lat 70° 10' 980 ft above sea level. Before me as far as the eye could reach was the deep blue arctic ocean, disappearing in the northern horizon. Wherever I gazed I beheld nature bleak, dreary, desolate; grand indeed, but sad. A sad repose rested upon the desolate landscape which has left an indelible impress upon my memory."

"Lower & lower the sun sank, & as the hour of midnight approached it seemed for a while to follow slowly the line of the horizon & at that hr it shone beautifully over the lonely sea & dreary land. As it disappeared behind the clouds, I exclaimed from the very brink of the precipice, Farewell to the
_{capitals} midnight sun."

"I had now seen the mountain top & weird plateaus, shining over a barren desolate & snow clad country I had watched it when ascending a descending picturesque river, or crossing lonely lakes; I had beheld many a landscape, luxuriant fields, verdant meadows, grand old forests dyed by its dreary light. I followed it from the gulf of Bothnia to the polar sea on a cry would chase a will o' wisp the I could go no further.

"I retraced my steps to where we had left our little boat the men were watching for us; & had begun to rain & when we had got back to Gjoesvær I was wet & chilly & my feet were like ice; I was exhausted for I had passed 2 & 20 hrs without sleep but to this day I have before me those dark rugged cliffs, that dreary silent landscape, that restless A. Ocean, & that serene midnight Sun shining over all, & I still hear the sad murmur of the waves beating upon the lovely N. Cape."

PROOF THAT EARTH IS NOT A GLOBE

Having given the facts connected with this interesting enquiry, we now proceed to show how those facts utterly conflict with the globular theory & how beautifully they harmonize with the plain earth truth

Let A. C. B. D represent the globe rotating upon its axis A.B. The line C D will represent the circle of the equator midway between the poles A.B.

The line F G will show position of T of Cancer said to be 23½° N. of equator which is the highest north declination the sun attains. on or about June 24th

Let P represent the position of the sun directly vertical over this tropical line at this period. In this position it would be mid-day on the side of the earth next to the sun along the meridian h F N, & it would be midnight on the opposite side along the meridian M. D. O.

Let L M represent the A. circle said to be 23½° from the N. P. at A or about 66½ of N lat, which latitude a circle runs across the N. parts of Norway & Sweden

Now we are credibly informed by travellers that in this latitude & at or about the above mentioned date a spectator at M. can see the sun at midnight above the horizon looking directly across the north pole in the direction M G. The horizon is a straight line tangential to the surface of the sphere at the point of observation & it must therefore be placed at right angles to the dotted line E M running from the centre of the sphere to the latitude & position of the observer.

But we have already alluded to the fact that the sun is never seen directly ⊙ over any part of the earth N of the T of C that is the sun is never more than 23½° N of the equator. Persons living further N than this have always to look in a S. direction for the sun at noon & it ought ∴ never to be seen to the N of them at any time so we must place the sun in the diag somewhere on the line P F G. Let it be placed at any point P.

Now it is manifest for the observer at M, near the lat of Haparanda to see the sun at midnight at P, over the I of Cancer he would have to look downwards & be able to see right through the "globe" for 5 or 6000 miles along the dotted line MR!! I am not aware of any traveller that claims this ability, nor yet that the globe to oblige astronomers, becomes transparent at this period. I am not aware that any spectator of the phenomenon of the midnight sun has to look down upon this gorgeous spectacle. The traveller sees it above his horizon & the higher he ascends the higher the sun is seen ... the earth cannot be a globe; & thus the midnight sun is a splendid & periodic witness to the fallacy of this absurd unscientific & infidel hypothesis.
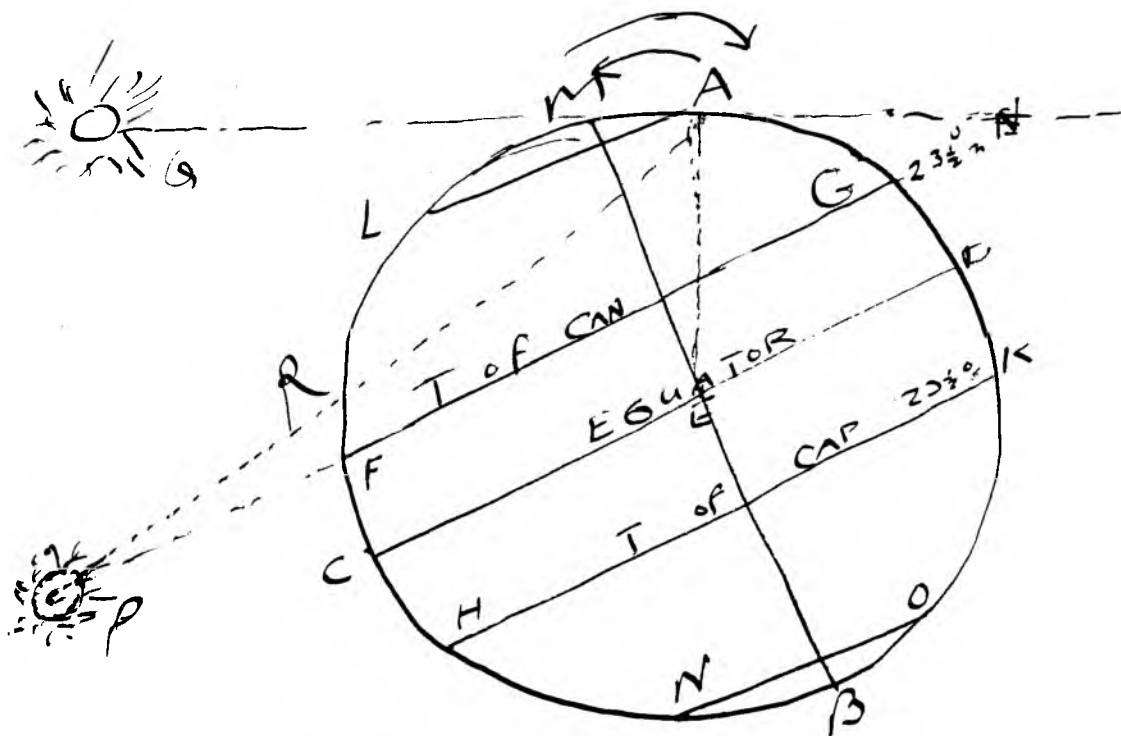
FURTHER ASSUMPTIONS

If the spectator could look right through the earth & see the sun ought to be found on the line SFP instead of that it is many thousands of miles from where it ought to be. I fear that the sun has not yet been converted to the Newtonian way of thinking or acting. Its conduct is rather inconsistent with modern scientific belief & it is very well known that the behaviour of the moon is still more outrageous

considered from an astronomical point of view.

There may be some little excuse for the moon in her wayward wanderings considering her changeable character & the names generally applied to her; but surely the sun ought to keep his place better with respect to the globe than to go at night scaring travellers nearly at the n. pole. But perhaps if they could only see it he is staring with astonishment at some of their unphilosophical ideas; & if their recent(?) consciences be not utterly seared he must stare them out of all countenance with such ideas.

There must be something sadly wrong somewhere for both luminaries regularly to show their smiling faces in positions both when & where they never ought to be seen. How is it? perhaps gravitation gets a bit slack at times & kindly allows them these little excursions. We planets have no need to complain although it rather frets the Astronomers.

THE PLANE TRUTH

Let ABCD represent the meridian with N at the centre. The thicker circle EFGH will rep. the equator or main circle run at March & Sept equinoxes & ABCD the S ice barrier. JKLM Capricorn. STVW. Arctic circle & outer one Antarctic.
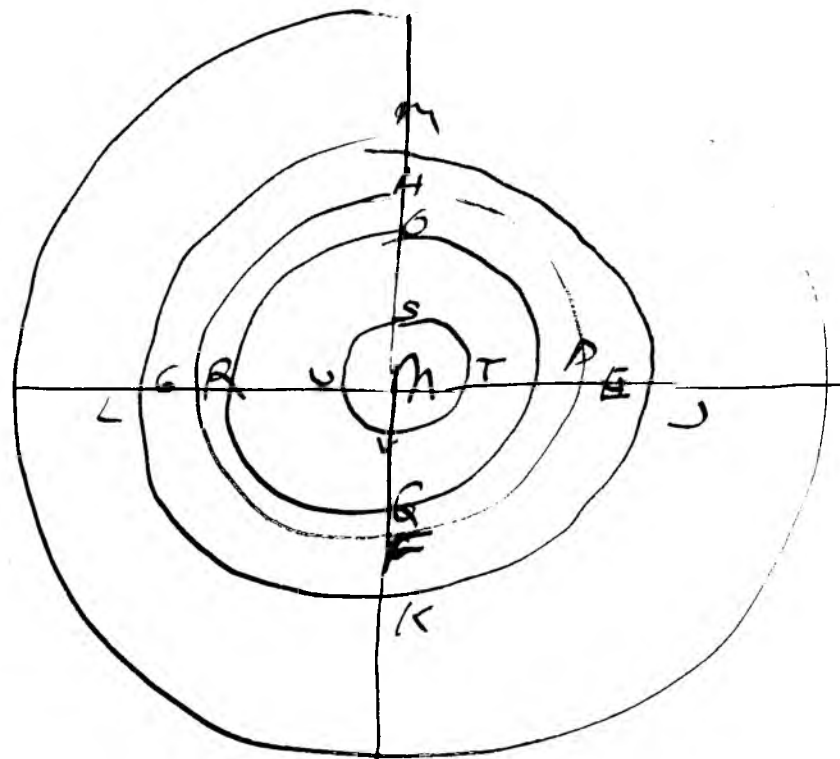
SPIRAL PATH

when the sun is on the equator it is acknowledged it light extends to the h. centre ∴ G N refuse ; the distance the sun's rays can pierce through our atmosphere in a N & S direction so as to show the full body of the sun to an observer N or S. Hence when it is over the T of Cap. at L to direct rays cannot be seen beyond the Arctic circle hence they are in darkness as far as it direct rays are concerned L V being equal in distance to G N.

Psalm 19 1-6

Psalm 136 5-9

Continuous Night ⟷ Continuous ~~Day~~ Night

Sun last seen   Sun is first seen

BODÖ	Dec 15	⟶	Dec 28	
KARASJOK	Nov 26	⟶	Jan 16	
TROMSO	" 25	⟶	" 17	
VARDO	" 22	⟶	" 20	
HAMMERFEST	" 21	⟶	" 21	
N CAPE	" 18	⟶	" 24	

Continuous ~~Day~~

When the Midnight sun is first seen

	~~UPPER RIM~~	~~HALF SUN~~	~~WHOLE SUN~~
BODÖ	May 31	June 2	June 4
KARASJOK	" 19	May 21	May 22
TROMSO	" 18	" 19	" 20
VARDO	" 15	" 16	" 17
HAMMERFEST	" 13	" 15	" 16
N. CAPE	" 11	" 12	" 13

Where Midnight Sun is last seen

	UPPER RIM	HALF SUN	WHOLE SUN
BODO	July 8	July 10	July 12
KARASJOK	" 21	" 22	" 23
TROMSO	" 22	" 24	" 25
VARDO	" 26	" 27	" 28
HAMMERFEST	" 27	" 28	" 29
N. CAPE	" 30	" 31	Aug 1

100 PROOFS THAT EARTH IS NOT a GLOBE   W. Carpenter

INTRODUCTION

The truth will always find advocates — men who care not a snap of their fingers for the mere opinion of the world whatever form it may take whilst they know that they are masters of the situation & that reason is king. The reader is requested to be patient & not expect a whole flood of light to burst upon him at once, through the dense clouds of opposition & prejudice which hang all around.

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If a man uses the senses which God has given him, he gains knowledge; if he uses them not, he remains ignorant. Mr. R. A. Proctor called the greatest astronomer of the age says "The earth on which we live & move seems to be flat". He does not mean that it seems to be flat to the man who shuts his eyes in the face of nature or who is not in full possession of his senses. But to the average common sense wide-awake thinking man,

, he continues "There seems nothing to prevent us from travelling as far as we please in any direction towards the circle all round us called the horizon where the sky seems to meet the level of the earth." He tells us to guard the beginner against the captious objections which have from time to time been urged against accepted astronomical theories." Then the things which are to be defended are these accepted astronomical theories it is not truth which is to be defended against the assaults of error it is simply theories whether right or wrong simply because they have been accepted. Because it was not thought worth while to look at them. Sir John Herschel say "We shall take for granted from the outset the Copernican system of the world". He did not care whether it was the right system or the wrong one or he would not have done that he would have looked into it.

The way in which the experiment is carried out is
to all intents & purposes the way Mr "P" states
it can be tried. He shows how the roundness can
be proved by means of 3 boats on a large sheet
of water. But although the accepted astronomical
theories be scattered to the wind we charge Mr
Proctor either that he did not make the experiment
with the 3 boats, or that if he has the experiment
did not prove what he says it will. Are
accepted theories to be bolstered up with absurdity
& falsehood. Why if it were possible to show
the two ends of a 4 mile stretch of water to be
on a level, with the centre portion bulged
up, the surface of the earth would be a
series of 4 mile curves. Mr "P" says we can
set 3 boats in a line on the water as say A.B.C.
& equal masts are placed in them & we place a
telescope as shown & when we look through it
we see the tops of the masts A & C but we find

that B is above the eye line. Now Mr "P" either
knows or ought to know that we see nothing of
the sort. If he has ever tried the experiment he
knows that the 3 masts will range in a straight
line, just as common sense tells us they will. If
he has not tried the experiment he should have tried
it, or have paid attention to the details of experiment
of those who of have tried similar experiments scores
of times & again. Mr "P" may take either horn
of the dilemma he pleases he is just as wrong
as a man can be either way. He mentions no
names but says a person has tried such an
experiment as the above & had found that the
surface of the water was not curved. "Another
person seems to have believed the first & became
so certain that the earth is flat as to wager a
large sum of money that if 3 boats were placed
as in fig 4 the middle one would not be
above the line joining the two others &

unfortunately for him someone who had more sense
agreed to take his wager & of course wore his money."
Here we see that, Mr Proctor knows better than to
say that the experiments conducted by Parallax were
things of the imagination only; or that a wrong a/c
had been given of them & it would be well if he
knew better than to try to make his readers believe
that either one or the other of these things is the
fact. Who then are the foolish people who
believe; those who believe the record made of
experiments made by searchers after Truth
or those who shut their eyes to them; throw a
doubt upon the record, charge the conductors
of the experiments with dishonesty, never conduct
similar experiments themselves & declare
the results of such experiments to be not
so; then the declaration can be proved to
be false by any man, with a telescope
in 24 hrs. Well Mr Proctor we tell you to

take back your words & remodel them on the basis
of truth such careless misrepresentations of
facts are a disgrace to science Dr B Cackie
in his work on Self Culture says "all of men,
shallow, & superficial work, in fact, is a lie,
of which a man ought to be ashamed".
The earth is an extended plain from the centre
over which hangs ever the pole star a fact which
all the falsehoods that can be brought to bear
upon it with their dead weight will never over-
throw it is God's truth the face of which however
man has the power to smudge over with his unclean
hands. Mr P says "we learn from astronomy
that all these ideas, natural though they seem
are mistaken." Are natural ideas & conclusions
& experimental results are then to be overthrown
by what? Astronomy a thing without a soul a
mere theoretical abstraction the actions of the
dreamer Mr P who are so much an attempt to manage

not flat fixed or large the business

It does not matter that we find it so put down on that conglomeration of suppositions which you seek to defend. What is the evidence of it? where can it be obtained? It seems to be flat, where is the mistake? If the earth seems to be what it is not how can we trust our senses if it is said that we cannot are we to consent to be put down lower than the Brutes.

We have before us the duty of denouncing the absurd dogma as worse than an absurdity — a fraud.

We charge you that whilst you teach its rotundity & mobility you know that it is a plane & here is the ground of the charge. You picture the surface in exact accordance with your verbal description & from your drawing we can see it is the level of a mechanic & not the level of the astronomer. Now for evidence of this grand fact which other people may prove as well as you remembering from first to last, that you have not dared to bring forward a single item from the mass of evidence which is to be found in 2. Philosophy by Parallax

the influence of which it was the avowed object of your book to crush

1, The aeronaut can see for himself that the earth is a plain. The appearance presented to him even at the highest elevation he has ever attained is that of a concave surface this being just what is to be expected of a surface which is truly level since it is the nature of level surfaces to appear to rise to the level of the eye of the observer. This is ocular demonstration & proof that the earth is not a globe.

2 Whenever experiments have been tried on level water the surface has always been found to be level. If the earth were a globe the surface of all standing water would be convex This is an experimental proof that the earth is not a globe.

3 Survey or operations in the construction of railways tunnels or canals are conducted

without the slightest allowance for the curvature of the earth. This is a cutting proof that the earth is not a globe.

$\frac{4}{}$ Rivers flowing 100's of miles to level of the sea without falling more than a few ft. A level expanse of this extent is quite incompatible with the idea of the earth's convexity it is a reasonable proof that the earth is not a globe.

$\frac{5}{}$ Lighthouses lights are visible by navigators at distances which according to the scale of curvation given by astronomers are in many cases 100's of ft below the line of sight as Cape Hatteras 6 &c &c) nevertheless though it is to be under the necessity of proving it all it is nevertheless conclusive proof that the earth is not a globe.

$\frac{6}{}$ If we stand on the sea shore & watch an approaching ship she will gradually rise to the extent of her own height &

no more. If we stand on an eminence the same law operates still it is the law of perspective. There is no other rise than that spoken of from the plain fact that no matter how high we ascend the horizon on or still on as we rise so that it is always on a level with the eye though it be 200 mls distant. So that a ship 5 mls away may be imagined to be coming up the imaginary downward curve of the earths surface but if we ascend a hill or any tree we see the same ship which we vainly imagined rounding the curve of the earth. This is plain proof that the earth is not a globe.

$\frac{7}{}$ A ship hull down full any of idea of being behind curve of water. Since the idea will not stand ground when of nets rise up against it & it is a piece of popular theory contemptible we may easily wring from it a proof that the earth is not a globe.

(7) If the earth were a globe a small model globe would be the very best because true truest for a ~~man~~ to take to sea with him. But as such a thing is not known such a toy as a guide is a proof that the earth is not a globe.

(8) As they take to sea with them charts constructed as though the sea were a level surface however these charts may err as to the true form of this level surface as they find them answer their purpose tolerably well for many ships are wrecked owing to the error. Thus we draw from the common sense system of plane sailing a practical proof that the earth is not a globe.

(9) That the mariners compass points N & S at the same time is a fact as indisputable that 2×2 makes 4 if it were placed on a globe with the N & S at the centre of opposite sides it would be impossible & it requires no

long the train of reasoning to bring out of it a pointed proof that the earth is not a globe.

11. Compass pointing N & S at same time though it is attracted to the N. proves there is no SP.

12. There is no SP but an infinity of points forming together a vast circumference E & W are directions at right angles with the N & S line & S point shifts round to all points of the boundary. A W circum is going round with N Star on right hand & an E circum when the reverse condition of things is maintained these facts form a beautiful proof that the earth is not a globe.

13. Meridian is only a straight line a controvertible proof etc.

14. Extension of degrees other side of equator important practical proof etc.

15. Instead of sailing horizontally round the earth ships are taken down the one

side of the globe & brought up the other side is
except as a mere dream impossible & absurd &
since there are neither emps nor cats in navigation
it stands without argument etc.

16 If a globe the distance round 45° S would
be the same as the ... it is found by navi-
to be twice the distance. ... is proof etc.

17 Human beings require a surface on which
to live that in its general character is level
& since the omniscient Creator must have been
... creatures ...
the wise Creator ... ... Theological ? etc.

18 The best possession of a man are his senses & if
he uses them all he will not be deceived in his
survey of nature. It is only when some
faculty or other is neglected or abused that
he is deluded. Every man in full command
of his senses knows that a level surface is

a flat or horizontal one but astronomers tell us
that the true ... so they give
him one in name which is not one in fact.
Since this is the ... Art ... theoretical ...
... fellow creatures deceive them
it is clear that things are not as they say they
are it is in short a proof etc.

19 most suicidal & unreasonable mode of
endeavouring to show it. proof no good.

20 Common if nothing else in nature tells a
man that there is up & down in nature as
regard H & Earth ...
... conjunction 6 a common sense proof etc.

21 Man experience tells him that he is not
constructed like flies to move about on
the ceiling of a room as with as much safely
as the floor & since the theory of a planetary

earth ⁊ᴄ ⁊ ᴄᴘ ᴧ ᴧ ᴄ ᴧ ' one is that
men are bound to the earth with a force that
fastens them to it like needles round a spherical
loadstone as they perfectly outrageous & opposed
to all human experience it follows that unless
we can trample upon common sense & ignore
the teachings of experience we have evident proof etc.

22 Gods truth never requires a falsehood to
help it along as "J" says "there have been able
to go round the earth in several directions"
since there are only 2 ways E. or W. . ᴧ o ᴠ
⁊ ᴧ S ᴧ ᴧ , ᴧ o S . ᴧ ᴧ ᴧ
ᴧ ᴧ , ᴧ ᴧ ᴧ — ᴧ ') ᴧ ᴧ ᴧ
presumptive evidence that there came is a
bad one & proof that the earth etc.

23 If astronomical works be searched through &
through, there will not be found a single
instance of a bold, unhesitating or manly
statement respecting a proof of the earths

roundity "Proctor speaks of proofs which serve to
show that the earth is not flat & says that man
finds reason to say that the earth is not flat
& speaks of certain matters being explained by
supposing the earth is a globe " & says that
"people have assured themselves that the earth
is a globe " but he says also that "there is a
most complete proof that the earth is a
globe just as though anything in the world could
possibly be wanted but a proof — a proof that
proves & settles the whole question this however
all the money in the U.S. treasury would not
buy; and, unless all the astronomers are so
rich that they don't want the cash it is a
sterling proof that the earth is not a globe.

24 When a man speaks of a most complete thing
amongst several other things that claim to be
what that thing is it is evident that they must
fall short of something which the most complete

thing possesses. And when it is known that the most complete thing is an entire failure it is plain that the others all & sundry are worthless

"Proctors most complete proof that the earth is a globe lies in "the fact" that distances from place to place agree with calculation. But since the distance round the equator south S of the equator to ° is twice the distance it would be on a globe it proves that what the greatest astronomer of the age calls a fact & that his most complete proof is a complete failure & he might have told us at once that he has no proof to give us at all. Now since if the earth be a globe there would necessarily be piles of proofs of it all around us, it follows that when astronomers with all their ingenuity are utterly unable to present one or to say nothing about picking one up, that they give us proof that the earth is not a globe.

25 The surveyors plans in relation to the laying of the first At. Tel. Cable show that in 1665 from Valentia in Ireland to St Johns Newfoundland the surface of the At. O? is a level surface not the astronomers level either the authoritative drawings, published at the time, are standing evidence of the fact & form a practical proof etc.

26 If the earth were a globe it would if we take Valencia to be, the place of departure, curvate downwards, in the 1665 miles across the Atlantic to New Foundland, according to the astronomers own tables more than 300 miles but the surface of the Atlantic does not do so the fact of its levelness having been clearly demonstrated by Telegraph Cable Surveyors it follows that we have a grand proof that etc.

27 Astronomers in their supposed consideration of the curvature of the earth have carefully avoided the taking of that view of the question

which if any thing were needed to do so would show its utter absurdity. It is this :— If instead of taking our ideal departure to be at Valencia, we consider ourselves at St Johns the 1665 mls of water between us might just as well curvate downwards as it did in the other case. Now since the direction in which the earth is said to curvate is interchangeable depending indeed, upon the position of a man upon its surface — the thing is utterly absurd & it follows that the theory is an outrage & that the earth does not curvate at all an evident proof etc.

28 Astronomers are in the habit of considering two points on the earth's surface without, it seems, any limit as to the distance that lies in between them as being on a level & the intervening section even though it be an ocean as a vast hill of water The At Gc. in taking this view of the matter would form a hill of water more than 100 mls high. The notion is simply monstrous, & could

only be entertained by scientists whose whole business is made up of materials of the same description; & it certainly requires no argument to deduce from such science as this a satisfactory proof etc

29 If the earth were a globe it would, unquestionably have the same general characteristics no matter its size as a small globe as can be stood upon a table. As the small globe has top, bottom & sides so must also the large one — no matter how large & be But as the earth which is supposed to be a large globe has no sides or bottom as the small globe has the conclusion is irresistible that it is a proof etc

30 If the earth were a globe the observer who should ascend above its surface would have to look downwards at the horizon (fig 1 & ... 6, even as ast. diagrams indicate at angles varying from 1°. 50° below the horizontal line of sight (it is just as absurd as it would be to be taught that when we took a man ... in the face we were looking

down at his feet) But as no observer in the clouds or
upon any eminence upon the earth has ever had to
do so it follows that the diagrams spoken of are imaginary
& false that the theory which requires such things to
prop it up is equally wrong & untrue & that we have a &c.

3. If the earth were a globe it would certainly have
to be as large as it is said to be 25,000 mls
in circumference. Now the thing which is called a proof
of the earth's roundness, & which is presented to
children at school, is, that if we stand on the sea-
shore we may see ships as they approach us
absolutely coming up & that as we are able to
see the highest parts of these ships first it is
because the lower parts are behind the earth's
curve. Now if this were the case the size
of the earth indicated by such a curve as this
would be so small that it would only be big
enough to hold the people of a parish, if they could
get all round it, instead of the millions of the

world it follows that the idea is preposterous & that
the appearance is due to another & reasonable cause
& instead of being a proof of the globular form of
the earth is a proof etc.

3. It is often said that if the earth were flat
we could see all over it! This is the result of ignorance.
If we stand on the level surface of a plain or
prairie, & take notice, we shall find that the
horizon is formed at about 3 mls all around us.
That is, the ground appears to rise up until,
at such distance, it seems on a level with the eye
or line of sight. consequently objects no higher than
we stand — say, 6 ft — and which are at that
distance, 3 mls, have reached the "vanishing
point," & are beyond the sphere of our unaided
vision. This is the reason why the hull of a
ship disappears in going away from us before
the sails. If instead of there being about it the
shadow of a vanishing evidence of the Earth's rotundity is &c.

33 If the earth were a globe, people except those on
top would certainly have to be fastened to its
surface by some means or other whether by attraction
of astronomers or some other undiscovered — or
undiscoverable process! but as we know
that we walk on its surface without any
other aid, than that which is necessary for
locomotion on a plane it follows that
we have herein a conclusive proof etc.

34 If the earth were a globe there certainly would be
if we could imagine the thing to be peopled all
round "antipodes" people who says the Dict. are
living on exactly the opposite side of the earth to
ourselves have their feet opposite to us people
who are hanging their heads downwards whilst
we are standing heads up — But since the
theory allows us to travel to those parts of the
earth where the people are said to be heads
"downward" & still to fancy ourselves to

be heads upward & our friend whom we have left
behind heads downwards it follows that the whole
thing is a myth — a dream — a delusion — & a
snare & instead of there being any evidence in this
direction to substan. the pop. theory it is a plain

35 If we examine a true picture of the distant
horizon, or the sea, any coast, we shall find
near it coincides exactly with a perfectly
straight & level line. Now were there could
be rounding of the sea on a globe. If we
find it to be the case all over the Earth
it is a proof etc.

36 If we take a journey down the Chesapeake Bay,
by night, we shall see the light exhibited at
Sharpe's Island for an hr. before the steamer
gets to it. We may take up a position on the
deck so that the rail of the vessel's side may be
in a line with the "light" & in the line of sight, &
we shall find that in the whole journey the light

will not vary in the slightest degree in its apparent
elevation. But, say that a distance of 13
mls has been traversed the Astronomer's theory of
"curvature" demands a difference (one way or the
other) in the apparent elevation of the light,
of 112 ft 8 ins. Since however there is not a
difference of 112 hairs breadths, we have a
plain proof that the water of Chesapeake Bay
is not curved which is etc.

37 If the earth were a globe, there would,
very likely be (for nobody knows) 6 mos day
& 6 mos. night at the Artic & Antarctic
regions as ast. dare to assert, there is; —
for their theory demands it — But as in fact the
six months day & mos night is nowhere found
but in the Arctic regions it agrees perfectly
with every thing else that we know about the
earth and plain Subilst it overthrows, the
"accepted theory" & furnishes a striking proof etc

38 When the Sun crosses the equator, in March & begins
to circle round the heavens in N. latitude, the
inhabitants of high N. latitudes see him steaming
round their horizon & forming the break of their
long day, in a horizontal course, not disappearing
again for six months, as he rises higher & higher
in the heavens whilst he makes his 24 hr circle
until June, when he begins to descend & goes
on until he disappears beyond the horizon in
Sept. Thus in the N. regions they have that
which the traveller calls the "Midnight Sun" as
he sees that luminary at a time, when in our
more southern latitude it is always midnight.
If then for one half the year we may see for
ourselves the sun making new circuit
circles round the heavens; it is
presumptive evidence for the other half year
he is doing the same although beyond
the boundary of our vision. This together

39. We have abundance of evidence that the sun moves daily round & over, the earth in circles concentric with the ... region over which ... the ... sun but since the theory of the earth being a globe is connected with the theory of its motion round the sun in a yearly orbit it falls to the ground, we ... being the evidence & which we ... in so doing forms etc.

40. The Suez canal which joins the Red Sea with the Mediterranean is about ... mls. long, it forms a straight & level surface of water from one end to the other & no allowance for any supposed curvature was made in its construction. It is a clear proof etc.

41. When he ... ... that it is necessary to make allowance for curvature in canal construction, it is of course, in order, ... their idea, a ... ... may be had for the water. How flagrantly, then, do they contradict themselves when they say that the curved surface of the

earth on a ... level? Since they contradict themselves in such an elementary ... as this, it is evident that the whole thing is a delusion & we have

42. The circumstances which attend bodies which are caused mainly to fall from a great height prove nothing as to the motion or stability of the earth, since the object, if it be on a thing that is in motion, will participate in that motion; but if an object be thrown upwards from a body at rest, and again from a body in motion, the circumstances attending its descent will be very different. In the former case, it will fall, if thrown vertically upwards at a place from whence it was projected; in the latter case it will fall behind the moving body, ... which it is moving & leave it in the rear. Now, fire a gun muzzle upwards, accurately in the ground; fire off a projectile & it will fall by the gun. If the earth

travelled 1,00 mls a min. The projectile would fall behind
the gun, in the opposite direction to that of the supposed
motion. Since then this is not the case in fact the
Earth's fancied motion is negatived we have etc.
+ It is evident that, if a projectile be fired from
a rapidly moving body in an opposite direction
to that in which the body is going it will fall
short of the distance ~~which~~ it would reach if
fired in the direction of motion. Now
since the earth is said to move at the rate of
19 mls per sec. from W to E. it would make
all the difference imaginable if the gun were fired,
on an opposite direction. But, now, reader,
there is not the slightest difference phase ever way
the thing may be done we have a forcible overthrow
of all fancies relative to the motion of the
earth a striking proof etc.
+ The Ast. Royal of England George B. Airy
in his celebrated work on Ast. "The

"popular lectures" says, Jupiter is a large planet
& appears on his axis; & why do not we turn?
Of course, the common sense reply is because the
earth is not a planet. When, therefore, our Ast Royal
puts words in our mouth wherewith we may over-
throw, the supposed planetary nature of the
Earth, we have not far to go to pick up etc
+ It has been shown that an E or W motion is
necessarily a circular course round the N. centre
the only centre of motion of the heavenly bodies
known to man is that formed by the L. star which
over the C of outstretched earth. When Ast tell us
of a planet intone a W course round the Sun
the thing is as meaningless to them as it is to us,
unless they make the Sun the N. centre of motion
which they cannot do! Since then the margin which
they in as the planets have, on the face of it,
absurd & since on a matter of fact the earth
can have no absurd motion at all it under

just it cannot be, what that say it is a planet & if not a planet or a prospect.

48. In Mr "B" 's lesson on his pp. is a ship as represented as sailing away from the observer & is given in 5 positions, or distances away from the journey. In its first position the mast appears above the horizon, & consequently, higher than, the observer's line of vision. But in the 2d & 3 positions representing the ship as farther & further away, it is drawn nearer & still higher above the line of the horizon. Now it is utterly impossible for a ship to sail away from an observer, under the conditions indicated, & to appear as given in the picture. Consequently the picture is a mis- representation, a fraud, a disgrace. A ship starting to sail away from an observer with her mast is above the line of sight, would appear, indisputably to go down & still lower down towards the horizon line & could not possibly appear — is anyone with his vision undistorted as going in any other direction

curved or straight. Since then the design of the Art artist is to show the earth to be a globe, & the points in the picture, which would only prove the earth to be cylindrical if true, ARE NOT TRUE, it follows that the Art artist fails to prove pictorially, either that the earth is a globe or a cylinder & we have ∴ a reasonable etc.

49. It is a well-known fact that the clouds are seen moving in all manner of directions — yet frequently, in different directions at the same time from W to E being as frequent as any other. Now if the earth were a globe revolving through space at 19 mls per sec from W to E, the clouds appearing to us to move towards the E would have to move greater than 19 mls per sec. to be thus seen, whilst those which appear to be moving in the opposite direction would have no necessity to move at all, since the motion of the earth would be more than necessary to cause the appearance. But it only when a little common sense is now as, that as the clouds that move just as they appear to do & that ∴ the earth is motionless &c

ready 42 & 47
& back

50 We read in the inspired book the Bible nothing at
all about the earth being a globe or a planet from
beginning to end, but hundreds of illusions there
are in its prayer which could not be made of the
earth were a globe, & which are therefore said by
the astronomer to be absurd & contrary to what he
knows to be true. This is the groundwork of modern
infidelity. But since every one of the many,
many illusions to the Earth & heavenly bodies
in the Script. can be demonstrated to be absolutely
true to nature & we read of the earth being
"stretched out" "above the waters" as "standing
in the water & out of the water" from which to
take all the proofs we need, but we just put down
one proof the scriptural proof that the earth etc.

53 A standing order exists in the English Houses
of Parliament that in the cutting of canals &c
the datum line employed shall be a "horizontal
line which shall be the same throughout the

whole length of the work". Now if the earth were a
globe the "order" could not be carried out about as it
is carried out it therefore is a proof etc.

52 It is a well known & indisputable fact that there
is a far greater accumulation of ice S of the equator
than there is at an equal lat. N. & it is said
that at Kerguelen 50° S 18 kinds of plants exist
while in Iceland 15° nearer the N. centre 870
species are to be found & indeed all the facts
of the case show that the Sun power is less
intense at places in the S region that it is
at corresponding lats N. Now on the
Newtonian hypothesis this is inexplicable while
it is strictly in acc. with facts by carrying
out of principles involved in the Zet Philos
This is a proof etc.

53 The sun is as long S as N of the equator & if
the earth were not only stretched but turned under
as the Newtonian theory suggests it would certainly

get as extensive a share S as N. but the S region being more ejt. he has to go further in order to get round in 24hrs. & his influence has ten times in which to accumulate at any point. Since the fact could not be as they are if the earth was a globe it is etc

54 The aeronaut is able to start his balloon & remain for hrs. in the air at an elevation of sev. miles & come down again in the same parish from which he ascended. Now unless the earth drags the balloon along with it on its 19 mile a sec motion it must be left far behind in space, but since balloons have never been known thus to be left it is a proof that the earth does not move & that etc

55 The Newtonian theory of ast. requires that the moon borrows her light from the Sun. Now since the sun's rays are hot & the Moon's light sends with it no heat at all it follows that the sun & moon are 2 great lights, that the heat theory is a mistake & ∴ we have a proof etc.

56 The Sun & Moon may often be seen high in the heavens at the same time, the Sun rising in the E & the moon setting in the W. the Sun being positively putting the moon's light out by sheer contrast. If the accepted Newtonian theory were correct & the Moon had her light from the Sun she ought to be getting more it when face to face but as her light pales before the rising sun it is a proof that the theory falls & gives us a proof etc.

57 The Newtonian hypothesis involves the necessity of the Sun on a Lunar eclipse being on the opposite side of a globular earth to cast its shadow on the Moon; but since eclipses have taken place with both the Sun & Moon above the horizon; it follows that it cannot be the shadow of the earth which eclipses the Moon, that the Newtonian theory is a blunder & that it is nothing less than a proof etc.

57 Ast. have never agreed among themselves about a rotating Moon revolving round a rotating & revolving Earth — this earth moon planets & their satellites all at the same time dashing through space around the rotating & revolving Sun towards the Constellation Hercules at the rate of 4,000000 pr day & they never will ∼ . ∘ With the earth a plain & without motion the whole thing is clear, And if a straw will show which way the wind blows this may be taken as a pretty strong proof etc.

59 M "I say" the sun is so far off that even moving from one side of the earth to the other does not cause him to be seen in a different direction at least the direction is too small to be measured " thus since we know that at the equator say 45° we see the sun at midday to the S & that the same distance S of the equator we see the Sun at midday to the N. our very shadows on the ground ay aloud against the

delusions of the day & give us proof etc.

60 There is no problem more important to the Ast. than the Suns distance from the earth Every change in the estimate changes everything now since modern ast. on the estimate of this distance have gone all the way along the line of figures from 3 to 104 & today the distance being 93 it matters not much for not many years ago Mr Hind gave the distance accurately as 95,370,900 it follows that they don't know & it is foolish for any one to expect they ever will know the Suns distance & since all this speculation & absurdity is caused by the assumption that the earth is a wandering heavenly body, & all is swept away by a knowledge of the fact that the earth is a plane, it is clear proof etc.

61. It is plain that a theory of measurements without a measuring rod is like a ship without a rudder; that a measure that is not fixed forms no measuring rod at all, & that as modern theoretical astronomy depends upon the Sun's distance from the earth as its measuring rod, & the distance is not known, it is a system of measurements without a measuring rod — a ship without a rudder. Now since it is not difficult to foresee the dashing of this thing upon the rock on which Zet. Ast. is founded it is a proof etc.

62. It is commonly asserted that the earth must be a globe because people have sailed round it. Now since this implies that we cannot sail round nothing unless it be a globe & the fact is well known that we can sail round the earth as a plane, the assertion is ridiculous & we have another proof etc.

63. It is a fact not so well known as it ought to be that when a ship in sailing away from us has reached the point at which the hull is lost to our unaided vision a good telescope will restore to our view that portion of the vessel. Since telescopes are not made for people to see through a hill of water it is clear that the hulls of ships are not behind a hill of water though lost to the unaided vision it is a proof etc.

64. Balloon. Since we may search amongst the laws of optics in vain for any principle that would cause the surface of a globe to turn its face upwards instead of downwards it is a clear proof etc.

65. The Rev D. Olmstead in describing a diagram which is supposed to represent the earth as a globe with a figure of a man stretching out at each side one hanging head downwards We should dwell on this point until it appears to us

truly up" how a system of philosophy which
really requires us to do a thing which is really out of our minds
by dwelling on an absurdity until we think it a fact
cannot be a system based on God's truth which never
requires anything of the kind   Since the prof. theory
of art. of the day requires this it is evident that
it is the wrong thing & the conclusion furnishes us
with a proof etc.

66   It is often said that predictions of eclipses prove at
right in their theories.   It is well known that
Ptolemy predicted eclipses for 600 years on the
basis of a plane earth with as much accuracy as they
are predicted by modern astronomers.   If then the
predictions prove the truth of the particular
theories current at the time they just as well
prove one side of the question as well as the
other, & enable us to lay claim to a proof etc.

67   700 mile is said to be the length of the great
canal in China.   When this canal was formed

no allowance was made for curvature.   Yet this
canal is a fact without it.   This is a Chinese
proof etc.

68   Mr J. N. Lockyer says "Because the Sun
seems to rise in the east & set in the W. the earth
really spins in the opposite direction that is from
W to E.   Now this is no better than were we to
say because a man seems to be coming up a St
the St is going down to the man & since true
science would contain no such nonsense as this
it follows that the so called science of theoretical
astronomy is not true & a proof etc.

69   Mr Lockyer says " The appearances
connected with the rising & setting of the sun
may be due to either our earth being at rest & the
sun & others travelling round it or the earth itself
turning round while the sun & stars are at rest
Now since true science does not allow of any
such beggarly alternatives as these it is

plain that modern theoretical ast. is not true
science & that its leading dogma is a fallacy
We have then a plain proof etc.

70 Lockyer in describing his picture of the supposed
proof of the earth's rotundity uses these words
"Diagram showing how when we suppose the earth is
round we explain how it is that ships appear at sea
as they do" This is utterly unworthy of the name
Science A science that begins by supposing &
ends by explaining the supposition is from end to
end a mere farce. The men who can do nothing
better than amuse themselves in this way must be
denominated as dreamers only & their leading dogma
a delusion. This is proof etc.

71 The astronomers theory of a globular earth
necessitates the conclusion that if we travel S
of the equator to see the N. Star is impossible-
But it is known that this star has been seen 22°S
the fact like hundreds of others puts the ... theory

theory to shame & gives us proofs etc.

72 In consequences of earth's rotundity walls of buildings
are nowhere parallel. Since observation fails to find
any evidence of this want of parallels in which theory
demands the idea must be renounced as being absurd
& proof etc.

73 Ast. have made experiments with pendulums which
have been suspended from the interior of high
buildings, & have exulted over the idea of
being able to prove the rotation of the earth on
its axis" by the varying direction taken by
the pendulum over a prepared table underneath
- asserting that the table moved round under the
pendulum, instead of the pendulum shifting
& oscillating in different directions over the
table! But since it has been found
that, as often as not, the pendulum went
round the wrong way for the "rotation" theory
chagrin has taken the place of exultation & we have
a proof of the failure of ast. in their efforts to substitute theory

74 As to the supposed motion of the whole solar system through space the Ast. Royal of England once said

"The matter is in a most delightful state of uncertainty & I shall be very glad if anyone can help us out of it " But since the whole huntonian scheme is today in a most difficult state of uncertainty — for whether the earth goes round the moon or the moon round the earth has for years been a matter of raging controversy it follows that root & branch the whole thing is wrong & all hot from the raging furnace of philosophical phrenzy, we find a glowing proof etc.

75 Considerably more than a million earths would be required to make up a body like the Sun the ast. tell us & more than 53,000 suns would be wanted to equal the cub. contents of the star Vega And Vega is a small star & there are countless millions of these stars and it takes 30,000,000 years for the light of some of these stars to reach us at 12,000,000 miles a minute & says Mr "Proctor

I think a moderate age of the earth would be 500,000,000 years its weight says the same individual is

6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons. Now since no human being is able to comprehend these things the giving of them to the world is an insult — an outrage And though they have all arisen from the one assumption that the earth is a planet, instead of upholding the assumption they drag it down by the weight of their own absurdity, & I leave it lying in the dust a prostrate

76 J. R. Young in his work on navigation says

"Although the path of a ship is on a spherical surface we may yet represent the length of the path by a straight line on a plane surface." (please satisfy the rule.) Now since it is altogether impossible to represent a curved line by a straight one & absurd to make the attempt it follows that a straight line represents a straight line & not a curved one. & since it is the surface of the water of the ocean that is being considered by Mr Young

It follows that its surface is a straight surface &
we are indebted to Mr Jones a prof. of navigation
for a proof etc.

77. Tumbling over edge & ice barrier a proof etc.

78. Yes but we can circumnavigate the S easily enough
it is often used by those who don't know. The Brit. ship
Challenger recently completed the circuit taking 3 yrs.
& traveling 6?,000 a stretch long enough to have
taken her 6 times round on the globular hypothesis.
& proof etc.

79. Circular dish donkey & stake balloon etc
proof etc.

80. It is supposed in the regular course of the Newtonian
theory that the earth is in June 190 [...] from where
it was in Dec. Since we can in middle N lat.
see the stars on looking out of a window that faces out
of the very same corner of the very same pane of
glass throughout the year it is proof for any man
in his senses that we have no motion at all

& a proof etc.

81. Newtonian philosophers teach us that the moon goes
round the earth was W to E. But observation
mans most certain means of gaining knowledge
shows us that the moon never ceases going round
from E to W. Since then nothing can
possibly move in two directions at the same time
it is proof that the thing is a big blunder & in
short a proof etc.

82. Ast. tell us the moon goes round the earth in 28
days. Well we may see her making the journey
round every day if we make use of our eyes
The moon falls behind in her daily motion as
compared with that of the sun to the extension
of one revolution in the time specified but that is
not making a revolution. Failing to go as fast as
as other bodies in one direction does not constitute
a going round in the opposite one as ast. would
have us believe & so on all this absurdity has

been rendered necessary for no other purpose than to help
other absurdities along & is does that the Art. are on
the wrong tracle & leads no long train of reasons
to show that we have a proof etc.

83   Meridians are necessary straight lines & it is imp
to travel round the earth in an N & S direction
from which it follows in the gen acceptation of the
word degree ⅟₃₆₀ of a circle. meridians have no degrees
for no one knows of a meridian circle or semi
circle to be thus divided. But ist. is jach of
deg. in lat just the same as deg. in long.?
This is done by assuming that to be true which is
not true   Let philos. does not involve this
& proves that the basis of the philosophy is sound.
& in short etc

84   If we move away from an elevated object on a
over a plain or a prairie the height of the object
will gradually diminish & we do so. now that
which is sufficient to produce this effect on a small

scale is insufficient on a large one & travelling
away from an elevated object no matter how high
over a level
over an elevated surface, no matter how far will
cause the appearance in question — the lowering of the
object   Our modern theoretical Art. in the case
of the apparent lowering of the h. star as we
travel southward assert that it is evidence that
the earth is globular. But as it is clear for a
appearance which is fully accounted for an the
bases of known facts cannot be permitted to
figure as evidence in favour of that which is
only a supposition; it follows that we right
fully order it to stand down & make way
for a proof etc.

85   There are rivers which flow E. W & & S
or rivers are flowing in all directions over the
earths surface & at the same time. Now if the
earth were a globe some of these rivers would
be flowing up hill & others down taking it

for a fact that there really is an up & down in nature
whatever form she assumes. But since rivers do
not flow up hill & the glob. theory requires that
they should it is proof etc.

86 If the earth were a globe rolling & dashing
through space at the rate of 100 mls in 5 secs.
the waters of the seas & oceans could not by any
known law be kept on its surface the assertion
that they could be retained under these
circumstances being an outrage upon human
understanding & credulity but as the earth
is. the habitable world of dry land is found to
be standing out of the water & in the water
of the mighty deep whose circumferential
bounding is ice we may throw back the statement
of those who make it & flaunt before them
their own fly of reason ~~and~~ never inoculated
with a simple etc.

87 The theory of a rotating & revolving earth

demands a theory to keep the water on its surface
but as the theory which is given for this purpose
is as much opposed to all human experience as
the one which it intended to uphold it is an
illust. of the miserable makeshifts to which ast.
are compelled to resort & affords a proof etc.

88 If we could after our minds had once been
opened to the light of truth conceive of a
globular body on the surface of which human
beings must exist the power no matter
what name it may be called that would hold
them On would then having to be so necessarily
constraining & cogent that they could not
live. the waters of the ocean would have to
be as a solid mass for motion would be
impossible. But we not only exist but
live & move & the waters of the ocean slap &
dances like a thing of life & beauty this
is a proof etc.

Di Ford

Gravitation

Prof. Laing : Gravity is the pull that all
bodies exert on each other

Popular Science Recreations by G Tissandier
pp. 486 & 487

Gravitation is the force which
keeps the planets in their orbits.

also   Every object in the universe
tends to attract every other
object in proportion to the
quantity of matter of which
each consists.

H. V. Stephens   Gravity is the tendency of all
bodies in the universe to pull
all other bodies down upon
themselves.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary
The tendency of a mass of
matter towards its central body

The tendency of all matter in the
universe toward all other matter

Newton ×   Every particle in the universe
attracts every other particle with
a force directly proportioned
to the mass of the attracting
proportion and inversely to the
square of the distance between

Proposition 1

Take teetor board with 2 equal
weights at each end & they
would each balance one another
hence we have mass acting against
equal mass · equal weight against
equal weight equal force pitted
against equal force & the
instant either exerts a greater
force the law of equality is

violated and it becomes unequal.

proposition 2

Every mass rough or smooth
regular or irregular must have
a centre of gravity according
to this universal law. the centre
is the pivot on which the mass
must balance
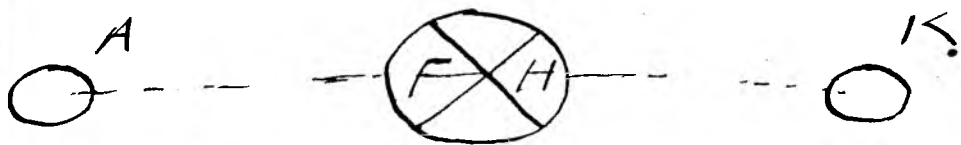
Gravity is said to act toward the centre of
the mass.

All sections of a sphere exert all their force
power or pull on their opposite sections.
so section F cannot reach out to pull section
A. because it exhausts all its force on H
a mass equal to itself on the opposite side
of the pivot & the same applies to H & K.

Every mass must have a pivotal centre & cannot
act beyond its own circumference therefore
impossible for any sun, planet or globe to
exert power of attraction outside its own
circumference. Or is it true that section H
ignores F & reaches out to A & F
passes over under or around H and thus
draws K toward itself. If two balls
of equal quantity are placed against each
other all the attractive power of one would
be neutralized met & balanced by
the other so neither could attract anything
else.

Hitch I horses of equal strength together
& let them pull against each other
where will they move? then how can
they pull on some other object at the same
time. There can be no centre without equal
masses in opposition. Matter could only

exist in aggregate & never in the segregate of this law were true, universal gravitation separation then is impossible.

equal opposing forces prevent motion

Proposition 3

The action of the force of gravitation violates the law of action of all other known forces. All known force is eccentric, expansive ie. repulsive which is just the opposite to attraction.

examples dynamite, steam, powder, heat, electricity, gas, air, lightning & even the living cell. They operate outwardly from their centres or sources. So that if matter exerted any force at all it would be eccentric and all bodies would be driven apart instead of drawn toward each other. Only by some intelligent mechanical device can force be made to draw

objects concentrically ie. if there is such as gravitation it must be repulsive & not attractive.

Proposition 4

The Sun is supposed to be centre of gravitation but the sun could not possess power of gravity because heat is expansive. The sun is pouring forth enough heat every second to melt a column of ice 2½ miles square reaching from the earth to the sun and in 8 seconds of time it could turn the solid ice into steam. This equals 581,250,000 cub miles of solid ice. Now figure out how much attraction of gravitation a body of such immense heat would have. Do not scientists know that they teach that it was that eccentric, onward, expansive repulsive force of the nebulous mass which originally through off the earth & planets. Was it not the repulsive force of heat? Now they want us

to believe that the same force attracts that which
it originally threw off. (repulsed) If so
what reversed its action? is repulsion attraction?
How much attraction would the most powerful
electric furnace exert on a fly or an airship?
On this principle it is positively certain that neither
the sun a fiery, seething nebulous mass nor
the molten interior of the supposed globe would
ever tend to draw anything toward itself.
Is it the attractive or expansive force of heat
which melts ice and ripens our fruit or corn.

Proposition 3   _TIDES_

Scientists tell us that tides are caused by the
attraction or pull of the sun & moon on the water
high tide occurring when sun & moon are on the
same side of earth. On the other side they are
supposed to be pulling the earth away from
the water
illustration

but high tides occur at the time of full moon when
she is on the opposite side of the earth from
the sun then they are both pulling in opposite
directions eg. see K. If gravity causes tides
on the ocean it should do so on ponds &
lakes and on the Mediterranean Sea.
What is gravity doing or not doing here why
should no gravity be felt on that vast
area of 1,000,000 sq. miles. Is it too
fresh or too salt? If gravity is so powerful
as to lift the vast earth on the opposite side
from Sun & Moon why cannot it lift a
man or feather off the earth when directly
under the Sun? could not send more
smaller & lighter objects before the
heavier ones?

If indeed it is the moons pull which causes high tide or any tide at all it certainly follows that high tides would be given on any meridian at the same time that the moon passed the meridian that is directly under the moon. Sir R. Ball "Time & Tide pp. 18-24 says that such is not the case. He informs us at some ports this is true but at some places it is low water directly under the moon when the moon is on the meridian of that place about he says :- "Even around our own coasts the discrepancies are such as to utterly discredit the theory (of equilibrium or high tide always under the moon) At Aberdeen high tide does not appear until an hour after the doctrine would suggest 2 hrs late at London , 3 at Tynemouth, 4 at Tralee, 5 at Sligo & 6 at Hull This last port would indeed be the haven of refuge for those who believe that low tide ought to be under the moon. At Hull this is no doubt the case then if at all other places the tide behaved as it does at Hull it might follow that the law of low water was generally true. At Bristol the high tide does not get up until 7 hrs after the moon has passed the meridian at Arklow the delay is 8 hrs at Yarmouth it is 9 at the Needles it is 10 hrs late whilst the moon has nearly got back again before it drags the tide up at Liverpool. Even ports on the vast ocean give a very uncertain response. Kerguelen Island & Santa Cruz may seem to prove that high tide occurs under moon but unfortunately Fiji & Ascencion that beneath the moon is invariably the home of low water." So these facts show there is no connection between

the moon and the tides. At Tahita they have tides at noon & midnight without variation. I ask does the Sun & moon or the Sun or moon always pass the meridian of Tahita at noon & midnight all the year round?

The earth is 88 times larger than the moon. The suns gravity on the earth is ~~to the~~ to the moons gravity as 3u to 5. ie. while the moon exerts 5 lb or units the sun exerts 3. Then while the moon exerts 1 lb the Sun exerts $\frac{3}{5}$. Then the two together exert but $1\frac{3}{5}$ units against the earths 88 units of gravital force. The earth acts at home, she is on the defensive she holds on to her particles with the force of 88 units against $1\frac{3}{5}$. Now will you tell me now the sun & moons pull can overcome more than 44 times the earths

pull & cause the tides? Does not this prove again that those bodies have nothing to do with pulling the tides up?

Proposition 6   DEVASTATION CERTAIN

Equatorial speed of earth on axis 17 miles per minute pull of sun & moon said to be strong enough to move the earth – pull it away from the water & produce tides. It makes no as to results whether it moves against stationary objects or whether it is stationary and objects move against it. eg. Take two balls of equal size & weight & throw 1 against 2 with a definite force & a definite result will be produced. Now throw A against B with an equal force & an equal result will be seen. Bump your head against a stile object & it hurts just the same as though you were still & the object struck you with equal force. We know the force of

gravity is not claimed to be a material substance
yet we know the destructive power of dynamic
force which is a material substance. So let
a wind force or a steam force or a dynamic
force or an electrical force or the force of
gravity whether in a push or a pull strong
enough to move this vast earth pass over it at
the rate of 17 mls per minute & note the
results. If it was a pushing force everything
would be smashed down & driven into the sea
or earth if it were a pulling force everything
would be lifted bodily off the earth & sea
& in either case the whole face of the earth
would be devastated. No wind, hurricane
or cyclone strong enough to move this earth
has ever been known, yet a very gentle wind
moves light objects; and hurricanes & cyclones
are very destructive. There have been terrible
explosions of dynamite & nitroglycerine

but they have not shaken the earth even
though destroying much property & taking many
lives. Terrible earthquakes have swallowed
up cities killing thousands & do of people
but did not move the earth. These disasters
were caused by the force of these destructive
agencies. What then must be the result of
the force of gravity passing over the surface
of this earth at the rate of 17 miles a minute
if that force is great enough to move
the earth & does actually move it? We
don't feel this force but we do feel the force
of the slightest wind. How we have been
fooled! even more the whole so called globe
itself would be moved out of its place and
according to the philosophers 3rd law of
motion it would pass on for ever in a
direct line unless again interfered by some
other power outside itself. Shall I quote

you that law. It expresses simply the inertia of matter thus "A body at rest will forever remain at rest unless some power outside itself starts it into motion. A body in motion will continue to move on forever in a rectilinear course (straight line) unless some power outside of itself interferes with that motion." This defined simply means that no dead body can either start or stop itself. We are gravely told it can pull something else toward itself. Profound philosophy. I wonder great thinkers don't think on their own thoughts. The sun being 1,300,000 times larger & ∴ that times stronger than our earth & pulling the earth toward himself, when once he got the earth into motion as he does in the case of tide production that motion must necessarily be in the direction of the pulling

power, the sun the earth must inevitably be drawn into the sun as that pulling power is constant & persistent. The greater pull of the sun must overcome the weaker pull of the earth even though the earth resisted but the earth is pulling the sun down toward itself or itself toward the sun & not resisting. If a fisherman pulls in a fish what does the fish do? If gravity pulls when the sun got the earth started it would draw the earth to itself. But if it pushes it would drive the farther & farther away earth from the sun all the time. Again gravity if existing extends onwards direct from Sun to earth is constant & persistent, its force is felt from pole to pole. Imagine gravity as a great sheet of iron held down from the sky to the earth, the earth spinning against that force at the

rate of 17 miles per min, bumping our heads, houses trees & mountains against this great solid wall of force & we can easily conceive the terrible destruction that would follow. Is there not such a wall of force against which we are whirling faster than a hurricane of gravity does reach down from the sun & moon & move the earth. Does not gravity change its point of contact coincident with light of sun & turn of earth so that it has to get a fresh hold every second? If it is always going outward how can it draw anything toward the sun unless it reverses its force & turns back? Why should it turn back on reaching the earth & want to draw it to the sun? If a man wants to pull anything toward himself, he first extends his hand & then on reaching the object draws it back. How does gravity do it?

7th   Concentration

Astronomers tell us that all bodies have a tendency to rush together in one mass by means of the force of the attraction of gravitation. In fact this force is this tendency. Here a swarm of bees. What is to hinder them? And this tendency to all rush together into one mass is constant & persistent therefore they are always making an attempt to rush together. How is it they don't accomplish their purpose? One writer soberly informs us that the planets are anxious to all rush together & that the nearer they get the greater becomes this tendency. So I as soberly ask why are they not all rush together into one mass seeing there is nothing between them but empty space? It is a clumsy device for the astronomers to prevent another force to hinder the planets embracing one

another. This they call the centrifugal force It flows from the centre. But this is just what gravity is supposed to do. Nothing between you wife & self but space she anxiously constantly & persistently tending to rush to you, you attracting pulling her with a force directly proportioned to the mass of her & still a persistent repulsive force for ever preventing her embracing you. Some philosophy is very profound some science a little hard to grasp. Your pull together with her tendency to rush towards you a what prevents her rushing off into space. So we have the ridiculous spectacle of an attractive force constantly & persistently pulling everything toward itself & another force driving everything away from everything. They must be equal or the stronger would overcome the weaker & must either have rushed in one mass or all

have been driven further & further apart If they are equal forces everything is at a standstill because equal opposing forces prevent motion. This 2 force position is a positive violation of the scientific dictum that "Nature is not superfluous or where only one thing is needed she does not use two. In this and all other such cases she is superfluously superflous because she is using two forces where none is needed. If it was intended by God or Nature that a body should stand still why should one force be set to act on that body to pull it up & an equal force to act in an opposite direction to keep it down? It is monstrously absurd. The conclusion is absolutely unavoidable that if gravitation existed the earth, sun, moon, stars & planets would all rush

together into one mass that it had been done long ago. That all these bodies never would have been separated by empty space from their primitive nebulous mass. If all matter & all atoms of matter have this constant persistent tendency to rush together the perpetual attraction this constant persistent & everlasting pull. Matter could only exist in the aggregate ie. in one vast mass & never in the segregate ie. individual body. Since we know that all force is eccentric, outward, repulsive & not attractive or concentric & since we know that no such condition as described has obtained & never will obtain ∴. we know that there is no such constant persistent powerful tendency or attempt & that gravitation is a scientific myth — a universal fake.

8th prop. A. Dead Standstill

It is this pull that holds the planets in their orbits & prevents them from rushing off into space. The planets are all trying to rush to the sun & the sun is working overtime in a mighty effort to prevent them rushing off into space by pulling on every one of them by all the power of every particle of matter in this vast mass. We are told that all planets once did rush off into empty space from their primitive nebulous mass. Something stopped them in their mad rush. It was gravity pull of the sun which stopped them. A moving body is a resisting body. It takes more force or power to stop a body moving away from you than it takes to draw in a little body to you. Therefore if the sun continued to exert the same force on the planets after

ne got them stopped that ne did to stop
them they would be drawn back to the sun
as previously argued. If the sun centri-
fugal force exceeded his attractive force
the planets have rushed on forever into
space. If attractive & centrifugal forces
are equal, then the planets are at a dead
standstill.

If these two forces exist in matter now
they must always have existed in matter.
They therefore existed in the nebulous mass
which originally constituted the universe.
If equal now they must have been equal
then. Therefore the planets never left
their primitive mass. Equal opposing
forces prevent motion. Matter then only
exist in the aggregate & not in the
segregate. Then there are no planets.
This force is not focussed at one point on

the earth's surface or a line extending from Po-
le to Pole but is directed to the whole half
of its surface covered by the sun light.
One claim is that the earth is actually suspended
from the sun by means of the force of gravity
illus. tie string round ball & you would
only be able to swing it in a lateral
direction one side constantly turned toward
the hand & the other away. Now you could
never spin the ball vertically on its axis.
No planet then suspended would spin on an
axis nor revolve round the sun causing
day & night & the change of seasons. If
the cord side held fast to the sun it must
a lie round & round the sun as the ear in
circles round the sun. Stretch imaginat-
ion so far as to consider gravitation as a
material substance fastened to both
earth & sun like ball & string.

Gravity must be broken before the motions could take place. Gravity does not range its globe along a westerly half & then give it a sudden pull eastward & then let loose & grasp again, but its impulse is steady and constant. While the force is acting, pulling at the eastern side the southern northern & central portion & the whole half of its surface so the globe could never spin with the force applied to it on every side. If its force was broken so that the earth could spin it would fall away from the sun & go off into space forever in a straight line. So instead of causing the planets to spin as scientists postulate it would stop the motion of every body in the universe & bring them all to a dead standstile. If our earth were tied to the sun with this cord of gravity one side would forever be under

the scorching fiery rays of the sun in perpetual day with a never changing summer while the Antipodes would remain in a gloomy darkness & a frigid & eternal night & winter. Since no such conditions are known I am forced to the inevitable conclusion that Universal Gravitation is one of the greatest deceptions ever foisted upon an overcredula world.

WEIGHT

Weight is scientifically defined as "A measure of the force of Gravity" A common experience or two will illustrate what weight is. It has been shown conclusively in the foregoing argument there is no such thing as Gravitation ∴ without further proof W. is not a measure of the force of gravity. It is really a comparison of mass with the

man as regards density, solidity & com-
pactness.

Set a man & horse side by side pass across
a swampy ground. They will both sink, the
man some & the horse more. We say the
horse sinks deeper because he is heavier than
the man. Weight of man say 170 lbs horse
1200 lbs. This is said to be measure of gravity
on the two bodies. It is really a comparison
of man with man. Horse sinks deeper
because he is greater mass & the horse's mass
is not acting against the man's body, but
each horse & man act against a man of mud.
The greater mass of the horse's body compared
with his bulk displaces a greater mass
of mud than the man's body displaces, so
the horse sinks in deeper than the man.
And each sinks into the mud because
each presents to the mud a more solid &

compact mass than the mud which it displaces.
Now let them walk across the same ground
when it is frozen or dry. Will they sink in?
Do they weigh less on the scales? But now
they meet a solid, dense compact earth
solidified by freezing or drying. They
weigh just as much on the solid earth as
they did before; that is gravity pulls just
as hard at one place as at the other,
just as much at one time as at the other.
The same fact is shown of a man or
multitude swimming in a pond of water
in summer & skating across the same
water frozen in winter. The weight is
just the same only ice is solid & water
liquid so people walk on ice & swim in
water. Let him stand on an ice hill
till it melts under him. He is no
heavier but sinks. Why?

Drop a stone from a bridge into the water below.
The stone passes through the thin air, the more
solid water into the mud below & comes
to rest on the solid earth beneath the
mud. The solid earth was unyielding,
the mud more yielding, the water more so
and the air most of all. But why
do not objects fall upwards? gravity is
supposed to act in every direction
especially upwards, while weight tends
downwards. We must be careful to
distinguish between inherent weight &
extraneous gravitation. If gravitation
were strong enough to move the earth
as it is said to do in producing the tides
it would certainly pull all those
loose objects away from the earth before
it could move the earth & so they
would fall upwards. Objects must

move in the direction of the force which moves
the objects & Scientists tell us that the
combined pull of the sun & moon moves the
earth in producing the tides. How can
a sound mind admit the idea that
the earth is moved by gravitation
when men, houses & other detatched
objects remain undisturbed. The wind
which would throw down your house would
hurl you off the roof before it would move
the house. Yes some winds throw you off
the roof & do not move the house. And
when it did throw you off it would carry
you in the direction of its own motion
and you would say at once that the
force of wind was outward from its
source.

The Builder & Maker of all things
has framed & ordained a position for all

things When moved out of that place they naturally seek it again. We admit there is a force compelling driving things downward to the earth. That great Being who upholdeth all things by the power of his word has ordained that when free to do so, they settle their own level of stability or equilibrium. There is a power behind the facts & laws of nature we freely admit it. We recognise that power as emanating from an intelligent Being the great God who created us all.   Goethe calls Gravitation a "A hocuspocus, an unnatural theory".

"Attributing such a power to mere matter, which is passive by nature, is a supreme illusion"
            Prof Bernstein

"If we ask what gravitation is, no man on earth can tell us whether it is solid, gaseous or liquid. I think it is all gas." Albert Smith

Here I rest my case. Universal Gravitation has been tried at the bar of reason & has been found to be an unsupported hypothesis a gross delusion.

—1. PLANE EARTH

In the foregoing argument on the gravity question I consider that I have shown conclusively that there is no such force in existence then it follows without argument that if my position is true, then this earth is at rest It does not spin on an axis to cause day & night, nor revolve in an orbit around the sun causing the change of the seasons It follows too that the sun, moon & stars are in motion over & above a plane earth. Now laying aside the philosophical phase of the subject I wish to present some of the physical evidences that this earth is an

outstretched plane. First of all it looks to be a plane. On those vast prairies of the Mississippi & Canada in N. A. & the Pampas of S. A. the eye is wearied with looking at objects away in the distance with no distraction between & no limitation except the nat. limitation of visual power.

Mr. C. Darwin "Voyage of a Naturalist" p. 166. "The guanaco, or wild llama – Mr Stokes told me that he one day saw, through a glass a herd of these animals which evidently had been frightened & were running away at full speed although their distance was so great that he could not discern them with the naked eye."

SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY

Observations with the eye & practical tests agree. Chambers Information for the people p. 59

In N. A. the basin or drainage of the Mississippi is estimated at 1,300,000 sq mls & that of the St Lawrence at 600,000 sq mls while northward of the 50 parallel extends an inhospitable flat of perhaps greater dimensions. Next in order of importance is that portion of Europe extending from the German Sea through Prussia, Poland & Russia towards the Ural Mts, presenting an differently tracts of heath, sand & open pasture, & regarded by geographers as ONE VAST PLAIN. So flat is the general profile of the region that it has been remarked, IT IS POSSIBLE TO DRAW A LINE FROM LONDON TO MOSCOW, WHICH WOULD NOT PRACTICALLY VARY FROM A DEAD LEVEL."

The author of Physical Geography by T. A. Milner states that

"Vast areas exhibit a perfectly dead level scarcely a rise existing through 1,000 mls from the Carpathians to the Urals. South of the Baltic the country is so flat that a prevailing N. wind will drive the waters of the Stattiner Haff into the Oder & giving the river a backward flow 30 a 40 miles."

"The plains of Venezuela & New Granada in S.A. chiefly on the left of the Orinoco, are termed Llanos, or level fields. Often in the space of 270 sq mls the surface does not vary a single foot."

"The Amazon falls only 12 ft in its last 700 mls of its course; the La Plata has only a descent of $\frac{1}{33}$ of an inch a mile".

London Journal July 16th 1857
"The chief peculiarity of the view from a balloon at a considerable elevation was the altitude of the horizon which remained practically in a level with the eye at an elevation of 2 mls, causing the surface of the earth to appear concave instead of convex, & to recede during the rapid ascent, whilst the horizon & the balloon seemed to be stationary"
J. Glaisher "Travel in the Air".

"On looking over the top of the car the horizon appeared to be on a level with the eye & taking a grand view of the whole visible area beneath, I was struck with its great regularity; all was dwarfed to one plain; it seemed too flat, too even, apparently, artificial."
M. Camille Flammarion

"The earth appeared as one immense plain richly decorated with ever-varied colors hills & valleys are all passed over without being able to distinguish any undulation in the immense plain".

<u>Elliott</u> " I do not know that I ever hinted heretofore, that the aeronaut may well be the most sceptical man about the rotundity of the earth. Philosophy forces the truth upon us but the view of the earth from the elevation of a balloon is that of an immense terrestrial basin the deeper part of which is directly under one's feet and as we ascend the earth beneath us seems to recede — actually sinks away — while the horizon gradually & gracefully lifts a diversified slope stretching away farther to a line that, at its highest elevation, seems close with the sky." Thus upon a clear day the aeronaut feels as if suspended at about at an equal distance between the vast blue oceanic concave above, and an equally expanded terrestrial BASIN below."
<u>illustration</u>
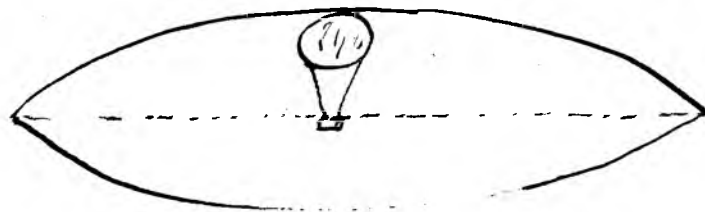
<u>LEVEL</u>

<u>level</u> = " horizontal, even, flat, on the same line of plane".   Nuttall's Dictionary. 1892
" Robinson's New Navigation & Surveying" says on p. 25
" The spirit level which is usually on the underside of the surveyors transit instrument, is used to determine a horizontal line. A horizontal line is at right angles to a vertical line. It is a level line."
<u>illustration</u>

HORIZONTAL

VERTICLE
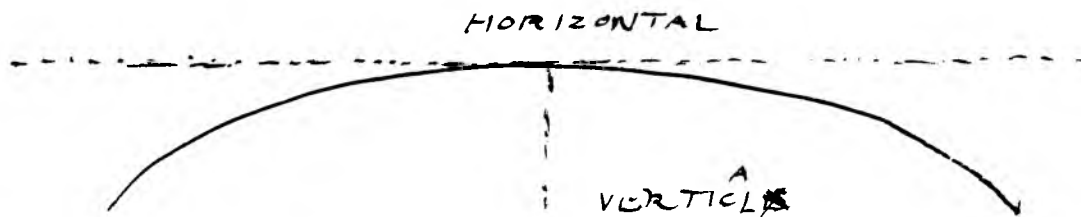
CURVATURE

The curvature, dip or falling away from the level or horizontal on a globe of 25,000 miles has been computed by "Chambers Mathematical Tables" as 7.935 inches to the mile multiplied by the square of the distance. In "Mensuration" by T. Baker C.E., as 7.962 inches.

So now the dead level line from London to Moscow, a distance of 2,546 mls. proves the earth a plane. On a globe of 25,000 the curvature in 2540 mls. would be practically 847 mls. The Amazon falls or dips only 12 ft in 700 mls. i.e. if a horizontal line be struck at the given point on the river & continued without curvature the full length of 700 miles it will then be at that point only 12 ft above the surface of the water. The horizontal or level line is tangential to the curved surface of the earth. Therefore if this level or horizontal line is struck at the surface of the water at one point & carried in a rectilinear course for 700 mls. the distance between that line & the surface of the water is then only 12 ft whereas on a 25,000 mile globe it should be 320,666 ft or over 61 miles.

The Nile flows 1000 miles with only a foot fall. It should be 127 miles. In 1500 miles from the Carpathians to the Urals the dip should be 284 miles. The dip in 270 sq miles would be over 170 ft and not a single foot.

LONG DISTANCE VIEWS

Ships & lighthouses have been seen at sea and from sea at distances ranging up to 200 miles. "Music & Morals" by H. R. Haweis " The Antwerp spire is 403 ft high from foot of the tower. Strasburg measures 468 ft from

the level of the sea or under 403 ft from plain.
From the steeple of Notre Dame at Antwerp
the panorama can hardly be surpassed 126
steeples may be counted far & near. Facing
northward the Scheldt winds away until it
loses itself in a white line which is none other
than the N. Sea. By the aid of a
telescope whales can be distinguish out on the
horizon & the captains declare they can see
the lofty spires at 150 mls distant;
Middleure at 75 miles, Flessing 65 mls.
are also visible from the steeple looking
towards Holland we can distinguish Breda
& Walladue each 54 miles off."
The above spire must be 2½ miles below
the line of sight to the observer 150 miles
at sea making no allowance for elevation
Chambers Journal 1895 February
"A good many years ago a pilot in

Mauritius reported that he had seen a vessel
which turned out to be 200 mls off." This
incident caused a good deal of discussion in
nautical circles at the time & strange to say
a seemingly well authenticated case of the
same kind afterwards occurred at Aden.
A pilot there announced that he had seen
from the heights the Bombay steamer then
nearly due. He stated precisely the direction
on which he saw her & added that her head
was not then turned toward the port.
2 days afterwards the missing steamer
entered the port & it was found on
enquiries that at the time mentioned by
the pilot she was exactly in the direction
& position indicated by him, but about 200 mls
away." Now allowing a mile for the height of
observer above the water the vessel would
have been ½ mls below the line of sight.

poor diagram.

"Fig.,"

Observe carefully. The pilot in the lighthouse looks in a straight line off out to sea, along the line "A". His line of sight "A" strikes the water at a distance proportioned to his height above water & passes straight on. That line is tangential to the surface of the water, at the point it strikes the water, & continues so. It does not curve with the curved surface of the water. Therefore the vessel at "K" would be 4 mls below the pilots line of sight if the supposed curvature existed. But since the pilot could not see in a curved line, nor through a hill of water; & since he did see the vessel we conclude this and the many other instances of like character on record prove positively that no such curvature exists on the ocean & that it is level, horizontal, & flat a plane. Furthermore the navigator looking towards the lighthouse along line "C" would from a distance of 150 mls miss the light or church spire by about 3 mls. It would be that much too low for the line of sight.

PRACTICAL EXPERIMENTS

Experiments have been made which prove that the surface of standing water level, horizontal, flat. ex. Cambridge Bedford Level

The conclusion was unavoidable that the surface of the water for a length of six miles did not to any appreciable extent decline or curvate downwards from the line of sight.

Cont. next page.

6 miles

16 ft
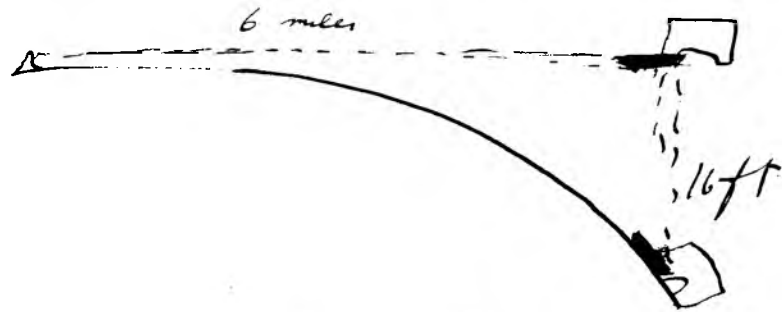
HELIOGRAPH

Daily Mail Feb 2 1900

"Most of the news which has come from Ladysmith lately has been transmitted from the beleagured town to Genl. Buller on the Tugela by means of either the Heliograph or a flashlight. The operator by depressing the key moves the mirror & so permits the flash of the light to be reflected, a short depression reflects a short flash, & a long depression a longer flash. This enables the Morse alphabet to be used the ordinary dot & dash system of the telegraphic instrument. This distance made by which Capt. W. A. Glanford U.S. Army Signalling Corps who on some experiments in Western America succeeded in opening up & maintaining communication

by Heliograph between Mt. Ellen, Utah, & Mt. Uncampahgre, Colorado 183 miles. He used an 8 inch mirror. No other method of signalling can go nearly as far as the Heliograph. A 2ft flag signal cannot be seen further than 3 mls with the naked eye or double that distance with a telescope".

Any work on Geodesy gives the curvature of the earth as 8 in. for 1st ml. & 8 × by sq of number of miles for any distance.

Now a straight line (a line of sight is never curved) running at right angles to the perpendicular at the transmitting station Mt. Uncampahgre "A" would run a tangent from the line of curvation so that in 183 mls the curvature would place Mt. Ellen downwards from the tangent "A" "B" below the line of vision by 22,326 ft. Yet the receiving station on Mt Ellen was seen on a level

with the eye from Mt Uncompahgre, on a line coincident with the tangent line. The experiment is on record in Washington City. This is another indisputable proof that the earth is not a globe but a plane since no object can be seen at such a distance on a globe.

Diagram Harpers Weekly Oct 20th 1894.

FIG 10
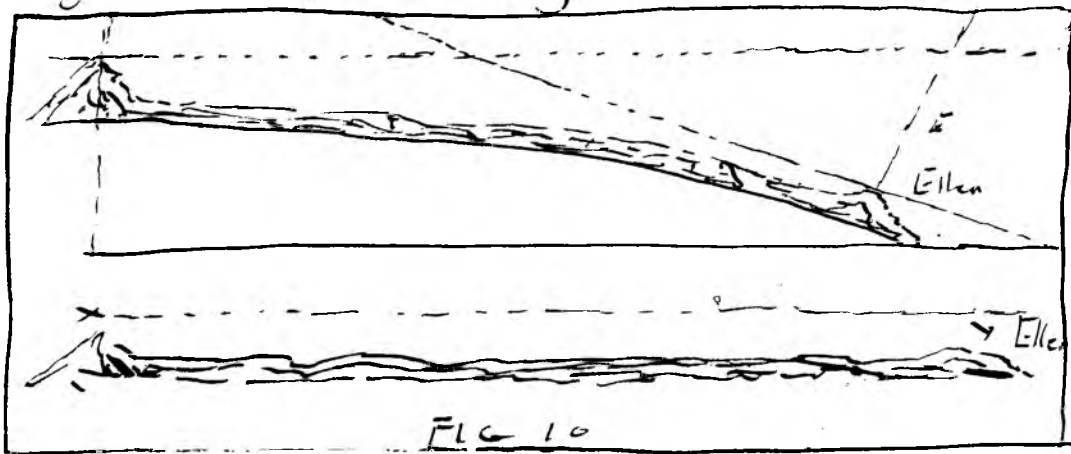
Ships' Disappearance

I have now given you the testimony of travelers, scientists & experiments whose operations & observations have covered each continent & the ocean bed each of which tends to disprove & dispute the globular theory & establish our contention that the earth is a plane. We have shown you too by the experiments conducted on the Bedford level & by the great distance objects are visible at sea & from sea that the ocean & all standing water is level, horizontal, flat. Had we telescopes sufficiently powerful we could see from New York to London. We could see all vessels at high sea between those ports. There is no hill of water to obstruct the view. You ask then why do ships disappear at sea? We are taught that they vanish from sight behind a hill of water, but when they disappear to the unaided eye a powerful telescope will often (bring) restore the whole vessel to full view masts hull & all. If the vessel has really gone behind a hill of water so it cannot be seen with the naked eye it cannot be seen with the telescope as neither the eye nor telescope can pierce a hill of water

nor look in a curve over it. But vessels many times have been reseen with the aid of a telescope.

I. Many that the theory of refraction will be rejected at this point yet we know there is such a thing as refraction of light. Let me quote you a this point "Encyclopedia Britannica" article "Levelling" "Refraction acting in such an extremely variable & uncertain manner that if any constant or fixed allowance is made for it in formula or tables it will often lead to a greater error than it was intended to obviate."

But refraction does not occur except when light passes through media of varying densities. In the case of the observer & the ship at sea both are in a medium of unvarying density, the air above the surface of the ocean. There could be no refraction in that case. Look at Fig. 11.

Fig. 11
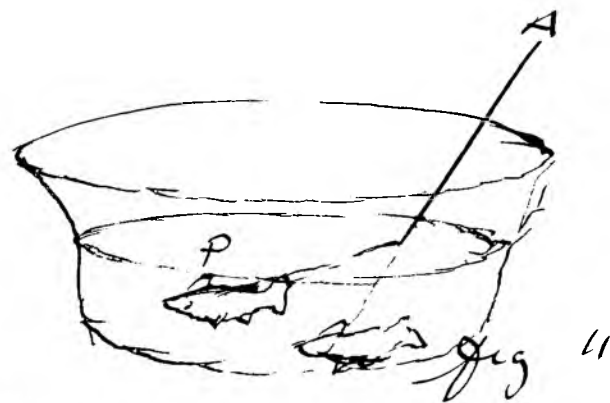
Here line A represents the observer's line of sight as he looks down at the fish in the water. But where the ray of light strikes the water a denser medium than the air it is refracted or bent out of its normal course & the image of the fish is elevated & projected forward so that he appears to be at "P" whereas he is really on the bottom of the vessel. But if the fish were out in the air, or the observer down in the water, there would be no refraction in the case & the fish would be really where he is. Divers are never deceived in the location of objects under water. So as the ship & the observer are in a medium of uniform density, the air, there is no cause for

refraction. If the ship were under the water
the light passing from it to the observer out in
the air would be refracted. But it is not.
Neither is the observer under the water. Drop a
penny in a glass tumbler & you have the lesson
clearly before you as in fig. 11.

PERSPECTIVE

Account of Airship looking no larger than bird
at 1600 ft from ground.

Circle A. shows balloon near ground. The eye
naturally looks straight to the centre of the object
So the rays of light lines "A" & "D" passing from
the outer larger dimensions of the balloon through
the lens of the eye form on the retina the image of
the entire object, & large because near to the eye.
Observe how these rays of light meet & cross at the
centre of the eye. This is a well known law of
optics. The nearer the object the larger the image
on the retina, and vice versa. Now when the

balloon had receded to "K" "the lines "b" & "c"
passed to the retina at a sharper angle than
did the lines "a" & "d" so that a smaller
image is formed on the retina. When an object
thus recedes until the lines or rays of light
fall on the retina at an angle of $\frac{1}{60}$ or 1 min.
of a degree There is no image formed on the
retina at all & what is known in perspective
as the vanishing point is reached & all objects
will disappear there from sight. When this simple
law of perspective (which is well known by artists architects
& many others) is clearly understood it will
explain the vanishing of the bird, the balloon
the airship, the rising, culminating and
setting of the sun, moon & stars, the passing
of a cloud & the disappearance of ships at
sea. Your eye is 5 ft from the ground, a pole
stands 20 ft high. Fasten a cord to the top
of the pole another to the bottom, stand close

to the pole & bring the cords together at the eye. They will cross the line of sight at right angles as you look straight ahead. Back away from the pole keeping the cords to the eye & allowing them to slip through the hand. Do you see the pole is not shortening, nor getting lower or smaller but the angle made by the cords is constantly changing becoming less & less sharper & sharper. If you back away so far that the angle made by these cords (which represents your line of sight or rays of light) is one minute of one degree then the object vanishes from sight. If you view the object at its centre, then the lines marking its outward dimensions must be equidistant from its centre & so form the vanishing angle at the same point. But if the object be viewed at one side of the center, these rays of light strike the eye at different angles, and parts of the object will remain visible longer than the rest.

Balloon illustration

circles above ea. same size.
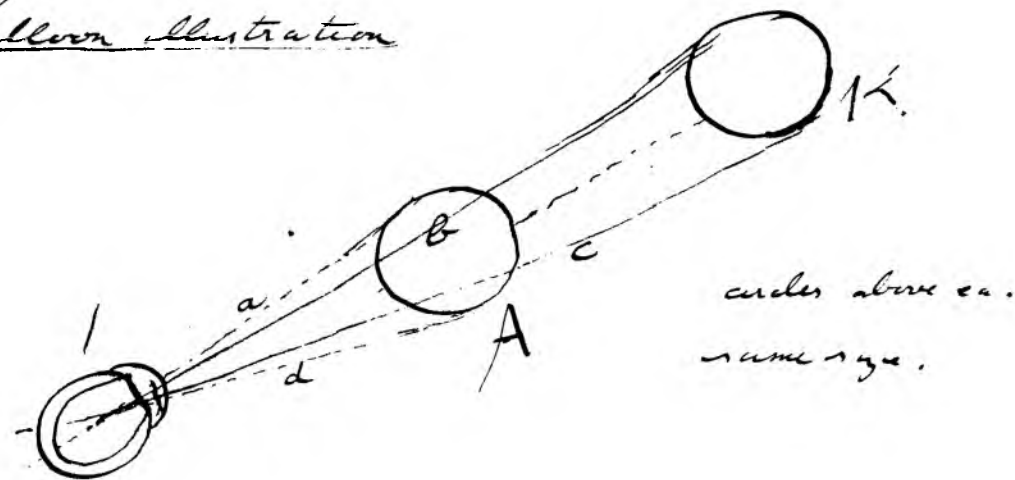
Ship illustration

ships each same size & on same level.
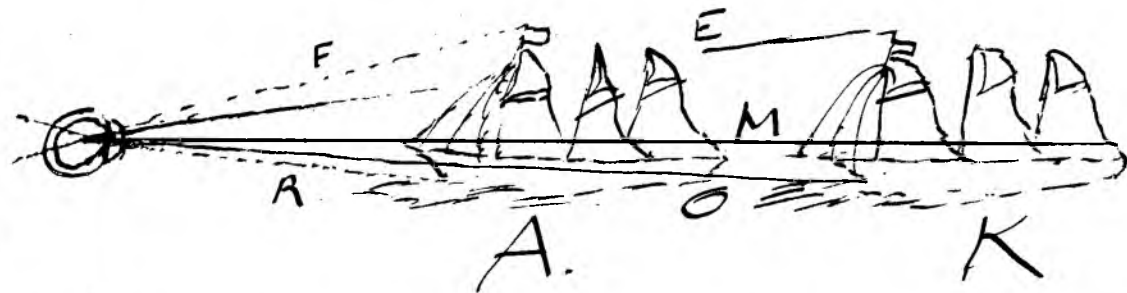
The line "M" is the straight line from the eye to the ship. Let it strike the ship 10 ft from the anterior edge. Then the line "..." goes to the

top of the flag 40ft above "M" & "R" to the waters
edge 10ft below "M". Now it must be plain to
any mind that as the ship recedes, the line "7"
must lower into "E" & so form a sharper angle
at the eye; "R" rises into "O", It is plain
too that "O" being only 10ft below "R" must
vanish into "M" before "E" which is 40ft
above "M" will vanish into "M". In other words,
the hull of the vessel must disappear before the
masts & flag because the rays of light passing
from the hull to the eye form the vanishing
angle before those from the flag, since those
from the hull are nearer to the line of sight. This
explains why & how ships disappear at sea,
but it does not explain why, when the ship
has disappeared to the naked eye behind
the hull of water a good telescope will often bring
the whole vessel hull & all into view again
Let our scientists & opponents explain how this

is possible on a round surface. It has frequently
been so seen. Don't dispute because you have not.

PRACTICAL SURVEYING

In practical surveying & the construction of rlys
& canals no allowance is made for the
curvature of the earth. Serious difficulties
would arise if curvature really existed & no
allowance was made for it. The English
Parliament in its session of 1862 made the
following standing order on the subject.

"The section shall be drawn to the same
horizontal scale as the plan, and to a
vertical scale not less than 1 inch to every
100ft, & shall show the surface of the ground
marked in the plan, the intended level of the
proposed work, the height of every embankment,
& the depth of every cutting, & a DATUM
HORIZONTAL LINE, which shall be the same
throughout the whole length of the work;

or any branch thereof respectively, & shall be referred to some fixed point " "" near center of the termini". Vacher & Son publishers London.

Mr. Hughes chief officer of the City of London said the following

"I have projected Thousands of level miles of rly in S. America, & never heard of any allowance for curvature being made. On one occasion I surveyed over a 1000 miles of rly which was a perfect straight line all the way". It is well known that in the Argentine there are rlys. 1000's of mls long without curve or gradient.

"C. Knight in the "Cruise of the Falcon" Vol 2 pp 162

"from Tucuman to Cordova we were carried by Gt. rly. there are no curves on the way, the rails being carried in one perfectly straight line across the level plain.."

Manchester Ship Canal Co. states

"It is customary in rly & canal construction for all levels to be referred to a datum which is nominally horizontal, & is so shown on all sections. It is not the practice in laying out public works to make allowance for the curvature of the earth". Engineers office Feb 19 1892 Here practice disputes & wholly disproves theory

CIRCUMNAVIGATION

Prof. R.A. Gregory F.R.A.S. in "Elementary Physiography" pp 110

"Circumnavigation in an easterly or westerly direction does not prove the earth to be globular". he continues "It has been pointed out that circum-navigation would be possible on a flat surface with the N. Magnetic pole at its centre". Circumnavigation on a flat surface, keeping every-where equ-distant from the centre the N. M. Pole would bring the navigator back to his starting point according to the theory barring imperfect

practice.

"Navigation in Theory & Practice" p 60   by Prof Evers LL.D.

" Plain sailing is sailing a ship, or making
the arithmetical calculations for doing so on the
assumption that the earth is perfectly flat."
example rope attached to pole to reach to equator etc.

It is not claimed that all land is spread abroad in
this circle surrounding the N. M. Pole.

EARTH AT REST

We have stated that the earth is at rest. If we have
made good our gravity question we have won that point.

illustration
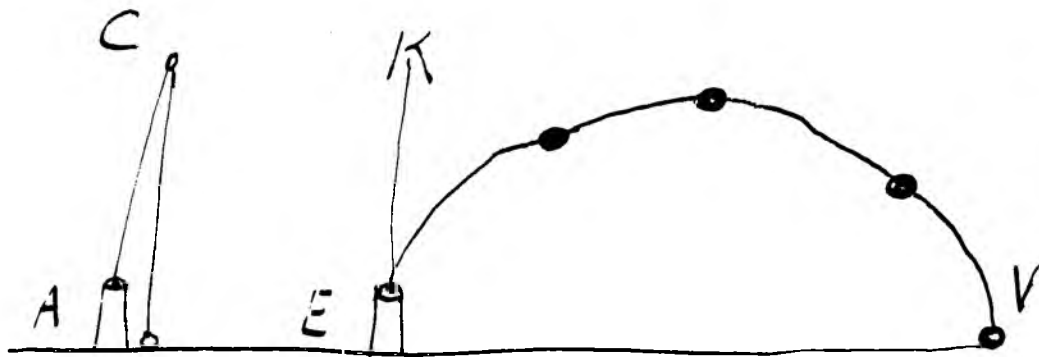
A stone cast iron cannon was firmly fixed in the sand
as shown in the cut carefully plumbed on a true
vertical position & fired into the air. The ball
passed from the cannon mouth to "C" & fell back
to within 8 in of cannon being in air only 30 secs
The experiment has been frequently repeated &
on several occasions actually fell in the cannon
mouth & never more than 2 ft away while the
av time in the air was 28 secs. pp. 66 Zet. Ast.
by "Parallax"

If the earth is in motion from W. to E. at 17
mls per min. equatorial speed & the experiment
was made on the equator & while the ball was
in the air the earth should have travelled at
least 8 mls. so it should have fallen that
distance from the cannon. The result undoubtedly
proves that the earth directly under the ball was
absolutely stationary. Instead of passing in the
direction of A to C & back to a few ins. from the

one proof of its own accuracy."

THE SUN

Since we dispute that there is any axial motion of the earth to cause day & night it devolves upon us to explain that phenomena.

Prof. J. Norman Lockyer

"You have to take it as proved that the earth moves. Day & night are the best proofs that the earth does really spin. Without this spinning there would be no day & night, so that the regular succession of day & night is caused by this spinning. Hence the appearances connected with the rising & setting of the sun may be due either to the earth being at rest & the sun & stars travelling round it, or the earth itself turning round while the sun & stars are at rest.

If, therefore, "It may be due to either", why do not our scientists try to find out which of the two either it really is & not merely assume the spinning when there are so many proofs against it?

Man & lantern example. Why this house is turning I know it is. Why I thought that was a dry town you visited today where did you get your booze?

Now we affirm that the common law of perspective previously explained, accounts for the disappearance of ships at sea, or bird, a balloon, an airship in mid air, a passing cloud, the rising culminating & setting of the sun, or disappearing of the sun moon & stars as they move over & above the earth. The Sun is a small body about 30 mls in diameter & about 3000 mls above the earth. So its light is limited. It cannot penetrate to millions of miles distant. As it recedes from us to the westward, the angle of its rays finally reach the vanishing angle those from the lower part of the sun first just as those from the hull of a ship, so that the lower part of

the sun disappears first the rest gradually until it is all gone.

The sun moves over earth in two general circular halves answering the 2 hemispheres six mos. Of the year he moves over the N. half & the other half or hemisphere during the remaining 6 mos. This accounts for 6 mos. day & 6 mos night at the "poles" also the change of seasons. Suppose we take sun about 21st June when it has reached its greatest northern declination over the Tropic of Cancer He makes one complete & perfect circle on the tropic & then enlarges his circuit outwardly & southward toward the larger circle B which answers to the equator. Follow the course as marked by the arrows round the ever increasing circuit until each day moving about 18 mls further south until on 21st Sept he reaches equator at "B". Here he again makes a complete circle for one day & instead of continuing around the

N. centre or N. pole he crosses over into the southern circle towards "K" & on round the circle then begins a narrowing of the circuit towards the south centre & continues until the tropic of Capricorn is reached when the turn back outward & northward is made & he moves northward until the equator is again reached when he passes into the northern circuit. We also believe that while the sun is in the northern hemisphere an observer at the North P. could see it for a full six months at a time, a day so long. The S.P. would then have night. Why does the sun rise & set to us who live at a distance from the pole? Suppose we place a man at the centre of two circles one 10ft the other 20ft in diam & say "A & "B" (on the circle "7") fig 10. Now with a 10ft rod he could reach any point on the outer circle say to "B "C" "D" & "E" on the circle "7". Now move him out to

"A" on the circle "C" & with his rod he might be able to reach "C & "E" & possibly beyond "B" on the circle "F" but he could not reach to "D" as he did from the centre at the N. pole. his rod is too short. So with sunlight. Its rays, like the rod are too short to reach from "B" to "D" but they may reach from "B" to "C" & "E" & across the circle through "A" to North P. on to the circle "C". So those living at "A" it is sunrise when the sun gets to "C" noon when it is at "B" sunset when it reaches "E" & night until he gets back to "C". So the further north the sun moves or in other words the nearer he moves towards the N.P. the longer will be day because he is getting where his rays will reach more nearly all over the circle like the man with the rod. So of the southern hemisphere. Therefore we believe that when the sun moves round his

circuit comes near enough for his limited light to reach us we have sunrise, daylight & day time until he passes so far away from us again that his rays will no longer reach us when we have sunset darkness night. Connect this with the gravity question & you will readily concede the impossibility of the earth spinning to cause day & night, & yield to our claim that it is the sun which moves & not the earth. For if there is no gravity in operation, then the earth is at rest it does not spin nor rotate in an orbit. The earth floats in or on the waters of the mighty deep partly submerged just as a log or iceberg floats in water. The inland seas are the hollows or depressions on the land portion filled with water, the earthen bed of the ocean connecting the continents in the same manner as the bed of the "M" connects Europe & Africa

"But the sun rises & sets" you object
This is only apparent, & in perfect harmony with
the laws of perspective & the action of bodies
in the air. here I insert fig 16 which illust.
my point. fig 16
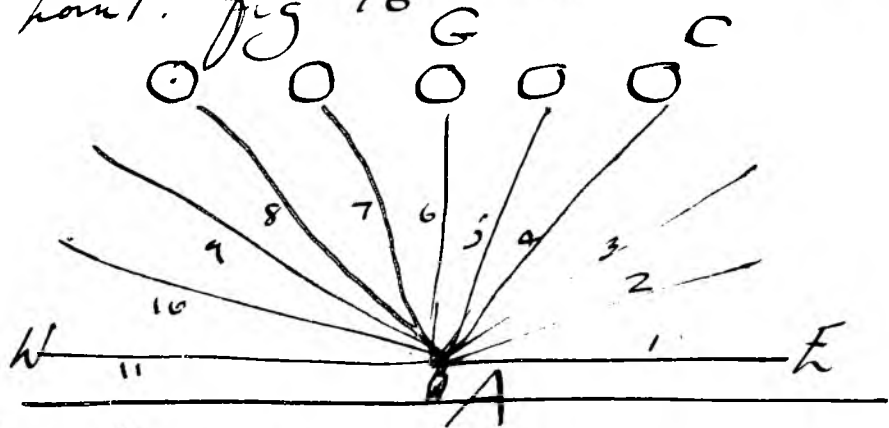
heavy line represents the earths plane surface
or our horizon. place an observer at "A" in the
centre. The heavy line above represents the
course of the sun as he moves from E to W. in
one common level above the earth. Now if he
is equi-distant all the time his plane is the same
as that of the earth one common level parallel.
And all parallel lines meet when continued

to a great distance from the observer. Stand in the
center between the rails of a long line of straight
railroad. The rails seem to meet ahead of you.
On an incoming train the front appears higher & the
rear lower. That part of a long building
furthest from the camera when photographed
is shown lower in the picture though the
building is the same height throughout. This is
because the rays of light strike the center of the camera at
different angles. So with the observer on look-
ing at the sun. The further away the lower
it appears to be.
"A" looks over the line (1) & sees the sun
low on the horizon although he is as high above
the earth at "E" as when he is at "C" or "G".
Now as the sun moves in a W direction to (2)
(3) & then "C" then (4) & (5) until finally
on line (6) or "G" he is in the zenith. There his
line strike the earth at right angles or 90 deg.

moving we turned he gradually = the angles become
sharper until apparently getting lower & lower
until he is lost vanishes & sets in the west.
Watch a cloud or balloon it appears the same.
Clouds which off a few miles appear to be
resting on the earth are just as high above the
earth there as they are above your head. So
this is the way the sun rises & sets. The sun
seems to come down to the level of the eye
at rising & setting though it really does
not do so. So the earth y seem to come
up level to the eye on an aeronaut.
Though it really never does.

Fig 5

DARKNESS IMPOSSIBLE ON A GLOBE

This is a condition commonly overlooked. Light from the sun radiates in all directions. Its rays are not concentrated along the lines A to R

Fig 17.

Sun 1,300,000 larger than earth that the light would sweep entirely round it so that it would amount no more to the sun than a pinhead on the rays off a 3in. electric ball. Would not the light after it passes the earth react, rebound, entirely envelope the side opposite the sun? The sun would be hidden from view to a person just as it is when you sit in the shade of your house & read the news. You never need to go out into the direct rays to be able to read. Night would be no darker than the shade of our house at noonday if the earth & sun are the sizes assumed by our astronomers.

Let us make figures to get a comparison.

1000 / 73,000,000 | 1162ʳ inches roughly 1000 ft

Then a 1in globe must be compared to a 9ft sun globe placed 1000ft apart. So let us cut in two 5 times as we did the sizes & we have our 3⅜" sun globe to be placed 31' 3" away from the 1/32ᵈ" earth globe. Place an 8000 mile earth 93,000,000 mls from an 866,000 mile sun & it cannot make the slightest shadow on a 2160 mile moon 240,000 miles off to eclipse its face

SUN'S DISTANCE

Contradictions in distance

Its actual distance was also cleverly guessed to be all the way from about 88 to 109 in 1869. At the time of the transit of Venus over the face of the sun when observations were made in 73 stations. These results have been obtained by observing the sun's horizontal parallax ie. the angle under which the semi diameter of the earth is seen from the sun.

Yet "A.N." christens "Zetetics" severely in his Globe for not being any more accurate than to say the distance a 2000 or 3000 miles off.

Fig 18
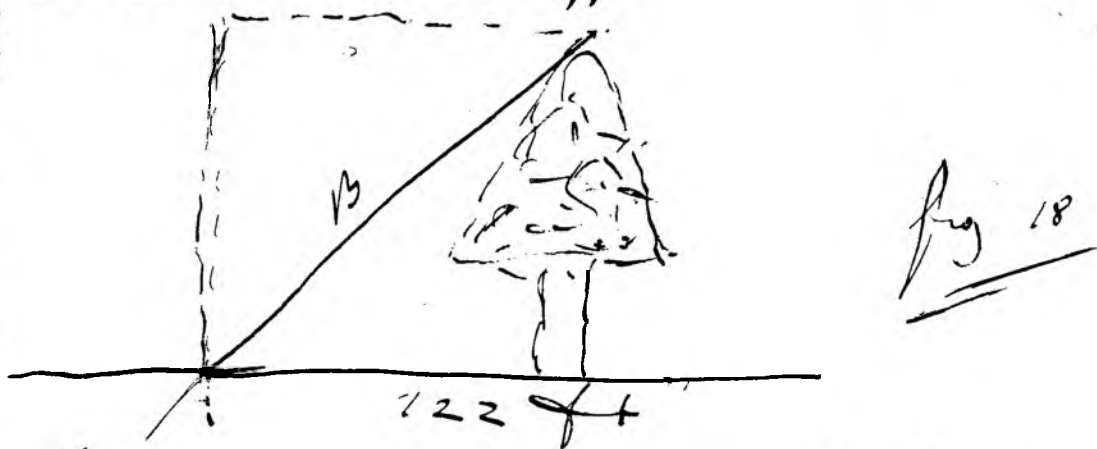
He is told that at a distance of 122 ft from the root of the tree a line drawn straight to its top reaches at a 45° angle what is the height? He has learned before in his study of figures that a 45° angle line is diagonal to a perfect square & joins its opposite corners. ∴ If B is a 45° angle & joins the top of a tree to a point 122 ft from root it joins the two opposite corners of a

square. All sides of a square are equal ∴ if all sides are equal they are all 122 ft long ∴ the tree is 122 ft high.

That 21st March & Sept. each year the sun is vertical straight up overhead @ the equator. Now at this time if a point can be found either N or S of the equator where an observer sees the sun at an angle of 45° this rule of the half square will determine the distance. We are to give the parallax which shows us the sun from the earth & not the one which shows us the earth from the sun. ∴ If I see an object from one point & you see it from another distant point it must be right where our two lines of sight meet & cross. Now the sun is seen at an angle of 45° from the perpendicular from a point 45° to the N or S of the equator. The distance from the equator to

45° parallel = the height of the sun above
the earth. Geographers give us the distance of
practically 70 mls to a degree. ... 6 ...
accurate for all practical purposes so
70 × 45 = 3150 mells height of sun.
Distance h & S of equator
All perpendicular lines are parallel.

SUN's DIAMETER

I think we have proven clearly that the sun is
near the earth about 3150 not 93 ... ...
postulate. ∴ it follows without argument it
is a small body. Astronomers tell us it measures
½ of 1 degree in diameter. 1 deg. = $\frac{1}{360}$ part of
a circle. If the sun is 3150 mells distant as
I have shown let that distance be the radius
of a circle & the sun stand on the circumference
of that circle. If 3150 is the radius 6300
is the diameter when multiplied 3.1416
gives 19,792.08 ~~mles~~ as the circumference

so in 1 deg = 54.97 call of you like 55 miles ½
of 1 deg = ½ of 55 = 27½ miles & not 866,000.
A tent.
Dr Robertson has written a book showing that the
real age of the sun may be found in the area
of vertical solar rays
fig 19
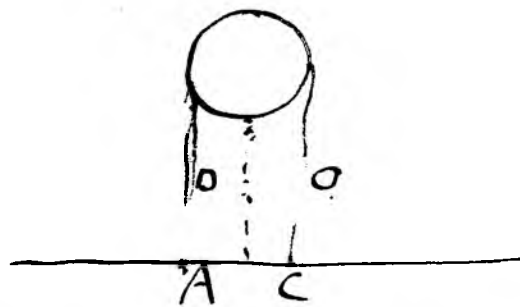
The straight line A C represents the plane surface of the
earth. The lines O & O are the outer vertical rays
of the sun & the central line the central rays.
No ray of light outside O D could be vertical
to the earth it must be obliquely to it. No
observer outside O & D could see the sun
directly overhead. A newspaper correspondent

wrote "On that Sunday we passed to the south
of the sun. At noon on that day the ship
was in latitude 14 deg 30 mins north the sun
in latitude 14 deg 28 mins. Henceforth we
were to look at him with our backs to the south
instead of North. Here the ship at noon is
2 mins north of the sun on the next day the
ship has passed to the south of it. His diameter
cannot be 866,000 as Dr Roberton clearly shows but
is not over 36 miles. "Ancient geographers
found themselves considerable embarrassed in their
attempt to fix the northern tropic for though
they took every proper method namely to observe
the first no place whose objects had no
shadow on a certain day yet they found
that on the same day no shadow was cast
for the space of no less than 300 stadia."
The Roman stadium was 630·93 ft. 300
stadia would equal 189,229 ft or 35·84

mls. This does not agree with my calculations
on the circular plan but the discrepancy may be
due to an inaccuracy of measurement in either
or both cases.
"The Nautical Almanac" gives the apparent
diameter of the sun measured on the sphere of
the heavens March 22nd or Sept 23rd
as 32 mins 2 seconds. 32 mins of arc are
on the sphere of the heavens is equal to
32 Geographical miles on the surface of
the earth," practically 36 miles.

THE MOON

We believe that her age & distance from the earth
is practically the same as that of the sun ☉
that she moves in the same general course her
speed being less than that of the sun
consequently the sun overtakes & passes the moon
once every 29 days.
Rectangle pp. 71

MOON LIGHT

We have been taught that she reflects the
rays of the sun. A reflector throws off
from its own surface whatever has been
forced against it. The Ball & wall.
milk & cider. Since the rays of sun possess
heat moon rays should also reflect heat.
rays of her light be borrowed. Noad's
Lectures on "Chemistry" declare
"The light of the moon though concentrated
by the most powerful burning glass is
incapable of raising the temperature of
the most delicate thermometer" & The
"Lancet" informs us " The Moons rays
when concentrated, actually reduce the
temperature upon a thermometer more than 8 deg.
how since sun light is not & moonlight is cold
we know that sunlight is not reflected from
the moon or it would retain its heat.
Det. Cosmogany p. 72

If you should hold a ball in any light, you may
observe that ½ of its surface is illuminated
Some ray or rays of light will strike the ball
exactly at the centre from top to bottom & at
right angles to the axis of the ball. It falls just
as far above the centre as below it. The illumination
always stands exactly on a level with the
illuminated body. a b c r. e = x (If there
is any change in the position of either body, there
will be a corresponding change in the area of
the illuminated surface. The light could
not stand under the ball or globe I mean clear
round to the upper centre; it moves it away
round each way from its source.
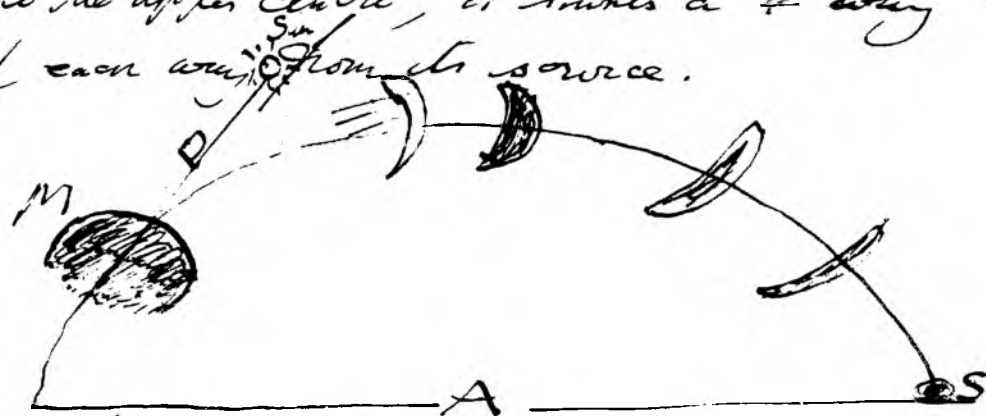
Contd on page   Fig 20

ECLIPSES

We are taught by astronomers that an eclipse of
the moon is caused by the earth intervening
between it & the sun so that the earth casts
a shadow on the moon.

When the moon gets on the side of the earth
precisely opposite the sun the interpolation
of the mass of the earth causes an eclipse
of the moon.

Prof. Laing in reg to Laing, planetarium
states that an eclipse can only occur at the
time of full moon this is in harmony with
Sir R. Ball & indeed with all others.
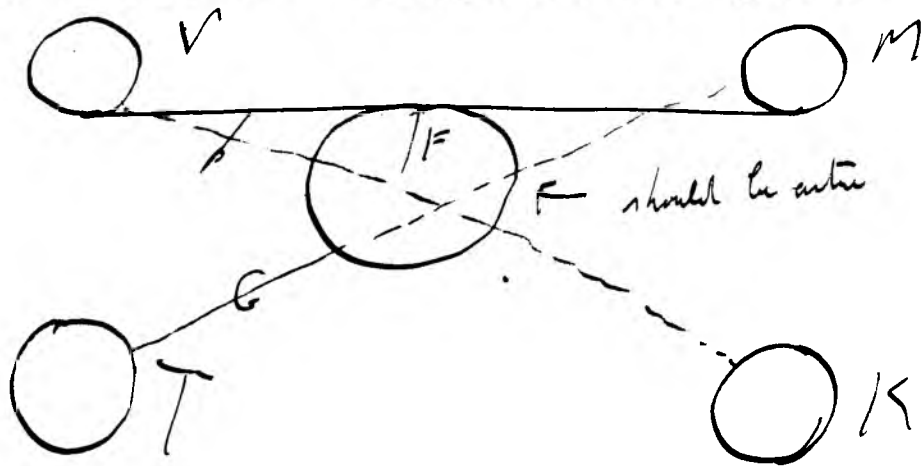
Sir H. Holland "Recollections of Past Life"
" On 20th Ap. 1837 the moon rose eclipsed
before the sun had set."

When the Sun is at M to be eclipsed by the earths
shadow the moon must be precisely opposite the
Sun or at "T." If the sun is at "K" the moon
must be at V.

E. Breach in 50 Scientific Facts
" Yet the last eclipse of the moon of Feb 28
1893 both luminaries were above the
horizon when the eclipse occurred".

Lady E. A. M. Blount at Tomorden
lecture said she witnessed Ap 22 1892 when
both were visible above the horizon.

Fig. 23
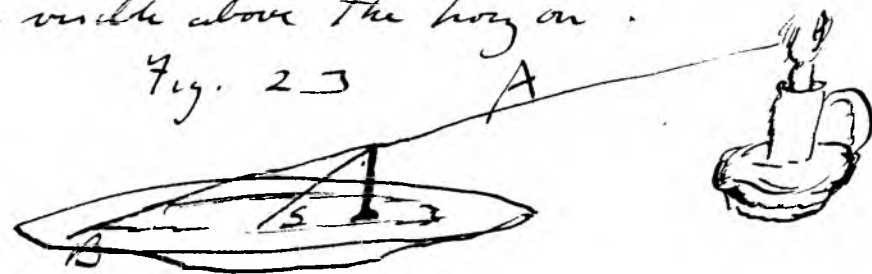
Place a candle at a distance so that the shadow of the nail just reaches the other side of the plate. Remember there is no refraction of light unless the light passes from one density into the other. It has been shown that the image of an object is elevated & projected forward in case of refraction. Now pour some water in your pie pan & you will notice that the shadow of your nail will be shortened & lowered. Instead of the light passing along line A to B it breaks at the top & passes down to S. Now when the sun is at M above the horizon his rays do not pass along line "C" to the earth. If then turn up along the line "b" & allow the moon to be then observed, but his rays would pass direct to the moon at "V" & in the case of refraction of the earth cast any shadows at all it would be shortened & depressed below the horizon down toward "T". Therefore the moon being

eclipsed when both it & the sun are above the horizon proves that it is not the shadow of an intervening earth which obscures the moon. So this supposed proof that the earth etc fails just as regularly as have all other proffered proofs. It is said that more than 50 such eclipses are on record. The earth is reckoned to travel at 1100 miles per min. How long would it be passing the moon travelling herself at 180 mls per min. Not 4 mins. Yet the eclipse of Feb 28 lasted 1893 lasted 4 hrs so it could not be the earth intervening as the moon could be seen distinctly through the shadow & the moon was also seen among the stars."

The diam. of the moon is said to be 2160 miles the earth is said to move in its orbit round the sun at 1100 mls per min. Now if the moon stood still the distance would be covered in 4 mins. But the moons motion is in the opposite direction to the earth so we are told her speed

being 180 mls per min. in time is a tide less. The general appearance of an eclipse is strong evidence that it is not the moon & earth passing each other but some dark body moving from E to W in the same direction that the moon does but a little faster overtaking & passing the moon thus causing the different aspect of an eclipse.

"Art by mere calculation are able to forecast the position of any luminary at any given time for many years to come, by the same means they can foretell the sec. the commencement, duration precise aspect & the ending of all eclipses that will occur for a lifetime rena, & more without limitation. Such being the case the theories upon which the calculations are based must be true or else the correctness of such calculations would be impossible" Gaborne

But the movement of the sun moon & stars has nothing to do with the movement of the

earth.

"More than 2000 years ago the Chaldeans presented to Alexander the Great at Babylon tables of eclipses for 1993 years & the ancient Greeks made use of the cycle of 18 years 11 days the interval between two consecutive eclipses of the same dimensions. The last total eclipse of the sun occurred on Jan 22 1879 & the preceding one on June 11 1861. More going back . . . For example from Jan 11 1861 through a period of 36 eclipses, or 657 years we find that a total eclipse occurred on Jan 11 1210; & continuing backwards by such cycles, we arrive precisely at the date of creation as given by Moses in Genesis."

McKinnes

Also admission by Sir R. Ball on pp. 56 "Story of the Heavens".

So we can by mere calculation predict the occurrence

of, the birthdays of all the members of our families
provided we run a good record in our old family
bibles. We can predict the occurrence of an
anniversary of any event of national or international
importance if we have a good historical record of
that event. This rule enabled ancient ast. to
predict eclipses at a time when all people
believed the earth a stationary plane the sun
moon & stars small bodies near the earth
moving above it. That is the rule that is
followed to-day. So that eclipses are not
foretold by computing the movements of the sun
moon & stars, but by reference to a carefully
kept record of eclipses.

THE STARS

Star sizes & distances may be determined in the
same way as Sun or Moon. 2. Pole Star never
changes his position in the heavens.
When a point is taken on the earth so that the

pole star angular distance is $45°$, then the distance
on the earths surface to that point directly under
in star will be the same as the verticle distance
up to the sun as a $45°$ angle makes a diagonal
to a perfect square. This method of measurement
which is absolutely infalible in measuring the
heights of trees steaples etc when used to measure
the height of the pole star locates it at about
3,150 miles above the earth & not as Prof. Lumy
says 186 trillion miles away
The latest Discovery in Astronomy by Prof Orlando Ferguson
place verticle poles in such a position as to line up
with some star in the east another line with a
star to the South, one in the west & one to the
N. of you. After a lapse of time say 2 hrs
go & observe. You will find that the star
in the E has moved southward, the one in
the South has moved to the westward, the star
in the west has moved northward & one in the

north has moved towards the east. "Any body
can try this for himself on any part of the earth
& in less than 3 hrs be convinced that all the
stars are travelling round the centre of both the
earth & the heavens which will absolutely prove
to anyone that the earth is stationary as the
bible says it is & that the sun moon & stars
travel around the centre of the earth. Try
this & if it is not true don't believe my theory
& if you find it to be true admit it & shame
the devil who have been deceiving the world so long.
Now if the stars in the heavens were still & the
earth is spinning the star in the E would
rise up & pass directly over our heads, the star
in the W would sink down straight to &
below the horizon while the one in the N &
the one in the S would each recede to the
westward. They do not behave so but each
moves toward the right as you face it

of course they rise & set just as the sun & the
moon but they move in a circuit nevertheless.
To the above I append this testimony by Paul B.
Du Chaillun quoted from his "Land of the
Midnight Sun".
"At the pole the observer seems to lie in the
centre of a grand spiral movement of the
sun which farther South takes place N of him
It (the sun) seems to travel round in a circle"
again he says "Its motion is very slow & for
quite awhile apparently follows the line of
the horizon."
It seems to me that the facts adduced in the
foregoing pages & the arguments based upon them
can do naught but convince any candid
minded reader unless you see to it that you
are not convinced this must be the sure result
therefore I have now only to recall the bible
evidence & my conclusion.

So far in this discussion I have introduced
philosophical, geographical & scientific
evidence in support of our premises. This
evidence has been abundantly sufficient to
prove our contentions that the builder & maker
of our earth is an intelligent person that anne-
grav. us a fact that the earth is at rest a
vast outstretched flat, horizontal, level
plain, that the sun moon & stars are all
small bodies seen to & in motion over &
above the earth to give it light & heat.
Now it remains to inquire whether my labour
is in vain, whether, the bible really teaches
these doctrines which I have undertaken
to support. If it does not so teach
Then so far as the bible is concerned this
effort is useless. But if our deductions
are correct it goes without saying that modern
so-called science is woefully wrong. To be

corrected ∴ it would be a great benefit to man.

THE BIBLE

If the bible does not say what it means on
cosmogony & mean what it says I submit that
we have no means of knowing what it does mean
We contend, that the bible writers meant what
they said & said what they meant. We believe
too that they were not ignorant semi-savages who
thought things are as they said they are. The God
who made the universe knew & knows the origin
order & arrangement of the material things of
this universe & he by the agency of his holy
spirit dictated to the various writers just
what they should say. Let us examine what
they said. In Gen. 1-1 The sequence
declares that God was engaged in this work
of creation during 6 24 hr. days. This is
against the theory that the earth was self
evolved during a period of millions of years.

Ps 24 1 & 2
Ps 136 ver 6
Isa 42 " 5
Isa 44 "24

Eze 20 verse 4
1 Peter 3 " 5

These text evidently mean to teach that the earth is an outstretched plane floating on & in the waters of the mighty deep just as an iceberg or log of wood partly submerged.

Ps 138 7, 8 & 9
Is 13 · 10
Ez 37 7 & 8
Joel 3 · 15
Gen 1 — 17 when they were placed
Ps 19 1 & 4
Joshua 10 — 13
Matt 24 — 29
Rev 6 — 13
Ps 19 1 — 6
Ecc 1 — 5
Judges 5 — 31
John 16 12 — 14
Is 38 8.
Ps 93 — 1
Ps 104 — 5
Malachi 6 — 2
Ps 24 — 2

CONCLUSION

He who bases his rejection of the Bible with its offer of eternal salvation on modern science has chosen a very poor foundation.

He has exchanged a solid substance for a myth wealth for poverty. Believing that infidels are reasonable beings whose judgements must be convinced I have appealed to their reason. I believe them honest & sincere & not willing to jeopardise their eternal interests rashly, but feel that they are in darkness & uncertainty. I make this effort on their behalf. They surely want all the benefits due to man & would not willingly & knowingly despise them. For one to despise his own best good would be the grossest of folly. Would good could infidelity do to me should I adopt it? Do they think they are conferring some benefit on me by offering it? Are they substituting

something better for my belief & religion?
Is my religion a bad thing, something
detrimental to me, harmful in this life,
injurious to my prospects for a better hereafter?
What does it offer me instead of my faith?
No! it - takes away everything & offers me nothing
It is of no possible benefit here. It does not
relieve me of one unpleasant condition or
experience in the world. The inf. possesses
is more than I possess. God says [shorthand]
[shorthand] I can
pickle & beat myself or in them as truly as
low sceptic. [shorthand] prostitution are
[shorthand]
blaspheme your God [shorthand]
[shorthand] eat as much [shorthand]
heavenly [shorthand] skeptic [shorthand]

[shorthand]
[shorthand] was [shorthand]
[shorthand] himself [shorthand]
[shorthand]
[shorthand] undertaker [shorthand] eternal [shorthand]
[shorthand] God hereafter. I wd. offer me not
one single thing more here & [shorthand]
it robs me of my peace, joy, contentment,
happiness here & my prospects for a better brighter
hereafter. [shorthand]
rears up dark despair to stare me constantly in
the face. [shorthand]
I should still stand at the side of the Kansas fool
who said he "preferred to way on the safe side
even of a dead horse, or like president Garfield
who when he lay stricken down by the foul
assassins bullet was told by his physicians that
he only had one chance in a 1000 & he
replied "I'll take that one chance"

Grant that Christianity is a deception that the
destiny of man is as the infidel teaches. Still
we have the joy of hope & anticipation to cheer &
comfort us here, which skeptics have not & we fare
just as well hereafter. Our faith does us no
damage & does him no good. But should we t
the Bible prove to be right & he wrong? which takes
the greater risk?

Proofs Contd

It is well known that the law regulating the apparent decrease in the size of objects as we leave them in the distance or as they leave us is very different with luminous bodies from what it is in the case of those which are non luminous. Sail past the light of a small lamp in a row boat on a dark night & it will seem to be no smaller when a mile off than when close to it. Proctor speaking of the sun "its apparent size does not change" — forces [?] near & then he forgets the fact.) Mr "P" tells us subsequently that if the traveller goes so far south that the N star appears to be on the horizon "the sun should ∴ look much larger — of the earth were a plane ∴ he argues that "the path cannot ... be the straight course" but a curved one . How ... it is nothing but common scientific trickery to bring forward as an objection to stand in the way of a plane earth, the non-appearance of a thing which has never been known to appear at all, it follows that unless that which appeared to be trickery were an accident it was the only course open to the objector to trick (Mr "P" in a letter to the English mechanic for Oct 20 1871) boasts of having turned a recent convert to the Zetetic philosophy by telling him that his arguments were all very good & that " it seems as though" the sun ought to look 9 times larger in summer & Mr "P" concludes thus " he saw indeed that in his faith in "Parallax" he had " written himself down an ass "" Well trickery or no trickery on the part of the objector the objection is a counterfeit – a fraud – no valid objection at all & it follows that the system which does not purge itself of these things is a rotten system & the system which it advocates with Mr "P"

at its head would crush it they could find a
axe from the Zet. Phil. This is etc.

90 Is water level or is it not? was a question
asked of an astronomer "Practically yes
theoretically no" was the reply. Now when
theory does not harmonize with practice the
best thing to do is to drop the theory. To
drop the theory which supposes a curved
surface to standing water is to acknowledge
the facts which form a base of Zet. Phil.
And since this will have to be done sooner
or later this is etc.

91 "By actual observation" says Schoedler
in his "book of nature" "we know that the
other heavenly bodies are spherical hence
we unhesitatingly assert that the earth
is so also." This is a fair example of
Ast. reasoning. When a thing is classed
among other things the likeness between

them must first be proven. It does not take a
Schoedler to tell us the heavenly bodies are
spherical "but the greatest ast of the age"
will not now dare to tell us that THE EARTH
is. I attempt to prove it. Now since no like-
ness has ever been proven to exist between
the earth & the heavenly bodies the classification
of the earth with the heavenly bodies is
premature unscientific false this is etc.

92 There is no inconsistency in supposing that
the earth does not move round the sun
says the Ast. Royal of E. Certainly not
when theoretical ast. is all supposition
together. This inconsistency is in teaching
one world that the thing supposed is a fact
I since ———— & spherically" then the
motion of the earth is only supposition; since
indeed it is necessary to suppose it at all
it is plain that it is a fiction & not a

fact & since "rotundity" & "sphericity" stand
or fall together we have before us etc.

93 We have seen that in it. to give us
a level surface on which to live have
cut off ½ of a globe in a certain picture
in these books. now having done this ½
the substance of their spherical theory must
given up since the theory must stand
or fall in its entirety it has fallen when
½ is gone this is etc.

94 In "Cornells Geography" there is an illustrated
proof of the Form of the EARTH. A curved
line on which is represented a ship in 4
positions as she sails away from the observer
in an arc of 72° or ⅕ of the supposed
circumference of the "globe" about 5000
miles. Ten such ships as those which are
given in the picture would reach the full
length of the "arc" making. 500 miles as

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the length of the ship. The man in the picture who
is watching the ship as she sails away is about 200
mls. high & the tower from which he takes an elevated
view, at least 500 miles high. These are the proportions
then of men, towers & ships which are necessary in
order to see a ship in her different positions; as
she "rounds the curve" of the "great hill of water"
over which she is supposed to be sailing for
it must be remembered that this supposed
proof depends upon lines & angles of vision
which, if enlarged, would still retain their
characteristics. Now since ships are not built
500 mls. long as the masts in prop. & men not quite 200
mls. high it is not what it is said to be a proof
of rotundity but either an ignorant farce or cruel
piece of deception. In short it is etc.

97 Mr Hind the English Ast. says "The simplicity with which the seasons are explained by the revolution of the earth in her orbit & the obliquity of the ecliptic, may certainly be advanced as a strong presumptive proof of the correctness of the Newtonian theory; "for on no other rational suppositions with respect to the relations of the Earth & Sun can these & other as well-known phenomena be accounted for." But as true philosophy has no "suppositions" at all & has nothing to do with "suppositions" & the phenomena spoken of are thoroughly explained by facts the "presumptive proof" "falls to the ground" & the ridicule it so richly deserves; & out of the aast of Mr Hinds "rational suppositions" we may see standing before us a proof etc.

98 Mr Hind speaks of an ast. watching a star as it is carried accross the telescope by the diurnal revolution of the earth. Now this is nothing but downright absurdity. has motion of the earth could possibly carry a star accross a telescope or anything else. If the star is carried accross anything at all it is the star that moves not the thing accross which it is carried. Besides the idea that the Earth & if it were a globe could possibly move in an orbit of nearly 600,000,000 miles with such exactitude that the cross hairs in a telescope fixed on its surface would appear to glide gently over a star millions & do. of miles away is monstrous whereas with a fixed telescope it matters not the distance of a star though we suppose them to be as far off as the Ast. suppose them to be for as Mr Procter

himself says " the farther they are away the less will
they seem to shift " Why in the name of common sense
should observers have to fix their telescopes on solid
stone bases so that they should not move a hair's
breadth; if the earth on which they fix them move
at the rate of 19 miles per second? indeed to
believe that the "P" man of 6,000,000,000,000 tons
is "rolling", surging, flying, darting on through
space for ever with a velocity compared with
which a shot from a cannon is a very slow
coach & with such unerring accuracy that a
telescope fixed on granite pillars in a observatory
will not enable a lynx eyed ast.
to detect a variation in its onward motion
of 1000 part of a hair's breadth is to conceive a
miracle compared with which all the miracles
on record put together would sink into utter
insignificance. Capt R. J. Morrison the late compiler
of "Zadkiels Almanac" says " We declare

that this motion is all Bosh & that the arguments
which uphold it are when examined with an eye
that seeks for truth only, mere nonsense, &
childish absurdity." Since then these absurd
theories are of no use to men in their senses,
& since there is no necessity for anything of the
kind in Zetetic Philosophy it is a strong
presumptive proof" as Mr Hind would say
that the Zet. Phil. is true & ∴ a proof etc.
99 Mr Hind speaks of 2 great mathematicians
differing only 5 yds in their estimate of the
earths diameter. Why. Sir John Herschel
in his celebrated work cuts off 480 miles
of the same thing is get "round numbers"!
This is like splitting a hair on one side of the
read & shaving all the hair off on
the other. If Science can there be any truth
in science like this? All the exactitude in
Art. is in practical astronomy — not

Theoretical. Centuries of observation have made Practical Art a noble art & science; based as we have a 1000 times proved it to be — on a focused earth; & we denounce their pretended exactitude on the one side & the reckless indifference to figures on the other as the lowest trash, & take from it a proof that the "science" which tolerates it is a false instead of being an "exact" science & we have etc.