

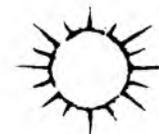
TO LOOK DOWN THROUGH THE SOLID GLOBE,

as represented by the line A C, a distance of some four or five thousand miles! If our friends claim the ability to see through either land or water for four or five thousand miles, or to see the sun when below their horizon some thousands of miles, as represented by the "dip" from L to C, then I will yield, and confess that the southern midnight sun could be seen from the position assigned upon a globe. But if not—and notwithstanding the temerity of the astronomers in making some of their preposterous claims and hypotheses, we hardly think they will claim this ability—then, if not, I claim the fact that the midnight sun has been seen in extreme south latitudes as another proof that

THE EARTH IS NOT A GLOBE!

Thus we have so far answered our friend's defiant query, and shown the globularist what we can "do with this fact." And in the same way it can be proved that it would be impossible to see the northern midnight sun at G, from the point K, if the earth was a globe. But as the writer gave this proof some years ago in a pamphlet entitled *The Midnight Sun* (north), reprinted from the *Earth not-a-globe Review*, the reader is referred to it for the elaboration of this splendid proof that the earth is an extended plane.

If our friend at the antipodes, or if any of our astronomical friends, or foes, will deal with the demonstrated fact that the surface of still water is level, absolutely level, we will, God willing, deal further with this last reported fact of the Southern Midnight Sun, and offer an explanation of the same on purely Zetetic lines.



## The Midnight Sun

A SPLENDID PROOF THAT

THE EARTH IS NOT A GLOBE,

BUT A VAST OUTSTRETCHED

AND CIRCULAR PLANE.

PRICE 2D.

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### "THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN."

The above is the title of an interesting book by Paul B. Du Chaillu, in which he describes his journeys through Norway and Sweden, Lapland and Northern Finland. In this book the writer unconsciously gives us proof that the earth is not a revolving globe such as the Astronomers teach, although of course he tries to explain the phenomenon of the midnight sun in harmony with the astronomical theories he was taught at school. While we have no space here for these theories we shall try to find room for the *facts* brought before us; then we shall proceed to shew how these facts conflict with the globe-earth doctrine, and how they harmonise with the truth that the earth is a motionless plane, with sun revolving daily above and around the North Centre, commonly but erroneously called the north "pole."

In his preface M. Du Chaillu says; "The title of the book is derived from one of the most striking phenomena in the north of the country, and one which I witnessed with wonder and admiration on many occasions." In chapter v. he states how, between the 13th and the 18th of June, he sailed "towards the midnight sun" in a steamer leaving Stockholm for Haparanda, "the most northerly town in Sweden," on or "near the right bank of the picturesque Torne river." The passage lasting about three days; while, he says, "The Bothnia was not yet free from ice." He proceeds to describe

### The Journey.

"As the voyage drew to a close, and we approached the upper end of the Gulf of Bothnia the twilight had disappeared, and between the setting and rising of the sun hardly one hour elapsed."

Haparanda "is in  $65^{\circ} 51'$  N lat., and forty-one miles south of the arctic circle. It is  $1^{\circ} 18'$  farther north than Archangel, and in the same latitude as the most northern part of Iceland. The sun rises on the 21st of June at 12.01 a.m., and sets at 11.37 p.m. From the 22nd to the 25th of June the traveller may enjoy the sight of the midnight sun from Avasaxa, a hill six hundred and eighty feet high, and about forty-five miles distant, on the other side of the stream; and should he be a few days later, by driving north on the high road he may still have the opportunity of seeing it."

This intrepid explorer then describes his journey overland from Haparanda to the Arctic sea, "the distance as the crow flies being over  $5^{\circ}$  of latitude to the most northern extremity of the land," but by the route about 500 miles. The country is inhabited by Finns, who are cultivators of the soil. The Laplanders roam over the land with their herds of reindeer. The summer climate is delightful, and during the period of *continuous daylight* one can travel all night if he pleases."

### Strange Nights.

Speaking of a station called Pajala, M. Chaillu says; "From the high hills on the other side of the stream at this place one may enjoy the sight of the midnight sun a few days later. How strange are those evening and morning twilights which merge insensibly into each other! to travel in a country where there is no night, and no stars to be seen; where the moon gives no light, and, going further north, where the sun shines continuously day after day! The stranger at first does not know when to go to bed and when to rise; but the people know the hours of rest by their clocks and watches, and by looking at the sun."

We may mention that at Ranea, which skirts the Baltic, M. Du Chaillu was told they had snow on the ground so late as the 2nd of June, after a winter during which the thermometer had fallen to  $40^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  below zero; yet at the time of his visit he saw garden peas "about two inches above the ground which would be fit for the table at the end of August or the beginning of September." Referring again to Pajala he says; "In these latitudes the snow has hardly melted when the mosquitoes appear in countless multitudes, and the people have no rest night or day." "The traveller is surprised to meet so many comfortable farms, with large dwelling houses, which with the barn and cow-house are the three prominent dwellings."

"Between the stations of Kunsijärvi and Ruokojärvi (*Järvi* means lake in Finnish) we crossed the Arctic circle at  $66^{\circ} 32'$  N, or 1,408 geographical miles (?) south from the pole, where the sun shines for an entire day on the 22nd of June, and the observer will see it above the horizon at midnight, *and due north*. After that date, by journeying north on an average of about ten miles a day he would continue to see the midnight sun till he reached the pole. On the 22nd of September the sun descends to the horizon, where it will rest, so to speak, all day long; on the following day it disappears till the 22nd of March."

"When returning southwards at the same rate the traveller will continue to see the midnight sun in his horizon till he reaches the Arctic Circle, where for one day only, as we have seen, the sun is visible."

### The Sun's Motion.

Further quoting from these interesting travels we read;—"The sun at midnight is *always north of the observer*, on account of the position of the earth (?) IT SEEMS TO TRAVEL AROUND IN A CIRCLE, requiring twenty-four hours for its completion, it being noon when it reaches the greatest elevation, and midnight at the lowest. Its ascent and descent are so imperceptible at the pole, and the variations so slight, that it sinks south very slowly, and its disappearance below the horizon is almost immediately followed by its reappearance."

After giving the modern astronomical "explanation" of these northern phenomena, an explanation founded on half-a-dozen unproved and unprovable assumptions, the writer naively and unconsciously owns that *appearances* are against these assumptions. He proceeds; "The nearer any point is to the pole the longer during this time" (from the vernal to the autumnal equinox) "is its day. The number of days, therefore, of constant sunshine depends on the latitude of the observer; and the farther north he finds himself the greater will be this number. Thus at the pole" (the north centre?) "the sun is seen for six months; at the arctic circle for one (whole) day; and at the base of the North Cape from the 15th of May to the 1st of August. At the pole *the observer seems to be in the centre of a GRAND SPIRAL MOVEMENT OF THE SUN*, which, further south, takes place north of him." (*Italics ours*).

Thus we see, that in spite of educational bias and Newtonian belief, the truth will unconsciously and innocently crop up in any description which is true to the facts of Nature. But before we criticise these phenomena further we prefer first to give all the facts which the interesting writer of *The Land of the Midnight Sun* has so carefully gleaned for us. He goes on to describe

### How the Sun is seen.

"We have here spoken as if the observer were on a level with the horizon; but should he climb a mountain, *the sun of course will appear higher*; and should he, instead of travelling fifteen miles north, climb about 220 feet above the *sea level* (!) each day, he would see it the same as if he had gone north; consequently if he stood at the arctic circle at that elevation, and had an unobstructed view of the horizon, he would see the sun one day sooner. Hence tourists from Haparanda prefer going to Avasaxa, a hill 680 feet above the sea, from which, though eight or ten miles south of the arctic circle, they can see the midnight sun for three days."

"There are days when the sun has a pale whitish appearance, and when even it can be looked at for six or seven hours before midnight. As this hour approaches the sun becomes less glaring, gradually changing into more brilliant shades as it dips towards the lowest point of *its course*. ITS MOTION is very slow, and for quite awhile it apparently follows *the line of the horizon*, during which there seems to be a pause, as when the sun reaches noon. This is midnight. For a few minutes the glow of sunset mingles with that of sunrise, and one cannot tell which prevails; but soon the light becomes slowly and gradually more brilliant, announcing the birth of another day—and often before an hour has elapsed the sun becomes so dazzling that one cannot look at it with the naked eye."

### Nature Asleep in Sunshine.

Again, ascending the river Muonio, on the last day of June, M. Du Chaillu says; "I came to Kicksisvaara, the first boat station situated on a hill commanding a fine view of the country, and overlooking the river Muonio. The people were all asleep as it was midnight; the sun had become paler and paler, its golden glow shedding a drowsy quiet light over all the landscape, and a heavy dew was falling; the house-swallows had gone to their nests, the cuckoo was silent, and the sparrows could not be heard." "How beautiful was the hour of midnight! How red and gorgeous was the sun! How drowsy was the landscape; Nature seemed asleep in the midst of sunshine. Crystal dew-drops glittered like precious stones as they hung from the blades of grass, the petals of wild flowers, and the leaves of the birch trees. "Before two o'clock the swallows were out of their nests, which they had constructed on the different buildings of the farm. How far they had come to enjoy the spring of this remote region! I did not wonder that they loved that beautiful but short summer, or that they came year after year to the Land of the Midnight Sun."

### Civilization North.

At a short distance from latitude  $70^{\circ}$ , near a place called Wind, on the banks of the Alten, a few miles from the sea, our traveller and writer says; "I could hardly believe I was so far north, the birds were so numerous." Near this place at Bosekop he found a village of "scattered farms, with a church, a school, several stores, and a comfortable inn." Bosekop is the seat of a fair, and "in winter is a place of great resort for the Laplanders; court is also held here." Here too he met with a "small society of educated people," with whom he spent a pleasant evening, and had a game of Tæg. He says; "I liked the game amazingly; at 11 p.m., the sun shining brightly, they bade me good night, and went to their homes, leaving me full of admiration at their simplicity, innocence, and gentle manners." There also, "in  $70^{\circ}$  of north latitude, in the quiet parlour of the hotel at Bosekop," he delivered a lecture, by request, on his travels in the Equatorial regions of Africa!

Of the Alten Fjord he says; "There is no part of our *globe* (!) where vegetation is so thriving *at so high a latitude* as on the Alten Fjord." He might have said that there is nothing at all like it in equal latitudes south!—*How is this pray?*—"Near Bosekop, rhubarb, barley, oats, rye, turnips, and potatoes grow well, also carrots, strawberries, currants and peas. "The thermometer sometimes rises to  $85^{\circ}$  the warmest temperature during my stay being  $63^{\circ}$  in the shade, the coolest  $55^{\circ}$ ." Looking over a dreary waste, he says; "from the top of the hills the midnight sun can be seen as late in the season as on North Cape, but the scenery is not so impressive."

### A Farewell View.

But we must conclude, for the present, with a brief description of the final view, from the island of Mageröe, the most northern land in Europe. The north Cape is its northern extremity. On the 20th of July, M. Du Chaillu hired a boat and landed on the island. He proceeds;—"After a walk of several miles I stood upon the extreme point of North Cape, in latitude  $71^{\circ} 10'$ , nine hundred and eighty feet above the *sea-level*." Sea "level." (Hear, hear!). "Before me, as far as the eye could reach, was the deep blue Arctic Sea, disappearing in the northern horizon. Wherever I gazed, I beheld Nature bleak, dreary, desolate; grand indeed, but sad. A sad repose rested upon the desolate landscape, which has left an indelible impress upon my memory."

"Lower and lower the sun sank, and as the hour of midnight approached, it seemed for awhile to follow slowly *the line of the horizon*; and at that hour it shone beautifully *over* that lovely sea and dreary land.

As it disappeared, behind the clouds, I exclaimed from the very brink of the precipice, Farewell to the Midnight Sun."

"I had now seen the midnight sun from mountain tops and weird plateaus, shining over a barren, desolate, and snow-clad country; I had watched it when ascending or descending picturesque rivers, or crossing lonely lakes; I had beheld many a landscape, luxuriant fields, verdant meadows, grand old forests, dyed by its drowsy light; I had followed it from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Polar sea as a boy would chase a will-o'-the-wisp, and I could go no further."

"I now retraced my steps to where we had left our little boat. The men were watching for us; it had begun to rain, and when we got back to Gjøesver I was wet and chilly, and my feet were like ice. I was exhausted, for I had passed two-and-twenty hours without sleep, but to this day I have before me those dark rugged cliffs, that dreary silent landscape, that restless Arctic Sea, and that serene midnight sun shining OVER ALL; and I still hear the sad murmur of the waves beating upon the lovely North Cape."

#### Proof that the Earth is not a Globe.

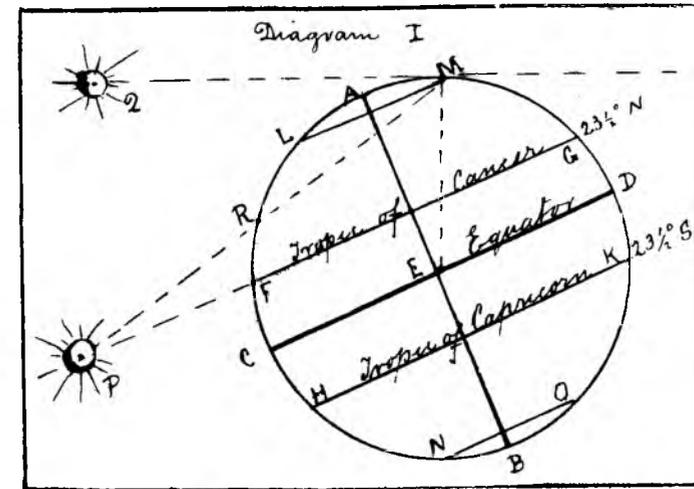
Having given the facts connected with this interesting enquiry, we now proceed to show how those facts utterly conflict with the globular theory, and how beautifully they harmonise with the plane-earth truth. To do this effectually we must have recourse to diagrams. As these increase the cost of printing we hope our friends will make it up by doing what they can to increase the circulation of our paper. We willingly give our services, but we cannot expect the printers to do so. We will now refer to diagram I, which represents the sea-earth world according to the globular theory.

Let A C B D represent the "globe," rotating upon its "axis" A B. (see next page). The line C D will represent the circle of the equator midway between the "poles" A and B.

The line F G will shew the position of the tropic of Cancer said to be  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north of the equator, which is the highest north declination the sun attains on or about midsummer day, June 24th. Let P represent the position of the sun directly vertical over this tropical line at this period. In this position it would be mid-day on the side of the earth next the sun along the meridian L F N; and it would be midnight on the opposite side along the meridian M D O.

Let L.M. represent the Arctic Circle said to be  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  from the North "Pole" A, or about  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  of north latitude; which latitude, or circle, runs across the northern parts of Norway and Sweden or Scandinavia.

#### THE EARTH AS A GLOBE.



Now we are credibly informed by travellers that in this latitude, and at or about the above mentioned date, a spectator at M can see the sun at midnight, above the horizon, looking directly over the north "pole" in the direction M Q. The horizon is a straight line tangential to the surface of the sphere at the point of observation, and it must therefore be placed at right angles to the dotted line E M running from the centre of the sphere to the latitude and position of the observer.

But we have already alluded to the fact that the sun is never seen directly over any part of the earth north of the tropic of Cancer; that is, the sun is never more than  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north of the equator. Persons living further north than this have always to look in a *southerly* direction for the sun at noon; and it ought therefore never to be seen to the *north* of them at any time, so we must place the sun in the diagram somewhere on the line P F G. Let it be placed at any point P. Now it is manifest that for an observer at M, near the latitude of Haparanda, to see the sun at midnight at P, over the tropic at Cancer, he would have to look *downwards* and be able to see right THROUGH THE "GLOBE" for about five or six thousand miles along the dotted line M R!! I am not aware of any traveller who claims this ability; nor yet that the "globe" to oblige the astronomers, becomes transparent at this period! I am not aware that any spectator of the phenomenon of the midnight-sun has to look *down* at all upon this gorgeous spectacle. The traveller sees it *above* his horizon, and the higher he ascends the higher the sun is seen. Therefore *the earth cannot be a globe*; and thus the midnight sun is a splendid and periodic witness to the fallacy of this absurd unscientific and infidel hypothesis.

### Further Assumptions needed.

We are well aware of the further assumptions the astronomers make to get over these difficulties ; and we are quite prepared to meet them when occasion requires. They have first to remove the sun millions of miles from where we know and can see that he is ; and then they have to assume that he is millions of times larger than he is. In fact assumptions vitiate their whole system. For the midnight sun to be seen, as it is, by a spectator at the point M looking directly over the north "pole," it would have to be placed somewhere on *or above*, the line M Q, say at Q. The further off the sun is placed from the "globe" and the greater divergence there would be between its proper place at Q, above the northern horizon, and its hypothetical position at P. If the spectator could look right through the earth and sea the sun ought to be found on the line G F P to satisfy the conditions of the globular theory ; but as a matter of fact it is found many thousands (and according to astronomical ideas many millions) of miles north and away from where it *ought* to be. I fear that the sun has not yet been converted to the Newtonian way of thinking or of acting. Its course of conduct is rather inconsistent with modern scientific "belief"—and there are philosophical creeds as well as religious "beliefs"—and it is very well known that the behaviour of the moon is even more outrageous, considered from an astronomical point of view. There may be some little excuse for the moon in her wayward wanderings, considering her changeable character and the sex generally applied to her ; but surely the sun ought to keep his place better with respect to the "globe" than to go out at nights staring at travellers nearly at the "north pole." But perhaps, if they could only see it, he is staring with astonishment at some of their unphilosophical ideas ; and if their "scientific" consciences be not utterly seared he must stare them out of all countenance with such ideas.

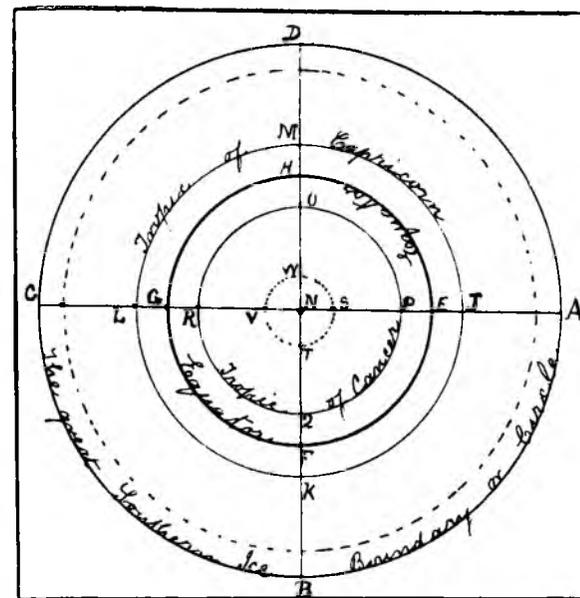
There must be something sadly wrong *somewhere*, for both luminaries regularly to shew their smiling faces in positions both when and where they ought never to be seen. How is it ? Perhaps "gravitation" gets a bit slack at times, and kindly allows them these little excursions ! However, we planists have no need to complain, although it rather frets the Astronomers. Why should the sun not visit the north pole, and make a considerable stay there too, for the benefit of Arctic explorers ? But here is the strange part of the question, Why is he, *and why are they*, so partial to the *north* "pole" ? Why not try the *south* sometimes in the same way ? It seems rather strange : does it not ? Very ! How is it that vegetation, flowers, fruits, birds, animals, men, civilization, &c. cannot be found so far south as they can north ? The Plane truth explains it. However we will now proceed to show how simply the phenomenon of the Midnight Sun can be explained in harmony with the

truth that the earth is a vast outstretched and motionless plane with the sun circling above it in a spiral orbit around the North Centre.

### THE PLANE TRUTH.

The earth and sea together form a vast circular plane. The surface of standing water has been abundantly proved to be *level*. We cannot repeat the evidence here ; but those who want it may find the evidence given in an excellent book by "Parallax" (Dr. Birley) which has never yet been answered. This book though out of print at present may be reprinted before long, or as soon as the necessary means are available. Oh ! Is there no one with sufficient means, *and sufficient love of the truth*, to do himself so great an honour and the truth so great a service ? (But see a letter in the April number of the "Earth Review.") However, to our subject. As water *is* level, the earth *must* be a plane.

THE EARTH AS A PLANE.



Let A B C D represent the great circular plane, with N for the north centre. The thicker circle E F G H will represent the equator or sun's daily path at the equinoxes in March and September, half way between the North Centre N, and the outer Southern ice circle A B C D. All countries in-

side the equatorial circle have North latitude ; and all outside it South latitude. Let the outer and thinner circle J K L M represent the tropic of Capricorn, or the sun's expanded and daily path in our mid-winter, and the New Zealand mid-summer ; and the inner and thinner circle P Q R O the tropic of Cancer, or the sun's contracted and more northerly path or circle at the time of our mid-summer and the southern mid-winter. The small dotted circle S T V W will show the position of the Arctic circle, and the larger dotted circle near the outer circumference, the Antarctic circle.

### “Degrees.”

Now a glance at this diagram will reveal another very popular fallacy in connection with this subject. There cannot be ninety “degrees” of the ordinary geographical extent, between any point on the equator and the north centre. The number and the length of “degrees” of latitude north and south of the equator have been “calculated” on the *assumption* that the earth is a globe. But as the “level” of the surface of the sea proves the earth to be a plane these “degrees” are so far misleading. If we allow 360 degrees for the equatorial circle E F G H, there would only be about  $114\frac{1}{2}$  of *such* “degrees” in its diameter say from E to G, or F to H; and only about  $57\frac{1}{4}$  of *such* “degrees” in its radius, or from the equator to the so-called “pole,” or North Centre. So that if we take all the “degrees” as equal, the distance from any point G, on the equator, to the North Centre, N, instead of being 6,250 miles, or one quarter of a meridional *circle* of 25,000 miles in circumference, as the astronomers assume, it would really be only about 3980, or a little under 4,000 miles. We should have to subtract about one-third. But more about this “degree” delusion another time. See *Earth Review* for April, 1893.

### THE SUN'S SPIRAL PATH.

Now when the sun is on or over the equator, say at the point G, it is acknowledged that its light extends to the North Centre, at the point N. Therefore the distance G N represents the distance which the sun's rays can pierce through our atmosphere, in a *northerly or southerly* direction, so as to show the full body of the sun to an observer north or south. Hence when the sun is on the tropic of Capricorn in our mid-winter, say at the point L, its direct rays cannot be seen beyond the point V in the Arctic Circle V W S T. Hence all who live within the Arctic Circle at this season of the year are in darkness as far as the sun's direct rays are concerned, the distance L V being the same as the distance G N. But when the sun's daily circular path has contracted towards the north so as to bring that luminary to the point R in the tropic of Cancer at our midsummer, then it is evident his rays must shine right across the whole Arctic Circle from R to S, the distance again being the same as that from G to N.

### A Plain Proof.

So that if the earth be a plane with the sun moving over it as already described, a spectator on or near the Arctic Circle at the point S ought to see the sun at midnight at the point R as he looks over and across the North Centre. But this is just what the spectator in such a position *does* see according to the abundant evidence already adduced. Therefore the earth is again clearly and abundantly PROVED TO BE A PLANE.

In such a position on a plane the spectator although in a high northern latitude, must necessarily look still further *north* to see the sun at midnight as he circles round the North Centre; but on a globe, as we have already seen, where the body of the sun never attains more than  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north declination, a spectator in such a position,  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north latitude, would, (if he could see the sun at all) be compelled to look *downwards* through the “globe” and in a *southerly* direction. This cannot be done, and if it could the sun would not be found there; therefore again the earth is not a globe.

### A Faithful Witness.

Thus the sun in his movements becomes a grand and solemn witness to the truth of God and a stationary and outstretched earth. As M. Chaillu, in spite of his astronomical education and bias, is constrained honestly to confess that it seems to be the sun and not the earth which revolves. He says “It,” the sun, “*seems to travel around in a circle, requiring twenty-four hours for its completion.*” Hear, hear! And since by plane triangulation the sun can be proved to be a comparatively small small body and not more than three thousand miles away, we need not wonder at this. It is surprising how near the truth our Arctic explorer comes when, forgetting his astronomy, he simply and honestly describes the phenomena he witnessed. He further says;—“At the pole the observer seems to be in a GRAND SPIRAL MOVEMENT OF THE SUN, which further south takes place *north* of him.” Well done M. Chaillu! We thank you for your honest and noble testimony. It agrees with that of the inspired Psalmist when he said; “The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork . . . In them hath He set a tabernacle for the SUN which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man TO RUN A RACE. *His* going forth is from the end of heaven and HIS CIRCUIT unto the ends of it, and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof.” Psa. 19: 1—6.

Let us then, in conclusion, again unite with the Psalmist, in his song of Praise; “To Him that by his wisdom made the heavens; for His Mercy endureth for ever. To Him that STRETCHED OUT the earth *above the waters*; for His mercy endureth for ever. To Him who made great *lights*; for his Mercy endureth for ever. The sun to rule by day; for His Mercy endureth for ever. The moon and the stars (all “lights” only) to rule by night; for His Mercy endureth for ever.” Psa. 136: 5—9.

N.B.—For further information and leaflets on this subject enclose 2½d. to the writer, Albert Smith, Plutus House, St. Saviour's Road, Leicester. See Advertisements in *The Earth Review*.

The following TABLES (copied from *The Land of the Midnight Sun*) give the dates of the appearance and disappearance of the Midnight Sun within the Arctic Circle.

### THE CONTINUOUS NIGHT.

	WHERE THE SUN IS LAST SEEN.		WHERE THE SUN IS FIRST SEEN.	
	Where the Midnight Sun is first seen.	Upper Rim.	Half Sun.	Whole Sun.
Bodö	..	..	December 15	..
Karasjok	..	..	November 26	December 28
Tromsø	..	..	" 25	January 16
Vardo	..	..	" 22	" 17
Hammerfest	..	..	" 21	" 20
North Cape	..	..	" 18	" 21
				" 24

### THE CONTINUOUS DAY.

	WHERE THE SUN IS LAST SEEN.		WHERE THE SUN IS FIRST SEEN.	
	Where the Midnight Sun is first seen.	Upper Rim.	Half Sun.	Whole Sun.
Bodö	..	May 31	June 2	July 8
Karasjok	..	19	May 21	21
Tromsø	..	18	19	22
Vardo	..	15	16	26
Hammerfest	..	13	15	27
North Cape	..	11	12	30
				Aug. 1

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BY

ALBERT SMITH, LEICESTER.

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 January, 1894.

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*The Christ.*

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