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Is the Earth a Level Stationary Plain or a Whirling Globe?

BY
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Brookline, Mass., U. S. A.

Is the earth turning on its axis,
or is it resting on foundations that
it should not be removed forever?

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Is the Earth a Level, Stationary Plain or a Whirling Globe?



By CHARLES W. MORSE

Brookline, Mass.

Genesis 1, Chapter; II Peter 3; 5, 6; Psalms 33; 9; Psalms 24; 1, 2; Psalms 104; 5; Heb. 1; 10; Ecc 1; 5; I Chron. 16; 30; Isaiah 45; 18; Prov. 8; 27, 28, 29; John 5; 46, 47.

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PREFACE

It is the desire of the writer in presenting this little book, to bring to the minds of its readers, nothing but facts, facts that can be and have been demonstrated. We cannot accept all of man's suppositions of astronomy. Neither can we thrust man's theory of creation as against God's account of his own works, as given by Moses and confirmed by Jesus Christ. Now this may have very little weight with those who do not believe in, and have not put their trust in Christ. But to the believer it should be all sufficient.

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PROF JOHN G. AB'ZALO
3 Malden St., Boston, Mass.

ARGUMENT



IT REQUIRES no little courage to stand before the people at this stage of the world, and declare that the earth we inhabit is a stationary level plain, with the opinions of nearly the whole world against us. But why should we shrink from telling the truth as we believe it, though the heavens fall, for we have the evidence of our senses, scripture and facts on our side, that being true what has the other side to say in defence of their theory?

Must we not wonder at the readiness of the learned of nearly the entire world from the time of Copernicus and Kepler, to accept the conception of the rotation of the earth, and then search afterwards now for nearly three and a half centuries, for arguments to maintain it. Not only does God's word condemn the Globular theory, but the scientific astronomer gives us the most damaging evidence, and tells us to take what he says as absolute truth, and ask no questions for conscience sake, but this is an age of investigation, and some men will think for themselves, and not believe everything they hear, simply because an educated scientific astronomer says it is so.

The Copernican system teaches that the earth we inhabit is a planet, of very subordinate rank, revolving around the vastly larger sun at the brain-reeling rate of eighteen miles per second, describing annually a circuit around the sun of about six hundred million miles. The earth revolving around the sun, rotates on its axis, thus causing day and night.

This idea is by no means an achievement of modern times, but an ancient mythical speculation brought from India to Europe by Pythagoras, hundreds of years before Christ.

Some centuries ago Copernicus revived this speculation. He states himself that somewhere in the writings of Cicero he had read that the philosopher Niketas entertained this peculiar view.

This system is called the Newtonian-Copernican, because Newton formulated the law which keeps our earth in its orbit while revolving around the sun.

The Newtonian-Copernican system of today differs somewhat from the original. Newton states in his "Principia" that

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the sun is immovable, he needed an element of this kind in his conception of his doctrine of universal attraction. But according to the astronomers and scientists of our day, it is a requisite of the doctrine of universal attraction that the sun does move.

Our present Newtonian-Copernican system must therefore be defined as follows: the earth revolves around the sun at the rate of eighteen miles per second; the sun, at the same time, moves through space at the rate of ten miles per second, around some mysterious centre of gravitation, which centre of gravitation must again revolve around some centre of gravitation still more mysterious; and so on indefinitely because the law of universal attraction knows no rest.

This is the teaching of the Copernican system of today. "The Copernican system, whether in its original conception, or as it is understood today, is the greatest absurdity in the history of human thought."

"Well how do astronomers foretell eclipses and other events with such surprising accuracy, if the Copernican system is all a fake?"

The Newtonian-Copernican theory has nothing to do with the exact work of practical astronomy. Centuries before Copernicus and Newton, eclipses, occultations, the positions of the planets, the motions of the fixed stars, etc., were as accurately calculated as at present. Three hundred and twenty-five years before Christ the Chaldean astronomers presented to Alexander the Great at Babylon tables of eclipses for 2,000 years to come.

Practical astronomy is an exact science; practical astronomy is Tychonic. The illustrious Tycho de Brahe is called the "father of modern practical astronomy."

According to his system the earth is at rest, the sun, moon, and stars moving around over it. Even so rabid a disciple of Copernicus as the late R. A. Proctor admits in his article on astronomy, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, that the Tychonic system fully explains all observed relations. The well-known German astronomer Bades, a Copernican, says of the Tychonic system that "it explains as well all the individual phenomena of nature."

Study the mechanism of the Copernican system, and convince yourself that this system is a mechanical impossibility. If the people knew of what the Copernican system consisted, they would never accept it.

"One who doubted the possibility of the Copernican system desired to be enlightened about it, and went to Alexander V. Humboldt, who was indeed ever the first refuge of those seeking information, and was, too, so complaisant that he sent nobody away, that he even conscientiously answered each letter. The

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visitor was friendly (sic) received by Alexander V. Humboldt, and when he laid before him his doubt about the Copernican system, got for answer the memorable words: I have known, too, for a long time, that we have no arguments for the Copernican system, but I shall never dare to be the first to attack it. Don't rush into the wasp's nest. You will but bring upon yourself the scorn of the thoughtless multitude. If once a famous astronomer arises against the present conception, I will communicate, too, my observations; but to come forth as the first against opinions which the world has become fond of I don't feel the courage." "The Earth Stands Fast" by J. Watts de Peyster, page 59.

Dr. Woodhouse, a late professor of astronomy at Cambridge, England, and as such necessarily an advocate of the Copernican system, writes as follows:—

"When we consider that the advocates of the earth's stationary and central position, can account for, and explain the celestial phenomena, as accurately to their own thinking, as we can to ours, in addition to which they have the evidence of their senses, and scripture and facts in their favor, which we have not, it is not without a show of reason that they maintain the superiority of their system.

"However perfect our theory may appear in our estimation, and however simply and satisfactorily the Newtonian hypothesis may seem to us to account for all the celestial phenomena, yet we are here compelled to admit the astounding truth that, if our premises be disputed, and our facts challenged, the whole range of astronomy does not contain the proof of its own accuracy." The above words of Dr. Woodhouse appeared in the *Earth Review* for January, 1893, headed, "Honest and Noble Confession."

Some of the greatest men in the scientific world have protested against this Newtonian nonsense. Goethe, the most wonderful intellect of the nineteenth century, confessed that the Newtonian absurdity made him miserable.

Here let me quote some of Goethe's own words, as found translated in the "Proceedings of the Royal Institute of Great Britain" Vol. IX, Part III, page 354. "It may be boldly asked," these are Goethe's words, "where can the man be found possessing the extraordinary gifts of Newton, who would suffer himself to be deluded by such a hocus-pocus, if he had not in the first instance, wilfully deceived himself? Only those who know the strength of self-deception, and the extent to which it sometimes trenches on dishonesty, are in a condition to explain the conduct of Newton and Newton's school. To support his un-

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natural theory, Newton heaps fiction upon fiction, seeking to dazzle when he could not convince."

The noted infidel Thomas Paine, truly stated that the two beliefs "modern astronomy and the Bible cannot be held together in the same mind, and he who thinks he believes both knows very little about either."

Man starts on the supposition that this earth is a globe simply because Copernicus said he could explain phenomena easier that way than any other, but Copernicus also said that his theory "was not to be taken as absolute truth."

Suppose we accept the Copernican system, just for an argument. Then the sun must be stationary, and the earth must revolve on its own axis, once every 24 hours, in order to produce day and night. Now the sun which is one million times larger than our little earth, keeps the earth in position while it is turning on its axis about a thousand miles per hour, and also while it is going round the sun at the terrible rate of about one million miles per day by attraction of gravitation. Now let us ask Copernicus or Newton where was the earth and what was it doing before the sun or moon were created? For the earth is older than the sun. S. H. Parkes, T.R. A.S.F. L.D., confirms the statement in Genesis 1st chapter, that our earth is older than the sun, on page 169 of his work, "Unfinished Worlds," published in London 1888.

Now if the earth is three days older than the sun, and if we call each of those days a thousand years long, to suit those who cherish that belief, what was the earth doing all that time with nothing to rest upon and nothing to hold it up while it was whirling at the rate that some would like to have us believe? This shows one of the inconsistencies of the Copernican system.

If the Copernican system is correct, then Genesis is a myth. Christ says that the stars shall fall from heaven. If this means that they shall fall upon the earth, let me ask how could it be possible when there are so many of them that are much larger than the earth, according to the Copernican system? If the Copernican system is correct, then Christ was only a child of His times, and not the creator of all things.

The writer is a firm believer in the inspiration and truth of the Bible and has never found a theory that was set up in opposition to the teachings of that book, that satisfied his mind and judgment so well as the Bible view of the matter.

If the Bible would err in secular and earthly matters, how could it be our guide in matters eternal and spiritual? How could we trust the Bible when speaking to us concerning the destiny of man if it could not tell us the truth concerning his origin?

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The Copernican system brought all this trouble into the Christian Church. Fell this silly idol of mankind (the Copernican system), and down will come with a crash, the "theory of evolution" and "higher criticism." With that enemy of the Church and the Bible out of the way we would have ministers of the gospel in the true sense of the word, and not men who palm off their own wisdom as the gospel. Is it logical to utterly refuse the testimony of Scripture on a subject like astronomy, and yet credit its revelations on other themes? Shall we reject the witness of the Bible in natural things, and at the same time accept its witness in the mysterious domain of supernatural knowledge?

The Copernican system teaches first that the sun is stationary, and that the earth turns round on its axis. Now we Zetetics maintain that the earth is stationary, and the sun moves around in a circle over and above the earth, with the so-called north pole, or north centre as we call it, as the centre of that circle.

Now if we were standing at the north centre, we would see that all lines radiating from that point would be south, then at right angles with those radiating lines would be east and west.

Now in traveling around the earth from any given point going east or west, so long as we keep at right angles with those radiating lines, we know the course we are pursuing and if we continue our course as stated above, we must come around to the same point from which we started. While this does not prove that the earth is not a globe, it does show how, by going east or west you will come around to the starting point, on a level plain.

The Copernican system teaches second, that the ship in sailing out to sea, goes out of sight by going down round the curve of the water, and they give us as proof, that the hull disappears from our sight first.

Now the facts of the case are against them, for when the hull has wholly disappeared from our view, with a glass the hull can be seen again, down to the water's edge, and the water can be seen splashing up against her sides, which is positive proof that the ship did not go down to disappear, furthermore when the hull has disappeared from our sight, the ship has not reached the horizon, which is only one of the many proofs that the earth is not a globe.

The Copernican system teaches third, that day and night are caused by a stationary sun shining on a whirling globe: whereas we claim that the sun never sets, but disappears from our view while going around its circuit, on account of its distance from us. It is the law of perspective that makes it look as

though the sun was going down as it goes away from ... The earth being level and our line of sight straight, it di ... in

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though the sun was going down as it goes away from us. The earth being level and our line of sight straight, it disappears in the distance at the vanishing point the same as two parallel lines whether horizontal or vertical seem to come together in the distance, and disappear from our view. Have you ever seen a railroad train receding on a straight level track? It will not go very far before the wheels are out of sight, the same as the hull of a ship goes out of sight first.

The Copernican system teaches fourth, that the eclipses of the moon are caused by the earth passing between the sun and moon, and the shadow of the earth causes the eclipse: but we have on record a number of eclipses of the moon, that occurred while the sun and moon were both above the horizon, proving that it would be impossible for the earth to cause the eclipse at that time, and if the earth was not the cause of the eclipse at those times, the questions for us to decide is, was it the earth that caused it any time? Notable instances of such eclipses are mentioned by astronomers as having occurred on the following dates: July 17, 1590; Nov. 2, 1648; June 16, 1666; July 19, 1750; Apr. 20, 1838; and May 26, 1868.

The explanation the astronomers give is atmospheric refraction, and to account for the North Star not disappearing below the horizon as you pass the equator they cry refraction turned the other way, thus showing that their theory is not practical.

Mr. J. B. Dimbleby, professor of Chronology and member of the British Astronomical Society, in his work called "All Past Time," has traced every eclipse back to the creation of the world, and verified the fact "that the Bible is the most accurate and scientific book that has ever been written."

The inconsistency of the Copernican system, applies not only to the whirling globe, but the distance the different planets are from the earth, regardless of the law of perspective which they also recognize. For instance: take the distance the sun is from the earth, the writer is all at sea when he tries to ascertain what the distance is, by what the scientific astronomers say about it, for they give the distance all the way from 28 million to 109 million miles. So we are no better off than we would have been, if they had kept their knowledge or ignorance to themselves. Now just see what they say about Jupiter. If we turn to page 296 in "Lockyer's Elements of Astronomy," appendix table of distance from the earth etc., we will find marked "Jupiter's least distance from earth 408,709,000 miles from the earth." Now the diameter is given at about 85,000 miles; 3,000 times this equals 255,000,000 miles as the vanishing point of Jupiter, thus placing Jupiter 159,709,000 miles beyond the vanishing

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point, according to the theory universally accepted by astronomers and scientists, viz: that "any round body whatever its size will be reduced to its perspective point in receding 3,000 times its own diameter from us." A statement given by Dr. A. Wilford Hall, in his journal the *Arena* of Sept. 1887.

Now perhaps the reader would like to ask what causes the seasons. We believe that the sun moves around in a circle, in the longest day the sun moves in a small circle, and increases the diameter of the circle each day until we get the shortest day. When the sun is north of the equator it is summer in the northern regions, and when the sun is south of the equator it is summer in the southern regions. The sun moves more slowly in the summer than in the winter, and by moving slowly and in a small circle, the sun comes into view earlier in the morning, and we can see it longer at night, than in the winter when it is moving more rapidly and in a larger circle, besides in the summer the rays of the sun are more vertical, which makes it hotter, than when the sun is farther away from us, and we get them more obliquely.

And right here let me say that if the sun is one million times larger than the earth, it must light up a vast amount of space: and our *very small earth*, whirling in that lighted space would get the sunlight on one half of it all the time, not only at the equator but also at the extreme north and south, and the other half would be twilight instead of darkness. And our days and nights would be of equal length, namely 12 hours each, and there would be no continued snow or ice either north or south, because the size of the earth would make no material difference in its distance from the sun to any part of the earth.

But we Zetetics try to take a more reasonable and common sense view of the matter, and believe that the sun is of an inferior rank, and was made simply to give light upon the earth, Gen. 1:15, instead of attracting the earth and the planets by gravitation.

We are also told that everything is held upon this earth by attraction of gravitation. Now if that is so, what a sad thing it would be if some time when people go up in a balloon they should get so far up or away from the earth that the attraction of the sun should draw them to it, and I do not know why that should not occur, for the attraction of the sun must be much greater than that of the earth, which must be very great in order to hold the mighty oceans upon the earth while it is turning around at such terrible speed.

Now who can explain what this gravitation is? Or how it can attract this earth, and keep it in its place although nearly 100,000,000 miles away, and at the same time counteract the

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gravitation that this earth has drawing everything in the opposite direction? It must be a very queer thing, and the writer does not believe there is any such thing as attraction of gravitation, any more than he believes that the earth is a globe.

The question is often asked what holds the earth up if it is a level plain. Now the Bible tells very plainly what holds it up. Exodus 20: 4: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in water under the earth."

"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof the world, and they that dwell therein. For He hath founded it upon the seas and established it upon the floods," Psalms 24: 1, 2.

What holds up the sun which is said to be one million times larger than the earth? If the earth is a globe turning round at the rate of one thousand miles per hour, and going round the sun at the rate of about one million miles per day, why is it that we always see the North Star in the same position from the earth all the time that it can be seen?

If the earth is a globe, where is Heaven, above us as the Bible says it is, or is it part of the time below us or all around us, or where is it? If the earth is a globe, did Christ ascend up into Heaven, or did he go down, or out one side? The Bible says that he ascended up into Heaven."

All standing water is level, which has been proven time and again, that being so, how can the earth be a globe?

The surface of all standing water proved to be absolutely level.

It is a well-known fact that more experiments both for and against the globular theory have been tried at Salter's Lode, Downham, Norfolk, England, commonly known as the Bedford Level, than anywhere else. One of the latest and most successful experiments was the photographing of an object six miles distant down at the water's edge and even its reflection in the water. "Dallmeyer's latest pattern photo-telescopic camera was used. It was placed in position less than two feet above the ground level by the expert operator from Dallmeyer's and that gentleman, Mr. Clifton being a Globularist (see his letter printed below) it cannot be suggested that he would lend himself to unprofessional practice." * * * * "He however, irrespective of results, acted up to the letter of the test experiment. Mr. Clifton had to lie down, in order to manipulate the instrument, close under the Welney Bridge, a distance of six miles from Bedford Bridge." * * * * "This experiment was carried out in misty and very unsatisfactory weather, on May 11th, 1904, before Lady Blount and several scientific gentlemen, and proves conclusively that if the world be a globe having a

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circumference of 25,000 miles, the bottom of the screen should have been certainly over 20 feet below the line of vision in the six miles view. As the whole of the screen and its reflection in the water beneath were observed and photographed, no curvature can possibly exist; the theoretical scientists are wrong and beaten, and Parallax, John Hampden, Wm. Carpenter and the army of Zetetics were, and are, right in their contention that the world is not a globe!"

* * * * *

TO LADY BLOUNT.

DEAR MADAM:

Referring to the experiments at Salter's Lode, Downham, Norfolk, May 11th, 1904, I have much pleasure in testifying to the fairness of the conditions under which they were conducted. I arrived on the spot with the distinct idea that nothing could be seen of the sheet at a distance of six miles, but on arrival at Welney I was surprised to find that with a telescope, placed two feet above the level of the water, I could watch the fixing of the lower edge of the sheet, and afterwards to focus it upon the ground glass of the camera placed in the same position.

The atmospheric conditions were very unfavourable, a day of sunshine having succeeded several wet days and thereby caused an aqueous shimmering vapour to float unevenly on the surface of the canal and adjoining fields. This prevented the image from being as sharply defined as it would be under better conditions; but the sheet is very plainly visible nevertheless. This trouble is well known to all who have practised telephotography.

With regard to the lens used, I may say that this had an equivalent focal length of between 16 and 17 feet, which ensured an image of appreciable size being obtained at such a distance.

I should not like to abandon the globular theory off-hand, but, as far as this particular test is concerned, I am prepared to maintain that (unless rays of light will travel in a curved path) these six miles of water present a level surface.

Yours faithfully,

For J. H. DALLMEYER, Ltd.,

E. CLIFTON.

[Chairman: The Rt. Hon. the EARL CRAWFORD, K. T., F. R. S., etc.]

25, Newnham Street, London, W.

The Scientific Department under the control of T. R. Dallmeyer, F. R. A. S., etc.;

And

Managing Director: G. E. St. L. Carson, B. A. (Cantab) B. Sc.

Thus, by the aid of the latest discoveries and improvements in the art of photography, the earth's unglobularity is proved, and this fact coupled with Proctor's admission that, "if with the eye a few inches from the surface of the Bedford Canal, an object close to the water, six miles distant from the observer can be seen, there manifestly would be SOMETHING WRONG IN THE ACCEPTED THEORY," should awaken present-day scientists to the reality that there IS something wrong. Reprinted from "The Earth" by permission of the author: A Monthly Magazine of Sense and Science, upon a Scriptural Basis; And of Universal Interest to all Nations and Peoples under the sun. Edited and Published by E. A. M. B., 11, Gloucester Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey, England.

Some plain facts that prove that the earth is not a globe. We now start on this branch of the subject, with that which we believe to be the true laws of science and mechanism, and that which will be sustained by the scientific world. We have been taught that this earth is a globe, approximately 8,000 miles in diameter, consequently about 25,000 miles in circumference

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This circumference necessarily forms a curvature of eight inches to the mile; this is accepted and is the acknowledged standard by all surveyors, engineers, navigators and astronomers of the world, who believe the so-called Newtonian theory. Now it does not seem necessary to give any proof of that statement, for anyone can prove it for themselves, and if they find it is not correct, then consign this book to the flames, and keep right on believing the Newtonian "hypothesis," and what is an hypothesis? Webster says "it is a supposition, a proposition, or principle which is supposed, or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question, something not proven, but assumed for the purpose of argument." This Newtonian hypothesis has led many truth seekers to sad results and severe disappointments.

For the benefit and convenience of the readers of this book we give a table which will show the amount of curvature, from one mile to one hundred, in feet and fractions thereof. The same may be found in any standard work on Geodesy or Geometry. To find the curvature in any number of miles not given in this table, square the distance, multiply that product by 8 and divide by 12; the quotient is the curvature required.

TABLE FOR CURVATURE OF THE EARTH.

Miles distant	Feet	Miles distant	Feet
1	0.8	30	600
2	0.32	40	1,066
3	6	50	1,666
4	10	60	2,400
5	16	70	3,266
6	24	80	4,266
7	32	90	5,440
8	42	100	6,666

Now we offer a few facts which have been demonstrated, and may be repeated by anyone who desires to do so.

From "IS THE BIBLE FROM HEAVEN ?"
 "IS THE EARTH A GLOBE ?"

BY ALEXANDER GLEASON.

"I have on my table a profile map of the canals of the state of New York, recently procured of the State Engineer and Surveyor, at Albany, N. Y. This map shows the elevation of the water's surface and the length of each level, or distance between each lock, on the Erie Canal, also the altitude of each level above tide water at Albany. Now, according to this State Survey (of which we know no negative question) there are two so-called "levels" of the following lengths, the longest level being sixty-two miles between the locks at Lockport and those at Rochester. The fall of water on the line of sixty-two miles is three feet in the entire level cut, whereas if the earth were a globe 25,000 miles in circumference and the proper allowance be made for curvature, there

would be a divergency from either end of the cut of 2,562 feet, 8' the apex of the arc of that distance would necessarily be one-fourth the

would be a divergency from either end of the cut of 2,562 feet, 8 inches, or the apex of the arc of that distance would necessarily be one fourth that amount, equalling 640 feet minus 18 inches, allowance not made for the three feet fall in the level. The next longest level on the Erie Canal is between Syracuse and York Mills, and it is fifty-two miles without locks or gate; it is 428 400-1000 feet above the level of tide water at Albany, the altitude being the same at each end, and throughout the cut it is straight, on the bottom, conforming to the line of sight by the surveyor's theodolite and transit level."

"Suez Canal, One Hundred Miles Level"

We will now look at the waters of the "Deep," where the "Spirit of God moved" and performed the first act of His Creation, so far as the earth is concerned at least, Gen. 1:2, 3; "Where He founded and established it," Ps. 24:2.

In the Encyclopædia Britannica there is an elaborate description of the "Suez Canal," with detailed maps, drawings, etc. This canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Suez on the Red Sea, and furnishes a fair sample of the difference between theoretical and practical engineering. "The canal is one hundred miles in length and without locks throughout the entire length, so that the waters within it are simply a connection and a continuation from sea to sea. The average level of the Mediterranean is said to be six inches above the Red Sea; yet the flood tides in the Red Sea rise some four feet above the highest, and its ebbs fall nearly three feet below the lowest in the Mediterranean." The datum line of the canal is twenty-six feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and is continued level, horizontal, from one sea to the other; and throughout the whole length of the work, the surface of the water runs parallel with this datum line. This datum line is just what fixes the matter and establishes the difference between what science preaches and what she cannot, nor dare not, practice.

In "A Book of British Standing Orders"

In the British House of Parliament, in London, is the following standing order, accompanied by a diagram, the only diagram in the book of Standing Orders: "Ordered by Lords, spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, 'That the section be drawn to the same horizontal scale of not less than one inch to every one hundred feet, and shall show the surface of the ground marked on the proposed work, the height of every embankment, and the depth of every cutting, and a datum horizontal line which shall be the same throughout the whole length of the work, or any branch thereof respectively, and shall be referred to some fixed point stated in writing on the section, near some portion of such work, and in the case of a canal, cut,

navigation, turnpike or other carriage road or railway, near either of the termini.'"

Let us imagine for a moment what the result would be

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navigation, turnpike or other carriage road or railway, near either of the termini.' "


Let us imagine for a moment what the result would have been in the case of the cut of the Suez Canal had they followed the fondly cherished Copernican theory. Does the Suez Canal prove that the earth is a globe? There is one thing we must bear in mind: The horizon line is ever on a level with the eye, which would not be if the earth were a globe. No matter where we stand upon the earth, if it is a globe the earth curves away from our feet in all directions according to the foregoing table of the earth's curvature, and all must admit that fact; that being true, the higher we are lifted above the earth the lower the horizon line should be, but on the contrary the horizon line seems to rise with our eye no matter how high we go.

Now let me give you a little experience that the writer had with a professor on the top of the Blue Hills of Milton, which is the highest land on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. As we were standing at the top of the hill there was an old gentleman there looking toward the sea through a pair of field glasses, and seemed to know all about the place, and he was talking to some people that stood around him about what could be seen from the top of the hill, and of the distances they were from where we stood, and of course it got to be very interesting, until the professor and the writer began to question him a little on the shape of the earth and the horizon, etc. And when we set up the straight edge and leveled it, and found that the horizon, which was thirty-one miles away so the gentleman said, was on a level with our eye, he said the level was not correct; but when we proved to him that it was correct he said, the level being correct, then this hill stands in a hole 635 feet deep, which is the height of the hill above the sea level. But we are unwilling to accept that explanation.

The Blue Hills are about ten miles south of Boston. From the top of the Great Blue Hill can be seen on a clear evening, it is said, the lights of Cape Ann, forty miles distant. The Blue Hill is 635 feet above the sea level, the curve of the earth in forty miles is 1,066 feet, 8 inches; therefore the lights of Cape Ann must be 431 feet, 8 inches high, in order to be seen.

We are told that from the top of Mount Monadnock in New Hampshire the water in Boston harbor can be seen, a distance of eighty miles. Now if the earth is a globe, the curve would bring the water in the harbor 548 feet below the line of sight. If the earth is a globe, why is it that there is no midnight sun in the south as in the north? For the sun goes as

far south of the equator in the winter as it goes north of the equator in the summer.

The nearest approach to the north centre mad  r

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far south of the equator in the winter as it goes north of the equator in the summer.

The nearest approach to the north centre made by Sir Edward Parry, was latitude 82 degrees, 45 minutes; or to the proximity of 435 miles from the north centre, known as the pole, and from that point in order to see the midnight sun he would have to look through about three thousand miles of earth; that is, if the earth is a globe.

Now, if we could only get the people that believe in the Copernican myth to answer our questions, so that the world could see what a flimsy argument they have, in comparison to the facts that exist, and if the Christian people would stand by the cosmogony of the Bible, the people would see the delusion and cast it aside. Then the whole structure of modern astronomy would crumble to pieces and the question is, how much proof must the people have in order to be convinced that they have not been taught the truth in regard to the shape of the earth, or in other words that the Copernican system is a fake, and the earth is not a globe?

When a modern astronomer, like the late Professor Proctor, pleads for the Copernican system on the ground that it is the equal of the Tyconic system in capacity to explain observed phenomena, it is plain that the Tyconic system is worthy of profound respect, and that any plea in its favor deserves serious attention from unbiased minds. Anchor (J. W. de P.)

On this subject Mr. Thomas A. Edison says there are more frauds in modern science than anywhere else. "Take a whole pile of them I could name and you will find uncertainty, if not imposition, in half of what they state as scientific truth. They have time and again set down experiments as done by them, curious, out of the way experiments, that they never did, and upon which they have founded so-called scientific truths. I have been thrown off my track often by them, and for months at a time. Try the experiments yourself and you will find the result altogether different."

We are told that the moon by some mysterious freak of nature was thrown off from the earth, some millions of years ago, and since that time it has been covered with trees and grass and had rivers and lakes and mountains, but now it is destroyed and there is no vegetation upon it, for everything on it that would burn has been burned up; and now it is held up in the heavens to be used as a reflector to give light upon the earth. But how can Christian people believe such a thing as that in the face and eyes of the Bible?

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Then we are told that this earth is going to be burned up and become like unto the moon; but, dear friends, do not be deceived, for we are told that the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the earth shall be burned up. "Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness," II Peter 3:13. Now, according to that, this earth is not to be left in a desolate condition, but in all probability will be more beautiful than ever before, Rev. 21.

The moon is a globe like our earth, and like the earth shines only by the light reflected from the sun. Therefore, while that half of her which is turned toward the sun is enlightened, the other half is in darkness; Comstock, page 292.

The moon has no light of her own, but shines by the reflected light of the sun; Brooklesby, page 146.

Now Moses says in Genesis 1-16, "And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night; he made the stars also." But the scientific men of to-day say there is but one light, and that the moon is not a light but a reflector.

Isaiah 12:10: "For the stars of heaven, and the constellations thereof, shall not give their light, the sun shall be darkened in his going forth, and the moon shall not cause her light to shine." Now this would indicate that the moon has a light of its own.

Jeremiah 31:35: "Thus saith the Lord, which giveth the sun for a light by day, and the ordinances of the moon and of the stars for a light by night, which divided the sea when the waves thereof roar; the Lord of hosts is his name;" and this also indicates that the moon has a light of its own; 36, "If those ordinances depart from before me, saith the Lord, then the seed of Israel also shall cease from being a nation before me for ever;" 37, "Thus saith the Lord, if heaven above can be measured and the foundations of the earth searched out beneath, I will also cast off all the seed of Israel for all that they have done, saith the Lord." Now this would indicate that the heavens cannot be measured, nor the foundations of the earth searched out beneath; but man does not believe that, but says that the Bible was not intended to teach astronomy. But nevertheless it does teach it just the same, and man would do well to believe it.

Isaiah 48:12: "Hearken unto me, O Jacob and Israel, my called; I am he; I am the first, I also am the last;" 13, "Mine hand also hath laid the foundation of the earth, and my right

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hand hath spanned the heavens. When I call unto them, they stand up together."

Isaiah 51:13: "And forgettest the Lord thy Maker, that hath stretched forth the heavens, and laid the foundations of the earth;" 16, "And I have put my words in thy mouth and I have covered thee in the shadow of mine hand, that I may plant the heavens, and lay the foundations of the earth and say unto Zion, Thou art my people."

Job 26:7: "He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing; 8, "He bindeth up the waters in his thick clouds; and the cloud is not rent under them."

Job 38:1: "Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said, 2, Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? 3, Gird up now thy loins like a man; for I will demand of thee, and answer thou me. 4, Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Declare, if thou hast understanding. 5, Who laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? 6, Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the corner stone thereof? 18, Hast thou perceived the breadth of the earth? Declare if thou knowest it all. 21, Knowest thou it, because thou wast then born? or because the number of thy days is great?"

We stand by the cosmogony of the Bible as set forth by the Creator himself, knowing assuredly that it is as reliable as is His promise of redemption through the redeemer, whom He has appointed for our salvation; for true cosmogony is the foundation of all revelation and it confirms the evidences of our senses, which are God-given. May the time soon come when all the people will believe the Word of the living God, which is the only true record of the earth on which God has taken pleasure in placing us.

I cannot close this book without saying that there are a great many people in this world like myself, that would like to know the truth in regard to the shape of the earth, and the scientific men as a rule the world over tell us that it is a globe, and that it has been proven time and again; but when we find that common sense, Scripture and facts are against them, what are we to do? Are we to shut our eyes to the evidences of our senses, and the facts that can be and have been demonstrated? and turn our backs upon the teachings of the Bible, that has never been successfully contradicted? Nay, but let us prove all things, and stand by that which is true.

The writer was confronted with a gentleman from a neigh-

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boring city who claimed to have commanded a vessel, or vessels, and had sailed in the southern seas, and said he had plenty of proof at his home that the earth was a globe. Now this gentleman was trying to sell pianos, and when I told him I would buy the best one he had to sell as soon as he gave me a single proof that the earth was a globe, he started home and said he would bring me the proof when he came again. Although more than two years have gone since that day, and he has been to see me several times he failed to bring the proof.

John S. McClelland, City Clerk of St. Catherine's, posted an offer and it stands to-day, to pay \$100 (One hundred dollars) for a single proof that the earth is round like a ball. There are many other similar cases, and the man that has got the proof would do well to look round and see where he could make the most out of his knowledge. He would not only be better off himself, but he would stop this controversy that is all the time growing and spreading over the earth. And until then we zetetics will continue our work against this gigantic fraud, and our ranks are increasing in numbers all the time, and may the time soon come when a famous astronomer can be found that has the courage of his conviction and will come out before the world, without the fear of losing his position; one who is willing to face the world, and never mind the cost. Such an one will have the satisfaction of pleasing all the truth seekers on the earth, as well as God who is truth itself.

The writer has been searching for several years for some proof that the earth is a globe, and thus far without success, and he is at a loss to know where to go next, as everything seems to be against the globular idea. Now, if the scientific astronomer has the proof, without question, why doesn't he give it to the people? for certainly they are entitled to it. At this point allow me to acknowledge my indebtedness to those that I have quoted from in this book and among the number that I am especially indebted to are:

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