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Pastor Ballouger

Is the Earth a Whirling Globe?

AS ASSUMED AND TAUGHT BY
MODERN ASTRONOMICAL "SCIENCE."

BY
KARL A. SMITH.

(Second Edition)
Revised and Enlarged by A. SMITH.



Price 2s., Post paid 2s. 3d., from
ALBERT SMITH ("Zetetes"), Norvic, Garrick Road,
Abington Park, Northampton, England.

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To Pastor E. S. Ballenger, Riverside, Calif.
Compliments of Evang. C. A. Gachlow,
P.O. Box 732,
Ashbury Park, N.J.
June 25, 1924

Is the Earth a Globe

WHIRLING IN SPACE?

AS IS ASSUMED AND TAUGHT BY

MODERN ASTRONOMICAL "SCIENCE."

*Beware when the Lord lets loose a
thinker on this earth*

THE SUBJECT SERIOUSLY, SCIENTIFICALLY,

AND SACREDLY CONSIDERED.

Prov. 4:18; Job-1:7

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PRICE 2/-, POST PAID, 2/3, FROM

{ ALBERT SMITH ("Zetetes"), NORVIC, GARRICK ROAD,
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ABINGTON PARK, NORTHAMPTON, England.

PREFACE.

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

PART I.

HAVING for some time realised what disastrous consequences result to religious thought from the unquestioning acceptance accorded to modern Astronomical "Science," I have felt it my duty to make some attempt to show the untenable nature of this so-called "science." The fact that astronomical theories are acknowledged by the best authorities to be based merely upon hypotheses, gives us the right to question these theories, in order to see how far they are in harmony with known facts. But to accomplish this will require a candid inquiry, and an unbiased judgment, both on the part of the writer and the reader of this modest *brochure*.

This "science" has done more quietly to undermine the faith of professing christians, in the inspiration of the Bible, than any other teaching. *Scio* means *I know*; but theoretical speculations are not knowledge!

Are we to believe that the Bible contains errors, legends and myths? Does it represent fictions as facts? Does it contain "scientific inaccuracies" and discrepancies, as asserted by infidels, and the so-called Higher Critics? Is the account of the creation given therein a myth, and Joshua's sun standing still a fable? In short, are the early books of the Bible "the works of unscientific men with vivid imaginations," or are they the records of glorious *truths* which God revealed to mankind through His servants Moses and the Prophets, as the following facts prove?

These are important questions; and I trust the reader will find that they have been honestly and fairly dealt with in the following pages.

We acknowledge that the sceptic is right in asserting that the teachings of the Bible are irreconcilable with modern theoretical Astronomy; but any reasoner must acknowledge that it is not logical to draw a foregone conclusion, and quietly assume that it is the Bible which is wrong.

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All I ask of the intelligent reader is to study the evidence, some of which is here given; and to draw conclusions according to that evidence. I have no doubt that such a course will lead to a strong conviction that it is the science—so-called—rather than the Bible which is at fault.

With God's blessing, I trust this effort will accomplish such an end, and bring about a deeper appreciation of the perfect reliability of the Word of God; of the harmony of the facts of nature with its teaching; and of the truth of the statement of our Lord Jesus the Christ that the "Scripture cannot be broken."

Leicester, 1904.

K. A. S.

"Official advocacy, whether in medicine, law, or science, is never to be accepted till the other side of the case has been heard."—*Alfred Russell Wallace, F.R.S.*
("Man's Place in the Universe," p. 171).

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	5
The Copernician Hypothesis	8
Water Level	12
Railway Cuttings	16
Canals	17
Rivers	19
Lights visible at sea	20
Aeronauts	23
A Ship's Disappearance at Sea	24
Perspective	25
Motions of the Earth—Imaginary	29
Primitive Impulse	31
A Calm Atmosphere	35
Gravitation	37
Circumnavigation	39
Sun's Distance	41
Celestial Phenomena, and Seasons	44
Astronomical Extravagance	45
Eclipses	46
Geology	47
Conclusions from a Scientific Standpoint	48
“Cui bono?”	51
Controversy between the Bible and “Science”	53
Bible Cosmogony	64
Stability of the Earth	66
Sun, Moon and Stars	68
Conclusion	70

Please read carefully and prayerfully

IS THE EARTH A GLOBE WHIRLING THROUGH "SPACE"?

THE IMPORTANCE OF A TRUE COSMOGONY.

"Prove all things,
Hold fast that which is good."—I. *Thess.* 5, 21.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is hardly necessary for me to remark that the popular belief is that we are living on a whirling globe of land and water. Whether this be, or be not, a correct and demonstrable theory, I intend here calmly to discuss.

Its popularity is no argument for the accuracy of the theory; and though it is taught by men who in some cases have made astronomy a life study, it would be unsafe to accept for truth any theory (even though it come from such men) unless such theory could be, or was, confirmed by the facts of Nature. Great men have made mistakes.

Now the question arises, are the theories of modern Astronomical "Science" confirmed by facts? Unfortunately—or fortunately—as I shall show later, they are not. A careful examination of any astronomical work, by a mind seeking truth, will reveal this undeniable fact, that the doctrines of modern Astronomical and Cosmological "Science" are based entirely upon hypotheses. As such, those doctrines can only be regarded as the speculations of certain individuals, and therefore possibly valueless, so far as a correct explanation of phenomena is concerned. If then we desire to obtain reliable and logical explanations of known data, and to ascertain the true form of the earth upon which we live, it will be necessary to adopt the Zetetic method of investigating, starting from known facts.

This method we as Zetetics adopt because it allows of no speculations, or premature deductions; and as the conclusions arrived at by this process are the result of experiments and a careful examination of facts, they are bound to be more accurate and trustworthy.

The term "Zetetic" is derived from the Greek verb *Zeteo*, which means to search, to trace out, or to examine. This term we use in contradistinction to the word "theoretic," which means *imaginary, speculative, supposing*, but not proving.

It is needless to say which method is the easier of the two, it being much easier to *suppose* than to prove, to speculate rather than to trace out, or search for truth; but we must acknowledge that the conclusions which result from the Zetetic process of reasoning, whatever be the subject under discussion, are the only *logical* conclusions which can be obtained.

By adopting this method we keep on solid ground. We take nothing for granted without a proved basis of fact; and so, as we proceed step by step in the exposition of any phenomenon, we are certain of eventually arriving at a correct explanation of it.

As for the Theoretic process (adopted by modern Astronomers) of basing arguments upon mere hypothesis—until this practice is abolished we can place no reliance upon their conclusions, but must regard them merely as the fancies of men with vivid imaginations—fancies which would lead us into, and leave us with, a very "nebulous" idea of the great cosmos around us. I am sure that there are many who, realising the importance of this subject, desire to obtain a clear and a definite conception of the shape, position, and condition of the world, and to such I repeat the warning words of the apostle Paul, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good" (I. Thess. v. 21). Let us beware of being deceived by the unreasonable theories foisted upon us in the name of "science." Let us not ignore this undeniable fact—that conclusions which result from calculations *based merely upon hypotheses*, are absolutely worthless, even though they come from the pen of an "F.R.A.S." or from a learned and titled "Sir."

Let us be candid enough to examine these modern orthodox astronomical theories with an honest and unbiased mind, and if after a careful and critical examination we find them wanting and unreliable, let us have the courage to accept an *unorthodox*, but a more scientific explanation of the terrestrial and celestial phenomena which is offered by Zetetics.

It is a pleasure to see a man who is not afraid of going against the current of popular ideas, when he has found those ideas to be unfounded and false.

The prevailing modern Cosmology, in many respects, is different from that taught by Astronomers some centuries ago, and different even from that of the last two centuries ; but it is one of the privileges of these " Fellows " that they may alter their theories *ad libitum*, as often as such procedure is considered advisable, and this without confessing their previous mistakes !

In the following brief and interesting quotations, we are able to see how this " science " has advanced (?) though— if I may be permitted to use an Irishism—I am convinced that it has " advanced backwards !" For while its underlying theories were originally put forth merely as *theories*, they are now, in this enlightened twentieth century, accepted as facts. Science means " knowledge." It is what we *know*, not merely what we *think*, or *assume* ; whereas much of the teaching commonly called " science " is merely assumption.

" Pythagoras of Samos, a heathen philosopher, who lived, it is thought, about 500 years B.C., is the first who taught that the Sun is the *stationary* centre of the Universe, and that the earth revolved around it as one of its satellites ; but his opinion did not make much headway.

In the second century A.D., Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria, a man reported among the Greeks to be of great learning and wisdom, restored the ancient Cosmogony that the EARTH is in the centre of the Universe and is immovable, and that the Sun, Moon and Stars, revolve around it, as instruments to give it light.

" This system prevailed until the time of the monk

NICHOLAS COPERNICUS,

who was born at Thorn, in Prussia, in the year 1472. He studied philosophy and medicine at Cvacova, and afterwards became professor of Mathematics at Rome. After some years he returned to his native country, and began to investigate the *various* systems of Astronomy. He *preferred* that of Pythagoras, and after more than twenty years' study, his scheme of the Universe was given at his death to the world, by a friend." " He died in 1543, but his system was

followed by Galileo and other able men ; and the introduction of the telescope greatly helped on the cause. But Galileo was condemned and sorely punished for his theories, by the Romish College of Cardinals in 1616.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

was born in 1642. When only twenty-seven years of age, he was chosen Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge ; and in 1687 he published his " Principia," confirming and *improving* the system of Copernicus, somewhat after the manner in which the cook in a boarding-school dishes up what the boys call a " resurrection pie," the chief ingredients being the same as it was previously, but with some spice, called " Gravitation," scientifically added to suit the more fastidious palates of the day. "

" Pythagoras, Copernicus, and Sir Isaac Newton, all *considered* the Sun to be *stationary*, and in that *idea*, for many years other Astronomers followed suit ; but

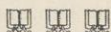
"A change came o'er the spirit of the dream,"
when Sir William Herschel " discovered " (?) that the

SUN DOES MOVE,

not indeed around the world, but as he *supposed*, towards an infinitely distant star in the constellation " Hercules."

Pythagoras, it is said, first made himself known in Greece at the Olympic games, and though he distinguished himself by his " discoveries " (?) in astronomy, etc., he was one of the first who supported the doctrine of metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls into different bodies.

If Pythagoras had actually spent a previous life in Mars or the Moon, it might account for his astro-nomical inclination. His ability was marked as a Grecian wrestler, perhaps as much as a Greek philosopher.



THE COPERNICAN HYPOTHESIS.

We come to Copernicus, from whom the modern system of Astronomy derived its name. He was no doubt a clever man in many things, amongst which we are bound to place his ability to frame *hypotheses* respecting the shape and

condition of the cosmos. Unfortunately (for him) his hypotheses were not only confuted at the time of their promulgation, but have been signally refuted by practical experiments since his day ; and we now find even Astronomers making apologies for much of his teaching. For instance,

" The Copernicam system is that which *represents* the sun to be *at rest* in the centre of the Universe, the earth and planets to move round it as a centre. Many who reverence the name of Copernicus in connection with this system, would be surprised to find how MUCH OF ERROR, UNSOUND REASONING, and HAPPY CONJECTURES, combined to secure for him in all times the association of the system with his name."—*Chambers Encyclopedia*, New Ed., Vol. 3, p. 462 (1889).

The work " " De Revolutionibus Orbium," by which Copernicus made his name, was published just before his death, and in it we find an anonymous preface—either by himself or by one of his friends who assisted in the publication of the work—but there it is. It contains the following confession to the effect, that

" It is not necessary that hypotheses should be true or even probable, it is sufficient that they lead to results of calculation which agree with calculation. Neither let anyone, so far as hypotheses are concerned, expect *anything certain* from Astronomy, since that science can afford *nothing of the kind* ; lest, in case he should adopt for truth things feigned for another purpose, he should leave the science *more foolish* than he came. The hypotheses of terrestrial MOTION was NOTHING BUT AN HYPOTHESIS, valuable only so far as it explained phenomena and not considered with reference to absolute truth or falsehood."

This famous Astronomer believed the Sun to be the centre of the Universe and STATIONARY. He did not offer any proof in support of his theory—such was quite out of the question. Perhaps his Professor's chair, or his gown, obviated that necessity ! Now, we find the tables have turned, but on just the same kind of hypothetical hinges ; for

" He (Herschel) *was led to conclude* that the Solar system as a whole WAS MOVING towards a point in the celestial sphere not far from the star Lambda Hercules."—*Story of the Stars*, p. 87. G. F. Chambers, F.R.A.S.

How strangely eminent Professors of an " exact science " contradict each other ; nor on this point alone, for even those Astronomers who believe that the Solar system as a whole is moving somewhere, are not agreed as to *where* it is going ; for, I copy from the same work, *Terra Firma*, by the late D. W. Scott :

"A skilful and *careful* German Astronomer named Mudler, . . . put forth in 1846, *an idea* that there exists some central point in the universe around which the sun, with its bevy of planets and comets, revolves in the course of *millions of years*; and he *suggested* that such centre is situate in the direction of Alcyone, one of the Pleiades."

Now IF the whole Universe be gyrating in this fashion, it needs no philosopher to tell us that it cannot be going in two different directions at the same time. However, these discrepancies—not very small either—we leave for "men of science" to settle amongst themselves!

Though the name of Galileo is an important link in the chain of "great men of astronomical fame," we hear little about this astronomer except that he is called "a martyr of science;" this no doubt is because he was brought before the Inquisition, charged with teaching and publishing astronomical doctrines contrary to the Bible, not sanctioned by the church, and therefore considered to be heretical. Such doctrines as a stationary Sun, and terrestrial motion, with all their accompanying assumptions. He was released only when he made a recantation of his opinions, and promised, under severe penalties, never again to propagate such infidel doctrines.

But now that this "Infallible Church" has changed its doctrine in respect to science, there may be some who would like to send us to the Inquisition for venturing to express disbelief in the now accepted theories.

Sir Isaac Newton is famous for the discovery (?) of the Law of Universal Gravitation, the existence of which neither he nor any of his disciples has ever proved; he merely suggested it.

You have now had a brief history of the solar system, which first represents the Sun as occupying a central position in the universe, with the earth and stars revolving around it; and then the whole Universe, shooting away through space, towards—somewhere! It is the essence of the Modern Astronomical theories adopted and taught by the late Mr. Proctor, Sir Robert Ball, and most, if not all, present-day astronomers.

It is like a scientifically spiced "resurrection pie" of the theories of Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, and Herschel, all minced together; and it is upon this "pie" we are invited

to feed, and if it were possible, satisfy our mental hunger for more knowledge, and a better understanding, of terrestrial and celestial phenomena.

Yet it is a system acknowledged to contain "MUCH OF ERROR, UNSOUND REASONING, AND HAPPY CONJECTURE."

It is further admitted to be "NOTHING BUT AN HYPOTHESIS," and then it is, as we have seen, an hypothesis about which the inventors or patentees do not agree amongst themselves. How can we mentally swallow, much less digest, such a conglomeration of unnatural, unproved and contradictory theories? Assumptions not only highly improbable, but hostile to the evidences of our God-given senses, and to the Bible.

If we seek true "knowledge" (which word I find the dictionary renders, information, instruction, *practical* acquaintance) on this subject, we shall have to digest something different from this Astronomical "pie," lest we too become tainted with its poison, and show the same symptoms of "error, unsound reasoning, and happy conjecture," and of mental aberration as exhibited by one of the promulgators of this modern system of Cosmogony.

The great underlying assumption of this "science" is, "that the Earth is a Globe." Unless the earth be globular it could not be guilty of committing the offence of whirling us all through space around the Sun, at the terrible rate attributed to it; though as yet no evidence has been advanced convicting it of this folly. But just imagine, if you have the bump of imagination, a great sea-earth globe—more sea than land—whizzing away one thousand times faster than an express train, and by some imaginary "stick-phast" called "Gravitation" we are lashed to this ball, like a man tied to a great flywheel. The idea is preposterous, unnatural and wicked!

I intend to prove the fallacy of this assumption; and to show the wickedness of "cramming" children at school, with so impracticable a theory, without its being questioned.

The primary assumption of Globularity we will deal with first, as the further assumptions of motion, gravitation, etc., must necessarily fall if we destroy their foundation.

Now, if we want to ascertain the shape of the floor of any large room we get down to the floor itself, and do not go about measuring the gas globes, or spots on the ceiling. So it is with respect to the Earth; to determine its shape we take observations of its surface, for whatever be the shape of the heavenly bodies—made only for lights—they cannot in any way effect the surface shape of the earth. The following are a few observations.

WATER LEVEL.

If the sea-earth be a Globe, or the oblate spheroid of scientific belief, the curvature of its surface would be seen from suitable elevations, in long distances, with the naked eye; and it could not fail to be detected in short distances by the aid of a telescope. If, therefore, the surface of water is experimentally found to be level, and as it would be impossible to have level water on or around a sphere, the whole fabric of the Globular *theory* must crumble to dust. Water everywhere level destroys all *assumptions* respecting ROTUNDITY, AXIAL, or ORBITAL motions, and even the *assumption* of GRAVITATION itself.

In order, therefore, to demonstrate whether or not the surface of the water is level, the following experiments were made by a medical gentleman (Dr. Rowbottam) who adopted the *nom-de-plume* of "Parallax."

"In the county of Cambridge, there is an artificial river or canal called the "Old Bedford." It is upwards of twenty miles in length, and (except at the part referred to at page 16*) passes in a straight line through that part of the Fens called the "Bedford Level." The water is nearly stationary, often completely so, and throughout its entire length it has no interruption from locks or water-gates of any kind; so that it is, in every respect, well adapted for ascertaining whether any, or what amount of, convexity really exists.

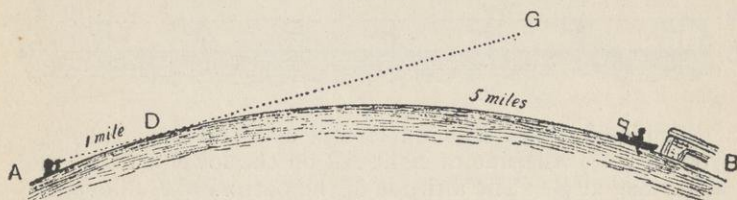
EXPERIMENT 1.

"A boat, with a flag-staff, the top of the flag being five feet above the surface of the water, was directed to sail from a place called Welche's Dam (a well-known ferry passage), to another called Welney Bridge. These two points are six statute miles apart. The author, with a good telescope,

* Of *Zetetic Astronomy*, by "Parallax."

went into the water ; and with the eye about eight inches above the surface, observed the receding boat during the whole period required to sail to Welney Bridge. *The flag and the boat were distinctly visible throughout the whole distance.* There could be no mistake as to the distance passed over, as the man in charge of the boat had instructions to lift one of his oars to the top of the arch the moment he reached the bridge. The experiment commenced about three o'clock in the afternoon of a summer's day, and the sun was shining brightly and nearly behind or against the boat during the whole of its passage. Every necessary condition had been fulfilled, and the result was to the last degree definite and satisfactory. 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.* But if the earth is a globe, the surface of the six miles' length of water would have been six feet higher in the centre than at the two extremities, as shown in diagram (Fig. 1) ; but as the telescope was only eight inches above

FIG. 1.



the water, the highest point of the surface would have been at one mile from the place of observation ; and below this point the surface of the water at the end of the remaining five miles would have been sixteen feet."

Let A. B. represent the arc of water six miles long, and A. G. the line of sight. The point of contact with the arc would be at D, a distance of one mile from the observer at A. From D to the bridge at B would be five miles, and the curvative from D. to B would be sixteen feet eight inches. The top of the flag was five feet high, and it would have been eleven feet eight inches below the horizon at D, and altogether out of sight. Such a condition was not observed ; but the following diagram (Fig. 2) exhibits the true state of the case—A. B. the line of sight, equi-distant from and parallel with the surface of the water throughout the whole distance of

six miles. "From which it is concluded that the surface of standing water is NOT CONVEX, but absolutely HORIZONTAL."

FIG. 2.



EXPERIMENT 2.

"Along the edge of the water, in the same canal, six flags were placed, one statute mile from each other, and so arranged that the top of each flag was five feet above the surface of the water. Close to the last flag of the series a longer staff was fixed, bearing a flag three feet square, the top of which was eight feet above the surface of the water and the bottom in a line with the tops of the other intervening flags, as shown in the following diagram" (Fig. 3).

FIG. 3.



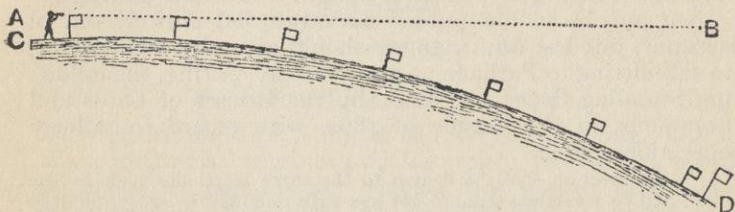
"On looking with a good telescope over and along the flags from A to B, the line of sight fell on the lower part of the larger flag at B. The altitude of the bottom of B above the water at D was five feet, and the altitude of the telescope at A above the water at C was five feet; and each intervening flag had the same altitude. Hence the surface of the water C, D, was equi-distant from the line of sight A, B; and as A, B, was a right line, C, D, being parallel was also a right line; or, in other words, the surface of the water, C, D, for six miles was absolutely horizontal.

If the earth is a globe, the series of flags in the last experiment would have had the form, and would have produced results represented in the diagram" (Fig. 4).

"The water curvating from C to D, each flag would have been a given amount below the line A, B. The first and second flags would have determined the direction of the line of sight from A to B, and the third flag would have been eight inches below the second; the fourth flag, thirty-two

inches ; the fifth, six feet ; and the seventh, sixteen feet eight inches ; but the top of the last and largest flag, being three feet higher than the smaller ones, would have been thirteen feet eight inches *below* the line of sight at the point B. The rotundity of the earth would necessitate the above conditions ; but as they cannot be found to exist, the doctrine must be pronounced as only simply a theory, having no

FIG. 4.



foundation in fact, but a pure invention of misdirected genius ; splendid in its comprehensiveness and bearing upon natural phenomena ; nevertheless, mathematical and logical necessities compel its denunciation as *an absolute falsehood*."—*Zetetic Astronomy, Earth not a Globe*, p. 11 ; by "Parallax."

The experiments quoted above are only two out of a series of experiments conducted by "Parallax." This intrepid investigator lived for nine successive months on the banks of the canal referred to ; and all his observations, he states, led him to the same unvarying conclusion, namely, that THE SURFACE OF STILL WATER IS ABSOLUTELY LEVEL.

His experiments were simple and the results conclusive ; so much so that the well-known Astronomer, the late Mr. R. A. Proctor, regarding the Bedford Canal experiments, said :

"Of course if he (Parallax) had, with his eye a few inches from the surface of the water of the Bedford Canal, seen an object close to the surface six miles from him, there manifestly would have been something wrong in the accepted *theory* about the earth's rotundity."—*Myths and Marvels of Astronomy*, p. 280 (R. A. Proctor, F.R.A.S.).

This is a weighty confession, seeing from whose pen it comes ; and, as he ("Parallax") *did see* "with his eye a few inches from the surface of the water, an object close to the surface six miles from him," we not only agree with Mr. Proctor, that "there manifestly *would have been*," but we are

compelled to say that there actually IS, "SOMETHING WRONG in the accepted *theory* about the earth's rotundity."

RAILWAYS.

Directing our attention for a while to greater distances than six miles, we find that the doctrine of rotundity is entirely ignored in extensive surveys; if curvature existed it would of necessity be taken into account in the surveying and constructing of railways, canals, and other cuttings.

Not only is such supposed curvature left entirely out of account, but lest any engineer should absurdly allow for it, in submitting to Parliament plans for any cutting, the following Standing Order was made by the Houses of Lords and Commons, in the Session of 1862, with regard to railway operations, etc. :

"The section shall be drawn to the same *horizontal* scale as the plan, and to a vertical scale of not less than one inch to every hundred feet, and shall show the surface of the ground marked in the plan, the intended level of the proposed work, the height of every embankment, and the depth of every cutting, and a DATUM HORIZONTAL LINE, *which shall be the same throughout the whole length of the work*, or any branch thereof respectively; and shall be referred to some fixed point near either of the termini."

Seeing, then, that no curvature is allowed for, in the construction of railways and canals, and that it could not be overlooked if it existed, it is not surprising to find, after careful investigations, that such curvature does not exist.

With regard to the construction of RAILWAYS, the following interesting quotation accurately illustrates the true state of the case :—

"Early in 1898 I met Mr. Hughes, chief officer of the steamer 'City of London.' This gentleman told me he had projected thousands of miles of *level* railway in South America, and never heard of any allowance for curvature being made. On one occasion he surveyed over one thousand miles of railway which was a perfect straight line all the way." It is well known that in the Argentine Republic, and other parts of South America, there are railways thousands of miles long without curve or gradient.

"In the *Cruise of the Falcon*, by that intrepid traveller and navigator, E. F. Knight, it is stated in vol. 2, pages 1 and 2 :—

"From Tucuman to Cordova we were carried by the Government Railway. There are no curves on the way, the rails being carried in ONE PERFECTLY STRAIGHT LINE ACROSS THE LEVEL PLAINS."

In projecting railways, the earth is acknowledged to be a plane ; but if it were a globe the rules of projection have yet to be discovered. Level railways prove a level earth."—*Zetetic Cosmogony*, 2nd ed., p. 109 ; by " Rectangle," Durban, Natal.



CANALS.

One of the recent canal cuttings in the United Kingdom is the

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

This important canal is about thirty-five miles long, and it was constructed without any allowance for the supposed curvature of the Earth. Should any person doubt the accuracy of this statement, he would do well to ponder over the following letter from the Manchester Ship Canal Co. :—

"It is customary in Railway and Canal constructions for all levels to be referred to a datum which is nominally horizontal, and 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."—Manchester Ship Canal Co., Engineers Office, 19th Feb., 1892.

If the earth were a globe the centre of the canal would be the summit of an arc of a circle, and would stand 216 feet above the level of the water at each end ; the whole " dip " for the distance of thirty-five miles being 816 feet. But as the canal was constructed *without* any regard for this enormous imaginary convexity, being referred throughout its entire length to a DATUM HORIZONTAL LINE, the logical conclusion is that such curvature only exists in the minds of astronomers !

From the *Age*, August 5th, 1893, the following extract is taken :—

" The German Emperor performed the ceremony of opening the Gates of the BALTIC and NORTH SEA CANAL, in the spring of 1891. The canal starts at Holtenau, on the south side of Kiel Bay, and joins the Elbe fifteen miles above its mouth. It is sixty-one miles long, two hundred feet wide at the surface, and eighty-five feet wide at the bottom, the depth being twenty-eight feet. No locks are required as the surface of the two seas IS LEVEL."

As the surface of the two seas which this canal connects is level, and as there are no locks throughout its entire length,

there cannot possibly be any curvature on the surface of the water of this cutting. The dip attaching to such convexity, if it existed, would amount to about 2,480 feet !

THE SUEZ CANAL, which connects the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, furnishes us with another proof of the horizontality of water, and it affords a clear illustration of the fallacy of the globular theory.

This canal is one hundred statute miles in length, and it is entirely without locks. The average level of the Mediterranean Sea is only six inches above the level of the Red Sea. The datum line of the canal is twenty-eight feet below the level of the Mediterranean throughout the whole length of the cutting, there being only a fall of six inches in the one hundred miles stretch of water !

Now the datum line is a horizontal line, and the surface of the water being parallel to it, must also be horizontal for the entire length of 100 miles !

On a globe the centre of the canal would be 1,666 feet above the level of the water at each end, while the amount of dip in the curvature for the whole distance would be 6,660 feet. The idea of such a hill of water is preposterous ! It is contrary to reason, and opposed to fact : no convexity was found by observation in its construction. The surface of the water having thus by practical demonstration been proved to be level, all the assumptions of curvature, based on the *theory* of rotundity, are unpractical and useless.

Mr. D. W. Scott says :—"Neco, the Pharaoh Nechoh of II. Kings xxiii. 29-35, an Egyptian monarch who reigned 617-618 B.C., was the first to begin the canal ; which, after being used for centuries, was at last overwhelmed by the sands of the desert in 767 A.D."—*Terra Firma*, p. 133.

Thus we see that this canal was originally cut long before the Globular theory was accepted.

THE GREAT CANAL OF CHINA, 2000 miles long, was constructed about the thirteenth century after Christ, without any allowance for curvature, as the Chinese believed, and many of them still believe, the earth to be a stationary plane.

"The imperial canal of China, commenced in the thirteenth century, is said to pass over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities."—*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, under "Canals."

And again :—" We are told that the Chinese were *acute Astronomers* in the reign of Yao, 2357 B.C." (*Italics mine.*) *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, under " China."

If necessary, we could cite other examples to prove the fact that no curvature exists on the surface of water ; but the illustrations already given are more than sufficient to demonstrate this to any *reasonable* thinker.



RIVERS.

Astronomers *assume* the earth is a globe, and they also *assume* it is flattened at the poles, somewhat like an orange. This Polar depression they further *assume*, is accompanied by a corresponding bulge at the equator of thirteen miles all round. Such is their *theory* ; let us see what is the fact. The Mississippi River, N.A., flows from North to South, a distance of about 3,000 miles towards the Equator. According to the accepted theory it must therefore be continually ascending this bulge as it nears the equatorial line ; until, by the time it reaches the Gulf of Mexico it will have climbed a hill something like eight miles high ! It is contrary to the nature of water to run up hill, but we know that it will always seek the easiest route down to its level in the sea.

Again, the river NILE in one portion of its long course flows for 1,000 miles with only a fall of one foot. This would be an impossibility, if the *supposed* curvature of the earth's surface were a reality.

When we see how irrefutable facts directly controvert the *theories and assumptions* of modern Astronomy, and yet how persistently these facts are ignored, we may well repeat Jeremiah's wail of sorrowful reproach : "A wonderful and horrible thing is come to pass in the land ; the prophets prophecy falsely, and the priests (astronomers) bear rule by their means, and my people love to have it so, and what will ye do in the end thereof."—Jer. v. 30-31.

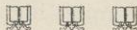
Before going further, it would be well to summarize the evidence already given, so that we do not lose sight of the ground so far secured, or the logical conclusions obtained from practical observation.

We have, then—

- 1st : The surface of water in long as well as in short distances has been experimentally found to be *absolutely level*.
- 2nd : Such a condition could not exist if the earth and sea formed a globe.
- 3rd : This condition could exist on a plane earth.
- 4th : Therefore as such does exist, the logical conclusion of necessity is that THE EARTH IS A PLANE, and not the globe of *theoretical* belief.

From the fact that the surface of water everywhere is proved to be level, every impartial person must see that the surface shape of the earth is bound to be horizontal ; for one cannot imagine oceans with level surfaces around a spherical earth.

Our conclusion is logical, and in no way speculative. It is obtained as the result of examining evidence and facts, which cannot be refuted. It has, therefore, none of those unreliable characteristics which result from the astronomical process of theorising from unproved assumptions.



LIGHTS VISIBLE AT SEA.

From the distances at which lights are visible at sea, we are furnished with excellent and reliable data, bearing forcibly upon this important question. To me, it seems unnecessary to give further proof that there is no convexity in canals, rivers, or the seas ; but, as some people like to have proof proved, and so made doubly sure, I will refer the reader briefly to the remarkable distances at which lights from lighthouses have been observed by navigators, and other voyagers.

From *Lighthouses of the World* (publishers, R. H. Laurie, 35, Minories, London), we obtain the following information.

The Cordonan Light on the Gironde, on the west coast of France, has an altitude of 207 feet, and is visible for thirty-one statute miles. . . . After making the usual allowance for the supposed curvature of water, and for the height of the spectator, this light at that distance should be about 210 feet *below the horizon*.

The Light on Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland, is 150 feet above high water, and is visible thirty-five statute miles. At such a distance on a globe, it would at least be 450 feet *below* the sea horizon.

The Dunkerque Light, on the south coast of France, is 194 feet high, and is visible twenty-eight statute miles. Allowing for the height of the observer and for the height of the light above the sea level at a distance of twenty-eight miles, this light should be at least 190 feet below the horizon, and entirely out of sight, if the *supposed* convexity of the sea's surface existed.

The *Natal Mercury*, of 18th July, 1898, states :—

“The Cape L'Agulhas lighthouse is to be reconstructed to allow of the introduction of a flash light. A lighthouse erected two miles from Fish River, has been completed. The tower is 33 feet high and 238 feet above sea level, and the *flash is light visible for over fifty miles.*”

As before, by making the usual calculations for the supposed curvature of the sea, allowing for the heights of the spectator and the light, the flash from this lighthouse at a distance of 50 miles should have been at least 1,100 feet below the line of sight of the observer; and as the light could not pass through a segment of water, it would under such conditions be ABSOLUTELY INVISIBLE. To find the amount of curvature or dip in any given distance, the following general rule is given: “Square the distance in miles and multiply by eight inches.”

From *Zetetic Cosmogony*, p. 59, by “Rectangle,” I take the following extract :—

“Another and an unconscious witness to the fact of the horizontality of water, is Mr. Smith, of Cape Point, as the following shows :—

“‘A LIGHT FROM AFAR.’”

“To the Editor of the ‘Cape Times.’ Sir,—At nine o'clock this evening, the Danger Point light was distinctly visible to the naked eye from the homestead at Cape Point (about 150 feet above sea level), this being the first occasion since the erection of the Danger Point Lighthouse on which the flashes of light have been noticed by myself. The light must be most powerful to be seen from a distance of over fifty miles on a clear night. I timed half-a-minute interval between each three quick flashes.—I am, etc., A. E. SMITH.”

“According to this, if the world be a globe, *the light should have been 1,666 feet below Mr. Smith's line of sight.*”

It is unnecessary to say much about these lights, since they conclusively vindicate our contention that the surface of the earth and sea constitute a vast irregular plane. Refraction ("acting in such an extremely variable and 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"*) would not allow of these lights being seen at such distances if the sea were a globe; but it would be possible to see them at the given distances on a plane surface. That they are seen is undeniable; therefore the surface of the

SEA-EARTH MUST BE A PLANE,

and cannot be the globe of astronomical speculation.

Under exceptional conditions of the atmosphere, not only lights, but VESSELS themselves have been seen at great distances by the naked eye, and further by the aid of the telescope; distances incompatible with the theory of rotundity. I will give one, which is a striking example of this phenomenon.

In *Chambers' Journal* of February, 1895, page 32, the following appeared:—

"A good many years ago a Pilot in the Mauritius, reported that he had seen a vessel which turned out to be 200 miles off. This incident caused a good deal of discussion in nautical circles at the time, and strange to say, a seemingly well authenticated case of the same kind occurred afterwards at Aden. A Pilot there announced that he had seen from the heights the Bombay steamer then nearly due. He stated precisely the direction in which he saw her, and added that her head was not then turned towards the port. . . . Two days afterwards the missing steamer entered the Port, and it was found on enquiries that at the time mentioned by the Pilot she was exactly in the direction and position indicated by him, but about TWO HUNDRED MILES AWAY."

Such evidence is altogether irreconcilable with the theory of globularity. Theories may be false, but facts we cannot refute. This and the previous evidence with which we have dealt, leads us to the unavoidable conclusion that the system of modern Astronomy is false in its foundation, and therefore its conclusions are inconsistent, and contradictory.

On a spherical earth the vessel mentioned in the above quotation would have been 15,000 feet, or nearly three miles, below the horizon of the observer, even after allowing as

* *Encyclopedia Britannica*; article "Levelling."

much as 1,660 feet above the sea-level for the place of observation. It perplexes me to know how Astronomers, and those who accept their teachings, can ignore such facts as these, for they surely must know about them—facts so diametrically opposed to the *theories* they propagate. Is it honest to ignore them?

The idea of a globe whirling in space has been so drilled into us at school, that we hardly like to give up the notion; but as thinking men, able to reason for ourselves, we cannot consistently continue to hold a theory, foisted upon us during childhood, which we are now compelled to acknowledge is opposed to reason, and contrary to fact. We might well repeat the question already asked by a scientific gentleman: "Why should the education given in our schools and universities include a forced recognition of a theory, which, when practically applied, must be ignored and contradicted?" Can anyone tell us, Why?



AERONAUTS

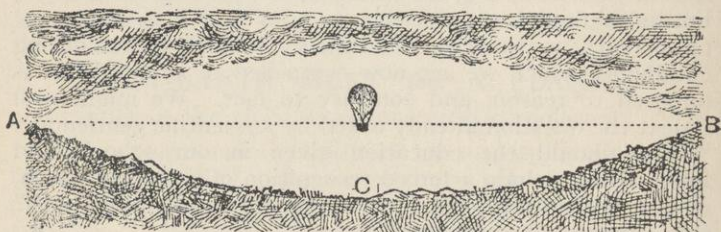
It will be interesting to hear what is the view of such regarding the shape of the world. To describe this I cannot do better than refer you to Mr. Elliott, an American aeronaut, who, in a letter giving an account of his ascension from Baltimore, U.S.A., thus speaks of the appearance of the earth from an elevated balloon:—

"I don't know that I ever hinted heretofore that the aeronaut may well be the most sceptical man about the rotundity of the earth. Philosophy imposes 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 that directly under one's feet. As we ascend the earth beneath us seems to recede—actually to sink away—while the horizon gradually and gracefully lifts a diversified slope stretching away farther and farther to a line that, at the highest elevation, seems to close with the sky. Thus upon a clear day the aeronaut feels as if suspended at about an equal distance between the vast blue oceanic concave above, and an equally expanded terrestrial BASIN below."

Another gentleman, Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, says :—" The horizon always appears *on a level with the car.*"—Mr. Glaisher's report in *Leisure Hours*, Oct. 11th, 1862.

The following diagram (Fig. 5) illustrates the phenomena observed by these, and other aeronauts.

FIG. 5.



The horizon A, B, is always on a level with the eye *at any altitude* ; and the earth A, C, B, seems like a great basin beneath the balloon. This is what should be observed in accordance with the laws of perspective, at an elevation above a plane surface.

But if the earth were a globe the horizon would gradually fall away from the observer, and would naturally dip downwards more and more as he ascended ; so that the supposed curvature of the earth's surface should be distinctly visible at great altitudes, if it existed. As no dip of the horizon is seen, and no curvature observed anywhere, we are bound to conclude that the earth is not a globe ; but, that as already proved by observations and experiments, it is a vast extended plane.

A SHIP'S DISAPPEARANCE AT SEA

is generally brought forward to prop up the unsound arguments of the globular theory, whenever this theory is challenged. But truth, which is antagonistic to all false theories, does not permit this prop to stand long.

As the appearance, or the disappearance, of a ship at sea involves the operation of perspective, this question is worthy of our careful consideration. By studying the laws of perspective we are enabled to give a correct and logical explanation of phenomena. It further enables us to expose

the fallacy of the popular assumption that, "as the hull of a vessel disappears before the masts, the hull must have gone over, and disappeared down at the other side of a hill of water."

Apart from the evidence we have already adduced against the globular theory, this assumption is of no value—so far as it is intended to support the theory of rotundity—unless it can be shown that the disappearance of a ship at sea cannot be accounted for in any other way. But a proper application of the laws which govern our vision can, and does, logically explain this phenomenon, so that this astronomical prop must be dropped.

Writing upon this subject in *Science Siftings*, the late Professor Huxley said: "We *assume* the convexity of water, because we have no other way to explain the appearance and disappearance of ships at sea."

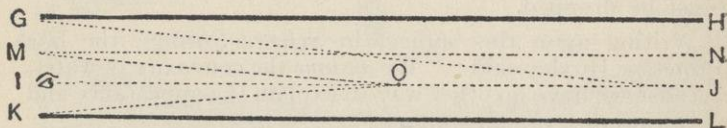
PERSPECTIVE.

I wonder whether Professor H. had ever heard of perspective? I know some of his readers have. He presumed very much upon their ignorance if, when he wrote, he thought that they would all accept his assumption. To assume the sphericity of the earth because we cannot hear a man speaking five miles away, would be as consistent as making the same assumption because, at times, we are unable to see for more than twenty miles. But, you reply, our sense of hearing is limited! Is not our sense of vision also limited? Of course it is; and the laws of perspective clearly explain this limitation. Let us proceed to examine these laws.

Perspective requires that all lines equi-distant above or below the line of sight shall vanish in the line of sight at the same point; but lines more distant from the eye-line, being longer in converging, must be carried further over the eye-line before they meet it at an angle of 1 minute of a degree, which constitutes the vanishing point. No object below the eye-line, while continuing at the same altitude, ever rises above it as it recedes, and no object above the eye-line ever descends below it as it recedes; simply because when such object reaches the line of sight, the angle it forms with the eye is the minimum angle, or 1 min. of a degree, within which objects are still visible, and beyond which, or less than which, they perspectiveally vanish.

The following diagram (Fig. 6) will make clear these principles. G, H, and K, L, are two parallel lines, *not* equally distant from the eye line I, J. All objects above the height of the eye, and remaining at the same altitude, seem to descend as they recede from the observer; and all horizontal lines below the eye-line as they recede appear to ascend. All parallel lines as they recede converge to a vanishing point, which would be the same for all lines if they were equi-distant from the line of sight. But as K, L, is nearer

FIG. 6.



the eye-line than G, H, it will of necessity converge into the eye-line before G, H, which is farther off it, and which does not make an angle of 1 min. of a degree with the eye as soon as K, L, makes that angle. If we place another line M, N, the *same distance* above the line of sight I, J, as K, L, is below it, such a line would necessarily vanish at the same point O, as the line K, L.

It should be remembered that all parallel lines *do not* vanish at the same point, unless such lines are equally distant from the line of sight. A good photograph of any large building, or of a row of houses, would afford an excellent opportunity of demonstrating these principles of true perspective.

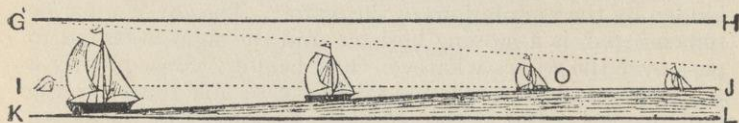
We have daily opportunities of testing these rules, if we would but take them. A row of lamps, or a row of trees, all of the same height along a straight and level road, appear to become smaller and smaller, until they vanish at some distant point on the line of sight. The lower and thicker parts of trees or lamps, being generally nearer the eye-line than the tops of these objects, and having a *dark* background of earth, disappear before the upper parts which are farther from the line of sight, and which have the *sky* for background.

Having obtained a fair idea of the known laws of perspective, we will now apply them to a vessel at sea, receding from a spectator. As the vessel sails farther and farther away, the angle which the hull makes with the eye-line

gradually becomes less, until when it reaches that distance where the sea appears to rise to the line of sight, the hull of the vessel being below the eye-line, and the angle which it then makes with the eye-line being less than 1 min. of a degree, the hull of necessity becomes invisible. At the same time the masts of the vessel will appear to be shorter than they really are, but they will not disappear on the horizon until some time after the hull has disappeared: (1) because of their extra height above the line of sight, and (2) because of the clear sky which they have for background. At times, the hull of a vessel below the eye-line may disappear before reaching the horizon, on account of the haziness of the atmosphere just above the water, but the hull never rises above the eye-line to disappear beyond. This, together with the fact that the hull generally is of a dark colour and has a dark background of water behind it, causes it to lose its individuality, and makes it appear to have mingled with the water, thus prematurely vanishing.

If you apply to the following diagram (Fig. 7) that which we have already said about Fig. 6, I think you will clearly see that the hull of a vessel should generally disappear on the line of sight before the masts and sails are lost to view.

FIG. 7.



The same principles may be observed when a vessel is approaching the spectator, the masts being seen first because of their extra height above the line of sight and being up against a clear background of sky.

From these facts we see that the astronomical assumption of convexity, based upon the phenomena of the appearance and disappearance of ships at sea, is unfounded and misleading; because we have proved that such appearances and disappearances simply conform to the known laws of perspective, which ought to be found on a plane earth.

If we carry this argument further, we shall see that it refutes the idea of globularity, and that it is a strong proof the earth is a plane. When a vessel has been watched until

out of sight to the naked eye, a good telescope will often restore to view whatever has disappeared ; and it will also restore to sight the hull of the vessel, if the sea be calm and the atmosphere clear. How then could such a hull have gone over and beyond a great segment of water ?

A gentleman who lives in Southern latitudes, adopting the *nom-de-plume* of " Rectangle," in his book *Zetetic Cosmogony*, p. 25, relates an incident of this description. He says :—

"At Capetown, some time ago, I made special experiments with a view to arrive at the truth of the matter. On one occasion I watched the schooner " Lilla," of Capetown, sail away north, bound for Saldanha Bay. Instead of gradually going down a hill of water—the observer always being on the highest part—she appeared to ascend an inclined plane, until she reached the level of my eye—perhaps 100 feet above sea-level—and then gradually diminished in size. Soon her hull disappeared—it was painted black—and her masts and sails became smaller and smaller every minute. I then applied a binocular to the eye, *and saw her hull plainly enough*. It remained in sight until the individuality of the vessel's parts were lost in the distance."

Had there been a rough sea running at the time, the hull of the vessel would probably have remained invisible, being hidden by the undulations of the water. The sea, it must be remembered, is a moving horizon, and the sight is bound to pass over the waves whatever their height ; consequently a telescope on such an occasion might not be able to restore the hull to view. But if the world be a globe, and the vessel had disappeared over the horizon, that is over the supposed curve of water, there is no instrument which enables us to see around a curve or through a segment of water ; the vessel could *not* possibly be restored to view, and once it had disappeared it must of necessity remain out of sight.

It would be possible for such a vessel, or the hull of a vessel, to be restored to sight by powerful glasses on a plane surface. We know that such has been done, and can be done on any clear day, therefore the only logical conclusion is that the surface of the sea is an extended and level plane, and the earth generally flat.

The following extract from " 100 Proofs that the earth is not a Globe," is both interesting and suitable here. It was by Wm. Carpenter.

" If we take a trip down the Chesapeake Bay, in the day-time, we may see for ourselves the utter fallacy of the idea that when a vessel appears 'hull down' as it is called, it is because the hull is 'behind the water,' for, vessels have been seen, and may often be seen again, presenting the appearance spoken of, and away—far away—beyond those vessels, and, at the same moment, the level shore line, with its accompanying complement of tall trees, towering up, in perspective, *over* the heads of the 'hull down' ships!"

It is hardly necessary to say that such a remarkable appearance could not exist if the earth were a globe. If the hull of a vessel in Chesapeake Bay had gone over and behind a hill of water, how much more behind and hidden would be the distant shore line with its accompanying trees. Yet both have been seen at the same time.

I must now leave these "ships at sea," but I trust none of my readers will any longer be "*at sea*" on this subject; for the explanation, to an unprejudiced mind, is as plain as the earth and the sea.

Had Astronomers devoted their time and talents to observing and teaching demonstrable facts such as these I have given; had they studied to obtain a reasonable and logical explanation of known data, instead of labouring to frame hypotheses which they are unable to substantiate; then we could respect them as public benefactors, and as upholders of truth rather than fiction; and as supporters of the inspired word of God which teaches that the earth is an extended plane. Instead of this, we find they have done much to undermine the authority of the Bible, and to arrest the progress of *true* knowledge, thus spreading the prolific seeds of infidelity and atheism. Why do the Clergy, and other Ministers, not come forward in defence of the Word?



IMAGINARY MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

In the foregoing pages we have proved the earth and sea to be one vast outstretched plane. As such it could not have the motions which Scientists impute to it. But before condemning these hypothetical motions, I will conclusively show their fanciful nature.

In *The Story of the Heavens*, by Sir R. Ball, we are informed, page 7, that:—

"Copernicus *proved* that the appearance presented in the daily rising and setting of the sun and stars *could be accounted for* by the SUPPOSITION that the earth rotated." (*Italics mine*).

Prof. J. Norman Lockyer, in his *Elementary Lessons in Astronomy*, p. 152, without proof, asserts:—

"We find it (the earth) in fact, to be a small planet, travelling round a small star (the sun) and that the whole solar system is but a mere speck in the universe."

In *Wonders of the Sun, Moon and Stars*, by R. Russell, we read a further unsupported assertion:—

"The speed of the surface of the earth, in performing its rotation, is 1,526 feet per second. Great as that speed is, it is slow when compared to the earth's progress in its orbit, which is at the rate of 18 miles per second, or more than 65,000 miles per hour."

Again in *The Story of the Heavens*, page 517, Sir R. Ball goes a step further and affirms that

"We know that the earth rotates on its axis once every day."

And further, this learned gentleman asks us to believe (page 429) that

"Every half hour we are about 10,000 miles nearer to the constellation of Lyra. . . . The sun and *his* system must travel at the present rate for more than *a million years* before we have crossed the abyss between our present position and the frontiers of Lyra." (*Italics mine*.)

These quotations give us a general outline of the modern *hypothesis* of terrestrial motion. If we accept this hypothesis without troubling to test its accuracy, like the Astronomers, we should be duped into the belief that the earth rotates on its axis 1,000 miles, travels over 65,000 miles in an orbit round the sun, and flies through space (accompanied by the sun, moon, and stars, towards the constellation of Lyra) a distance of 20,000 miles, all in ONE HOUR!

Copernicus, according to Sir R. Ball, acknowledged earth motion to be merely a *supposition*. Prof. Norman Lockyer states that we *find* the earth to be travelling round the sun, but he does not tell us how *we* may find this; nor does he give any proof of his finding. Then Sir Robert ventures farther, and affirms that "We *know* that the earth rotates"; yet he does not substantiate his statement in such a manner as to make it beyond suspicion or doubt.

How can we arrive at truth if we trust in such unproved assumptions, such "unfound findings," and "unknown knowledge." On the same principle it is as inconsistent to

say: "We shall take it for granted that the moon is a decayed world, full of extinct volcanoes; and that the lines—which appear and then vanish at regular intervals—on the face of Mars, are nothing less than thousands of miles of navigable canals!"

The following extract I take from *Zetetic Cosmogony*, page 65, by "Rectangle," as it aptly illustrates the folly of the popular argument that day and night prove the earth's motion. Professor J. Norman Lockyer, in his *Astronomy*, section 4, says:—

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

What a jumble of logic! "Our earth" seems to give more trouble to the astronomers than all the heavenly bodies put together. If as Prof. Lockyer says, either THE EARTH IS AT REST and the stars moving, or *the stars are at rest* and the earth moving, how is it that the wise men of our observatories have never attempted to ascertain whether it is the earth or the stars which move? How is it that they are content to go on year after year, labouring under what is at best but a *supposition* that the earth moves, WHEN, ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN SHOWING, THE PHENOMENA MAY BE AS WELL ACCOUNTED FOR either by the earth being at rest, and the sun and stars moving; or the sun and stars being at rest and the earth moving?"

If the earth has the terrible motions attributed to it, I would like to know who started it going? It could hardly start itself; and we cannot suppose it would take five or six different ways at once of itself! However, we have here an account of

THE PRIMITIVE IMPULSE.

"It will scarcely be believed that La Place—La Place le Grande—actually entered into an elaborate calculation, with a view to determine at what particular point the Creator held the earth at the time of giving the grand push; and that after the most profound investigation he arrived at the sublime and never to be forgotten conclusion, that when the 'primitive impulse' was imparted the earth was held exactly 25

miles from the centre 'and hence,' quoth La Place, 'the earth revolved upon her axis in 24 hours. If she had been held a little nearer to the centre, our days would have been longer, and if a little further off, she would have revolved with greater velocity, and our days would have been shorter.'—*Electrical Theory of the Universe*, by T. S. Mackintosh.

Marvellous! This gentleman might have been there at the time, judging from his assurance in what he affirms. But such presumptuous assumption shows the vanity to which a man may be led, owing to a blind belief in a false cosmogony.

The primary supposition that the earth is a globe is at the basis of other suppositions; therefore, as that has been experimentally proved to be false and unfounded, we can, without inconvenience, dispense with all its parasites.

La Place indirectly confesses that the Astronomers have *no direct proof* of the earth's motion, and he evidently desired someone to furnish such a proof; for he is reported to have said:

"Although the rotation of the earth is now established with all the certainty which the physical sciences require, still a *direct proof* of that phenomena ought to interest both geometricians and astronomers."

No doubt "a direct proof" would be "interesting," very "interesting," to the Zetetics as well as to the Astronomers; it would be something they have never yet seen, not even with their best telescopes!

The following experiment (made by "Parallax") with a cannon ball, illustrates the Zetetic method of investigating whether the earth has, or has not, the motions attributed to it by Astronomers.

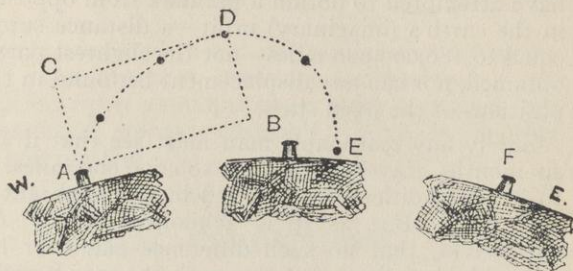
"A strong cast-iron cannon was placed with the muzzle upwards. The barrel was carefully tested with a plumb line, so that its true vertical direction was secured; and the breech of the gun was firmly embedded in sand up to the touch hole, against which a piece of slow match was placed. The cannon had been loaded with powder and ball previous to its position being secured. At a given moment the slow match at D was fired (see diagram Fig. 8) and the operator retired to a shed. The explosion took place and the ball was discharged in the direction A, B. In thirty seconds the ball fell back to the earth, from B to C; the point of contact C was only eight inches from the gun A. This experiment has been many times tried, and several times the ball fell back upon the mouth of the cannon; but the greatest deviation was less than 2 feet, and the average time of absence was twenty-eight seconds."—*Zetetic Astronomy*, page 67, by "Parallax."

Had there been motion in the direction from West to East at the rate of 600 miles per hour—the supposed velocity in the latitude of England—the result would have been as shown in diagram Fig. 9.

FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.



The ball thrown by the powder in the direction A. C., and acted upon at the same moment by the earth's motion in the direction A. B., would take the direction A. D. On the ball arriving at D. the earth and the cannon would have reached the position B., and by the time that the ball in descending had reached E. the earth and cannon would be at the position F.

As thirty seconds elapsed between the ascent and the descent of the ball, the earth should have travelled in that time a distance alone of five miles on its axis, and consequently the ball would have been left at least *one mile behind the cannon!*

As no such result was observed, as illustrated by Fig. 9, but as the ball fell *only eight inches* from the base of the cannon, the conclusion is unavoidable, that the earth directly beneath the ball was **ABSOLUTELY STATIONARY** during the thirty seconds the ball was in the air. Now as we cannot believe that this particular portion of the earth stood still to await the return of the cannon ball, we must conclude that the axial motion imputed to the earth is merely the invention of misdirected genius.

In this argument we have said nothing about the terrible orbital motion of 65,000 miles per hour; such motion alone, if it existed, would have left the ball many more miles behind the cannon.

May I hope that this "direct proof" that the earth has NO SUCH MOTION, but is a stationary plane, will "interest both geometricians and astronomers"?

This established truth, that the earth is stationary, is further corroborated by the fact that although Astronomers have attempted to obtain a parallax from opposite positions in the earth's (imaginary) orbit—a distance supposed to be equal to 186,000,000 miles—not the slightest parallax can be obtained, nor can any displacement be found in the observed positions of the fixed stars.

Surely any reasonable man must see that if the earth, in six months, travels in its orbit 186,000,000 miles, there ought to be some difference observed in the apparent position of such stars. But as it is acknowledged by Astronomers themselves, that no such difference can ever be found, it unavoidably follows that the earth has not altered its position at all; or in other words, that it has not any orbital motion whatsoever.

It yet remains for the Copernican school of Astronomy to prove that the earth upon which we walk about so complacently, and that the country which on a fine day looks so calm and peaceful, is flying through space at a total aggregate speed of something like 86,000 miles per hour. Shall we blindly believe a theory which in the nature of things is so impracticable, and a theory which directly contradicts the evidences of our God-given senses? We feel no motion; we see no motion; and we hear no motion; while our senses favour the reasonable and demonstrable fact that the earth is stationary.

The distinguished Danish Astronomer, Tycho Brahe, who lived soon after Copernicus, said:—"The heavy mass of the earth, so little fit for motion in every respect, could not be displaced, in the manner they propose, and moved in three different ways like the celestial bodies, without a shock to the known principles of physics, even if they could set aside the express testimony of Scripture."

Captain R. J. Morrison, late compiler of Zadkiel's Almanac, said:—

"We declare that this motion is all mere 'bosh,' and that the arguments which uphold it are, when examined by an eye that seeks TRUTH, mere nonsense and childish absurdity."

We agree with these gentlemen that the arguments which

support this motion are "nonsense and childish absurdity," and we are pleased to see that there have been Astronomers honest enough to accept that proof which arises from the perceptions of the senses, and from the inductions of sound reason; men, moreover, who have had faith enough to believe and to honour the scientific accuracy of the Holy Scripture.

It is generally admitted that it needs a falsehood to cover a falsehood; so it has been necessary for Astronomers to heap assumption upon assumption, in order to make their original hypothesis appear plausible. Here is another example of their method.

When we ask how it is that

A CALM ATMOSPHERE

does not rush to the rear of the flying globe(?) in the same manner as it does after an express train, we are informed that, by some invisible and undefinable force (gravitation?) all the atmosphere, to a height of about 200 miles, keeps up with the globe in its terrible rush, and moves with it in the same direction. Let us examine this assumption and see what it is worth.

Whatever is suspended in the atmosphere, at any altitude must of necessity partake of this motion. Now if we fix our gaze upon some star, as a point or datum outside the atmosphere, we may often observe clouds going for hours, in a direction the opposite to that in which the earth is supposed to be moving. Not only so, but at the same time other strata may be seen moving from N. to S. It is also a fact well known to aeronauts that several strata of atmospheric air currents are often moving at the same time in as many different directions.

If the atmosphere travels with the earth, then all clouds would necessarily travel in one direction, easterly; which they do not. On the other hand, if the atmosphere be independent of the whirling globe, it would everlastingly rush away in an opposite direction, carrying all clouds with it westerly; which it does not. One or other of these conclusions is inevitable, if the world is in motion. Yet neither agrees with the facts of the case. We are bound then to conclude that the earth is at rest.

Clouds move in a variety of directions, which would be impossible if the world had such terrible motions ; but cloud motions are perfectly compatible with the earth at rest.

A celebrated divine, Bishop Wilkins, once bishop of Chester, and brother-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, satirically suggested a very novel and easy way of travelling. He proposed that large balloons be fitted with apparatus to work against the varying currents of air. On ascending to a proper altitude, the balloon should be kept practically in a state of rest, while the earth revolved beneath it. When the desired locality came into view, stop the working of the fans, etc., let out the gas, and drop down at once to the earth's surface. In this simple way New York would be reached in a few hours, or rather New York would reach the English balloon.

I am convinced that if a large sum of money were offered for one irrefragable proof of the earth's axial or orbital motion, the best of Astronomers would not attempt to give that proof in black and white. It is a curious fact that in some of the standard Astronomical works no attempt even is made to give a proof of that tremendous hypothesis. It is deftly taken for granted !

Not very long ago Sir Robert Ball delivered a lecture, for which he was well paid, entitled "The Moving Universe." Naturally, some of those who heard him expected some tangible proof of the motion of Sir Robert's big ball. They were, however, doomed to disappointment. He did not attempt to prove that the world had any motion, but rather tried to illustrate his *ideas* of that hypothetical motion by various amusing devices. There were many ladies in the audience, some of whom were no doubt mothers. Were they aware—Sir Robert wondered—as they watched their babies each in its little cot, apparently at rest, that at each breath the dear child inhaled, it had been shot through space on this "moving universe" a distance of at least ten miles. They laughed, of course, and well they might ; it was a statement sufficiently ridiculous to make the most credulous laugh !

I wonder whether, at the time of delivering his lecture, Sir Robert Ball was aware, that there was one Professor, who sat in the same chair as Sir Isaac Newton, who had made this confession :—"We shall *never* arrive at a time, when we shall

be able to pronounce it (the earth's motion) absolutely PROVED TO BE TRUE; the nature of the subject precludes such a possibility."—*Woodhouse's Treatise of Astronomy*, ch. i., p. 103.

I am pleased to think that we have *now* arrived at the time when we can honestly affirm we have *proved* the hypothesis of terrestrial motion to be absolutely untrue: so we reject it.



GRAVITATION.

Since we have proved the earth is a stationary plane, we are able, without inconvenience, to dispense with Sir Isaac Newton's laws of gravitation. If there were proof, or truth, in the theory of Rotundity, we might welcome such a law as Gravitation; for we have not, like flies, been provided with secretions in our feet, to enable us to stick on to a whirling ball! How necessary some such a force would be, if we hang head downwards, or stick out as radii at various hours of the day and night; for these must be our positions at different times during the twenty-four hours, if the earth has any axial motion. But somehow or other WE are always on the top; so that our friends down in the Antipodes are the people who mostly need gravitation. They cannot be on the top too, else it would be a queer shaped globe. This universal law (?) according to Sir R. Ball, affirms that "every body in the universe attracts every other body, with a force which varies inversely as the square of the distance."

If this be so, I should like to know what is the nature of the pulling tackle? Is it solid, liquid, or gaseous? Is no one able to explain this mystery? It would be interesting to learn something definite about it. But when we are told of a "something" which we are unable to feel, see, taste, or smell, and which does not show any results for its universal pulling operations, what else can we *reasonably* call it but "*nothing*"?

At a recent debate in Leicester, upon this subject the gentleman who represented the Astronomers' position, confessed that "no one can tell what gravitation is; no, not even an angel from heaven"!

The question naturally arises: did they get the theory from some angel in the other place?

Sir Isaac never made it clear what this law is; but I find that he himself confessed it was a "great absurdity."

In a letter to Dr. Bentley, Feb. 25th, 1692, Newton says:—"That gravitation should be innate and inherent in matter, so that one body can act upon another at a distance—is to me SO GREAT AN ABSURDITY, that I believe no man who has, in philosophical matters, a competent faculty of thinking, can ever fall into it." Yet many have fallen into this "great absurdity." Such men therefore—according to Newton—have not "a competent faculty of thinking" in philosophical matters. I am happy to be in agreement with Sir Isaac on this important point.

Sir Robert Ball says:—"The law of gravitation . . . underlies the whole of Astronomy." (*Story of the Heavens*, p. 122). It does not speak very well for the Astronomy, if it is founded on an acknowledged "great absurdity."

Perhaps some reader may kindly inform me how the planet Jupiter can pull "our earth" without any chain or rope between; or how a fly in my room could manage to attract a stone on the beach at Douglas, Isle of Man; and this, too, without any "pulling tackle"? It would be rather hard upon the poor fly! The idea of "universal attraction" is foolish in the extreme, it is an absurd theory foisted upon the credulous crowd.

C. Vernon Boys, F.R.S., A.R.S.M., M.R.I., in his paper, "The Newtonian Constant of Gravitation," says:—

"It is a mysterious power which NO MAN CAN EXPLAIN, OF ITS PROPAGATION THROUGH SPACE ALL MEN ARE IGNORANT."—*Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain*, p. 355, March, 1895.

Is not this an honest and authoritative confession of Astronomical ignorance of their fundamental position?

Professor W. B. Carpenter, in his paper, "Nature and Law," says:—

"We have no proof, and in the nature of things can never get one, of the ASSUMPTION of the attractive force exerted by the earth, or by any of the bodies of the solar system, upon other bodies at a distance.

. . . The doctrine of universal gravitation then is
A PURE ASSUMPTION.—Published in *Modern Review*,
 October, 1890.

This "absurd" law, or "mysterious power which no man can explain," the existence of which has never been proved, and of which its supposed operation through space "all men are ignorant," amounts therefore to nothing but an empty assumption.

Bodies by their own weight will either fall or rise, until they have found their equilibrium; consequently Newton's apple fell to the ground simply because it was heavier than the atmosphere.

Successful attraction operates in the case of sweethearts separated by long distances, though I am not sure whether it is "inversely proportional to the square of their distance!"

How cleverly Sir Isaac guessed—"discovered"—I should state—

From an apple falling to the ground by its own proper weight,
 That atoms, million miles apart, and stars down to a straw,
 Can pull each other without ropes, by merely "Natural Law!"
 —From "The Evolutionist," by "Zetetes."

The famous German philosopher and poet, Goëthe, regarding the Newtonian system, said:—

"It may be boldly asked where can the man be found possessing the extraordinary gifts of Newton, who could suffer himself to be deluded by such a *hocus focus*, if he had not in the first instance wilfully deceived himself? . . . To support his *unnatural theory* Newton heaps FICTION UPON FICTION, seeking to dazzle where he cannot convince."—*Proceedings of the Royal Institution*. vol. 9, part 3, p. 353.



CIRCUMNAVIGATION.

As the possibility of circumnavigating the earth in a due easterly or westerly direction is thought by many to be an indisputable proof of the sphericity of the world, I shall, as briefly as possible, show the fallacy of such an argument.

At a public debate, which recently took place in Leicester, on the subject of "Is the Earth a Globe?" the scientific gentleman who took the affirmative brought forward this argument.

1st: The earth can be circumnavigated in a due easterly or westerly direction.

2nd: Now only a globe could be circumnavigated, therefore the earth must be a globe.

This style of reasoning may pass with some, but it does not satisfy inquiring Zetetics. The premises are false, and therefore the conclusion also is false.

In the first place, who ever by sailing circumnavigated the earth keeping on one general latitude? It is an impossibility to perform such a feat. Suppose a man start from Liverpool in a westerly course, he would cross the Atlantic, and then he would have to drag his boat across the American continent.

In order to preserve his true westerly direction, he would have to cross rivers and mountains before he arrived at the Pacific coast!

Supposing he got there, he would then launch his boat and set sail again, but before he arrived home, he would have another continent to traverse, the North Sea to sail, and finally to pull his boat across England to Liverpool!

Do you know any adventurer who has ever attempted such a trip? I do not?

Now for the second affirmation, that "only a globe" could be circumnavigated. Here we have another instance of unfounded assertions. It is a pity that globites are not more careful on this important question, the issue of which so materially effects the value of their theories.

Professor R. A. Gregory, F.R.A.S., with several more letters attached to his name, says:—

"Circumnavigation in an easterly or westerly direction does NOT prove the earth to be globular. . . . It has been pointed out (by Zetetics?) that circumnavigation would be possible on a flat surface, with the North magnetic pole at its centre."—*Elementary Physiography*, p. 110; R. A. Gregory, F.R.A.S.

This is what we hold. The earth has been proved to have a "flat surface," and on any clear night one may see that the

North Star, around which the heavenly bodies move, is in the north centre and above the earth ; the North magnetic pole being almost directly beneath it.

With the compass always pointing to the North—if there was no intervening land—a navigator might sail on a plane surface, keeping his boat in a direct easterly or westerly course, and eventually come back to the place from which he started.

East and West are relative directions at right-angles to North or South ; so that a boat sailing eastward, on latitude 40 degrees N. if it were uninterrupted in its course, would be bound to return to its starting point. Its journey would have been a complete circle, with the horizontal needle always pointing to the North magnetic "pole," on the earth, which would be impossible on a globe.

So that it is untrue to say that *only* a globe can be circumnavigated. It is possible to sail around the Isle of Man. Is not that circumnavigation ? But is the Isle of Man a globe ? As this island is comparatively small, one would have to sail at every point of the compass, unless there was a powerful magnet in the centre of the island !

It is high time that this astronomical mode of false reasoning was expunged from popular text books, and school primers intended to give *instruction* in scientific matters ! We are glad to see, however, that upon this particular question of circumnavigation, at least one living Scientist is bold enough to acknowledge the truth, even though it is contrary to accepted explanations.



THE SUN'S DISTANCE.

The measurement of the sun's distance from the earth is, to Astronomers, a very important calculation ; it is in fact the unit of measurement for their supposed enormous star distances ; and upon this "unit" they base many other calculations. It is what the late Mr. R. A. Proctor says, in his work, *The Sun*, page 7 :—

"The determination of the sun's distance is not only an important problem of general astronomy, but it may be regarded as THE VERY FOUNDATION OF ALL OUR RESEARCHES."

I do not here intend to go into elaborate calculations to determine the distance of this luminary from the earth, but I do intend to show of what this "foundation" of astronomical research is composed.

On page 6 of this brochure I remarked that astronomers claim the privilege of altering their theories at pleasure, whenever it is considered advisable to do so ; and I know of no more striking example of the use of this privilege than that which is found in their various contradictory estimates of the sun's distance. It is stated that the sun's distance from the earth is computed by mathematics, so that I want you to notice what their mathematics are accountable for.

By mathematics, Copernicus computed the sun's distance to be about 3,000,000 miles. A little later Tycho Brahe, and also Kepler—famous astronomers—computed it to be 13,000,000 miles. Next, mathematics led that eminent mathematician, Sir Isaac Newton, *first* to conclude that it was 28,000,000 miles distant ; then the same kind of mathematics led him afterwards to correct the error of his first calculation, and to compute the sun's distance as 54,000,000 miles. A little later Benjamin Martin, in 1754 A.D., calculated it to be between 81 and 82,000,000 miles distant from the earth. The celebrated mathematician, Encke, in 1869, computed, *by mathematics*, the sun's distance to be 95,274,000 miles ; while Meyer calculated it to be 104,000,000.

So that we have risen, step by step, from 3 millions to 104 millions of miles, and all by Mathematics ! What elastic things these mathematics must be.

Recently, however, Meyer's calculation has been submitted to a little subtraction, for, by the same kind of mathematics as Copernicus used, we find that Sir Robert Ball now computes the sun's distance to be between 92 and 93,000,000 miles. Such a variety of contradictory results can hardly be attributed to anything else but the artifice of the mathematician. May we not reasonably style these learned men " Professors of the science of guessing " ?

The difference of 64 *millions* of miles—or 2,560 times the distance round the earth at the equator—between the calculations of the great Sir Isaac Newton and those of the equally great Sir Robert Ball, is considered of little import-

ance, a mere nothing ; and is quietly ignored by these "scientific" gentlemen !

Now, if such scientific guesswork constitutes " the foundation of Astronomical research," what sort of " research " can we expect from it ? It is evident that the superstructure must be as conjectural as its foundation. We prefer Zetetic research.

In spite of these enormous discrepancies between astronomers of equal authority on the subject, astronomy is presumptuously designated as " the most exact of the sciences," and G. F. Chambers, F.R.A.S., actually says that " the love of precision and exactness " is one of the principal characteristics of " nineteenth century science."—*Story of the Stars*, p. 24.

A very " exact science " that will gloss over an error of so many millions of miles ! How " precise " are its propagators, who have differed in their respective calculations to the amount of 100 millions of miles !

We reserve the severer criticism which such extravagant theories justly deserve, in the hope that a plain and fair statement of these theories may be sufficient to expose their untenable nature ; but we cannot, in passing, refrain from saying that they are an outrage upon human understanding, foreign to logical reasoning, contrary to demonstrable facts, and only accepted by the scientifically credulous.

In calculating the sun's distance, Astronomers use what is called " spherical triangulation," which means that they base their calculations upon the assumption that the base line—the earth—is a curved line, or the arc of a circle ; which it would be if the world were a globe.

As we have clearly proved this assumption is fallacious, and the earth a plane, the base line is necessarily a horizontal line.

By " plane triangulation "—which is the proper method for measuring objects elevated above the earth's surface—the sun's distance has recently been proved to be not more than between 2 and 3 thousand miles high, varying its height from one season to another. Articles by " Zetetes," entitled " The Sun's Distance," containing this proof were published in " The Earth " some years ago, and are worthy of careful study.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

Earlier in this brochure I quoted the words of Prof. J. Norman Lockyer, where he said that

"The appearances connected with the rising and setting of the sun MAY BE DUE, either TO OUR EARTH BEING AT REST, and the sun and stars travelling round it; or the earth itself turning round, while the sun and stars are at rest."

I also have pleasure in quoting the words of the great French Astronomer, La Place—La Place LE GRANDE—who also said that

"The appearances (of the motions of the heavenly bodies) ARE consequently THE SAME in the hypothesis of the EARTH AT REST, and in that of its motion round the Sun."—*The System of the World*, vol. i., p. 234.

We are much obliged to these eminent Astronomers for their tardy confessions, that celestial phenomena can be accounted for if the earth be at rest; and we quite agree with them on this question. The truth will leak out, even though it is sometimes spoken reluctantly.

Now since we have proved that the earth has no such motions as Astronomers attribute to it, we are bound to conclude that the rising and setting of the heavenly bodies is caused by their own motion round and above the stationary earth.

In order to make this clear, I will put it in the form of a syllogism.

1st: The heavenly bodies are constantly altering their positions relatively to the earth; and it is acknowledged that this phenomenon is caused either by their own motion, or by the motion of the earth upon an imaginary axis.

2nd: By practical experiments it has been proved, and I have herein given some of the proofs, that the earth has no such motion, or motions, as scientists impute to it.

3rd: Therefore, the logical and unavoidable conclusion is, that the daily and nightly phenomena of the rising, culminating, and setting of the Sun, Moon and Stars, are due to their own proper motions round and above the earth, so causing day and night. Thus we have established another important fact.

SEASONS.—On the 21st of June, we have in England the longest day in the year, the sun at that date being at its

nearest point to us, and at its farthest declination North of the Equator. From June 21st to September 23rd it gradually leaves us, and on this latter date its course is directly over the equator, thus giving the world a day and a night of equal length.

From September 23rd, the sun travels farther away from us, until on December 22nd we have our mid-winter, when it has arrived at its farthest distance South of the equator. Hence by the continual alteration of the sun's relative position, we get the various seasons of the year. Summer when it is nearest to this country, and winter when it is farthest away. Yet astronomers teach that we are three million miles nearer to the sun in winter than in summer !

The great La Place made this admission, that "The explanation of the seasons will be equally intelligible by either hypotheses." (*Ibid*, p. 235). By which he acknowledges that those who believe in the earth's central and *stationary* position in the universe, can account for the seasons of the year as intelligently as the adherents to the globular theory.

ASTRONOMICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—Before we leave this Solar subject, I must notice the waste of light, heat, and force, which would result from the sun being over a million times larger than the world, for the benefit of which it was created. Believing Astronomical theories, one would be compelled to charge the Creator of the world with such waste and extravagance as is inconsistent with the idea of an all-wise God. Indeed these theories are supported by men who do not believe in a Creator.

We are informed by Sir Robert Ball that

"The diameter of the orb of day is 865,000 miles."—*Story of the Heavens*, p. 26 (Sir R. Ball).

I have already mentioned that this astronomer surmises the sun's distance from the earth, to be between ninety-two and ninety-three millions of miles.

These tremendous figures are quite incomprehensible to the ordinary mind : I shall therefore reduce them to comprehensible measures.

Say that a contractor has undertaken to build a circular hall, and to light it on the same principles and proportions as the sun is supposed to lighten the earth. He makes the

diameter of the floor of the hall 42 feet, and completes the building. Now comes his difficult task. To be faithful to his contract it is necessary for him to make his light 4,566 feet in diameter, and to place it $92\frac{1}{2}$ miles away from the hall !

We credit human builders with better sense than to undertake such an irrational task ; should we not then give credit to the great Architect of the world for a more rational and economic method of creation ? Astronomers would do well to study physical economy, for if the ideas and figures of Sir Robert Ball were in like proportion adopted in building, and lighting, any public hall, it would be considered necessary to place the contractor, or architect, in confinement under medical supervision.

Again, it would look strange to see the hall skipping around the stationary light, like a ball attached to a string and swung around one's head ; only, of course, the hall would have to revolve, like the earth, without the string.

We find that the sun's diameter is not more than 32, and its semi-diameter 16 miles, or 32 miles across—allowed for by navigators in taking observations of the sun's position—we feel, therefore, compelled to expose the fallacy of these tall and imaginary astronomical figures, and to relegate them to oblivion. The Nautical Almanac gives sixteen minutes of a degree for the sun's semi-diameter, which equals 16 miles.

I would remind you that the word "science" means "*knowledge*." It is then inappropriate to apply this term to a system so fraught with *suppositions* and hypotheses. It is, in fact, "a terminological inexactitude !"

It is not surprising, therefore, to find so great a philosopher as Goethe say, as is recorded, that :—

"In whatever way or manner may have occurred this business, I must still say that I curse this modern theory of Cosmogony ; and hope that perchance there may appear some strong scientist or genius who will take courage to upset this universally disseminated delirium of lunatics."—From the *Scientific American*, April 27th, 1878.

ECLIPSES.—After deciding the shape of the *earth*, we are generally met with the simple interrogation, "Well, if the earth is a plane, how do you account for eclipses ?" As if an eclipse of the moon could determine or affect the shape of the earth. I shall not attempt at this juncture to account for

eclipses ; but for the sake of those who consider an eclipse of the moon is a proof of the rotundity of the earth, I emphasise the following facts, in opposition to this idea.

1st : Remember that water is level, and therefore the earth is bound to be a plane. This truth has many times been practically demonstrated ; so that however obscure and unexplainable *celestial* phenomena may be, they cannot in any way affect this " plane " and thoroughly demonstrated fact.

2nd : Eclipses are *not* calculated, and subsequently predicted—as generally believed—on the theory that the earth is a globe.

3rd : Eclipses recur in cycles, and a correct knowledge of the length of an eclipse cycle is all that is necessary in order to calculate and predict future eclipses.

4th : Eclipses were calculated and predicted by Thales—600 B.C.—long before the Copernican hypothesis was established.

5th : Eclipses of the moon have been observed when both sun and moon, at the same time, were seen above the horizon. On such occasions, it evidently could not have been the earth's shadow obscuring the moon's face ! (See *McCulloch's Geography*, p. 85).

The science of Astronomy must be in a bad way, when it has to seek lunar support ; and if no more substantial evidence can be brought forward to support the sphericity of the earth than a supposed shadow on the moon's face, it is time that the theory of rotundity was renounced.

Why do not Astronomers substantiate their hypotheses with facts, and not with more hypotheses ? If they did this their position would be unassailable, and we should have no cause to complain of their doctrines.

They shroud their " science " with such mathematical jargon, that it would seem they seek to avoid the reasonable demands of truth seekers, for irrefutable proofs of the truth of their theories ; but this artifice successfully works on the credulity and the imaginations of their numerous and unsuspecting disciples.

GEOLOGY.—Since the comparatively recent " science of geology " is attracting the attention of many, and is changing their old and stratified ideas of the origin of the world, and

the date of its creation, it is with a desire to warn my readers of its fanciful and speculative nature that I venture here briefly to refer to it.

Like the system of Astronomy, it is largely based upon suppositions incapable of proof. Some clever writers upon this subject have acknowledged its hypothetical nature ; yet in spite of this it has found a lodging in the minds of many, to the discrediting of their more reasonable belief in the Divine account of Creation which is revealed to us in the Bible.

Sir R. Ball, in his book *The Cause of an Ice Age*, damages the reliability of his work by frankly stating :—

“ I have found it necessary to ASSUME the existence of several ice ages.”

Sir D. Brewster, in his *More Worlds than One*, p. 53, says :

“ It is TAKEN FOR GRANTED that many of the stratified rocks were deposited at the bottom of the sea, by the same slow processes which are going on in the present day.”

What reliance can be placed upon the truth of a system of “ knowledge ” based upon such assumptions, the truth of which must be “ taken for granted ”? The following confession of the imperfection of Geology represents the true condition of this so-called “ science.”

Skertchley, in his book, says :—

“ So imperfect is the record of the earth’s history as told in the rocks, that we can never hope to fill up completely all the gaps in the chain of life. The testimony of the rocks has been well compared to a history of which only a few imperfect volumes remain to us, the missing portions of which we can only fill up by CONJECTURE. What botanist would but despair of restoring the vegetation of wood and field from the dry leaves that autumn scatters? Yet *from less than this* the geologist has to form all his ideas of past floras. Can we wonder, then, at the imperfection of the Geological world?” (*Italics mine.*) *Geology*, p. 101.

Such, therefore, again is GUESSWORK, not “ Knowledge ”!



CONCLUSIONS FROM A SCIENTIFIC STANDPOINT.

The time and space at my disposal will not permit me to go much further into the many side issues of this important

subject. My desire, rather, is to establish the fundamental principles of Zetetic science. The foundation of any "science" or "system of knowledge" is the most important part of the science, for it is indispensable. It is therefore of the greatest importance that it be sound, and established on facts, not theories.

It is recorded that Sir James Mackintosh said: "Men fall into a thousand errors by reasoning from *false premises*, to fifty they make by wrong inferences from premises they employ."

This statement is verified by the present condition of the Astronomical science. It has unfortunately fallen "*into a thousand errors*," because its premises, the basis of its arguments, are hypothetical, instead of being founded upon acknowledged facts. It is in this deplorable condition we now find it.

I sometimes wonder whether Astronomers themselves have faith in their unreasonable theories. No doubt some of them have. But after so many years of "research" it is surprising they have not yet experimentally established the truth of their system. By what method could the true shape of the earth be found better than by practical experiments?

"Parallax," the founder of the Zetetic Society—some of whose experiments I have quoted—adopted this method; and his conclusions yet remain to be refuted. But since Astronomers in general ignore this method of investigation, we are tempted to ask "Are they afraid of the results of such observations?"

If I wanted to ascertain the dimensions of the floor of a hall, could I obtain these by taking observations of some objects on the ceiling? Such observations might acquaint me with the architecture and colourings of the ceiling, but they would not instruct me as to the size or shape of the floor.

Since the theories of Astronomical "science" are based upon the question of the surface shape of the *earth*, which represents the floor of the universe, it is this subject one would rightly expect Astronomers to take much trouble to decide. Instead of this, we find them continually making observations of the celestial bodies, informing us of their eccentricities, or of the laws which govern them. These observations are interesting and instructive, but they are not of primary importance.

As I have already mentioned, under the heading of "Eclipses," the laws which govern the behaviour of light, and celestial phenomena, cannot in any way affect or determine the shape of the earth. No two subjects could be more dissimilar, than ethereal light and the dark solid earth!

No two facts in nature contradict each other, though our explanations of them may be contradictory. We have established one important fact, that the earth is a stationary plane, and to this we shall adhere until the evidence adduced in support of it has been logically refuted.

The second in importance, though perhaps a more subtle question, is the explanations of the laws which govern the heavenly bodies, and the motions of these "lights."

All true Zetetics will seek this explanation in harmony with the plane truth already established. But should we some day find that the Moon or Mars is not behaving exactly in the way we believed, no Zetetic would be so illogical as to suppose that because of this the earth cannot be a plane! Such a line of argument would be unreasonable. If Mars is shown to act perversely from any standpoint, the logical deduction would be to alter our standpoint, and enquire further into the peculiarities of his perigrinations. But before we give up our belief in the "plane earth" truth, someone must come forward and prove that water is convex, and not level.

It therefore follows that when the midnight sun was reported to have been seen in the south, it leaves the Zetetic position untouched. It merely constitutes an additional problem in celestial—not terrestrial—motion. If the sun is seen in the South, it must be because it periodically goes there; for the midnight sun has never been seen in the South at a time when that luminary had North declination. Zetetics are open to receive further facts, but not to deny those already obtained.

Should investigation prove, as seems probable, that there is a second circle of motion for Southern constellations about a central point, it would simply show that there are two *celestial* "poles" around which the different lights of heaven circle; but it would not follow that these so-called "poles" were caused by the rotating of the assumed sea-earth-globe, since we have already proved this is impossible. Such

"poles" or centres would be celestial, not terrestrial, and caused by the different ethereal currents carrying these small bodies of light with them in their appointed courses. In such a case, the sun, instead of being confined throughout the year to one circuit or centre, would in turn revolve about the other, according to its varying declinations. The figure 8, therefore, may be used to represent this double circuit, in conjunction with the letter S.

(See Part II. of this book.)



"CUI BONO?"

Not infrequently are we asked, "What benefit is derived from this, the discussion of this subject?" "What does it matter whether the world is a globe or a plane?" From whomsoever they come, such questions, to say the least, indicate mental shortsightedness. They often proceed from professing christians who either cannot, or will not see, that at the present time there is a great controversy going on between religion and science—a controversy based upon the assumption that the account of the Creation of the world, as given by God through His servants Moses and the Prophets, is not in harmony with the facts of nature.

Those who cannot see that the globular theory is the main support of modern infidelity, I say are mentally shortsighted. Those who, rather than surrender modern astronomical and evolutionary theories, endeavour to reconcile them with Bible Cosmogony, would be more logical to give up their religious profession and enter the ranks of infidelity; for though they work day and night, they will never succeed in harmonising modern "science" with the Bible.

Thomas Paine—the celebrated infidel—was logical enough to see, as he said in his *Age of Reason*, that

"The two opposing beliefs (the Bible and Modern Astronomy) cannot be held together in the same mind; he who thinks he can believe both has thought very little of either."

My desire is to create a greater interest in Zetetic research; to cause men to think for themselves, and so to find out which is true and which false. It is my hope that honest

thinkers will choose that belief, which we have already shown is supported by facts, and corroborated by the Word of God.

Even the commercial importance of this subject may be seen in its connection with navigation. If mariners in Southern latitudes are supposing the land and the seas to form a vast globe, instead of, as they do form, one vast outstretched plane, we can see a cause for many mistakes navigators have made in Southern waters. These mistakes have doubtless led modern mariners to navigate the seas by Mercator's Chart, which is an approach to the truth, representing the earth and the seas as one vast but square plane. I think I may venture to affirm that in the whole range of commercial navigation, no sea captain, or master mariner, would attempt to navigate his vessel in Southern waters by a globular chart. Why do they use Flat-earth charts, or rather Flat-sea charts? They are practical men, not spoiled by philosophies. !

"Plain sailing," the system of navigation now adopted, "is sailing a ship, or making the arithmetical calculations for so doing, on the assumption that THE EARTH IS PERFECTLY FLAT."—*Navigation in Theory and Practice*, p. 66; by Prof. Evers, LL.D.

From this standpoint alone the subject is of sufficient importance to arouse the interest of reasonable and intelligent men.

Again; the earth cannot be both a plane and a globe. One or other of these ideas must be erroneous. Is it not more edifying and satisfactory to know which is true and which is false? By the Zetetic method of investigation, the mind becomes fixed and resolute, and is established in Truth.

To be living on the earth, made so wonderfully by the power of God, and yet to be ignorant of and without a desire to know its position, shape, stability, and the various phenomena connected with it, is a condition of mind of which a christian ought to be ashamed. Indifference tends to degrade man to the level of the brute, which cares nothing for the shape of the field in which it feeds, so long as it finds plenty of grass or fodder !

Moreover, it should be remembered that the system of Astronomy, which represents the world as a whirling globe, has been shewn by the best evidence it is possible to obtain—

that of practical experiment—to be unreliable; for the hypotheses and assumptions which support it have been found to be contrary to facts. It therefore amounts to this: Shall we accept and uphold an unreliable, hypothetical, and false system of Cosmogony? or a system that is practical, reasonable, natural, demonstrable, and Scriptural? Christians should decide.

To those who say “what does it matter?” we might as well ask, “Does it matter whether we receive the evolutionary theories of Darwin, Grant Allen, Haeckle, and other infidel philosophers, or the simple but grand teachings of the prophets of Israel, and the Apostles of our Lord, respecting God and His great Creation?”

Are we to be so indifferent to the honour of God’s word, and the hope of eternal salvation which it brings before us, as to decline the trouble of investigating whether the Bible is fully inspired or not? If so, we may as well at once yield the whole citadel of divine inspiration, as a false “science” has led many to do.

This should be a matter of serious importance, especially to Christians, as both systems cannot possibly be true. We shall be logically compelled, ere long, to give up belief in the divine inspiration of the Bible, or to reject the modern system of globular evolution.



THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE BIBLE AND INFIDEL SCIENCE.

In the consideration of this subject we have fairly examined the modern theories of Astronomical science. In every section considered, we have been compelled to conclude that, whether examined departmentally or collectively, it is founded entirely upon hypotheses. Bolstered with extravagant theories, contradictory to the evidences of our God-given senses, yet it has found many adherents. Neglecting to examine its claims, and to prove their accuracy or fallacy, many have unthinkingly imbibed them, and consequently their faith in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures has been poisoned. Its opposition to the Bible suggests its unseen source!

The most superficial reader must see that the Bible claims to be of Divine origin. He must further see that the author of the Bible claims to be the Builder of the Universe. He will further see that the *Earth* is described in this book as being built upon the waters of the mighty deep, with foundations not to be discovered by man ; that the Sun, Moon, and Stars, are inferior to the world we live on, and that they circle above the earth, which is at rest. This, briefly, is the teaching of the Bible ; and we will consider it more extensively later on.

That this is directly opposed to modern Astronomical and evolutionary science is evident. If the latter be true, then the Bible must be false ; and if false in describing the Creation, it cannot be what it claims to be, THE INSPIRED WORD OF GOD. It is either true altogether, or it is false altogether. When professing Christians begin to apologise for its language, where it speaks about creation, when they declare that Genesis is mere "poetry, the great Creation hymn," and its language simply "symbolic," then infidels have the opportunity, which they are not slow to take, of retorting : "If Genesis be merely the poetic fancies of ancient philosophers, and its language only symbolic, then the entire volume of the Holy Scriptures must be regarded in the same light, since all the Scriptures confess that they come from the same origin." Such perversion of the literal meaning of plain Bible statements, by any man who professes the name of Christ, is a disgrace to himself, and to the religious community with which he associates. An avowed infidel, or agnostic, will not permit such wresting of the statements of Genesis from their literal meaning.

The Editor of that secular paper called *The Clarion*—which has recently devoted much space in an attempt to prove the Bible story of the Creation an old wife's fable, and consequently the story of Salvation a myth—says :

"Why twist the self-evident fact, that the Bible story of creation was the work of unscientific men of strong imagination, into a far-fetched and unsatisfactory puzzle of symbol and allegory ?"—*The Clarion*, article "Science and Religion," March 6th, 1903.

We too, ask Why ? On what grounds do some Church dignitaries of to-day say "that the Bible is not infallible," that "it is not a scientific text book," and that its account of the Creation of the World is written in the language of

poetry?" It must be because they have more faith in modern astronomical theories, than they have in that Word which they profess to believe to be the Word of God, and which they have pledged themselves to teach and to uphold. It cannot be because they have evidence of the untrustworthiness of the Mosaic account of Creation. If they have, why do they not produce it; or, like the more consistent sceptic, deny the inspiration of that Book. The Clergy, above all men, should be honest.

We know that the statements of Moses and the Prophets respecting the Creation are literally true; for Zetetics have experimentally proved that they are in harmony with the facts of nature.

There is therefore no need to suppose the description of Creation to be symbolical, if we accept the evidence of our senses, and the logical conclusions which have resulted from practical experiments.

Neither is there any necessity to enter the ranks of infidelity because we cannot harmonize Bible teachings with Astronomical theories. They never will be harmonized. The various theories themselves are not harmonious! We have scientifically proved the truth of Genesis, and that it is in accordance with the facts of nature; so, as lovers of truth, we oppose that "science" which treats with contempt the Word of God; and we herein expose the lack of real *knowledge* of those who worship at its altars.

Knowing therefore this foundation truth, and that the early books of the Bible are scientifically accurate, we can fully rely upon the truth of the whole volume of the Holy Scriptures.

Those who have gone over to infidelity have inconsistently doubted the teachings of the Bible, while they have not doubted the extravagant theories of "science." This evident bias has not only led men to impugn the veracity of the Word of God, but it has even led some to deny the existence of God Himself.

The late Mr. R. A. Proctor, F.R.A.S., in his work entitled *Our Place among Infinities*, page 3, boldly states:—

"To speak in plain terms, *so far as science is concerned*, the idea of a personal God is inconceivable, as are all the attributes which religion recognises in such a being."

Samuel Laing, in his *Modern Science and Modern Thought*, p. 278, tells us that :—

“ It is as certain as two and two make four, that the world was not created in the manner described in Genesis ; that the Sun, Moon, and Stars, are not lights placed in the firmament or solid crystal vault of heaven, to give light upon the earth. . . . ”

He further presumptuously affirms (p. 251) that :—

“ It is absolutely certain that portions of the Bible, and those important portions relative to the creation of the world and of man, are not true and therefore not inspired. It is certain that the Sun, Moon, Stars, and Earth, were not created as the author of Genesis supposed them to have been created. . . . It is certain that no universal deluge ever took place since man existed.”

“ It is absolutely certain ” that Mr. Laing is not aware that the Bible account of the creation IS in harmony with the facts of nature. If he were, he would not so readily call in question the inspiration of that Book. If “ the sun, moon, stars, and earth, were *not* created as the author of Genesis supposed them to have been created,” will someone tell us, how and when they came into being ? Will Mr. Laing give us the correct dates, and particulars, of the creation of this grand Universe, if those given in Genesis are incorrect. Evolution, Evolution, the great god of modern “ science ” !

Again, in order to show into what extravagant evolutionary theories modern science is leading men, and to emphasize the importance of exposing its fallacies, I will give a few more quotations from the writings of various scientists, and infidels, who go hand in hand with them.

In *The Clarion*, under the heading “ The Universe and its Creation,” the following recently appeared :—

“ The theory of the early Christian Church was that the earth was flat, like a plate, and the sky was a solid dome above it, like an inverted blue basin. The sun revolved round the earth to give light by day, the moon revolved round the earth to give light by night. The stars were auxiliary lights, and had all been specially, and at the same time, created for the good of man. God created the sun, moon, and stars, and the earth, in six days. He created them by word, and He created them out of nothing. (?) . . . To-day *our* ideas are very different. Hardly any educated man or woman in the world believes that the world is flat, or that the sun revolves round the earth, or that what we call the sky is a solid substance like a domed ceiling ?”—*The Clarion*, April 17th, 1903 ; by Robert Blatchford.

A week later the same writer continued his attack on the inspiration and Divine origin of the Bible, by saying :—

“ Last week I gave a brief and imperfect sketch of the known

universe. . . . This week I shall try to compare the modern idea of the universe with the idea given in the Bible, and to show that the ancient Jewish God, Jehovah, was utterly incapable of conceiving a scheme of creation so magnificent as that which *science* has revealed. For it is to *human* labour and to *human* science, and not to divine inspiration, that we are indebted for the expansion and elevation of our ideas of the universe and its Creator. The universe as revealed to us by *man*, contains 20 millions of living, moving, radiant suns, with all their wonderful revolving planets, comets, meteorites, and nebulae. The universe, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, consists of a flat immovable earth, covered by a solid dome of sky, in which are set a small sun and moon, and a sprinkling of stars, all of which were created to give light to man. The difference between the *human* and the inspired conceptions of the universe is too glaring to need any comment of mine. The universe of the Bible bears about the same relation to the universe of *fact* as a candle to the sun. The scientific conception, *moreover*, is *true*, whilst the Bible conception is false." (*Italics mine.*) Ibid, April 24th, 1903.

This "brief and imperfect" (*very imperfect*) "sketch of the known (?) universe" is very "human," but it is not true. It would have been better called "human speculation." Who has proved that the "scientific conception . . . is true?" Or when was it conclusively shown that "the Bible conception is false?" It would be interesting to examine the so-called proofs. A mere assertion does not constitute a proof, especially when that assertion is a "human" one. What an enlightened age of "human science" this is. It slights evidence opposed to its theories; it shuns practical experiment; it disregards demonstrable facts; but it readily accepts theories which have been evolved from imaginative minds. It is this "human science" which has sown the seeds of disbelief and scepticism, the fruits of which we see in such articles as those from which I have quoted, and which are clearly blasphemous.

The Editor of the *Clarion* accepts without question, or comment, the evolutionary theories of modern science. He does not seem to consider it binding upon him to prove the truth, or otherwise, of the Astronomical theories he imbibed almost with his mother's milk; yet he considers it incumbent upon Christians to prove the authenticity of the Word of God, which *they* support and honour. This is inconsistent; and it justifies us in saying that until the theory of the whirling sea-earth globe is proved to be true, such assertions as Mr. Blatchford makes must be considered as unfounded speculations and mere assumptions!

In *Lucifer*, of December 23rd, E.M. 287 (*i.e.* 1887 A.D.), (the name suggests whose doctrines it teaches), the following occurs :—

"We date from the first of January, 1601. This era is called the Era of Man (E.M.) to distinguish it from the theological epoch that preceded it. In that epoch the earth was supposed to be flat, the sun was its attendant light revolving about it. *Above* was heaven, where God ruled supreme over all potentates and powers, below was the kingdom of the Devil, Hell. So taught the Bible. Then came the NEW ASTRONOMY. It demonstrated that the earth is a globe revolving about the sun; that the stars are worlds and suns; that there is no 'up' and 'down' in space; vanished the old heaven; vanished the old hell; the earth became the home of man. And when the modern cosmogony came, the Bible and the Church as infallible oracles had to go, for they had taught that regarding the universe WHICH WAS NOW SHOWN TO BE UNTRUE IN EVERY PARTICULAR."

It is about 16 years since this "light bearer" (?) informed us that "when the modern cosmogony came, the Bible . . . had to go?" It accordingly seems rather strange that the Bible has not yet gone. It has "had to go" many times!

We venture to ask *how* was it "demonstrated that the earth is a globe," "that the stars are worlds and suns," that there is no "up" and "down," and no heaven and no hell? "Science" has made these assertions, is not that sufficient?

"Then shout out 'Hosannah,'"

Great "Great was Diana,"

But greater the God we call "Science";

Let press, pulpit, people,

School, college, and steeple—

With all the unheeding—

Bow down in adoring compliance!

(From poem, "The Century's Signal"; by "Zetetes.")

During the last few years we have heard a great deal about "A Message from Mars." How credulous men are persuaded that the planet Mars is inhabited. The following is an example :—

"We are trembling upon the eve of a discovery which may revolutionize the whole thought of the world. The almost universal opinion of scientific men is that the planet Mars is inhabited by beings, like or superior to ourselves. Already they have discovered great canals cut on its surface in geometrical form, which can only be the work of reasoning creatures. They have seen its snowfields, and it only requires a telescope a little stronger than those already in existence to reveal

the mystery as to whether sentient beings exist on that planet. IF it be found that this is the case, the whole Christian religion will crumble to pieces. The story of the creation has *already* become an old wife's tale. Hell is never mentioned in any well-informed society of clergymen; the devil has become a myth."

"IF Mars is inhabited, the irresistible deduction will be that all the other planets are inhabited. This will put an end to the fable prompted by the vanity of humanity that the Son of God came on earth and suffered for creatures WHO ARE THE LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF MONKEYS. It is not to be supposed that the Hebrew carpenter, Jesus, went about as a kind of theosophical missionary to all the planets in the Solar system, re-incarnate, and suffering for the sins of various pigmies or giants, as the case may be, who *may* dwell there. The Astronomers would do well to make haste to reveal to us the secret which the world impatiently awaits."—*Reynolds' Newspaper*, August 14th, 1892.

And for which, I would venture to affirm, it will ever have to wait. What a "magnificent secret" to know that men "are the lineal descendants of monkeys"! Those who claim such parentage are welcome to it. I prefer to go to the Garden of Eden for my ancestors, rather than to the Zoological Gardens.

The words of the late Colonel Ingersol, one of the leading infidels of his day, in a controversy with Talmage the American Evangelist, are worth quoting. He said:

"If it shall turn out that Joshua was superior to La Place, that Moses knew more about geology than Humboldt, that Job as a scientist was superior to Kepler, that Isaiah knew more than Copernicus, then I will admit that infidelity must be speechless for ever."

These words prove that modern Astronomical science is the stronghold of infidelity. Since it is evident that this "science" is opposed to the writings of the Prophets mentioned, it is high time its false nature, and God-dishonouring theories, were exposed by earnest Christians.

Unless we denounce its teachings as unscriptural, and unscientific, infidelity will flourish, and scepticism make converts in the "Churches."

We have proved that the prophets of Israel were superior, in their knowledge of the facts of nature, to the scientists of the last two or three hundred years. Our desire is to convince others of the Divine origin of the Bible, and to establish the wavering faith of some in its full inspiration.

Should Christians complacently view the fact that thousands are being led into scepticism and infidelity by this "science," which as Paul says is "falsely so-called," and not

make some effort to rescue them from so hopeless a condition. It is time we should awake to our duties in this respect, and carry the war into the enemies' camp.

Further, in order to show that these infidel theories, and evolutionary ideas, are taking root even in the minds of those who profess the name of Christ, I will quote you the words of Professor Henry Drummond, who in his *Ascent of Man*, p. 432, says :—

“ The earliest condition in which science allows us to picture this Globe, is that of a fiery mass of nebulous matter.

At the second stage it consists of countless myriads of similar atoms, roughly outlined into a ragged cloud ball, glowing with heat and rotating in space with inconceivable velocity. After endless vicissitudes, repulsions, and readjustments, the changes become fewer and fewer, the conflict between mass and mass dies down, the elements passing through various stages of liquidity, finally combine in the order of their affinities, arrange THEMSELVES in the order of their densities, and the solid earth is finished.”

This is the scientific account of the formation of “ the solid earth.” How long it took for the “ nebulous matter ” to become “ solid ” still remains to be decided by the savants. Many millions of years, they say.

According to Genesis, the “ solid ” earth was not made until the third day of Creation week ; and it did not pass through “ endless vicissitudes, repulsions, and re-adjustments ” in its formation, but was created by the Word of God in one day.

The inspired prophet Moses speaks of no “ fiery mass of nebulous matter ”; he talks of no “ conflict between mass and mass ” before the “ solid earth was finished.” But then, as Prof. Drummond says, it is “ science ” which “ allows us to PICTURE this condition ! ” Beware of such “ science ” all ye who seek the truth, for it is indeed “ falsely so-called.” It is not *knowledge*, it is but mere supposition, “ pictorial ” imaginings.

In the *Earth not a Globe Review*, Jan., 1893, the following honest confession is found, made by the late Dr. Woodhouse, formerly Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge :—

“ When we consider that the advocates of the earth's stationary and central position can account for and explain the celestial phenomena as accurately to their own thinking as we can ours, in addition to which they have the EVIDENCES OF THEIR SENSES AND SCRIPTURE, AND FACTS IN THEIR FAVOUR, which we have not, it is not without a show of reason that they maintain the superiority of their

system. However perfect our theory may appear in our own estimation, and however simply and satisfactory the Newtonian hypotheses may seem to us to account for all the celestial phenomena, yet we are compelled to admit the astounding truth that, if our premises be disputed, and our facts challenged, the whole range of Astronomy *does not contain* one proof of its own accuracy."

Mr. John Wesley, in his journal, wrote :—

"The more I consider them, the more I doubt all systems of Astronomy. I doubt whether we can with certainty know either the distance or magnitude of any star in the firmament ; else why do Astronomers so *immensely differ*, even with regard to the distance of the sun from the earth, some affirming it to be only three, and others ninety millions of miles."—*Extracts from the Works of Rev. J. Wesley*, vol. 2, p. 392, 3rd edition, 1849.

It has long been a sore task for Bible commentators to reconcile modern Astronomical theories with Joshua's sun and moon. They have not succeeded, and they never will. If the sun be the stationary centre of the Universe, while the earth and stars revolve around it, why did Joshua say "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou moon, in the valley of Ajalon" (Joshua x. 12). Many have perverted these simple words, by substituting in explanation, some private opinion quite foreign to the text.

Dr. Adam Clark, in a letter to his friend, the Rev. Thomas Roberts of Bath, said :—

"Joshua's sun and moon standing still, have kept me going for nearly three weeks. That one chapter has afforded me more vexation than anything I have ever met with, and even now I am but about half satisfied with my own solution of all the difficulties."

Had the worthy doctor referred to other portions of the Holy Scriptures, he would have found that it was believed and taught by the Prophets of Israel that the sun revolves round the earth, and not the earth round the sun.

One would have thought that a man like Dr. Clarke would have at once accepted that which is in accordance with the teaching of the Word of God.

The three weeks he spent in his unsatisfactory attempt to reconcile the Bible moving sun and stationary earth with the astronomical stationary sun and moving earth, might have been profitably used in the continuation of his work, which has, in many respects, proved a valuable and helpful Bible commentary.

We have already proved, from practical experiments, that the earth is stationary, and that the Sun, Moon, and Stars revolve around and above the earth, thus causing day and night. Joshua knew what he was doing, and as the result of his inspired command "The Sun was silent (or stood still), in the midst of heaven; and HASTED NOT TO GO DOWN about a whole day."

I will now give a tit-bit of astronomical "reasoning." In the *Strand Magazine* for August, 1900, an article appeared under the heading "An Astronomical line of Reasoning." In this article Sir R. Ball (the writer), after assuming that the stars, which appear to us very small, must be millions of millions of miles distant; and after asserting that light travels at the rate of 180,000 miles per second, says:—

"It follows by a line of reasoning which it seems impossible to question, that the light from such stars must have occupied a period of not less than 9000 years in its journey to the earth."

If we reason in this manner from merely assumed premises, it would appear possible to obtain any required results. Therefore what value can we place on Sir Robert's "line of reasoning" which to us "it seems impossible" to believe.

It is but about 5,900 and odd years since the Creation of Adam and Eve, and God created them "at the beginning" (Matt. xix. 4). It was "in the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth" (Gen. i. 1). And it was on the fourth day of that beginning week that God made the Sun, Moon, and all the Stars. This has been verified by calculation backwards of the cycles of eclipses, and the transits of Venus and Mercury, &c., a subject upon which we cannot now dilate. How then could the light from some of those stars have taken "a period of not less than 9,000 years in its journey to the earth," when neither the stars nor the earth have yet been in existence 6,000 years?

Are not such extravagant assertions as this Astronomer makes—assertions of a purely hypothetical nature, and directly opposed to Bible teaching—calculated to raise in the minds of unthinking Christians such questions as, "Can we any longer rely upon the accuracy and infallibility of the Bible?" "Can we continue to allow to the Holy Scriptures the claim of Divine inspiration?" Or, "Has not modern theoretical 'science' come from the great Adversary of all truth?"

A writer upon this subject whose words I repeat, has said : " If I were asked to state the main cause of Modern Infidelity, I should say SCIENTIFIC FALSEHOODS INCULCATED AS TRUTH." Among these " scientific falsehoods " are modern Astronomical and evolutionary theories. Unquestionably accepting these theories, infidels and agnostics logically disbelieve the Bible ; and, thinking it gives an unreliable account of the creation of the world, they naturally conclude it is equally unreliable in other respects.

As a result of this unbelief, many can see no God in the world ; and it is to be feared that they do not wish to see one, at least, not " the only true God." Their hopes are centred in man, who according to them was evolved from a bit of spawn, or some jelly fish.

One such sceptic, evidently voicing the sentiments of his readers and brethren, recently said :—

"As we are whirled upon our spinning and glowing planet through the unfathomable spaces, where myriads of suns, like golden bees, gleam through the awful mystery of the vast void night, what are the phantom gods to us ?"—*Clarion*, April 24th, 1903.

Does not this quotation show how a false Cosmogony is responsible for the hopeless and mistaken views of sceptics, even to a denial of the Creator of the World ? The Christian wants no " phantom gods " ; for his hope is based upon the God that made the world, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who was " the express image of His person." But anti-christians deny both the Father and the Son.

The evolutionary creed of these gentlemen has been well summed up by the *New York Independent*, as follows :—

" I believe in the chaotic Nebula, self-existent Evolver of Heaven and Earth ; and in the differentiation of this original homogeneous mass. Its first-gotten product which was self formed into separate worlds, divided into land and water, self organized into plants and animals, reproduced in like species, further developed into higher orders, and finally refined, rationalised, and perfected in man. He descended from the monkey, ascended to the Philosopher, and sitteth down in the rites and customs of civilisation under the laws of a developing Sociology.

From thence he shall come again, by the disintegration of the culminated Heterogeneousness, back into the original homogeneousness of chaos.

I believe in the wholly impersonal Absolute, the wholly un-Catholic Church, the disunion of the Saints, the survival of the fittest, the persistence of force, the dispersion of the Body, and in DEATH EVER-LASTING."

May we be saved from so hopeless a prospect ; and, knowing whence it comes, shall we not do all in our power to erase it from the minds of professing Christians, some of whom have imbibed the idea that " modern ' science ' " is not antagonistic to Bible teaching !



BIBLE COSMOGONY.

We now come to the divine account of the Creation of the World, and to study the word of God concerning His works in nature.

Let us remember that " whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning " (Rom. xv. 4). And that though " The works of the Lord are great " yet they may be " sought out of all them that have pleasure therein " (Psa. cxi. 2). " The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." We do not fear Him, when we venture to doubt the truth of His Word, but we rather manifest our foolishness.

We will first notice the order of the Creation as given in Genesis.

"And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear ; and it was so. And God called the dry land earth ; and the gathering together of the waters call He seas ; and God saw that it was good." . . . "And God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night ; He made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth " (Gen. i. 9, 16, 17).

In this divine account we have :—

1st : The waters, called the seas.

2nd : The earth, or dry land, not water.

3rd : The creation of all kinds of vegetation.

4th : The creation of Sun, Moon, and Stars, after the Earth.

Contrast this with the astronomical order of creation, or rather evolution, which is as follows :—

- 1st : A fiery and nebulous gas, to start with.
- 2nd : The Sun self-evolved from this nebulous vapour.
- 3rd : " Our Earth "—a large cinder shot from the sun.
- 4th : A gradual condensation of vapour forming seas on the outside of this hot and whirling ball.
- 5th : A scrap of vegetation from somewhere attaches itself to this red-hot shooting ball ; and evolves itself eventually into lower animal life—fishes, beetles, elephants, monkeys, etc.—and finally perfects itself in mankind.

It needs no comment to show that these two systems are opposed to each other. No amount of twisting or perversion could harmonize them. Let Christians therefore stand by, and believe God's account of His creation ; for " He that believeth not God, hath made Him a liar."

We next consider the shape of the Earth.

" To him that STRETCHETH OUT the Earth *above the waters* ; For his mercy endureth for ever."—Psa. cxxxvi. 6.

" I am the Lord, that maketh all things ; that stretcheth forth the heavens alone ; that SPREADETH ABROAD the Earth by Myself."—Isa. xlv. 24.

" Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in HEAVEN ABOVE, or that is in the EARTH BENEATH, or that is in the WATER UNDER THE EARTH."—The Second Commandment ; Ex. xx. 4.

" The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof ; the world and they that dwell therein. For He hath founded *it* upon the seas, and established *it* upon the floods."—Psa. xxiv. 1-2.

" Thus saith God the Lord, He that created the heavens, and stretched them out ; he that *spread forth* the earth and that which cometh out of it." . . . —Isa. xlii 5.

In this account we have :—

- 1st : The firmament or heaven stretched forth as a vault *above* the earth. (See also Isa. 40. 22, and Job xxxvii. 18).
- 2nd : The Earth—dry land—*spread abroad* above the waters, and resting thereon, being hollow, thus forming Hades.
- 3rd : Water under the earth, Tehom, the Abyss.

Contrast this with the Astronomical account, which is :—

1st : Heaven—only space—*all round* “ the globe.”

2nd : The Earth a planet or meteor ball.

3rd : Water in the various depressions of this sea-earth globe.

Would any honest person attempt to harmonize teachings so directly opposed as these ? It seems hardly possible. As it then becomes a matter of accepting one and rejecting the other, let us see to it that we make a prudent choice. Great issues hang on the choice.

The idea of a Universal Deluge taking place on a whirling watery globe, is so preposterous that the Bible account of the Noahic flood is now looked upon by many as a myth. In this way modern science again is the cause of much unbelief in God's word.

If we believe the teaching of the Scriptures, that the earth, or land, is SPREAD OUT above the waters, the difficulties vanish ; but they must be met if we attempt to reconcile this great catastrophe with the globular theory. We are distinctly told by the apostle Peter that the waters which support the earth were at that time made to overflow all the world :

“ For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the Word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth STANDING out of the water and in water ; whereby the world that then was, *being overflowed with water, perished* ” (II. Peter iii. 5).



THE STABILITY OF THE EARTH.

This is our next consideration.

“ For the *pillars* of the earth are the Lord's, and he hath SET the world upon them.” (I. Sam. ii. 8).

“ The world also is stablished, that it CANNOT BE MOVED ” (Psa. xciii. 1).

“ Who laid the Foundations of the earth, that it should not be removed for ever ” (Psa. civ. 5). (See margin.)

"Hear, O ye mountains, the Lord's Controversy, and ye strong Foundations of the earth" (Micah. vi. 2).

How can the world, established upon immovable foundations, be whirling through "space" at a speed too great even to imagine?

Of those who teach that the world has such motions we may well say "they glorify not God; but have become vain in their reasonings, and their foolish heart is darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they have become fools."

In "the great and terrible day of the Lord," "the earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard, and shall be removed like a cottage" (Isa. xxiv. 20).

This temporary displacement of the earth from its stationary position will cause great alarm, especially to all those who are not looking for the return of the Lord of Hosts. How great then would be the alarm if the earth were always "reeling to and fro," rushing about in the terrible manner asserted by astronomers.

I hear someone say, "If the Earth is flat, as you say, and as you have proved by experiments, what about the edge? Is there not any danger of falling off?"

Some have penetrated into the great Ice circles N. and S., but explorers have encountered such severe storms, and enormous ice barriers, that they have been unable properly to define the geography of those parts. But those circles are not the outside boundaries of the great oceans where day and night cease.

This is what the Bible teaches:—

"He hath compassed the waters with bounds, until unto the day and night come to an end."—Job xxvi. 10.

"Or who shut up the sea with doors, when it break forth as if it had issued out of the womb; When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a swaddling band for it. And . . . set bars and doors; and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; And here shall thy proud waves be stayed" (Job xxxviii. 8-11).

"When He gave the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment; . . . then I was by Him." (Prov. viii. 29).

Thus we see that God has set a boundary upon the face of the waters that they go no further, and this seems to be ice.

THE SUN, MOON AND STARS.

"And God made *two* great lights"—not one light and one reflector—"the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night; He made the stars also" (Gen. i. 16).

"There is one glory of the sun, and ANOTHER glory of the moon" (I. Cor. xv. 41). Two bodies of different glory, each emitting its own peculiar light, moonlight being distinct from sunlight.

Notice the following texts, and the truth they teach, contrary to the theory of a stationary sun and moving earth.

"So let all thine enemies perish, O Lord; but let them that love Him, be as the Sun when *he* GOETH FORTH in his might" (Judges v. 31).

"The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth his handwork. . . . In them hath He set a tabernacle for the sun; which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man *to run a race*. His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and *his circuit* (not the earth's circuit) unto the ends of it. And there is nothing hid from the heat thereof" (Psa. xix. 1, 6).

Again, "The sun also ariseth (Heb. "bursts forth") and the sun goeth down (Heb. "goes in") and *hasteth* to his place where he arose" (Eccles. i. 5). (See Young's *Crit. Concord.*)

Dear reader, remember that we experimentally proved the earth to be stationary; and accordingly it is the revolution of the sun around and above the earth which causes day and night. Therefore, until our proofs have been logically refuted, we must stick to our scientific conclusion; especially as we see that God's Word and works are in harmony. "Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?"

That the fixed stars are small, merely points of light, not worlds, is seen from the words of Jesus the Christ, to His Disciples. "Immediately after the tribulation of those days . . . the stars shall fall from heaven . . . and THEN shall appear the sign of the Son of Man in heaven" (Matt. xxiv. 29). (See also Rev. vi. 13).

If "millions of worlds," larger than ours, could possibly fall upon this earth, would there be any human beings left to behold "the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven?" How many oranges could fall on a pin-head?

I prefer to believe that the word "stars" means stars, not mere meteors; and that they are, as the Bible states, "lights," not worlds. Then notice we are told they are to *fall* upon THE earth—the *one* world to which Christ will return, *the* world which God so loved. The plural *worlds* (an astronomical invention) is nowhere found in the original text of the Holy Scriptures. Where so translated it should be "ages."

The common terms of the English language "up" and "down," become meaningless when we accept modern astronomical theories. If I point up to the stars, and a friend in Australia also points up to his stars, we should be pointing in opposite directions according to the accepted theory. Yet the Word of God associates these terms with definite places, and heaven is everywhere said to be above us. "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing UP into heaven" (Acts i. 11.)

"Then we, which are alive and remain, shall be caught UP together with them in the clouds . . ." (I. Thess. iv. 17).

And again, the Psalmist says: "I am counted with them that go DOWN into the pit" (Psa. lxxxviii. 4).

We might all meet in the going "down" part—if we went far enough—but when Christ returns and we rise *up* to meet Him, our friends in the "antipodes" would be in a sorry plight if their up, like ours, were a continuation of a line drawn from the centre of the sea-earth globe!

We can hardly wonder that the truth of the Return of the Messiah of Israel is ignored or spiritualized, when we remember that, according to the popular theory, our Lord would have to drop suddenly on to this planet, which is said to be rushing through "space" at the rate of over 65,000 miles per hour! I write this reverently, for it is a serious matter; but it is evident that it is utterly opposed to the teaching of Christ's second Advent.

When we remember that the earth is stationary, that *over* it God hath made a firmamental Vault, above which He dwells; then we can realise the truth, and the practicability of the promised visible, and glorious *descent* from heaven, of the Anointed Jesus.

And here is another instance of the disharmony between the Bible and "science." We read that when Jesus Christ returns "Every eye shall see Him" (Rev. i. 7). But if the

earth be spherical, how could every person living thereon see the Son of Man, as He descends in majesty and glory, to judge the living and the dead ?

Would it have been possible for the Devil to show Him "all the kingdoms of the world, in a moment of time," unless all those countries were on one general level ?

Has Satan the ability to see through 8,000 miles of solid earth ? Unless he has, he could not view Australia and this country both at the same moment if the earth be a globe !

Are not the statements God's Word entirely irreconcilable with the modern Globular theory ?

Which do you believe ? "He that believeth not God, hath made Him a liar" (I. John v. 10).



CONCLUSION.

After having studied the plain Cosmological teachings of the Scriptures, and finding them in harmony with the facts of nature, but in disharmony with the theories of the present system of Astronomy ; we are logically bound to conclude that **THE BIBLE IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE**, and that **MODERN ASTRONOMY IS DEMONSTRABLY FALSE**.

Sooner or later we must make our decision. It is evident that we cannot consistently believe both systems. Which shall it be ? We must decide between Genesis or Geology ; Moses or Copernicus ; Joshua or La Place ; Job or Kepler ; Isaiah or Newton ; the Psalmist or Sir R. Ball ; the Bible or Science. Christ reproved the Jews for their disbelief in the writings of Moses. He said : "Had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed Me, for he wrote of Me ; but if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe *my* words" (John v. 46-7). Therefore, rejecting Moses, we reject the Christ.

When He returns to reign on earth, I fear He will have cause to reprove many for their disbelief in the writings of Moses and the Prophets. These men spake not from themselves, but from God, "being moved by the Holy Spirit." Let us not forget that, "Every word of God is pure," His

words concerning His creation as well as those concerning His plan for our salvation. If we profess and call ourselves Christians, it behoves us to stand fast by God's truth, and at the same time to declare an open and unyielding opposition to such a Godless and atheistical system as that of modern Astronomy. I have already shown that it has become a prolific source of doubt and atheism ; and that it has undermined faith in the inspiration of the Bible. Many have accepted its teachings without testing their soundness, and gradually a smouldering scepticism, a kind of vague suspicion, has caused them to manifest a cold indifference to Scriptural requirements.

True religion can expect to make little progress while there is such half-heartedness in the belief of many professing Christians. They do not like to say the Bible is false in scientific matters, yet they will not say it is true. One faithful writer upon this important subject has said that " If the veracity of God be impugned in one portion of His word, it may be impugned in all, and so the Bible be made as unreliable as are the writings of men." " For this reason," he goes on to say, " we desire . . . to record our most solemn protest against the doctrines promulgated in regard to the Mosaic Cosmogony, doctrines involving heresies as destructive, false, and deadly, as any that have ever been introduced into the Church of God."—*Remarks on Mosaic Cosmogony*, p. 103 ; by B. W. Newton.

These words are true. Let us therefore take care that we do not impugn the veracity of God in any portion of His word, especially on the basis of mere hypothesis ; and, before we suggest that it contains scientific inaccuracies, let us make sure that the errors are not in the accepted scientific theories.

Should this pamphlet be read by any infidel, and I hope it will be, all I ask of such a one is to try to prove that the earth is a globe, and that it has axial and orbital motions.

We cannot expect such men to stand by the Bible ; but we have the right to expect them to prove the accuracy of those theories which they believe in opposition to that Book.

When these theories have been logically proved to be correct, I for one will be prepared to give up my faith in the Bible, and to accept their theories.

But, until irrefutable proofs are forthcoming, it behoves us christians to stand by that Book which we have found to be true ; and it is the only book which sets before us the glorious hope of immortality, through our risen Lord.

If we do this our position is impregnable. Infidels may scoff at, and higher (?) critics may apologise for, the language of the Bible ; but so long as their scoffing is based upon an unproved theories, we need not fear their attacks. Having demonstrated that the Bible *is* true in its Cosmogony, we are bound to conclude that nothing but a full inspiration can account for the exact science which it contains.

The plan to undermine the truth of the Word of God, by an apparently plausible science, is one of the most subtle plots of the Devil ; and when we see thousands who are being beguiled by it, it spurs us on in our efforts to arouse men from that apathy, or mental slumber, which has overtaken them ; and which is the cause of some professing Christians maintaining so great an inconsistency as believers in modern theoretical "science" as well as in the Bible !

"Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ " (Col. ii. 8).

"For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. . . And again, The Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise that they are vain " (I. Cor. iii. 19-20).

We may obtain knowledge and spiritual wisdom by the fear of God ; but Solomon says, "Add not thou unto His words, lest He reprove thee, and thou be found a liar " (Prov. xxx. 6).

Astronomers hold the unpleasant prospect of this world becoming, at some future time, cold and barren like the moon. Of the number of years it will take to accomplish this change they are not certain, their guesses varying as usual by many millions of years.

How different are their evolutionary—or de-volutionary—theories from the Word of God. In II. Peter iii. 7, we read, "But the heavens and the earth which are now, by the same word are kept in store, RESERVED UNTO FIRE, against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." The fire will purify the earth by the destruction of wicked men.

Let us then honour our Creator and His truth, and trust

in His promises ; that we may be amongst those, who "according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

Parallax, in his work *Zetetic Astronomy*, says :—

" Call Scripture the Word of God, the Creator and Ruler of all things, and the Fountain of all Truth ; and call the Newtonian or Copernican system of Astronomy the word and work of man—of man, too, in his vainest mood—so vain and conceited as not to be content with the direct and simple teachings of his Maker, but must rise up in rebellion, and conjure into existence, a fanciful complicated fabric, which being insisted upon as true, creates and necessitates the dark and horrible interrogative—is God a deceiver ? Has He spoken direct and unequivocal falsehood ? Can we no longer indulge in the beautiful and consoling thought that God's justice, love and truth, are unchanging and reliable as ever ? Let Christians at least—for sceptics and atheists may be left out of the question—to whatever division of the Church they belong, look to this matter calmly and earnestly. Let them determine to uproot the deception which has led them to think that they can altogether ignore the plainest astronomical teachings of Scripture, and yet endorse a system to which it is in every sense opposed."

" The doctrine that the earth is a globe has been proved by the most potent evidence which it is possible for the human mind to recognise—that of direct experiment and observation—to be unconditionally false. It is not a question of degree, of more or less truth, but of absolute falsehood. That of its diurnal and annual motion, and of its being one of an infinite number of revolving spheres, is equally false ; and therefore the Scriptures which negative these notions and teach expressly the reverse, must in their astronomical philosophy be literally true. In practical science, therefore, atheism and denial of Scriptural teaching and authority have no foundation. If human theories are cast aside, rejected as entirely worthless, and the facts of nature and legitimate reasoning alone relied on, it will be seen that religion and true science are not antagonistic, but are strictly parts of one and the same system of sacred philosophy."

" To the religious mind this matter is most important—it is indeed no less than a sacred question ; for it renders complete the evidence that the Jewish and Christian Scrip-

tures are absolutely true, and must have been communicated to mankind by an anterior and supernatural Being."

"If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater!" (I. John v. 9).

"PROVE ALL THINGS ; hold fast that which is good."

Table of the amount of Dip, or Curvature, which should exist on the Globe at each of the following distances.

DISTANCE.	CURVATURE IN FEET, OR MILES.			
2 miles	2 feet 8 inches			
4 "	10	"	8	"
6 "	24	"		
8 "	42	"	8	"
10 "	66	"	8	"
12 "	96	"		
14 "	130	"	8	"
16 "	170	"	8	"
18 "	216	"		
20 "	266	"		
30 "	600	"		
40 "	1,066	"		
50 "	1,666	"		
60 "	2,400	"		
70 "	3,266	"		
80 "	4,266	"		
90 "	5,400	"		
100 "	6,666	"		
200 "	26,666	"		
300 "	60,000	"		
400 "	106,666	"		
500 "	166,666	"		
1,000 "	666,666	"		
2,000 "	2,666,666	"		
3,000 "	6,000,000	"		
4,000 "	10,666,666	"		
5,000 "	16,666,000 (over)	"		
6,000 "	24,000,000	"		
			1 mile	120 feet
			1	1,380
			5	266
			11	1,920
			20	1,066
			31	2,980
			126	(over)
			505	"
			1,136	"
			2,020	"
			3,156	"
			4,500	"

PART II.

THE
SEA-EARTH GLOBE
AND ITS
Monstrous Hypothetical Motions;
OR
Modern Theoretical Astronomy.

*A Tangle of ever-varying "Scientific" Fictions,
Contrary to the Facts of Nature,
and
Opposed to the Teaching of the Holy Scriptures.*

BY "ZETETES."

FIG. 10.

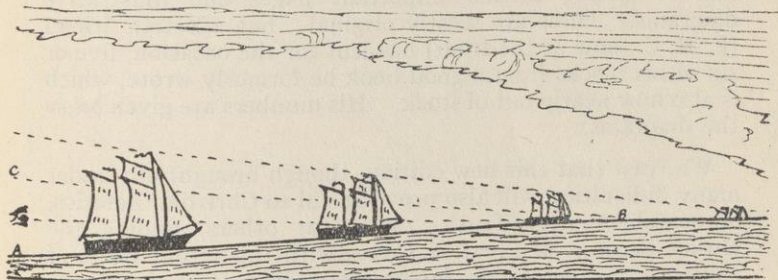


Fig. 8.

Perspective Disappearance of Ships at Sea.

PREFACE.

PART II.

THE first part of this book has long been out of stock, as have also other larger books by various Zetetic writers on the important subject of Cosmology. This fact shows that there is a good demand for such works amongst independent thinkers, who are untrammelled by "scientific" dogmatism, or sectarian bigotry.

This book has been found to be very useful, especially to Bible students; and as there is a call for a second edition, through the kindness of an earnest Zetetic friend (Mr. Peter Jeffrey, U.S.A.), we are endeavouring to meet the demand, though at a considerable increased cost, the price of labour, and of paper, having gone up so much owing to the terrible war.

In this war, the original writer, believing that we as a nation have justice and truth on our side, is "doing his bit" as an officer in the R.F.C., and he is therefore not now at liberty to attend to the claims of Zetetic teaching. But with his knowledge and consent I take the opportunity, Providentially afforded, of bringing out a second edition, and of adding further important pages and illustrative diagrams. These are mostly original; but a Zetetic friend (F. H. C., now at the front) has lent for the occasion, five or six of his blocks from a good book he formerly wrote, which is also now nearly out of stock. His numbers are given *below* the diagrams.

We trust that this new edition, though brought out under many difficulties, will also prove useful to Christian Zetetics, or searchers after Truth; and that others, finding the Mosaic account of Creation agrees with the actual Facts of Nature, may be led on further to a diligent study of the "Holy Scriptures, which are able to make us wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus" (II. Tim. iii. 15).

We must, however, caution the reader against the inconsistency of thinking that he can reject the Cosmogony of Moses and yet believe in Jesus the Christ ; for our Lord Himself has said, " If ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe My words ?" (John v. 47).

May the great Author of the wonderful Creation of which we are a part, graciously grant his Providential favour on our humble efforts to make known to His servants, in different parts of the world, the perfect reliability of His Holy Word ; and to the One and " only wise God " be the glory, through his divine Son Jesus our Messiah, whose early return we are earnestly expecting.

" ZETETES."

Northampton, England.

The Vernal Equinox, 1918.

CONTENTS.

PART II.

	PAGE
Perspective, True and False (Figs. 10, 11)	79
Ships Climbing, both ways (Fig. 12)	81
Still mounting upwards (Fig. 13)	82
Curvature, or Dip (Fig. 14)	83
The Three Poles Trick (Figs. 15a, 15b)	84
Circumnavigation (Fig. 16)	86
The Earth's supposed Elliptical Orbit (Fig. 17) ..	88
A Great Gash in the Ellipse (Fig. 18)	90
Cycloidal Curves, and Subtle Sinuosities (Fig. 19) ..	92
The Sun's Size (Fig. 20)	93
The Sun's Distance, and Focussed Image (Fig. 21) .	95
The Sun's Perspective Descent (Fig. 22)	97
General Laws of Celestial Motion	98
Sunset and Refraction (Fig. 23)	100
Horizontal Eclipses (Fig. 24)	102
Two so-called Poles, and Sundial (Fig. 25) ..	104 & 107
The Cosmos	109
Important Testimonies	110

PART II.

PERSPECTIVE, TRUE AND FALSE.

Some of the Laws of Perspective are given in the first part of this book, so that we need not here enlarge upon them ; but as they are very important, we briefly recapitulate them.

- (1). All parallel lines, like those of a railway, seem to approach, and finally to meet in the distance.
- (2). Straight lines above the eye of the spectator appear to descend to the eye-line.
- (3). The horizontal, or eye-line, is a straight line on a level with the eye, at whatever elevation the spectator may be.
- (4). Lines, or objects, below the eye-line, remaining at the same level, seem to rise as they recede, until they vanish in the eye-line.
- (5). Similarly, lines or objects above the height of the spectator, and maintaining a constant altitude, appear to descend until they are lost in the eye-line.
- (6). Objects, or lines, do not all vanish at the same point in the horizontal line, but the nearer they are to that line the sooner they vanish in it, because of the smaller angle they make with it.
- (7). The distant horizon being always on a level with the eye, whatever be the altitude of the observer, it seems to rise, or to fall, with the observer ; but he never has occasion to depress his vision to look *downwards* towards it, nor upwards !

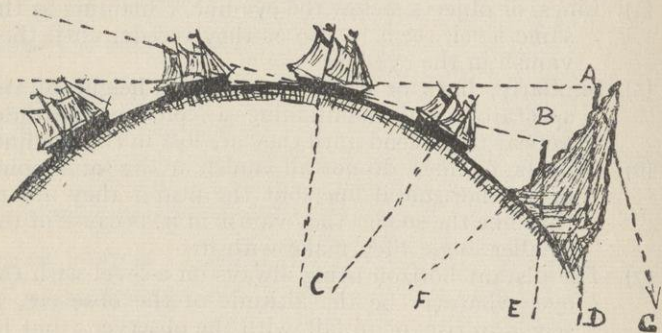
Now let us apply these rules, which are the Laws of true Perspective, to the disappearance of ships at sea, as illustrated in zetetic diagrams, and violated in those of the globularist. First take Fig. 10 on the title page of Part II. The intelligent reader will soon see that this zetetic diagram harmonises with, and illustrates, the first six rules above given. The hull of the vessel, being nearer the eye-line, vanishes according to rule 6, *before* the flags and upper sails,

which are farther from it, because the lower angle is the lesser. Besides, the hull rides on a dark background of water, while the upper masts and sails are often against a bright sky ! But the ship never goes over, and then down on the further side of a bulge, or a hill of water ; for in clear weather a good telescope, which magnifies the distant angle of vision, brings again the ship's hull in sight. Had the ship gone over and beyond the supposed dip, or curvature, no telescope could fetch it back again ; and when on the crest of the supposed hill of water the hull itself should become visible against the background of a clear sky ! But in harmony with rule 4, ships never so disappear, because there is no real rise or protruberance in a calm sea, which, as we have abundantly shewn is everywhere level or horizontal.

FALSE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SCHOOLS.

Let us now turn to the false perspective sometimes given in globite diagrams, and books on geography.

FIG. 11.



Our figure 11 is taken from a high-class school book ; and in Scott's *Astronomy* there is another on the same principle, or, rather, on the same lack of principle. This diagram violates every law of true perspective. The observer at A is made to look *down* to his distant horizon, and so is the one at B, though in the diagram he appears to look up. This is a double violation of rule 7 as given above. And, further, the reader will notice how the feet of the observers are not pointing towards the centre, as they should be if the earth be globular. The diagram is a " scientific " fraud,

whether intentional, or unintentional, we need not here discuss.

Suppose the observer at A were to turn round and to look downwards in the opposite direction towards G, what would he see? An awful chasm at which the stoutest heart would quail! The thing, and the ideas it represents, are a disgrace to modern education! Is it any wonder, therefore, that a famous writer like Goëthe should say, "I curse this modern theory of Cosmogony, and hope that perchance there may appear some strong scientist of genius who will take up the courage to upset this universally disseminated delirium of lunatics."—See *The Scientific American*, April 27th, 1878.

SHIPS CLIMBING BOTH WAYS.

FIG. 12.



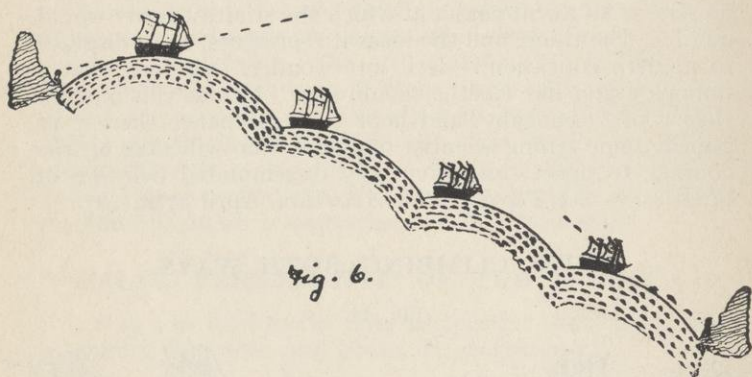
Fig. 12.

In figure 11 we have shown an illustration used to support the false perspective, and false teaching, of the schools; but while some of the higher class astronomical books do not disgrace their pages with such a palpable monstrosity, their teachings are in agreement therewith, and some of their diagrams equally faulty.

Let an observer be placed on some small island in mid-ocean, as represented in figure 12, where he can watch ships sail away from him in opposite directions: now if figure 11 be a true picture of the surface shape of the sea, and the observer on turning round sees a similar rise of the water on opposite sides, then the surface of the ocean would consist of a series of bulges, continued *ad infinitum*, as indicated by figure 12!

STILL MOUNTING UPWARDS.

FIG. 13.

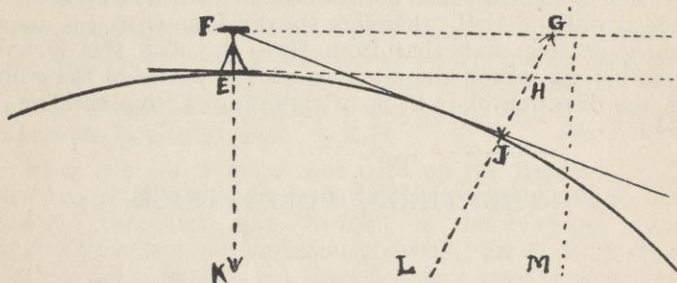


Now let there be a series of observers, as implied in figure 13: the first observer on the right sees the vessel mount hill number one. At this point let there be another observer watching the same ship going in the same direction; he should see it mount up hill number two. And a third observer, similarly placed, should see the vessel still mounting up hill number three; and so on, up towards the moon! This would agree with the theory that the moon temporarily attracts the waters of the ocean—but who would trust himself to that theory to make the voyage?

We may well leave the theory of a globular sea to the reprobation of all honest thinkers. Yet Sir Robert Ball, in common with some other astronomers, maintains that an observer on the seashore, in watching a receding vessel, actually views it mounting a hill, or a "protruberant" part of the ocean, until it reaches the horizon, when it begins to descend! If the sea-earth were a globe, the observer should always be placed on the top, near the sea-level; and the receding ship should at once begin to descend. But as perspective requires objects below the eye-line to appear to rise in the distance, the globularist is thus unconsciously constrained to yield this testimony as a concession to truth!

CURVATURE, OR DIP.

FIG. 14.



In calculating the amount of curvature, or dip below the eye-line of the observer, we have a simple rule, ignoring some small decimal points, namely :—Square the number of miles given as the distance, and multiply the product by eight inches, and divide by twelve, which will give in feet the depth of the dip from the observer's line of sight. This is true for a globe of 25,000 miles circumference ; thus in six miles there would be a dip of 24 feet, and in twelve miles a dip of 96 feet.

But in calculating the depth of the dip, zetetics often have made an unnecessary concession to the globularist, by deducting from the distance of the object the place of the point where the eye-line is supposed to move *downwards* to touch the earth, or the level of the water. This is a concession to the false views of perspective given in school books, such as we have illustrated in our Fig. 11, and to which the student can turn. Yet in spite of this unnecessary concession, zetetics have shown that distant objects are often visible when they ought to be out of sight, and a long way below the horizon, if the sea be globular !

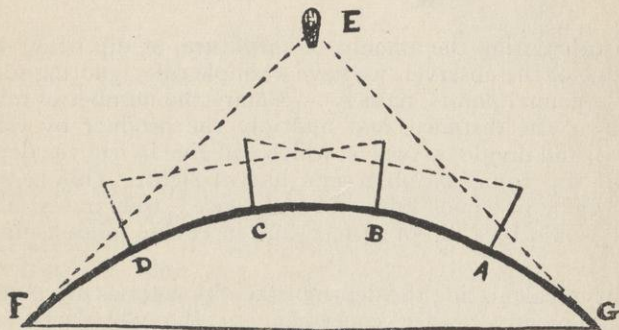
If we turn to the laws of true perspective, as already given, we shall see that this deduction is not only unnecessary, but that, moreover, the height of the observer should in strictness be added to the amount of dip.

Let us turn to Fig. 14 to illustrate this fact. Let the point E represent the position of the observer on the sea-level ; his line of sight would be a tangent to the sphere at

the place of observation, as shewn by the line E H, and the dip of an object at J would be represented by the line H J. Now raise the observer to the height of the telescope at F; his line of sight is still a horizontal line in the direction of G, and parallel to E H, therefore the dip from G to J is manifestly greater than that from H to J. And this is true whether we reckon the dip towards the centre of the globe in the direction of G L, or at right-angles from the line of sight G M.

THE THREE POLES TRICK.

FIG. 15A.



We have been authoritatively assured that the curvature of water can be proved by three poles, and a notable incident is referred to on the Bedford Canal, Cambridgeshire.

"If three poles of exactly the same height be placed in a line, the middle one *always appears* higher than the other two outer ones. . . . If a telescope be sighted *along* the first to the third pole, the top of the middle pole *will appear* above the line joining the tops of the two outer ones." (Italics mine.) *Elem. Phys.*, by R. A. Gregory, F.R.A.S.

The above paragraph is vague and specious. What is meant by sighting the telescope "*along*" the first pole to the third? Is it here the trick comes in? The third pole, being farthest off, will appear perspectively smaller; and the first will not be seen at all if the glass be laid "*along*" the top of it. The telescope should be placed at some distance away from the first pole, when the line of sight

would be found running along the level tops of each pole. Refer to figures 14 and 15. The line of sight from A to C is not parallel to a line tangential at A; but it ought to be if there be no trick of collimation in the telescope.

But suppose pole B seems higher than C. Shift the glass "along" B, and add a fourth pole at D, equally high and distant. Now pole C "will always" appear higher than pole B; so that C is both lower and higher than B! Which is absurd, as Eculid says. Q.E.D.

When the noted wager was tried on the Bedford Canal the lens should have been turned half-way round to test whether there was any "trick" in the telescope; but J. Hampden was not sufficiently sharp. Sir A. R. Wallace was doubtless honest, but the glass may have tricked him! Through a friend I sent him a challenge to shew in print HOW the bet was won, promising to reply courteously; but to me he never replied. Hence of that incident we may write R.I.P. But I retain copies of the official photographs taken at the time, in case any other globite cares to pick up my glove.

My friend "Parallax" (Dr. Rowbottam) had tried many experiments on that canal between 1838 and 1862; and after the bet affair he again went and carefully tested the water for six miles, with various powerful telescopes. He found the surface perfectly level, as before; and his experiments have several times been published, but never refuted. Yet the canal is still there!

For proof "How they cook science," see the London *Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 14th, 1893.

FIG. 15B.



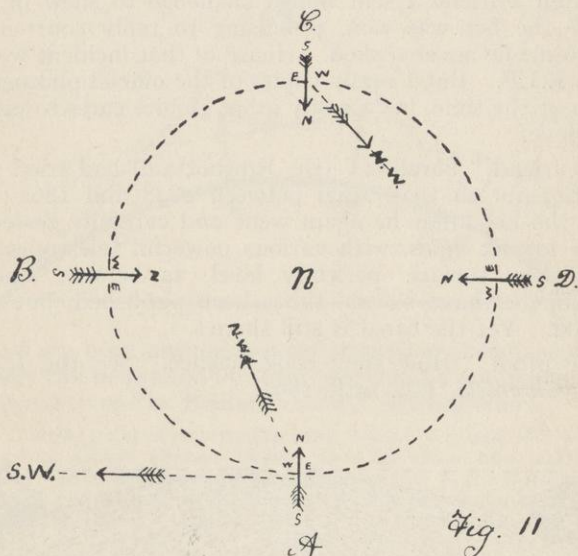
Fig. 9.

The above figure 15 illustrates the supposed curvature when, as is often the case in clear weather, a great extent

of sea surface is visible looking in opposite directions, say 25 miles each way. This should give a dip of 420 feet on each side. If the sea were globular, the curvature of its surface ought to be plainly visible, especially from a balloon, for a sweep of 50 miles, looking both ways; but no such curvature has ever been seen, even for longer stretches, but only one vast and uniform level, rising perspective to the eye-line. See figure 15b, and compare it with any good sea-scape. Fig. 15a shews what ought to be seen from a balloon (E) if the sea were globular.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION.

FIG. 16.



Many people foolishly imagine that ships can sail in a straight line due E. or W.; but if a line be drawn all round a sphere, it would make a circle, a chalk mark round a football for instance. A circle is not a straight line, as I once had reason to remind an educated gentleman in a public debate. He was known, too, as "the Leicester astronomer!"

In the above figure the magnetic north "pole" is represented at N; and if a ship, sailing round the outer circumference, keeps the point of the compass always towards N. and steers at right-angles to it the course described will be a circle.

A small flat island could be circumnavigated in the same way, with a powerful magnet in the middle of the island; the ship thus describing a circle. But if a vessel took a straight line course from A, it would sail in the south-westerly direction towards S.W.

On a globe it would be impossible for the horizontal needle always to point to the north magnetic "pole" from different parts of a spherical sea, as anyone may prove by laying a needle at various points as a tangent to a large ball. But on a flat surface the needle always points to the centre while the ship describes a circle—which double fact not only again explodes the globular theory, but establishes the truth of a plane earth and sea!

We have years ago many times pointed out this fact in our literature, and as a result one professor has had the honesty to make the following confession:—

"The earth has been circumnavigated a great many times. . . . We can (we could?) journey round the globe, sometimes travelling on land, and sometimes on the sea. . . . This would appear to be a certain proof that the earth's surface is curved. Nevertheless it has been pointed out that circumnavigation would be possible if the earth had A FLAT SURFACE with the north magnetic pole at its centre. A compass needle then, would always point to the centre of the surface, and so a ship might sail due east and west, as indicated by the compass, and eventually return to the same point by describing a circle." (Caps. mine.)—Prof. R. A. Gregory, F.R.A.S., *Elementary Physiography*.

Yet thoughtless teachers still refer to the schoolboy proof that circumnavigation proves the earth a globe!

THE EARTH'S supposed ELLIPTICAL ORBIT.

The form of an ellipse is taken from the circumference of a conic section cut obliquely, by a plane passing through both sides of the cone, and not parallel to the circular base. If cut parallel to the base it makes, of course, a circle, which decreases in size as it approaches the top point of the cone.

The ellipse is something like a circle which has been more or less flattened on opposite sides; but it is not like the

Sir Robert Ball, in his *Story of the Heavens*—and a big story it is too!—says of this problem that Kepler “to his immortal glory succeeded in solving and proving it to demonstration”! The select “Royal Astronomical Society” is evidently a Mutual Admiration Society, if nothing else!

Further on Sir Robert says that “Kepler’s discovery (invention?) of the true shape of the planetary orbits stands out as one of the most conspicuous events in the history of astronomy” So say all of us!

Great astronomers are not always good logicians, so Sir Robert further eulogises Kepler in these words:—

“Kepler found that the movement (movements?) of the planets *could be explained* by SUPPOSING that the path in which each one moved (moves?) was (is?) an ellipse. This (supposition) in itself was a discovery of the most commanding importance.” (Italics mine, and parenthesis.)—*Story of the Heavens*, p. 110.

The above confession refutes itself; but we may point out that the idea, belauded by Mr. Ball, is based on four suppositions or hypotheses:—(1) That the sea-earth is globular; (2) that this sea-earth ball is a planet, or wandering star, amongst “other” *heavenly* bodies; (3) that the sun is stationary in “one of the foci”; and (4) that the orbit of the earth annually round the sun makes a *closed* ellipse!

Assumption after assumption; and the fourth one spoiled and quietly discarded by later astronomers, as D.V. we shall show later on! But let us here refer to the above diagram (Fig. 17).

The thick line A D B E represents an ellipse all closed in; and S the place of the sun in one of the foci of the longer diameter. The heavier dots on the ellipse may shew the earth’s hypothetical positions for the different months of the year. Now astronomers admit that the moon travels round the earth once a month, while the globe is going round the sun. What then should be the path of the moon? Neither a circle nor an ellipse; but a series of cycloidal curves, a sinuosity like the track of the serpent! But my limited space demands brevity.

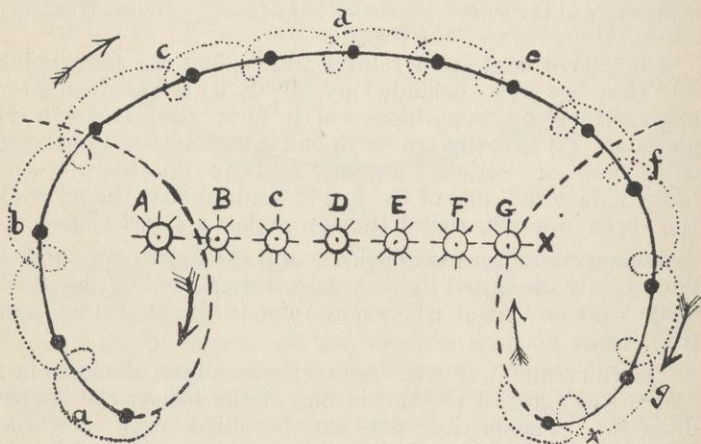
Look at the curve and study it, and you will find out some curious phenomena which the moon ought to manifest if their theories were true; but which she, in spite of her supposed fickleness, refuses to manifest. Trace out the path of the moon through the various signs of the zodiac, in

relation to the sun's fixed position. The moon would sometimes be very slow—sometimes very swift, very—sometimes stationary—and sometimes actually appearing retrograde!

Yet the daily speed of the moon never varies more than two or three degrees, and the moon's motion is always "direct" through the twelve signs—justifying the inspired statement of the Psalmist that the moon is "the faithful witness in the sky" (Psa. lxxxix. 37).

A GREAT GASH IN THE ELLIPSE.

FIG. 18.



After belauding Kepler for his elliptical orbits and giving him "immortal glory," Sir Robert Ball shews, in his romance called the *Story of the Heavens*, that another astronomer, and a greater than Kepler, soon after came along and ruthlessly ripped open the Keplerian skin bottle, thus spilling the gravitation wine which was supposed to be stored therein! *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

Our friend Robert, quite unabashed, tells us in his heavenly "story" that Sir William Herschell was the first to solve "the noble problem" as to whether the sun was really at rest in the middle of the solar system, or "whether the

whole system, sun planets and all, is not moving on bodily through space?"

So that after all Kepler's invention did not settle this "noble problem," which was left for another to grapple with; and this one has, for the time being, "settled it," that the sun is rushing us all through space, at a terrible rate, towards a distant star, millions and millions and millions of miles away, to *Lambda Hercules*! A romance worthy of that classical giant whose "twelve labours," though great, were nothing compared to the labours "now" imposed on the sun-god through the twelve signs of the zodiac. For in the words of our great story teller, we are assured that

"The sun and his system are NOW hastening towards a point of the heavens near the star *Delta Lyræ*. The velocity with which the motion is performed corresponds to the magnitude of the system. Quicker than the swiftest rifle bullet that was ever fired the SUN, bearing with it the Earth and all the *other* planets, is NOW speeding onwards. . . . Every half-hour we are about 10,000 miles nearer the *constellation of Lyræ*. (Italics, etc., mine.)—*Story of the Heavens*, p. 429.

In common parlance we may say that this is "a stretcher!" But what about Kepler's elliptical orbit? There is "now" a great gash in it, 175,000,000 of miles wide, equal to the sun's present annual journey. Such a gash is surely fatal!

CYCLOIDAL CURVES.

And what about the altered orbit of the globe? Instead of an ellipse it is "now" a cycloidal curve (as represented by the thick line in figure 18), and a curve shewing that the globe must have *reversed motion* at each end of the cycle, as it travels from left to right.

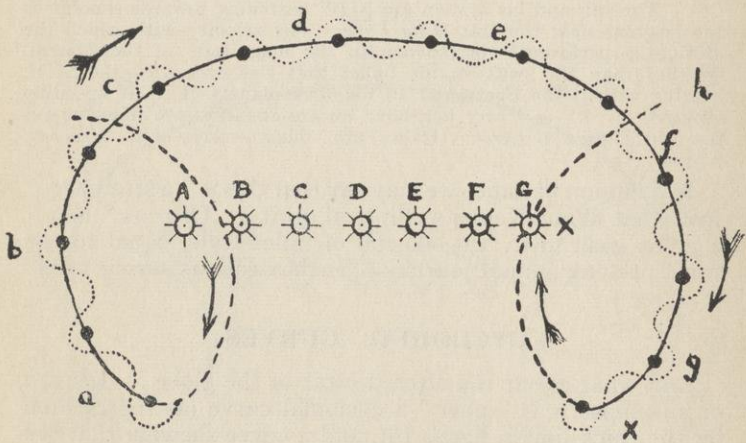
Let the monthly positions of the globe be represented in Fig. 18 by the heavier dots, and it will be seen that, in relation to the sun's corresponding positions, that orb would sometimes appear to be "stationary" in the zodiac, and at other times even "retrograde!" This of itself is sufficient utterly to discredit the new and latest theory of globular motion; for the sun's "apparent motion" through the twelve signs of the zodiac is uniformly "direct," as any good ephemeris of the Nautical Almanac will show.

As to the path of the moon, it is more tortuous than ever, as indicated by the dotted cycloids in the above diagram.

But it would require further, and larger, diagrams to expose in detail this monstrous motion and movements; and our space is limited. Suffice it here to say that diagram 18 represents the moon getting in advance of the globe, once every month; which would compel it to move at such an awful rate, that the magnitude and duration of lunar eclipses would be enormously altered and lessened. Yet such eclipses were correctly calculated long before the time of Herschell and Co.

SUBTLE SINUOSITIES.

FIG. 19.



In Fig. 18 we have shewn that the moon's monthly motions would be exceedingly erratic if the moon had to revolve all round a rapidly moving earth, for sometimes it would have to get right in front of the globe, otherwise it could not travel all round that body.

Yet the moon's daily motion of about twelve or thirteen degrees is always "direct" through the zodiacal signs; and it never varies more than two or three degrees. But if the sun, by some astounding "pulling" powers, and without any physical fastenings or connections, can drag after it, in its vast and unknown journey into boundless space, all the planets, the globe and the moon; then these bodies, and especially the latter, should always be found in the rear.

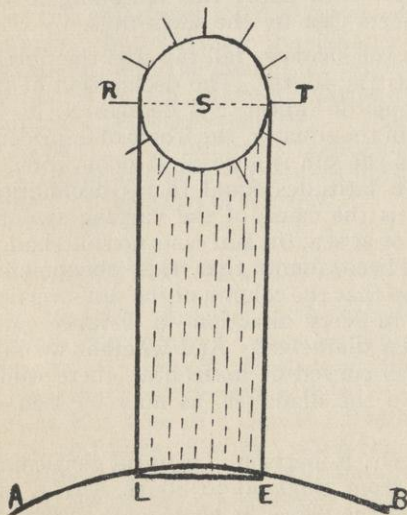
In this case the moon would never really travel round the earth at all, neither in a circle, nor in a spiral, nor an ellipse ; but its movements would manifest a series of serpent-like sinuosities, as found above in Fig. 19. Thus again we find that the lunar orbit, under this extravagant theory, would be most unnatural and erratic. Its form may intimate its origin !

Yet the moon's actual movements, as given in a practical almanac like the Nautical Almanac, are fairly regular and uniform, again proving the discrepancy which exists between practical astronomy as used by navigators, and theoretical astronomy as taught to landsmen in the schools and colleges.

With natural and practical astronomy we not only have no quarrel, but we have had great pleasure in its study for more than fifty years ; but with the ever-changing unnatural and infidel speculations of the schools true Bible christians will wage undying warfare.

SUN'S SIZE.

FIG. 20.



In books on astronomy we are gravely told that the sun is more than a million times larger than the sea-earth globe. The writers who make these extravagant assertions do not condescend to give us any good practical evidence in proof thereof. Their authoritative assertions are supposed to be sufficient, in spite of good authorities against them, and the oppositions of "science" against "science."

This was complained of long ago by intelligent men like John Wesley, who in his *Journal* expressed his disbelief in the theory of Copernicus and Newton. He wrote :—

"The more I consider them the more I doubt of all systems of astronomy. I doubt whether we can with certainty know either the distance or the magnitude of any star in the firmament. Else why do astronomers so immensely differ with regard to the distance of the sun from the earth, some affirming it to be only three and others ninety millions of miles."—*Journal*, vol. IX., p. 392.

When doctors disagree, who shall decide ? Our God-given senses, and a few practical observations. We have shewn that the moon is a faithful witness in the heavens, and we may find the sun's testimony the same—two good witnesses when critically examined, both testifying against the extravagances of modern theories. Now look at Fig. 20.

Let an observer stand by night directly under a lamp-post : the light above him will cast no side shadow. If he moves northwards his shadow will fall towards the north ; and if he goes south his shadow will fall southwards. If the light were extended by a number of gas jets above his head, say for ten feet, then on the observer moving that distance underneath he would still see no shadow. That is, the vertical rays of the light would cast no shadow for a distance equal to its own extent. Now apply this reasoning to the shadows of vertical objects cast by the sun's rays.

In northern latitudes the shadows fall towards the north ; and in southern towards the south. The declination of the sun varies from the tropic of Cancer, $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees N., to an equal declination south of the equator, the tropic of Capricorn. Between these extremes the sun is always, at noon, directly overhead in places with latitudes equal to his declination, the variation in which is the cause of the varying seasons. In these places on land, or at sea, the sun casts no side shadow at noon ; and it has been found that this phenomenon extends for 32 miles. So that the column of the sun's vertical rays is 32 miles across in every direction—a distance equal to the length of the solar diameter ! And whether we take the surface of the sea as curved or horizontal, there would make little difference to the diameter, as may be seen on referring to Fig. 20.

During the Boer war Dr. Robertson, a medical gentleman, sailed with our troops from England to South Africa, and in 14 degrees N. latitude the vessel at noon came under the

vertical rays of the sun. He discovered the fact above mentioned, and published it in a book he wrote. He was a globularist at the time ; but as I lost touch with him soon after reading his book, I cannot say how his discovery affected his subsequent belief. It ought to have brought him into the ranks of the planists ; and I posted him some of our literature.

His book was entitled *The Mutual Relations of the Sun and the Earth*. I do not now possess a copy, so I cannot quote directly from it, and our space is very limited ; but Dr. R., by diagrams and arguments, demonstrated that the diameter of the sun is only 32 miles across. Thus the sun is a small body as compared with the size of the earth ; yet as compared with the planets it is a giant, and, as the Psalmist says, " a giant rejoicing to run his race !" (Psa. xix. 5).

The *Nautical Almanac* bears out the truth of the sun's comparatively small size : it gives the sun's semi-diameter as 16' minutes of a degree. One degree of latitude is equal to 60 miles ; and as there are 60 " minutes " to a degree, twice 16 minutes must be equal to 32 miles, the sun's diameter by no less an authority than that of the navigator's chief almanac !

We are aware of the usual astronomical quibble to get over this difficulty, another assumption, the sun's immense distance ; but whatever the distance may be the sun's rays traverse it, and the column of vertical rays is only 32 miles across. The sun therefore witnesses to the truth of the *Nautical Almanac*—another " faithful witness in the heavens !" But luminous bodies often appear larger than they really are, as is sometimes illustrated by the old moon being " in the arms of the new."

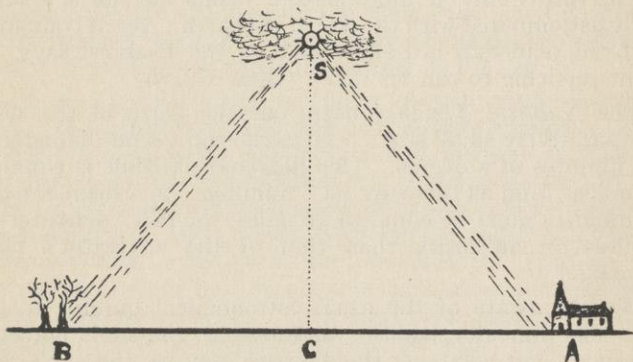
THE SUN'S DISTANCE AND FOCUSED IMAGE.

In studying this part of the subject, we must distinguish between the focussed Image of the sun, as sometimes seen refracted through the clouds, and that orb's position as seen at noon in a clear sky when there can be but little refraction. Fig. 21 is a copy of a drawing I took years ago in Lat. $52^{\circ} 38'$ N. and Long. $1^{\circ} 9'$ W., when the sun's rays were divided at an angle of about 90° . On one side they fell on a church, and on the other on a tree four miles away from the church.

The focussed Image, therefore, would be only about two miles high, a distance equal to C B, the base of a right-angled triangle.

Had anyone ascended in a balloon, the focus of the light would have receded upwards, as a rainbow recedes when an observer tries to approach it, the height of the bow depending upon the observer's position and that of the sun. In judging the sun's true distance we need a clear sky when the sun is on the meridian at noon.

FIG. 21.



Taking official figures, we find the latitude of the French Bordeaux (*edge of the water*) given as 45° N.; that is 2,700 miles north of the equator at a point in the same longitude, reckoning 60 miles to one degree. Now let us refer to the left half of Fig. 21.

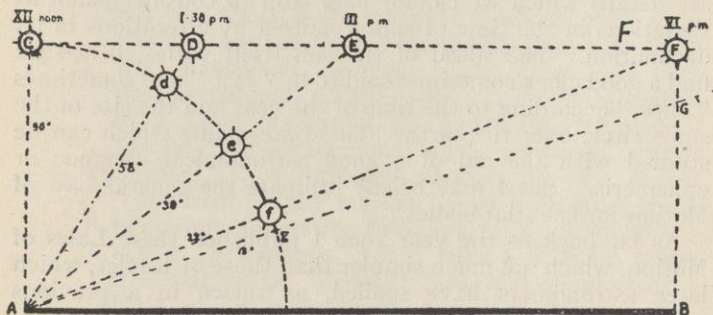
At the time of the equinoxes, March 21 and September 24, the sun is directly over the equator in the longitude of Bordeaux at noon (C). Thus we then obtain the right-angled triangle B C S, the sun's vertical rays falling upon the point C, and making with the line C B (already proved to be level) the right-angle B C S.

Looking from Bordeaux towards the sun at mid-day we look along the line B S, making an angle of 45° with the base B C. Now in every triangle the three angles are together equal to two right angles; hence the remaining angle B S C contains 45° , and is equal to the angle at B.

But as Euclid proves, when two angles of a triangle are equal, the sides subtending, or opposite them, are also equal ; hence the base B C is equal to the perpendicular C S. In other words, the height of the sun above the flat earth is equal to the distance of Bordeaux from the equator in Africa, probably less, but certainly not more than, about 2,700 miles ! Q.E.D.

THE SUN'S PERSPECTIVE DESCENT.

FIG. 22.



The various branches of Truth are connected, so that if we find one important branch we can be led on to another ; and similarly if we break off one branch we injure all. Compare Rom. ii. 20 and James ii. 10.

The question now arises, If the sun keeps at the same general height in its journey over the plane earth, why does it appear to go down and set ? The student should again read the article on "Perspective, true and false," and note especially rule 5 there given. A balloon sailing away high above an observer appears to descend as it recedes, although retaining the same altitude.

Referring to the above Fig. 22, an observer sitting inside a greenhouse, or conservatory, with a curved glass window, will see phenomena something like what is there depicted.

A represents the position of the observer, C the sun's position at XII. noon, and the line C F the "elevation" of about one-fourth of its daily path. At 1-30 p.m. the sun

arrives at D, making the angle d A B an angle of about 58° with the base line, already proved to be level.

At III. p.m. the sun arrives at E, making the angle e A B of 38° , or a descent from C of about 52° . At VI. p.m. the sun arrives at F, a distance from C of nearly three times its height, and the angle of its rays drops to about 22° , and sometimes to only 18° .

Thus the fact is made clear, that even by perspective alone the sun seems to drop almost to the horizon, while remaining at the same height. If the sun were a non-luminous body it would disappear sooner, as a balloon disappears. There are details which we cannot here stop to consider, such as variations in the time of sunset caused by alterations in its declination. The speed of the sun itself varies, hence we find a good clock sometimes said to be "fast" and sometimes "slow," according to the time of the year and the size of the sun's circle over the earth. These are points which can be studied with the aid of a good astronomical almanac or ephemeris. But I may briefly intimate the general Law of Motion for celestial bodies.

As far back as the year 1900 I published these Laws of Motion, which are much simpler than those of Kepler, which later astronomers have spoiled, as shewn in a previous article, and which we have altogether exploded.

GENERAL LAWS OF CELESTIAL MOTION.

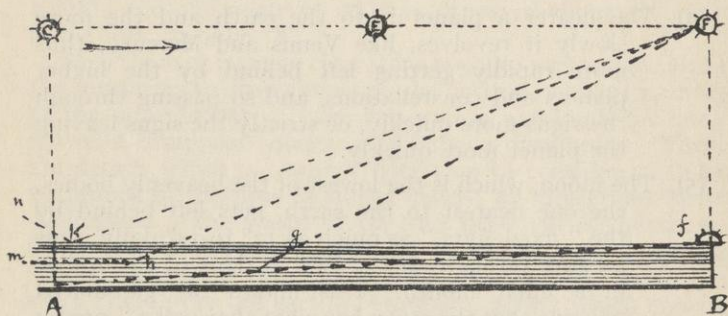
- (1). There seems to be two great Etherial Currents eternally revolving round their respective centres, one north and the other south ; like two immense cog-wheels revolving harmoniously in opposite directions. The etherial currents doubtless supplied the *primum mobile* of the ancients. These currents move most rapidly above and around the equatorial belts (like the water in the middle of a stream), becoming slower towards the "poles" or centres of the wheels.
- (2). The planets, sun, moon, and stars, being comparatively small and light bodies, are carried daily round the world by these all-powerful currents at different altitudes, according to their various densities, the higher currents moving them more rapidly than those lower, or nearer the surface of the earth. Therefore,

- (3). The more rapidly a planet revolves daily round the earth and the higher its altitude, and the nearer it is to the "fixed stars," which are the highest of all; which fact is illustrated by Neptune and Uranus, which keep a long time in the same zodiacal "signs."
- (4). The nearer a planet is to the earth and the more slowly it revolves, like Venus and Mercury, thus more rapidly getting left behind by the higher planets and constellations, and so passing through the signs more quickly, or strictly the signs leaving the planet more quickly.
- (5). The moon, which is the lowest of the heavenly bodies, the one nearest to the earth, gets left behind by the "fixed stars" as much as 12° to 14° daily, thus passing through all the twelve signs of the zodiac in a lunar month. This makes the globularist imagine that the moon has what they call a "proper motion" in a direction contrary to that of her "apparent" daily motion. And if a planet keeps in conjunction with a fixed star for a few days they call it "stationary"; if it loses a little on a star it is said to be "direct"; and if it should gain a little on a star they actually call it "retrograde" to suit their theories!

Thus the motions of the celestial bodies are governed by the etherial currents, according to their heights and declinations; their actual speeds being quicker the nearer they are to the great equatorial belts, and their circles or spirals becoming smaller, and speeds slower, as they approach nearer the north or south centres. This causes their daily revolutions to consist of a series of very fine spirals, as they vary their declinations, the north and south centres being the earthly focal points of the two great vortices, or etherial whirlpools, which carry with them the planets, the sun and the moon, and sometimes make them pass over from one great whirlpool to another. This causes the seasons and some lunar changes, with the various planetary periods or cycles of time. These, with the eclipse cycles, are of great utility in celestial chronology; and, for those with sufficient understanding to compute them backwards, they prove that it is not quite 6,000 years since the Adamic creation of the world.

SUNSET—REFRACTION.

FIG. 23.



As the previous chapter was longer, my limits require this to be shorter ; so I must put the maximum of meaning in the minimum of words.

In the previous chapter, it was shewn how, by perspective alone, the sun appears to descend almost to the horizon, although remaining that day at its average altitude of between two and three thousand miles. In diagram 22 we made no allowance for refraction, which would have still further reduced each of the angles, and especially the lower ones. Diagram 23 supplies the omission, and illustrates how the sun descends to and disappears on the distant horizon.

Light is a very subtle force, and one of the most easily refracted from the rectilinear ; but like all other forces, it takes the line of least resistance, whether in a curve or in a line practically straight.

Its undulations falling from above on to the atmosphere are refracted, or reflected, more and more according to the angle at which they strike, and the density of the media through which they pass. We need not here enter into the unsettled question of the density of the luminiferous ether,

especially as optical density is not always the same as physical density.

A straight rod, when dipped into water, appears suddenly bent to an outsider above that element ; but in judging the refraction of the sun's rays we need to remember that we are inside the refracting element and one which has a varying density.

Hence those rays of the sun which strike the atmosphere very obliquely, as from *F* to *g*, instead of proceeding in a straight line to the earth's surface below *h*, take the line of least resistance and proceed towards the spectator at *A*. Now an observer always sees an object in the direction of the rays entering the eye ; therefore the observer at *A* will see the sun's image in the direction of the line *A h f*, setting on the distant horizon !

The sun is never seen below the horizon, but at the vernal equinox at 6 p.m. if the earth was a globe the centre of the sun would be 90° below the horizon ; while its upper and lower limbs would stretch above and below thousands of miles if the sun were the size the astronomers assert !

The sun's rays can be entirely cut off from a spectator at the sea-level, as at *A*, while its reflected light can still be seen by observers in higher altitudes, from a high balloon or from the top of a mountain. There is an angle of total reflection where the light, being reflected upwards off the denser atmosphere, does not penetrate to the surface of the earth, as along the lines *F k n*. A flat stone thrown obliquely on to the smooth surface of a lake, may strike the water unseen by a fish far below, and leap upwards again and again before sinking by its own weight. And as the sun's lower limb is the first to arrive at the angle of total reflection it is naturally first cut off.

The apostle Paul tells us that " the wisdom of the world is foolishness with God " ; and it will appear foolish to us if we are enlightened by the wisdom which comes down from above. " If any man lack wisdom " on Creation or other Truth, let him not be too proud to ask the Creator for it, as this writer has done, and he will find the fulfilment of the promise given in James I. 5.

HORIZONTAL ECLIPSES.

FIG. 24.

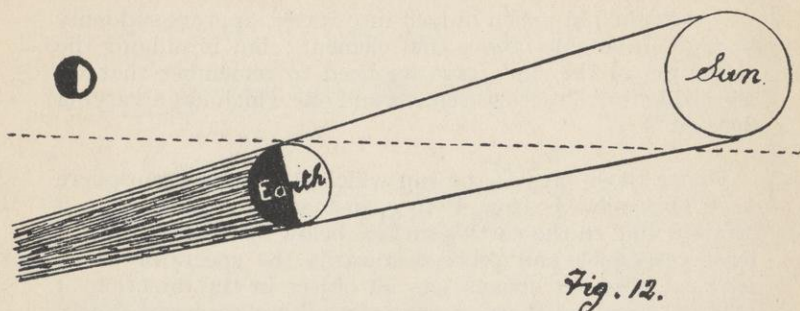


Fig. 12.

The above diagram is a copy of one by a fellow-worker in the cause of truth, who is now "at the front" in his capacity of electrical engineer. He says:—

"According to the globular theory, a lunar eclipse occurs when the sun, earth, and moon are in a direct line; but it is on record that since about the fifteenth century over fifty eclipses have occurred while both sun and moon have been visible above the horizon. The accompanying illustration shews how utterly impossible it is to harmonise this fact with the globularist theory."—*The Terrestrial Plane*, by F. H. Cook, E.E.

"A remarkable instance of this kind was observed at Paris on the 19th July, 1750, when the moon appeared visibly eclipsed while the sun was distinctly to be seen *above* the horizon."—*Astronomy*, p. 105, by Prof. G. G. Carey.

Two other instances are given in McCulloch's *Geography*, dates September 20th, 1717 and April 20th, 1837. And the *London Almanac* for 1864 gives four other dates.

Sometimes an ill-informed globite denies the possibility of such eclipses, thus tacitly acknowledging that they are inconsistent with the globular theory; then when he is convicted by accredited astronomical testimony he suddenly turns round and as ignorantly shouts "Refraction!"

Let any intelligent astronomer attempt to shew HOW refraction can reflect upwards "two great lights" with full clear discs, when according to his theory the centres of both lights should be 90° below the horizon, to say nothing of their lower limbs! Yet here we have the two orbs occasionally coming and smiling down upon us for our folly!

I believe that all lunar eclipses, occurring about sunset, would be seen to be "horizontal eclipses" by observers, if they were only in suitable positions.

Others object that "the earth's shadow on the moon is always round"! We need not pursue the enemy down to every dirty shell-hole into which he rushes for cover; suffice to note that here are three more assumptions—(1) the earth's shadow, which we have fully exploded; (2) that it is always "round"; and (3) that only a globe can give a curved shadow on a sphere! Go by night into a room with only one light, and take a flat ruler and an orange or a larger ball, and you will find that a flat piece of wood can cast a curved shadow on the ball.

Astronomers confess that there are many dark bodies in the heavens, some of which could doubtless cause an eclipse; though we do not here assert that they do. Read Jude 13. As there is a focus of light, so there is a definite focal point of darkness opposite; and when the moon, which has a "lesser light" of her own, gets inside this dark focus, her rays, and her influence, is seriously interfered with—a fact well known to astrologers. Her light is not entirely cut off, as we have seen the whole of the moon's face a dark copper colour, at the moment of the totality of the eclipse, the moon having a peculiar light of her own, very different from the sun-light. (Deut. xxxiii. 14, and I. Cor. xv. 41).

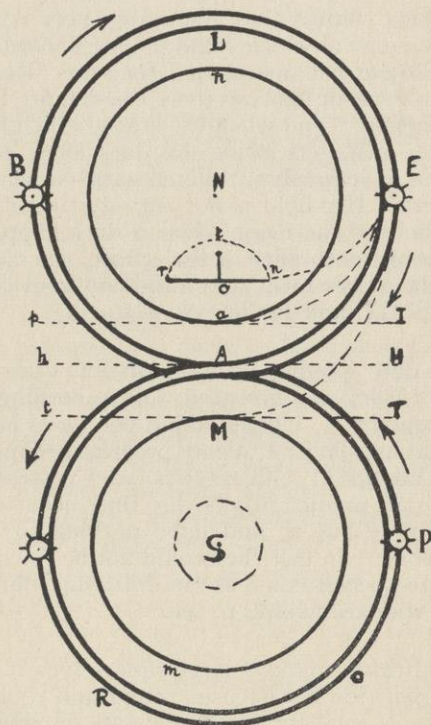
Eclipses were predicted hundreds of years before the Copernican theory was invented, to say nothing of the later "New Astronomy." Thales, about 600 years before Christ; and the great astrologer Ptolemy predicted eclipses hundreds of years in advance; and zetetics, who possess past tables of eclipses, can predict others, for they occur in cycles, or periods, of 18 y 10½ d, and have nothing to do with the globular theory. In fact they could not be calculated on the latest globite speculations, as the following illustration will shew those who are willing to see.

Let a taxi drive round a large square; as it spins along, let a horseman ride his Pegasus round and round the taxi; and suppose a swallow squealing and circling round the

Pegasus ; when and where would these three bodies, representing sun, earth, and moon, fall into line with the principal avenue of the square ? Who would calculate "this problem" ; especially if they did not know either the size of the square or the velocities of the moving bodies ? No eclipse could last out half its present duration. Yet eclipses, with their magnitudes and durations, are still calmly tabulated ; and ill-informed globites imagine that this is "another proof" of the truth of modern astronomical theories !

TWO POLES.

FIG 25.



Zetetics own much to a London medical gentleman, who last century, under the *nom de plume* of "Parallax," revived the zetetic cause by his able writings and powerful lectures. But it is seldom given to pioneers to dig out all the truths they unearth. Hence, early zetetics only acknowledged one pole, no *evidence* of a south pole having then been actually discovered by Antarctic explorers. It was left for "Zetetes" principally to carry on the war, and to be the first zetetic to acknowledge the proved existence of two so-called "poles." This he did many years ago in various articles published in a book entitled *Zetetic Astronomy*, now sold out of stock; and also in lectures in different parts of the country, and in public debates. He was the first editor of *The Earth—not a—Globe Review*.

At the same time it was shewn that these so-called "poles" are not the two termini of the earth's imaginary axis; but rather the north and south centres of solar and stellar celestial motion. Stars with north declination revolve daily around a central star in the north called "Polaris," and stars with south declination around a southern centre near *Sigma Octantis*.

An objector in N.Z. sent the writer some photographs he had taken, shewing what he called "Star Trails" around a southern centre, and which he wanted me to believe were globe trails, or trails caused by the rotation of the earth!

I accepted the photos as honest and genuine proofs of southern star motion; but I insisted on the title the photographer himself had given them: they were "star trails" and nothing more. In fact the rotation of the globe would have produced different lines, especially of those stars passing directly over the latitude of the photographer. So that when properly understood, they were against the globular theory, and not a proof of it.

The fixed stars are so called, because, except for very long periods, they do not appreciably alter their relative positions; and they are mere points of light, so small that the most powerful telescopes cannot magnify them into discs. Yet they are supposed to be suns of immense size, removed by

the astronomers to immeasurable distances away from us, for the credit and convenience of their theories—yet not so far but that they profess to be able to find a parallax for many of them. The star *Alpha Centauri* is said to be one of the nearest to us, and it has been given a parallax of 0" 75. But if it were a sun of such a size, even though it were many times farther off than it is said to be, it would shew in the Lick telescope a distinct disc of at least half a second ; so that the contention of Sir A. R. Wallace is here justified :—“ The fact that there are no stars with visible discs proves that there are no suns of the required size.”—*Fortnightly Review*.

But the sun, moon, and planets have discs or faces of various sizes, some very small ; and they wander from the north circuit to the south, and *vice versa*, according to their seasons and times. Thus the sun daily revolves around the north centre for six months, then it crosses into the south circuit for six months. Thus its light, as the Psalmist long since told us, reaches from one end of heaven to the other. (Psa. xix. 6).

The question has been asked, If the sun crosses from the northern circuit to the southern, how is it so little difference is observable in its positions ? The above diagram (Fig. 25) will help the student to understand this more intricate part of the subject ; but we must remember that there is a great difference between the motions of the solar orb, and the motions of light which proceed in every direction away from it. The motions of the celestial bodies we have already explained in connection with Fig. 22 ; and we have also shewn that the equator is a broad belt of vertical rays, and not a mere “ imaginary line.”

We will refer to Fig. 25. At the vernal equinox the sun is at E in the morning at 6 a.m. Its light travelling round with the ethereal currents, is seen at the same moment by an observer at A. Now an observer always sees an object in the direction of the rays entering the eye ; and the curve of about 6,000 miles from E to A is so great, that for the last few miles the rays seem to come to A in a straight line in the direction from H. Hence he sees the sun's image

rise "due east," not north-east, proving that light travels in great curves.

In the same way observers at *a*, and at *M*, see their different sun images at *I* and at *T* ; but it is self-evident that the orb of the sun itself cannot be in these various positions at one and the same time. Six hours later the sun itself arrives from *E* to *A*, and it may happen that then its swirl outwards from *N* drives it into the southern current, and it goes round with that current in the direction of the arrow until it arrives at *p*, when its light, preceding it in a great curve, the sun's image is again seen at *H* from *A*.

It then goes round with the southern currents, daily, contracting its circle in a fine spiral until it arrives at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. when, having lost its further southern tendency or swirl, electrical and magnetic forces, doubtless under intelligent supervision, drive it again northwards. Similar explanations apply to the moon, and to the planets, but with different periods, owing to their different altitudes, as already explained in a former article.

THE SUNDIAL.

FIG. 25, INSET.

If you have not got an ordinary sundial, fix in your garden an upright pole or rod with a ball on the top of it ; say in England, or in any country with good north latitude, and at the time of the vernal equinox. Then from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. peg out the positions of the shadows of that ball every quarter of an hour, and draw a line along the pegs ; you will find it makes a great curve, about half of an ellipse with the longer diameter, as in the inset *n o r t*. If your rod was at the north pole, the shadow would make a semi-circle.

At sunrise the light circling round casts the shadow of the pole at *o* towards *r* ; and as the sun works round to the south of your dial the shadow of the pole will go northwards

towards *t*. Similarly when the sun works round to the west, the shadow gradually curves round to *n* in the east. When living in London many years ago, I frequently tried this experiment in my back garden, as also a similar one on the flat housetop with a shorter rod or stylus.

Now if the moving daylight has been caused by the rotation of the earth, the shadows of that ball in the garden, or of the knob of the shorter upright stick on the housetop, would have fallen in a straight line. Test the truth of this by an experiment with an orange, or a larger ball, in a dark room illuminated by one lamp. Place an upright stylus near the centre of a flat and stationary table, and carefully carry the light half-way round. You will get the sundial curve.

Then fix a match in the orange, and place the light in the centre of the stationary table, and squarely rotate the orange. If you do so honestly and properly, you will get a short *straight* line, according to the proportions of your experiment.

Thus the sun-dial, the shadows of our lamp-posts in the city squares, and the shadows of our tall trees in the city parks, all testify, often daily, to the great fact that we are living on a plane and stable earth, with the light of heaven daily revolving around. Truly "the heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork: day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge." (Psa. xix. 1, 2).

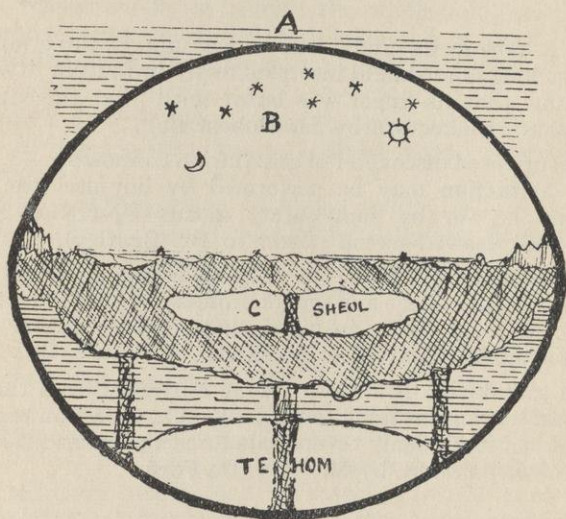
Yet, as it was of old, the wise men, the magicians, and the star-gazers, cannot read the writing on the wall! It was left for an humble captive of the King to come forth and give them the true explanation. Therefore to "the only wise God," the God of Daniel, and the Father of our Lord Jesus the Anointed be all the praise and glory. Amen.

GENERAL VIEW (ELEVATION) OF THE COSMOS.

FIG. 26.

Necessarily imperfect, but shewing the relative positions of its three great divisions: "Heaven above, earth (land) beneath, and water under the earth."—Second Commandment, Ex. xx. 4).

FIG. 26.



UPHOLDING ALL THINGS BY THE WORD
OF HIS POWER. (Heb. i. 3.)

A—the first heaven, where God's throne is, with waters above the firmament. B—the Firmament, or second heaven, a strong structure supporting the waters above it. (Job xxxvii. 18). C—the roof of the Unseen (Hadse) or Under-World, forming the third heaven, where Paradise is at present concealed awaiting our Lord's return. (Compare Luke xxiii. 42, 43, with Matt. xii. 40). Tehom, the abyss. (Isa. lxi. 1; I. Pet. iii. 19; Jude vi.; and Rev. ix. 11 and xx. 1-3).

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIES.

CONCLUSION.

GRAVITATION.

"The Law of Gravitation underlies the whole of astronomy."—Sir Robert Ball.

"The doctrine of universal gravitation is a pure *assumption*."—Prof. W. B. Carpenter, in *Mod. Rev.*, Oct., 1890.

"If a babe in its cradle had an arm ninety-three millions of miles long, and should insert its finger in the sun, it would not know that its finger was burnt until after the lapse of 140 years"!—Lecture by Sir Robert Ball.

The supposed discoverer of gravitation confesses :—"What I call attraction may be performed by impulse (the very opposite!), "or by some other means UNKNOWN TO ME."—Sir Isaac Newton (letter to Dr. Bentley).

"Unfortunately what our learned astronomers advance as *theories*, our college and school professors teach as facts."—Dr. T. E. Reed, M.D., in his work on *Tides and Sex*, from which some of the extracts are taken.

"If gravitation is always welling outwards from the sun, how can it *draw* anything towards the sun, unless on reaching that object it suddenly reverses its force and turns back?"—From *A Reparation*, by Mr. C. S. De Ford.

INFIDELITY, supported by modern astronomical theories

"To speak in plain terms, as far as science is concerned, the idea of a personal God is inconceivable."—The late R. A. Proctor, *Our Place in the Infinities*.

"As we are whirled upon our spinning and glowing planet through unfathomable spaces . . . what are the phantom gods to us?"—*The Clarion*, April 24, 1903. "Zetetes" unavailingly challenged the Editor to a press discussion, June 29th, 1903.

"Science is incapable of repeopling the heaven that it has emptied, or of restoring happiness to the souls whose artless tranquility it has ravished."—M. Zola, reported in the *Westminster Gazette*, May 20th, 1893.

"The two beliefs (modern astronomy and Bible cosmology) cannot be held together in the same mind ; for he who *thinks* he believes both has thought very little of either."—Thomas Paine, in his *Age of Reason*.

HONEST CONFESSIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

"People give ear to an upstart astrologer, who strives to shew that the earth revolves in the heavens."
 "This fellow wishes to reverse the whole (old) science of astronomy ; but the sacred Scriptures tell us that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still."—Martin Luther in *Table Talks*.

"Eyes are our witnesses that the heavens revolve in the space of twenty-four hours."—Melancthon, referring to Copernicus.

"Many who reverence the name of Copernicus, in connection with this system, would be surprised to find how much of error, unsound reasoning, and happy conjectures combine."—*Chambers' Encyclopædia*.

"It would be much wiser at once to pull down the whole than to continue the system of patchwork of which the Newtonian theory exists."—Sir Richard Phillips.

"As an engineer of many years' standing, I say that this absurd allowance (for curvature) is only permitted in school books. . . . I have projected many miles of railway, and many more of canals, and curvature has not even been thought of, much less allowed for."—Mr. W. Winckler, C.E.

"There are more frauds in modern science than anywhere else. . . . I have been thrown off my track often by them, and for months at a time."—Thomas A. Edison, quoted by Dr. Bullinger, London, in *Things to Come*.

"I agree with you in your contention respecting the earth ; for my motto has long been, Let God be true and every man a liar."—Dr. W. E. Bullinger to "Zetetes."

And again, "I am so thankful I have been able to read through your *Zetetic Astronomy*. It has been a revelation to me."—Copied from *The Earth*.

"Thanks for pamphlets and papers from time to time. I enjoyed reading your 'Serio-Scientific Satire.'

Any way, you are interesting and very suggestive."—Joseph Wild, D.D., Toronto, to "Zetetes."

"All known *facts* declare that we live on a flat earth. I am fully settled in this belief. The signs of the times are emphatic in their testimony that Jesus will soon return."—Miles Grant, a well-known writer against Spiritism.

"The magnificent Fable of scientific astronomy does not shake our faith in the testimony of the inspired writers respecting the world. The earth is an immense plane at rest where God placed it, and not a globe flying through space with lightning speed."—Dr. Leask, on Josh. x., in *The Rainbow*.

"We hope never to underestimate the valuable testimony of such mental athletes as 'Zetetes,' 'Parallax,' 'Rectangle,' E. E. Middleton, H. H. Squire, Dr. E. W. Bullinger, Gen. Armstrong, Xavier Field, and men too numerous to name individually, all of whom have done their best to support the true Cosmogony."—*The Earth*, Nos. 27 and 28.

The CREATOR himself says: "Heaven (is) above . . . earth (land) beneath; and water under the earth."—The Second Commandment.

"He that believeth not God hath made him a liar."—St. John.

THE AGNOSTIC'S CREED.

" I believe in a chaotic Nebula self-existent Evolver of Heaven and Earth ; and in the differentiation of this original homogeneous Mass. Its first-gotten Product which was self-formed into separate worlds, divided into land and water, self-organized into plants and animals, reproduced in like species, further developed into higher orders, and finally refined, rationalised, and perfected in Man. He descended from the Monkey, ascended to the Philosopher, and sitteth down in the rites and customs of Civilisation under the laws of a developing Sociology. From thence he shall come again, by the disintegration of the culminated Heterogeneousness, back into the original Homogeneousness of Chaos. I believe in the wholly impersonal Absolute, the wholly un-Catholic Church, the Disunion of the Saints, the Survival of the Fittest, the Persistence of Force, the dispersion of the Body, and in Death Everlasting."—

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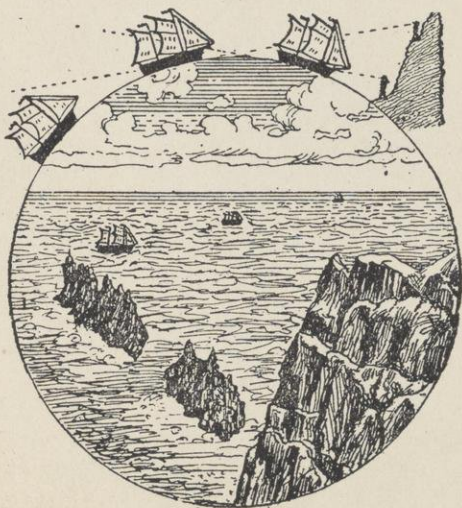
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