

THE
SEA-EARTH GLOBE

AND ITS
Monstrous Hypothetical Motions;
OR
Modern Theoretical Astronomy.

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

By "ZETETES."

This is Part II. of "IS THE EARTH A WHIRLING GLOBE?"

FIG. 10.

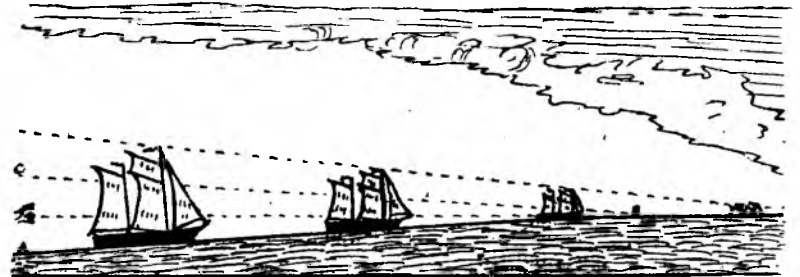


Fig. 8.

Perspective Disappearance of Ships at Sea.

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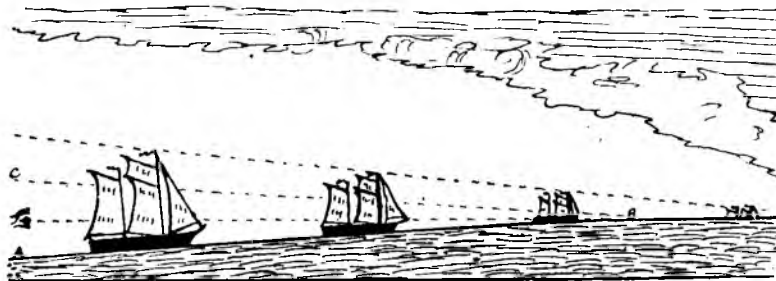


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P R E F A C E .

PART II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"ZETETES."

Northampton, England.

The Vernal Equinox, 1918.

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PART II.

PERSPECTIVE, TRUE AND FALSE.

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

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

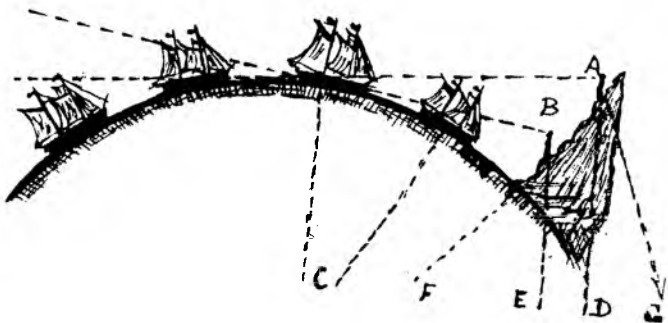
Now let us apply these rules, which are the Laws of true Perspective, to the disappearance of ships at sea, as illustrated in zetetic diagrams, and violated in those of the globularist. First take Fig. 10 on the title page of Part II. The intelligent reader will soon see that this zetetic diagram harmonises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

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

FALSE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SCHOOLS.

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

FIG. 11.



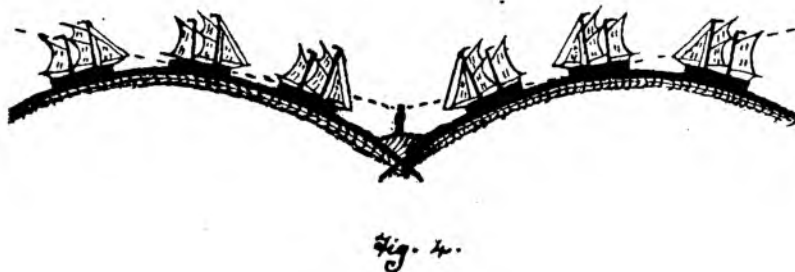
Our figure 11 is taken from a high-class school book; and in Scott's *Astronomy* there is another on the same principle, or, rather, on the same lack of principle. This diagram violates every law of true perspective. The observer at A is made to look *down* to his distant horizon, and so is the one at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

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

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

SHIPS CLIMBING BOTH WAYS.

FIG. 12.



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

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

STILL MOUNTING UPWARDS.

FIG. 13.

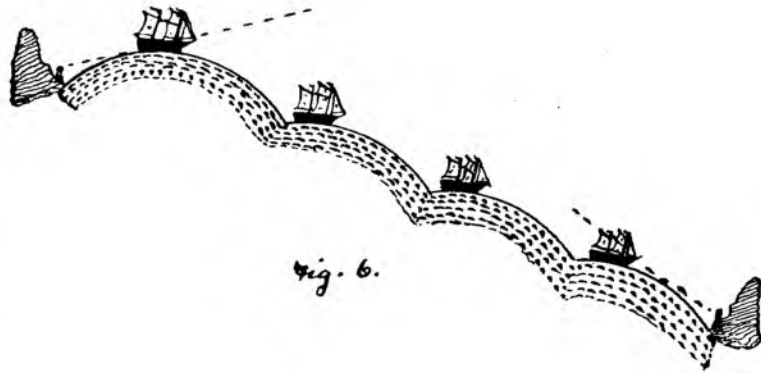


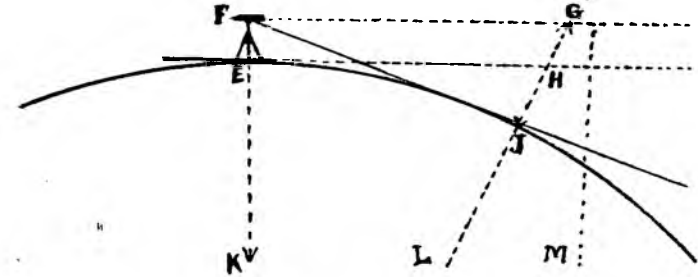
fig. 6.

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

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

CURVATURE, OR DIP.

FIG. 14.



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

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

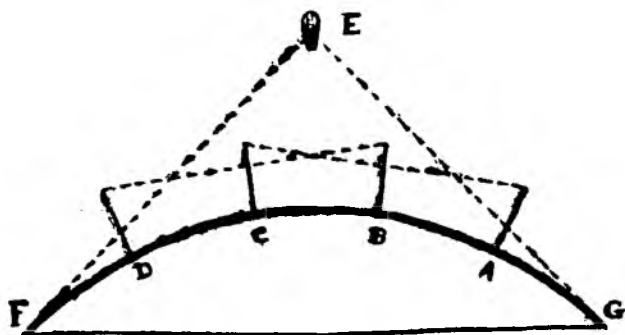
If we turn to the laws of true perspective, as already given, we shall see that this deduction is not only unnecessary, but that, moreover, the height of the observer should in strictness be added to the amount of dip.

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

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

THE THREE POLES TRICK.

FIG. 15A.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIG. 15B.

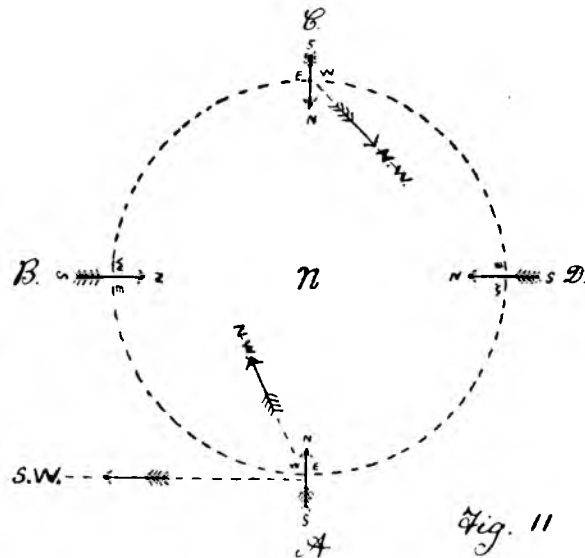


The above figure 15 illustrates the supposed curvature when, as is often the case in clear weather, a great extent

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

CIRCUMNAVIGATION.

FIG. 16.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

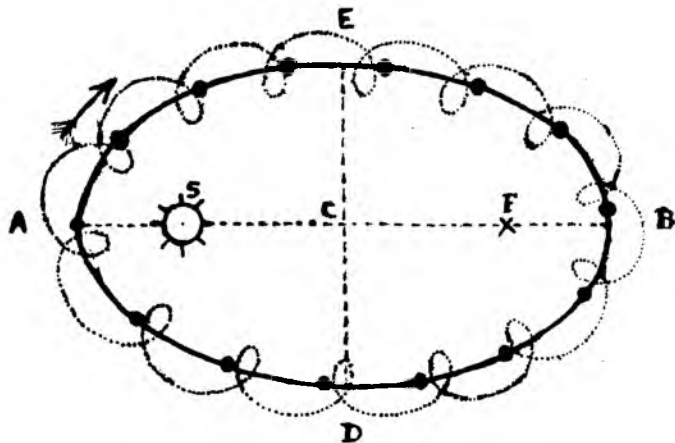
THE EARTH'S supposed ELLIPTICAL ORBIT.

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

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

circle in having only one centre, for it has two points or foci in the longer diameter, from which it can be constructed. Each of these points is at an equal distance from the centre of the figure. We are not told *how* the circle got flattened!

FIG. 17.



The ellipse since Kepler's time has long been supposed to represent the earth's annual orbit round the sun; and though the latest "new astronomy" has broken open Kepler's closed ellipse, yet astronomers keep up the fiction of "elliptical orbits," rather than openly confess the great change which has taken place in their views of planetary motion. The great German astronomer Kepler was born in the year 1571 A.D., and he invented and formulated his Laws of Motion between 1609 A.D. and 1618 A.D. He taught that the earth's orbit was an ellipse, with the sun in "one of the foci, and a little over twelve millions of miles from the earth. The other focus was left empty, and it has been "to let" ever since! Modern astronomers have lengthened the sun's distance by nearly a hundred millions of miles, which has necessarily increased the earth's supposed orbit more than three hundred millions of miles! But this ugly fact is not acknowledged nor permitted to detract from the great name of Kepler, lest it might also reflect upon the "science" of astronomy; for in this "exact science" the alteration of millions of miles is "a mere detail!"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

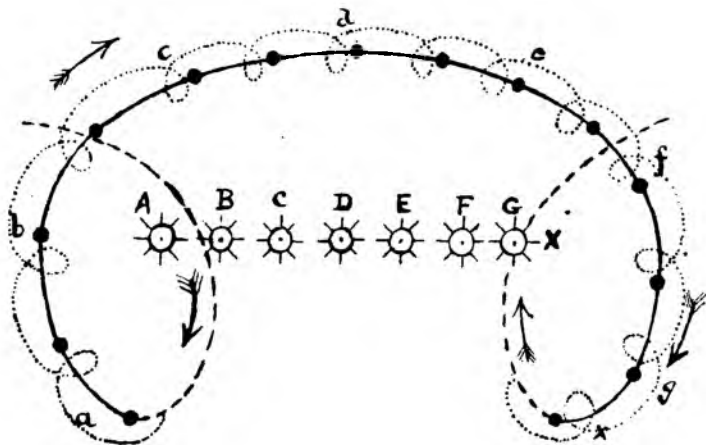
Look at the curve and study it, and you will find out some curious phenomena which the moon ought to manifest if their theories were true; but which she, in spite of her supposed fickleness, refuses to manifest. Trace out the path of the moon through the various signs of the zodiac, in

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

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

A GREAT GASH IN THE ELLIPSE.

FIG. 18.



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

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

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

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

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

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

CYCLOIDAL CURVES.

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

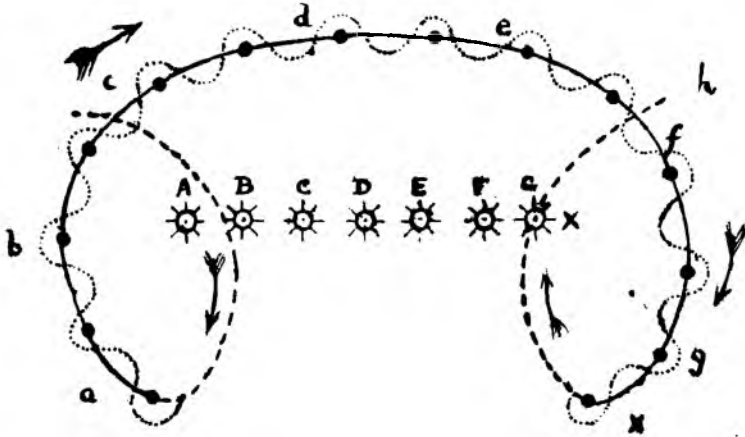
Let the monthly positions of the globe be represented in Fig. 18 by the heavier dots, and it will be seen that, in relation to the sun's corresponding positions, that orb would sometimes appear to be "stationary" in the zodiac, and at other times even "retrograde!" This of itself is sufficient utterly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

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

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

SUBTLE SINUOSITIES.

FIG. 19.



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

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

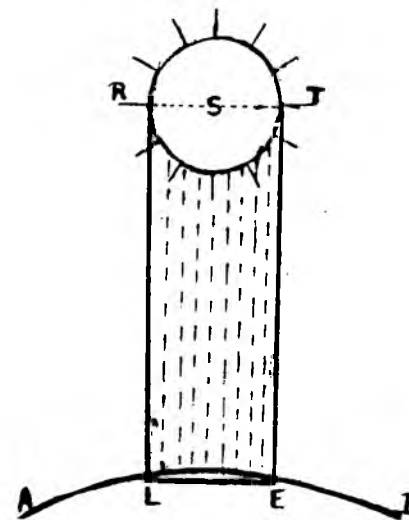
In this case the moon would never really travel round the earth at all, neither in a circle, nor in a spiral, nor an ellipse; but its movements would manifest a series of serpent-like sinuosities, as found above in Fig. 19. Thus again we find that the lunar orbit, under this extravagant theory, would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

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

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

SUN'S SIZE.

FIG. 20.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

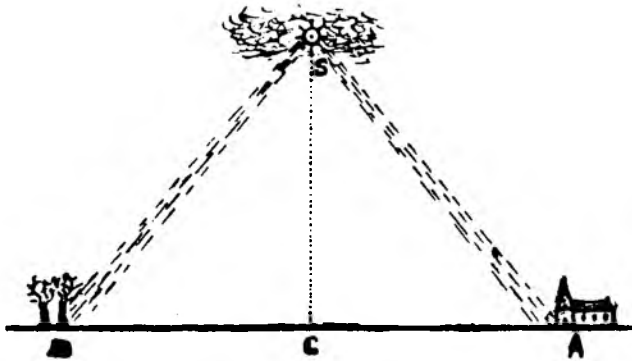
THE SUN'S DISTANCE AND FOCUSSED IMAGE.

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

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

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

FIG. 21.



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

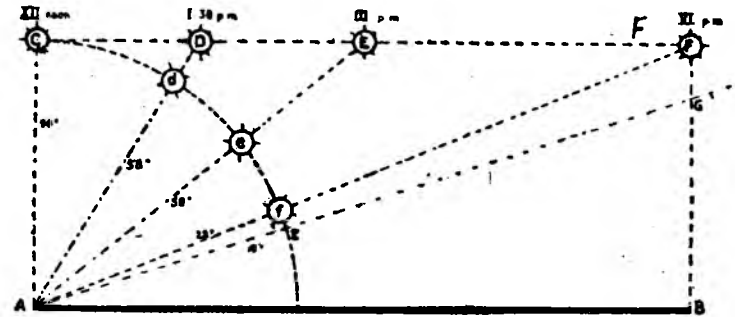
At the time of the equinoxes, March 21 and September 24, the sun is directly over the equator in the longitude of Bordeaux at noon (C). Thus we then obtain the right-angled triangle B C S, the sun's vertical rays falling upon the point C, and making with the line C B (already proved to be level) the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

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

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

THE SUN'S PERSPECTIVE DESCENT.

FIG. 22.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL LAWS OF CELESTIAL MOTION.

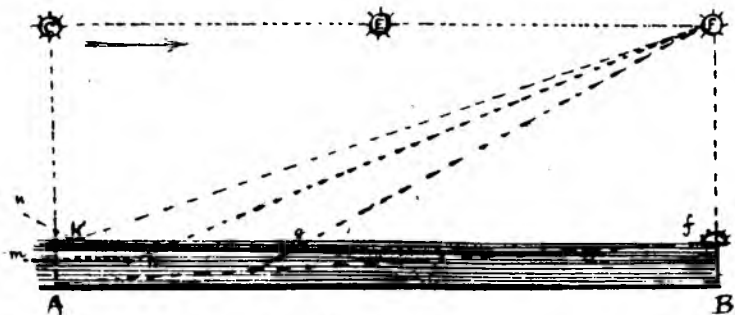
- (1). There seems to be two great Etherial Currents eternally revolving round their respective centres, one north and the other south; like two immense cog-wheels revolving harmoniously in opposite directions. The etherial currents doubtless supplied the *primum mobile* of the ancients. These currents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

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

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

SUNSET—REFRACTION.

FIG. 23.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HORIZONTAL ECLIPSES.

FIG. 24.

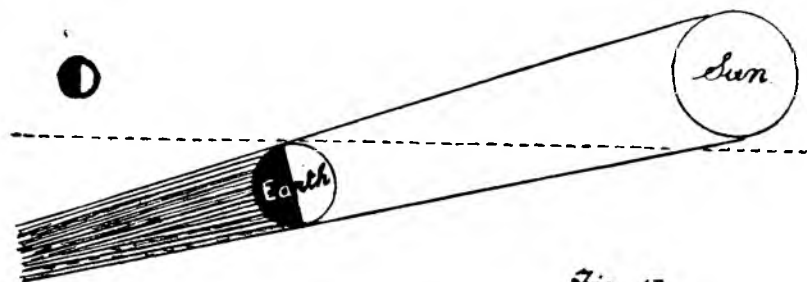


Fig. 12.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

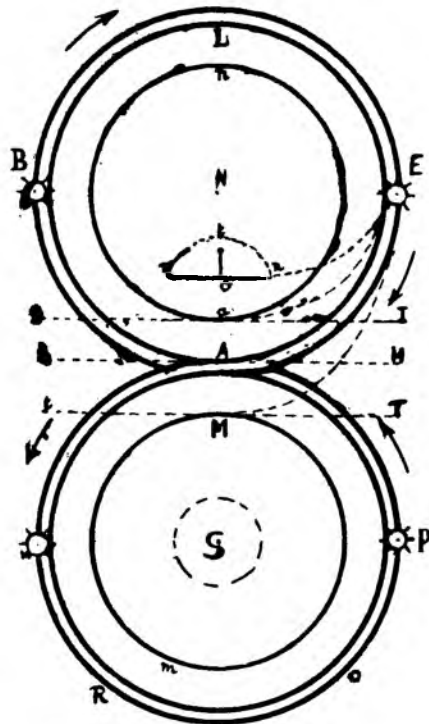
Eclipses were predicted hundreds of years before the Copernican theory was invented, to say nothing of the later "New Astronomy." Thales, about 600 years before Christ; and the great astrologer Ptolemy predicted eclipses hundreds of years in advance; and zetetics, who possess past tables of eclipses,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

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

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

TWO POLES.

FIG. 25.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SUNDIAL.

FIG. 25, INSET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

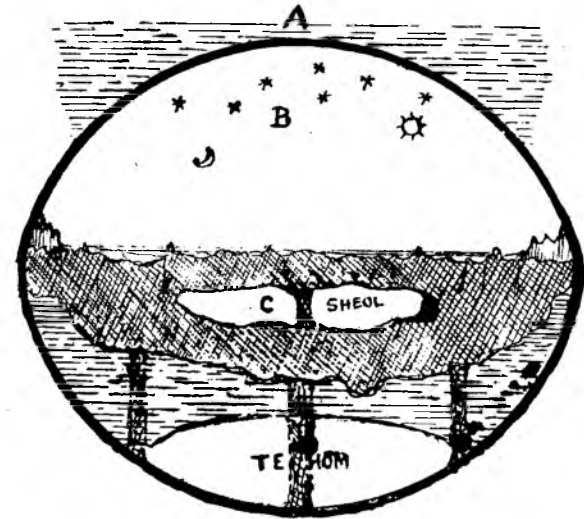
Yet, as it was of old, the wise men, the magicians, and the star-gazers, cannot read the writing on the wall! It was left for an humble captive of the King to come forth and give them the true explanation. Therefore to "the only wise God," the God of Daniel, and the Father of our Lord Jesus the Anointed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

GENERAL VIEW (ELEVATION) OF THE COSMOS.

FIG. 26.

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

FIG. 26.



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

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

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIES.

CONCLUSION.

GRAVITATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INFIDELITY, supported by modern astronomical theories

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

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

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

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

HONEST CONFESSIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

"People give ear to an upstart astrologer, who strives to shew that the earth revolves in the heavens."

"This fellow wishes to reverse the whole (old) science of astronomy; but the sacred Scriptures tell us that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still."—Martin Luther in *Table Talks*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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