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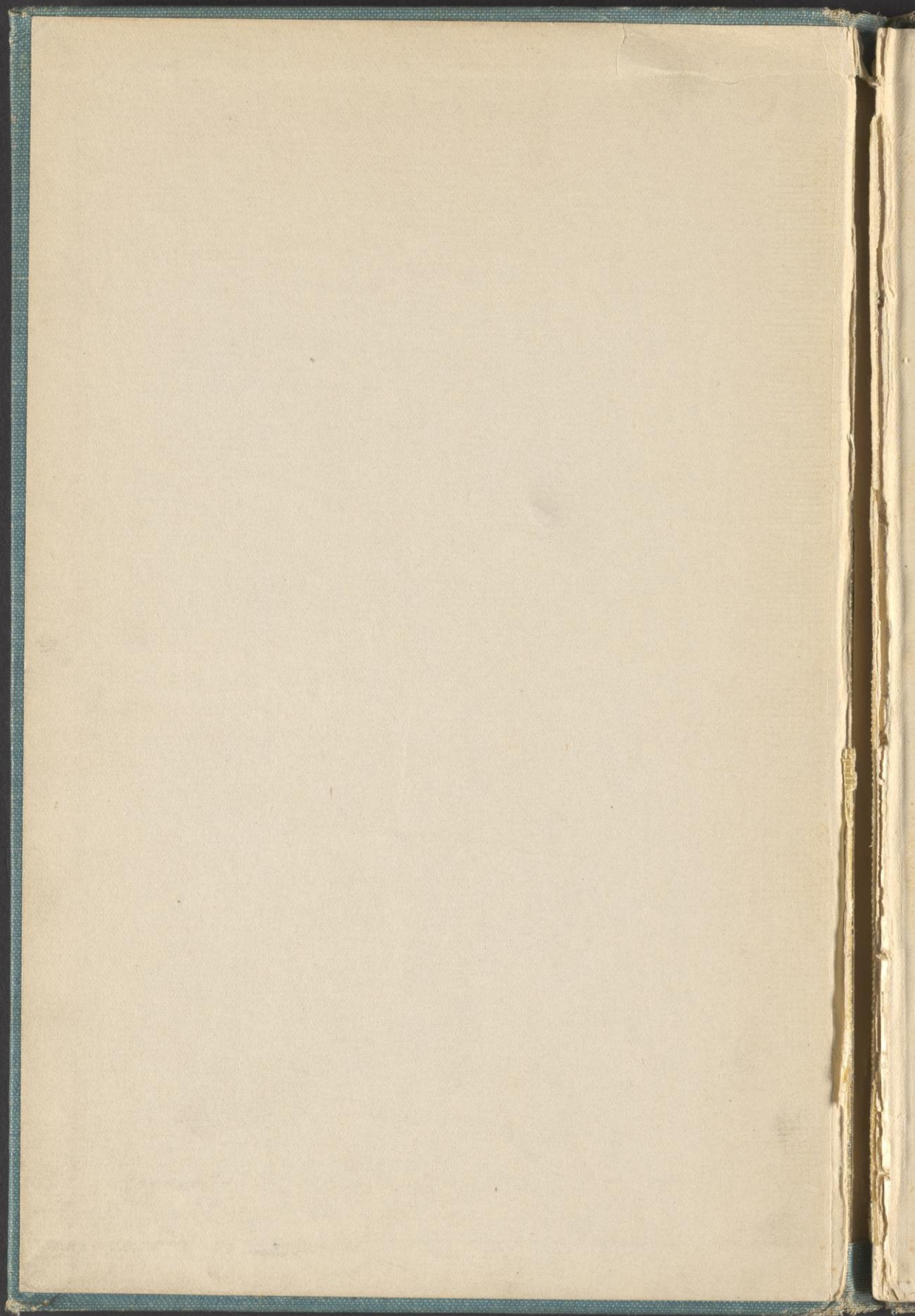
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THE EARTH
Is Flat, After All



By JOSEPH COOPER



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*The Earth Is Flat,
After All*



By JOSEPH COOPER



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PREFACE

"It is a reproach upon the world, that the popular works of literature have been written almost exclusively by authors and writers who possessed only a partial knowledge of the truth of the subjects on which they have written. And intermixing truth and error along through their writings, they have ever kept the world full of error and wrong judgment. This evil influence and practice upon the world has been keenly felt by every wise and devout person and lover of truth. It has not only been done in the matter of Science, Religion and Astronomy, but error prevails, more or less, in all Sciences—except it be that of Mathematics. It seems to have been kept the purest of them all. It is used in all business calculations. The teachings of erroneous writers differ essentially from those who teach truth without mixture of error. However clear may be the reasonings of these writers, and full their details, their works cannot but be defective if their foundation principles are wrong or false. It is true in Science; it is true in Religion; it is true in Astronomy. They cannot build truth upon a false or erroneous foundation." Astronomers have been trying this. If their theory were right their works would stand; but having made the mistake of supposing the Earth to be Globular and whirling, and the sun to be stationary, they have built all of their arguments and reasonings upon this sandy foundation, which plain facts can easily destroy, and will destroy, and does destroy.

It has not been the intention of the author of this work—The Earth Is Flat After All—to render it popular by nice words and beautiful phrases, but he has endeavored to utter knowledge clearly—he has endeavored to present such a routine of facts, in such a simple manner, as to convince the most simple lover and searcher after truth. The author has not let the many and popular works on Astronomy sway his judgment. He has weighed what they have said, and has discovered their mistakes and errors, and has boldly presented the facts, so that any reader of this work will easily see that the Earth is flat, after all. The book shows for itself. One only needs to read it. Everything is made plain there. Inspiration and reason, and plain and known facts, are all together in the establishment of this work.

Truth! how sacred is the treasure!
Teach us, Lord, its worth to know;
Vain the hope, and short the pleasure,
Which from other sources flow."

CHAPTER I.

THE TRUTH IN ALL CONTROVERSIES IS GENERALLY BETWEEN THE CONTENDING PARTIES.

In order for one to see the truth in the midst of conflicting opinions, it is very necessary that the lover of the actual facts have presented to him, or her, a fair statement of the true position of each theory, as contended for by their advocates. Then one may have some show of weighing all the important arguments pro and con and ascertain the truth contained in each, and reject the errors, and thus settle upon the facts, having nothing but truth for his guide. Truth in all matters is what we need, and should seek for, and cling to.

We will briefly state the claim of leading ancient astronomers—mainly Greeks. The Greeks, no doubt, derived many notions in regard to this science, and many facts from observations left on record or handed down from the Egyptians—the leading nation of ancient learning and wisdom, who had many speculations and notions.

It is claimed that the first of Greek philosophers who taught astronomy was Thales, of Miletus. He flourished about 640 years before the Christian era. Then followed Anaximander, Anaximaner, Anaxagoras, Pythagoras, Plato.

"Some of the doctrines claimed by these philosophers were, that the Earth was round, that it had two motions, a diurnal motion on its axis and an annual motion around the sun, that the sun was a globe of fire, that the moon received her light from the sun, that she was habitable, contained mountains, seas, etc.; that her eclipses were caused by the Earth's shadow, that the planets were not designed merely to adorn our heavens, that they were worlds of themselves, and that the fixed stars were centers of distant systems. Some of them, however, maintained that the Earth was flat, and others, though round, it was at rest in the center of the universe."

And so we see that the "star-gazers" and "astronomers" before the coming or birth of our Savior, and long before telescopes were invented, were divided, some contending that the Earth was round and in motion, while others said it was flat and remained still, and that the heavenly bodies—the sun, moon and stars, did the revolving. But it was not until the second century, A. D., that astronomy received a new impulse. All before had been unconnected and incomplete.

Ptolemy, with the opinions of all the ancient philosophers open before him, rejected the doctrine of all who taught that the sun was the center of the universe, and that the Earth had a diurnal motion on its axes and an annual motion around the sun, as being contrary to "common sense;" but he maintained in a work of thirteen books that the Earth was the center of the universe and all the heavenly bodies revolved around it. He deemed it very unreasonable to suppose that so heavy a body as the Earth with its great mass of sea and land to do the revolving, when the sun, moon and stars were so much lighter, and were seemingly composed of matter whose natural tendency is to move. This was the prevailing theory until about the middle of the fifteenth century.

About this time, however, Copernicus, a native of Thorn in Prussia, sprang up and rejected the theory of Ptolemy, and contended that the sun was steadfast and did not move, but that the Earth revolved around it, and by its rotation on its axis it produced the seeming motion of all the heavenly bodies.

But soon after the death of Copernicus, arose Tycho Brahe, born at Knudstorp, in Norway, in 1546. This man, Tycho, was a learned man and highly respected and regarded. The king of Denmark retained him in his kingdom, and established for him an observatory at a cost of about 200,000 crowns. "Here he continued for twenty-one years to enrich astronomy with his observations. And even though the prevailing sentiment of the last three centuries is to reject his teachings to some extent, they are forced to confess that he was correct in most of his observations." Here is what they say of him:

"His observations upon the moon were important, and upon the planets numerous and precise, and have formed the data of the present generalization in astronomy. He, however, rejected the system of Copernicus—considering the Earth as immovable in the center of the system, while the sun, with all the planets and comets revolving around him, performed the revolution of the earth, and in the course of 24 hours the stars also revolved about the central body."

This theory is much more simple and reasonable than that of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, and which is prevailing at the present time.

Although the present way of thinking that the Earth revolves on its own axis every twenty-four hours has prevailed among a vast majority of mankind for nearly three hundred years, yet thinking people are becoming more and more convinced that with so many points advanced to sustain the theory, having lately been proven to be false, that the whole theory must be wrong; and that the theory of the Earth being flat, and still, and the sun, moon and stars doing the moving, must be the true one, after all.

It has narrowed itself down, at least, to the one or the other of the two systems. No third opinion can be reasonably formed on this point. Either the Earth must revolve every twenty-four hours, to produce alternate succession of day and night; or the sun, moon, planets, comets and stars generally, must be moving around the Earth, some in twenty-four hours, some less and some more. The very nature of things indicate that the Earth is flat and stationary, and that the heavenly bodies do the revolving around the Earth. Further on will be shown the reasonableness and truthfulness of this theory, and the unreasonableness and falsity of the theory that the Earth is a globe and revolves, and that all the heavenly bodies are placed at such a great distance from it in space, and are flying through space at such an enormous speed as are claimed by that theory's advocates. It is not true, it cannot be true—except in imagination only. There is too much evidence against it.

THE SHIFTINGS OF ASTRONOMERS.

Astronomers now tell us that the earth is surely round,
The way they have proving it, is in the distance found:
In going round it westward, they lose one day, they say,
But in going round it eastward, it turns the other way.

THE EARTH IS FLAT, AFTER ALL.

Years ago some tourists discover'd this in chat,—
Proving beyond dispute the earth is round, not flat:
The tale was hardly question'd, but taken for a fact,
The place where witness'd was in some distant tract.

But later we were startled, when without ifs or buts,
A chap report'd us sticking, like flies on hick'ry nuts.
We did not own the story, but let it have full play,
For, as before, the district, were many miles away.

There's worlds, said star-gazers, away up in the sky
For Jupiter and Venus are naked to the eye.
At least, 'twas reported, by men who saw their crop,
Thought we then, surely, the growth right there will stop.

But wrong was our opinion, how that record fails!
For worlds to 80,000,000 are now star-gazers' tales.
Astronomers are numerous—go flocking on the sea
To tell us of a universe with rolling worlds that be.

Of course, we stopped disputing this story of the wise,
The tale of their narration were not to be thought lies.
It smashed out all the records, formerly were made,
Men soon ceased to wonder, simply gave them aid.

But now we learn, we reason; think like the ancients
Who spake by inspiration and light of common sense;
The earth is not a roving around the sun in space,
Nor in any way a shifting or turning in its place.

The stars circle westward, the sun is in the race,
And early in the morning it rises in the East;
And we are not sticking like flies with feet upturned
On a globe that's whirling, astronomers have learned.

We sail upon the ocean, we sail upon the sea,
We sail upon the waters as flat as they can be;
We go along a circling around the northern Pole,
And find the earth resting—as ancient Christians told.

CHAPTER II.

A THEORY WHICH HAS TO BE SUSTAINED BY SO MANY FALSE STATEMENTS
CANNOT BE TRUE.

For advocates of, that the Earth revolves and is not flat nor stationary, it is necessary that they sustain themselves in the following statements:

1. The Earth is a globe, and turns completely over once in about every 24 hours.
2. In order to do this, it is whirling at the rate of 1,040 miles an hour.
3. Men, women and children, riding at the rate of 1,040 miles an hour, are unable to tell that they are moving at all.
4. There is something attracting us to the Earth, and it is not the actual weight of bones, flesh and blood that presses us down upon the Earth.
5. That when we are weighed upon a pair of balances, it is not us that are weighed, at all, but it is that something called "attraction" that is weighed.
6. If this were not true, then as we become antipodes once in every 24 hours, since we must necessarily be on the bottom side of the Earth once during that time, we would weigh more when we were on the top side.
7. When we are on the bottom side of the Earth, walking with our feet upward, like flies crawling on the ceiling of a house, we can tell no difference between that position and the position of walking with our heads upward and feet downward when on the top side of the Earth.
8. A round piece of cotton one foot in diameter is held to the Earth by attraction, and not by its weight, and a piece of lead one foot in diameter is held to the Earth by attraction, and not by its weight, and yet both lead and cotton being the same size the lead presses harder upon the Earth than does the cotton by several hundred pounds.
9. That water will not find its level in open seas.
10. That water will run up hill in open channels without being forced up through a pipe or any confinement.
11. That in cutting long canals from one sea to another, there is always allowance made in the surveys by the engineers for the curvature of the Earth, which is about eight inches for the first mile.
12. That the light in a light house 100 feet high cannot be seen by any one on a ship more than 15 miles out at sea, even with the very best sea-glass, because of the curvature of the waters of the sea.
13. The reason a ship's mast is seen last as it goes out of sight, is because the main body of the ship has sank out of sight behind the curvature of the waters of the sea, and not because the mast is higher up in the light where the eye can see further.
14. Notwithstanding there is a billion of people on the Earth, with all the late improvements and skill, and though the Earth is carrying them over at the rate of 1,040 miles an hour, there is not one of them able to tell that he or she is moving.
15. That as the Earth is round like a ball, or is spheroid, and is largest on the equator, therefore the rivers scattered over the Earth do not all run down grade, but some of them do actually run up grade; and all of them part of the time.
16. The Earth is about 8,000 miles in diameter.
17. That the sun is 112 times as large as the Earth, and is about 889,000 miles in diameter.
18. Notwithstanding the Earth is not but 8,000 miles in diameter, and the sun is 889,000 in diameter, the sun is not broad enough to spread over all of the Earth, but those of us who live up north of the line called "Cancer" are always north of the sun; and those of us who live south of the tropical line called "Capricorn" are always south of the sun.
19. The sun is 889,000 miles in diameter, but it is never broad enough to cover all the space between the Cancer line and the Capricorn line, which is only 47 degrees—considerably less than 3,300 miles.
20. The sun is about 92,000,000 miles away, and therefore does not cover a space of earth in the tropics at one or the same moment more than about 40 or 50 miles in diameter.

21. Now in order for you to believe all the foregoing twenty propositions, and other similar ones, you only have to call to your mind, that if the Earth were flat, as some contend, why don't some sailor in sailing due west or due east come to the edge? But instead of coming to the edge of the Earth people have sailed clear round the Earth, came back to the place from whence they started, and found no edge or jumping-off place.

22. Some of those persons who sailed round the Earth claim that in circumnavigating the Earth east and west, in going one way you will gain a day, but in going the other way you will lose a day—this, you see, if true, confirms all.

23. What is meant by sailing round the Earth, the sailor goes round under and over as he travels—just as you would in going round a house by climbing up over the roof and then coming down the side and going under the floor and coming out at the opposite side. It does not mean to go round on the face of the waters, as some contend, like one does when he walks round a house on the face of the Earth.

24. Hence those who contend that the Earth is flat, and that the sea always finds its level; and that Russian-Siberia, East India, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean all lie north of the North Metallic Pole; and that when one sails round the world by way of Singapore, China, the Bay of Bengal, through the Indian Ocean, and on through the Suez Canal, he is sailing on the flat face of the Earth's waters, going north of the North Metallic Pole—they are simply mistaken.

25. And the teachings in the Scriptures, that the sun does the moving—rising and setting, and hastening again to the place where he arose—is all a mistake, and, therefore, when in the New Testament we find the assertion that all Scripture is given by inspiration, we find another mistake; for if this were true, then the Earth must be flat, and still, and the sun rises and sets as is stated in the Bible.

Now, the foregoing twenty-five propositions are what, substantially, the present leading philosophers on astronomy have been making the world believe to be true. This is necessary, of course, for them to sustain their theory of a globular whirling Earth.

Now we propose to show in the remainder of this work, that not only one of those twenty-five propositions are false, but that about the whole of them are false, or partially so. It seems strange to us that a thinking people should have given them any sanction at all, whatever. They are so foreign to common sense, to plain facts, and to the very nature of things. This we propose showing in the following chapters.

CHAPTER III.

THE EARTH IS NEITHER CONVEX NOR CONCAVE, BUT IS BOTH FLAT AND STATIONARY.

In the preceding lesson we gave twenty-five propositions containing false statements to prove that the Earth is globular, or convex, and turns on its own axis once in every twenty-four hours. In this, a part of these twenty-five propositions will be examined, and their falsity shown, and that all evidence tends to prove that the Earth and Sea are level, except the Earth has valleys, hills and mountains on it, and the Sea is only level when not disturbed by tides and storms. If it were not for the pressure of the air which causes the tides, and the winds and storms that roll up the waves, the waters of the ocean or sea would find their level and cease to heave and swell, and remain calm and undisturbed from age to age. But we here give in finer print the first proposition:

The Earth is globular, and turns completely over once in about every twenty-four hours."

Of course, when we show the Earth to be flat, the theory that it turns will fall of itself, because if the Earth is flat, it is still, except when disturbed by explosions, earthquakes, cyclones, storms, etc.

We have been told that figures won't lie. This is true if you do not misapply them; for the science of mathematics is perfect.

Well, to convince yourself that the Earth is flat, you only have to survey the land from one sea to another, as has been done by skillful engineers in the surveys which they have made for the construction of long and large canals. Take whatever canal you may, and you will find that those engineers made no allowance for the curvation of the Earth, and when the canal was cut, it was cut straight through or on an exact level from one sea to the other, and the water when turned in stood level from one sea to the other.

Now, if two seas stand on a level with each other before a canal is cut to connect them, and if after the canal is cut and they are connected by it, they still stand on a level, and the water stands on a level for miles throughout its full length, no allowance made for curvation, is it not perfectly reasonable for the two seas or oceans to stand on a level throughout all their vast extension? Where, then, we ask, does the curvature or the curvation of the Earth come in at? And if no curvation, the Earth is not a globe or ball, and, of course, does not turn over at all.

What is meant by the phrase we so often meet with, "sea level," if the face of the waters of the seas do not stand on a level when not disturbed by tides and storms?—except, of course, they are a little swollen where large rivers and swift streams empty their waters into them. Besides, it has been developed in the late war between the United States and Spain, that a ship can be seen with a good mariner's or sea-glass, twenty mile away. A ship seen twenty miles away! Think of it! Twenty miles away from each other, at sea, the captains of each ship view the other, and yet, the present philosophers of astronomy would

have us believe that the Earth, with its seas, make up a globe—curving at the rate of about eight inches a mile for the first mile, and increasing each succeeding mile. According to their own calculations the sea curves in twenty miles more than 260 feet. Are ships that sail at sea 260 feet high? Are they 130 feet high? How, then, we ask again, can there be any curvation of the sea, since ships can be seen by watchmen twenty miles away? This could not be. But allow the sea to be level—as all seas are—and all is plain.

If the Earth were round it would require a light house several hundred feet high to be of much service to navigators or mariners at sea. Besides, there has been many experiments on the surface of standing waters, and the fact has been fully demonstrated that they are neither convex nor concave. They are level, and navigators use flat charts, and the term, "plain sailing."

But we are told and taught from youth up that "the Earth is a globe, that it is convex, and that it turns over once in every twenty-four hours, and

'In order to do this it is whirling us at the rate of 1,040 miles an hour.'

Well, 1,040 miles an hour is a pretty lively gait to be flying through space. That is a little faster than we can believe we have ever rode. I can always feel quite a gust of air even when I ride at the rate of forty miles an hour with the 1,000 left off. And we have done shown that the Earth cannot be globular or spheroid; and if not round, then, of course, it does not whirl us at all. If it is whirling at the 1,040-mile rate, it is strange that you nor I, nor any one else, is not able to know that they are moving at all. It does seem that these rough, rugged and high mountains sticking up so much higher than the plains that surround them, they ought to give us a considerable breeze as they passed with us on to be antipodes twelve hours hence. And it seems, too, they might kick up a little dust or drop off a loose pebble occasionally, unless the whole face of the Earth long ago had done worn slick and hard, and everything loose and easy to move had done mounted up in space and gone on a circuitous chase, like the sun, moon and stars in the beginning of creation; for you know, that if a lady pushes a common hand-fan (such as is used in hot weather) through space, even in an airless room, or on a windless day, it creates quite a breeze to keep her face cool; and if you turn a common thrasher-fan very lively, you can produce enough air at any time to take chaff out of grain, neither of which comes any ways near to moving at the rate of 1,040 miles an hour. A tornado going at the rate of eighty or one hundred miles an hour tears up farms and cities, and blows down houses, jerks trees out by the roots, throwing them whapsy-lapsy, and scatters things generally helter-skelter. Yet we are told to believe that the Earth is flying through space at the enormous rate of more than 60,000 miles an hour, and at the same time it is rolling us over, making antipodes out of us about half the time, at the slow rate of only 1,040 miles an hour. And there is no device, the skill of men can invent, whereby anyone can tell that the Earth has him in motion. This being the case, we are made to believe that the Earth is both flat and still, and that the sun, moon and stars do the moving.

"The sun in chorus, as of old,
With onward speed is coursing still,
And, on its thunderous circuit roll'd,
Doth its appointed course fulfill.
The angels as they gaze grow strong,
Though fathom it they never may;
These works sublime, untouched by wrong,
Are bright as on the primal day.

"In foam the sea's broad billows leap,
And lash the rocks with giant force,
And billows o'er the rocks do sweep
Like sun and stars in endless course.
And battling storms are raging high
From shore to sea, from sea to shore,
And radiant currents as they fly,
Do quicken earth through every pore.

"The blasting lightnings scatter fear,
And thunders peal and sing their lay,
With awe sent down, the Lord revere,
The gentle going of his way.
The angels, as they gaze, grow strong,
Yet fathom Thee they never may,
And all Thy works untouched by wrong,
Are bright as on the primal day."

CHAPTER IV.

THE THEORY OF HAVING ALL OF US SAILING AND WHIRLING THROUGH SPACE IS QUITE FAULTY.

The philosophers on astronomy of globular world fame, tell us :

"That men, women, and children riding at 1,040 miles an hour are unable to tell that they are moving at all."

Of course, if we could tell that we are sailing and whirling in space we would then know that the Earth is in motion ; but for these astronomers to tell us that we are all getting on at 65,000 or 68,000 miles an hour, and whirling at the same time at the rate of 1,040 miles an hour, and no one be able to ascertain it, neither old or young, neither male or female, out of the millions of earth today, it is a little hard on our crediting capacities or powers. It seems that some child or lad of a boy might be able to detect that we are on the move ; or some old person having lived out his three score and ten years, might look back upon some past event or information and inform us that by it he was perfectly sensible that the Earth was in motion ; or, some extremely sensitive person, either old or young, might be able to detect the motion. Some people, you know, are extremely susceptible to fast movement. They do not like to ride faster than a walk, and if you once got the idea uppermost in their minds that the Earth were running away with them at the 65,000 miles an hour speed, and whirling them over at the same time at the rate of 1,040 miles an hour, their sensibilities would be extremely wrought up, and if human detection could ascertain the Earth to be in motion, they surely would be able to accomplish the task. And then it seems, too, that Edison, or some inventor, might be able to invent a machine or instrument of some kind by which we could detect the Earth to be in motion. But as yet nothing of the kind has ever occurred, and we are forever to remain in ignorance of the Earth's mobility and rotundity so far as we are able to ascertain, except, of course, we can take the astronomers' word for it, as we have been doing, as unreasonable as it is.

And we all stick to the Earth when on the bottom side as well as when on the top side. But this is all accounted for, since they tell us :

"There is something that attracts us to the Earth, and it is not the actual weight of flesh and blood that presses us down upon it."

Now this seems a little absurd, at first, to think that a philosopher on astronomy should make such a remark as the above, but when we take into consideration that his globular-world theory is a flat failure if this be not true, then we can readily look for the wisdom and motive that caused it to be uttered.

You see, if these globular world theorists admit that it is the actual weight in any matter that causes it to gravitate or fall to the Earth, their theory falls by their own admission ; because if it be the weight of any person or substance whatever that forces it to the ground, then when the Earth rolls us over onto the bottom side so that our feet are sticking up to the Earth like a fly sticking up to the ceiling of a house,

and we, too, being destitute of the fly's apparatus to stay, our weight would tear us loose from the Earth and we would go flying down in space, and there is no telling where we would land. But if flesh and blood has no weight, and it is altogether attraction that holds us to the Earth, attraction can keep us sticking up to the Earth when our feet are upward and heads downward, just as well as if we were always on the top side of the Earth with heads up and the soles of our feet on the Earth. And hence they again admit,

"That when we are weighed upon a pair of balances or scales, it is not us that are weighed at all, but it is that something called 'attraction,' that is weighed."

Now, if we take this view of the matter, everything is all right, and perfectly harmonious and reasonable, provided you do not scrutinize the subject matter too closely. It, of course, will not bear anything like close and accurate investigation; and that just suits a great many people who are always learning, but never come to the knowledge of the truth.

Well, if you take up the case of one of those fat, fleshy fellows, who, when he steps upon the scales, tips them at just 300 pounds, and one of those ordinary persons, when he steps upon the scales will tip them at 150 pounds; the lesser one being just half the size and just half the weight of the other, you can very readily see that the fat man being as large again as the little fellow, he has as much again bulk for attraction to get hold of about him, and therefore he attracts the scales at 300 pounds, while the lesser man only attracts them at 150 pounds—their flesh and blood having no effect in the matter at all.

Now, there is no chance to defeat this argument in these two men, but one may assert that it is the flesh and blood that weighs 300 pounds in the large man, and flesh and blood that weighs 150 pounds in the smaller man; and even then one only holds equal with the globular astronomist, and simply settle nothing. You may, however, select a large man, one that is all swollen up with dropsy or some other disease, who is large enough to weigh 300 pounds, but really only weighs about half that much, and then the attraction theory rather gets the worst of it; because in that case the swollen man being as large again as the well small man he ought to be large enough to possess enough of bulk for attraction to get such hold on him as to make him tip the scales at as much again as the little man. Now the astronomist may quake a little at the weight of the argument relative to the lean man and the swollen man, but he doubtless would say that there is not as much attraction taking hold on a sick man to press him to the Earth as there is taking hold on a well one. And this, to him, of course, looks a little plausible, and hence he continues:

"If this were not true, then as we become antipodes once in every 24 hours, since we must necessarily be on the bottom side of the Earth once during that time, we would weigh more when we were on the top side."

Yes, this is exactly it. If flesh and blood is what tips the scales and not attraction, then when a man got on the bottom side of the Earth his weight would naturally pull off from the Earth, and he would not press the scales at all; but both the scales and himself would leave the Earth, and go away into unfathomable space below.

Well, these globular world astronomers may think that it is attraction that is weighed, and not the actual flesh and blood that there is in a man, and the substance that there is in other matters, but as for my part, I am sure, that it is the substance of the matter that is weighed, and not attraction; and so the Earth is flat, after all, and the sun, moon and stars do the moving.

"For the truth then let us battle,
Whatsoever fate betide;
Long the boast that we are freemen,
We have made and published wide;
He who has the truth and keeps it,
Keeps not what to him belongs,
But performs a selfish action,
That his fellow mortal wrongs.

"He who seeks the truth and trembles
At the danger he must brave,
Is not fit to be a freeman,
He at least is but a slave!
He who knows the truth and places
Its high prompting under ban—
Long may boast of all that's manly,
But can never be the man!

"Be thou like the first apostles,
Be thou like heroic Paul—
If a free thought seek expression,
Speak it boldly, speak it all!
Face thine enemies, accusers,
Scorn the prison, rack or rod,
If thou hast the truth to utter,
Speak and leave the rest to God!"

CHAPTER V.

THE FALSE THEORY OF A GLOBULAR WORLD IS FOUNDED UPON OUR INCAPACITY TO KNOW.

Astronomers bring their arguments from long distances. They place the sun over ninety millions of miles away, and then draw conclusions from it. They claim that some of the stars which they see with their improved telescopes are trillions of miles in space, and then they argue or reason from them. They claim certain things from the opposite side of the Earth, or, as they call it, "the globe." But when they come to near and plain things that are likely to upset their theory they say, "We can not know." Yet they say:

"When we are on the bottom side of the Earth, walking with our feet upward, like a fly crawling on the under side of the ceiling of a house, we can tell no difference between that position and the position of walking with our heads upward and feet downward, when on the top side of the Earth."

By disputing such plain things as these, and arguing from far-away inferences, they are able to keep the people in ignorance of the real facts about the position and stability of the Earth; and also about the true position of the heavenly bodies and their motions.

Of course, since the Earth is both flat and stationary, no one can get on the bottom side to test what the experiment would be; but we do know what the experiment is as pertains to being on the top side and bottom side of barrels and large wheels. If one is placed on the top side of a barrel or a large wheel of any kind he will be able to stay there, but if placed on the bottom side of either he will find that his own weight will quickly force him to the Earth. We do not know that the sun, moon and stars go around under the Earth; for we see them set in the West and appear again in the East in about twelve hours. But as to the pillars or foundation of the Earth we know nothing; for God has not revealed it to any one, and we can not go and examine it for ourselves. God's word says: "Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the Earth? declare if thou hast understanding. Who hath laid the measure thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the cornerstone thereof? * * * Hast thou perceived the breadth of the Earth? declare if thou knowest it all." Here, we are told, that the Earth has a "breadth," and that we know nothing about the foundations or pillars of it. Another proof that the Earth is flat and that no one has ever been on the bottom side. And this being true, it does not revolve. But foolish arguments are very often used to uphold false theories, and so they—the revolving-world theorists—are forced to claim, that

"A piece of cotton one foot in diameter is held to the Earth by attraction, and not by its weight, and a piece of lead one foot in diameter is held to the Earth by attraction, and not by its weight; and yet both articles being the same size, the lead presses heavier upon the Earth than does the cotton by several hundred pounds."

By just this kind of proof, and by such absurd assertions as these, the revolving-world theorists rest their faith or belief that they are right in their teachings.

Now, if such assertions had a shadow of truth in them, then they might be partly excusable, at least; but every one ought to have intelligence enough to know that it is the weight of the lead that presses it to the ground, and not attraction; for since both lead and cotton are precisely the same size, attraction could get hold on one equal with the other, and press them both to the Earth with precisely the same weight or force.

But is this the case? No; the lead lies upon the ground several hundred pounds the heaviest, and, if the wind stirs much the piece of cotton will rise from the Earth and take off through space, while the lead lies perfectly still. This is the case at all times—at midnight or at midday, at sunrise or at sunset. It is evident that if the Earth turns over once in every twenty-four hours, then we are on the bottom side of the Earth once during that time; and if attraction keeps both lead and cotton to the Earth, then why does attraction allow the wind to run off with the cotton and leave the lead lying still? and if it be the weight of the two articles, why don't they go off in space together when they are on the bottom side of the Earth? Simply because it is the weight of each article that holds them to the Earth, and the Earth does not turn over at all, and they are never on the bottom side of the Earth, but are always on the top side, and the cotton being light, though the same size of the lead, the wind is able to carry it away, and there is no attraction to prevent it. This is the reason why these two articles act differently, and the only reason. Added to this, round world teachers tell us:

"Water will not find its level in open channels or seas. That water will run up hill in an open channel, without being forced up through a pipe or some confinement."

All this we are told, as unreasonable and nonsensical as it is, to prove their theory of a revolving Earth. Now, the lead and cotton matter can be easily tested by any one; and as for water finding its level in open seas, or lakes, or ponds, it is so well known that it will do it that these revolving-world advocates ought to be taken for wilful perverters of well-known facts—just to sustain a theory that is wholly false and will not bear investigation. And so the Earth is flat, after all, and the sun, moon and stars do the moving.

"When the great leader's task was done,
He stood on Pisgah's height,
And saw, far off, the westering sun
Drop down into the night.

CHAPTER VI.

NO ALLOWANCE IS MADE IN CUTTING LONG CANALS FOR THE CURVATURE OF THE EARTH; AND THE SEA HAS NO CURVE.

If no allowance is made for the curvature of the Earth in cutting long canals from sea to sea, and if the waters of seas have no curve to them when still, then the Earth is flat; but if allowance is made in cutting long canals from one sea to another for the curvature of the Earth, and if there is curve to the waters of the sea, then the Earth is round or spherical. The flat-world contenders say there is none; while the round-world advocates are forced to claim there is. But so far as I have been able to see the evidence is all one way, and is in favor of the flat-world contenders. But, as said, the round-world theorists are forced to claim,

"That in cutting long canals from one sea to another there is always allowance made for the curvature of the Earth, which is about eight inches for the first mile."

All history is against this statement, where seas are connected. The Dead Sea is admitted to be below other seas; but it is a peculiar sea, and has nothing to do with the arguments in the present contention, pro or con. If any one will ask those engineers who survey out channels for long canals, if they allow for the Earth's curve, they will promptly reply: "No; canals are cut on an exact level." We will here give the rules laid down by Mattison and Burritt (revolving-world theorists), for determining the curvature of the Earth:

"The curvature of the Earth for one mile is eight inches; and this curvature increases with the square of the distance. From this general law it will be easy to calculate the distance at which any object whose height is given, may be seen, or to determine the height of an object when the distance is known.

1. To find the height of an object when the distance is known.

Rule. Find the square of the distance in miles, and take two thirds of that number for the height in feet. Example 1.—How high must the eye of an observer be raised, to see the surface of the ocean at the distance of three miles? Ans. The square of three feet is nine feet, and two-thirds of nine feet is six feet. Example 2.—Suppose a person can just see the top of a spire over an extended plain of ten miles, how high is the steeple? Ans. The square of ten is 100, and two-thirds of 100 is 66 2-3 feet.

2. To find the distance when the height is given. Rule. Increase the height in feet one-half, and extract the square root for the distance in miles. Example 1.—How far can a person see the surface of a plain, when the eye is elevated six feet above it? Ans. Six increased by half is nine, and the square root of nine is three; the distance is then three miles. Example 2.—To what distance can a person see a lighthouse whose height is ninety-six feet from the level of the sea? Ans. Ninety-six increased by its half, is 144, and the square root of 144 is twelve; the distance is therefore twelve miles."

This is their own rule by which the curvature of the Earth is to be ascertained, and if the Earth curves eight inches in one mile, and sixty-six and two-thirds feet in ten miles, how is it that a ship can be seen ten miles away, since few ships are sixty-six feet high? Besides, ships can be seen with a good glass twenty miles away. But if they can only be seen fifteen miles, they would have to be 150 feet high. No ships are that high above the waters of the sea. But they say:

"The reason a ship's top or mast is seen last, as it emerges out of sight, is because the main body of the ship has gone down out of sight behind the curvation of the waters of the sea, and not because the mast is up in the light where the eye can see further."

Any one that ever hunted ducks very much knows this to be false; for one can see a duck's neck and head a goodly distance, and although he can see the body of the duck, he cannot tell that it is a duck only by its neck and head. Now, why is this? Simply because the neck and head of the duck is up in the light further from the dark blue waters, where the eye can see further. The same thing is true with trees on mountains. A tree on the top of a mountain five miles away can be seen plainer than one not half that far, down from the top. And so the very arguments used by the round-world astronomers, to sustain their theory, are proofs to upset it, when properly looked into. And so it is true that canals are cut on an exact level from sea to sea, and the waters of the ocean are on a level, and the reason why the spire or top of a ship is seen last and furthest, is because it is up in the light above the mist and gloom of the blue waters, and not because the sea has curve. And so I very reasonably and safely arrive at the conclusion that the globular system is wrong; and that the world is flat, after all, and that ships have "plain sailing" at sea, and the sun, moon and stars are doing the moving.

CHAPTER VII.

THE EARTH IS STILL, AND WATER RUNS DOWN HILL.

All persons admit that they can not detect the Earth to be revolving or moving at all. One of two things is the cause of it—either the Earth is still, or else God has created us without capacities to detect that it moves. It must be because it is still, for we can detect the movement of anything else that moves either slow or fast. Slow moving things are known to move, and fast moving objects create a kind of streak or glimmer. But revolving-world propagators tell us:

“Notwithstanding there is over a billion of people on the Earth, with all the late improvements and skill, and though the Earth is carrying them over at the rate of 1,040 miles an hour, there is not one of them can tell that he or she is moving.”

Now, we can not believe that, for there are many shrewd persons in the world, and many ways of detecting or finding out a thing, and some of them, surely, could make the discovery. A very little thing will sometimes reveal a matter, you know. For instance, suppose the Earth to be turning as fast as they say, it seems one might be able to jump a little further one way than the other. Some people can jump eight feet one way, and if the Earth revolves, they ought to be able to make that nine feet the other way, or else fall back to seven feet, owing to whether they were jumping the way the Earth turned or against it. Or a gun might shoot a bullet or projectile further one way than the other, or, if fired exactly straight up the bullet ought not to always fall near the mouth of the gun, but should fall to one side, and always fall on the same side, as it would remain above the ground up in the air for several seconds before getting back; and the Earth, you know, will have gone over a quarter of a mile in a second of time. Now these are small matters, but some of them ought to aid us in determining that the Earth revolves. But nothing of the kind can be done. And the cause of this is, the Earth is not revolving, or we would discover its motion in some way, and not have to take the astronomers' word for it altogether. But they say:

“The Earth is round like a ball, or is spheroid, and is largest on the equator, therefore the rivers scattered over the Earth do not all run down grade all the time, but some of the time they do actually run up grade.”

There is no doubt that if the Earth were round, and revolves, the waters of all rivers and streams would run up grade part of the time. It could not be otherwise. They do not only run up grade, but they run perfectly straight up on the side of the Earth; they do even worse than that, they run with the bottoms of their channels turned upward toward the Earth, while the open tops of their channels are downward from the Earth. Every stream running east or west does all this once in every twenty-four hours, if the Earth is round and revolves, as our astronomers tell us. Those that run north and south do about the same thing; for they must necessarily flow up grade to go toward the equator, and they get on the bottom side of the Earth once in every twenty-four hours also. And so it is, we are told, that men walk with their feet up-

ward, and trees grow with their tops downward, and rivers runs with their bottoms upward. Of course, flies stick up to ceilings of houses with their backs downward and feet upward. We see them at it. But, they have flies' apparatuses. They are created that way, and we see them practice it, and know they do it. But we have not got the apparatus of flies; and if we are cutting the like capers of flies, we do it without their apparatus, and it can not be known that we are at it, as in their cases. But we have to take the astronomers' word for it—as unreasonable as it is.

Of course, the astronomers tell us that attraction answers the place of the fly's apparatus; but we have seen that attraction will not force a large light bloated man up or down to the Earth with the same force to his size as it does a sound man; and we have seen also that the astronomer's attraction will let a piece of cotton the same size of a piece of lead take off from the Earth if there should happen to be a gust of wind, while the lead lies unmoved. This certainly kills the attraction theory. And in view of these plain, undeniable facts, I suppose astronomers will have some patience with the writer; for he is willing to tell them, in the way of apology, that he has never been taught to believe unreasonable assertions and things. He is willing to admit, however, that some people have tried to teach him unreasonable things and urged him to believe them; but his soul liked confirmation, and there was lacking truth on which it craved to rest—and so he turned skeptical on these grounds.

And for these reasons, and many more, he has reached the enormous conclusion—as contrary as it is to general sentiment at the present time—that the Earth does not revolve, but is both flat and still, and the sun, moon and stars do the moving.

CHAPTER VIII.

A LARGE SUN SHOULD PRETTY WELL COVER A SMALL EARTH.

In proposition sixteen we have been told, the Earth is about 8,000 miles in diameter.

We have no serious objection to offer to the claim that the Earth is about 8,000 miles in diameter, but the question naturally rises, how does anyone know? for we have already shown that the Earth can not be a ball or globe; and if it is flat, no one has ever yet visited the edge and returned to tell how it looked, and to give the measurement of its breadth. From this, I conclude, that it may be 8,000 or it may be 10,000 miles across its face or more; but one thing is certain, it is not broad enough to interfere with the rising and setting of the sun, or the moon, or the stars, or there would be a collision; and in that case our astronomers might feel and know of a truth that the Earth moved.

We will examine the sun's distance later on. But it seems to us that astronomers have the sun 90,000,000 of miles too far away; and they have the sun pretty broad, too. They say: "The sun is 112 times as large as the Earth, and is about 889,000 miles in diameter." We can not believe this, for the simple reason, we do not see in the movement of the sun and other heavenly bodies, how it can be true. You know a body 889,000 miles in diameter would spread clear over a little 8,000-mile world like the one we are living on, and the edges or outer portions of that large sun would reach away over both the North and South poles, so that we need hear no more of the sun not shining on those frozen regions only an hour or so in each day; for there ought to be a vast amount of sunshine everywhere all the time—except the smaller portion right on the opposite side of the Earth from the sun. Of course, there might be some stars between us and the sun, and possibly the moon, if the sun is 90,000,000 miles away. But we do not see how it can be that the sun travels around the Earth in twenty-four hours, as we see it do, and be even a million miles away. It would have to travel rather fast to get around every day if it were that far away. And there is another thing not true, and that is, an 889,000 miles sun in diameter can not always remain south of all of us who live north of the Cancer tropical line, and always remain north of all those who live south of the Capricorn line. You know there are only forty-seven degrees in the tropics between the Cancer and Capricorn lines, and forty-seven degrees are considerably less than 3,300 miles. To say that an 889,000 miles sun can be crowded into less than 3,300 miles space is quite presumptuous. By placing the sun over 90,000,000 miles away, and by claiming the Earth a ball or globe, astronomers get an 889,000 miles sun between the tropical lines. But we have already shown that the Earth can not be a globe; and even to admit it to be a globe, we meet with another difficulty, as the sun does not cover at one time more than about forty-three miles of space between the tropical lines. It moves up to the Cancer line in summer, and back to the Capricorn line in

winter, all the time seeming to cover a space of forty-three miles, more or less. This indicates that the sun is between forty and forty-five miles in diameter. And so we cannot see how the sun can be 889,000 miles broad when its vertical edges only make it about forty-three miles in diameter.

Of course, if we had any way of reaching the sun and handling it, and apply a compress to it, we might compact it so as to get it in so small a space, even if it were 112 times as large as the Earth. But we only complicate matters by this.

But make the sun about forty-three miles in diameter, and that it moves up to the Cancer line in summer, and back again to Capricorn in winter, covering its actual width of the tropical land that equals its diameter, and that neither the sun, nor moon, nor stars are so very far away—as we will be able to show—and that they do the moving instead of the Earth revolving, and all will be plain. But we here give our readers the absurd claim of our present astronomers in proposition eighteen and nineteen:

“Notwithstanding the Earth is but 8,000 miles in diameter, and the sun is 889,000, the sun is not broad enough to spread over all the Earth, but those who live north of the line called “Cancer” are always north of the sun; and those who live south of the line called “Capricorn” are always south of the sun. The sun is not broad enough to cover all the space, even between the Cancer and Capricorn lines, which is only 47 degrees—considerably less than 3,300 miles.”

Upon such mistaken claims as the above the round and revolving-world astronomers and theorists have to rely for their support.

We have before shown that so large a sun can not stand in so small a place, and that water does not run up hill, and that the sea is level, and that canals are surveyed and cut without any allowance for curve, and that the mast or spire of a ship is seen last as it goes out of sight because it is higher in the light where the eye can see further, and that if the Earth turns us over at the rate of 1,040 miles an hour, and carries us through space around the sun at the speed of 65,000 miles an hour, some one ought to be able to detect it. And so we find no evidence against the wisdom of the Earth being flat and still, and the sun, moon and stars doing the moving.

“The light of truth is breaking,
On the mountain tops it gleams;
Let it flash along our valleys,
Let it glitter on our streams.

“From morning’s early watches
Till the setting of the sun,
We will never flag nor falter
In the work we have begun.

“We wield no carnal weapons,
And we hurl no fiery dart;
But with words of love and reason
We can surely do our part.”

CHAPTER IX.

THE SUN BEING A LONG DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH DOES NOT MAKE ITS DIAMETER LESS.

In the twentieth proposition we have the reason that astronomers are forced to render to account for the sun not covering but a small space. Here it is:

"The sun is about 92,000,000 of miles away, and, therefore, does not cover a space of earth in the tropics at one or the same time more than about forty or more miles in diameter."

Now it is evident that the distance of the sun does not make its diameter less, except in appearance only. The further the sun is off the smaller it looks, but if we try a vertical plumbline to the outside edges we will find that it will show the sun's exact diameter. For instance, let us suppose that the sun is exactly forty miles in diameter, and is 92,000,000 of miles away, it would look very small, but should a plate just its size be raised 100 feet from the ground we would find that the sun, the plate, and the shadow of the plate would all be just forty miles in diameter. And this would be the same if the plate were elevated any other height. But if the sun were larger than the plate, then the shadow of the plate will be less; and vice versa. So you see that when astronomers try to put an 889,000 miles sun in between the tropical lines, they are simply trying an impossibility.

If the sun is 889,000 miles in diameter it will cover that many miles of earth. And since the Earth is claimed to be only 8,000 miles in diameter, we can never be north of the sun and remain on the Earth. But since people live both north and south of the sun, and since the two tropical lines are one north and the other south of the sun, when the sun is hanging vertical or standing upright over the equator, and the edges of the sun only showing it to be about forty-three miles in diameter, then that is about its width. And taking this view of it—which must be correct—the sun cannot possibly be over fifty miles in diameter, and may be much less.

Now we are going to give a rule or plan by which one may get at the distance of the sun; and it is the simplest kind of a plan, and will convince any wise person that the sun is less than 6,000 miles from Denver, Colo., or St. Louis, Mo., or Washington, D. C., on the twenty-second of December, at noon, when it is standing vertical over the Capricorn line. Now; let us suppose that we are somewhere near the twenty-third parallel north of the equator, and about forty-six and two-thirds degrees from the Capricorn line under the sun at noon, say about 3,240 miles north of Capricorn, and, of course, that would be just 3,240 miles north of the sun, on an exact level with the sea. Now take a straight edge ten feet long, and put it on an exact level with the sea, so that it will point directly at the Capricorn line just under the sun. Then take another straight edge twenty feet long, and put the north ends of the two together, letting the south end of the ten-foot one point at Capricorn, and the south end of the twenty-foot one point straight at the sun. Now suppose on examination by hanging a plumbline at the end of the twenty-foot straight edge it will be found that the ends

of both are the same distance south. You will readily see that as the one pointing at the sun is as long again as the other that it is just as far again to the sun as it is to Capricorn. And it being 3,240 miles to Capricorn, it would be just 6,480 miles to the sun. But should it be more than two feet to one to reach as far south, then it will be further to the sun; but should it be less than two feet to one to reach as far south, then the distance to the sun will be less.

Now it is said and known that when the sun is a certain distance away a one-foot plate just hides the sun 108 feet from your eye. Now, let us suppose, by way of illustration, that a fifteen-foot straight edge with the north end of it on the ten-foot one, the fifteen-foot one pointing directly at the sun, and the ten-foot one at Capricorn, the one reaching as far south as the other, then as fifteen is one-fourth less than twenty, the distance to the sun would be one-fourth less than 6,480 miles, which would be 4,860; and one foot just covering the sun 108 feet from your eye, one mile would cover it 108 miles away, and forty-five miles would cover it 4,860 miles away; the sun is, therefore, just forty-five miles in diameter, in case it is 4,860 miles away; but in case it is 6,480 miles away, it is sixty miles in diameter, etc. But let it be distinctly understood that a foot plate sometimes covers the sun exactly 108 feet from one's eye, and sometimes it more than covers the sun, and sometimes it will not cover the sun—owing to whether the sun is near or far off. It is thought that when the sun is about 4,644 miles away a plate one foot wide will exactly cover it when placed 108 feet from your eye. Whether this is exactly correct or not I know not. If it be correct, the sun is about forty-three miles in diameter.

Now, since it is known that the sea is level from Capricorn to the city of Washington, if you are in Washington, D. C., or any other place, you only have to be careful to calculate and ascertain just how far you are from Capricorn on December 22 when the sun is vertical over Capricorn, and then measure and calculate by the rules given above, and you can tell the distance to the sun. The same may be done from the Equator and Cancer lines. This is simple enough, and will, when carefully tried, show the sun to be less or more than 5,000 miles away (owing to where you are) and about forty or more miles in diameter.

And when we make the sun its exact distance from the Earth, it will be seen that the contention of the Earth being flat is the right one, and that there is nothing strange about the sun, moon and stars revolving round the Earth every day, since they are not so far away as the astronomers have them by 23,000 times less—some more and some less, owing to their location.

The sun, when vertical over the equator, does not appear to extend its outer edges more than about twenty miles north and south of the equator—thus showing distinctly that it is not thousands of miles in diameter, as the astronomers claim. And if the sun is not so large, it is not so far away as they say by millions of miles. And in consideration of these plain facts, and others that have been already stated, the writer very justly and correctly concludes that the Earth is flat and still, and that the sun, moon and stars are doing the moving.

CHAPTER X.

NO ONE HAS EVER SAILED DUE WEST AND CIRCUMNAVIGATED THE EARTH.

Astronomers supposing that circumnavigators of the Earth have sailed round under the Earth, going due west all the time, have, as they think, proof that the Earth is round and revolves; and so they thus reason:

"Now, in order for you to believe all the foregoing twenty propositions, and other similar ones, you only have to call to mind that if the Earth is flat, as some contend, why don't some sailor in sailing due west or due east come to the edge? But instead of coming to the edge of the Earth, people have sailed clear round the Earth, coming back to the place from which they started and found no edge or jumping-off place."

No one sails due west in sailing round the Earth. They are governed by the needle of the compass, and it always points toward the North Metallic Pole; and as it is just north of Greenland and Iceland, and is south of or this side of Russian-Siberia, in sailing due west, as it is called, you are traveling a circle all the time; and when up in Siberia or at the Bay of Bengal, the needle of the compass is still pointing at the Metallic Pole, but it is pointing toward us who live in the United States and Canada.

Of course, the way the needle points is nearly always called north; but a person with a compass in Siberia, and another person in Canada with one, the two needles point directly toward each other, and why? Because the Siberia man with his compass is north or beyond the Metallic Pole, while the Canada man is south and on this side of it. Did not some of those polar explorers tell us that they saw the sun in the North? How was that? The sun in the North! If you are beyond the Metallic Pole, in Siberia, and call the way the needle of your compass points North, you will see the sun in that direction, because you see over the Pole, seeing the sun away down here in the South. And so sailors sail around the Earth on its flat face, and do not sail around under the Earth as the globular-world astronomers have been making the people believe.

And so it is very plain why one in sailing west, being governed by a turning needle never comes to the Earth's edge or jumping-off place. Besides, no person dare go anyways near the edge of the Earth; for if he did he would never return with the news of his discovery. The sun, moon and stars coming over near the edge of the Earth at the speed of, say, 1,500 miles an hour, and from one to forty-odd miles in diameter, produce such a force of wind that no one can stand before it. And this is why the edge of the Earth is not found or is never visited. But we are told that one loses a day in going one way around the Earth, and gains one in going the other.

"Some of those persons which have sailed round the Earth claim that in circumnavigating the Earth, east and west, in going one way you will gain a day, and in going the other way you will lose a day. This, you see, if true, confirms all."

And so it has narrowed itself down to this, that we must take the word of some circumnavigator, in opposition to all proofs that have been given. Now, I have some grave objections to offer to this way of coming to conclusions. In the first place, the parties who claim they lost or gained a day could have easily forgotten a day of calendar during the trip, and might have made some mistake, or some one could have told this for them, for self interest, or for profit some way they may have said so. I will not accuse them of wilful falsehood, although since the fall of man in Eden, it is evident men commit all kinds of crime, and tell all kinds of stories and preach all kinds of doctrines.

This being true, we are unwilling to set aside common sense, and all the uncontrovertible evidence that we find, and take the bare assertion of some traveler, who is as capable of mistakes and errors as ourselves, and, for ought we know, may possess a less love for truth.

Of course, if one loses a day in going round one way, and gains a day in going the other, the Earth is a globe; for one will neither lose nor gain a day in sailing around on the face of a flat world. But assertions, when they contradict undeniable evidence, are always false, whether they come from a circumnavigator, or from any one else.

All one has to do to understand this question is to learn the truth of these two assertions. If one does not lose a day in sailing around the world, as it is called, then the flat-world theory is right; but if one loses or gains a day in going around, owing to the way he goes, then the globular-world theory is correct. But we tell you they neither lose nor gain a day, because the flat-world theory is proven to be the correct one; and it being the correct one, it is impossible for a day to be either gained or lost. There is no doubt, however, there is some loss of time, but not a day. One meets the sun earlier in going east, and it overtakes one later when he is going west. The loss of time, so astronomers admit themselves, is caused in part by fog, the elevation of land and hills, and also distance.

And so the writer finds that the globular-world theory rests solely upon false assertions, without proof; and so he wisely concludes to be governed by facts that all can know to be true, and is, therefore, confirmed that the Earth is both flat and still, after all, and that the sun, moon and stars are doing the moving.

CHAPTER XI.

THE GLOBULAR-WORLD THEORISTS CLAIM THAT WE SAIL AROUND UNDER THE EARTH.

And here is the way the globular-world theorists state the case:

"What is meant by sailing round the world, you go round under and over as you travel, just as you would in going round a house by climbing up over the roof and then coming down the side and going under the floor and coming out at the opposite side. It does not mean to go round on the flat face of the waters, as some contend, like one does when he walks round a house on the face of the Earth."

It seems to us that the claims of the globular-world astronomers are so absurd, and the claims of flat-world contenders are so reasonable, even if there were no evidences produced in favor of either theory, the flat-world claim ought to be acknowledged to be the correct one. Think of it. Who, but a wild imaginator, would ever think of sailing around under the Earth in great ships loaded with thousands of tons of property, with nothing to hold them up to the Earth when on the bottom side but attraction, when we see attraction letting every loose, light thing sail off from the Earth during every windy day, while the heavy things lie perfectly still. But have the world flat, and leave off this foolishness about attraction keeping loose things to the Earth, but that it is the weight of every substance within itself that holds it down on the Earth's surface, and then we can readily understand why the wind moves light things, and lets the heavy ones lie still. But to admit that sailors sail around on the flat face of the waters, condemns all our leading astronomers, they having been telling the people about a globe for three centuries, and they do not like to admit it; and so they continue to deny as follows:

"Those who contend that the Earth is flat, and that the sea always finds its level, and that Russian-Siberia, East India, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean all lie north, or beyond, the North Metallic Pole; and that when one sails round the world by Singapore, the Bay of Bengal, through the Indian Ocean, and on through the Suez Canal, he is sailing on the flat face of the Earth's waters, going round north or beyond the North Metallic Pole—they are simply mistaken."

Now a theory that has to be supported with the silly statement that the waters of the ocean will not find their level when not disturbed by tides and winds, is certainly without anything to support it in fact. Why, we see waters finding their level everywhere—in every lake, lagoon, mill-pond, eddy stream, wash-tub, bucket—the wide world over. And yet the astronomers would have us believe that water will not find its level—all, just to brace up their globular-world theory. Better dispose of a theory so false at once.

Now, we tell the reader that the Bay of Bengal, East India, and the Indian Ocean, all lie beyond Siberia, and Siberia lies north or beyond the North Pole. Of course, it is not called north in our geographies, as everything pointing back from the North Metallic Pole is called south, though it be beyond the Pole from the people of the United States, Canada and Greenland.

To go around the great center, or North Metallic Pole, it has been taking people from sixty-six to seventy-five days. But Russia is build-

ing a new railroad away off up yonder in Siberia away from the tropics, and if the world is a globe, it must not be so very much nearer route than the old one in or near the tropics; for part of the route must necessarily be the old route, and the new route, if on a globe, will not gain so very much as to distance; and though most of it be by rail instead of by water, yet there ought not to be very much time gained. But is such the fact? No. Here is what the New York Tribune gives in answer to Mr. Wooster of Ohio. Mr. Wooster's question is:

"What is the shortest time in which a joureny around the world could be made?
Ans. After the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, such a journey could be made in thirty-three days. From New York to Bremen it takes seven days; from Bremen to St. Petersburg, one and one-half days; from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, ten days; Vladivostok to San Francisco, ten days, and from San Francisco to New York, four and one-half days; altogether, thirty-three days."

And so by this new route the time is to be shortened at least one-half. We cannot well account for that amount of time on a globular world, but on a flat world it is all in accordance with reason and everyday facts. On a flat world you can have a large circle and a small one; like as if one were going around a county, and the larger one were girdling the state. And so this Trans-Siberian route coming down through Alaska has the inside track, and while the time is shortened considerably by rail on account of speed, it is shortened equally as much on account of distance.

By viewing this new route as given on some maps, you will find that instead of girdling the Earth, navigators have been girdling the North Metallic Pole or great center all the while, this center or North Metallic Pole being located north of Greenland, and on this side of Russian-Siberia. And Siberia being on one side of the North Pole and Greenland on the other, the needle in Greenland points toward the needle in Siberia, and the needle in Siberia points toward the needle in Greenland—the two needles facing or pointing at each other. And the Bay of Bengal and East India both lie beyond the North Pole. These are found to be the facts. And the Earth being flat, it cannot be otherwise.

And so we girdle the North Pole or great center; and the world is flat, after all, and the sun, moon and stars are doing the moving.

CHAPTER XII.

SOME FACTS ON ASTRONOMY.

It is said that the river Nile falls only about a foot in a thousand miles. Other rivers, in long distances, fall only a few feet. All this is compatible with the face of a flat earth, but not with a globular one.

It is found that the distance around the Earth south of the tropics is much further than the distance around north of the tropics. This could not be if the Earth were a globe, but has to be that way if it is flat.

When modern astronomers are shown that they are in error about attraction holding everything to the Earth, then they say there is no such a thing as up and down when applied to the Earth, but there is an up and a down when it is applied to other balls. It has to be that way, or else their globe theory is wholly false, or else we have to be held to the ground by attraction, or have something like a fly's apparatus on our feet, or be bound to it by some force resembling loadstone. But the flat-world theory needs nothing of the kind to uphold it. The weight of any matter is what presses it down upon the Earth, and sustains the idea that the world is flat. How simple! "If the Earth were a globe, people—except those on top—would certainly have to be fastened to it by some means or other, whether by the attraction of astronomers or by some other undiscovered and undiscoverable process." We know of no natural power that will hold people to the Earth with some of them on its bottom side walking with their feet upward and heads downward. Such nonsense cannot be believed.

It is an acknowledged fact, by all parties, that the sun's power is less intense at places nearing and about what is called the southern pole, than it is at equal distance from the northern pole. All this is unexplainable upon the Newtonian-Copernican system, but is strictly in accordance with a common-sense view of natural results upon the face of a flat world. This proves that the sun is not so far distant, after all, and that as it rises and sets up north each day above its midday vertical position, there is more warmth in the far north than in the far south. The natural heat of the sun in bringing about summer and winter proves it to be not so very far away; because its nearness in summer and far-off distance in winter is greater in proportion to the flat-world theory than it would be to the globular-world theory. Hence the great difference in heat of summer and winter.

It is not the curve of the sea's waters that causes ships to appear to go down out of sight when watched by our unaided vision; for, if we apply a good sea glass to our eye it will restore the ship to view again. This proves the waters to be level instead of curved. William Carpenter said: "Seven hundred miles is said to be the length of the great canal in China. Certain it is that, when this canal was formed, no allowance was made for curvature. Yet the canal is a fact without it. This is a Chinese proof that the Earth is not a globe." He once asked an astronomer: "Is water level, or is it not?" and got this answer:

"Practically, yes; theoretically, no." From this answer, it seems that astronomers know their theory to be false. Added to this, an intelligent writer in the *Denver Post*, the other day, said: "It is a mistake about one losing a day in sailing around the Earth one way, and gaining a day in going around the other way. They only meet the sun a little earlier in going east."

The idea of a globular world is shown to be a silly one by the following occurrence in Kentucky some years ago:

"Campbell, Knox County, Ky.—One of the most wonderful and magnificent rock-rollings that this generation of this locality ever beheld took place a few days ago on the 'old ex-Judge Golden farm,' now belonging to 'Squire Jas. B. Froster, on Big Brush creek, this county.

"A large stone about twenty-five feet in diameter one way and about twenty feet the other, being almost in the shape of a globe, and of the hardest freestone quality, suddenly broke loose from a cliff or bar of ledge rock on one of the highest knobs of the highest hills or mountains of Knox county. First, falling almost perpendicular, glancing the walls of the cliff, about fifty feet before striking the ground, which was very steep and very firm at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the stone by this time had produced such a velocity of travel that it seemed to be as vicious as a discharging ball from a great gun. Right on through a thick, valuable, dense forest it penetrated, its course for more than one-half of a mile, or 900 yards, down a sloping hillside, with such a vicious speed (till it was checked by the striking of a bank of a curved, steep hollow), that it mowed down all of the timber in its pathway, from the smallest bushes to the largest and stoutest oaks, they falling before it like dried weeds and grass before a scythe, and being in the midst of great coal fields of this section, it uncapped three coal veins in its pathway.

"The crashing of the timber and the rumbling of the huge stone produced such a noise that the people were alarmed for three miles away, though only one or two children became eye-witnesses to the huge boulder. However, hundreds of visitors have viewed the resulting scenery of the rolling stone since the wonderful occurrence, the undersigned having surveyed its course of havoc from source to terminus."

F. M. Rees.

Now every thinking and intelligent person knows that it was the weight of this large stone which caused it to descend and roll with such giant-like force, and not the astronomers' "attraction," nor any other cause. How silly these astronomers are!

Upon a flat-world theory, all is plain. "We see, first of all, sun, moon and stars rise in the east, mount the heavens and set in the west." Train a telescope on nearly any star, and the star will pass away from it. Thus the heavenly bodies traverse a regular course among themselves, while the Earth is still. To account for these most simple movements, the earlier astronomers invented no complex machinery. They thought the Earth in the center, and saw the sun, moon and stars revolve about it. No one knows how many bodies are revolving around the Earth; but

"In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice—
Forever singing as they shine,
The hand that made us is divine."

This is the teachings of God's word; and we are not living under a government of chance, but that of an Almighty God, who made and upholds all things by the word of his power. Our world will not come to ruin until he sees that it is best.

The Bible told us the present order of things had a beginning; and now, after ages of investigation, science has reached the same conclusion. Science has been following inspiration all along through the ages.

The Bible tells us of the creation of light before the sun was made, and now science owns up to it. Shall we praise them for having demonstrated the teachings of this book?

God created the Earth and all that appertains to it on the most simple plan possible. It is wisdom to create a thing simple. The Earth, and all that pertains to it; and the sun, moon and stars are all for man and for the glory of God. The heavens declare his glory and handy work. It is simple. It is not complicated, as many would have us believe. We should honor and extol the God which made the heavens and the Earth. We should let them teach us to laud and praise him forever.

All human discoveries only confirm more strongly the truths which have come from on high, and which are contained in the sacred writings. It is apparent "that God is all, and in all."

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Doth its successive journeys run;
His kingdom spread from shore to shore,
Till moon shall wax and wane no more.

"People and realms of every tongue
Dwell on His love with sweetest song,
And infant voices shall proclaim
Their early blessings on his name."

CHAPTER XIII.

ASTRONOMERS DISPUTE MANY PLAIN THINGS, AND AMONG THE NUMBER
THEY DISPUTE THE TEACHINGS OF THE BIBLE.

We have already shown that astronomers claim that water will not find its level, that it is not the actual weight in any matter that causes it to press to the ground, but attraction. Added to these things, they say the Bible is false in what it says about the sun, moon and stars. They say:

"The teachings in the Scriptures that the sun does the running, rising and setting, and hastening again to the place where it arose, is all a mistake; and, therefore, when in the New Testament we find the assertion that all Scripture is given by inspiration, we find another mistake; for if this were true, then the Earth must be flat and still, and the sun rises and sets as is stated in the Bible."

And so we find that propagators of false theories do not only set aside the appearance of things, common-sense views of them, and facts founded upon reason; they do not hesitate to sweep away inspiration also. All must bend to, and get out of the way of, their theory. Great is their theoretical god! "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

We have before shown that plain facts drawn from observation, and also reason, and tests made, show our astronomers to be in error. It now remains for us to show that they are condemned by inspiration as well. If observation, reason, tests and the Scriptures all show them to be wrong, then a person must be stubborn, indeed, not to yield to such overwhelming evidence. In the Book of Genesis, we read:

"In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth. And the Earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament; and it was so. And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day. And God said, Let the waters under the Heavens 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 He called seas."

Here we have in God's word the expressions, "the face of the waters," "the face of the deep." We are told that God divided the waters from the waters with space or by a "firmament;" that is, some of the waters connected with the Earth in the creation has been placed above the "firmament" or space, which is called Heaven, in which the sun, moon and stars have been placed. So we see that the heavenly bodies are actually dwelling between the waters that are above the Earth and the Earth itself. This is God's own statement of how he fixed things in the beginning of the world. And so God made a firmament, and in this space God said let the sun, moon and stars be set for lights.

"And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the Heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years; and let them be for lights in the firmament of Heaven to give light upon the Earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness; and God saw that it was good."

Here we are told that God made the sun, and moon, and stars, and we are told what they were made for. They were all made in connection with this world. The Earth was made for man, and the sun, moon and stars are to give mankind light upon it, by day and by night. God's word calls them sun, moon and stars, and we look up and see them to be such; and, of course, they are just what we see them to be, and what God's word calls them, and they were created for what we see them being used for, and just what God says he made them for. Not a word said here about another world being created, or about any but one sun, and one moon, and no hint of any of the stars being worlds. All were in connection with this world, and they are certainly not so far away as astronomers say they are, since they are made for this world, and for man's use upon it, and since they are set in space between the waters above them and this world. The Bible does not, anywhere, say a word about any other world but this one. It tells of hell and heaven, and sometimes calls nations on this Earth "worlds." We ought to believe what we see with our eyes, and especially when it is confirmed by God's word, and by reason, and by good ordinary sense. But the imaginations of astronomers have no bounds. They see millions of other worlds. They look through the magnifying glasses, and the moon turns into a world; the stars turn into worlds; and the sun, and stars, and the other worlds they claim to see stand out in space millions and even trillions of miles away. It is simply imagination run wild. Some of them are honest enough to own that they do not know that there are any other worlds, but that the moon and some of the planets look like they might be worlds, as they have scars on them that look like rivers, lakes, ponds, lagoons, etc.

As usual, the astronomers are wrong. The sun, moon and stars are just what they look to be, and are said to be in the Bible. And it is certain that astronomers are wrong, because there are no other worlds in sight for them to see. And it is certain that they are wrong, for they have been proven to be wrong. If other worlds were in sight, how quick some rich man would raise up a good observatory, and place a fine telescope in it, and announce to the sight-seeing public, for a goodly sum of money, the privilege of seeing the great and grand sight of other worlds; and he would not be able to accommodate them fast enough to supply the demand; and he would soon be a millionaire. Is there anything of the kind going on? No. Why? Because there are no other worlds in sight.

Some one asked the editor of the New York Tribune if we had "any reason to believe that other planets are inhabited?" The answer was "No." Then the editor went on to say that Mercury is so near the sun that it can not be got at by astronomers; but there are no reasons why Venus could not support inhabitants, but the subject is wholly speculative. Then he goes on to explain about other planets, and the appearance of canals, of land and water, and then adds: "What they are is not yet known." And he winds up by saying: "It is probable that Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are worlds in process of making, whereon life may flourish when this earth is as dead as her satellite now is."

So we see that our astronomers know nothing positive about any other world but this one, and they have this one cutting a great many capers that it is not.

But, then, there are some allowances to be made for these astronomers. In the first place they are getting a living by what they are doing, and they do see things some plainer through their telescopes than any one does with natural eyes, and they, no doubt, see some dark spots on some of the heavenly bodies—some defects of some kind; and as their father (Newton) had his fiery brain all wrought up with imagination by seeing an apple fall to the ground, they ought to be allowed to give their's some play at seeing some scars or defects of some kind upon some of the heavenly bodies, so much more glorious than Newton's apple.

Well, the Scriptures we have so far quoted do not say which one does the moving, the Earth or the sun; but there are others that do, and we propose to give them in another lesson. They will tell us plainly that the sun, moon and stars are doing the moving.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BIBLE TELLS US PLAINLY THAT IT IS THE SUN THAT MOVES, AND
NOT THE EARTH.

There is no mistaking the meaning of such plain passages of the Bible as some we will cite. If they do not teach that the sun is doing the moving we cannot understand language. We first call attention to the plain words concerning the sun, when Joshua was fighting the great battle against five kings at Gibeon:

"Then spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou Moon, in the valley of Ajalon.

"And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is not this written in the book of Jasher? So the sun stood still in the midst of Heaven, and hasted not to go down about a whole day.

"And there was no day like that before it or after it, that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man; for the Lord fought for Israel."—Josh., x, 12-14.

And so it is plainly stated that the sun hasted not to go down for about a whole day. Notice the word "hasted." Does not that signify that the sun is not only moving, but moving swiftly? And where was this swift-running sun stopped at? Just as it hung vertically over Gibeon. But the moon stayed just as it reached the meridian in the valley of Ajalon. But some one will interpose, and say, that Joshua only spoke as he understood at the time. That is exactly what he did. He spoke as he understood. And God inspired him. Does any one believe that those words of Joshua's would have been answered if he had not been inspired to utter them? God was with Joshua and inspired the words. Joshua was an extra good man. God was helping him to fight that battle. And so it was God who commanded and stopped the sun. Beside, we have already shown that every proof is in favor of the sun running. And then there is the case of good King Hezekiah. When he was sick God gave him a sign of his recovery. At his request the shadow of the sun returned backward ten degrees.

"And Isaiah, the prophet, cried unto the Lord, and he brought the shadow ten degrees backward, by which it had gone down in the dial of Ahaz."

Here again is another proof that the sun was running forward, and then in answer to the prophet's prayer it went backward. At least it threw its shadow backward. It requires the power of God to make such luminaries as the sun and moon, and to handle them that way. They have been pursuing their regular courses for nearly 6,000 years, and the sun does not deviate or gain or lose a moment of time. God has made the heavenly bodies, and in all their grandeur they fulfill their mission to a minute. Well did the Psalmist say:

"When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers; the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained;

"What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him?"—Ps., viii, 3-4.

But in the Nineteenth Psalm we find words more to our present purpose. After David declares that the heavens portray the glory of

God, and the firmament showeth his handy work, he says:

"Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world. 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 unto the ends of it; and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof."—Ps., xix, 4-6.

Here we are told that the sun is going forth on its circuit, and the idea is again presented that it is going with great rapidity—as a strong man to run a race. And we are also told that there is no place where the sun does not shine upon the Earth—"no place hid from the heat thereof." But astronomers have been telling us that there are countries where the sun does not shine for six months; and this error of the astronomers prevailed until the last few years, when it was ascertained that the sun shines in every country for three hours or more every day—except in deep valleys over behind large mountains. And thus we see that which inspiration has been telling the world from two to six thousand years, scientists and astronomers have been contradicting for three centuries, but in this late hour are forced to publish to the world that the sun shines in every country, every fair day—"and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof."

And so we have the testimony of that God who made all things, and he does not so much as hint that the Earth is round and revolves, but always gives it out as having breadth, and as the sun and moon going forth hastily on their course. But we will now cite you a portion of Scripture, which, if possible, is the plainest of them all. Solomon was a wise man, and under inspiration also:

"The words of the Preacher, the son of David, king of Jerusalem.

"Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, vanity of vanities; all is vanity.

"What profit hath a man of all his labour which he taketh under the sun?

"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever.

"The sun also riseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to his place where he arose.

"The wind goeth toward the south, and turneth about unto the north; it whirl-eth about continually, and the wind returneth again according to his circuits.

"All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again."—Eecl., i, 1-7.

Nothing could be plainer than that the sun rises and sets, and pursues its course swiftly back under the Earth to the East only to rise again the next day—just as we see it do, and that continually. But Solomon does not only tell us about the sun, but he tells us about the wind, and about the rivers, and about the sea—all of which we see and know them to be doing precisely what he says. But astronomers would have us discredit only one thought in all the above Scripture, namely, the running, rising and setting of the sun day by day. But the hour is fast arriving when they will be forced to yield this point. As soon as the Trans-Siberian railroad is finished, there will be but a short time longer for astronomers to palm off the error or fraud upon the people that circumnavigators go around under the Earth, instead of going around on the flat face of the waters and land beyond the North Metallic Pole. And when they are forced to yield their theory of a globular world, they will be compelled to yield the idea of a revolving one also. And then revelation, reason and ordinary sense, and the appearance of

things will be acknowledged to be as they are, and all in harmony. But God talked to Job on this subject about the world:

"Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said:

"Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?

"Gird up now thy loins like a man; for I will demand of thee, and answer thou me.

"Where wast thou when I laid the foundation of the earth? declare, if thou hast understanding.

"Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it?

"Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the cornerstone thereof?

"Hast thou perceived the breadth of the earth? declare if thou knowest it all."—Job, xxxviii, 1-6, 18.

Job was under the impression that the Earth was hung upon nothing, but God would not tell him how it was sustained. He asked him: if he knew about its foundations or pillars or cornerstone. Thus, by his words, he indicates that he had never revealed to man how he fixed and does sustain the Earth. It seems to have been the impression with Job it was hanging out in space, and particularly the north part of it; and that seems to be the impression yet with some. But God did not tell Job, and no one has ever been able to visit the under side, and so it is all conjecture as to how it is sustained. It is sustained some way; for it is certain that 119,000 trillions of hundred weight would go down in space if God did not sustain it some way. But no difference to us how it is done, whether directly by God, or by some arrangement of his. Revealed things belong to us, but this is one of the hidden things that belong to God.

All the evidence is one way in God's word as to the sun running on its circuit around the Earth every day. This is also sustained by the many facts already presented; and, we repeat, so far as we are able to see, there is not a single sound argument to sustain the globular theory, or to condemn the flat-world claim. And so the world is one vast plane, after all, and the sun, moon and stars are doing the moving.

CHAPTER XV.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR AND HIS BOOK ON "OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS."

October 18, 1898. I have been reading R. A. Proctor's book on "Other Worlds Than Ours," this week. Of all the wild imaginations, false statements, suppositions and inferences, this man Proctor had them. His brain, if possible, was more full of imagination than Newton's, when, as one writer puts it, he was lying flat of his back and saw an apple fall from the tree on which it had grown, not having the intelligence of a ten-year-old boy, who could, and would, no doubt, if asked, have told Newton that it was the weight of the apple that forced it to the ground. But Newton imagined attraction did it. But Mr. Proctor shows that astronomers contradict themselves and are full of foolish and unsettled notions about their other-worlds and globular-world theories. In the preface to his book he says: "I have propounded views which differ from those usually accepted." And so at the outset we are told that astronomers are at variance among themselves. Then he branches off in his book to all kinds of imaginary suppositions about numerous other worlds. He sees proofs, he says, "of other worlds as well cared for and as nobly planned as ours. Nay, we see globes by the side of which our Earth would seem but as a tiny speck." Then he names over some half a dozen astronomers defending rival theories upon the subject. After which, he asserts that astronomers of today have a more favorable position for the formation of just views on the subject of life in other worlds than that from which men surveyed the planetary and stellar systems thirty or forty years ago. Yet he is not certain whether the sun, moon and stars, which he calls other worlds, have any inhabitants on them or not. But he finds some good reasons, he thinks, for not believing that the moon and the star Mercury have any inhabitants on them. He does not know, however, but what they may have some other kind of inhabitants on them than we have on ours. In fact, he don't know that any of the stars, which he calls worlds, have any inhabitants on them, but he says he thinks they have. And "since one of the two orbs respecting which we know most appears to be uninhabited, there remains no probable argument in favor of the view that other orbs besides our Earth are the abode of living creatures." Then he goes on again to argue that other worlds are inhabited; but adds, "The moon teaches us, however, that all the celestial bodies are not at all times habitable. The sun also teaches the same lesson."

And so this man Proctor, who, it is said, is one of the leading astronomers of modern times, goes on all through his book. He does not know that the sun, moon and stars are other worlds, and he does not know that they have inhabitants on them, nor does he know whether they have scars, defects, or rivers and lakes on them. But he thinks the sun, moon and stars are other worlds, and that some of them, at least, are inhabited, and have rivers and lakes upon them. And finally

he works himself up to the point in his mind to believe that "the tornado and the thunderstorm, the earthquake and the volcano—nay, even the dreaded returns of plague and pestilence—have each a more powerful influence by far toward the preservation than they have toward the destruction of life."

Then, again, it does not seem to him that the stars, which he calls "other worlds," are near enough to ever touch each other, but he thinks "there is reason to believe that their inhabitants at times pass from one to the other, (or, at least, cross the most dangerous portion of the hot zone) in course of the Mercurial night. Or, perhaps, tunnels may be run, or sheltered cuttings made along which the voyage may be made in comparative safety. But as for ocean communications, there could be none, since the sun's heat would boil away any water which might be found there." Then he again says: "Lastly, turning from our sun to the other suns, which shine in unaccounted myriads throughout space, we see the same process at work upon them all." He imagines, too, that perhaps the inhabitants of these "star-suns," as he calls them, have the magnetic compass to direct them the same as we. He thinks if we can not prove that the stars are not other worlds, and possess no inhabitants, astronomers are justified in presuming they are other worlds, and are inhabited. He thinks, too, that some of the stars would be a rather hot place for inhabitants; but then, they might live around or near the poles—the place we call "Arctic regions;" or "some 'microscopic creatures, with silician coverings' as Whewell proposed to people Venus with," might live on them.

Then he falls upon Mercury again and says: "After all, the reader may prefer the view which recognizes in the polar regions of Mercury places suitable for organic existences, while the equatorial and neighboring regions are zones of fire, whose dangers the bravest Mercurials, the very Livingstones upon that planet, would not dare to face." Then he proceeds in his imagination to weigh the star Mercury, which he calls another world, and thinks if Mercury had a satellite, or was as large as Venus, he could tell its weight at once. Finally he concludes that Mercury must be a planet, and that its diameter is 3,000 miles and weighs about one-fifteenth as much as our Earth, and stands out in space 90,000,000 miles away from our Earth, and is large enough for inhabitants.

Now, these astronomers are forced to place some of the stars and the sun millions of miles away to successfully delude their readers in advocating their globular-world theory. We have shown in a former chapter that the sun could not be much more, if any, than four thousand miles away, and might not be over forty miles in diameter. The star, Mercury, in all probability instead of being 3,000 miles in diameter, is only about a quarter of a mile in diameter. If the stars can be made to be worlds, and stand out in space millions of miles away, then, of course, the flat-world theory can not be true; for they could not revolve around the Earth once in every twenty-four hours if they did. These astronomers know this, and so labor to get them off great distances. They know, too—that is, the wisest of them—that the sun, moon and stars

are not many thousands of miles away; but to admit this would be to give up their erroneous theory. They have the people deceived, and are trying to keep them so. But the truth is getting out.

There is one other point that they keep the people deceived on in order to propagate their error, and that is, that East India is in the tropics. By claiming East India to be in the tropics, and that the sun stands vertical over it, they make the impression prevail that when navigators go around the world they go around under and over, instead of going around on the flat face of the Earth, north of the North Metallic Pole. We have already shown that if one was standing in East India with a compass, and another person was in Canada, the points of the needles of the two compasses would both be pointing toward each other, because one would be north of the North Metallic Pole and the other south of it. East India is only claimed to be in the tropics because navigators, in encircling the Earth, follow a regular circle of a turning needle. The needle always pointing to what is called the "North Pole."

But how is it, says one, if India is up where you say it is, that India is warmer than the Arctic regions, since India is really further north than the Arctic regions—though it is not called north because everything from the North Pole is called south?

Now, the seas in the Arctic regions around the North Metallic Pole become shallow, and the land up there is mountains, and snow covers them, and the seas freeze over, and eternal ice and snow lie there. But in India it is quite different. A part of India is below sea-level; the seas around India are deep and never freeze over.

But there are mountains in India, and Mr. Proctor tells us that snow lies there. He says: "In India, though the full heat of a tropical sun is poured day after day upon the snowy summits of the Himalayas, yet the air continues colder than in the bitterest midwinter weather in England." Ah! midwinter weather in England warmer than tropical India. Do you believe it? How is it, then? India is up where I say it is. But let Mr. Proctor explain the warm plains of India. The mountains of India need no explanation, for eternal snows lie upon them. Here is his explanation of the warm plains and pleasant summers of India: "We know that the climate of very elevated regions is much cooler than that of places on the plains. Thus we learn that the direct heating powers of the sun are not so much to be considered, in judging of the climate of any region, as the quality of the atmosphere.

"Yet we must not deceive ourselves by inferring that mere variety of atmosphere can compensate fully for an increased intensity of solar heat. It is not true that the climate of a place on the slopes of the Andes or the Himalayas corresponds to that of a region on the plain which has an atmosphere equally warm. The circumstances are, in fact, wholly different. On the plain there is, it is true, the same amount of heat in the case supposed, but the air is denser and more moisture-laden; the nights are warmer because the skies are less clear and the heat escaping from the earth is intercepted by clouds or by the

transparent aqueous vapor in the air, and, lastly, there is not so great a contrast between the warmth of the air and the direct heat of the solar rays. * * * But to a certain point, doubtless, the increase of moisture in the air tends to an increase of warmth; because the aqueous vapor exercises a greater effect in preventing the escape of heat from the earth than in guarding the earth from the solar rays. And, as I have said, the only climatic effect we can associate with the frequent presence of large quantities of aqueous vapor in air, or, therefore, with an ordinarily clouded state of the sky, is that of a general increase of heat."

From what Mr. Proctor has here owned to, we see very readily why India is warm on its plains that are near or below the level of the sea, and we see, too, why snow forever lies upon its high mountains. The elevated air is cool, and the air upon the plains below the level of the sea is warm. Cold air rises and warm air tends downward. Does anyone believe now that India has a vertical sun? Is India in the tropics, strictly speaking? Does not the sun always throw its rays down upon India aslant, instead of vertical? If India was under a vertical sun, would we hear anything about the "pleasantness of an Indian summer?" Would a person under a tropical vertical sun, below the level of the sea, think it a pleasant place to be? Would he not almost suffocate with heat? "As pleasant as an Indian summer," we hear.

And so we find, after all, that the Earth is flat, and the sun, moon and stars are not other worlds, but that they are doing the moving, and not this Earth.

CHAPTER XVI.

IF THE EARTH BE A GLOBE LET ASTRONOMERS ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Question 1. If the Earth is round and turns completely over every day, why is the Pacific Ocean more calm than the Atlantic?

2. If the Earth is a globe, why does one see with his unaided vision the top of masts or spires of ships last as they go out of sight, and on putting a good mariner's or sea-glass to his eye the whole body of the ship is restored again to sight?

3. If the Earth is round, and we are held to it by attraction, or loadstone, or some unknown substance, then why does this substance let light things sail off from the Earth when fanned by light breezes of wind, while heavy things lie perfectly still?

4. If the Earth is a globe, why is the distance around it considerably further south of the tropical line called Capricorn, than it is north of the tropical line called Cancer?

5. If the Earth is globular, why does the sun rise over 2,700 miles north of the equator on the twenty-first of March, and on the twenty-third of September, when it is hanging vertical at noon over the equator on those dates? Or, in other words, how is it that the sun rises due east of Denver, Colorado, and sets due west of Denver on those dates, and yet, at noon on those days it stands upright over the equator, which is about 2,760 miles south of Denver?

6. If the Earth is a globe, why is the equator line a circular line, instead of running due east and west in a straight direction?

7. Why does the sun set kind of quick or sudden like to the people away out west about Singapore, and rise to them kind of slow like? and why is it the reverse of this is true to the people in Africa?

8. If the world is a globe, why do people in sailing around it turn north out west, and finally in sailing along through the Indian Ocean, near East India, they sail toward sunrise instead of toward sun set?

9. If the Earth is a globe and rolls over every day, why does all water act as if it were situated on a flat plain, showing no difference at any time during the twenty-four hours each day in which it is alleged the Earth turns completely over.

10. If the Earth is a globe, why will a plate two inches in diameter, held eighteen feet from one's eye here in Denver, June 22, at 5 o'clock in the morning and at 7 o'clock in the evening, just cover the sun, and yet the same two-inch plate held sixteen feet from one's eye at noon the same day, will just exactly cover the sun?

11. If the Earth is a whirling globe, and the sun stands still, and the Bible is in error in saying it rises and sets and hastens back to the place where it arose, then why do all of our denominational preachers constantly tell their audiences it is a book of truth?

12. If the Earth is a whirling globe, then why does not the sun appear to almost stop at 6 o'clock when it is setting and the Earth is

carrying us almost directly from it, and why does it not appear to almost stop at 6 o'clock when it is rising and the Earth is carrying us almost directly toward it? But instead of doing this it appears to move as fast at 6 o'clock as it does at noon time or 12 o'clock, when the Earth would be carrying us about square with it? Why is this?

13. If the Earth is a globe, and the sun is 90,000,000 miles away, how can the sun draw about one-ninth nearer to the people living here in Denver from 6 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock at noon time? One-ninth of 90,000,000 is 10,000,000. Can the sun and Earth draw ten millions of miles nearer each other the same day in six or seven hours? Can they travel anyway near that fast?

14. If the Earth is a whirling globe, why can not astronomers give us one nearby proof whereby we can be sure of its mobility and rotundity? As yet nothing of the kind has been done. We neither see, feel, nor hear any motion.

15. If the Earth has curvature, as claimed by astronomers, how can lights in lighthouses be seen over thirty miles away, when the light is not more than about 207 feet high? The light would be hid behind the curve of the Earth's waters that distance.

16. If there be many other worlds and other suns, as astronomers claim, why do not those worlds look like this Earth, and those suns look like the sun we see pass over us every clear day, instead of looking like stars? Good telescopes do not so deceive our natural vision as to make stars look like other worlds, nor to make stars look like suns. A good telescope or glass only magnifies and shows them in their real make-up more plainly.

17. After astronomers have answered the above questions intelligently, will they not be able to see that they have made a mistake in supposing that the world, with its trillions of tons of water and earth, to be round and whirling, and speeding through space at such an enormous rate as they have been telling the people it does for three centuries? Will they not be able to see that the Earth is one vast plane of land and water, and that the sun is not millions of miles away, but is only a few thousand miles distant from the Earth, and is swiftly, with other heavenly bodies, making a daily circuit around under the Earth, only to rise again—as is stated in the Scriptures? Or will they continue to dispute inspiration, reason against common sense, deny the appearance of things, and hang onto their folly about attraction keeping everything to the Earth, following the imaginations and suppositions of Newton, Galileo and others in teaching that it is attraction that draws apples and all other things to the Earth, and not the actual weight of matter which make up all these things?

CHAPTER XVII.

DR. PRIME'S VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD.

If one is to believe that the Earth is a globe from what Dr. Prime says, then he is to take his assertions and set aside his statements of facts—and known facts. We find him speaking of “the west, the land of the setting sun.” Again, he speaks of “the east, the land of the rising sun.”

Now, if the world is round and rolls over from west to east once in every twenty-four hours, the sun rises and sets or disappears at all places all over the tropics, and there is no one place in the east for the sun to rise, nor in the west for it to set. But if the Earth is one vast plain of land and level water, these expressions are expressions of truth and intelligence.

But to settle the fact in favor of the flat-world contention, I here quote another passage from his book, “Around the World,” concerning the Suez Canal, page 359-360:

“In 1798, Napoleon I., then commanding the French expedition to Egypt, proposed opening a ship canal through the same route. A commission appointed to make the survey reported that the Red Sea was thirty feet lower than the Mediterranean, which was considered a fatal objection to the enterprise; but the survey of the overland route to India in 1830 established the fact that the two seas are on the same level. M. de Lesseps was then in Egypt, attached to the French consulate. He at once caught up the idea with enthusiasm, and carried it out to its present success.”

Now, the Suez Canal is said to be ninety-two miles long. Upon a careful survey of the land between the Red and Mediterranean Seas, they were found to be on an exact level, and the canal from one to the other, known as the “Suez Canal,” ninety-two miles long, was cut, and thus proved, at least, that there are ninety-two miles of the Earth’s surface without any curvature, and if there is no curve to the face of the Earth, or to its seas, for ninety-two miles, then there is none to it for any distance of miles; and if no curvation to it for ninety-two miles, there is no globular form to it, and if no globular form, it is flat. Such plain facts confirm the contention that the Earth is not a globe. If the Earth were round, its curvature in ninety-two miles would be more than a mile; it would be about 5,643 feet. But there is no curvation in the ninety-two miles of the Suez Canal, as every boat that now plies its waters demonstrates. A proof sufficient that the Earth is flat.

But Dr. Prime tells us:

“A few miles northeast of Singapore we crossed the 180th meridian west or east of New York, being then precisely on the opposite side of the globe to our home. Neither did we fall from the deck of the ship, nor did the ship fall from the sea, nor did the sea fall off from the land, but all things continued to gravitate as at home. We were just twelve hours in time from the friends whom we had left behind; it was midnight with us, but high noon with them.”

Of course, Dr. Prime and his associates did not fall from the deck of the ship, nor the ship fall from the sea, nor the sea from the land, and all things continued to gravitate as when he was at his home in New York—because they were all on top of the flat face of the Earth

and not on the bottom side of a globe, with his feet upward, and the bottom of the ship upward, as he imagined. The weight of the waters held them to the Earth, and the weight of the ship held it to the water, and the weight of flesh and blood in Dr. Prime and his associates held them down upon the deck and floor of the ship. It was their weight and not attraction. But what follies these globular-world theorists commit! But, then, men have to resort to folly to bolster up any false theory.

Robert Ingersol said: "The Earth is self-creative." Why did he say this? Because he saw the Earth here, and to support his false infidel theory, that was the only argument left for him. What a miracle this! The Earth created itself. Who can believe it? Surely none but infidels. Christians believe that a great and terrible God created the Earth. And true, they are right. We want wisdom—sound wisdom. Truth is stronger than death.

The noble astronomer, Tycho Brahæ, 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, * * * even if they could set aside the express testimony of Scripture."

Astronomers cover one falsehood with another, and heap assumption upon assumption, and draw inference after inference, and thus keep their error partially undiscovered. But truth will out, and the Earth is at rest.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRUE SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE DO NOT CONTRADICT.

Scientists, so-called, are constantly contradicting each other. What they say at one time, a few years later they find they have made a mistake. But when they ascertain and settle upon certain things to be real facts, these facts in no way contradict the Bible, but confirm it. How true is that saying, "It has stood the test of the ages."

Of course, those errors made by some who call themselves "scientists" contradict the Bible, because the Bible is made up of facts, and errors and facts always contradict. It is found that the Bible, written by ordinary men, in point of learning, never fell into these mistakes of the learned. Nay, the greatest triumphs of modern science are to be found written in the Bible ages ago.

The learned men of the past resorted to ideas utterly false, and they have been demonstrated to be such; but the writers of the Bible did avoid such erroneous illusions. That the Bible is void of any teaching opposite to scientific truth shows that a higher than human wisdom was in its teachings. The Bible declared scientific truth far in advance of its discovery. Take a few examples:

The Bible asserts that the present order of things had a beginning. And now, after ages of investigation, argument and conclusions of resistless logic, science has reached the same result.

The Bible told us that light existed before the sun, yet men disputed it, and used it to condemn inspiration. But now that fact is demonstrated.

Men have ever been trying to number the stars; but the Bible said long before telescopes were brought into use, "that they were as the sands of the sea, innumerable."

Again, the Bible tells us that "the wind goeth toward the south, and turneth about unto the north; it whirleth about continually, and the wind returneth again according to its circuits. All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full; unto the place from which the rivers came, thither they return again." To this also science agrees. No scientist yet understands the balancing of the clouds, nor the frozen masses of hail, any more than Job did. No man has yet solved the breadth of the Earth. The ice and wind forever bars out the accumulation of a knowledge of this fact, and shows the wisdom of God's question to Job—"Hast thou perceived the breadth of the Earth? declare if thou hast understanding."

All well-established facts only serve to show the truth of what has been given from on high, and that are contained in the sacred writings. "The latest conclusions of science point the same way."

Science discovers that man is adapted for mastery in this world. This whole thing was revealed in the first book of the Bible. And God blessed them, and said unto them: "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the Earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the

sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the Earth." Science fails to tell us the ultimate result of man, but the Scriptures tell us that "there shall be a resurrection, both of the just and unjust. One will be resurrected to life, and the other to shame and everlasting contempt." Science admits, however, that there will be "a survival of the fittest." But all the good men of the Bible, and of every age, have been willing to die for the truth; that temptation could not lure, nor sin defile them. Read the catalogue of those Christians referred to in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. Some of them were tortured, not accepting deliverance, that they might obtain a better inheritance. The tendency of such souls shows that there is a celestial world. There is only one true explanation. He that planned and made the world inspired them. They understood that whether they ate or drank, it was all to be done to the glory of God. And to do this they followed the advice and life of the Great Teacher, who existed before our era, and who has become "the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

But we have said that true science confirms the Scriptures, yet we see that scientists have made some very silly mistakes. Their jumped-at conclusion about "attraction" has led them to this imaginary folly. Here is a bit of it:

"After the principle that attraction is in proportion to the mass, and the man who weighs one hundred and fifty pounds on the earth weighs three hundred and ninety-six on Jupiter, and only fifty-eight on Mars; while on the Asteroids he could play with bowlders for marbles, hurl hills like Milton's angels, leap into the fifth story window with ease, tumble over precipices without harm, and go around the little worlds in seven jumps."

Now, every word of the above is imaginary, for it has been well established that attraction does not effect the weight of any article or body. And it has certainly been verified that attraction has nothing to do with bodies of matter lying loose upon the Earth, but that the weight of the article, or substance, is what holds it there. Besides, these so-called scientists, know nothing of what would occur if one was on Jupiter, or Mars, or the Asteroids. They do not really know that there is any other world but this one. The Bible positively does not say a word about another except this one, and heaven and hell. What they call worlds the Bible calls sun, moon and stars. As has been demonstrated, the Bible is right, and the scientists are wrong when they come in contact with the Bible. Do we not look up into the heavens and see the sun, moon and stars, just as the Bible states them to be? We ought to believe our own eyes, confirmed by the Bible, no difference what imaginative scientists say. Looking through a telescope does not change the sun and the moon and the stars into other worlds, any more than looking through a pair of good spectacles changes common fine print into worlds. No, the Bible calls them stars, and we see them to be stars, and they are stars—except there is one sun and one moon. But listen to these so-called scientists again:

"Train the telescope on any star; it must be moved frequently, or the world will roll the instrument away from the object."

Now, it is strange that these scientists have so deluded themselves as to believe that this Earth, with its trillions of tons of earth and water, is constantly whirling over, instead of admitting that the sun,

moon and stars are doing the running—as some of our best and most correct scientists have shown, as also does the Bible. But wildly drawn and far-fetched imaginations with some people have no bounds. But here is another one of their imaginations:

“Suspend a cannon-ball by a fine wire at the equator; set it vibrating north and south, and it swings all day precisely in the same direction. But suspend it directly over the north pole, and set it swinging toward Washington; in five hours after it is swinging toward the Sandwich Islands; in twelve hours toward Siam, in Asia; in eighteen hours toward Rome, in Italy; and in twenty-four hours toward Washington again, not because it has changed the plane of its vibration, but because the earth has whirled beneath it. * * * The same proportional degree is shown at any point between the pole and the equator.”

Now, the truth is, these scientists or astronomers, have never been to the North Metallic Pole to test this ball business. In the second place, if tested, it would show that the ball would swing the same way in all places, or if it shifted at all, it would be as liable to shift a little east as a little west—owing to the current and course of the wind. The silly may believe such nonsensical statements as these we have been quoting, but the wise know better. The Bible, wisdom, facts and even common sense show these scientists and astronomers to be wrong.

“I stood upon the open casement,
And looked upon the night,
And saw the westward going stars
Pass slowly out of sight.

“Slowly the bright procession
Went down the gleaming arch,
And my soul discerned the music
Of the long triumphal march.

“Onward, forever onward,
Red stars led on the clan;
And the moon, like a mailed maiden,
Was riding in the van.

“Till the great celestial army,
Stretching far beyond the poles,
Became the eternal symbol
Of the mighty march of souls.

“Upward, forever upward,
I see their march sublime,
And hear the glorious music
Of the conquerors of time.”

CHAPTER XIX.

SOME STATEMENTS AND TEACHINGS OF ROUND-WORLD THEORISTS.

"The Earth goes 98,000 feet per second, or 1,000 miles a minute. But the highest speed that can be given a rifle ball is 2,000 feet a second, the next second it is only 1,500 feet, and soon it comes to rest."

"We have been placed on the outside of this Earth, instead of the inside, in order that we may look abroad. We are carried about at the inconceivable velocity of one thousand miles a minute, to give us different points of vision. The Earth, on its softly spinning axle, never jars enough to unnest a bird or wake a child; hence the foundations of our observations are firm, and our measurements exact."

"Every observer is actually carried along through space by two motions: One is of the Earth's revolution of one thousand miles an hour around the axis; and the other is the movement of the Earth around the sun of one thousand miles in a minute. Hence we can have the diameter not only of the Earth (eight thousand miles) for a base-line, but the diameter of the Earth's orbit (185,000,000), or any part of it, for such a base."

"The ascertainment of longitude at sea by means of the moon affords a good illustration. Along the track where the moon sails, nine bright stars, four planets, and the sun have been selected. The nautical almanacs give the distance of the moon from these successive stars every hour in the night for three years in advance. The sailor can measure the distance at any time by his sextant."

"Light can travel the distance around our Earth eight times in one second. It comes in eight minutes from the sun, but it takes three and a quarter years to come from Alpha Centauri, seven and a quarter years from 61 Cygni, and forty-five years from the Polar Star. We do not attempt to name in miles these enormous distances; we must seek another yard-stick. Our astronomical unit and standard of measurement is the distance of the Earth from the sun—92,500,000 miles. This is the golden reed by which we measure the celestial city. Thus, by laying down our astronomical unit 226,000 times, we measure to Alpha Centauri, more than twenty millions of millions of miles. Doubtless other suns are as far from Alpha Centauri and each other as that is from ours. Stars are not near or far according to their brightness."

"The sun appears small and quiet to us because we are so far away. Looked for from some of the stars about us, the sun could not be seen at all. Indeed, seen from the Earth it is not always the same size, because the distance is not always the same. If we represent the size of the sun by one thousand on the twenty-third of September or twenty-first of March, it would be represented by nine hundred and sixty-seven on the first of July, and by one thousand and thirty-four on the first of January."

"We sometimes speak of the sun having 860,000 miles diameter, and the Earth being 8,000 miles in diameter, or to be more exact, its equatorial diameter as being 7,925½ miles, and its polar 7,899. We used to say the air extended forty-five miles, but we now know that it reaches vastly farther. So of the sun, we might almost say that its diameter is infinite, for its light and heat reach beyond our measurement. It would require one hundred and eight globes like the Earth in a line to measure the sun's diameter. These heavenly bodies have rapid movements. Hurricanes never move over one hundred miles an hour, while some of these move one hundred miles a second."

"Concerning the condition of the surface of the sun many opinions are held. That it is hot beyond all estimate is certain. Whether solid or gaseous, we are not sure. Opinions differ. No telescope brings it nearer than 100,000 miles. Theory after theory has been advanced, each one satisfactory in some points, none in all. The sun reaches its hand of gravitation to every other world at every instant. These giant worlds must be perfectly handled and curbed—whose speeds are seventy times that of a rifle ball. We journey through space which has a temperature of two hundred degrees below zero; but we live, as it were, in a conservatory, in the midst of perpetual winter. The sun gives us heat and force."

"The sun is nearer to the earth in some places than others at times, hence the sun appears smaller and larger according to her distance."

"The orbital velocity of various planets in miles per second is as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|------|
| Mercury | 29.55 | Jupiter | 8.06 |
| Venus | 21.61 | Saturn | 5.95 |

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|------|
| Earth | 18.38 | Uranus | 4.20 |
| Mars | 14.99 | Neptune | 3.36 |

"The Earth is 3,236,000 miles nearer to the sun in our winter than summer. Hence the summers are hotter in the southern hemisphere than in the northern."

THE EARTH.

"Distance from the sun, 92,500,000 miles. Diameter, polar, 7,899 miles, equatorial, 7,925½ miles. Axial revolution, 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.09 seconds; orbital, 365.26. Orbital velocity, per minute, 1,102.8 miles."

THE MOON.

"Extreme distance from the Earth, 259,600 miles; least, 221,000 miles. Diameter, 2,164.6 miles. Revolution about the earth, 29½ days. Axial revolution, same time."

"The moon gives us only 1,610,000 as much light as the sun. A sky full of moons would scarcely make daylight."

MARS.

"Mean distance from the sun 141,000,000 miles. Diameter, 4,211 miles. Revolutions: Axial, 24 hours, 37 minutes, 22.7 seconds; orbital, 686.98 days. Velocity per minute, 899 miles."

JUPITER.

"Distance from the sun, perihelion, 457,000,000 miles; aphelion, 503,000,000 miles. Diameter: Equatorial, 87,500 miles; polar, 82,500 miles. Volume, 1,400 earths. Mass, 213 earths. Axial revolution, 9 hours, 55 minutes, 20 seconds. Orbital revolution, 11 years, 317 days. Velocity, 483.6 miles per minute."

"Jupiter is like a minor sun, and is attended by a group of planets; we call them moons. They are larger than ours."

SATURN.

"Mean distance from the sun, 881,000,000 miles. Diameter: Polar, 66,500 miles; equatorial, 73,300 miles. Axial revolution, 10 hours, 14 minutes. Periodic time, 29½ years. Moons, eight."

URANUS.

"Distance from the sun, 1,771,000,000 miles. Diameter, 31,700 miles. Axial revolution unknown. Orbital, 84 years. Velocity per minute, 252 miles. Moons, four."

"Uranus was presented to the knowledge of man as an unexpected reward for honest labor. It was first thought to be a comet, a mere cloud of vapor, but it proved to be a world. How Uranus itself revolves, is not known. There are more worlds to conquer."

NEPTUNE.

"Distance from the sun, 2,775,000,000 miles. Diameter, 34,500 miles. Velocity per minute, 201.6 miles. Axial revolutions unknown. Orbital, 164.78 years. One moon."

"You have heard Niagara's thunder; have stood beneath the falling immensity; seen it ceaselessly poured from an infinite hand; felt that you would be ground to atoms if you fell into that resistless flood. Well, all that infinity of water had to be lifted by main force, had to be taken up out of the far Pacific, brought over the Rocky Mountains; and the Mississippi keeps thundering age after age, because there is power somewhere to carry the immeasurable floods all the time the other way in the upper air."

"Rise above the Earth and you will find the worlds tossed like playthings, and hurled seventy times as fast as a rifle ball, never an inch out of place, or a second out of time. Rise to the sun. It is a quenchless reservoir of high-class energy. Our tornadoes move sixty miles an hour; those of the sun twenty thousand miles an hour. All our fires exhaust the fuel and burn out. If the sun were pure coal, it would burn out in five thousand years; and yet this sea of unquenchable flame seethes and burns, and rolls and vivifies a dozen worlds, and flashes life along the starry spaces for a million years without any apparent diminution."

I have given in the foregoing part of this chapter some of the main ideas of the globular-world theorists just as they claim them. I did not even stop to criticise any of their wildly drawn notions or far-fetched ideas. The reader, no doubt, will discover that there is no end to imagination when once the care and love for truth is absent. Think of the "tornadoes of the sun moving twenty thousand miles an hour."

Who told these visionaries that the "sun would flash its light along the starry spaces for a million years?" Who told those men that those stars are suns and worlds. They do not see them to be such—only in imagination. But these men have stars billions of miles away, and have some of the heavenly bodies flying through space over 1,000 miles a minute. All this, we are told and shown, has to be, or else the globular-world theory can not be sustained. But none of these absurd things need be contended for to sustain the flat-world truth. The Earth can be still, and the sun, moon and stars travel at a moderate gait around it. How reasonable!

CHAPTER XX.

THE PERFECT KNOWLEDGE THAT ASTRONOMERS POSSESS CAME TO THEM
A LITTLE AT A TIME.

Let us illustrate the fact stated in the heading: "Beginning at the very commencement, let us suppose an early Egyptian or Chaldean to be observing the sun in the middle of summer. Day after day, for perhaps a week, he has noticed this luminary rises over a certain place and sets over a certain other place, and he thinks he has got some definite idea regarding the sun. His idea is, that the sun will always go on doing the same thing, and he, therefore, predicts to his fellows who are less observant than himself, exactly where it will rise and where it will set. They join him in the observation for a week, and the sun is found doing as he has told them as near as possible, and the astronomer is vindicated." They all think that the sun will always rise and set at the same places, that its daily journey is always the same, and that it is performed in the same time. In six months' time, however, they see their mistake. In turning his eyes towards the sun the astronomer finds that it is rising and setting further south. But in six months more he finds that the sun has got back to its old places of rising and setting. He has now learned a lesson. He sees that the rising and setting points of the sun are reached in their original positions once in about every 365 days; and he has thus learned that the sun has two motions, one of which it accomplishes in twenty-four hours, or one day, while the other has a period of 365 days, or one year.

But just here a strange event takes place: The sun, for a few minutes is in total eclipse. The astronomer is almost awe-stricken. He records the event, and the exact time when it occurred. He observes other things about the moon and stars, and records them. After his death other astronomers read his record and make new observations and record them. And a regular record is now kept of the observations of astronomers through the ages. At length it is discovered that certain phenomena or occurrences take place at regular periods, and then an attempt is made to predict when the next eclipse will take place. It is a veritable success.

"Centuries move on, and the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies are reduced to system. The stars are found to move around the Earth once in twenty-four hours—except Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, which perform a kind of zig-zag motion in the midst of the others, and have in consequence, received the name of planets. All, however, move around the Earth, which is supposed to form the center of the universe."

But eventually error creeps in. Astronomers arise who follow their imaginations; the Copernican system begins to prevail to some extent, in spite of the plain language of the Scriptures. Ministers and astronomers get into controversy. While the world is being thus stirred and interested, Tycho Brahe is busy with his instruments making observa-

tions. He is a scholar, and accurate man of science, and makes most excellent observations from the theory that the Earth is flat and still, and the heavenly bodies move around the Earth. His observations, to this day, are acknowledged to be "marvelously correct."

But time moved on, and men were found who still thought the Earth might be a globe and revolved. Even Columbus believed this, it is said, and when he discovered the continent of America, he thought he had sailed quite around the Earth, and that he had reached the western shore of East India, and named his new continent after that delusion, the West Indies. Great excitement prevailed about the new country Columbus had discovered; and ships were put upon the seas in search of more; and though it was afterward ascertained that Columbus was under a delusion, that he had not reached the western shore of East India, still the globular-world idea was uppermost in some people's minds, and among the number was Newton and Galileo. Newton saw an apple fall and imagined that attraction forced it to the ground, and not its own weight; and he reasoned about a cannon ball being shot straight up against attraction or gravity, and the force of the ball was broken by it, and finally got slow enough to turn back to the Earth. All this, he imagined, was the result of attraction or gravity, not allowing the simple truth in the matter to dominate his mind—that it was the weight of the apple and cannon ball that forced them to the ground. Imagination was rife. Galileo sustained Newton. And although some common-sense skeptics said it looked to them as if the weight of the apple and cannon ball was what forced them to the ground, and that attraction had but little or nothing to do with them at all. But, as we said, imagination was rife, and people were ready for any delusion; and to sustain the globular-world theory people claimed to circumnavigate the whole Earth—going around under and coming back over to where they started—and to make sure the delusion of a globe, some one said, as he sailed around westward, he lost a day in the calendar of time, and another said he gained a day as he sailed eastward. And so the delusion was made strong; and so for three centuries the delusion, as silly as it is, has prevailed, so that if any one was bold enough to firmly dispute it, he was instantly hooted at, and if he should become too zealous about it while aboard ship they would talk about throwing him overboard. But time has worn on, and light increases, and the lie has been nailed as to the six months night and the six months day idea, which has been taught us and our fathers and grandfathers. And now the Trans-Siberian railroad is being built, encircling the North Metallic Pole on the flat face of the Earth, instead of going around under a globe. And so Tycho Brahe is vindicated in his theory. People are expecting to live to see the completion of this railroad, and to take a flying trip around the world at one-half the time, and one-half the fare that they went around on and for when the globular delusion was in vogue.

Think of it, how a silly world is ready to drift after any error that may be taught. They set aside reason, the appearance of things, and the Bible itself, to follow public sentiment when once the tide is turned in the wrong direction. The god of public sentiment and fashion is a

great god. It sweeps the people at times almost universally. But in process of time the light is gradually turned on, as it is now being turned on the errors of astronomers. Reason begins to be enthroned, the facts are known, and the Bible is again vindicated. And,

Truth crushed to earth has rose again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded writhes in pain,
Is dying among its worshipers.

CHAPTER XXI.

SUPPOSED CAUSE OF TIDES.

It is much more reasonable to believe that the sun and moon causes the tides, the world being flat, and the sun and moon within a few thousand miles of the Earth, than it is to believe they cause them, the Earth being a globe, and the sun and moon being so far away as our astronomers say they are.

Tides are said to be the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, at regular intervals. When the waters rise they are called "flood tide," and "ebb tide" when they recede; the highest point "high tide," the lowest point "low tide." There are two ebb and two flood tides every twenty-four hours. They are not uniform, either as to time or amount. They occur about fifty minutes later every day, and some times rise much higher and sink much lower than the average. Astronomers say: "The cause of the tides is the attraction of the sun and moon upon the waters of the ocean. But for this foreign influence, as we may call it, the waters having found their proper level, would cease to heave and swell, and would remain calm and undisturbed, save by their own inhabitants and the winds of heaven, from age to age."

The tides never roll up from the bottom of the sea, which shows that the sun and moon, in coming over with such speed, force the wind to drive the tides, or, the sun and moon in their swift course, force a substance called "ether" to force the tides. At least, this is the supposition. But astronomers tell us also:

"The time and character of the tides are also affected by winds, and by the situation of different places. Strong winds may either retard or hasten the tides, or increase or diminish their height. * * * And as both the sun and moon are concerned in the production of tides, and yet are constantly changing their position with respect to the Earth and to each other, it follows they sometimes act against each other; while at other times they combine their forces, and mutually assist each other. In the latter case a very high tide occurs, called the Spring Tide. This happens both at new and full moon. But when the sun and moon partly neutralize their forces, the result is a very low tide, called Neap Tide."

Astronomers further tell us: "It is not certain that the philosophy of tides is to this day fully understood. It is probable that the atmosphere has its tides; but we have no way of definitely ascertaining the fact."

While the sun circles the Earth once in every twenty-four hours, it also has an annual circle. It moves north from about the twenty-second of December to the twenty-second of June. But it does not move straight north, for on the twenty-first of March it stands over a meridian at noon farther east than it does on the twenty-second of June and the twenty-second of December; and as the sun returns south from the twenty-second of June to the twenty-second of December, it stands over a meridian farther west on the twenty-third of September than it does on the twenty-second of June and the twenty-second of December, thus showing that, as it circles the Earth every day, it has an

annual circuit also. This coming north and returning south causes summer and winter. But astronomers tell us "that it is the Earth's axis inclining toward and from the sun." But as we have shown the Earth to be both flat and still, it is evident that this is another one of the astronomers' mistakes, and that it is the sun which has both the daily and annual motions—as the wise Tycho Brahe taught before the present round-world theory had many adherents.

It is acknowledged by astronomers that tides are caused by the sun and moon. The very idea of it taking nearly twenty-five hours for two regular tides proves that the tides are, to some extent, governed by the moon. If the moon kept with the sun, then there would be a regular tide every twenty-four hours. But it takes nearly twenty-five hours for two high tides. All eastern shores, it is claimed, have higher tides than western ones. This is caused by the pressure of the air as forced by the sun and moon, whereas, as the waters of the sea, or seas, as they press back upon the western shores, they are forced along by their own weight of water without so much of the pressure of the wind or air as forced by the sun and moon on the eastern shores. Tides are high in places and low in places. They are said to be in the Bay of Fundy from seventy-five to one hundred feet high. In the spring, in the Mediterranean Sea, they are only about three inches. This is owing to the wind. Earthquakes, storms and great winds do sometimes cause high tides.

"On the morning of May 9, 1876, the Earth's crust at Peru gave a few great throbs upward. The sea fled in great waves, and rolled away over the great mobile surface, and in less than five hours they had covered a space equal to half of Europe. The waves ran out to the Sandwich Islands, 6,000 miles, and arrived there thirty feet high."

There might be much more said upon the subject of tides and their causes, but as astronomers differ among themselves as to the cause of some of them, and admit that they do not understand them, it is useless to attempt to either sustain or confute what they say.

There have been men observing the movements of the heavenly bodies in all ages, and trying to settle certain disputes among themselves—which shows that they are full of many mistakes and false notions.

As for the present globular-world theory, it was gotten up by two very famous characters, Newton and Galileo. Neither of the two was famous for firm wisdom or steadfastness of character.

Newton, so one writer says, was idling around one day, or was off lying flat on his back, and an apple happened to get ripe enough, while he was thus engaged, to tear itself loose from the stem on which it had grown, and by its own actual weight, made up of apple cider and apple meat, forced itself to the ground, just as all other apples do if let alone long enough. But this man Newton did not seem to take any notice to the fact that it was the weight of the apple that caused it to fall to the ground; but the brain of this idling man, immediately caught with imagination, became seriously engaged in attributing the cause of the apple's fall to an outside force, which he designated "attraction." Any

school boy could have told him that it was the weight of the apple juice and apple meat that forced the apple to the ground so swift. But Newton was full of imagination, and so his imaginary mind goes to work to corrupt and mislead the world with false notions about astronomy. But it is strange that it so universally prevailed.

And as for Galileo, he seems to have been worse than Newton. His theory was so false that the better-informed people of his day arraigned him for it, and he signed a paper of recantation, thus showing that he neither had the firmness nor the intelligence to defend and sustain his error; but after he gets away from his foes, he is heard to mutter: "The Earth does revolve, after all."

Such are the characters of these two famous men that the present round-world theorists have for their father in astronomy. And so we see nothing about the theory to sustain it, either in its founders, or in their arguments. And so we have every evidence that the Earth is flat, after all, and the sun, moon and stars are doing the moving.

CHAPTER XXII.

MODERN SCIENCE ON ASTRONOMY FINDS ITSELF IN HOPELESS QUANDARIES.

There are many beginning to see that modern science on astronomy is not wholly satisfactory. They find themselves at sea among themselves—teaching one thing today and contradicting it a little later. This is the most natural result of any false theory. The arguments in favor of any false theory can not help but be disappointing, and it is becoming clearer every day that their methods concerning the universe are utterly (many of them) at fault and have led to failure. After having deluded the people with a glorious outburst of acclamation that the crafty old universe were going to be caught in the net of their investigations, we find them all at variance among themselves, and their globular-world theory proven to be wholly foreign to the facts. And they find themselves in almost every direction in the most hopeless quandaries.

We hear them say the path of the moon is an ellipse; but another one tells them that that is a very loose statement, and that the path deviates from an ellipse considerably. Then they say it somewhat resembles an ellipse, and thus form a new view. Further on we hear them say: "While the moon is going around the Earth, the Earth itself is speeding on through space, about the sun—in consequence of which the actual path of the moon does not in the least resemble an ellipse. Finally the sun itself is in motion with regard to the fixed stars, and they are in motion, too. What, then, is the path of the moon? No one knows; we have not the faintest idea—the word itself ceases to have any assignable meaning." Following this they get a glimpse of the truth, and we hear them say: "It is true that if we agree to ignore the perturbations produced by the sun—as in fact we do ignore perturbations produced by the planets and other bodies—and if we agree to ignore the motions of the Earth, and the flight of the solar system through space, and even the movement of any center around which they may be speeding, we may then say that the moon moves in an ellipse."

This insight to the actual facts cause some of them to doubt the laws of gravitation, and we hear them say, "Which is just the thing which has to be proved." Then, replying one to another, we hear them say: "Finally you argue that the leap is warranted because, by assuming that the moon and planets move in ellipses, you can actually foretell things that happen, as for instance, the occurrences of eclipses; and in reply to that I can only say that Tycho Brahe foretold eclipses about as well by assuming that the heavenly bodies moved in epicycles, and that modern astronomers actually do apply the epicycle theory in their mathematical formula." And thus we see that some of these modern astronomers almost catch the truth that Tycho Brahe caught centuries

ago. The globular-world theorists are wrong, and have no foundation in fact.

The people who believe that the Earth is flat contend that heavy bodies come to the Earth because there is such a thing as "up and down." Heavy bodies take to the downward. But modern astronomers saw that that had beaten them, and they declare that "there is no such thing as up and down." With this falsehood as a starter, they began theorizing with almost all kinds of the most wild errors and imaginations conceivable. Among the number was: "The Earth was the center of the universe"—but presently it appeared to them they had made another mistake; the Earth was not the center of the universe, and that some heavy bodies—such as the satellites of Jupiter—did not, in fact, trend to the center of the Earth. Then sprang another lump of ignorance, that of universal gravitation. Now hear what one of their number has to say about it: "But it is probable that this law is only conceived of as true through our ignorance; nay, it is certain that belief in its truth presents the gravest difficulties." And so they are forced to own up that they have got themselves in a difficulty, after first making it appear that they had truth for their theory and guide. It is not yet generally realized how feeble a force gravitation is. But astronomers prey upon our ignorance.

"Now does it not seem curious that Astronomy—the study of the heavenly bodies, which are the most distant from us of all bodies, and most difficult to observe—should yet be the most perfect of the sciences? Yet the reason is obvious. Astronomy is the most perfect science because we know least about it—because our ignorance of the actual phenomena is most profound. Situated in fact, as we are, on a speck in space, we are in somewhat the position of a mole viewing a railway track and the flight of locomotives. And as a man seeing a very small arc of a very vast circle easily mistakes it for a straight line, so are we easily satisfied with cheap deductions and solutions in astronomy, which a more extended experience would cause us to reject. So with the astronomer; and yet Astronomy is allowed to pass as an exact science! Well, then, in Astronomy we get an "exact science" because the facts and phenomena are on such a vast, tremendous scale that we only see a minute portion of them—just a few details.

"And so we find science like an uninformed boy, most definite and dogmatic where actual knowledge is least.

"A moment's thought will show that the phenomena of Astronomy is in reality infinitely complex. Take the movement of the moon: We know that it has some relation to the position and mass of the Earth, including its ocean tides; also to the position and mass of the sun; also to the position and mass of every one of the planets; and finally of all the stars! The problem, as every one knows, is absolutely insoluble. The whole question is complex—and yet this is only a small fragment of Astronomy.

"Because astronomers can tell when certain eclipses are going to take place, that does not show that the theory of "gravitation" is correct. Tycho Brahe, excellent astronomer that he was, kept to his epicycle theory. He told the eclipses, movements of the moon and some of the main stars.

"When anyone says that the law of gravitation—derived as it is from a brief study of the heavenly bodies—has a universal truth ascribed to it, and is made to apply to phenomena extending over millions of years, and to warrant unverifiable prophecies about the planetary orbits, or statements about the age of the Earth and duration of the solar system—all one can say is that those who do so simply part company with facts. We see scientists lauding themselves in just such absurdities in every direction.

"The statement that every particle in the universe attracts every other particle with a force proportionable to the mass of the attracting particle and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the two, is devoid of meaning—the human mind can give no definite meanings to the words 'mass' and 'force' and 'attract,' which do not stultify each other. The law in every way baffles intelligence. Newton, who invented it, declared that no philosophic mind would suppose that

bodies could thus act on one another without the mediation of anything else, by and through which their actions might be conveyed. And then they come forward with an universal medium, and an universal assumed vibration (just as Newton required a medium for universal 'falling')—and so, hey presto! we have the undulatory ether. And having got it we find that to fulfill our requirements it must have a pressure of seventeen million pounds on the square inch, and yet be so rare and tenuous as to not hinder the lightest breath of air; that while it is thus rare enough to surpass all of our powers of direct scrutiny, its vibrations must yet be capable of agitating and breaking up the solidest bodies; that it must pass through some closely and dense structures like glass, and yet be excluded by some light and porous, like cork, and so on and on! In fact, we find that it is unthinkable. Against this adamant, impalpable Ether, as against this instantaneous, untranslatable gravitation, science bangs its devoted head in vain. Having dressed up its own Mumbo Jumbo (which it once scored religion for doing) it piously shuts its eyes and endeavors to believe in it."

And so we find astronomers who hold to the round-world theory all the way through, entangled in some of the most palpable absurdities and errors, drawn from their own fiery imaginations. And so on in all directions.

And so, after all, all this theorizing about the Earth turning over once in every twenty-four hours, and about it flying through space around the sun at such an enormous speed, and that the sun, moon and stars are millions of miles away, has got nothing in the way of truth to sustain it at all. And now comes the humble lover of truth and declares that the Earth is flat, and that the sun, moon and stars are doing the moving—as Tycho Brahe taught. And lo, and behold! upon proper examination it is found that he was right!

The globular and revolving-world theory is a mixed theory. The gravest objection brought against it is, "It is false." No theorizing about this world can make it round and whirling, when it is really flat and still.

CHAPTER XXIII.

IN ASTRONOMY, AS IN OTHER SCIENCES, THERE IS A TRUE AND A FALSE.

"There is great esteem due to men who have made correct observations in astronomy, and have handed the same down to succeeding generations; who have contributed to the discovery of improvement of so useful a science, a science not only of great service to agriculture and navigation, but the knowledge it gives us of the regular course of the stars and of the uniform proportion of the days, months, seasons and years, and even to religion itself, with which, as Plato says, the study of that science has a very close and necessary connection, as it directly tends to inspire us with great reverence for the Diety, who, with infinite wisdom, presides over the government of the universe, and is present and attentive to all our actions. But, at the same time, we can not sufficiently deplore the misfortunes of those very philosophers, who, although by their successful application and astronomical inquiries, came very near the Creator, were yet so unhappy as not to find him, because they did not serve and adore him as they ought to have done, nor governed their actions by the rules and directions of that divine model.

"As to the Babylonian and other Eastern philosophers, the study of the heavenly bodies was so far from leading them, as it ought to have done, to the knowledge of him who is both their Creator and Ruler, that for the most part it carried them into impiety, and the extravagance of judicial astrology. So we term that deceitful and presumptuous science, which teaches to judge of things to come by the knowledge of the stars, and to foretell events by the situation of the planets, and by their different aspects; a science justly looked upon as madness and folly. It is hardly creditable that so absurd an art, founded entirely upon fraud and imposture, should ever acquire so much credit throughout the world.

"But what is astonishing, and argues an utter subversion of all reason, is that certain free-thinkers, who obstinately harden themselves against the most convincing proofs of religion, and who refuse to believe even the clearest and most certain prophecies upon the word of God, do sometimes give entire credit to the vain predictions of these astrologers and imposters. St. Austin, in several passages of his writings, informs us that this stupid and sacrilegious credulity is a just chastisement from God, who frequently punishes the voluntary blindness of men by inflicting a still greater blindness; and who suffers evil spirits that they may keep their servants still faster in their nets, sometimes to foretell things which do really come to pass, but of which the expectation serves only to torment them.

"God, who alone foresees future contingencies and events, because he alone is the sovereign disposer and director of them, does often in Scripture laugh to scorn the ignorance of the so-much-boasted Babylonian astrologers, calling them forgers of lies and falsehoods. He,

moreover, defies all their false gods to foretell anything whatsoever, and consents, if they do, that they should be worshiped as gods. Then addressing himself to the city of Babylon, he particularly declares all the circumstances of the miseries with which she shall be overwhelmed above 200 years after that prediction; while none of her prognosticators, who had flattered her with the assurance of her perpetual grandeur, which they pretended to have read in the stars, should be able to avert the judgment, or even to foresee the time of its accomplishment. Indeed, how should they? since at the very time of its execution, when Belshazzar, the last king of Babylon, saw a hand come out of the wall and write unknown characters thereon, the Magi, the Chaldeans, the Soothsayers, and, in a word, all the pretended sages in the country, were not able so much as to read the writing. Here, then, we see astrology and Magio convicted of ignorance and impotence, in the very place where they were most in vogue, and on an occasion when it was certainly to their interest to display all their science and power.

"The most ancient and general idolatry in the world was that wherein the sun and moon were the objects of divine worship. This idolatry was founded upon a mistaken gratitude, which, instead of ascending up to the Deity, stopped short at the veil which concealed him, while it indicated his existence. With the least reflection or penetration they might have discovered the sovereign who commanded from the minister who did but obey."—Rollen.

Misguided notions about any science, coupled together with wrong doing, will drive men from God, instead of leading them to him. How important it is, then, that we be properly informed in all matters. Our knowledge of both geography and astronomy ought to be pure and correct.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BIBLE SPEAKS OF THE EARTH AS BEING FLAT AND STILL, AND AS HAVING PILLARS, AND SPEAKS OF THE SUN AS RISING AND SETTING.

In a former chapter we have shown the reader that when God created the Earth and the sun and the moon and the stars, that they were created with reference to this Earth, and not with reference to any other one, and certainly not as being other worlds. One sun, one moon, and an innumerable quantity of stars—just as we see them to be. We have seen, too, that the Bible has spoken of the sun as rising and setting and hastening on its circuitous journey back to where it arose, every day and night. And that God twice stopped the sun, and one of the times caused it to move backward. So there is no mistaking of the Bible in its teachings as regards the sun moving and the Earth being still. And true science and common sense teach the same thing.

But we propose to give the reader, in this lesson, quite a number of other passages speaking of the sun, and it is always spoken of as rising and setting, without any intimation at all, whatever, of the Earth doing the moving.

In Gen., xv, 17, the sun is mentioned as having "went down;" and in xix, 23, as being "risen upon the Earth when Lot entered into Zoar;" and in xxviii, 11, it is said Jacob tarried at a certain place "all night, because the sun was set;" and as he passed over Peniel the sun rose upon him, and he halted upon his thigh."—Gen., xxxii, 31.

In Exodus, xxii, 3, in speaking of allowing a thief to be killed in his theft, he was exempt only if the "sun was risen upon him;" and in Lev., xxii, 7, a man was purified after touching a dead body after the "sun went down;" and in Deut., xi, 30, the sun is spoken of as actually "going down;" also in Deut., xxiv, 15; also in Josh., i, 4, viii, 29; and in Josh., x 12, 13, Joshua actually commanded both the sun and the moon to stand still, and they did "for about a whole day."

As for Gideon, it is said of him in Judges, viii, 13, that "he returned from battle before the sun was up;" and in chapter ix, 33, the sun is spoken of as "being up;" and in xvi, 18, it is recorded that the men of the city said unto Samson "before the sun went down, What is sweeter than honey? And what is stronger than a lion?" and in xix, 14, it is said the "sun went down" upon certain parties "as they were by Gibeah;" and in xx, 43, the sun is spoken of as having a place of rising.

In 2 Sam., ii, 24, it is said "the sun went down" upon Joab and Abishai while they pursued Abner. In 2 Sam., iii, 35, David speaks of the "sun being down;" and in xxiii, 4, of the sun rising. We find in Job, ix, 6, 7, this language, "Which shaketh the Earth out of her place, and the pillars thereof tremble; which commandeth the sun and it riseth not; and sealeth up the stars." Here we are informed that the Earth has pillars, and a steadfast place in which it rests until God miraculously disturbs it; and the sun rises until God commands it to stop.

The Bible certainly teaches that the Earth is still, and the sun does the moving—the rising and the setting.

David speaks of the sun in Ps., xix, 5, 6, "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 unto the ends of it; and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof." Here we find it intimated that the sun moves, and moves swiftly and goes around in a circuit, and in doing so it throws its heat upon all things on the face of the Earth; and in Ps., civ, 22, the beasts are mentioned as going to their dens when "the sun ariseth." We have seen that Solomon in Ecc., i, 5, says "the sun also ariseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to his place where he arose;" and in Isa., xxxviii, 8, the sun is said to went backward. In the book of Jonah, chapter iv, 8, we are told that the sun, after it arose, "beat upon the head of Jonah, and he fainted;" and in Nahum, iii, 17, the locusts are said to flee away when the "sun riseth;" and in Hab., iii, 11, it is said, "the sun and moon stood still in their habitation; at the light of thine arrows they went, and at the shining of thy glittering spear." This brings us to the New Testament. We now quote the words of the Son of God himself. He was greater than Solomon, and Solomon said the sun ran. See Matt., v, 45, where our Savior says God "maketh the sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." Does God send rain on the just and on the unjust? Certainly. And he certainly causes the sun to rise and set on the evil and good also. One is as true as the other. Mark, i, 32, "the sun" is mentioned as "did set;" and in chapter iv, 6, the sun is referred to as having got up, and scorching and withering tender plants. But Luke (iv, 40), speaks of "the sun setting," and in Eph., iv, 26, we are told "not to let the sun go down upon our wrath." But James tells us what the sun does as soon as it be risen upon the earth: "For the sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it withereth the grass, and the flowers thereof falleth, and the grace of the fashion of it perisheth; so also shall the rich man fade away in his ways."—Jas., i, 11.

We now have recourse to passages of Scripture, showing that the earth has foundations and pillars and is four square or has four corners.

In Ps., cii, 25, it is said: "Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the earth, and the heavens are the work of thy hands;" and in civ, 5, we read, "God laid the foundations of the Earth that it should not be removed forever." In Prov., viii, 29, it is stated, "He appointed the foundations of the earth." The prophet Isaiah hands God's own words out to us thus: "Mine hand also hath laid the foundation of the Earth, and my right hand hath spanned the heavens; when I call unto them they stand up together."—Isa., xlviii, 13. But again: "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; he that giveth breath unto the people upon it, and spirit to them that walk therein."—Isa., xlii, 5. In the above we find that God himself says he made the heavens, and spread forth the earth, and he gives breath and life to the people. Does he do all these things? Certainly he does.

And so the Earth is spread out and is not a globe. It is flat, and rests upon its foundations and pillars. God knows how he made the Earth. He tells us it has foundations and has pillars and breadth, being spread out. A number of passages speak of "breadth of the earth."

The Earth also is four square, or has four corners—one south and one north, one east and one west. "And after these things I saw four angels standing on the four corners of the Earth, holding the four winds of the Earth."—Rev., vii, 1, xx, 8; Isa., xi, 12; Matt., xxiv, 31.

We see that the Earth is represented as having a face, breadth, four corners, four quarters, four winds. It is always spoken of as being still—except when disturbed by earthquakes, or by some great explosion or trouble among the people. Otherwise it rests quiet on its foundations and pillars. It has breadth, and is, therefore, flat, and is not a globe—a whirling globe. The Earth does not sail around through space; neither does it roll over once every day. Astronomers are away off from the truth. The Earth moves when God disturbs it, and so does the sun and moon stand still when God commands them to do so. But he seldom does this. When he does, it is for men's sake.

The Bible fully teaches that the Earth is still and flat, and the sun and moon and stars move around it. These teachings are found in the Bible by various classes of teachers. Some of the wisest rulers the Earth has ever had have taught it—such as Moses, Joshua, David and Solomon. The prophets also taught the same thing, as did also the apostles. The wise man, Solomon, taught it, and so did the learned and devout Paul. God taught it himself, and so did his Son, Jesus Christ. Our Savior was greater than Solomon. He never made a mistake. Moreover, he commended the Scriptures. He said they could not be proven false, or "broken." He said heaven and Earth shall pass away, but his words would not pass away, or prove false. He said man lived by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. All Scripture is given by inspiration, and are, therefore, of God. What shall we say to these things? Why, the astronomers are wrong, and the Bible is right. "Let God be true and every man a liar." All the evidence is one way when properly looked into—both revelation and reason, and true science and common sense. For once let all this false astronomy banish. "Let truth crushed to Earth rise again."

"A glory gilds the sacred page,
Majestic like the sun;
It gives a light to every age,
It gives—it borrows none.

"The hand that gave it still supplies
The gracious light and heat;
Its truths upon the nations rise;
They rise—they never set."

CHAPTER XXV.

ASTRONOMERS HAVE ABSURD NOTIONS AS TO THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN,
ITS DIAMETER, AND THE MOVING OF THE EARTH.

C. A. Young, professor of astronomy in Princeton University, says, on page 38 of his revised edition of his book on "The Sun:" "Taking the distance as 92,885,000 miles, this makes the sun's diameter 866,400; * * * in other words, the chances are strong that the actual diameter is between 860,000 and 870,000 miles."

Of course, Professor Young would not be forced to make such a fatal mistake, in regard to the distance and diameter of the sun, if his theory was not a globular one—and wrong at that. If the sun is 860,000 miles in diameter it is 92,880,000 miles away; and if it is 92,880,000 miles distant then it is 860,000 miles in diameter—since a plate six inches in diameter held fifty-four feet from one's eye exactly covers the sun, and a plate one foot in diameter held 108 feet away exactly covers the sun. It does this at times, and at other times it varies a little, owing to where you are—close to the sun or at a greater distance. Professor Young admits this, for he says:

"Measurements made by the same person, however, and with the same instrument, but at different times, sometimes differ enough to raise a suspicion that the diameter is slightly variable."

Here it will be seen that Professor Young thinks the diameter of the sun to be different at times. He makes this mistake also on account of his false round-world theory. The sun does appear to have a diameter greater at times than at other hours even of the same day. For instance, at 12 o'clock in June a plate eight inches in diameter will cover the sun held seventy-two feet away; but at 7 o'clock in the morning, or at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in Denver, Colorado, a plate seven inches in diameter held seventy-two feet away will exactly cover the sun. This is caused by the sun being one-eighth further away at 7 o'clock in the morning and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon than at 12 o'clock. This proves conclusively that the flat-world theory is right and that the round-world theory is wrong; for the sun could not be one-eighth further away in the morning and get one-eighth further away in five hours in the afternoon—only on the flat-world theory. Think of it. Let us suppose, for instance, that the sun is 91,000,000 miles away at noon, and then at 7 o'clock in the morning and at 5 o'clock in the evening, it is one-eighth further, that would add 13,000,000 miles to the 91,000,000 miles, and make the sun at 7 o'clock in the morning and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon 104,000,000 miles away. Does any one suppose that the sun and earth could draw 13,000,000 miles nearer to each other in five hours, and then in five hours more separate from each other to the distance of 13,000,000 miles? No; such large bodies as this Earth and the sun could not, or can not travel that fast through space.

But allowing the world to be flat and the sun revolving around it once in twenty-four hours, and the sun in June to be at 12 o'clock 4,320 miles away and forty miles in diameter, then at 7 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, one-eighth further would only

throw the sun 617 1-7 miles further off than at noon, and less than 5,000 miles away at 7 and 5 o'clock. You see.

Professor Young also has the Earth sailing around through space, in order to make an annual circuit once in each year around the sun, between 65,000 and 70,000 miles an hour, and traveling at a rate fifty times faster than a cannon ball. Here is what he says, page 37:

"But such is the compass of her orbit that, to make its circuit in a year, she has to move nearly nineteen miles a second, or more than fifty times faster than the swiftest rifle ball; and in moving twenty miles her path deviates from perfect straightness by less than one-eighth of an inch."

You see what great speeds large bodies like the Earth and moon have to go in order to sustain this false astronomy of a globular world. Does any thinking person believe that this Earth is going through space at the rate of nineteen miles a second? Does any person really believe that a body as large and heavy as this Earth could sail through space fifty times faster than the swiftest rifle ball? It is impossible. And yet in order to sustain this round-world error we are asked to believe that this Earth is doing that very thing. No one but an astronomer is able to believe a thing he knows to be impossible. It appears that they have worked themselves up to believe it. Others believe who have never investigated the matter. Ignorance, you know, is their excuse. But, then, we have all been ignorant and are liable to remain so if we continue to listen to and allow those astronomers to misinform us. Truth is mighty, and must and will prevail. "Crushed to earth, the sages tell us, it will rise again."

Astronomers claim that there is no such thing as the weight of an article or of any substance, but that it is attraction which forces matter to the Earth. And hence Professor Young says:

"Putting it a little different, the attraction between the sun and Earth is equal to the breaking strain of a steel rod about 3,000 miles in diameter.

"If we calculate the force of gravity at the sun's surface, which is easily done by dividing its mass, 330,000, by the square of 109½ (the number of times the sun's diameter exceeds the Earth's), we find it to be 27½ times as great as on the Earth; a man who on the Earth would weigh 150 pounds, would there weigh nearly two tons; and, even if the footing were good, would be unable to stir. A body which at the Earth falls a little more than sixteen feet in a second, would there fall 443. A pendulum which here swings once a second, would there oscillate more than five times as rapidly, like the balance wheel of a watch—quivering rather than swinging."

Now, every investigating and well-informed person knows that it is not attraction that is weighed on the scales, but actually the weight of the article, or its own substance. Take, for proof, two animals, one a plump, heavy muscled animal, and the other a lank or thin muscled one, and take them to an expert guesser of what an animal or animals will weigh, and he will always tell you the plump, full-muscled animal will out-weigh the lank and thin one. If you ask him why, he will tell you: "Why, just look at what fine, heavy muscles he has; he is bound to outweigh the other one." Why does he always answer and estimate the weight of animals that way? Why, of course, it is because there are more pounds of flesh and blood in the well-muscled animal than there is in the flesh and blood of the loose, lank one, and that it is the flesh and blood and skin and bones that is weighed, and not attraction. It is a shame to any one to dispute such plain facts. Astronomers ought to know better. They have some things right.

CHAPTER XXVI.

AFTER ALL, TRUE SCIENCE HAS DISCOVERED THE SCRIPTURES TO BE TRUE
ON ASTRONOMY AS WELL AS ALL OTHER MATTERS.

Meantime, through the cultivation of astronomy, geography and other sciences and observations, correct views have been gained as to the position and relations of the Earth, and as to the structure of the world; and true religion, resting itself upon a correct interpretation of the Scriptures, has always contended that the Earth is the central and most important part of the universe. This is now proven to be true, notwithstanding the efforts of Galileo and others to prove to the contrary. This conflict has, at last, established the Scriptures on the shape of the Earth and the movements of the sun, moon and stars, and also as to the age of the world. The Bible shows that the Earth is not over 6,000 years old. Men calling themselves scientists, have attacked this extensively and laboriously, only to find no substantial proof that the Scriptures are not correct. In returning to primitive purity they are found to be correct. The criterion of truth is to be found in the Bible. The more greatly so in time, and on no point more powerful than upon its teaching that the Earth is flat and the sun and moon and stars are moving swiftly around it. It gives us great joy to be able to show that all this theory about this Earth being a globe and turns over once in every twenty-four hours, to be false.

These last three centuries astronomers got about all the truth they possess from the ancient flat-world teachers.

"Ptolemy, the Egyptian astronomer, possessed a Babylonian record of eclipses, going back 747 years before our era. Long-continued and close observations were necessary, before some of these astronomical results that have reached our times could have been ascertained. Thus the Babylonians had fixed the length of a tropical year within twenty-five seconds of the truth; their estimate of the sidereal year was barely two minutes in excess. They had detected the procession of the equinoxes. They knew the causes of eclipses, and, by the aid of their cycle called Saros, could predict them. Their estimate of the value of that cycle, which is more than 6,585 days, was within nineteen and a half minutes of the truth.

"Such facts furnish incontrovertible proof of the patience and skill with which Astronomy had been cultivated in Mesopotamia, and that, with very inadequate instrumental means, it had reached no inconsiderable perfection. They had made a catalogue of the stars, had divided the Zodiac into twelve signs; they had parted the day into twelve hours, the night into twelve. They had, as Aristotle says, for a long time devoted themselves to observations of star-occultations by the moon.

"They had correct views of the structure of the solar system, and knew the order of emplacement of the planets. They constructed sun-dials, clepsydras, astralabes, gnomons."

Both the Bible and ancient astronomers taught that the Earth was a flat surface, and the sky is spread out over it. In this the sun and moon and stars moved, so that they may give light by day and by night to man. The Earth was created by God, and with the animals and plants inhabiting it, was finished in six days. The Earth is the central and most important body of all of God's creating, all other things being subservient to and for it.

Man was created out of the dust of the Earth. At first he was alone, but afterwards a woman was formed from one of his ribs. "He

is the greatest and choicest of the works of God. He was placed in a paradise near the banks of the Euphrates, and was both wise and pure; but, having tasted of the forbidden fruit, and thereby broken the commandment given to him, he was condemned to labor and to death."

"The descendants of this first man, undeterred by his punishment, pursued such a career of wickedness that it became necessary to destroy them. A deluge, therefore, flooded the face of the Earth, and rose over the tops of mountains. Having accomplished its purpose, the water was carried away and dried up by the wind. And from this catastrophe Noah and his three sons, with their wives, were saved in an ark.

"The globular-world teachers seem to be so absurd as to think that crops and trees are on the under side of the Earth and hang downward, and that men have their feet higher than their heads. If you ask them how they defend these monstrosities—how things do not fall away from the Earth on the under side—they reply that the nature of things is such that heavy bodies tend toward the center of the Earth, while light bodies, as clouds, smoke and fire, tend upward from the Earth on all sides. Now, I am really at a loss what to say of those who, when they have once gone wrong, steadily persevere in their folly, and defend one absurd opinion by another."

"An uncritical observation of the aspect of nature persuades us that the Earth is an extended level surface, a firmament dividing the waters above from the waters beneath; that the heavenly bodies—the sun, the moon, the stars—pursue their way, moving from east to west, their motion around the motionless Earth proclaims their useful intention. Of the various organic forms surrounding man none rival him in dignity, and hence he seems justified in concluding that everything has been created for his use—the sun for the purpose of giving him light by day, the moon and stars by night.

"In the early phase of intellectual life this was the belief of all parts of the world in the beginning of civilization; for it makes the Earth the center of the universe, and man the controlling object of the Earth. And not only is this the conclusion spontaneously arrived at from inconsiderate glimpses of the world, it is also the philosophical basis of various religious revelations, vouchsafed to man from time to time. These revelations also tell us of a region of eternal light and happiness—heaven—the abode of God and angels, and our own abode after death; and a place called "hell," the region of eternal darkness and misery—the habitation of those that are evil. In the visible world is thus seen a picture of the invisible."

"No one can doubt that the sun we see today is the self-same sun that we saw yesterday. Its reappearance each morning irresistibly suggests that it has passed on the under side of the Earth. The Earth can not extend indefinitely downward, as the sun can not go through it. The stars also move under it in countless courses. There must, therefore, be a clear way beneath. The Earth is great, and is not to be considered merely as the center of the world, but, in truth, as the world."

"Ptolemy also taught this in one or more books, and the immense reputation of this author, the signal ability of his great work on the heavens sustained it for nearly fourteen hundred years—that is from the second to the sixteenth century." "So accurate were some early astronomers in their observations that the ablest modern mathematicians have made use of their results."

CHAPTER XXVII.

ASTRONOMERS ARE RIGHT IN SOME THINGS, AND WRONG IN OTHERS, AND
DIFFER AMONG THEMSELVES.

When astronomers tell us that light travels at the rate of 12,000,000 English miles per minute and exceeds the velocity of a cannon ball 400,000 times, and that sound moves 1,142 feet in a second of time, and a cannon ball flies at the rate of 2,000 feet a second or 120,000 feet a minute, they are, no doubt, something near correct. But when they say the Earth is performing a revolution around the sun every year at the rate of 589,950 English miles in twenty-four hours, and that it turns around on its own axes once in every twenty-four hours, moving 25,000 English miles every day; and when they say all the stars nearly are fixed, and that the nearest of them is, unquestionably, about 5,000 times more distant than the sun, their distance being more than 45,000,000 times the earth's diameter, that is 356,050,000,000 miles; and the most remote being a hundred times farther off, or as some say, "a million times farther off," they are away off from the truth. They have no proof of any such absurd ideas, and when once their round-world theory is known to be false, these wild notions about other worlds, and the stars being worlds and suns, and their great distances from this Earth, will all banish with their false theory. They are very much divided and very uncertain respecting these things. But nothing so absurd can be thought of as to find no supporter among these men—the astronomers.

These men claim many more foolish things. They pretend not to know that it is the actual weight in anything that causes it to descend to the Earth. We quote some of their writings and sayings:

"The weight of a body is nothing else but that which causes it to descend; and as the weight of every body may be exactly measured, we know perfectly well the effect of gravity, though the cause, or that invisible power which acts upon all bodies, forcing them to descend, may be absolutely unknown to us."

"It is then upward of six years since the rays of light issued from that fixed star, the least remote, and probably the most brilliant, in order to render it visible to us; and these rays have employed a period so considerable to fly through the space which separate us from that star. Were God just now to create a new fixed star at the same distance, it could not become visible to us till more than six years had elapsed, as its rays require that length of time to travel this distance. Had one been created at the beginning of the world a thousand times more distant than that which I have mentioned, it could not yet be visible to us, however brilliant, as 6,000 years are not yet elapsed since the creation."

"The observations which I have been making respecting the time which the light of the stars employs in making progress down to us, convey a striking idea of the extent and greatness of the universe. * * * How prodigious must that distance be which cannot be passed through in less than 100 years by a velocity which flies at the rate of 170,000 English miles every second!

"Were one of these stars to be just now annihilated, or eclipsed only, we should still continue to see it for 100 years to come, as the last rays which it emitted could not reach us in less time."

"You will again recollect what Cicero has said, 'That nothing so absurd can be conceived as not to be supported by some philosopher.'

"You must, no doubt, have frequently remarked, that a small piece of gold weighs as much as a piece of wood greatly superior in size—a proof that the gravity of bodies is not always regulated by their magnitude."

Now, if these astronomers would but admit the simple facts, that all bodies are forced to the Earth by the actual weight in them, and by that which makes up their mass or bulk, all this foolish talk about gravity and attraction forcing them to the Earth (or downward) would not be indulged in. But all this folly grows out of their false theory about the world being round. Any intelligent person ought to know it is the weight of the article, and not gravity or attraction that weighs so many pounds on the scales. By means of good balances, all bodies may be weighed, and their weight ascertained in pounds. All this foolish talk about gravity and attraction forcing all matter to the Earth is done for the purpose of sustaining their rot, or error, about the Earth turning over every day and making antipodes of us all once in every twenty-four hours—that is, having us walking and sticking up to the Earth with our feet upward and heads downward. With the error in their minds that we become antipodes once every day (or turned under the Earth), they reason that we could not stick to the Earth without this gravity or attraction, unless we had claws or hooks on our feet, like flies. What fools these astronomers be! All because they do not understand that the Earth is both flat and still.

These astronomers tell us, with the utmost presumption, that if we were to dig a hole down to the center of the Earth, there matter would not weigh anything; and that if we were to ascend up near the sun and moon, and among the stars, there, again, matter would not weigh anything. Now, what do these imaginary astronomers know about what anybody would weigh at the center of the Earth? Or about what would be the weight of any substance up near the sun and moon, and among the stars? They can not visit either place, except in their imagination. Do they want us to take imaginations for facts? Silly proof it would be. And yet it is as good as they have. In fact, they have none. Their theory being false, they can not find proof to sustain it.

Now, the truth of the whole matter is, the Earth is flat and all matter tends toward the face (not center) of the Earth by reason of the weight contained in them and that which makes up their bulk; and as bodies differ greatly with respect to weight, those which are heaviest are forced down with the greater force.

But I repeat what these astronomers say:

"There are reasons, however, which demonstrate that a body removed to the distance of the moon will still have some weight, though 3,600 times less than it had on the Earth. Let us conceive such a body to weigh 3,600 pounds on the Earth, no one, surely, is capable of supporting it here; but convey it to the distance of the moon, and I shall engage to support it with one of my fingers; that it will weigh only one pound, and if farther removed it would weigh still less. We are certain, therefore, that gravity is a power which forces all bodies toward the center of the Earth; that this power acts with the greatest force at the surface of the Earth, and is diminished in proportion as it removes from thence, whether by penetrating toward the center or rising above the surface of the globe."

A profound conclusion in matters not understood. No one knows that matter would be lighter if placed near the moon. It can not be done, and hence the agreement to support it with one finger is altogether presumption. It is extremely rash.

But, again, the astronomers tell us, if a cannon ball discharged with force enough behind it, it would "not alight until it had reached

the antipodes; nay, farther still, till it would not fall at all, but return to the place where it was shot off; and thus perform a new tour around the globe. It would thus be a little moon, making its revolutions around the Earth, like the real one."

We see by this and other sayings of theirs that they have the moon revolving around the Earth, but they have it traveling the wrong way—going east instead of west. The reader, too, by this time, no doubt, has observed that the arguments and reasonings by which astronomers sustain the round-world theory, is principally upon imagination and far-fetched ideas, and wildly drawn conclusions. All of which is contrary to just reasoning, common sense and inspiration.

It is hardly prudent to continue to quote from the writings of astronomers about their misguided notions. Some of them are so well grounded in them that they are irritated when any one dares to correct their errors and set them right, notwithstanding their differing among themselves. As proof of this, we quote a late article which appeared in a widely circulated newspaper. Here it is:

Nebo, Mo., July 27.—I have been a silent reader for some time, but I wish now to contribute an article to "Our Family Circle."

I noticed some remarks in a recent issue of the *Globe-Democrat*, made by one W. T. Stephens, of Cestine, I. T., criticising a former correspondent's views on the moon's influence on the Earth. I think, if any one deserves criticism, it will be Mr. Stephens himself. He seems to not even know the distance from the Earth to the moon, thinking that it is 240,000,000 miles. If he will only divide that by 1,000 (perhaps some one will have to assist him) he can very soon ascertain the exact distance. Mr. Stephens also makes the remark that the moon has "all to do" with the tides of the ocean. There he has made another grand mistake. No doubt the moon is the principal cause of the tides, but it is not the moon alone. The sun is an important factor in that also. Most everybody knows that the tides are not uniform in height the month through. During new and full moon the spring tides are about twice as high as the neap tides, which occur in the first and last quarter. The cause is simply this: In the first instance, the influence of the sun and moon coincide, which causes the high tide, while, in the second place, their forces counteract each other and make the low tide. The sun has the stronger powers of attraction, but the distance to the moon being only one-four hundredth of the distance to the sun, it over-balances the sun's gravity. Were it not for this there would be no tides at all at certain intervals. I must make my letter as brief as possible, but I wish to call attention to another one of Mr. Stephens' statements. He made an allusion that 4,000 years ago the people were far more civilized than they are now, and the human race was gradually sinking down, and would soon be equal to monkeys. This might be the case with a few of our people (including the writer from Indian Territory), but I think that at least the majority are continually rising to higher intellectual advancement and civilization. This is my first attempt.

WILLIE WESSLING.

Both these men are in error on astronomy, as well as civilization. Mr. Wessling's zeal seems to move him to irritation. We do not wish to censure him for that, for we love zealous souls. But he ought not to let his former education blind him so that he can not see the errors of astronomers. The moon effects the tides, no doubt, but, as Descartes has said, "The moon in passing over us, presses the atmosphere, or the air which surrounds the Earth, and the air pressing on the water, in its turn forces it to subside. The sun also aids in this matter. Hence the flux and reflux of the seas."

Civilization, through the ages, has been like the tides. Sometimes it is up and again it falls back. When the judgments of God are in the land the people learn righteousness; but when we flourish we grow fat and stout. "Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HOW MODERN ASTRONOMERS FELL INTO THE DELUSION OF A GLOBULAR WORLD.

Now, there are three delusive causes why modern astronomers fell into the belief that the Earth has a globular form, or is a round ball. This is the way it came about:

First—Christopher Columbus imagined that the Earth was a globe, and that he could sail around it. And although his notions were confuted from the Pentateuch, the Psalms, the Prophecies, the Gospels and the writings of the Fathers—such as St. Chrysostom, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Gregory, St. Basil, St. Ambrose—Columbus, at length, “encouraged by the Spanish queen, Isabella, and substantially aided by a wealthy sea-faring family, the Pinzons of Palos, some of whom joined him personally, he sailed on August 3, 1492, with three small ships, from Palos. A little before midnight, October 11, 1492, he saw from the forecastle of his ship a moving light at a distance. Two hours subsequently a signal gun from another one of the ships announced that they had descried land. At sunrise Columbus landed in the new world.

“On his return to Europe it was almost universally supposed that he had reached the eastern part of Asia, and that, therefore, his voyage had been theoretically successful. Columbus himself died in that belief.” But those errors, to some extent, in process of time, were corrected. Yet this delusion had given the globular-world idea a boom, and then followed the next proof, as many thought, of the Earth being a globe.

Second—“Information derived from certain Egyptian Jews that it was possible to sail around the continent of Africa, there being at its extreme south a cape which could be easily doubled. An expedition of three ships under Vasco de Gama set sail, July 9, 1497; it doubled the cape on November 20, and reached Calicut, on the coast of India, May 19, 1498.

Until the cape was doubled, the course of De Gama's ships was in a general manner southward. Very soon it was noticed that the elevation of the pole star above the horizon was diminishing, and soon after the equator was reached that star had ceased to be visible. Meantime other stars, some of them forming magnificent constellations, had come into view—the stars of the Southern Hemisphere. All this was in conformity to theoretical expectations founded on the admission of the globular form of the Earth.” This gave it a fresh impetus. But this occurred from the vision of the eyes, caused by distance. Then followed the next voyage by Ferdinand Magellan.

Third—“Under the command of Magellan, an expedition of five ships, carrying 237 men, was dispatched from Seville, August 10, 1519. Magellan at once struck boldly for the South American coast, hoping to find some cleft or passage through the continent by which he might

reach the Pacific sea or ocean. After more than a year he discovered the strait which now bears his name. And then he entered into the Pacific Ocean, and steered steadily to the northward, firmly in the belief of the globular figure of the Earth. And although Magellan was either killed by savages or his own men, his ship, by his lieutenant, at last doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and on September 7, 1522, after a voyage of more than three years, he brought his ship, the *San Vittoria*, to anchor in the port of St. Lucar, near Seville. She had accomplished the greatest achievement in the history of the human race. She had circumnavigated the Earth. The *San Vittoria*, sailing westward, had come back to starting point. Henceforth the theological doctrine of the flatness of the Earth was thought to be irretrievably overthrown." They did not even stop to wisely consider whether or not Magellan's ship had sailed around the Earth on its flat face, or on the underside of a globe. If they had stopped to consider the possibility of sailing around on a flat face, they would have discovered the mistaken idea of losing a day in sailing around the Earth one way and gaining one in sailing around the other way; and then they would have avoided all this folly about the world rolling over once in twenty-four hours, and the Earth sailing through space at the rate of 60,000 or 65,000 miles an hour; and hundreds of other false notions which it takes to sustain the globular-world idea.

But, again, as the great astronomer, Tycho Brahe, has said: "If the Earth moves around the sun, there ought to be, and would be, a change of direction in which the fixed stars appear. At one time we are nearer to a particular region of the heavens by a distance equal to the whole diameter of the Earth's orbit than we were six months previously, and hence there would be a wide change in the relative position of the stars."

And now considering the whole subject from the present enlightened standpoint, it is very clear that the views presented by the inspired writers, as recorded in the Bible, can not be denied. The revealed is now reconciled with the discovered facts, and they prove to be satisfactory. The Mosaic time is correct, and also the order of creation. All is in harmony with late discovered facts. The Bible is true. Human ambition and human fanaticism has never been able to tamper with it. On the Earth it is sustained by all the works of God; in the heavens its letters are the sun, moon and stars. It stands the test of the scoffer, of false astronomy, of false and misguided men calling themselves "scientists." It has stood the test of hypocrites and false professors. It has stood the test of a sectarian world.

The correction of that great geographical error caused by the three voyages—that of Columbus, De Gama and Magellan, has, at last, been accomplished. The Bible and all true science harmonizes. The Earth is motionless. The sun, moon and stars actually revolve.

"God's truth doth rise—Gibraltar like—
And towering by life's surging sea,
It stands unmoved—a mighty dyke—
Protecting ever you and me.

"Vast waves of raging unbelief
Go dashing 'gainst its mighty base,
But they themselves here come to grief,
For back they fall in their own place."

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE SEQUEL.

We find from researches, investigations and observations already made, that the Bible, instead of contradicting true science, it exactly agrees with it; and that true science, as well as the Bible, teaches and shows the Earth to be one vast plane of land and water, and that there is one sun, and one moon, and stars beyond numbering, and that true science knows of no other worlds, suns or moons but the one sun and one moon we see, and that the Bible does not so much as hint that there are either other worlds or other suns, or that the Earth is in the slightest degree in motion.

We made some observations and measurements upon the sun, June 22, 1904, when the sun was hanging vertical over the Cancer line, which is about 1,130 miles south of Denver. We found that the center of the sun was about 3,979 miles above the Cancer line, and that its distance from Denver at noon or 12 o'clock was about 4,128 miles, but at 5 o'clock in the morning and at 7 o'clock in the evening it was about 4,644 miles from Denver, and that a round plate two inches in diameter exactly covered the sun at noon, held sixteen feet from our eye, and that the same plate held eighteen feet away exactly covered the sun at 5 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening, and that the sun must, therefore, be about forty-three miles in diameter. But as the instruments used by us may not have given us exactly accurate knowledge, these figures may not be precisely correct. The sun may be a little less than forty-three miles in diameter, or it may not be. It will be seen by the above, which any one can test as well as we did, that the sun and Earth was about one-ninth nearer each other at noon than at 5 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening. This accounts, in part, for the intense heat in the middle portion of the day. It shows, too, that the sun is not anywhere near 90,000,000 miles away, since one-ninth of 90,000,000 is 10,000,000, and it would be impossible for the sun and Earth to approach each other at the rate of 10,000,000 in seven hours, or to depart from each other at that rate in the afternoon. But this is just what would occur if the Earth is a plane, and the sun is running around it, and the sun is only about 4,644 miles away early in the morning and late in the afternoon, one-ninth nearer would bring it to just 4,128 miles away at noon. We find, too, that the sun must not be running over twenty-five miles a minute, nor over 1,500 miles an hour, and may be running considerably less than this.

Should it prove upon a thorough and scientific test that the sun is just forty-three miles in diameter, then anyone may be able to tell how far the sun is away by placing between his eye and the sun a plate just two inches in diameter. If the plate just covers the sun eighteen feet away, then the sun is 4,644 miles off; but if the plate covers the sun seventeen feet away, then the sun is 4,386 miles away; and if the plate exactly covers the sun sixteen feet from your eye, then the sun is 4,128

miles distant. Other distances may be ascertained upon the same principle.

And now having shown from figures, from observations, from common sense, from the natural appearance of things as we see them to be, and from the Scriptures, the words of which have never and can not be proven to be false, or, as our Savior said: "The Scriptures can not be broken." We find that the inspired men of the Bible were wiser men than any of our founders of the present theory of astronomy. And, as Mr. Robert Ingersol 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 forever."

But Mr. K. A. Smith says:

"The idea of a globe whirling in space has been so drilled into us at school, that now we hardly like to part with 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 bound to acknowledge, is opposed to reason and contrary to fact. * * * Why should the education given in our schools and universities, include a forced recognition of a theory, which, when practically applied, must ever be ignored and contradicted? Can anyone tell us why?"

The infidel, Thomas Paine, said in his "Age of Reason:" "The two opposing beliefs (the Bible and modern astronomy) can not be held together in the same mind; he who thinks he can believe both has thought very little of either."

We find that the whole range of astronomy does not contain one solid proof of its accuracy. The Rev. John Wesley said: "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."

Dr. Adam Clark, while preparing his Commentary on the Bible, said in a private letter to a friend: "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 half satisfied with my own solution of all the difficulties." The learned doctor was trying to bend the Scripture to suit modern astronomy, which even the infidel, Thomas Paine, knew could not be done. It is hard to make scientific falsehoods appear as truth. Let us not forget that the word of God is both true and perfect, when not misconstrued. And that our Savior reproved the Jews for not believing the writings of Moses. He said to them: "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." The writings and words of Moses are as true about the creation of the Earth and the sun and moon and stars as about other things, and so we are bound to logically conclude that the Bible is certainly true; and that the sun rises and sets, and runs, as is stated in the Bible, and as we see it do; and that modern astronomy is certainly false. But that true science is not antagonistic to Bible teaching. We find, then, that the doctrine of universal gravitation or attraction is a pure assumption, and there

is no proof of any attractive force exerted by the Earth, nor "by any of the bodies of the solar system upon other bodies at a distance." And so the Earth is flat, after all, and the sun, moon and stars are doing the moving. Then let us labor for truth in all matters and upon all subjects while we live.

"Since no device, nor work is found,
Nor faith, nor hope, beneath the ground."





