

EARTH'S ROTATION DEMONSTRATED.
A Fine Experiment in the Panthèon.

To the Editor.—The Anglo-Saxon Press, on the 23rd October, collectively tell us, that a great pendulum hung from the top of the Panthèon by the Astronomical Society of France, to give ocular demonstration by its oscillations of the rotation of the globe, was yesterday set in movement at an inaugural ceremony, presided over by M. Chaumié, Minister of Public Instruction.

The pendulum consisted of a ball, weighing about sixty pounds, attached to a wire about seventy yards long, and we are told by modern astronomers that the experiment conclusively proved, against the testimony of conscious human observation, the rotation of the earth.

But how can the motion of a pendulum suspended from the top of the Panthèon, when the Panthèon and the pendulum, are both attached to, and form a part of the earth, prove the earth's rotation? The experiment may, therefore, be classed with the common negations of nescience, and not as a demonstrated fact, in the realms of true scientific induction from observed natural phenomena.

Besides, we all of us know, that when our modern balloons ascend from the earth into the surrounding atmosphere, they all, after being one or more hours in the air, return to precisely the same spot from which they began their ascent, allowing of course for the active movement of the atmosphere at the time of their ascent. And as the propelling force of light actively moves the Radiometer when hermetically sealed in a glass globe, the same force of light is a sufficient scientific explanation of the comparatively inactive motion of the pendulum in the Panthèon at Paris.

WM. M. DAVIDSON.

October 23rd, 1902.

THE EARTH'S OBSERVATORY.

earth theory"? "The plane earth theory" is founded upon the fact that water is level; and one fact must agree with another fact. One fact cannot disprove another fact. It may present a difficulty in the explanation, or in the harmonizing of the two facts. This is quite another matter underlying the question of distance, it is the question of "degrees" not the shape of the Earth. And underlying the question of "degrees" is the question of star motions, and the motions of light.

It is for us to examine these questions, and see if popular conclusions thereon are correct; and not rush in the face of the fact that water is level and the earth therefore a plane. Mr. Middleton's map of distances may throw light on this subject. As to the midnight sun being seen south by Borchgevinck, it may or it may not be a fact; the evidence does not seem very clear. Many Zetetics think it is not true, but a few, like "Zetetes," think it is possibly true, but that if true it does not alter the fact that water is level.

I beg to refer you to the article by "Zetetes," in *The Earth* for April and May, 1902, entitled *The Unknown South*. The same writer has also shown that if the midnight sun be seen in the south it is inconsistent with the globular theory. If Mr. G. A. will write an article, trying to prove the Earth is a globe, and basing his proofs upon southern phenomena, we will insert it in *The Earth*, when no doubt some of our readers will reply to it.

N.B.—The Bible and the globular theory cannot both be true! One must fall!—Ed. T. E.

THE EARTH.

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CORELLI AND CREATION.

It is perhaps too much to expect a novelist to be a true scientist, especially when so many so-called scientists write like ordinary novelists.

As we have often seen, and as it has often been shown in the pages of *The Earth*, astronomers draw largely upon the imagination. They teach we are living on an imaginary globe rotating on an imaginary axis, and whirling through space in some imaginary orbit, pulled about by an imaginary force called gravitation. So that when so-called scientists write in this imaginary strain we cannot expect to find writers of fiction to be over exact in their references to the Creation of God, the shape of the world, or the form of the Universe.

We have been led into this strain of thought by reading the first chapter in a modern novel, entitled *Temporal Power*, by Marie Corelli. As to the general merits or demerits of the volume we do not now propose to discuss them; but we were struck with the inconsistency of the writer, who opens her book with quotations from the Scriptures, evidently in good faith, and yet she immediately takes the trouble to cast a slur upon the truth of those Scriptures as regards their teaching about the Creation of the world.

That it may be seen we do not misrepresent her we will quote from her opening chapter. Under the heading "A King's Pleasance," she writes:

" 'In the beginning,' so we are told, 'God made the heavens and the earth.' The statement simple and terse; it is evidently intended to be wholly comprehensive. Its decisive, almost abrupt tone would seem to forbid either question or argument. The old-world narrator of the sublime event thus briefly chronicled was a poet of no mean quality, though moved by the natural conceit of man to give undue importance to the earth as his own particular habitation. The perfect confidence with which he explains 'God' as making 'two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, the lesser light to rule the night,' is touching to the verge of pathos. And the additional remark which he threw in, as it were casually,

'He made the stars also,' cannot but move us to admiration. How childlike the simplicity of the soul which could so venture to deal with the inexplicable and tremendous problem of the universe! How self-centred; and sure the faith which could so arrange the work of Infinite and Eternal forces to suit its own limited intelligence."

Evidently the authoress does not believe in the beginning of this world such as is revealed in the Bible; a book which has outlived thousands of novels or mere works of fiction, and which seems destined to outlive as many more, including even those of the writer under consideration.

But as it is the fashion at this period of the world's history to ignore Bible teaching by those who are ignorant of the elements contained in it, which, if understood, would fully justify its claims, we should not be surprised if Marie Corelli has imbibed the general scepticism regarding the Creation of the world by a Personal Creator, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis by Moses the man of God.

But we must remember that the Lord Jesus fully endorses the teachings of Moses, and furthermore affirmed that unless we believe the writings of Moses we cannot believe His own words (*John* v. 47). We may disbelieve the words of Jesus as well as the writings of Moses if we are so conceited as to imagine we are enlightened enough to do so; but it is utterly inconsistent to profess to believe the teachings of Jesus while discrediting the writings of Moses. Scepticism and consistency don't seem to fraternize well together. In fact writers of fiction, and astronomers, ought to be consistent in their scepticism when they reject the inspired records.

According to such writers Moses, or whoever wrote the Book of Genesis, is simply "an old world narrator," and a "poet of no mean order," writing of course with a poet's license about a "sublime event." But if he really wrote about a "sublime event," then he was more than a good poet; he was a "narrator" of an actual event, an event which can be traced back from the present position and known motions of the heavenly bodies themselves.

Yet to a writer of fiction the first chapter of Genesis is merely a "so we are told" kind of story, written by a man who was moved simply by the "natural conceit of men" to think this world was of sufficient importance for God to make for it "two great lights." Lights merely intended to give light upon the earth.

It is evidently nothing to such a writer that an inspired apostle declared that "prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Spirit." It is a sorry statement to say that a man moved by God's Holy Spirit was moved merely by "the natural conceit of men." (*2 Pet.* i. 21). But it is evidently unknown to such a writer that God Himself spake on Sinai, saying: "For in six days Jehovah made heaven and earth, the sea and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day, wherefore Jehovah blessed the Sabbath Day and hallowed it."—*Ex.* xx. 11. But could we be surprised at this when she speaks of God as simply some "Everlasting Power of goodness and beauty called by that name"?

Yet we are inclined to ask, does power and goodness exist in anything but a personal being? Did "goodness" intelligently directed ever exist in mere atoms, or in the "mighty atom" from which this world is supposed to have originally sprung? All such mighty atoms that M. C. wrote in one of her former novels.

It is not long since we read of a young man in Somerset, the son of a clergyman, who after reading a novel entitled *The Mighty Atom*, went and did the same as one of the characters described in that book. The former had been lent to the young man by the Rector of M—. Although his mother objected, the very evening before his death he had been reading this book, by the same author as the one now under consideration. The young man had also imbibed certain sacerdotal teaching, which played with depraved force upon his mind so when his body was discovered, he was found dressed in a cassock which had belonged to his late father, with a "cross" attached to one of its loops, and hanging from a beam in his bedroom quite dead.

In the report of his death, which is before us, it is said that the coroner read a passage from *The Mighty Atom*, which describes the suicide of one of the characters by a similar means to that of the deceased. Mr. G. had remarked to his mother about the end of the lad in the novel before he retired on the night of his death.

However this may be, the writer of these works of fiction seems to make very light of suicide, for in the work now under criticism, she makes more than one of her heroes end his life in this criminal manner. We cannot help noticing

how different was Paul's advice to the Phillipian jailer :— "Do thyself no harm;"—by which advice he acted, living always to be of use to his fellow men. But then Paul and the jailer believed in a personal God who made the world and all that therein is.

If we are all nothing more than the descendants of a "mighty atom," or any number of atoms fortuitously drawn together by the so-called laws of attraction and gravitation, why, what does it matter which way we go out of the world? We do not assert that the writer of these fictions says that it does not matter; but the evident tendency of such books is to make light of self-murder, and even glorify the crime by placing a sort of heroic mantle over the heroes who are represented as committing it.

But coming back to the question of Creation. We may say that we Zetetics prefer what she calls "the childlike simplicity of soul," which takes the Word of God before the word of man, and believes in a personal Creator who "in six days made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is." The stars also, as lights, and nothing more than lights, to give light upon this only world.

Speaking personally, we have suffered pain through Marie Corelli's novels, because we have feared their evil trend might sow poison in the minds of those we deeply desire shall only cultivate the love of truth.

We regard all M. C.'s novels, as far as we have read them, as having an evil tendency in more ways than one, but we know more of the book quoted in this article, and *The Sorrows of Satan* than any others. These two, at least, are decidedly calculated to sow entirely unscriptural and false ideas of a pernicious nature; which are more particularly liable to affect the young and the simple minded, because the style of writing and the nature of the errors introduced are more fascinating and alluring to the unwary.

Nevertheless, it seems to us that Marie Corelli, herself, would be a bright light on the earth could she be led by God's Spirit, through Jesus our dear Lord, to use her ability in the cause of Righteousness and Truth, and in humble obedience to the Will of the Creator. Otherwise she will have misused her talent. The legend of a noted writer rises before us :—"Fashola lived, and died, a king of men devoid

of pride, yet much beloved! Alas! his nature good had one restriction, or contradiction—he *wrote much fiction!* The aged, and the child, he most beguiled! his own child died, a suicide—and, too, his fiction deep made spirits weep and shriek, and moan, and groan. As midnight rang, this dirge they sang,—"*when man is said to be quite dead, his evil lives,*"—so legend gives."

Yes, *truly* "the evil that men do lives after them," it therefore behoves writers of fiction to remember this. Whether such be writers of prose, or poetry—and this more particularly for the sakes of the young.

All young people (of both sexes) should cultivate a taste for true literature—both prose and poetry. And when I say "poetry" I mean *true* poetry, i.e., poetry containing Truth. For true poetry is ennobling. It raises the thoughts above things which are merely mundane. The Holy Scriptures afford evidence in themselves that the Creator deemed poetry to be an energizing and vitalizing element or principle in our spiritual education.

Our Lord's miracles, and teaching, and life are the essence of poetry—Divine poetry. The Bible is full of poetry; the Psalms are charged with the highest poetic vein—and there is nothing to be compared to them for poetic grandeur, Truth, and loftiness of thought. Yet many people run off with the idea that poetry must necessarily contain a fictitious vein, and therefore they regard teaching expressed in poetic language in the Bible as unreliable. But this is a fallacious idea, as we may perceive even from a logical standpoint.

The Apostle Paul testified to the fact that the Athenian poets were vessels of truth.

A noted writer has remarked that "the genius of Hebrew admits of no poet's license," and we assert most assuredly that the inspired genius of Holy Writ, from Genesis to Revelations, admits of no untrue license; and our prayer is ever to be prepared with God's help to defend the veracity of the Bible at all costs.

The Holy Scriptures contain evidence within themselves that they are the record of the expressed Will of God, and that they are charged with supernatural Spirit, Power, and Truth is proven not only on experimental, observational, and realistic lines, but through the evidence of the facts of

Nature, and personal observation and *experience*. For "He that believeth hath a witness within himself."

Referring in a personal sense once more to fiction, I feel compelled to openly confess that when it was stated in *The Protestant Standard*, quite recently, that I "also was a novelist," I was *not* proud of that kindly meant puff up. And I am led now to state that the only story I ever wrote, viz: *Adrian Galilio*, was written because I was requested to do so, and I was promised considerable financial gain if I would produce a story. Since then I have received earnest requests to write more stories—and the publication secured—but I do not intend to do so. The works were to be devoid of either religion, theology, science, astronomy, or astrology; but I was asked to urge the necessary reformation of present laws, which unjustly inflict the consequences of parental sin upon their innocent offspring, who not only suffer substantial loss, but humiliation and degradation to their conscious minds and souls. Although men and women beget bodily offspring they do not beget the intelligent soul which inhabits those bodies. This is an indisputable point, for murderers and others of the vilest character have been the parents of saints, and *visa versa*; therefore evil doers should suffer for their transgressions, and they alone.

I am thankful, however, that my one story was written with a purpose, and it has not failed as it has been the means of leading some into lines of truth—and they have accepted the same through my story's instrumentality.

Let us therefore beware of spending ourselves and our money for "that which is not bread," and our "labour for that which satisfieth not." But rather let us become wedded to the truth in a deeper sense, day by day, then shall our soul delight itself in fatness and in true freedom—Freedom from sin's snare, and death's sting.

"And the truth shall make you free."

Gather the Truth unto thy heart,
Gather it night and morn,
Gather it gently, and crush it not,
As a flower of tender form,
And wherever thou see'st it springing forth,
Let it adorn.

Gather the Truth, its lovely leaves
Of heavenly tint and hue,
If placed with care around thy brow,
Will lend thee beauty true.
Its blossoms withstand the heat of day
By Morning Dew.

Gather the Truth—before it bow,
Where'er its source I pray;
Gather the ozone fragrance *now*
From its pure and heavenly ray.
Seek it wherever the Truth allow,
And seek alway.

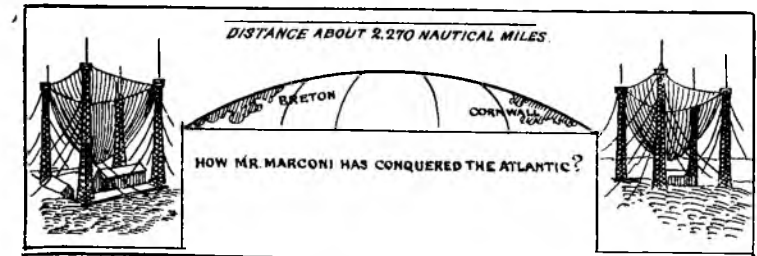
Gather the Truth—Jehovah's Words,
Spoken on Sinai;
Gather with care and ignore them not,
Nor pander unto a lie!
Christ Jesus e'er kept His Father's Word,
And we should try.

God's pardoning Mercy comes through Christ,
His blood can sin atone,
And we behold Creation's Works
As by His Sabbath shown.
Gather the Truth in Christ, our Life,
In Him alone.

E. A. M. B.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The *Daily Mail* of December 23rd, 1902, contains a representation of Mr. Marconi's telegraphic installation at Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia—and also at Poldhu, Cornwall, England.



This sketch, as published in the newspaper, represents Mr. Marconi's apparatus as set up on the *flat* earth, with its huge towers *parallel* to each other, on each side of the ocean, whilst the ocean itself is represented by the usual *curvature* of the globe!

Anything more grotesque in the way of drawing it would be difficult to conceive, and it is surely a fair criticism to say that the *artist* must have both felt and *known* that the design was totally false in all its bearings and future possible results!

Why, then, is a drawing of this nature published to the world at large, and in an English daily newspaper?

Mr. Marconi's towers are said to be 215 feet high, and this altitude would certainly be very considerable on a flat earth, and with a view that the electric message might then pass safely over the intervening space without being influenced by the surface of the ocean, or by vessels which might happen to pass beneath the line of electricity.

The distance between the two stations is given as 2,270 nautical miles; but this, again, is much better stated in its truer character of statute miles—in that all miles on maps and in atlases are invariably statute miles, and neither nautical nor that other fallacy called geographical miles—and this fact of all miles in maps being statute miles is of itself one of the great proofs that the earth is flat, and that map makers recognize that such is the case.

The distance then between the two stations may be safely computed as 2,620 statute miles, but the ocean being drawn as if curved so this curvature will represent an immense height of water as rising between the two stations, and this height will amount to not less than 216 statute miles; and in the face of this immense tower of water we are actually expected to believe that Mr. Marconi's parallel towers 215 feet high are sufficiently lofty to transmit a message over an eminence of 216 miles, and situated just half-way between his towers of such comparatively trifling elevation.

The towers, however, as drawn in the *Daily Mail*, together with a projecting staff—which may be meant as a flag-staff—are really drawn to be equal in height to the *curvature* of the ocean between! Therefore Marconi's towers should each be 216 miles in height; and I ask, is the Professor prepared for this costly installation, and one which it is impossible to set up?

To return once again to the distance of 2,620 statute miles, and recording the elevation of curvature at Cape Breton itself, *instead of half way* between the stations, I find that the tower at Cape Breton should be 866 miles below the tower at Cornwall, when the latter position on the globe is kept—top up. And the position at Cornwall would be, in its turn, 866 miles below that at Cape Breton, when the latter station is kept *top up* on the globe.

And yet we are expected to believe that Mr. Marconi's towers, each of an elevation of only 215 feet, are equal to the occasion of telegraphing, up hill in the one case, over a height of 866 miles; and also, as possibly, down hill in the other case—and round a corner to a drop of 866 miles.

Really, I may well ask, what are Mr. Marconi's towers for? Why not keep the apparatus flush on the ground at once? Naturally the towers are imperative, and that is why they are built; and they prove, of course, that the earth is flat between the two stations, and throughout the distance of the 2,620 miles; and that neither the eminence of 216 miles of water, as in the centre, nor the discrepancy of levels, amounting to 866 miles in the whole distance and at either end, has any actual and veritable existence whatever.

And now, to return to the diagram once again, the towers on either side are shown to be *parallel* to each other, but instead of this upright position each tower should be at a smart angle to the other; for instance the one in Cornwall should lean to the right, whilst that at Cape Breton should lean to the left—*outwards* and away from each other.

This angular position of the towers is imperative on a globular diagram representing part of a globular earth, and of course all the impracticable difficulties hitherto exposed would become even more impracticable than before, and with the further effect that the message from the one tower would have no tendency to pass in the desired direction to the other tower, but would have a direct propensity to fly off into space and be hopelessly resolved, by the revolving globe, into nothingness, or electric force of no possible use for the purpose of telegraphy of the wireless order.

Mr. Marconi might be a thunder maker, but not a telegraphist. This clever electrician has furnished one of the strongest proofs that the earth is flat, and his system of wireless telegraphy, with its graphic parallel towers will no

doubt be an abiding feature and an encouraging proof that the earth is not the globe it has been thought to be, and is, in addition, stationary; without which latter state of repose and quietude it would indeed be difficult to perceive how wireless messages can or could be sent—especially over *long distances*.

The very long distances over which wireless messages have been sent are also standing and most convincing proofs that the earth is a stationary and extended plane, the ground plan of which has a general tendency to flatness, which fact is being widely accepted as the true shape of the earth and is becoming more and more certified.

E. E. MIDDLETON.

THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

The latter day educational curriculum of our English and Scottish Universities must be held responsible for the opinions enunciated by Mr. I. N. Mc Lean. And I must be permitted to adhere to the opinion that the pendulum experiment, whether performed in the Pantheon at Rome; in the Science Museum at South Kensington, or in the Glasgow Cathedral, prove nothing but the pendulum's own motion, and not the rotation of the earth, and, therefore, these scientific experiments have to be classed with the common negations of nescience.

The erroneous opinions of ancient and modern astronomers tell us that the revolution of the earth in its annual orbit round the sun has the effect of causing the latter body seemingly to describe a complete revolution among the stars in the course of the year. If the plane, say our astronomers, of the apparent path had been parallel to the earth's equator, the days and nights would be equal all over the globe, and each place on the earth would have one constant season, the character of which would depend upon its geographical latitude. Instead of this coincidence of planes, the equator and ecliptic are mutually inclined to each other at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; consequently the sun is alternately seen above and below the equator by this amount, causing the

phenomena of summer and winter; giving long days and summer to the northern hemisphere when the sun is north of the equator, and short days and winter when south of it.

And all this astronomical nescience is, as cause and effect, attributed to the revolution of the earth in its annual orbit round the sun, and not to the annual revolution of the sun around its own celestial orbit in the heavens, which we now scientifically propose to demonstrate from the reliable credenda of natural phenomena.

The great orb of light is visible, during the whole period of 24 hours, at the summer solstice, at the North Pole, or centre, and at the winter solstice it recedes southwards. And, therefore, the earth does not revolve, as universally proclaimed and affirmed by the revolution hypothesis, around the sun, or the sun around the earth, but around its own circular, or elliptical orbit in the heavens.

The sun, on December 31st, our shortest day, was at its extreme South.* From this position, since the creation of the world, the sun has annually advanced, cycle upon cycle, or ellipse upon ellipse, until it reaches the North pole on June 21st, our longest day, when the great orb of light will again return, by a similar process of retraction, to South regions.

It is, therefore, to the annual revolution of the sun around its own elliptical orbit in the heavens, that we are indebted for the varied seasons of the solar year, for spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and not, as now taught in the curriculum of our English and Scottish universities, to the revolution of the earth around the sun.

WM. M. DAVIDSON.

SPHEROIDIC DIAGRAPHIC INSANITY.

Many educated people are aware that Mr. Marconi, the ingenious telegraphist, has fitted up extensive operating stations, which are 2,500 miles apart, at Poldu in Cornwall

*Our esteemed friend, Mr. Fred. B. Hughes, of Woodville, South Australia, writing on Dec. 9th, 1902, says, "Our longest day here will be on Sunday, 28th Dec., when the sun rises at 5.4 a.m. and sets at 7.32 p.m."

and Glace Bay, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, between which messages are expected to be exchanged ; but many perhaps did not see, or perhaps critically view, the contents of a weekly paper called *The Sphere*, dated November 22nd, 1902, in which on pp. 178-9, are some very curious diagrams, one of which shows a segment of a circle of about 25,000 miles, with accessories.

The operating towers, which in reality are only 200 feet high, by comparison with the 2,500 mile curve, are represented as being about 90 miles each in height,—which is rather good for a leaning tower. Two ships are also shown on the wonderful curve, which in comparison cannot be less than 50 miles each in length,—which is likewise good for a vessel with any number of funnels.

Regarding the wonderful curve, that is shown as being made up in the deepest part of a stupendous mountain of water, over 120 miles high, so that a 32-h.p. "Hornsby" oil engine, with Mather & Platt's dynamos, do not appear unnecessarily powerful to project the current over such an immense impediment.

Lastly, there are dashes shown to represent the electric current, which is being projected from the 90-mile high towers ; some of these very wonderful current dashes, in comparison with the rest of the misleading monstrosity, are shown as flying hundreds of miles high, and certainly far from the influence of Mr. Marconi's apparatus.

Altogether, *The Sphere* people have published to the world, through their highly imaginative artist, Percy Home, some most misleading illustrations for future generations to laugh and deride at.

We cannot for a moment think that Mr. Marconi would in any way endorse such foolish diagrams, which are put before the public, presumably to educate them—IN IGNORANCE—.

— REGEDDA.

[In reference to the above article, as also to that of Mr. Middleton (see p. 127), we must point out that even were the world a globe BOTH "The Sphere" and the "Daily Mail" are wrong in their illustrations ; both think anything is good enough for the British Public to swallow, provided it only be dubbed SCIENCE.—Ed.]

LECTURES BY LADY BLOUNT.

Since our last issue the Ed. has given lectures at the Shire Hall, Holt, Norfolk, on January 15th, 1903, for the Holt Mutual Improvement Society ; at the Eccleston Hall, Berwick Street, London, on January 15th, for the Eccleston Social and Literary Society ; and at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, on January 20th. Also at Kingston, and Hampton Court.

These meetings were more than well attended, and the reports are far too numerous and lengthy to reprint, as many pages would be required to reproduce all that appeared in the daily and weekly papers. The following are from letters received from some of the gentlemen who reported at the different meetings.

"I am interested in the subject and should be pleased if you would forward me literature bearing upon the same."

"I perceived that many of your points in argument were solid, and unanswerable."

"Kindly send me *The Earth* regularly."

"Your lengthy lecture will certainly lead, in my opinion, to a better study of the Scriptures, and if it does this it will not have been given in vain."

The London *Morning Leader* makes reference to the above. The following is one paragraph taken from the "Sub Rosa" column :—

"Nothing will induce me to oppose so effective an alliance as Moses and Lady Blount. I have always regarded Moses as a very distinguished man—not perfect perhaps, but distinctly superior to Aaron. And as to Lady Blount her sex and her title claim and receive my respect. If, therefore, these two agree on this point I do not mind owning that I shall in future regard the earth as a little more flat and a little less globular than I did before. Moreover, Lady Blount is the first teacher, so far as I am aware, to settle that matter about what it is that keeps the sea from spilling. Here is a valuable passage from the lecture : 'She believed and the planists hold that the earth and sea

are extended planes on which men and ships are securely kept by great and permanent mountains of ice which, as a demonstrated fact, surround the world on which we live and move and have our being.' Seeing that we have such an ice surrounding, we ought to be satisfied. The whole world is a huge cold storage affair, and it is to be hoped that Mother Earth will never have to say, "I thawed so," or there will be a terrible mess."

We had intended to refrain from quoting other matter from the same source, as it contains a touch of vulgarity, but as we perceive that our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Xavier Field, makes reference to it, we give it, as follows :

"The other day I mourned that Ebenezer Breach had left no successor to bear aloft the banner of the Flat School of Philosophy—or perhaps I should say the School of Flat Philosophy. I now find I was wrong, for a report of a lecture delivered to the Holt Mutual Improvement Society, shows that she has stepped into the breach (and I here request readers to abstain from sending jokes about the plural form of the word.) Lady Blount is quite sound in the faith, and she sticks to Moses as adhesively as did Ebenezer. I have long since announced that I leave the matter an open question, my own view being that the world is not so flat as some suppose, nor as globular as others declare."

Regarding the Southern Circumference, an esteemed correspondent writes as follows :

"A correspondent says that it has *been proved* that longitudes *narrow* towards the South. I ask, how and *when was it proved*, and has the late expedition proved it? The earth may still be flat either way. It will not make a globe of it, though the answer is MOST important. I favour the *smaller* South Antarctic region—about 4,000 miles round, commonly called a South Pole.—a SMALL Antarctic region in preference to an outside ring of ice, *which latter will still be there, but further away*: MUCH FURTHER AWAY."

"SUB ROSA."

Under the above heading, S.L.H., of the *Morning Leader*, has been favouring his readers with a "skit" on our teaching anent the Plane Earth. The column we allude to is not written for those who take life seriously, and S.L.H. being the "funny man" of the staff is nothing unless jocular. Therefore, to use the words of a somewhat gruesome quotation, if possible he would

"Raise a laugh under the ribs of death."

By this we mean that nothing is too serious or sacred for this facile writer to offer some punningly satirical remarks upon. He means no spite towards anyone; but it is his business to be humorous, and his *Morning Leader* column must be filled with jokelets—"the more the merrier"; yet he must not run counter to accepted orthodox theories. Consequently, although he has a fine field for some genuine wit upon the absurd deductions of orthodox astronomers, who, whilst admitting that we cannot travel in a railway train 60 miles an hour and believe that the train is not moving, tell us that Mother Earth is whizzing through space at the rate of 65,000 miles an hour, besides doing a daily "turn over" (an amazing acrobatic feat); but as we intimated before, it is S.L.H.'s business to go with the times, and, if necessary to throw overboard the Bible, which says: "Thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth" (*Heb. i. 10*); "The world also is established that it cannot be moved" (*Ps. xci. 1, xcvi. 10*).

S.L.H. admits that Lady Blount is "quite sound in the faith." In the words of Shakespeare we say: "For this relief much thanks." S.L.H. goes on to say that Lady Blount "sticks to Moses as adhesively as did Ebenezer" (Breach); but why drag in Mr. Breach, who was a good man—"that, and nothing more"? It is true that Mr. Breach so recognized the truths proclaimed by Lady Blount as to frame her ladyship's letters in gold; but he was one of the class of individuals who would be safe as scholars though apt to make grotesque blunders as teachers, and, through lack of educational and mental training are liable to be made

tools of in the hands of those who wish to bring Plane Earth truths into ridicule. Mr. Breach meant no harm himself; but his mental calibre was such that he was unwittingly led away by those who desired to make the Zetetic Cosmogony and Plane Earth truths a laughing stock.

However, accepting and acting on the principle "that the weakest link of a chain is the strongest," our opponents drag in Mr. Breach as a Plane Earth teacher (when he was not an acknowledged teacher) and then proceed to show the absurdity of some of his disquisitions which were not necessarily accepted by Zetetics. Such a method of procedure, to say the least, is not "fair fighting."

What our God-given senses reveal to us we accept in preference to theories opposed to common sense, and to God's Word, which says: "The pillars of the earth are the Lord's, and He hath set the world upon them" (1 Sam. ii.8); "He hath founded the earth upon her bases that it should be removed" (Ps. civ. 5); "He hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods" (Ps. xxiv. 2); but so-called modern scientists and globular astronomers contradict the Word of the Living God, and they deny the Word of God through Moses, who was the mouthpiece of Deity. In this respect the creeds of our opponents may be plainly seen (to use the words of Lady Blount herself) and they evidently try to throw a slur upon what they intimate is our weak position, namely: that a woman holds the place of being our most prominent defender; and here we would remind the writer in the *Morning Leader* that, if we mistake not, they have a lady on their staff; at any rate most of the leading daily papers requisition the services of ladies. The National Press Agency, the London Press Exchange, the Central News, the Press Association, and "Reuter," have ladies for their most valued contributors; so that, in this respect, S.L.H., is in the position of being

"Hoist with his own petard."

To proceed further would be to "slaughter the slain," and, to use a rather bucolic expression, "there is no sport in shooting dead ducks."

Wood Green, N.

XAVIER FIELD.

[We are thankful that truth cannot be injured by weak or uneducated supporters, nor can untruths be established by educated men.—Ed.]

MORE WORLDS THAN ONE.

In the paper entitled *Past and Future* we notice, in the number for December, 1902, an article headed *A Jewel World*. The editor of the paper opens with a statement which we think he cannot prove. He says: "there are more worlds than one." He goes further and says: that "God has made" all these worlds to display His glorious attributes.

We should like to know from whence the editor obtained his information. He professes to believe the Bible; but the Bible gives no account of any other world than this which we inhabit. Where then does he get his information?

Not from the Bible, but from the opinions and speculations of the astronomers. On p. 19 of the same number he says: "some people discredit the immense distance and magnitude of the celestial orbs." Now as Zetetics are the people who discredit these "immense distances" the reference must be to us. We should like to ask the writer for his proof—either that the stars are worlds, or that they are situated at the "immense distances" assigned by the astronomers.

He offers no proof of star distances, and only a very flimsy one of the distance of the moon. He asserts that the moon must be 236,267 miles away from the earth; and says, "were the moon not so distant it would not be seen eclipsed on the same night by persons living all over the same hemisphere."

We are not prepared to admit that they do see every partial eclipse which takes place; for some eclipses are invisible in this country while visible elsewhere. So there goes assumption number two.

Then we have no proof that a total eclipse seen over half the surface of the earth "would not be seen" unless the moon were that distance away from us, to say nothing of the exact number of miles given. So here goes assumption number three.

Yet, after these three assumptions, we are further told: "this fact also assists us to judge of it (the moon's) size." But if the distance be not a fact, how can the assumed distance assist us to judge of the size of the moon, unless we judge distance by the size, and size by the distance? So here goes assumption number four.

We are assuredly informed, if the diameter of the moon was less than 2,160 miles, as stated, the moon would not appear equally large to us as it does at the same time to the residents of South Australia. We may, therefore, be satisfied with the astronomical measurements of the distances of the moon, and its size, and can use them as our standard yard measure."

But we Zetetics are not satisfied with astronomical measurements. There is not one of these measurements of the distances of celestial objects that is not primarily based upon the assumption that the earth is a rotating globe. And we deny this fundamental assumption, and have clearly and repeatedly shown its baseless character. Hence the dissatisfaction of Zetetics with the measurements of star distances, and the distances of the sun and moon at present in vogue. These distances have been altered time after time to suit the ever shifting requirements of hypothesis of modern astronomy.

If we want a pronounsive knowledge of God, or His star strewn dominions we must not begin by contradicting the revelation which God has given us through the prophets unto Israel of His great Creative Works. Now God says that the sun and moon, "and the stars also," were made on the fourth day of Creation week.

There is one statement in the paragraph under consideration which we endorse. The statement is made that the stars "do not travel round the sun," and that they are "mere points of light." How then can they be worlds, when no telescope ever invented by men can make of them more than "mere points of light"? This fact proves unmistakably the truth of *Gen. i.*, where God says that they are merely "lights" intended to "give light" upon the earth." And it "was so." And it is so; and no man in the world can prove it otherwise.

Let us give up these vain speculations, and learn to take God at His Word; or else be consistent in our unbelief and give up the Bible altogether.

The infidel who rejects the Bible *in toto* is more consistent than the professing Christian who accepts so-called "scientific" teachings in preference to the Bible's inspired statements.

With respect to star motions we quite agree that the stars

do not revolve around the sun. They all revolve around and above the earth. The fixed stars revolve a little faster than the sun, which therefore loses one revolution in a year. This marks the solar year; and together with the fact that the sun moves in a spiral orbit, shows the reason why the sun is found in the different signs of the Zodiac during the twelve months of the year. The sun is left behind by the stars 30° each month. The stars move in circular orbits around and above the earth, and the sun, moon, and planets in spiral or nearly circular orbits alternately contracting and expanding from a mean or middle circle called the equinoctial or celestial equator. So that we agree with the editor of *Past and Future* that the stars "do *not* revolve around the sun," but as "lights" merely revolve around and above the only earth, or world, which God intended them to enlighten.

Against the writer's general chronology we have not a word to say. He is doing good work, which we gladly acknowledge, in proving the Bible true chronologically; but as he is discarding its cosmogony he is not after all a true friend to the Bible. What should we think of a man who professed to defend us with a sword in one hand, if at the same time he himself gave us an occasional stab with a dagger held in the other? We should probably say, "save us from such friends."

ZETETIC QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

On the cover of *The Earth* there has appeared a map of the earth, not the world. Can any reader inform us what and when a ship or ships sailed due south from Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope, India, and Honolulu; and did ice stay their progress as it does in sailing from Australia?—J.W.

What proof have we that "the dome of the heavens, or the firmament.....*is concave* towards us," as stated on page 72, vol. iii.?—J.W.

[The text in *Amos*, already named gives the heaven a *vault*, which means a dome, and elsewhere the same meaning is applied. It is *not* the globular teaching at all, because the

globe theory is: there is nothing but space over us, and all round. Therefore there can be no firmament vault in the globular system. If not a vault, what shape does J.W. think it to be?—Ed.]

Reply to query on Middleton's Plan of the Earth.—The querist appears to be a disputant pure and simple, and he fails to distinguish between a ground plan and a map. He then proceeds to remark that the plan of the earth is not that of the world. What rational difference he can perceive between a plan of the earth and a plan of the world passes my limit of understanding. He then wishes to know if ships have sailed due South from certain points such as Cape Horn, India, and the Cape of Good Hope? The reply to this is that ships sail on Commercial routes which pay their owners, but they do not sail on unremunerative routes, such as he names, except when sent out by some Government and for some especial purpose—such as the present Antarctic expeditions. The questioner next wishes to know if vessels which might sail due south from the points above named, would be stayed in their progress by ice—as on a *wide* barrier, in opposition to the more narrow and confined South Pole, which is met with by ships sailing due South from Australia as *one* station alone?

The reply is, that this point is what we all wish to know. The late Antarctic expeditions were sent out presumably to settle this point; and the result has not yet been formally reported upon, but it is said in Southampton that all the expeditions have failed, and this, I presume, means that a general barrier of ice has been found; and probably the precise truth on this point will come out eventually, and in the course of a few months.—E. E. Middleton.

A DEFENCE OF PHILOSOPHIC DOUBT:

By "Rectangle."

(continued from p. 111.)

"We are thus satisfied that the gifted author was not actually there, *or he would have been melted in company*

with 'iron and all other metals.' This is a relief, and enables us to at once and for ever dispose of his wild theories as baseless assumptions. In a certain case before the magistrate, the culprit hardly liked to say that the witness against him was telling a lie, so he mildly said that the witness was 'handling the truth very carelessly.' When Mr. Laing has the impertinence to tell us what lies below the surface of the earth for a depth of 25 miles we are bound to say that he handles the truth in a careless and most reprehensible manner.

With the usual unqualified manner for which scientists have become famous, Mr. Laing goes on to say:

'Reasoning from these *facts*, ASSUMING the rate of change in the forms of life to have been the same formerly.....Lyell has arrived at the conclusion that Geology requires a period of not less than 200,000,000 of years to account for the phenomena which it discloses.'

To reason from *facts* and then to assume something which in its very essence is incapable of proof, is bad enough; but to mis-call fictions facts, and then to add on to them whatever assumption is necessary to maintain the *result* in keeping with the theory with which the start was made, is so atrocious that we are again forced to the conclusion that Geologists are lost in the fogs of their own creation, and cannot find their way through the millions of ages of their own imagination, to anything having the remotest bit of truth in it. Once more, and I have done with Mr. Laing and his Geology. He informs us in the work already referred to that:

'The law of gravity, which IS THE FOUNDATION OF MOST OF WHAT WE CALL THE NATURAL LAWS OF GEOLOGICAL ACTION has certainly prevailed, as will be shown later, through the enormous periods of geological time and far beyond this WE CAN DISCERN IT OPERATING in those astronomical changes by which cosmic matter has been condensed into nebulæ, nebulæ into suns throwing off planets, and planets throwing off satellites, as they cooled and contracted.'

The laws of geological action being based on a myth—

the law of gravitation—Geology itself may be “thrown off into space” without any ill effects being felt anywhere.

Geology is said to prove the extreme antiquity of the earth and of man. It is said that the sedimentary rocks are the result of the deposits from rivers, which rocks, on account of the slowness of their deposit and their great thickness have taken millions of years to form. It is further stated that in each series of rocks fossils have been found, proving that from the lower to the upper strata, the forms of life have been in the ascending scale, man being the highest and last species to be evolved.

The first of these assertions is contradicted by Lyell, who, in his *Students' Elements of Geology*, page 9, says:

“It is not true, as was formerly supposed, that all granite together with the crysalline or metamorphic strata, were first formed and thereafter entitled to be called ‘primitive,’ and that the aqueous and volcanic rocks were afterwards super-imposed, and should therefore rank as secondary in the order of time. This idea was adopted in the infancy of the science, when all formations, whether stratified or unstratified, earthy or crysalline, with or without fossils, were alike regarded as of aqueous origin.”

On page 5, he further says:

“Fossil shells, such as now abound in the sea are met with far inland, both near the surface and at great depths below it. They occur at all heights above the level of the ocean, having been observed at elevations of more than 8,000 feet in the Pyrenees, 10,000 feet in the Alps, 13,000 feet in the Andes, and above 18,000 feet in the Himalayas. Col. R. A. Strachey found oolite fossils 18,400 feet high in the Himalayas.” (That is 18,400 feet above sea level).

Besides this, the rocks in question are homogeneous, and could not be formed as stated because the deposits of rivers are heterogeneous, and could not form homogeneous rocks. Thus the “deposit” theory, with its millions of ages, is quickly extinguished.

Then, if fossils, representing lower forms of life were embedded in rocks which took millions of years to form, how

is it that fossils from upper strata are found in lower strata and these from lower strata, said to be millions of ages old, found in upper strata, having, if the theory be true, worked their way, some upwards and others downwards, through rock millions of ages old. Marvellous fossils, if the theory be true!!!

Frederick Hovenden, in his *What is Life?* page 133, says:

“We must keep in view that each stratum or layer has its special types of animals or plants, there are no hard and fast lines in their distribution, since they often pass from one stratum to another.”

Thus we are assured that the “lower form” theory and the “evolution” idea are products of man’s fertile imagination, having no foundation in fact. Sir Robert Ball says that the earth was once red hot, before that white hot, and earlier still, a mass of glowing vapour, but Hovendon says (p. 169):

“This evidence tends to the view that igneous rocks may be changed sedimentary rocks—changed by heat and great pressure. If this alteration be simply caused by chemical re-action it is not necessary to suppose the earth was originally in an incandescent, white or red hot condition.”

Sir R. Ball’s supposition is thus done to death by the “great pressure” of another conjecture.

PERSPECTIVE.

(From *The Future* of December, 1892).

“Sir,—I should like to say a few words in reply to ‘Enquirer.’ His criticism of the *One Hundred Proofs* I shall leave Mr. Carpenter to answer. I am pleased to find that ‘Enquirer’ has the candour to admit that ‘the effects of perspective alone are sufficient to compel the removal of the time-honoured mistake of the hull-down ‘proof’ of the

sphericity of the earth.' Yet this is generally considered to be one of the best popular proofs of the globe theory. But I think 'Enquirer' falls into a very common error when he says: 'At length when the apparent horizon is overpassed by an outward-bound ship, its hull gradually disappears.' Now, according to the rules of perspective, objects below the level of the eye appear to rise to a point, or line, on a level with the eye as they recede; but they never appear to rise above it, or 'overpass' it, and then go down. The apparent horizon is always seen on a level with the eye of the spectator; therefore, if the hull of a vessel be below the line of sight when it starts on its outward-bound voyage, it will, as long as it is visible, remain below the horizon. It will never overpass the horizon, or be seen above or on it; but the hull will disappear before it quite reaches the vanishing point. As 'Enquirer' remarks: 'Such instances should be noted with exactness.' Last year, when I was staying at Brighton, I watched the disappearance of out-going hulls with this special point in view. I pointed out this fact to others, who acknowledged I was right. Vanished hulls can often be rendered visible again by means of a good telescope. This proves they have not gone down below and beyond the horizon.

"In regard to the eclipse of the Moon having been occasionally observed while the Sun was also visible above the horizon, this we regard as a proof that the earth is not a globe. The fact can be explained without the aid of the globe theory. 'Enquirer' admits the fact, but he assumes that we must be ignorant of 'the elementary knowledge' he so kindly supplies. Like many others, he cannot argue in favour of the globe theory without innocently assuming the question at issue. For instance, he says, 'Atmospheric refraction raises a distant object 33', an amount which exceeds the apparent diameter of the Moon or the Sun; and by consequence, both luminaries may be visible at one moment from one region of the earth's surface.' This reasoning quietly *assumes* one or both luminaries to be actually below the horizon, yet he admits that 'appearances are sometimes treacherous.' Although the Sun appears to be set, it does not follow that the body of the Sun is actually below the earth. Perspective and the earth's atmosphere are sufficient to account for the phenomena of sunset, without necessitating

the belief that the orb has really gone below the horizon. Now, the assumption of the globularists that it is the earth's shadow which eclipses the Moon, requires the further assumption that either the Sun or the Moon is actually below the earth at the time of the eclipse of the Moon. Then, a third assumption is made to explain the fact that both Sun and eclipsed Moon are visible at one and the same moment (from the top of the earth); and this assumption, in order to fit with their theory is that 'atmospheric refraction raises a distant object.' The fallacy of any one of these several and subtle assumptions would be sufficient to vitiate the whole argument in support of the globe theory. If the earth were really a globe, it would be impossible to see from the same place, at the same time, two apparently and comparatively small orbs, in exact opposition on either side of the earth. It would take up too much space to show this by diagrams, or I would do so. One of the orbs would be at least 90° below the visible horizon, and our friends do not surely claim that atmospheric refraction can bring up a body 90° above that horizon. At another opportunity, I should like to deal with that greatest assumption of all, viz: Solar attraction or 'Gravitation,' without which the globular theory falls to the ground.

Leicester.

ZETETES."

REVIEW OF CAPTAIN FORMAN'S REMARKS
ON THE
OPINIONS OF PHILOSOPHERS CONCERNING THE
TRUE CAUSE OF THE RISING OF THE TIDES.

(From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1823, pp. 151 to 153)
(continued from p. 80).

"As the fact has latterly been fully proved by Mr. Parkins, the compressibility of water can no longer be denied; and if it exist in a sufficient degree, the necessary consequences of this principle exactly corresponded with all the phenomena connected with the rising of the tides; while without this principle, philosophers have no means of explaining

why the moon's attraction has no power to lift up any substance besides water, why there are no tides in lakes, ponds, and all shallow waters, and in fact why the rising of Tides should give the waters any other motion; because, if the moon's attraction has the power to lift the waters up perpendicularly, it certainly must have power to prevent them from going off on an inclined plane; and consequently, if the Newtonian theory were true, the waters would still be as stagnant as if there were no tides at all (pp. 6 & 7)."

If high and low water are found to be determinable by certain ages of the moon, there is surely reason to suspect that there is as much necessary connexion between the earth and her satellite as between a mail coach and horses; but one day or other, steam may be found equivalent to the latter; in other words we mean that a chemical agency may enter into the modes of operation. It may be too subtle for experiment, but even admitting the inverse ratio (of which hereafter) of the square of the distance, the pretended and well known universal law, by which nature performs so many of her grand operations, it may still be philosophically presumed that gravity and attraction are not so much laws as properties of nature, and that the former are *yet latent*. We do not mean to say that the mathematics are not the roads in which nature travels; we only mean that chemical philosophy furnishes the means of motion at all. Geometry cannot be a principle of sufficient extent for such an universal law as that to which Sir Isaac Newton applies to it.

We think that experiments to disprove it may be made with the air pump. The chemical attraction of cohesion is undoubted; *that* forms density, and were the centre of the earth a vacuum, all bodies must tend to it. Capt. Forman shows (pp. 47-48) that the famous law of the square of the distance is unsound; and the nearer a falling body approaches to the earth, the greater may be the weight of the super-incumbent atmosphere. No man can lift his hand off an exhausted receiver; and every inch of this earth is pressed down by a column of air thirty miles high. We do not say we have unravelled this sphinx's riddle, nor are we able to do so. We only believe chemical agency to be of much more universal operation in the laws of Nature than Geometry; and that experiments concerning the real cause of gravity and attraction may be usefully made with the air

pump, magnet, and thermometer. To use Capt. Forman's arguments (pp. 16-17), in other views of the subject, it is hard to conjecture how propellant and stationary, centripetal and centrifugal properties can be made to act in unison, and yet the Newtonian theory of gravity implies as much, if we suppose the earth to act like a magnet by properties inherent *in se*; any air rises in water: and hydrogen gas rises in air merely because the respective substances are lighter in bulk than the quantity of either of the respective fluids of the same dimensions. The gravity or attraction of the earth has nothing to do with these familiar phenomena, but it ought if the attraction was magnetic and universal. We are told that the contact of lunar rays ripens fruits, and accelerates the growth of vegetables, (see Alexander Wilson's *Observations on the Influence of Climate on Animal and Vegetable Bodies*, ch. VI.); and if so, we do not see, *a priori*, why there may not be a chemical action of the moon in reference to the Tides, and why Capt. Forman's theory should not command a fair investigation. As to water vibrating and rising, there can be but three causes of it; oscillation of the containing body, agitation by heat, or removal of super-incumbent pressure.

Here we must take our leave of Capt. Forman, who deserves infinite praise for the gentlemanly manner with which he treats his opponents.

All communications and enquiries respecting this Magazine and the teaching it upholds, and all questions and matter for insertion, should be addressed to E. A. M. B., 11, Gloucester Road, Kingston Hill.

"THE EARTH'S" OBSERVATORY.

The Ed. does not necessarily endorse statements made under the headings of "The Earth's Observatory," Letters, etc., unless signed Ed. The Earth.

The Whirling Globe Theory is a deep laid scheme of Satanic Origin. Satan uses suitable agents to carry out his plans and schemes, and work.—Ed. T. E.

THE STAR SQUABBLE.—Says Brewster to Whewell, let's fight a star duel. Though you're very cruel to raise such a strife. What! Nature make worlds for mere lanterns or fuel? I tell you all planets are swarming with life. Says Whewell to Brewster, you old Cock, or Rooster, Why will you anew stir

the question with me? Excepting our planet, Creation's whole cluster 'S as empty as you and your volume, Sir D. Says Brewster to Whewell, you've just got your gruel, So Mr. Professor, you'd best sleep upon it. Says Whewell to David, go get your head shaved, Unless you're afraid of the bees in your bonnet.—From *Punch*, Oct. 28th, 1854. Sent by Dr. E. Haughton; on the differences of scientists about elementary questions, re Dr. W. Whewell, F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Sir David Brewster who wrote a book against Whewell's *Plurality of Worlds*.

PLANETARY AND SPHERICAL MAPS.

To the Editor of *The Earth*.—Madam, Your correspondent, Mr. Fred. B. Hughes, writing from Woodville, South Australia, says that "the book and map duly and safely arrived, for which, and your trouble and kindness many thanks. Will you allow me to say that with the map I am not at all pleased. I have never been further away from Australia than New Zealand, but with these two countries I am well acquainted, and the shapes given on this plan are not at all accurate; for instance, our overland telegraph line from Adelaide to Port Darwin is a little under 2,000 miles in length, and runs nearly due North and South while Cape Cuvier on the West and Port Curtis on the east coast are separated by about 3,000 miles, or one and a half times as great from east to west as it is from north and south, whereas the map makes Sharkes Bay on the west coast to be three and a half times as far as Moreton Bay on the east as Adelaide, in the south, is from Port Darwin in the north; that is if Port Darwin is 2,000 miles from Adelaide, which we know to be the case because we have a measured telegraph line, then Sharkes Bay on the West Coast is 7,000 miles from Moreton Bay on the east coast which we know is not the case, in fact we know that it is not anything like 7,000 miles from Moreton Bay to Sharkes Bay even travelling round the coast by steamer, so that the shape of the Map must be wrong."

No doubt that in the flat-earth map, the longitudinal dimensions of the earth become enormously exaggerated. Taking the equator to be 25,000 miles round we shall find, on this scheme, that the more distant icy regions of the south entirely surround the map by a barrier of about 60,000 miles in circumference.

And we may, therefore, be permitted to point out that the great geographical error arises from the impossibility of depicting on a flat-earth map the longitudinal distances from the North Pole otherwise than by their gradual widening as they approach the outer circumference of the earth. Just as reversely, on a spherical globe or map, the longitudinal distances are widest at the centre and become gradually narrower as they approach the north and south polar regions. And, therefore, the spherical map and the flat-earth map are alike geographically inaccurate as a reliable measure of one degree, or of the 360 degrees which actually represent the well known circumference of the earth. And the navigating officers of his majesty's navy, and the navigating officers of our more numerous mercantile marine, would certainly have lost an innumerable number of valuable ships had they attempted to navigate the various oceans of the earth on the pictorially artificial maps of the flat-earth and spherical theorems.

We are not aware that the surface of the land of the earth has, at any time, been accurately measured. But this important statement cannot be made in regard to the water surfaces of the earth. Every sea has been thoroughly explored, and its dimensions accurately measured as indicated in our Admiralty Charts. And it is upon the reliable authority of Admiralty Charts that His Majesty's Navy and our Mercantile Marine are safely navigated, their positions being daily and accurately ascertained by the altitude of the sun in the heavens at 12 noon, calculated on the chronological basis of Greenwich mean time, and the reliable determinations of the mariner's sextant.

Yours faithfully, WM. M. DAVIDSON.

MIDDLETON'S POLITICAL PLAN OF THE EARTH 1903.

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This is an attempt to show continents at a more just valuation than as represented on either the over-sized Globe, or the elongated Mercator Chart. There is no reason to believe in an enormous China.

SONNET TO A FRIEND :—Christmas, 1902.

As closes now the so-called Old Year's end—
 For *Decem*-ber (the *tenth* month) is the last!—
 How fleeting are the Wings of Time which flutter past—
 In Friendship's Name a greeting line I send.

Oh! may our thoughts be turned from transient things
 Before in one eternal "now" we rest
 With Him whose truths alike we have confessed,
 And Time itself shall rest and close its wings.

But while years roll may we tho' sundered far
 Together labour for the Right and Good,
 As our Great Master did, and said we should,
 And wait and watch for His bright morning star ;
 Thus shall our friendship in the Truth abound,
 And to God's praise and glory yet be found.

"ZETETES."

TO THE ED. OF *THE EARTH*.

My lady, allow me to write ; I have said it ;
 Your paper, *The Earth*, which you so ably edit
 Reflects on you very considerable credit,
 Because as I say,
 The path you have chosen but few dare to tread it,
 So straight is the way.

Walk in it right bravely, to neither side wavering,
 For Great is the Master, The Truth, you are serving,
 And His great example is bracing and nerving.
 To those who stand true ;
 Ere long He'll return to reward the deserving,
 And He'll reward you.

The world may reproach us, we heed not its chiding,
 It understands not the great truths we abide in,
 We know Whom we've trusted, and well may confide in
 The Word He has spoken ;
 The Scriptures, though critics so-called are deriding,
 Can NEVER be BROKEN. "ZETETES."

The Kaiser was present at a lecture wherein "The famous Oriental Scholar" Professor Delitzsch stated that "scientific theology" had established the essentially diverse 'literary elements' of which the Bible was composed."

AS OTHERS SEE US AND THE TRUE COSMOGONY.

"AN IMPUDENT HUSSY.—Lady Blount is a nice little lady, with white-
 ning hair and a delightful lisp. And as she describes in graphic fashion the

errors and blunders of the scientists, she has a habit of smiling in the most attractive manner imaginable. Nobody could help liking her. But how terribly severe she was on the poor misguided men of science! They have been under the tutelage of the Evil One! There's no other way of explaining their "scientific nonsense," as her Ladyship called it. Lady Blount takes her stand upon the Bible, and whenever science does not agree with Holy Writ, science has to give way. The earth, she says, is not round; it does not career round the sun; it is flat and immovable. 'The pillars of the earth are the Lord's, and He hath set the world upon them.' And there are a hundred other texts which Lady Blount offers to show that the earth is immovable and Modern Science is an impudent hussy for venturing to deny it.

"Some of Lady Blount's reasons for believing the earth is a plane and not a globe were very amusing. It was said that vessels had sailed round the globe east or west, but nobody had gone round north or south; and how, therefore, could the rotundity of the earth be 'proved'? It was also said that the sun was also vastly bigger than the earth, and that from that great luminary were derived light and warmth. But would anyone make a lamp bigger than the room which it was designed to light? Absurd! The sun and moon were set in 'the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth and to rule over the day and over the night.' But it is impossible to do more here than indicate the general character of the arguments. The humour of the evening was complete when Major Rasch, M.P., who was present, was unexpectedly called upon to second a vote of thanks to the fair 'planist.' Lady Blount, he said, amid peals of merriment, might congratulate herself upon being outside Springfield Gaol, for he had heard Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in that very building, sentence a man who believed the earth was flat to 12 months hard labour.' The meeting, which had been packed to overflowing—many being unable to find even standing room—was then brought to a close."—*The Essex Weekly News*.

[The above, and also a long report of the meeting upon another page, appeared in *The Essex Weekly News*. N.B.—"A COUNTERFEIT OF TRUTH" should be the words in place of "An Impudent Hussy," in the extract quoted above; the latter is an expression we should never use. To our dear friends Mr. and Mrs. Clare, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Chelmsford, we are deeply indebted for their kindness and aid. We are receiving numerous enquiries which is very encouraging.—Ed. T.E.]

"SEEKING CONVERTS.—Lady Blount came to Chelmsford on Tuesday seeking converts to her theory that the world is as flat as a pancake, and not a 'rotating, revolving globe.' Her ladyship is an enthusiast on the subject, believing that the Bible teaches the true science, while all else is false and based upon groundless hypothesis. In her zeal she can, with evident satisfaction to herself and surprise at the obfuscation of others, combat and explain merrily away everything by which scientists are determined that we are on a whirling twirling sphere. She spoke for two hours, and had it not then been about time for her train to depart she would probably have continued to entertain her crowded audience for a much longer period. Hard as her ladyship tried to hit, amusing as she often was, I have not heard of many converts. At the close, handing 'documentary evidence' to Major Rasch, M.P., who seconded a vote of thanks to her in such a way that he clearly showed his entire disagreement with what her ladyship had said, lady Blount expressed the hope that the hon. member had come over to her side. 'I should not like to give an answer off-hand,' was the gallant Major's diplomatic reply, 'but I will look at these papers!' In being requested to second the vote of thanks the Major was suddenly forced into an unexpected situation, but he emerged from it in magnificent style. No questions were put to Lady Blount in response to her invitation, although there were several gentlemen in the room who had stood aghast at the idea of the world being anything but globular. Lady Blount does not hesitate

to condemn all the misled persons—led by the nose, she says—who think the world is anything but a plane, and she consigns us—well, to ‘a great loss’—if we wilfully resist the truth, ‘which is strong and must prevail.’ I have been asked many times what Lady Blount is like.” (The reporter’s description of the Ed. is far too kind, therefore we refrain from reprinting it.) “The audience was so large that the hall would not accommodate them, many listening as best they could on the landings.”—*The Essex County Chronicle*.

[A long report of the proceedings also appeared in another column.]

The German Ambassador presents his compliments to Lady Blount, and begs to thank her for the copy of the works *Zetetic Cosmogony* and *The Earth*, together with several other papers which she sent for His Majesty the Emperor’s acceptance.

To the Lady Blount.

The Atonement.

“SOLD UNDER SIN.”—*Rom. vii. 14.*

THROUGH Jesus Christ we also “joy in God,”
Because “The Atonement” we have now received ;
No human righteousness could innate joy afford ;
Peace comes through Christ, in whom we have believed .
And when upon “the Lamb of God” our sins are laid,
The Reconciliation’s sealed ; the debt is paid. [*Rom. v. 11.*]

Divinely charged with mystery God’s Plan,
Before the world’s foundation it was sealed,—
As through the sin of *one* death passed on every man,
So by one Man, Redemption was revealed.
And “in due time,” behold ! the Son of God,
He purchased our Salvation with His blood. [*Rom. v. 6.*]

Before the world we now behold was form’d,
Proud Lucifer in heav’n dared to rebel,
And he, who once with pow’r and beauty dorn’d,
Became corrupt, and from his high place fell !
Then Jesus spake the words in our record,
“Lo ! I will come to do Thy will, O Lord.” [*Heb. x. 7 & 9; Ps. xl.*]

He came. And what reception was there given
To Him—endued with power supreme, and wide ?—
Even the Christ of God *did come*, a Man from heaven,
To bear our sorrows, and our sins to hide.
His love was patient, and for love He died,
While sinners cried “Let Him be crucified !” [*John i. 11.*]

The pow’r of the Atonement will unfold,
When God confirms each promise in His Word.
Yet all His “purposes” unknown, or told,
In Christ are seen, or through God’s Spirit heard.
God “works in a mysterious way” we see,
Yet He unveils in part His Mystery ! [*Eph. iii. 11; 1 Tim. iii. 16.*]

In olden times, when yearly the High Priest
“The Atonement” offered once for Israel’s sin,
The blood of beasts but partially released,
It could not cleanse the soul from guilt within.
The off’ring as a symbol typified
Our Great High Priest’s Atonement prophesied. [*Heb. ix. 8.*]

“God was in Christ” the promised “seed” to Eve,
While Jesus is the medium of God’s grace.
God’s Spirit brings the blessing we receive
Through our High Priest, who suffered in our place.
He gave Himself for us upon *the* Tree,
“The Just One for the unjust ;” died for me !
Gen. iii. 15; Rom. v. 12-19.

But while as yet to some “The Way” seems dark,
Sufficient is the super-natural Light
Within God’s Word, to raise a brighter spark
And kindle living flames of Truth and Right.
Its wond’rous Light to human eye unknown,
Brings Life, Eternal Life, from the Eternal Throne. [*John xiv. 6*]

“The blood is the Life,” and it contains the soul,
As witnessed by men moved by Holy Ghost,
Men raised by God Redemption’s plan to unroll,
Before our mortal eyes and heaven’s great host.
As by *one* man we forfeit life through sin, “Christ our Pass-”
Atonement through the sinless ONE we win. [over.”] 1 Cor. v. 7]

“We have also received *The Earth*, an occasional magazine in which cranks contend that the earth is flat, and believe in the astronomy of the Hebrew book of Genesis, including the Ark fairy tale, and the exploded authorship by Moses of that complication of patch-work phrases gathered at different periods.”—*Reynolds, 21/12/02.*

By the above, *Reynolds’ Newspaper* evidently thinks that “the least said, the soonest mended.” The deluded reviewer well knows, that the Globe Mud is too thick and pestiferous to stir up, so he is reduced to harmless cavil, and blowing air bubbles at the Bible. Planists always feel flattered by being designated “cranks,” such being generally those whose intellectual abilities, and arguments are too strong for their puny opponents to grapple with.

The Referee and *Daily News*, being true types of modern journalism, are aware that “discretion is the better part of valour” ; they remaining dumb dogs on *The Earth*, which was presented to them to review. Fearfully microscopical is the courage of editors and penny-a-liners of the jackal press, especially of those professing to enlighten the Public—with something as lucid as Egyptian darkness.

LETTERS.

It being quite impossible to reply to all correspondents, we, therefore, sincerely thank each one of our friends for the numerous kind and encouraging letters received and deeply appreciated.

The Gardens, Holt.

I stood on the cliff at Cromer the other day and gazed over the vast expanse of ocean, as far as the eye could trace, and it seemed to me to curve so to speak. I do not know what to think! Will you explain the reason for this appearance? I do not think it matters much now whether we live on a "vast plane" as Longfellow puts it, or on a "whirling globe." If we are grounded on *The Rock*. I do like your verses; they are so pithy; my daughter is also pleased with them. Whether we accept the Theory or not, pardon me for saying we were very much fascinated with your personality; I shall never forget you.

With sincere and admiring affection, may I sign myself, your devoted friend.
S. BARNINGHAM (Mrs.)

[We are very grateful for the numerous encouraging and appreciative letters (similar to the above, and printed by request) received from ladies who have attended our lectures. It will not be out of place here to make the following remarks:—The kind expressions in the foregoing letter are greatly appreciated. It is written by a lady of prepossessing appearance and demeanour; but as she favours the teaching of Swedenborg she is impeded from accepting the Cosmogony upheld by us. Swedenborg's teaching regarding the shape and nature of the earth and universe has been adopted (*with a few additions*) by "Koresch" of Chicago, U.S.A., which he styles the *Cellular Cosmogony*. We are thankful to note that the kind encouragement hitherto received from our own sex is increasing; this is as it should be, for Woman having been endowed with mental capacities and placed upon the earth by the Creator, has an undoubted right to study and consider the nature and proportions of her God bestowed environment.—Ed.]

Perth Observatory, Oct. 30th, 1902.

The Editress of "The Earth.

Madam,—Somebody has been so good as to send me a copy of *The Earth*, No. 27 & 28, wherein a letter of mine to Dr. Langdon is reproduced. Please allow me to express my regret at the general tone of that communication. In writing it I had no idea whatever that it would be so utilized. It frequently happens that in private correspondence or conversation one uses somewhat extravagant terms, and I should never officially or publicly speak in such a manner of opinion honestly held by people whose views differ from my own.

Nor should I attempt to publicly criticise your theories, with the nature of which I am so imperfectly acquainted.

Please allow me to make one point clear. I started that letter to Dr. Langdon with the intention of shewing that the author of *The Midnight Sun*, in criticising the modern astronomical theories, had first of all misrepresented them, and so it was necessary for me to indicate where, according to these theories, the sun's direction should appear on his diagram. As soon as this correction was made the critics argument vanished. I notice that after clearing up this point I proceeded to attack the planists' theories, and have thus laid myself open to the same mistake as was made by the author of *The Midnight Sun*, viz. criticising a theory about which I admittedly know next to nothing. Once again, then, kindly remember that my letter has been published without my knowledge or consent and was not written for publicity. I may have totally misrepresented herein the planists' theories; indeed I cannot help feeling that I must have done so.

Yours faithfully, W. ERNEST COOKE.

We have received the above letter from Mr. Ernest Cooke, of the Perth Observatory, W. Australia, which perhaps calls for a few remarks.

We are glad our friend has written in so kind and courteous a spirit, which we trust we can reciprocate. Though the first letter necessarily called forth

some strong remarks from our friend and correspondent "Zetetes," we are sure he has not the slightest ill will personally to anyone who holds the globular theory, much less to a gentleman in the position of Mr. Cooke. But we feel it is our duty to expose that which we believe to be error; and error of such a subtle nature that it is turning the minds of the people from the Bible as a revelation from God to man.

In publishing Mr. Cooke's letter we hope we did him no injustice when we simply allowed him to speak for his own side,—a privilege which we should be glad of in any scientific publication. Our only desire is to have and to set forth the truth in this great question of the Creation and shape of the earth on which we live. If, therefore, our astronomical friend and critic cares to write further in defence of the globular theory we shall be pleased to admit his arguments, in *The Earth*, when no doubt our correspondent "Zetetes" will further examine them in the same courteous spirit which we are now pleased to note in the above letter. We do not ask him to say anything more than he likes about the "plane theory," as he calls it, as he owns he does not understand it; but we invite him to defend his own side with which he is no doubt perfectly familiar.

The question underlying the controversy is of course the primary one, namely, Is the earth a whirling globe? If Mr. Cooke will attempt to prove that it is, we shall be pleased further to publish his arguments that the question may be thoroughly and fairly discussed. We cannot offer anything more fair.—Ed. of *The Earth*.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Answer to E.R.B.—If we are inclined to believe that the earth stands like a great eminence founded in the water, motionless, but like a great hill—What objection have you to this? There are instruments which can tell the exact pressure of the atmosphere, and these instruments therefore show the height of a mountain. They show how high a traveller goes up a mountain; but they do not show anything which supports this idea.

The following are the questions which I handed in to Mr. Johnson:

(1) How do you account for the fact that the distance between two meridians of longitude, one degree apart on the equator, is about 69 miles, and as we recede *either Northwards or Southwards* the distance between the same meridians diminishes, and diminishes in the same ratio to the distance from the equator, *both North and South*?

(2) How do you explain the fact that when the days and nights are equal in duration at the equator, as we approach the North or South the periods of duration become more and more unequal as we get into high latitudes, until in the Polar regions we get six months of day and summer, alternating with six months of night and winter?

(3) How would you explain the difference of time in various places on the earth, or in other words—why does the sun appear to rise earlier in some places than in others? You will recollect that the sun rises 4 minutes earlier for every degree of longitude East; e.g., when it is 12 (noon) at Greenwich it will be only 11 a.m. at Naples (15° E).

I shall esteem it a favour to receive a reply from you, for which I thank you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully, HAROLD A. WATKIN.

Aus.—(1) We have no proof that the degrees converge *Southwards*. If you

can give us proof that they do we will examine it, and report accordingly.

(2) The proportional lengths of the day and night do not vary when the sun is on the equator, neither would they as "we approach the equator at that time of the year. But when the *sun* approaches the north the days of course become longer and the nights shorter in these parts; and in the south the nights of course become longer and the days shorter, because the sun is further away from them.

(3) The difference of time in different places is owing to the fact that the sun comes to those places at different times in its journey round above the earth. The sun moves in one hour 15° , therefore when it is 12 (noon) at Greenwich it will be one o'clock at Naples, *not* 11.

What causes the moon's half, quarter, and full appearances from our standpoint?—A. Y. R. *Ans.*—If you get an indiarubber ball and paint over one half of it some kind of phosphorus paint, then take it in a dark room, and turn it round you will see all the phases of the moon as the ball turns.

(1) If the earth is a plane how can you account for day and night, as the sun disappears at one point and re-appears at the opposite point? (2) How do you account for time differences, as when it is 12 (mid-day) here it is 9 p.m. in Australia? If as you said, water under the earth, how can the sun pass under and re-appear at the opposite point to its disappearance?—E.P.

Ans.—(1) The sun is not large enough to light all of the earth at once, because the atmosphere resists the rays when the sun gets too far away over any particular part. But when the sun comes round again to the East we see it once more, and it brings morning light. (2) The sun never passes "under the earth," but goes round above the earth. But when it gets away too far from us its rays cannot reach us because of the perspective of the distance, and the atmosphere. The reason why the time is out in Australia from our time is because Australia lies on the opposite side of the plane earth, and the sun does not reach those parts until about ten hours after it has been over England.

THE EARTH'S OBSERVATORY.

(1) The fact that the sun and moon have both been seen above the horizon at the time when a lunar eclipse occurred, *proves* that it is *not* the shadow of the earth which causes the moon's eclipse. (2) "Parallax" thought that a semi-opaque or dark moon coming between our moon and an observer on the earth so caused the eclipse. Astronomers have ever admitted the existence of dark bodies in the skies. "Zetetes" suggests in his teaching that the moon's eclipse may be caused by its getting into a mass of thick darkness which revolves around and over the earth in opposition to the sun. But in any case we cannot admit that it is the shadow of the earth because we do not admit that the earth is a heavenly body rushing through space, because it is contrary to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures and also to the evidence of our senses and demonstrated facts.

If you sail 10,000 miles east in one particular latitude the same stars hold the same position to you exactly as they did at starting; but if you start lower down the aspect of the heavens is totally different. This is because the stars move round the earth from east to west; but the stars do not move north and south.

THE EARTH.

VOL. III.

NOS. 33 & 34.

APRIL AND MAY.

THE ROMANCE OF SCIENCE:

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESSES GIVEN BY LADY BLOUNT.

*TRUTH is a certain sound, divinely garnished,
But fiction ever is with falsehood tarnished.*

"The truth of the Religion of any people may be tested by its Cosmogony; whatever it may be, the system of Religion associated with it must stand or fall."—Lord Macaulay (*Lives of the Popes.*)

Science is simply the Latin word *Scientia*, which means *Knowledge* reduced to system under general facts or principles. *Fact* we know is solid, and is the very essence of veracity. But *Romance* is not Truth. It is the very opposite to it; it is fiction.

Now we maintain that no system, however elaborated, can be placed on the high pedestal described as "Science" unless it be uncontrovertibly based and founded upon Fact.

Therefore all things, whether they be methods, or systems, or mere calculations, without a true factor or foundation to start upon, are really only superficially erected upon hypothesis: and being without true origin or foundation we know are not only unproven in themselves, but when such things are in contradiction to the Holy Scriptures they cannot be more graphically described than as the Scriptures describe them, viz.: "Science falsely so-called."

And this so-called "science" is not true knowledge. it is opposite to Truth.

Nevertheless truth undivided is essential to every individual upon the face of the earth, and not merely a part of it; and so far as we are bound in error we are held in bondage.

If we are thus bound unwittingly, or even unwillingly, we may not suffer condemnation. But in any case we shall suffer loss—and it may be great loss.

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The booklet contains the three thousand words, and idioms, which are most used in ordinary conversation; sufficient to enable you to talk French all your life; no fossil philological peculiarities, but French as it is actually spoken in France. Grammar underlies each group of examples, and we thin this a cleverly condensed method of teaching the French language.

We have much pleasure in recommending the above work.

REVISED EDITION, 1902.

FRENCH IN THREE MONTHS!

To the Ed.—Will you allow me to ask you what is the reason for, or cause of eclipses of the moon? According to the flat-earth theory, if I understood it correctly, both the sun and moon (as well as the stars), are always moving in their circuits *above* the earth's level, never really dipping the horizon, only appearing to do so by distant recession. Consequently it would be impossible for the shadow through which the moon passes (when eclipsed) to be that of the earth. What shadow is it? If it indeed be the shadow of the earth it would prove—(1) That the sun is *as much below* as is the angular altitude of the moon; and (2) the shape of the edge of the shadow being always *circular* at all times, and under all conditions ever witnessed anywhere, and everywhere, would go a long way toward *proving* the rotundity of the earth, for only a globular body can at all times throw a shadow with a circular edge.

When the eclipse of the moon happens on or near the meridian as it sometimes does, the sun must be right under the earth in order to cause the earth's shadow to fall in that direction.

I am, etc., H.A.R.

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