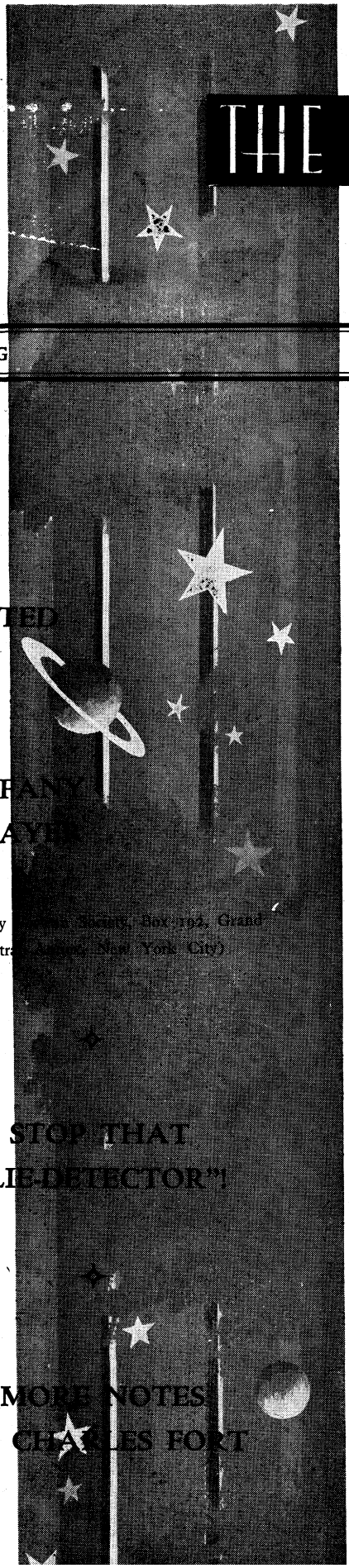
THE FORTEAN SOCIETY

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EDITED

by

TIFFANY THAYER

(Secretary [illegible] Society, Box 1192, Grand Central [illegible], New York City)

STOP THAT "LIE-DETECTOR"!

MORE NOTES OF CHARLES FORT

SOCIETY ADOPTS 13-MONTH CALENDAR

On the principle that the way to bring a good thing into use is to employ it, the Fortean Society follows the lead of the Eastman Kodak Company and hundreds of other commercial institutions (654 big ones as of 1934, and now more than 1000), and adopts the eminently sensible 13-month calendar . . . If we wait for the League of Nations to do it for us, we shall all get black in the face. (Haile Selassie is a case in point.) Nor has the United Nations stated this (or anything else) as one of its "war" aims.

Accordingly, on page 16 of this issue, is the Fortean Calender for the year 14 F.S. (1944 old-style). There you will see that we have reconciled the old-style calendar with the new, day and date, according to the basic principles for calendar reform advocated by The International Fixed Calendar League—with Fortean touches added. For instance, the International Fixed Calendar League does not realize that "1944 old-style" is the 14th year of a new era of mental freedom under the auspices of the Fortean Society, and so has not so far changed the number of the year. The League still holds for 1944, in common with the dead and dying churches which pretend—in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary—that this year actually is the one thousand, nine-hundred and forty-fourth of the "Christian era". Any school child could tell them that 1944 is *four* years off its base as a matter of simple arithmetic, if all the rest of the hoax is granted; and any student of history will inform them that never yet hath there been a single Christian year.

Away, then, with all this moss-grown folly! If we have not now come of age, most assuredly we never shall.

SEE BACK COVER

FORTEANA IN THE EMPAH
from Eric Frank Russell

Our Worshipful Brother Russell of Liverpool comes through again in his best vein —with a grist of data that should put many local correspondents to shame. . . . "The first hopping marsupial mouse seen in Australia for more than 75 years has been found 9-21-43 by a 15-year-old country girl in New South Wales. The discovery has been confirmed by experts of the Sydney Museum who had believed the hopping mouse to be extinct." . . . The astronomers let the amateurs find their comets and new stars for them; now the hopping mouse "experts" are taking extinction lessons from country lasses.

"In 1901 a tramp steamer passing the lonely Flannan rocks, north of St. Kilda, noticed that the light was out. Eleven days passed before the lighthouse commissioners were notified. . . . Inside the lighthouse everything was in perfect order, and a meal which had been prepared by the three attendants lay untouched on the living room table. Of the three keepers, however, no sign was found. . . . To this day 10-24-43 no satisfactory explanation has been offered." . . . Said Fort: "I think we're fished for."

A comet was visible 9-23-43 for five minutes in Transylvania. "Several explosions were seen. The head of the comet dissolved, and the tail took the shape of a scimitar before disappearing."

We have not counted them recently, but another mule (they're supposedly sterile) foaled 9-29-43 on a farm near Dundee, Natal.

The Detention Barracks (Guard House) of the British Military, is called a "glass-house", and—"So harsh is the treatment meted out by the all-powerful thugs in these places that elaborate precautions are taken to prevent suicides. Boot-laces and braces have to be left outside the cells every time the doors are locked, even for the dinner break. To some, hanging is better than detention."

Red rain "in the region of" Fontanella, near Bergamo, in Italy, was reported 4-24-42. The explanation was the usual one of sand from the Sahara—where the sand is white.

A man accused of housebreaking challenged the legality of finger-print identification. Scotland Yard countered with the allegation that of the million prints on file no two were alike. Whereupon the prisoner mentioned the 42 million unfinger-printed citizens. . . . A lot of good it did him. (See a story of identical fingerprints in the Fortean Magazine, January, 1940, page 9, under the heading "Danger".)

The quake in Central Anatolia 12-23-42 was accompanied by "tremendous" subterranean roaring.

"Surgeons at the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxon, are responsible 5-24-43 for (a) modern miracle which grows new nerves from the point of severance at the rate of a little over an inch a month." . . . Your Secretary recommends that you keep your fingers crossed on that "miracle" until cancer is cured by "freezing" as lately advertised, or until the poor misguided patients throw off the deleterious effects of all the sulpha they have been forced to swallow. . . . Another "miracle" of British medicine-men was contributed by an American correspondent. The story concerns "patulin" which comes from mould, like penicillin, and is said to have cured within 48 hours 57% of the common colds treated with it.

Still another miracle comes from Britain —or I can't read. . . . The prosecutor, working on some inventors and promoters of a machine, had this to say 9-21-43 in Old Bailey: "If there is anything in this invention it is probably perpetual motion or something very like it. . . . Supposing it ever became a commercial success, shares in a company exploiting it would be of considerable value. It would be the end of putting petrol into the internal combustion engine to make it go. . . . There is in existence a demonstration model. It WORKS, but it is not licensed." The caps are ours.

"The Council for the Royal Astronomical Society has awarded 3-17-43 its gold medal to Dr. H. Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal, for his determination of the solar paralax. The work for which the Astronomer Royal receives the medal gave the most precise determination yet obtained of the sun's distance from the earth. The distance is 93,005,000 miles, with a degree of uncertainty of about 10,000 miles."

What is described as a "fish", for a change, instead of a "sea-serpent", was washed ashore near the port of Alexandretta, Syria. It was 23 yards long and weighed over 11½ tons. Liverpool *Echo,* 10-6-43.

Dr. C. E. M. Joad, called "Britain's most famous philosopher", conducts a weekly column in the *Sunday Dispatch.* . . . Asked if he trusted the results of a "lie detector machine" recently USED IN A MURDER CASE, he answered: "Of course not! The 'lie detector' is an illustration of the fallacy very popular in America that if you can measure something or look at an index needle, or read a pointer on a pair of scales, or produce a statistic you are somehow getting near the truth."

Says "An Airman in Lincolnshire": "The remark that the Bible is to be found *in the kit of our intrepid airmen* is a piece of pious fatuity. To this writer's knowledge, the Bible is toted around by no more than one airman in forty. The other thirty-nine aren't interested in it and don't want it."

That concludes the British selections—but here is a HEARST headline: "Give us more Bibles!" cry Fighting Men. . . . Demand Is Greater Than Ever. . . . and so on, *ad nauseam.*

NEW LIFE MEMBER

If it be mitigation of a platitude to state that Plato wrote it, then, 'twas he, or Cicero, perhaps, who enjoined — "Pass on thy lamp!"—advice which has been followed by most Forteans, before Fort and since: advice which the Society pledges itself to follow.

In this tradition and to this end, Mrs. Augusta Stetter, of Detroit, Michigan, sister of the late Edward Peters, M.F.S., has taken out Life Membership in the Society, and has donated to the Society Library, in the name of her brother, 37 volumes from his library. The books are largely mystical, or on comparative religions, mostly Oriental, but including four volumes of Jacob Bohme, and other rarities. A list is available to members of like interests.

Mr. Peters was of that old school of "seekers after truth" which commands our respect in spite of all that modern, shallow, pseudo-sophisticates can do to bring scorn upon it. Mrs. Stetter shares the interest of all Forteans in those mysteries which neither science nor religion has satisfactorily answered, and, at an advanced age, continues to prosecute that search which has no end, with vigorous intellectuality and suspended judgment. We welcome her to the Society.

In this vein, attention is again called to the works of Isaac Newton Vail, whose daughter, Mrs. Alice Vail Holloway, in 1938, provided the Society with some of her father's published speculations upon cosmogony and related subjects. Every member is urged to report promptly whether or not any books by Vail are available in any accessible libraries. Please look that up. This lamp, too, was passed to us and we must keep it lighted.

A third Honorary Member who entrusted the Society with a definite obligation was the widow of Alfred Henry Barley, the protagonist in this country of the renegade astronomer, Alfred Wilks Drayson. Our first effort has been to make the Drayson Problem available to students, most of whom had never dreamed such a problem existed. Next, we attempted to check libraries and observatories to which Mr. Barley had sent books on the subject, to learn if these books were catalogued and available. To date not a single copy outside of the Library of Congress has been discovered.

Special thanks are due to Mrs. R. W. Herrick, M.F.S., of Newton Center, Mass., and to her husband, who pursued the search throughout the State of Massachusetts —with only regrets from librarians. In every instance where the sought-for book was missing the Society offered to supply a new copy gratis. Several institutions accepted this offer. Members are urged to check their local libraries for any books by Drayson, and report to the Secretary.

Other members who aided in the search in other States were John Davenport Crehore, nephew of the physicist, Don Bloch, Ross M. Colvin and Vincent Ford. . . . At the Flower Observatory, Upper Darby, Pa., where the High Priest in charge was the venerable Charles P. Olivier, who puts "Come to Jesus" stickers on his outgoing mail, Mr. Ford found no Drayson on the shelves, but Mr. Olivier, had heard of him. "Oh, yes, Drayson," said the Professor, "he was crazy."

HE'S IN AGAIN

That intrepid "scientist and explorer" —Sir Hubert (What-would-we-do-without-him!) Wilkins—turned up again 11-7-43 in that old favorite exploring ground of his, the columns of the New York *Times*. He was photgraphed (it seems needless to say) with three other leading lovers of Russia, one of whom was, believe it or not, Charles Corliss Lamont. . . . That is your touchstone for assaying the activities of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. Mr. Lamont is the chairman. . . . Or, could these strange bedfellows of F. D. R. Stalin indicate a rape of *his* masses by Uncle Joe, Inc.?

Thirty days before, Hubert was presiding over a London board to determine the best design for clothing for wartime aviators. Ten to one is offered that the board recommended spending more tax money.

IN DEFENSE OF CANOL

Members are urged to write "their" Congressmen letters protesting the abandonment of that Alaskan Highway to nowhere. In its conception the whole project had every desideratum of armed conflict without any of its drawbacks. It was only in execution that it failed to use up tax money at the speed of light. Where were the blockbusters at $20,000 a throw? Where was the sacred white elephant of Siam to drive the gold spike in the Muskeg? Why didn't they send Old Blood and Guts up there to kick the road out of the men? Or Colonel Colman to shoot it out of them?

NEW UNIVERSE

The Society has belatedly come upon the Giannini Universe, through the courtesy of its creator, Francis Amodeo Giannini, who recently joined us. Its details, to be found in MSS only, were "first presented in 1927", in a paper headed: "Physical Continuity of the Universe and Worlds Beyond the Poles." A drawing which "covers in a rough way" Dr. Giannini's visualization "of the creation", appeared in the Los Angeles Evening *Express,* August 15, 1928, and in the Boston Evening *American* the following year. In both cases, the caption describes the author as "the first man in 500 years to attempt to give a greater picture of the creation."

Description of the drawing is quite beyond Your Secretary's powers, but the chief novelty shown there is a sort of bridge marked "ice, land or water," which extends from the South Pole of Earth to the North Pole of Mars, and from the North Pole of Earth to the South Pole of Venus. It also connects Venus to Mercury, on the one hand, and Mars to Jupiter on the other. This bridge of ice (or land or water) is supposed to be real and material, and actually *there*. . . . What, indeed, do we know?

Dr. Giannini, "Ph. D.," contends that one day we shall think nothing of walking, sailing or driving over this bridge to visit our "planetary" neighbors, and he finds confirmation of his system in the Polar flights of Wilkins and Byrd. Moreover, he quotes Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan on the subject of his concepts. The statement attributed to Millikan is: "If words cannot confirm you then words cannot deny you."

From time to time, as space affords, we may print selected excerpts from the condensed version of the Giannini opus. It is extremely contra-Copernican without owing anything to Tycho Brahe.

SILENT CAL SHRIEKS

The clipping comes from our Worshipful Sister, GERTRUDE HILLS, long-time Fortean, bibliophile, book cataloguer and Stevenson expert. She took it from the *Publisher's Weekly* of 10-31-42. . . .Nine thousand items of White House correspondence (the file of Edward T. Clark, private secretary to Calvin Coolidge) were to have been sold at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, N. Y., 10-28 and 29-42. On the 19th, a newspaper man, probably working up a publicity story for the sale, read some of the letters and began looping the loop. . . . "In the discussion (which) followed. . . . Arthur Swann, vice-president of the Galleries, and head of the rare book and manuscript department, decided that it would be most unfortunate if the letters and papers fell into the hands of unpatriotic persons." (Nor has that classic euphemism ever been put to better use—apparently—for—) the sale was called off, and Mr. Kohen, owner of the letters, "decided to offer the collection to the Library of Congress on condition that it remain sealed for 20 years." . . . Precedent is cited, in the case of some Lincoln letters which the Library of Congress has, on condition that they shall not be opened until 1947. . . . That's the beauty of living in a democracy. The public servants are accountable at all times to the electorate for all their acts in office, and you may trust that great institution, the public-spirited Freeprez, to ferret out the news and print it without fear or favor. . . . *Altogether, boys!*

MONEY

Said Louis D. Brandeis, of the U. S. Supreme Court: "We must break the money trust or the money trust will break us." . . . Steps to organize in defense of what is called "Constitutional money", together with a plan to all-but abolish taxation are forward. WRITE today for particulars, address: Money, 1165 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y.

ASTROLOGY

The article on the Common Cold by Horoscoper DaCosta Williams, in our issue No. 7, brought a big response from "nature healers" and star-wallopers from Maine to California. Two of these new correspondents stand out excitingly. . . . CARL PAYNE TOBEY and MARC EDMUND JONES.

Tobey is the publisher of *Astro-Statistics,* a paper which essays to keep tabs on astrology and, by "scientific" methods, to establish the study on as firm a footing (academically, economically and legally) as that enjoyed by astronomy. This is a job worth doing, and a better man for the work could not be found. The Society is cordial to the effort (up to the point of its accomplishment, when—of course—we would dissent on principle) and recommends your investigation of *Astro-Statistics.* Address: 1259 California Road, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

What JONES, the other new member, sells (at fancy prices) is books and papers in exegesis of the "Sabian Assembly". A "Sabian", as nearly as Your Secretary can make out from the material at hand, is an astrologer who has read James Joyce. The "Assembly" originated in 1922 and has been continuously active since October 17, 1923. Three thousand studies of "pioneer work in an attempt to identify an organic integrity throughout all experience" are available, from $1.35 to $58.75 each. . . . "Sabian research seeks to free philosophy from needlessly abstract metaphysics, to divorce religion from its notions of a remote or a postponed reality, and to lift science above any obligation to tradition or prejudice." If that program appeals to you, address Mr. Jones at 468 Riverside Drive, New York City.

HOUSES MISSING

In another slather of data from Brother GILES we find that something is or was collecting *houses*. . . . On April 6, 1931, Meyer Harrison told Denver, Colorado, police that his frame dwelling had disappeared. On April 1, 1934, one Charles M. Bush, 411 Park Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., reported that his house was missing—which caused H. R. Ennis, also of K. C., to recall that a five-room house had vanished from 409 Park Avenue, *three years before*.

Denver and K. C., Forteans, please write.

BLISH ON HERRERA

When we published the guess of A. L. Herrera, that life may have come from volcanos, James BLISH, M.F.S., was reminded of data in his possession. He writes: "Since Emil Fisher most of the work in the field of protoplasm chemistry (or "plasmogenesis") has been a matter of laborious pyramiding of simple chemicals to make complicated ones; of endless combinations of amino acids, with protein as the hoped-for end product. Fisher himself got about a fifth of the way up this arduous ladder; his successors have gone farther, though they are reluctant to say how much farther. In the meantime, one Prof. A. L. Herrera, a physiologist at the University in Mexico City, has been cutting corners off the process at an iconoclastic rate. Working from the known fact that any one of the ten unique characteristics of living matter can be duplicated with very simple materials, he has dispensed with all the complex procedures of polypeptide linkage and devoted himself to producing extraordinarily life-like structures with formulae his compatriots call improbably simple.

Earlier in his career he attempted to follow the conventional reasoning that dup-

licating the characteristics of life required approximating, if not duplicating, the chemistry of life; but even then he was cutting corners. His first success, the production of microscopic cellules which he dubbed "colpoids", came from a curious combination of gasoline, olive oil, caustic soda and the dye hematoxylin. The formula was based upon some extremely clever calculations relating to surface tension, and the movements and divisions of the colpoids, as well as their sensitivity to light and heat, baffled a number of good pedants until Herrera broke the rules of the magicians' union and showed why it happened. (He had already shown them how.)

From this first startling demonstration, duplicating the life-characteristics of motility, reproduction and irritability, Herrera went on to demonstrate irritability in other biologists with a series of even more improbable formulae. He agreed that a structure which showed only three of the ten characteristics was probably not "alive" as we understand the term; but what if, like the filterable viruses, it had nine of the ten? Viruses are generally supposed to be living matter, though they are not protoplasmic. What then of a form which showed eight of the ten? Or seven? Where is the line to be drawn? To back this question he issued the results of nearly ten thousand experiments, with drawings of the forms he had produced. Most of them illustrated only one life-like quality, but one which had never before been imitated by any method. (Ex.; number 8406, encystment; #8405, mitotic patterns; #8409, involution.) Some duplicated already known imitations better than they had ever been done before. (#8410, amoeboid motion.) Some imitated specific living structures. (#8403, the plasmodium of a slime-mold; or #8404, which was indistinguishable from *Amoeba proteus* through the microscope.)

He succeeded in forcing his point: that no specific line *can* be drawn between living and non-living matter, and that protoplasm probably started in simpler substances —chemical evolution preceding biological evolution. Apparently the sound of collapsing dogmas was pleasant in his ears, for immediately afterwards he released the materials from which his experiments had been built; ammonium thiocyanate, formaldehyde, sodium phosphate, alcohol, and resin, grown for the most part in a medium of sugar and water. Half of the constituents would have poisoned protoplasm instantly.

He is still toppling statues, according to latest reports. His recent suggestion (Fortean Society Magazine No. 7) is that, in view of the ability of almost any combination of chemicals to simulate living matter when properly combined, life might have started in a volcanic pool as easily as anywhere else — by the fortuitous combination of substances from the volcano itself. No screams of agony from other workers have yet made their way into print, and it is quite possible that they consider it safer not to comment.

Nevertheless, the results are there, and furthermore they can be duplicated in a large measure by anybody who owns a toy chemistry set, is near a drugstore, and has a microscope.

STOP THAT LIE-DETECTOR

Who buys the "lie-detectors" which keep popping into the news? By what authority and at whose instigation are these inquisitorial gadgets available and waiting in police stations and court rooms?

Find out if there is one in your city, and exercise your rights to prevent its use and have it abolished.

The Society is addressing an open letter to every State Bar Association in this country urging the lawyers to dissuade their clients from submitting to such tests regardless of innocence or guilt. No better way than that suggests itself for ridding us of this illegal menace. No attorney who can see beyond the end of his nose would permit this unconstitutional outrage.

This has been stated before but it cannot be repeated too often: that the menace lies in the gradual public acceptance of this "Scientific" fallacy and fraud.

Judge Franklin Taylor, Kings County, New York, deserves the highest praise for scoffing at the so-called "evidence" gathered by this machine. Also opposed to it, until the day of his death, was Judge Peter J. Brancato. Medical men are writing to the papers denouncing its use — yet the United Press continues to push it . . . In a story from Indianapolis, a "record number" of tests were reported on Washington's birthday.

At the moment of going to press two new stories arrive — one from Gertrude Hills, MFS, cites a Toledo murder case in which the guilty man made a monkey of the machine, and the other, gleaned from the World-Telegram 2-27-44, in which Dr. Joseph Kubis of Fordham University supervised the tests .'. . Fordham is a Catholic institution. The Catholics were the inventors of a whole series of "lie-detecting" devices in the Middle Ages — notably the water and the fire tests. The Magistrate in this case freed the prisoner. The Magistrate's name is John F. X. Masterson . . . "F. X." — if you don't know — usually stands for Francis Xavier! . . . On the other hand, in the "rape" case which has been stinking so loud, the man adjudged guilty by the jury, then freed by the Judge on machine-gathered "evidence", was named Murray Goldman, and the Judge's name was Sam S. Leibowitz. Apparently the "lie-detector" has several religions. One wonders what it would tell John F. X. Masterson and Sam S. Leibowitz about Jesus Christ. There's a chance to learn the TRUTH about a question that the two "Justices" might not agree upon.

KILLER DOGS

Dead sheep and lambs in such numbers as to raise the wrath of farmers in "many parts" of England against "killer dogs" were reported by Tom Elsonder, M.F.S., 4-10-43, and an almost identical datum comes 10-17-43 from Curtis Cramer, M.F.S., in which the slaughter covers Grand Island, in the Niagara River between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The American story describes the guilty as "one or two packs of wild dogs". Neither yarn is sufficiently circumstantial to reveal whether "dogs" are assumed from the fact of dead farm animals being found, or if dogs were actually seen.

FORT INSPIRATION

Some time back the Fortean activities of Arthur Louis Joquel II, were called to your attention. Mr. Joquel was then making speeches about us, and now he has founded "The Society for the Investigation of Unusual Phenomena", which is all to the good. The first number of the new organization's publication, called (somewhat enigmatically) "Coventry", has been received. It is a multigraph job of eleven pages, containing a bow to Fort and the Society, some data, the first installment of Donnelly's *Atlantis* "slightly condensed", and an Index to the *Coronet* feature, "Forgotten Mysteries", written by R. DeWitt Miller, M.F.S. This last feature is a handy tool and should be continued . . . We take the entire effort as a healthy sign and wish that every county-seat had at least one Arthur Louis Joquel II among its citizens.

CONCHIES PUBLISH

The Conscientious Objectors of Civilian Public Service Camp 37 issue a magazine too. It's called "Sage Opiñon" and the August, 1943, issue is fairly dominated by the work of W. L. Janney, C.O., M.F.S. . . . Membership in the Fortean Society is open to all Conscientious Objectors who may wish to join us, the dues being waived while they are prisoners.

"WHY?"

One of the finest pieces of writing Your Secretary has read in many a moon is an anonymous box on the back page of the November-December, 1943, issue of the magazine called "Why?"

This outspoken little sheet has the subtitle: "A Bulletin of Free Inquiry" . . . Send a dollar to "WHY" P. O. Box 208, Station D, New York City. It is *red hot!*

With permission of the editors, we reprint this specimen of the prose to be read there.

I have died so many times that there is nothing left in me to die again. For those of us who feel more than our own pain, recurrent mental shock can alter a man's mind as much as the more common physical death changes his body.

One I spoke with not long ago said the thing so well I want to repeat it. She, the daughter of a university professor and writer on international law, is among those earnest intellects who spent the interval between world wars seeking a lasting peace through government pacts and political bargaining. They sought to milk a rattlesnake, and it is not milk they have extracted.

"I was with father in Geneva", she said. "Never in my life have I had such a heartbreaking few months. As long ago as 1936 that entire assembly of men who had given the best of their lives to the work of peace, no longer questioned whether it was to be war or not. They asked: When?

"The Council of the League met to hear the charges of the Spanish representative against the German and Italian invasion supporting Franco. Everyone there had read the documents — ream on ream of them — that Duval had gathered. They were uneasy men. Before them was the oldest problem of diplomacy: how to overlook an obvious fact.

"It was always like that. I can remember,

when I was a young girl, my father reading to me about the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. The League had once more stepped aside. I remember asking him, "Daddy, do we always lose?' "

Listen, diplomats. These things can be personal to us of the generation born between two wars. They sink into us as the autumn rain is taken into the soil. We remember. And our memories are as long as our patience is becoming short.

When the Chicago police shot seven men in the back and left their corpses on the bloody plains outside Republic Steel's citadel, I died every time a cop squeezed the trigger.

Roosevelt rushed through the Embargo Act in an indecent haste to seize the cargo of the *Mar Cantabrico* and bury the still throbbing body of Spain beneath the filth of England's Non-Intervention Committee. I died then, too, with the Spanish anarchists on the Aragon front. And again when political expediency demanded the sacrifice of India.

We are quiet now, but we do not forget. We do not scream at you, Senator — but that is because we are choked to silence by the strength of our feeling. We are piling the fuel high in every corner and angle of your prison.

The thing that is in me is so far beyond hatred that you cannot understand it when it is brought before you in the courts. Magistrate, if you could but thrust your hand into my brain, I would burn it off at the wrist.

SPELEOLS PRINT

Those cave-crawlers, led by Don Bloch, M.F.S., have issued "Bulletin Number Five", October, 1943, at $1.00. Order through the Society.

This is a valuable number—if you care for caves. It contains twelve double-column, small-type pages headed "Partial Index to All Known Caves of the World", and a list of 182 items in a bibliography—to say nothing of maps, diagrams and photos of the approaches to Hell.

FORTEAN PRESCRIBED "PENICILLIN" 60 YEARS AGO

George Starr White, M.D.,—one of the M.D.'s who has been harried by organized medicine all his professional life, but managed to get along very well *outside* the doctor's union—states that he has talked and written about mouldy bread (the source of "penicillin") for the cure of infected wounds, etc., for "over sixty years". White is a valued member of the Society and the author of many books. Ask for a list.

BROOKLYN BLAST

"A loud report with attendant vibration" was heard 10-23-43, in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn. The police searched for the site of an explosion but found nothing, and now ignore all questioning on the subject.

CATHOLIC BLESSING

This may be only a rumor. Will members who *know* please communicate the facts? The story is that a Catholic priest has "blessed" Gargantua, the gorilla, and his mate. Whether the shennanigan took the form of a marriage service is also in doubt.

The Truth About INDIA

(Forteans are likely to have overlooked this book, which its author tried to publish in LAHORE in 1930 A.D. The book was *damned* to extinction in the usual ways. But—in the best Fortean tradition— we exhume it, and the "pallid data march!" The original title was "H. H. the Pathology of Princes.")

by

Kanhayalal Gauba

(Continued from this publication, No. 8 . . . Back numbers are available.)

— 7 —

Among John Bull's various and diverse promises made from time to time, not the least important refer to the Indian States. Even as late as the 8th of February, 1921, Whitehall speaking through the King, who further spoke through an Uncle, reiterated to the Princes:—

"In my former Proclamation I repeated the assurance given on many occasions by my Royal Predecessors and Myself, of my determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes of India. The Princes may rest assured that this pledge remains inviolate and inviolable."

But it must be admitted, like other promises, the proclamation of 1921, was soon lost in the quicksands of the archives of the Government of India. Between 1921 and 1928 the rulers of two major States, Indore and Nabha, were — otherwise known as voluntary abdication—deposed, Udaipur was forced to make substantial changes in the administration of his State, the Nizam was duly snubbed when he presumed to request for the return of a valuable province (taken, to say the least, in shady circumstances,) and Bharatpur was ordered to face an Enquiry. (How he escaped actual deposition is still a mystery.) Many other States received tokens of the kind of paternal paramountcy for which the Political Department has become famous. It was therefore that the States pooled many lacs of rupees to import Sir Leslie Scott to define the limits—if limits it had—of the benevolent paramountcy and according to report, spent several thousands of pounds to indicate the *Scraps of Paper* that the Government of India "trampled and tore."

This Book is not a defense of the Political Department, nor does it grudge the tidy fortunes distributed in recent years by the costly publicity organisation of the Princes individually and collectively, for if vast sums of money had not gone into the pockets of the legal and Fleet Street fraternities, (some members of whom have rendered such single purposed devotion to the cause of Princes,) the funds would have in all likelihood have found their way to the makers of aristocrats in cars, or perhaps opened pyjamas of the demimondaines parisiennes.

The States loom large on the political horizon of India. For many decades following the famous proclamation of the Queen, the States were forgotten backwaters in the rolling tides of time. Now and again the pledges to the Princes were renewed and the sanctity of treaties reiterated, but their affairs were in the main left to the municipal administration of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India. The War, however, changed the entire figures of the kaleidoscope. John Bull gave up his bed in Mayfair and slept in Montmartre. He found new friends and strange allies—among them were the Cowboys of Australia and the Princelings of India. The Cowboys were dashing, the Princelings were lavish—both won the heart of the English Rose.

Poor John Bull having won the War, however, lost the Peace. America helped herself to the parcels of commerce, Afghanistan stopped paying her instalments, Germany glutted the coal markets of Europe, Frank Hodges and Robert Smillie added to the overheads, while Gandhi stole the receipts. War debts proved easier to raise than to liquidate, and promises hard to fulfill. India was frantic—John Bull was distracted. The result in the Princes was, what Gerhaldi describes, as a strange mixture of the inferiority and superiority complex. Inferiority, because of the prejudices to which they found themselves exposed in certain official circles; superiority, because they found themselves little kings and queens, while really being the equivalent of feudal barons.

This explains in brief the new problem of the States. It is new in two distinct particulars. First the assumption of parity with the Paramount Power and secondly the interference in the affairs of what is popularly known as British India. There are two domains upon which the Indian Poli-

tician has as a rule scrupulously refrained from encroaching. He leaves untouched the problems of the States and the questions relating to the defense of India. He is content to merely stipulate that the States do not interfere with the march of progress in British India. As for the Army, until he is sufficiently grown up to pass out of the military academies of modern warfare, he is content to leave the question of defence to be handled by Colonels of the British Army. As Sir Shiwaswamy Iyer at the *All India Liberal Federation* (1926) remarked):—

"We have purposely decided to postpone the consideration of this problem and are content to leave the management and control of the relations between the Indian States and British India in the hands of the Governor General under his responsibility to the British Parliament. There are some Politicians who are impatient in their eagerness to bring Indian States into the line with Britsh India and who are prepared to suggest more active steps toward this end. While I fully appreciate and sympathize in their objects, I am convinced that the right policy for you at the present moment is one of mutual non-interference. The problem of attaining a substantial measure of responsible government in the internal administration of British India is in itself sufficiently beset with difficulties."

But while the Indian Politician, as a whole, has kept out of State politics, the same cannot be said of the members of the Chamber of Princes as to affairs outside their domains. Funds from a certain State are known to have kept for sometime the wolf from the door of a well-known pan-Islamic organ, one of the arch *agents provocateurs* of the communal movement. The Nizam is understood to have been keenly interested in the communal problems that rent the country for several years, the Nawab of Bahawalpur stated in a public interview (25th May, 1930) "that every true Indian must view with poignant grief the welter of anarchy and lawlessness into which the ignorant masses are being dragged." The Maharaja of Benares, in a speech of considerable notoriety (4th January, 1927) referred to the constitutional experiment of 1919 as "anticipating a state of things by a half century at least" which could "only result in an undesirable end." This speech led late Lord Sinha to observe:—

"I am rather surprised that any Indian Chief should express any opinion on the politics of British India. That used not to be so."

If it used not to be so, but it is so now. Many Princes believe that British goodwill can be purchased only by alliance with reactionary opinion and by obstructing the progress of British India's march to freedom.

Instances of comments upon affairs in British India could be multiplied. In *Scraps of Paper,* an official or semi-official princely publication, the following is the picture of the administration in India and the capacity of Indians for Swaraj (pp. 19-21):—

"It is from among the 'literates' of the middle class that the comparatively small political class are recruited who form the Swarajist, or Home Rule parties. The political bond between them is slender, for Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims cannot work together in the prescribed government in British India without artificial protection for minorites. The Hindus in South Behar in 1917 *rose en masse and with fire and sword fell upon their Muslim neighbors, ravaging districts two thousand square miles in extent. The Moplahs, fierce Mohamedans in Malabar, made a savage onslaught in* 1919 *on the Hindus, ruthlessly plundering or killing them. During the last decade there have not been such concentrated attacks, but Hindu-Muslim, or communal riots are recurrent, and in any year there may be a score of serious outbreaks. The political class include of course members of both communities; and also Sikhs, who cherish the memory of their former kingdom, and refuse the dominance of orthodox Hindus. Another source of weakness is that Swarajist partisans, being chiefly gathered in towns and cities, are strewn out over a dozen provinces, like strings of beads dangling, as it were, over an enormous population of peasants who do not share their thoughts, and are suspicious of townsfolk. Mr. Gandhi makes a wider appeal to the peasants because his influence is spiritual, he is Mahatma, a great soul. And his gospel of passive resistance appeals to Hindus, who honour renunciation, which holy Sadhus and Fakirs exemplify. But other Swarajists can only make a limited appeal, as has been shown at the elections. The vote which empowered Indians to deal with "transferred" subjects of government was given to* 7,500,000 *out of the population of* 250,000,000 *yet although the politicians canvassed vigorously, only half of those enfranchised voted. Of the villagers who did go to the poll, many who acted on the advice given them to vote for the bullock cart, the arrow, or what-not-signs stamped on the papers—forgot afterwards which candidates the signs stood for, as was discovered by members of the Simon Commission on their travels."*

We do not resent the opinion conveyed to Mr. Nicolson to retail pertaining to affairs in India. If the careful analysis of the Simon Commission can be supplemented by the wisdom of the Chamber of Princes, it is all to the good. Let the Conference round the Table be benefited by opinions of all and sundry. There are hundred of books on the capacity of the British Government, the incapacity of the British Government and the capacity of Indians, but there is little literature on the administration of the Indian States. No Commission, Royal or otherwise, has investigated what percentage of the revenues of certain States are spent on building new palaces, what is the average of pimps in their ministerial establishments, from what class are courtiers recruited, what amount is spent on motorcars, what use is made of the court dancing girls, how much the stables, kennels and shoots absorb from the annual budget, what is the total amount paid to procuring agencies in any year, and what is the paltry amount spent on sanitation, education and the development of Industries.

— 9 —

Is it very difficult to fool the world? Given a facile expression, adequate monetary resources, a sympathetic audience, and a plausible grievance, there is no reason why the world cannot be made to believe anything. The Chamber of Princes is in a position to command the best publicity, a distracted imperialism perhaps needs its support. There are the treaties littered like scraps of paper in the Foreign Office Archives. The sources of the wherewithal are almost inexhaustible. The occasion could not be more suitable and circumstances more opportune. The Princes have not been slow to seize the forelocks of time.

The world is asked to believe that the States constitute an important long suffering part of the Indian body politic, that the Government of India rides roughshod over the promises of the Crown, that the subjects of the States are contented, prosperous and happy, that the Princes themselves are a much and unjustly maligned order, that democracy is the breath of their nostrils, that they live frugally, rule in the interest of their subjects and steadily march their administration on the road to progress. Vast effort and money is expended to maintain the continuity of the broadcast.

All would probably go well but for certain mechanical breakdowns. If only the Viceroy would put cotton-wool in his ears, if only murders would come off as planned, if only money could ensure silence, if only documents would not wander in the post, if only the dust would keep out of the clockwork, what an astounding future there would be for several millions of the human race? But £150,000 could not keep Mr. "A's" identity sacrosanct, a woman's scream shook the Baharatpur Gadi, Indore abdicated because Mumtaz lived to tell a tale. Now and again there is the thunderbolt, the flash and rush of wind lifting the curtains and revealing the secrets. Now and again the world is awakened to the truth that all is not well.

— 10 —

The Princes join and pool their efforts that the world should know as little as possible. The Chamber of Princes is the main organisation of the co-operative effort to suppress the truth. The Chamber of Princes is the outcome of a representation, to the authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, for a committee to associate with the Political Secretary to ensure that the general policy of the Department is more in harmony with the sentiments and the desires of the Princes. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report accepted the main proposals of the Princes:—

"We wish to call into existence a permanent consultative body. There are questions which affect the States generally, and other questions which are of concern either to the Empire as a whole, or to British India and the States in common, upon which we conceive that the opinion of such a body would be of the utmost value. The Viceroy would refer such questions to the Council, and we should have the advantage of their considered opinon. We think it all important that the meetings should be regular, and that ordinarily the Council should meet once a year to discuss the agenda approved by the Viceroy." "Our second proposal . . . is that the Council of Princes should be invited

annually to appoint a small Standing Committee to which the Viceroy or the Political Department might refer matters of customs and usages in particular."

The Chamber was formally opened in the spring of 1921. The functions of the Chamber and its powers were defined by Royal Charter:

"My Viceroy will take its counsel freely in matters relating to the territories of Indian States generally, and in matters which affect those territories jointly with British India or with the rest of my Empire. It will have no concern with the affairs of individual States to My Government, while the existing system of the States and their freedom of action will be in no way prejudiced or impaired."

In passing, it may be noted that the Chamber consists of 120 members of whom 108 members in their own right and twelve represent 127 States. The remaining 327 States are not represented. Several important States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda have never joined in the deliberations of the Chamber, though of the last Session it was said, there was the "noteworthy feature" of the "adherence of the greater States."

The proceedings of the Chamber until 1929 were secret, but in 1929 the galleries were thrown open to the Press and the public.

But if the galleries were thrown open, the work was curtailed to such as could be transacted at plenary sessions in public. The real conspiracies are hatched in the meetings of the Standing Committee.

The establishment of the Prince's Chamber afforded an excellent opportunity to the more vocal members to break loose from the restraint exercised by wise Political Agents, for here was a debating society—if only a glorified one. What if the powers were merely advisory? It afforded an opportunity to make speeches, and to secure direct access to the Government of India. "Its proceedings found echoes in the Press." Above all it afforded all its members the opportunity to display their diamonds and ride their polo ponies in the Metropolis of India. As Col. Powell records, "for a stay of only a fortnight he had also brought with him from . . . three hundred miles away, two score cabinet ministers, court officials, A.D.C.'s and Secretaries, upward of a hundred servants, a detachment of household infantry for sentry duty upon the camp, thirty-odd motor cars and some sixty polo ponies."

When the Chamber of Princes is in session, the display of royal cars which await their owners rival that at the New York Automobile Show. All the most expensive makes are represented—Rolls-Royce of course, Renaults, Mercedes, Fiats, Isotta. There are cars which are gold plated and cars which are silver-plated, cars which are hoods of polished aluminum and bodies of costly woods, cars in purple, lavender, sky-blue, orange, emerald-green, vermilion, cars upholstered in satins, velvets, brocades. One has mounted on its roof a searchlight as large as those used on destroyers: another is fitted with steel shutters, presumably to save its owner from assassination, a third has on its running-board a small pipe organ on which an attendant played his master's favourite airs.

It would be interesting to compute what a five days Session of the Chamber means in rupees, annas and pies individually and collectively.

Think of the Prince of Wales, England's future King and India's future Emperor and his three cars and an aeroplane "to save time;" think of him visiting the Mining districts, entering the hearts of the lowest of the low: think of him and his ways, simple unostentatious, proud not of position or of birth, but proud to be like the most ordinary of the King's subjects. Think now of the members of the Chamber of Princes and their order with their fleets of cars; think of the pomp in the States, think of the greater show outside; think of the emphasis laid on the importance of a Princely order, its ancestry, think of the hatred of democracy. Contrast the two pictures, the picture of the heir to the world's greatest throne—the good son, the earnest worker, the man of simple wants, and the picture of "barbaric pearl and gold;" think of the many glittering Caesars in their Princely pomp, indifferent to the chill penury of the millions, over whom they are called upon to rule.

— 11 —

The Butler Enquiry Committee is the most important result of the efforts of the Chamber of Princes to secure publicity and independence. We shall, in a later chapter, consider in detail the Report and the duties of the Paramount Power, its obligations and its rights. Here it need only be mentioned that the cost of the Enquiry to the Princes was fabulous. Several Counsels appeared on behalf of and advised the Princes. Sir Leslie Scott is alone reported to have received the greatest fee in all legal history, while juniors and advisors received handsome tribute to their labours. Added to these expenses must be added what the Princes, who were present in England for several months, spent individually. The total cost of the Enquiry to the Princes—paid from State Exchequers—is estimated by one who accompanied the Princes' delegation, as handsomely exceeding a million pounds sterling. The Butler Report, however, did not come up to expectations. It was conceived "in a spirit of leaving things alone." No wonder the Princes were annoyed, and characterised the Report as "superficial and self-contradictory." (*Asiatic Review*, April 1930).

That the Princes did everything in their power to make the most of the opportunity afforded by the Butler Committee, there is no doubt. The correspondence between the Deputation in England and the Indian end of the organisation throws considerable light on the anxiety of the Princes to leave no stone unturned in the pressing of their claims. They were not at the time aware that their pretentions to sovereignty would receive such unceremonious rejection.

On the 15th of July, 1928, the Maharaja of Alwar, as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, addressed the following appeal to his colleagues of the Chamber:

"May I appeal to your Highness to employ your great personal influence in securing assistance of our brother Princes for paying remainder legal fee? We have to raise three and a half lakhs before the end of June and two and a half lakhs in August. I am doing all I can and I have wired Their Highnesses Bikaner and Bhopal, also Haksar.

It is difficult to use one's personal powers from a distance but the matter being one of importance to the whole of our order and the Butler Committee having been appointed by the Viceroy practically in accordance with the suggestions of the Standing Committee at the Conference at which the Viceroy invited us to be present and Sir Leslie Scott having been invited to come out to India at our own invitation, even though some Princes may not have approved of the idea from one point of view or another, in the interest of the Order, I can probably trust that your Highness will be good enough to exercise your munificence in this direction, and that you will inform me what subscription you are prepared to give and if you have already given some what you are prepared to supplement it by."

On the 18th of September 1928, the Acting Chancellor again addressed his brother Princes, referring to his letter of the 15th of July and requesting that the despatch of the contribution be expedited.

Professor Rushbrook Williams tried hard but ineffectively to contradict the news of the plight of the delegation in England for want of adequate funds, but facsimiles of the letters and telegrams were forthcoming, which put a conclusive end to the controversy.

— 12 —

The effort in England was no less keen than in India. In India the Chamber's organisation raised the money. In England it was spent—well. A wide publicity in the press was arranged and *The Indian States and the British Protection*, (P.S. King and Son) which is the Princes' statement of their claims duly published. *Scraps of Paper* is the latest effort on behalf of the Princes. There is a generally "shrewd suspicion that Mr. Nicholson belongs to that costly and princely paid organisation, of which Col. Haksar and Mr. Rushbrook Williams are the prominent limbs, and which carries on a propaganda as broad as the seas and as vigorous as the winds."—(*Princely India*, 2nd May, 1930).

That the Princes lay great importance by the Special Organisation is borne out by the Chancellor of the Chamber. Writing in the *Asiatic Review* (April, 1930), the Maharaja of Patiala says:—

"Finally, and perhaps not less important than either of the other two institutions, is the Princes' Special Organisation, of which the Indian end is controlled by Colonel Haksar, with the assistance of certain other Ministers whose services the States concerned have generously placed at the disposal of the Chamber, while the English end is under the direction of Professor Rushbrook Williams. It will thus be seen that to aid and assist them during the difficult times through which India is now passing, the Standing Committee of the Chamber can call upon three organisations, each working along its own line, but all carefully co-ordinated towards one common purpose, which is the vindication of the right of the Indian States to exercise that influence in the counsels of

India and of the Empire to which their historic position and their political importance fully entitle them."

— 13 —

The Princes' Protection Act designed to afford Princes immunity from Press attacks in British India was passed, it will be remembered, in the teeth of an almost universal opposition in India, and only by a resort to the Powers of Certification of the Governor-General. But the Act has remained virtually a dead letter. It may sometimes be desirable to prosecute a certain Editor for publishing unsavoury details about a State administration, but a trial in the law courts is not generally a palatable procedure, especially if the Editor has in his possession documents of interest. So the general policy followed by the States has been to subsidize Journals in India. Certain sections of the Press have not been slow to level blackmail. Lakhs of rupees are paid every year to maintain the reputation of moral delinquents and medieval autocrats. Alongside the negative aspect—keeping out of the truth—however goes the positive. There is a Special Organisation referred to in the previous section of this chapter. There is also a growing publicity organisation in India. Read this confidential circular from the Chancellor to the members of the Chamber (22nd April, 1929).

"It is obvious that the power of the press in these days is tremendous, and that the cause of the Indian States has suffered lately through the absence of adequate facilities for the States to represent their viewpoint through responsible organs of press.

The above considerations are doubtless realised by all Indian States and have been discussed by Their Highnesses of the Standing Committee. They suggest the necessity of some responsible and influential organ of the press interesting itself in the progressive cause of the Indian States and exercising its columns for news and articles dealing with States problems. Accordingly, Their Highnesses of the Standing Committee welcomed the spontaneous declaration of policy of one of the leading English dailies, the "Daily Chronicle" of Delhi. This paper has proclaimed its claim, among other things, to espouse the progressive States' viewpoint to give publicity to the beneficent activities of the States and friendly advice wherever it is needed to contradict false and mischievous reports and generally to give a united expression to those elements in the country which have substantial stake, and stand for evolution as compared to revolution.

Accordingly Their Highnesses of the Standing Committee who were present at Delhi at the last formal meeting have subscribed to the "Daily Chronicle" and offered every possible support and assistance. For the same object, I am addressing this circular to your Highness requesting that you may kindly lend your support and patronage to the said paper, by subscribing to a substantial number of copies, by including it in the list of those newspapers which receive State advertisements and notices, and by giving such other assistance as may be possible. I would be obliged if Your Highness would communicate direct to the Director, States' Publicity, "Daily Chronicle," Delhi, regarding the action taken on this circular."

Further details of the efforts to set up a new Publicity Organisation are contained in the following circulars, also confidential, addressed by the Chancellor to the members (24th February, 1929):

"As Your Highness is doubtless aware, certain unfriendly forces are at work to create and exploit misunderstandings against our Order and our administrations. Our position prevents us from entering into press controversies, and from taking notice of the vapourings of the gutter press individually. But complete silence on our part, when definitely false allegations are made, has been, and is, likely to be misrepresented. The experience of the special organisation work in India, and in England further emphasizes the necessity of our cautiously and tactfully combating the sinister propaganda against us. I have accordingly deputed a special officer to collect regularly all press cuttings relating to the administration of the various states, and to mark them to the States concerned for necessary action. Whenever it is desired that any news be contradicted or any special matter of news interest, concerning the beneficent activities in any State be published, my Secretariat will arrange to do the needful through the press. All such contradictions and informations, whenever considered desirable, may kindy be conveyed through press telegrams or letter to the Chancellor's Secretary, and later, when the special organisation office is completely set up at Delhi, of which Your Highness will be informed in due course, to Speciorg, Delhi.

A list of the newspapers from which cuttings will be collected is enclosed. I shall be grateful if Your Highness would suggest any other papers, not included in the list, which may be of special interest to Your Highness' State. I shall further be grateful if Your Highness could, in response to the resolutions passed at the last informal meetings, depute some special officer to deal with this matter in your State, in addition to his ordinary duties, and to inform me of his name and address so that reference may be expedited."

and again on the 18th of April, 1929,

"Sir Albion Bannerji, late Foreign Minister, Kashmir, sent to me a copy of his circular explaining his scheme of doing propaganda in England through a weekly or fortnightly journal in which he desires to include the problems of the Indian States as well. He also addressed a covering letter asking for my 'help and co-operation' for his scheme. His letters and the outlines of his scheme were considered at the informal meeting of Their Highnesses of the Standing Committee in March last and after consideration it was decided that the Princes should not lend their support to Sir Albion's proposed scheme.

It was possible that Sir Albion may have already addressed individually Princes or may do so before long to enlist their support for his scheme. I am therefore communicating to your Highness' elected representative on the Standing Committee. The Princes approved at their informal meetings in Delhi in February last the proposal to continue publicity work in England on behalf of the States through their own organisation which had already been set up in May 1928. In accordance with that decision work is in full swing. An excellent brochure by Sir Sidney Low has already come out which will doubtless reach you shortly. Any encouragement and support that Your Highness can give should, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, be given to Professor Rushbrook Williams, who is in England on our behalf. He is responsible to us and under our control. Support to an independent person, it is felt, would not be free from a degree of risk as he makes use of the material that your Highness may supply in any manner that he pleases. Moreover, a parallel organisation for publicity may become a serious rival to the official organisation. This would be undesirable from many points of view."

The words in roman in the letter of the 18th April are worthy of note. Comments on these circulars are unnecessary. They are eloquent and speak for themselves.

It may be asked what is the necessity of these elaborate efforts and this costly organisation? Is it merely to secure the recognition of forgotten treaties? Is it merely to secure just right? Or is there something to hide? Are there some skeletons in the cupboard? or is the Special Organisation anything more than a vast co-operative effort at fooling the world?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

WHY MOTHER BLUSHES

In an ad for a book by Mary Alice Jones —"Tell Me About God"—advertised by Rand-McNally, a review is quoted . . . The review appeared in the *Christian Herald* . . . "A nationally-famous expert in religious education here poses and answers a number of those embarrassing questions little children are forever asking about God."

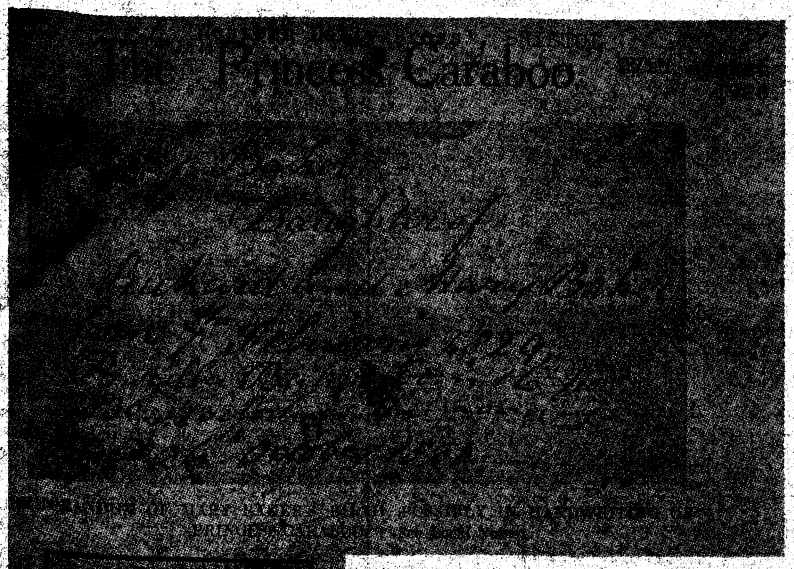
Now, why should parents be "embarrassed" by little children's questions about "God?" Do you suppose it could possibly be because they are ashamed to their black hearts for telling their babies such thumping lies? Or is it because even an infant can see through such illogical, nefarious nonsense?

TRUTH

A little magazine which has been coming out monthly since 1914, knocking hats off and kicking up a row about abuses (mostly medical), will repay your investigation. It is the TRUTH-TELLER, Battle Creek, Michigan. Send a dollar for one year. Well worth it . . . It is anti-vivisection, anti-vaccination, and anti-most else besides, but it runs a little "Buy Bonds" cut, probably because the publisher couldn't get paper to print on if he didn't run it.

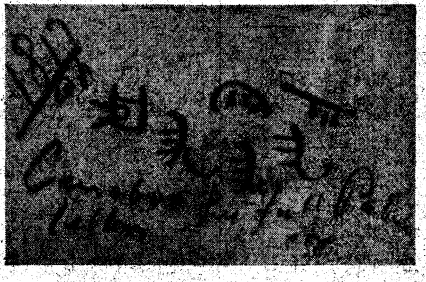
RUSSELL WINS

Although possibilities of further appeal have not been entirely exhausted, at the moment of going to press Bertrand Russell has won his suit against Dr. Albert C. Barnes for back pay in an allegedly breached contract. Now—if anybody has a chair of philosophy that wants filling—here is the Fortean for them.





These illustrations supplement the story told by Charles Fort in *LO!* . . . See the Index to *The Books of Charles Fort.*



FORT'S *mss* note, exact size, bearing his free-hand copy of the "letters" made by "Princess Caraboo" (See the Fortean Society Magazine, No. 3, January, 1940.)

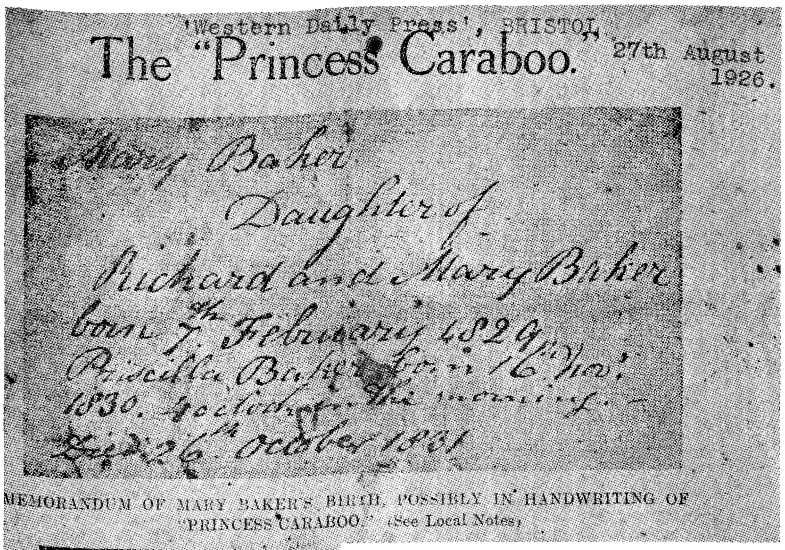
XVI

(Contributed)

The outstanding characteristic of the Crehore atom is that all the elementary electrical charges, positive and negative, are in close formation in the most stable state in stationary positions occupying a small volume very near indeed to the atomic center. When it is realized that the diameter of an electron, according to Rutherford's measurements, is of the order of three and a half ten-thousandths of an angstrom, the angstrom being the approximate universal distance between the centers of atoms in all solid substances, it will be understood what is implied by the words "very near indeed to the atomic center." This small distance is stressed here because it has been shown that such a concentration of charges in a quiescent neutral atom confers upon it new properties that are unique.

Practically all modern atomic theorists base their ideas upon spectra, and have concluded with Dr. Bohr that an atom in its most stable state consists of a central nucleus about which electrons move in fairly large orbits. The Bohr theory, as at present interpreted, has been cited by many as a sufficient proof for the solar system type of atom, and as an insurmountable objection to the quiescent type. The reason is because it is imagined that parts of the Bohr and quantum theories would have to be abandoned to admit of it. These theories are accepted by almost everyone including Dr. Crehore.

He has recently shown that such reasoning is untenable, and, far from supplying an argument against the Crehore atom, the


'Western Daily Press', BRISTOL.

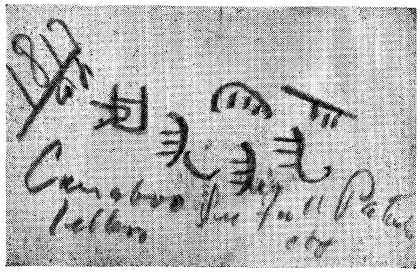
The "Princess Caraboo." 27th August 1926.

Mary Baker
Daughter of
Richard and Mary Baker
born 7th February 1822
Priscilla Baker born 16th Nov.
1830. Godmother the Countess of
Baptized 26th October 1831

MEMORANDUM OF MARY BAKER'S BIRTH, POSSIBLY IN HANDWRITING OF "PRINCESS CARABOO." (See Local Notes)


PORTRAIT OF "PRINCESS CARABOO." From an old print. (See Local Notes.)

These illustrations supplement the story told by Charles Fort in *LO!* . . . See the Index to *The Books of Charles Fort.*



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proper interpretation of the Bohr formulae actually denies the solar system type and demands the quiescent form, that is in their most stable steady states.

So, the great question is "What is the *most stable steady state* of an atom?" The right answer to this question indicates which type of atom exists.

Let us refer to Dr. Bohr's first paper* in which he says that the major axis of the elliptical orbit of the electron around the central nucleus is equal to a constant times the square of some integer. Immediately after giving this formula he merely assumed that a value of the integer—unity—"Will therefore correspond to the most stable state of the system." And, using this value (unity) the major axis of the ellipse came out 1.1 angstrom. The assumption of unity for this integer settled the whole question as to the type of atom that is supposed to exist in the most stable state, a solar system type. And on that assumption the whole world has visualized that type of atom from that day to this.

Quite evidently it would have been improper to have stopped at the integers, 4, 3 or 2 in the effort to arrive at the final most stable state of the atom; for it was the aim to get back to the beginning of the series of numbers. The formula is represented by a smooth curve passing through the origin. It is contended that it is not legitimate to stop at unity to define the most stable state, because there exists one more unit to go, namely from unity down to zero. One should go clear through to the origin of the curve.

But doing this would make the major axis of the elliptical orbit zero according to the formula. This new interpretation is that there is no orbit of an electron in the most stable state. Therefore the Bohr formula, thus interpreted, points directly to the quiescent form of atom in the most stable state. It was his original assumption of *unity* that ever led to the solar system type.

Probably the author of that theory in 1913 was not prepared to visualize a very small quiescent atom, which would have resulted had he assumed zero instead of unity in his formula. This opinion is strongly supported by the fact that the original suggestion, making the integer unity, has endured so tenaciously that it is no easier today than it was then to have the small quiescent atom seriously considered. Therefore, to be consistent, he was effectively forced to make the integer unity, which meant a solar system type of atom. With the quiescent small atom, which results from an application of the Bohr formula when the integer is zero, an entire immense new field of thought is opened, which has already proved to be of practical value.

Dr. Crehore is quite aware from various contacts and correspondence that there are many who have objected to his form of atom for the reasons given. For this he easily excuses them, because they are not and cannot be in possession of this new interpretation of the Bohr formula and the facts embodying the accomplishments of the quiescent form of atom. Instead of being required to abandon parts of the Bohr and quantum theories, as feared, a whole new chapter has been added to the theory by a changed interpretation of the formula. The explanation is that the theoretical development and research have been carried out by his individual initiative, and the results are not yet generally available. Therefore he can and does use both the Bohr theory and the quiescent atom in perfect harmony with each other.

Another proof of this proposition is obtained from the mathematical formula expressing the frequencies of vibration in the spectra of hydrogen. Each of the several series of lines, the Lyman, Balmer, Paschen and Brackett series, may be represented by a smooth curve starting at the origin. Each spectrum line represents a vibration frequency corresponding to some integer in the formula. By decreasing this integer unit by unit one arrives finally at the origin of the above mentioned curve, where the frequency is zero. This zero frequency ought to be regarded as the first line of each of the above mentioned series instead of the line usually called the first line. Of course, being zero frequency, it cannot be experimentally observed. But a zero frequency is exactly the condition demanded by the quiescent atom, and both the spectra and the Bohr theory demonstrate this form of atom instead of the solar system type. As with his formula above described, one should go way through to the origin of the series. And here again the change in interpretation is that the integer in the formula is assumed to be one unit greater in the latter case than in the former to repreesnt the most stable state.

The results of this change of interpretation are at once startling and of practical importance. Let us see what some of them are. In the solar system type having many electrons describing orbits at every possible angle there exists no line fixed in direction that may be called a stationary axis of the atom, either of rotation or of geometric symmetry. This absence of fixed axes has been the outstanding characteristic of all modern atomic investigations. It is a necessary and logical consequence of the present interpretation of the Bohr formula, one with which Dr. Crehore does not agree. The result is that a powerful and effective tool, valued for the clear understanding of phenomena now obscure, is entirely lost.

By contrast the quiescent form of neutral atom at low temperatures maintains each of its elementary electrical charges in fixed positions, there being no translational motion from one position to another until the atom is disturbed by some outside influence. A necessary and direct consequence of this state of the atom is that there must exist at least one geometric axis, probably one of symmetry, which maintains a fixed direction as long as there is no outside disturbance. Accordingly neutral atoms in crsytals and solids generally, including amorphous substances like glass, have axes, and each maintains its own direction.

It is anticipated that the question immediately occurs to the reader "How is it possible for such very small neutral atoms, measuring no more than one ten-thousandth of an angstrom in diameter, to hold themselves apart in solid substances at approximately the universal distance of an angstrom, as neutral atoms are known to do?"

For the moment let us parry this question and propose another, "How is it possible for neutral atoms of the solar system type to hold themselves apart at the universal distance?" The modern physicist pictures a cloud of electrons in one atom, each electron having motion of its own. Then he merely assumes, as Dr. Bohr did in his first paper, that there is no permanent loss of energy by electromagnetic radiation from any electron, and no interference as between individual electrons that can cause the atom to lose energy continuously.

All forms of electromagnetic theory require that there shall occur such loss of energy, but this does not deter the theorist from following Dr. Bohr and taking the position that electromagnetic theory does not apply to the case within the atom. And yet, at the same time he abandons electromagnetic theory completely where it calls for loss of energy continuously by radiation, he is also persuaded to use it even *within the atom itself*. For it is the influence of the nucleus upon each electron of the cloud, which, by electromagnetic theory, holds it in place.

Then, when a second atom approaches the one to form a molecule, not only do the positive nuclei act upon each other and upon the hypothetical cloud of the other atom, but the two clouds also act upon each other. This presents a problem well nigh impossible of direct solution. It has been approached by averages and statistical methods, but it is far more difficult and complicated than the same problem when employing the quiescent form of atom. And that atom has the great advantage that there is no occasion to abandon electromagnetic theory because of a constant loss of energy, as is required with the solar system type.

For an answer to the question proposed above it is best to refer the reader to some available sources* rather than undertake a demonstration in a brief article here. The existence of axes in atoms, which the cloud form denies and the quiescent form demands, makes a very great difference in atomic theory. The least turning of the axis alters the force upon the atom. This fact gives a better ability to understand many atomic phenomena, which is entirely lost by supposing there are no axes.

A simple neutral atom may consist of a very small positive nucleus, close to each pole of which a negative electron is situated, or we might say attached. The geometrical line joining the center of one electron to the center of the nucleus represents the axis of this atom. If each electrical charge in such an atom is regarded as a point-charge, the force exerted by each point individually upon a single distant point-charge, according to the well known law of Coulomb, obeys the inverse square of the distance law. But, when the forces due to all the charges in the neutral atom combined, acting upon the single distant point-charge, are added together, the result is that the action of the negative charge in the atom partially cancels the action of the positive charge as regards the inverse

*Phil. Mag. July 1913, p. 5, eq. (3).

*See note page 11.

square force. At very near distances, such as are used, the cancellation of the inverse square force is total. The whole force then obeys the inverse cube of the distance law, for this is the next and principal term of the force-series remaining.

This conclusion is of great importance, for the small quiescent atom is the only atomic model to which it applies. The principal reason for this article about the Crehore atom is that Dr. Crehore has met the objections to it squarely on the basis of the same theories which have been cited as impassable barriers to its consideration.

The result ought to be that more serious consideration will be given to its study. Considerable progress has already been made by Dr. Crehore in explaining many phenomena, but they all imply the existence of axes for atoms. So, when one is willing to admit the possibility that the present interpretation of the Bohr theory may be in error, and that the atoms may possess axes, he will then be prepared to make a serious study of the Crehore atom, and investigate its many applications, but not until then.

*"Atomic Theory" Crehore 1942.
"The Crehore Atom" Crehore 1943.

NOT THIS CALENDAR

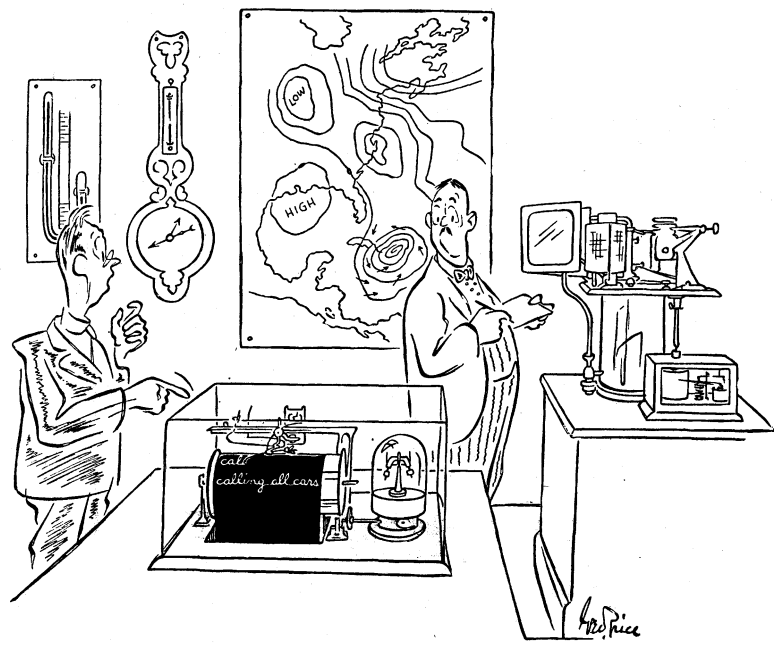
The new Fortean calendar is not to be confused with the so-called "World" calendar put forward by Elisabeth Achelis, in her book, *The Calendar for Everybody*. If that book, containing more platitudes than Bartlett's quotations, reveals its author—as books pretty generally do—she is an uncommonly ignorant woman to whom bromides are the breath of life and the triter wall-mottoes unassailable logic. Her book, 141 pp., is innocent of any significance whatsoever, devoid of meaning and of even the slightest suggestion for thought. One would not bother to mention its existence but for the fact that the calendar proposed therein appears to have a considerable lobby rooting for it among politicians—which arouses the suspicion that we may have the thing crammed down our throats. Why anybody should prefer Lizzy's calendar to the old fashioned one is not apparent, since the chief need for calendar reform is to give us months of equal length, and hers does not do it. She takes as models of perfection, as Absolutes, the mariner's compass and the clock. Apparently nobody has ever told her that no day whatever is precisely twenty-four "hours" long, and that compasses point to the "magnetic North" in only a very, very few latitudes of this Earth.

Practically the only fault Lizzy can find with the 13-month calendar is that 13 is not evenly divisible by two or by four. Who cares—she does not discuss. Instead, she assails the 13-month calendar with a quotation from Robert Bridges' *Testament of Beauty*, which states: "Our stability is but balance." In another place, Holy Writ is cited as contributing to the "necessary foundation" for her work: "Instantly I recalled the words of Jesus, 'In my Father's house are many mansions.'" . . . Such lucid reasoning comes to a whirlwind finish with this paragraph:

"I close with a deep feeling of gratitude to Divine Providence for the privilege of working for a cause that will contribute toward making a better world, making life more beautiful, and making my fellowmen happier."

The lady, you can see, is ready to be thrown into the arena with lions, or to ascend the cross in defense of her calendar. One can only regret that the object of her affection is not more worthy of such fearless and noble sentiment.

ANOTHER "LIE-DETECTOR"?



"Good grief, Henry, what's got into this seismograph?"

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HUMAN CORKS

The case of Tom Lilley, the man who cannot sink in water, was reported from Philadelphia 3-8-42, in the *Record* . . . Lilley, *ae* 76, claims that he doesn't know why he is a human cork, that the extraordinary ability to float came to him "only in the last few years".

On the other hand, we have a datum from Founder Aaron Sussman, concerning the death 8-2-31 of Angelo Faticoni, "the human cork", *ae* 72, at Jacksonville, Fla. Faticoni, who came to this country from Italy in 1910, knew very well how he did it, and exhibited his prowess with "a 20-pound cannon ball attached at his feet". He never disclosed his secret but had asserted that anybody could master the trick "with hard work and patience".

WE TAKE IT BACK

In this publication (No. 7) June, 1943, Your Secretary proposed that the Astrologers take the common cold in hand since he thought it probably originated in interplanetary space. Since then — in *Newsweek*, 2-7-44 — we read: "You may now blame Mars if influenza has downed you this winter. Prof. Louis Backman of Sweden's Upsala University last week said it was quite probable that influenza and other epidemics of mysterious origin were started by germs from other planets, which had been pushed to the earth by the propulsive power of sunlight." . . . The clip was sent in by Laurence Weller, MFS . . . The story was also covered by Hearst Columnist de Casseres, who took that occasion to say some mighty fine things about Fort.

SEX AND ARMY

Attention is called to the work of Harry Benjamin, M.D., M.F.S., on the sex life of soldiers. See our new book circular. Dr. Benjamin is the celebrated gland man who attempts to retard the ravages of time on the human body.

COWLES CLEARED

Doc (Edward Spencer) Cowles, the Body and Mind Foundation man, who has been the victim of persecution by organized medicine ever since his psychiatric praxis exposed the fraud inherent in most psychoanalysis and much "standard" treatment of mental cases, has won in the Courts a complete victory and vindication of the latest charges brought against him by the doctors' union. The Society offers its congratulations.

MORE *NOTES* of CHARLES FORT

(Continued from issue No. 8.)

BOX 1—(Continued)

1826

April 1 Vermont, etc. about 9 PM great meteor. Detonations A. J. Sci. 11/184
1 Saarbuck grayish object D-275
5 6 AM. Off Coast of Florida Waterspout A. J. Sci. 14-171
7 Aurora Capar, London Times p. 3
12-13 Moon. By Rev. J. B. Emmet. Near Boroughbridge, Eng. Very conspicuous black cloud (reverse) or cloudy appearance Annals of Phil 28/81
14 Vermont 11:20 PM Great meteor size of sun A. J. Sci 11/120
21 Quake Tornea Eng. (Tornea is in Finland TT) London Times p. 4
29 Comet at Palermo, London Times p. 3
May 4 Op. Mars (A 1)
15 Jamaica fireball "and ferruginous mass found?" BA 67-415
17 Granada, Spain light quake
17 Bogota, U.S. Col. violent quake "preceded by long, continued drought, and (reverse) immediately followed by very heavy rain BA '54
19 (F) At Ekaterinosloff stones fell. Principal mass in Museum at Odessa BA '60
24 1:20 PM quake at Trente. Had been cloudless. After the quake clouds (reverse) gradually collected. BA '54
June Huge column of Vanessa in Switzerland. In March in (reverse) Piedmont flying from N to S. Mag. Nat. Hist. 7-610
June P. Ladies. See Junes of 1827, 1828
June 8 or 10 See March last
10 Period of large sun spot. Niles Weekly Register June 17
17 or May 17 — U.S. Columbia quake preceded by long continued drought immediately followed by (reverse) "a very heavy rain." Shock on Dec 8 immediately followed by rain. BA '54 (Reverse) See June 3, 1827
17 "Immense sunspot coming on the sun" according to a correspondent Edin. J. Sci. 5-245
17 U. S. Columbia. Heavy quake.
Summer Piedmont swarm of p. cardui. like 1879. Nature 20-155
July Moradabad, India Fish. Living Age 52/186 (D-84) (About) Fish Lochlevan, Scotland J. F. Inst. 4/43
July (Mirage) According to M. Perry
August Image of Langres on clouds in sky C. R. 12/768
July 21 Heidelberg Fireball '60
29 Florida fireball BA '60
31 Another Stark Vulcan. See Feb 1820. Round black spot crossing the sun C.R. 83/623
Aug 3 Frankenstein Fireball S.W. to N.E. BA '60
3 Leipzig Fireball, E.N.E. to W.S.W. BA '60
8 L.B. at Brighton "a great fall at Brighton (reverse) and in the sea." N.M. (London Times p. 3)
August Thunder stone. Huge stone fell on Mt. Galapean (Lotet-Garonne) according to Quetelet in thunder storm Rept. B A 1860-71 See Sept 5 '14.
11 Halle Fireball BA '60
18 Jamaica Light quake BA '11
18 Fireball England BA '60
Aug 26 Fiery whirl at Carcassone N E Flammarion The Atmosphere (reverse) page 387 says 14 sheep asphyxiated by it.
26 Fiery whirl. Carcassone (Aude) great heat in the morning. At noon massing clouds in the west. Then a thick black cloud suspended over a field. Crackling and hissing and air rushing toward the cloud. A loud (reverse) detonation and an enormous column of fire hovered the field—throwing down walls and trees and picking up and killing sheep. A strong sulphurous odor. Nobody said it burned anything.
Sept 1 20 sun spots. Had been many in August (reverse) But after Sept 1 none till 23 when another outburst. London Times Oct 6 p. 3
Sept Waterville, Maine. Night. Great detonating meteor. A stone picked up "probably not really meteoric" BA 60-72 See Aug 9, 1923
4 Halle Fireball BA '60
7 Sea brilliantly luminous Gulf St. Lawrence Jour Roy. Inst. Great Britain 1-194
13 Bordeaux Daybreak Meteor BA '60
18 Most tremendous quake in 50 years in Cuba Acana y Sci. 1828-131
28 Innsbruck in the Tyrol 1:30 AM quake and sound like thunder (reverse) BA '54
Oct 6 London Times, page3 Sun Spots
26 Leece, Italy Light quake
29 India, Nepal, Katmandu, Patun Medium quake
Nov 10 London Times, page 2 Aurora
18 Passage of comet across sun Flammarion, Pop. Astro. p. 521
Dec 1 In Arctic Comet that had been indistinct 2 nights before became brilliant in west. Franklin "Narrative" of a Second Journey p. 295. It formed a trapezium with Alpha Aguilae Alph Lyrae Alpha Coronoa Borealis
23 15 h Venus Inferior conjunction (A-1)
26 Dark Day Glasgow London Times 1827 Jan 5, p. 4
31 Dammerung Fireball BA '60

1827

Box A - (Resumed)

About Light of Cornwall Gentlemens Mag. 142/par 2 For investigation and H. Houses see Oct 1834 (637)
Jan last Myst. dth. Times 1827/Feb 5/3/c

1827

Box 1 - (Resumed)

About 1827 Charcoal England (28)
Early in: J. Frank. Inst. 4/49 Shells fell at Monastereen, Kildare
Jan 2 Montague, (Orne) quake Arcana of Sci. 1828/155
9-10 Hurricane Ireland 16th Hurricane and noises in the air like explosions of artillery Mag. Nat. Hist. 81/25
11 London Times, p. 3 Quake Cranford Lead Tills
16 Lond Times, p. 2 Hurricane England: *ibid* Jan 23 p. 4 Belg. and Teneriffe
16 China Heavy quake
Feb 9 7 PM "a tremendous explosion was heard. Listed as a quake." Roper History of Earthquakes p. 32
Feb 16 Mhow (Aramgorh, N.W. Prov) India (F)
Feb-March Hupeh (Yunyang) China small quakes BA '11
Feb 16 Lond Times, p. 3 Alicont Eng? Quake
23, March 21, Dec 3 Quakes in Holland when quakes rare. Quar. Jour. Roy. Inst. 27/202
27 Near Mhow, India Stone perfectly similar to one near Allahabad in 1802 and near Mooradabad in 1808 (See 1828) Arcana of Sci. 1829-196
Mar 25 About 2 PM Supposed quake — explosion of a ship off Coast of Lancashire An. Reg. 1827/59
28 London Times, p. 3 Subterranean fire Arrington, Dorset
20 (Gents Mag. Apr., 1827, p. 360, 396, 638) Smoke from the cliffs opposite Weymouth. Apertures, or craters, formed. Said had been smoke at intervals for three years Holworth Cliff. (Reverse) but it was a slaty limestone that the

people burned for a substitute coal.
April Manna-grain (fell) Persia
11 Istria, Italy Light quake
17 Austria Light quake
May 9 Drake Co., Tenn. Meteorite (F)
9 Another in Philadelphia Nat. Gazette
9 4 PM Sounds like cannonfire in aerolite Drakes Creek, Sumner Co., Tenn. A. J. Sci. 18-378 (reverse) immediately picked up. Was cold. See May 8, 1829
9 "Another shower of stones" according to American papers at Nashville, Tenn. (reverse) Gents Mag. July p. 78
20 Geneva 6 inches of rain in 3 hors. Q. J. Roy. Inst. 25/232
22 Somner Co. Meteorite very similar to that of Utrecht. See June 2-1843 or Aug 22?
30 Lima, Peru Medium quake
Summer (hay-silex? TT) object Pop. Sci. Rev. 6/475
June Eruption of Albay in the Philippines at least to middle of Feb 1828 BA '54
3 Martinique Unprecedented drought of 66 days. Upon July 21 a violent shock. Other in Oct & Nov (reverse). Then a slight quake and rain BA '54 Seen June 17, 1826
June 8 or 10 Great migration of painted ladies in Switzerland A. J. Sci. 14/389 (reverse) Stream lasted 2 hours.
12 Tehuacan, Mexico, medium quake
25 Perforation, Italy Edin New 26/107
29 About 20 leagues East of the Azores Capt. Le Savvagy traversed (reverse) a space 3 leagues in width covered with volcanic stones, sugar canes, straws and pieces of wood. He supposed they were the debris of a volcanic eruption. (page 3) Nothing volcanic mentioned BA '54 June 12. Violent shock. Tehuacan, Mexico, finds nothing looking a year back —Milne BA '91 gives this (reverse) medium rating. See about March 1905. Arcana of Science 1829-174
July 5 6 AM and Aug 9, at night. Shock at New Albany, Ind. National Gazette (Philadelphia) July 23 (reverse) Aug 9 — Gazette of 25th on 9th, 10 PM and 1 AM of 10th.
Aug 7 New Albany, Indiana, light quake
8 Quakes and volcanic eruption in Kamtschatka BA '54
22 or May 22? Somner Co., U.S.A. Stone fell according to Wolf. BA 67-416
28 Aurora, N. Y., etc. Amer. Jour. Sci. 14-91
30 at Kuld-Schu Stones fell according to Baumhauer Doubtful according to Greg BA '60
Aug China Stonefall BA '60
Aug & Sept Auroras Great Britain Amer. Jour. Sci. 14/95-108
Sept-Aug 15/199 Aurora? TT) France A. J. S. 14/107
Sept Aurora? TT) Denmark A. J. S. 14/107
25 Extraordinary aurora London Quar. Jour. Roy. Inst. Arcana Sci. 1828/150
25 Early evening at Portland, Maine streams of light from all points of horizon focussing at zenith (reverse) fewer streams in north where sky blood red. National Gazette (Philadelphia) Oct. 3
25 11 PM Great aurora London Gents Mag. Oct p. 354
before ----
26 Great quake Lahore BA '11
27 London Times, page (same note)
28 London Times, page 3 Aurora (same note)
Oct 5 Stone fell Bialistock, Poland Russian Greg asks of date — Oct 8. (F) (reverse) BA '60
8 Right date Belostock, Russia, bet 9 and 10 AM great detonation and fall of stones. A. J. R. Inst. 25-232
9 Jour. des Deb. 18th tells of other great rains especially on 11th and (reverse) floods. Rhone highest since 1801.
9 Joyeuse (Ardeche) 29 inches of water fell in 2 hours. In 11 days 36 inches fell Mag. of Nat. Hist. 1-384)
9 At Joyeuse (de l'Ardeche) fell 28 (reverse) inches of rain. In eleven days in Oct there fell here 36 inches of water or about double the quantity for the whole year at Paris. Arcana of Sci. 1829-201
17 Jour. de St. Petersburg, Nov 14 copied in Edin. J. Sci. 9-154. At town of Pokroff in Russia "a prodigious quantity of worms of a black color, ringed and in length three-quarters of a verschok." "They had on each side three feet by means of which they appeared to crawl very fast upon (reverse) the snow. Body from head one-third down looked like black velvet. In a vessel filled with snow several lived nine days, although the thermometer 8 degrees below zero. Those carried to a warm place soon died. D-92
21-23 Caucasia Light quake
31 Along coast of Kent extremely high tide. Banks of Thames (reverse) flooded and many sheep drowned. Gents Mag. Nov p. 457
Nov 15 Frankfort Fireball '60
16 U. S. Columbia. Violent quake—great destruction, detonations "occuring at intervals of thirty seconds" (reverse) with wonderful regularity. Gases discharged and masses of mud. BA '54
16 Quake. Bogota and extraordinary rains. Mag. Nat. Hist. 6-300
16 6 PM great quake U. S. Columbia BA '54
17 9 AM Severe shocks E. Siberia (reverse) Almost exactly same time BA '54
18 U. S. Columbia. Eruption of volcano of Parace BA '54
30 W. Indies also coast S. A. Shocks. In some places preceded by (reverse) violent wind BA '54
30 Dec 1-Dec 8 Violent shocks in Martinique, followed by rain BA '54
Dec 9 Volcanic eruption near village of Jakmali (Bakon) on Caspian Sea (reverse) BA '54
9 At Vega-di-Supia 8:30 PM detonation heard by Humboldt Bull. Socfl Belge. de Sect 9-190
13 Lisbon, Portugal Light quake

1828

1828 Mass of ice. Candersh, India D-177
1828 Winter larvae (D-93)
Jan 5 London Times, p. 3 Astro phenomena
7 Eruption of fresh water Jokmali, Persia. Mag. Nat. Hist. 6-301
14 Venice Detonating meteor? "after the motion had ceased a prolonged, dull noise was heard in the air." (reverse) 11:45 PM BA '54
18 Gotha fireball BA '60
29 Krassova, Hungary Quake preceded by thunder storm BA '54
Feb 2 Island of Ischia, Italy. Medium quake
2 (March 14?) Vesuvius after quiet 6 years. Quake of Ischia on Feb. 2. B. O. Univ. 39/157
(1828 or 1829?) 3 PM On Darling River, Australia (reverse) Report as of big gun Sturt, "Central Australia, 2-21
19 Iceland. Medium quake
23-March 21-Aug 13-Dec 3—Quakes Ciel et Terre 8/38
Feb 29 London Times, p. 3)
Mar 4 London Times, p. 3)
26 London Times, p. 3)
Quake Antwerp - All on same note
Mar 14 Vesuvius 17 & 18 more violent to 22nd when dimiinish An. Reg. 1828-40
Mar 20 or 22 Black snow. Roseneath, Scotland. Accordiing to old resident (reverse) to Lewis P. Moorehead in Nature 29-494 snow fell in black or sooty flakes.
Mar 20 or 22 See 14. B. R. Success/Scotland, Clyde Valley (D-31)
30 Peru. Rain and quake. Very violent quake—"the most extraordinary and violent rain followed. Lasted four days and produced most disastrous unindation." BA '54
April 1 Volcano in Kasulschatka Mag. Nat. Hist. 6-301
April (Fish) according to an April no. of Inverness Courier copied in Edinborg. Jour. Sci. 9-156 at Foddherty, Strathffeffer, (reverse) a field found covered with herring 3 to 4 inches long. Sea 3 miles away.
14 Ross-shire Fish Liv. Age. 52/186 An. Reg. 1828/28 D-84

Box A - (Resumed)

May Hauser enters Nuremberg

Box 1 - (Resumed)

May 8 or 9 W for 1827 and 1829

Middle of May and end of May.. Unusual number of sun spots, one of them of unusual size. Edinburgh. J. Sci. 9-169

May Tscheroi, Turkey, Stone fell BA '60

14 10:30 AM A waterspout seen near Edinburgh. But water fell. None (reverse) said to have gone up. Arcana of Science 1829-192

18 Light quake Marsala, Italy

24 Tremendous sun spot by Pastorff Ast. Reg. 7-13

26 Object thought not been a sun spot, seen on disc of sun, by Pastorff (N) N Y Notices 34/26 (reverse) because Olbers had predicted comet cross the sun this day.

28 Kratzburg Fishes Arch. v. Verein Arcunde Naturg-Mecklenburg 12-75 (reverse) Jour. Amer. Museum Nat. Hist. 21/615

May (last of) No quake BA

June 4 9 AM, 7 miles S.W. of Richmond, Va. meteorite A. J. Sci. 15/195 16/191 (F) (reverse) Looked very much like volcanic rock.

6 Great quake Kashmir 1000 killed. BA '11

8 Volcano Goentoer, Java, N.M. C.R. 70-878

8 or 10 Canton de Vaud Switzerland. Painted Ladies from S. to N. column 10 or 15 feet (reverse) broad for 2 hours Athenaeum 1828/891

15 Smyrna Light quake

16 London Times, p. 5 Sun spots

1828 (Summer) B O Joseph Teleport In Amer. Jour. Sci. 16-41, E. Muse tells of a ditch that had been dug upon his farm near Cambridge, Maryland, inland ten feet above a river that was a mile away. The work was interrupted by rain that continued 10 or 12 days. The rain water (reverse) filling the ditch contained hundreds of fish, two kinds of perch. They could not have developed from fish spawn in so short a time: they were from four to seven inches long. There had been a similar occurence several years before. In a ditch unconnected with any body of water had appeared many perch, some of them a foot in length.

June 30 15h Opposition Mars (A-1)

July 27 20h Venus Inferior conjunction (A-1)

Summer Fish, Cambridge, Maryland Am. Jour. Sci. 16/41

Aug 9 Caucasia Heavy quake

Sept 7 Horton, Ribblesdale Meteor size of moon brilliance-sunlight BA '54

14 Tarragone, Spain Storm, lightning, terrific concussions in the the sky (reverse) fall of hailstones of 4 or 5 ounces and more each Arch ds. Decouv. 1829-187

14 Catalonia, Spain. Quake on 15. "Extraordinary storm accompanied by hail of most unusual size BA 54-196

14-15 Night Murcia, Spain disastrous quake. Arch. des Decouv. 1829-198

29 Norwich, England. Shaft of light in sky. Mechanics Mag. 22/192

29 Great beam Phil. Mag. Index 2/4 lum. of one.

Oct 1 Canary Islands Light Quake

3 Lond. Times, p. 3

4 Lond. Times, p. 4 Beam. Oct 1 Lond. Times, p. 3. Rainbow phe. See Sept 29, 1829

5-8 Emilia, Italy. Light quake

9 Italy, North of Genoa Medium quake

9 Piedmont (It) Flames from a crevice? Quake and geolog. See N Y T See 1805 and quake.

10 Turin Fireball BA '60

9-10 Turin, Genoa, etc. quakes a meteor on 9th BA '54

10 Piedmont (It) detonating meteor and quake See 1805

10 Violent quake in Italy—many villages ruined. "Several persons said they had a seen a luminous meteor shortly (reverse) before the shock. BA 54-197

13 St. Laurence Dark day smoky, rain filter with effects smoke fell Arcana of Science 1830/237

17 The concussions of the 10th repeated at Voghera on the 17th. See 1805

20 Lond. Times p. 3 astro. Comet of 1835

24 London Times, p. 2 Quake Genoa See Oct 9, 10.

29 India Medium quake

Nov 5 Mars in quadrature

6 Captetow Meteor BA '54

9 Philippines Medium quake

11-12 In Isere, France, Large meteor and others smaller C.R. 3-50

12 Same as Oct 20 above TT

21 1 PM Mysterious explosion. Sound heard by the Naturalist Roth (reverse) in Switzerland Bull. Soc. Belge. D'Astro. 4-196

Box A - (Resumed)

Dec 3 London Times p. 3)

10 London Times p. 2) Somnamb.

19 London Times. p. 30)

Box 1 - (Resumed)

Dec 16 London Times p. 3 Storm — frightful at Portsmouth

18 Heavy Quake Sea Waves Japan

29 10 AM Great quake Celebes and sea rose tremendously BA '54

1829

1829 Bushmills, Ireland Frogs "half-formed" Arcana of Sci. 1830/217 (P)

1829 Persia Manna D-53

1829 Volcano reported in N.S. Wales Gents Mag. 1829/1/636

Jan Unusual fall of rain in Lakes District J. Roy. Soc. Edin. 22-41

Month of Jan Quake and aerolite Shocks almost daily at (cut) Patras, Greece, always accompanied by atmospheric disturbance (reverse) BA 54-201

Jan 1 London Times, p. 3 Aurora Hull.

Box A - (Resumed)

Jan 10 London Times, p. 2)

24 London Times, p. 2) France

31 London Times, p. 4)

Feb 9 London Times, p. 5)

Jan-Apr Series of fires Rheims An. Reg. 1829/138 (F)

Jan 31-Apr 9 Fires An. Reg. 1829-138 Boy Lambert Canizot, who lived with father at Sommerville, (Hermouville) France Jan 31, house took fire on thatched roof which sloped down to a few feet of the ground. Feb 9 at 9 in the morning another fire in an out house. Boy was first to see it, and spread the alarm (reverse) Same day another fire on another thatched roof. The boy gave the alarm. On 15th in afternoon a shoe full of dead embers found near a pile of straw. Shoe belonged to the boy's small brother. "It was evident" that the cinders had been so carried. 3 days later, at 9 in the morning (page 2 of note) in the home of one Latuc, fire on lower part of thatched roof. Heated cinders found near it. The boy gave the alarm. Feb. 24 house of one Deen afire on thatch a few feet from gound. March 14 another house—thatch, near (reverse) ground — boy gave the larm. Other fires — The Canziot was seen thrusting his hand into a thatched roof—he saw he was watched and crept away on his hands and knees. A little later fire burst out here. (page 3 of note) The boy was arrested, found guilty and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in the House of Correction.

(Aside: At this point in Box A, Fort has three notes out of the regular chronological order which he may have been relating to that just above or to the note following, which is dated March 5, 1829, and refers to an extraordinary discovery noted on page 7 of the London Times that date. The three irregular notes follow. (TT)

1820 Flammarion "The Atmosphere." p. 472. "Xavier de Maistre declares that a young girl was carried off by a whirlwind (reverse) but it is not said to what height."

1821 About first of August BO (Body odor TT) A boa constrictor Unknown on Island of St. Cincent, shot was hit 14 or 15 feet long. (reverse) Quar. Jour. Roy Inst. 12-428

1824 July London Times July 24, p. 2 Singular disease in Italy.

More next issue

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JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

JAN.

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
13	14	15	16	17	18	19

FEB.

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27	28	29	1	2	3	4
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

MAR.

APRIL

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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APR.

MAY

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MAY

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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28	29	30	31	1	2	3
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4	5	6	7	8	9	10

JUNE

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

JULY

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

AUGUST

FORT

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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19	20	21	22	23	24	25

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	27	28	29	30	1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
17	18	19	20	21	22	23

DEC.

FORTEAN CALENDAR

the Year 14 F.S.

(Continued from front cover)

Keep this issue handy. Date your letters and legal documents, checks *et al* two ways, temporarily. The sooner you start, the sooner we can all drop the outmoded "old style" system entirely. Never to fail to refer to all "A.D." dates as "old style"—with a sneer or a quasi-tolerant laugh for the reactionaries who are trying to keep the silly old system alive.

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We regret to report that the inventor of the 13-month calendar, Moses B. Cotsworth, died June 4, 1943, old style, at Vancouver, B.C. He was 83 years of age. Mr. Cotsworth's name for the 13th month was "Sol," but that was because the importance of Charles Fort had not been brought to his attention.

●

NEXT ISSUE

The Cosmic Constant of the Loncs, father and son.

Read about the NEW **pi** and other mathematical formulas EINSTEIN can't find.