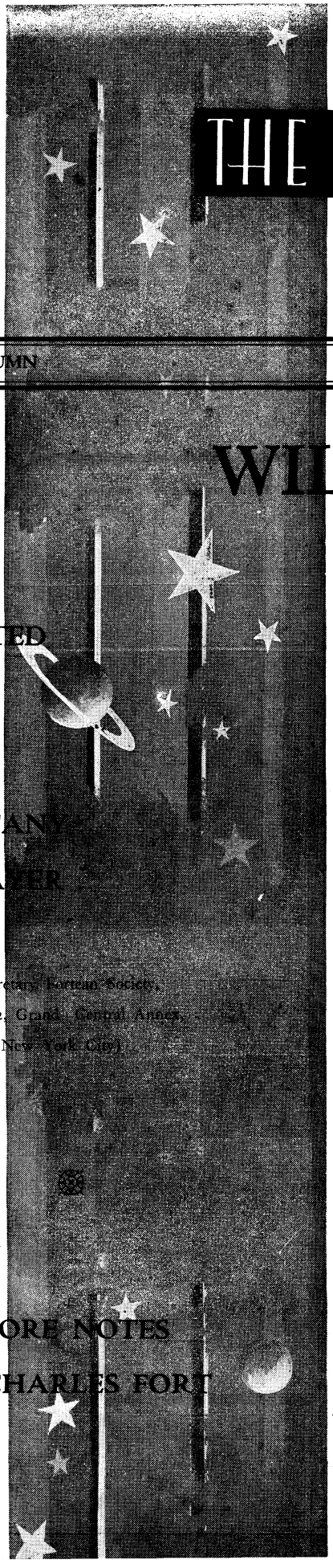
THE FORTEAN SOCIETY

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WILD PLUM SPEAKS

The coals had scarcely hopped back into the scuttle, the books had only just ceased to smoulder, and likely the masked stranger was still on the premises, at Wild Plum School, North Dakota, when the Fortean Society's international dragnet closed in on the laugh in the case.

No event since the *boom* in the sky over Brooklyn has been reported by so many members or covered so thoroughly by them. Our thanks to all. Special mention must be made of the prompt cooperation of MFS Walter Dunkelberger, of Fargo. His *dossier l'affaire Prunelle Sauvage* runs to 18 pages and contains original correspondence with State Authorities concerned in the investigation.

The laugh, like almost all good Fortean laughs, is at the expense of Orthodoxy. For the outraged O ran out on a limb with its collective pants down. The Great Freeprez of America, in almost the first despatch, recorded in black and white for a gaping world and an assumed posterity, that the pupils of Wild Plum had undergone "lie-detector" tests which established their innocence. But if the kids were not responsible for the didos, the North Dakota authorities had to come out in favor of pixies.

The situation was almost as embarrassing as the one our Law-and-Order friends faced when the rank and file in Spain won a peaceful election and had to be put out of office by the vulgar means of revolt — with the *Right* Wing manning the Barricades. Faces in North Dakota must have been as red as Dame Columbia's the first time she got in bed with Stalin.

The same sort of flip-flop was necessary to keep the snail on the thorn and God in His Heaven — directly over Wild Plum. Forced to make the choice between accepting *poltergeist* phenomena as veritable and giving "scientific" crime detection a black eye, the lesser evil was chosen. Without noticeable hesitation, the admission was made—although not in so many words—that a group of backwoods infants and adolescents had made a monkey of the "lie-detector".

We Forteans win either way in this deal, for if the phenomena were perpetrated by

EDITED

by

TIFFANY

THAYER

(Secretary Fortean Society,
Box 192, Grand Central Annex,
New York City)

MORE NOTES

OF CHARLES FORT

● **Due to printer's error, this leaf substitutes page 138** ●

coal-bucket sprites we're glad to make their acquaintance, and if the boys and girls did it—as they are said to have "confessed"—and then showed up the "lie-detector" as an utterly inutile imposition upon vulgar credulity, that's even better.

The story came as a beautiful climax to the series of three articles in the *Saturday Evening Post,* THE MAGIC LIE DETECTOR, by Alva Johnston. The Post, which has always been one hell-bender for Constitutional Government, announced the series thus: "The rubber hose and the third degree —traditional means of wringing confessions from criminals—are giving way to a machine called a polygraph, invented by a mild-looking man named Leonarde Keeler. Its uncanny power to uncover guilty secrets in the human mind has been demonstrated in 60,000 cases and its use is rapidly spreading."

Thus, more or less subtly, the reader is led to look upon Mr. Keeler's invention as an instrument of righteousness wielded by the same stalwart blue-coats who "traditionally" swing the rubber hose—but only against the persons of "criminals" of course. What mystical means the police have for identifying "criminals" before any crime is proved is not stated by the Post above, nor by Alva Johnston in his articles. In other words, the Constitutional guarantee that we poor suckers are assumed to be innocent until a jury of our peers declares differently is so openly flouted that the foremost, largest-selling weekly in the land casually refers to the practice as "traditional", and then sets out to sell us a refinement of this abuse which "has been demonstrated in 60,000 cases" and is "rapidly spreading" in use.

The counter-inference of the announcement is that any man who opposes this great, scientific and humane new method is either on the side of crime and criminals or in favor of station-house drubbings. No room is left on Earth, in the ratiocinations of the Post and Alva Johnston, for the ordinary honest citizen who is willing to grant even habitual and known criminals the temporary advantage and shelter of Constitutional guarantees in order to preserve those defenses for himself in time of need against a notoriously —yes, "traditionally"—corrupt police vested with tyrannical powers.

Politicians tell us that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance" and go on to prove that vigilance can be no more eternal than voting for them will make it, but despite the abuse of that truism it is highly pertinent here. No single despotic power Congress has turned over to the President is so great a menace to the vestige of "liberty" remaining to us as the "rapidly spreading" use of the "lie-detector" which the Saturday Evening Post brags about.

This is no abstract "issue" which Forteans may regard objectively. It is a matter of immediate, vital, personal concern to every one of us. It is of particular Fortean interest because the power being invoked to gain absolute supremacy over mass mentality is awe for and confidence in *Scientific* "achievement". This is the same bludgeon which forced upon us compulsory vaccination and compulsory Wassermann tests, but whereas both those grafts have a modicum of virtue to support them, the "lie-detector" has not a leg to stand on. If we permit its adoption as standard equipment in our police departments and law courts, we shall be — in essence—kneeling before a myth, first cousin to that other omnipotent wraith, the truth-loving Holy Ghost. We are not yet quite powerless to combat this machine's encroachments upon liberty and reason, despite its sponsorship by the Saturday Evening Post. We can invariably refuse to submit to its use—even for the purpose of proving it wrong. We can urge lawyers and judges of our acquaintance to laugh it out of court. In certain localities as the issue of purchase arises, we can refuse to grant the use of tax money to buy this glorified Ouija board or to pay any of its practitioners their fee for consultation.

The highlights of Alva Johnston's articles are these . . . In the case of Earl de Casto Mayer, suspected of murder . . . "The lie-detector evidence could not be used in court, and there was not enough evidence for a murder prosecution."

Please remember that so-called "evidence" gathered by this machine can *never* be used in court if you stand on your Constitutional rights. Neither can you be *forced* to submit to the tests.

"Mayer was convicted of the theft of the automobile and sent up for life as a habitual criminal. His mother went to jail for five years as an accomplice. While serving her sentence, she got religion. A detective put on the garb of a priest and obtained a confession from her, implicating herself and her son in the murder."

Nice lot of boys, the cops! And mostly Irish-Catholic too . . . Your Secretary is not lawyer enough to know whether "evidence" thus obtained is admissible or not, but to his Atheistic sense of decency the method employed sounds a new low in legalistic morals.

Alva Johnston goes on: "In one case, a taxi driver was accused of stealing $3000 from an intoxicated woman passenger" . . . Mind you, the man was only *accused*—as I might "accuse" you of stealing from me . . . "As the woman had good political connections, the police gave the driver an exceptional workout" . . . In other words, what happens to a man in a police station—a man whose innocence is supposed to be assumed—depends upon whom the man's accuser knows. Just what constitutes a "good" political connection, Mr. Johnston neglects to state. Perhaps the drunken dame was the mayor's mistress. Nevertheless—in Mr. Johnston's words—"Because they were unable to *hammer* a confession out of him, they came to the conclusion he must be innocent." The italics are mine, the complacence that of Johnston or of the editors of the Saturday Evening Post . . . "Later he was examined on the detector. It indicated guilt." As "lie-detectors" will always indicate guilt if the accuser's political connections are good enough.

Alva Johnston, again: "Lie-detector findings, however, are not legal evidence" . . . Remember that well: now take this sentence apart — "The lie detector's most sensational triumph over eyewitness identification occurred in the case of Joseph Blazenzitz, an innocent man serving a life sentence."

Eyewitness testimony is, then, something over which to "triumph", a nefarious institution like "inflation" and "black markets". Away with all eyewitnesses! The lie-detector is more reliable than the human eye! That Blazenzitz was "an innocent man" is Mr. Johnston's biased, sympathetic assumption. The man's innocence or guilt never has been and never can be absolutely established, but it is necessary for Johnston to *call* him "innocent" to make the lie detector's refutation of eyewitness testimony a "sensational triumph" for Right!

Don't misunderstand Your Secretary. He is delighted that Blazenzitz got out of jail —innocent or not—for the man appears to have been a Fortean at heart: but even in the details of this episode Alva Johnston runs amok . . . "Blazenzitz spent sixteen years in Marquette prison . . . Teaching himself mathematics, he covered himself with glory by detecting an error in a standard college textbook."

The self-instruction and discovery of error are typically Fortean. Getting "covered with glory" thereby is contrary to most human experience. One doesn't know how many laurel wreaths and medals were delivered at the cell door, but this Society's archives—or even your school history—contain the names of scores, nay, hundreds who were sent to jail or burned in the public square for discovering errors in "standard" textbooks.

"At the age of eighteen, Blazenzitz had been convicted of holding up a bank and shooting a man at Redford, Michigan. The case against him rested almost entirely upon an eyewitness. He had an alibi, but his alibi witness had not been believed. Keeler was called in (sixteen years after the conviction). He reported that the lie detector indicated Blazenzitz's innocence. He examined Walter Wysocki, the alibi witness, and found that he told the truth. The record of the trial was then studied by eminent legal authorities, who held that the prosecution's case had been too weak to justify a conviction, in the first place."

How do you like that?

What "legal authority" is so "eminent" that it dares to say, "To hell with the jury system!"? It took mankind many a weary century to get those twelve good men and true into that jury box. Are we going to let Keeler and his hocus-pocus that the Wild Plum kids "triumphed" over "sensationally" deprive us of that gain? That's what's coming unless we stop it. One judge has already freed a convicted rapist, setting aside the jury's verdict on the strength of a test by one of these gadgets—either Keeler's or another. To be sure, "rape" is only relatively criminal, and that may have influenced the judge's decision, but according to the papers he rested his decree on the black magic of this machine, not on the classic impossibility of threading a needle in motion.

Your Secretary skips Alva Johnston's paragraph about Chicago's St. Valentine's Day massacre, out of goodness of heart and some small concern for reprisals by the Chicago police department.

THE LONCS HAVE THE KEY

While all the world else was seeking — overturning Newton, kicking Einstein down the backstairs, stumbling after Planck and a thousand more—seeking that universal yardstick, the Cosmic Constant, Frank S. Lonc knew what it was the whole time, and he had passed the word along to his son, Frank A. Lonc.

Lonc Sr., is an artist, lithographer, mathematician, engineer, opticist, physicist, philosopher, gourmet, philologist, inventor, figure-skater—and if he is not Leonardo da Vinci, neither is this the year 1494.

Lonc Jr., according to his father, is an amateur astronomer, and he intends to set up an observatory of his own in Rochester, N. Y., when his present occupation terminates. At the time of writing he is in Italy.

The elder Lonc's cosmical studies began about 1905 or 1906 when he was a young man in Berlin, but the discovery of the Cosmic Constant did not come until all the hulabaloo about Einstein made Lonc good and sore. In the first place, Lonc resented fiercely the allegation that there was anything he couldn't understand, and he set out to show the world not only that the idol Einstein was a figure of straw but also that Physics itself was little if anything more than a secret society which perpetuated its prestige by mumbo-jumbo and rigmarole.

To accomplish his purpose, Lonc determined to *find* the Cosmic Constant, to express it in simple arithmetic which all could understand, and by that means deprive "Relativity" of its horrendous mystery. Just HOW this was accomplished is still the elder Lonc's secret, although he may have told his son, and he promises to prepare a paper for the Fortean Society at a later date explaining in detail. But if we do not know exactly how he arrived at the figure, we do have the figure itself . . . Ladies and gentlemen—the Lonc "Relativity Constant", the long-sought "Key to the Cosmos", is 1.618+, and in formulae its power is expressed by this symbol.

$$\Omega = 1.618^{+}$$

The applications of that figure are truly infinite, according to its discoverer. In 1935 he applied it to the "Relative Distance of the Planets", comparing his results with "Bode's" law and other standard estimates. One finds agreements and divergences in this trial flight, both of which groups of figures are more susceptible of criticism by the astronomers than by Forteans. Since we of no faith hold no brief for Bode nor for any other dreamed-up, unmeasurable set of distances, Lonc's guess is to us no more outrageous and no more credible than any other. The work was published (and copyrighted) in an attractive form, 14 lithographed pages, all drawn by the author's own hand on stone, with decorations, diagrams and illustrations in a sepia tone.

The next application at hand was published (and copyrighted) 1939. This is a table of "THE ELEMENTS and their atomic weight computed with constant 1.618+ by F. Lonc," and it presents one of the most singular conceits Your Secretary has ever encountered. Mr. Lonc has not only scorned all known chemical, clinical and experimental methods for actually weighing the elements, but he has tossed overboard also the *system of computation* responsible for accepted estimates of their relative weights. By his highly original method Lonc gives us the atomic weights of 99 elements, known and unknown; that of Hydrogen being, not 1.0081 but, 2.6180. Yet, by a singular coincidence, Uranium (No. 92), comes out 240.8591, which is within hailing distance of Orthodoxy's 238.07.

In 1940, Frank A. Lonc, the son, published (and copyrighted) "The Key to the Cosmos / An Introduction / by Frank A. Lonc / A revised and Extended Edition of Relativity 1.618 by F. S. Lonc." This is an essay of eight pages, letterpress, in heavy blue paper covers, and it is the most comprehensive treatise on the Loncs' constant we have seen so far. What it says —in essence—is that as 1.618+ is to 1, so is every other thing in the universe related to something else.

The bands of the spectrum obey "Loncs' Law," and *pi* may be expressed thus:

$$\frac{1.618^{2} \cdot 6}{5} = 3.1416$$

Just what *that* means Your Secretary does not know. No more does he understand the use for the elder Lonc's logarithms published (and copyrighted) 1942—"Length of Circ. Arc / R=1. / Computed with Lonc Relativity constant 1.618+" and carried to eighteen decimal places.

Our hat, however, is off to the elder Lonc for bringing sex appeal to the study of Physics. In this one experiment, at least, the theorist did not spurn laboratory experiment. He has, he says, photographed between 60 and 65 human bodies with at least their navels exposed (as you may observe them among the ladies of the chorus in many Gotham night clubs), and when the figures are measured, if the distance from the crown of the head *to* the navel is taken as 1, then the distance *from* the navel to the soles of the feet is invariably 1.618+.

Following is a list of the available data on the subject of the Loncs' Cosmic Constant. Order from the Society. The lot for 75c.

Relativity (lithographed) 35c

Key to the Cosmos (8 pp.) 15c

Atomic Weights of the Elements (single sheet) 5c

Length of Circ. Arc. (18 places) (single sheet) 5c

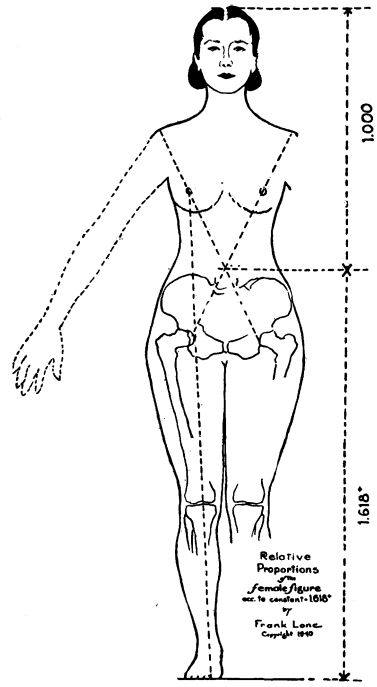
Navel diagram (same as in this issue) 10c

pi 5c

Coffee ..... Extra

← MISSING . . .

Too late to alter this story comes word that First Lt. Frank A. Lonc, 25, a bomber pilot, holder of the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, has been missing in action over Germany since July 18th . . . Truly — "The thing that is in me is so far beyond hatred that you (who sent him there) 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."



at the true "cause" of this so-called "war", not once does he challenge the world planners of the future with the charge of lip-service *only* in their sanctimonious, fraudulent, hypocritical, pretense of planning for lasting peace.

While millions of men and women look to these two men, Seldes and Thomas, for LEADERSHIP — now if ever—they set up rival tootlings like twin pied pipers of Hamelin.

What is our destiny—*question mark*—Mr. Thomas? The Vatican? Mr. Seldes?

The most valuable service IN FACT has rendered humanity in the past three years was publication of an article exposing the "pulmotor" as a murderous contrivance that destroys the possibility of recovery in a large percentage of the near-dead to whom it is applied . . . The publication's blackest disservice to its own rank and file was one entire issue given over to white-washing George Gallup, the poll man. Be not deceived by that apology nor by any other of the many current attempts to restore these opinion-sampling agencies to the good graces of the public. Remember, this is Presidential year, and the politicians need those straw-votes in their business. The low opinion you have held of all these vox-pop perverting influences is fully merited by every one of them. Don't be seduced. Remember the *Literary Digest!*

WHO WAS ST. GEORGE?

In 1911, 1914 and 1915 A.D., one M. P. Malter was writing and publishing philosophical works of distinct originality, in several California cities—San Francisco, Fresno, and elsewhere. He signed his works "St. George", and three of these have been contributed to the Society Library by Louis Joquel II, MFS, publisher of *Coventry*.

The books we have, are:

Errors of Thought, 1911 and 1915

Gold Secret and Its Connection with Tariff and Trusts, N.P.N.D.

World Process/or the origin and evolution of life, mind, thought and language. Fresno 1914.

An attempt will be made to digest the wordy metaphysic of "St. George" for Forteans at a later date. Meantime, anybody who knew or knows the author is urged to tell us more about him. The usual channels are also being explored.

The books appear to be precursors of the critical study of semantics (and philosophy), laying the onus of subversiveness to human weal at the door of languages, and attesting that a purer knowledge was among men before we were cursed with an alphabet. This is but one of many stalwart notions advanced in these heavily annotated volumes which have an air of erudition quite out of common with most works of independent philosophers.

Please look up Malter in your local library and report.

HOOPLA!

If you wish to predict "the changing lunar phases within 48 hours", you need not look at the moon to do it, not any more. Now what you do is insert "a pair of electrical contacts into the trunk of a maple tree, about five feet apart and at depth that (places) them next to the cambium, or layer of actively growing cells that build new layers of wood and bark". Hook them up to "delicate recording apparatus" and the apparatus will predict the changes of Luna for you! At least, it did for Professor Harold S. Burr of the Yale School of Medicine, according to *Sicence Digest,* May, 1944 old style, and they have their information from Science Service, which is an outfit in Washington into which millions of tax-free dollars are poured by persons who might have guilty consciences if they kept all the dollars, or heart-burn if they had to pay income tax on so much money . . . The datum was supplied by MFS Abram Brooks.

MORE BROOKS

Abram's cousin Andrew went to bed. A stinging pain in his leg wakened him. He turned on the light and saw a deep flesh wound—too deep to have been inflicted by finger- or toe-nails. He was alone in the room and had no mortal enemies . . . That reminded MFS Brooks of a clipping, which he sent us, chronicling the misadventure of Harold Rush, New York, May 1, (1937?). Blood was running down his wrist under his coat sleeve. "At the hospital, it was discovered (sic) that the wound had been inflicted by a bullet." He had heard no shot, he said, felt no pain. No hole was found in either shirt or coat sleeve.

That reminded us of several data received from time to time . . . Harry Powler, Bronx, was in a thunderstorm, 7-25-39. At a particularly loud thunderclap, Harry had a pain in his left foot. He thought he was wounded from aloft. Doctors and detectives contradicted him. It's a gunshot, they said. (In this connection, meteors were seen to fall during the Kentucky flood earlier the same month.)

Something crashed 3-21-39 through the roof of a pie factory, 301 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, and disappeared. No fire, but it left a hole.

Charles Thorpe, 18, thought 9-9-39 he had been stung on the thigh by a bee. A "bullet" was extracted.

Warren Clark, Brookings, South Dakota, didn't know what had hit him. He had 9-24-37 a headache. At the hospital they said it was a bullet.

FRAUDS

Send $1.25 to FRAUDS, La Crescenta, Calif. . . . You'll get six issues of a magazine which is keeping tabs on Government seizures, etc., like *Dynamite* used to do. Although the editors accept articles by our Worshipful Fortean Brother T. Swann Harding, they still cling to lots of Orthodoxies and, we suspect, favor law and order.

They brag about jumping on Manly P. Hall, Accepted Fellow of the Fortean Society, for practicing Astrology. But in scanning their past two years' publications, we do not find a single raspberry for Milliken, Compton or Shapley. Apparently FRAUDS sees some obscure difference between folks who make their living out of star-gazing and guessing. What the difference is they do not state.

FRAUDS attacks Bernarr Macfadden for recommending a diet for cancer, but whoops it up for the medicine-men who go at it a different way . . . We suggest that they read *Your Life Is Their Toy,* referred to above.

FRAUDS calls Spiritualism a "racket", but says nothing against Christian Science or Purgatory. On the contrary, in writing about Christian Science, the editor tells sympathetically of "testimonial night" in the Christian Science Church, with the comment: "Surely, all these people cannot be crazy" . . . Well —

The statement regarding a sect Ye Frauds Ed doesn't like as well as he does "Science" is that — "One of the world's greatest, that of spiritualism, was started by two little girls, the Fox sisters, in Hydesville, N. Y. in 1848." We beg to call FRAUDS' attention to the numerals 1848, and remind them that those figures are supposed to date the beginning of spiritualism, and the originators were four Jewish boys named Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. We agree, however, that it certainly was "one of the world's greatest frauds".

FRAUDS hops on "loan-sharks" and asks if certain State laws against "usury" are adequate—but it never questions the validity of *interest* as an institution, although twenty minutes thought on the subject will reveal to any man who can count his own fingers that the practice of permitting money to be lent at interest is almost entirely responsible for mankind's present degradation.

Nevertheless, FRAUDS is worth your time and money. It called the turn on the Brain Trusters who fiddled with a few spurious social improvements and then stepped into sinecures with public utilities companies . . . And the editor's appeal to Ireland to join in the fracas for "its mother when she (is) fighting for her very life" would bring tears (of merriment) to your eyes . . . Ireland's *mother,* indeed! If a man had such a mother and did not kill her the neighbors would — and should.

And the topper — in the issues so far scanned—is this squib published Nov.-Dec. 1941:

"Parts of the Old Testament have been proven to be fakes."

SAID FORT:

"Was somebody collecting Ambroses?"

Our Worshipful Brother Rogers Brackett, Walking Delegate and Member Extraordinaire, writes: "It might interest you to know that I am following down the owners of a small (sic) beer hall in Austin, Texas. The sign outside proclaims *Ambrose and Charlies.* If I discover the last names to Bierce and Ross I shall let you know."

According to the UP (Phoenix, Ariz., dateline) "Charlie Ross," who had lived

under the name of Gustave Blair from about 1874 to 1939, died Monday, December 13, 1943. Credit Reagan.

Brackett also calls the attention of the membership to the coincidence (if it is no more than that) that the glowing beef of Mexia, Texas, which gave 6-20-44 off an "eerie white light", was sent for chemical analysis to FORT Worth.

GERMS IN SPACE

Checking the suggestion that Astrology be called upon to eliminate the common cold, since the Medicine Men are so powerless to do so, and, further, checking the word from Sweden's Upsala that "flu" may come from Mars, turned up another Swede who long ago sponsored the notion that life itself came to Earth from space. "The late" Dr. Svante Arrhenius (dead in 1933) had made the suggestion a few years before . . . In 1932-33, Professor C. B. Lipman, U. of California then, announced the discovery of living germs *inside* meteorites "known to have arrived from space." The Lipman announcement was taken with lots of salt by his colleagues, but one editor commented that: "The Health Department of the League of Nations traced" an epidemic of influenza to the State of Kansas. "They were at a loss to account for such a starting point, but some day it may be learned that somebody in that State picked up a funny looking black stone and broke it open" . . . If the one who did it happens to read this, we should be delighted to make his acquaintance.

1933

Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, then Director of the Perkins Observatory of Ohio Wesleyan University, got his name in the *American Weekly* by calling attention "to one strange peril that Earth may roll into sooner or later". "Cosmic fogs" is the name given to this peril, and they are described as vast dust clouds in space, "covering areas many times larger than that taken up by our whole solar system". The threat is of another Ice Age, and previous Ice Ages are attributed to these cosmic fogs by many scientists.

1934

Under a Wide World photo in the *American Weekly,* showing a lady (subject) being tested by an apparatus operated by a man, this caption: "Scientific Instrument Devised for Recording a Person's Reaction to Spoken Words. Many Interesting Things Have Been Discovered by This Apparatus, Which Is Popularly Known as the 'Lie Detector.'

" . . . Patient experiment, which is the way science progresses with sure-footed certainty, has revealed some interesting things about customers, which means everybody . . . the Testing Selling Institute and Word Laboratory of New York City . . . has tried out selling phrases on people by the galvanometer test, popularly (sic) known as the 'lie detector', in the laoratories of Johns Hopkins University."

1935

Amer. Weekly printed an Underwood and Underwood photo of a "Psychograph"—a mechanical phrenologist—without naming the inventor. The instrument is shown on the head of a woman, and the text states that . . . "the Machine has, at last, invaded the field of phrenology, for a contraption called the Psychograph has arrived to take its place with the electrical 'lie-detector' and the involved device that registers your emotional reaction to blondes and brunettes and to other such exciting phenomena."

1937

Amer. Weekly . . . That a group of experimenters at Yale University announced the discovery of what might be called an electric or magnetic aura" . . . invisible . . . "To detect its presence Dr. Harold S. Burr, anatomy professor; Dr. Cecil T. Lae of the physics department and Dr. Leslie F. Nims of the physiology department had to perfect (sic) the microvoltmeter to an almost incredible degree of delicacy. This instrument uses the well-known principle of magnification by radio tubes. Even with such large multiplication, so feeble is the little electric or magnetic field, that the instrument must be brought within 10 to 15 thousandths of an inch of touching the skin in order to make it register at all . . . The scientific aura, discovered at Yale, though thin as a sheet of paper, envelopes the entire body. The halo of the early Christian tradition, with rare exceptions, surrounded only the head and recent experiments elsewhere show that electric brain waves are thrown out from the skull much further than the thin body aura . . . a Russian experimenter, Professor Erwin Bauer, has placed dying yeast cells and bacteria in powerful magnetic fields and proved by physical tests that the magnetic and electric characteristics of these living cells do change suddenly when life ceases . . . The work at Yale and that of Dr. Bauer in Russia belong to the same field of life electricity, together with many other recent investigations such as the work of the French bacteriologist, Mademoiselle N. Choucron . . . or . . . the discovery announced several years ago by Dr. Barnett Cohen of Johns Hopkins University . . . also . . . the Dr. Thomas S. P. Strangeways, the well-known English physiologist."

WATTS PER HOUR

A new type of criticism of so-called "exact sciences" and of their effect upon our everyday life is advanced by MFS Charles F. Dilks, C.E.

Mr. Dilks founds his philosophy upon a series of glaring "discrepancies in formula and text" which he has discovered in standard instruction books, chiefly electrical . . . Your embattled Secretary is no wise able to cope with mathematical criticism of this kind, but if he understands Mr. Dilks, the charge is that we are all paying electric light and power companies at least 3600 times as much money as they have coming, and to nip in the bud any revolt against the practice, the public utilities have insinuated the prejudice supporting the error into our school texts. We are *taught* to think about watts and watt-hours in a certain way so that we grow up never questioning our light bills.

There is much more to it than that, but the members are urged to look into the matter for themselves. A limited number of the tracts are available for 20 *cents* each. The title is: "Recognition of Fundamental Error as Basis of Reform in Physics of Practical Sciences/We Must Return to Practical Things/by Charles F. Dilks, C.E./Author—Engineer—Educator."

In ordering, just say—"send Dilks". The book is 11 sheets, one-side, mimeograph matter, with one cover. The price, 20 cents—which is less than the cost of production.

SCOTT NEARING FINDS NEW VOICE

Many younger Forteans will not remember when Scott Nearing was — in effect — fired from the faculty of the U. of Pennsylvania in 1915. He was the "Bertrand Russell" of that day, and the cause of academic freedom has been his cause ever since. No "Party" has ever been broad enough in its principles to hold him. No Party "Discipline" has ever been strong enough to break his indomitable will. Year in, year out, he has lectured and written from the depths of a truly understanding heart and a brilliantly lucid, luminous mind . . . Scott Nearing is an Honorary Founder of the Fortean Society, and no living man is better entitled to every Fortean's respect.

Every month or oftener, a printed letter is now being issued from Washington, D.C., by a private group of enthusiasts, under the heading: "WORLD EVENTS, analyzed and interpreted by Scott Nearing."

Subscribe
Send $2.00 to —
WORLD EVENTS
125 Fifth St. N.E.
Washington 2, D.C.

GHOSTS ACTIVE

The usual series of antics attributed to spirits of the departed have been reported from several quarters recently.

5-43. Knocking, etc., in West 45th Street, N.Y.C. Reported by many. Still unexplained.

7-6-43. Moving furniture, etc., in a rock house near Dallas, Texas.

11-6-43, and for a week thereafter. Wisp of haze in house, Sterling, Ill. Credit Kerr, Hutchinson, Schippel and others.

12-17-43. At Crookston, Minn., piano keys depressed one at a time while onlookers marvelled, etc. Credit Dunkelberger.

12-24-43 and thereafter until the middle of January '44 old style, the Hilchie phenomena, at Eastern Passage, Nova Scotia. Credits too numerous to list. The last word appears to be that the spook's activities ceased when the fitty sister was taken off to the hospital.

Fort among others has noted that poltergeists and other extraordinary phenomena occur in homes which house young girls. Your Secretary adds that startling mani-

festations of something or other are prone to occur in homes where somebody already owns a Ouija board.

A non-member correspondent named Butters sends a sidelight on the Hilchie case, stating that "about ten years ago" Nova Scotia had another famous ghost (with fires), at Antigonish.

The Society's archives contain another, at Amherst, Nova Scotia, 1878-1879. The names in that case were Wesley, Teed and Cox. The story is told sympathetically by Hereward Carrington in *Americana,* June, 1910, p. 571 ff.

RAIN OF OIL

A "miniature" twister wrecked 5-25-43 telephone and power equipment and lines in the northeast section of Kokomo, Ind. Oil was sprayed over houses and gardens "like rain". Lacking any better explanation, the AP reported that the oil was "believed" to have been "sucked from transformers". Credit Krieger.

RUST ON THE DRUIDS

Remember the black rains of Slains, Scotland? Fort got most of his data on them from Reverend James Rust, "Minister of Slains." Now MFS Tom Elsender, Gateshead, Tyne, England, whose data have appeared many times in these columns, sends *Druidism Exhumed,* by that same Rev. Rust, containing a wealth of matter, the product of original researches, and not readily available, "proving that the stone circles of Britain were Druidical temples" and containing other important collateral archaeological matter, 1871.

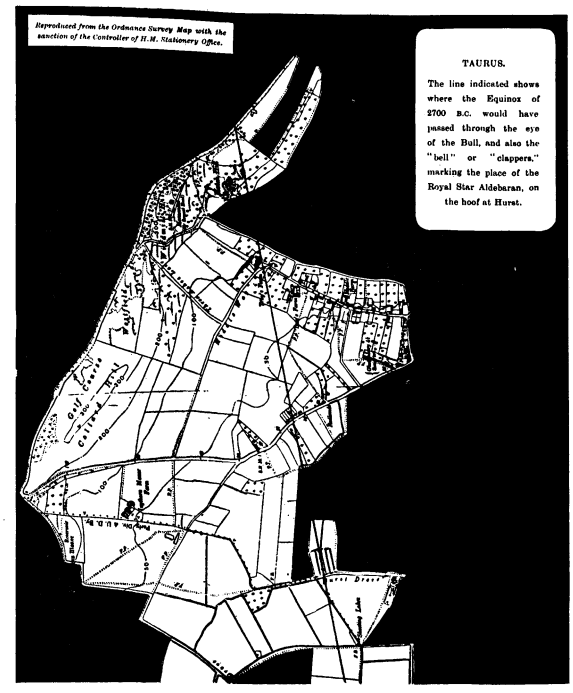
If sufficient interest is expressed, the book will be serialized in the Magazine when *The Truth About India* has concluded.

GLASTONBURY'S TEMPLE

A related topic (to that just above) is the subject of another fascinating volume, this from the library of the late Alfred H. Barley, donated to the Society by his widow, LMFS Annie Barley . . . On the title page we read —"A Guide to Glastonbury's Temple of the Stars. Its GIANT EFFIGIES described from Air Views, Maps, and from 'The High History of the Holy Graal.' Illustrated by fifteen maps, Published by John M. Watkins, 21, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. 2. Price 5/—Printed in Great Britain by The Women's Printing Society, Ltd., 31, 33, 35, Brick Street, London, W. 1. 1935."

At first one hardly knows what this book purports to establish, for it nowhere takes the reader by the hand to lead him from idea to idea, but instead hurls chunks of Glastonbury at him—like our illustration. At length, however, by diligence, one absorbs the information that King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table, instructed to this end by Merlin, constructed artificial waterways to link with natural ones and with turnpikes, hills and other topographical features in Somerset, "between Somerton and Glastonbury", *outlining the shapes of "Zodiacal creatures",* and that "the corresponding stars fall within their boundaries".

The key to all this is said to be in *The High History of the Holy Graal,* which is



not the Cup of the Last Supper but "an earlier *Grail,* that *Cauldron of Wisdom* already famous ages before Joseph of Arimathea brought his message here".

This reminds us that one of the university presses (Harvard?) recently published a work on the Pagan origin of the Grail legends, and that A. E. Waite expounded *The Hidden Church of the Holy Graal* in 714 pp., in 1909. Waite consistently disparages Glastonbury's connection with the Christian Grail, although he notices the pretensions, and he nowhere mentions these Zodiacal effigies which the Women's Printing Society finds in that terrain.

Those learned in these matters or versed in Glastonbury lore are invited to contribute letters on the subject.

WHAT ABOUT VITIC?

by

N. Meade Layne

What has become of the problem of "Vitic" or "carbon force"? This subject was discussed by Brian Brown some 20 years ago, in his Dynamic Power of the Inner Mind (1924), but so far as the present writer knows nothing has been heard of it since. Maybe this is all wrong and someone has followed up on the problem, but the chances are it has gone to join the rest of the res damnata.

Most of Brian Brown's chapter consists of quotation from Professor A. E. Baines, who worte a book called The Origin and Problem of Life (Dutton & Co.). Baines got interested thru observing the statues of Egyptian priests and kings in the British museum; they were represented as holding a small rod or cylinder in each hand, but nobody seemed to know what these objects really were or the purpose they served. Baines thought they might have something to do with virility or nerve vitality, and set out to discover something, "which when held in the hand would beneficially affect the nervous system." This substance, he claims, was finally found to be hardened carbon, and its effect is greatly augmented if used in connection with a piece of magnetic iron ore or a small permanent magnet.

The fact that some such force exists can be verified by anybody who can round up a sensitive galvanometer, a piece of hard carbon (an arc rod will do, tho specially hardened carbon is better), and a small piece of magnetized iron or steel. The galvanometer must be sensitive enough to give a deflection of several points when the fingers are placed on the terminals. See what deflection you get, then hold the carbon in the right hand and the magnet in the left for 4 or 5 minutes, and try it again.

To illustrate, I quote only the first five out of many tests; they were made with three men and two women subjects. The deflection before holding the rods were, respectively for each subject: 5 - 0 - 7 - 5 - 4. After holding the rods these were increased to 8 - 3 - 14 - 7 - 7. A second trial gave 4 - 0 - 3 - 3 - 4, and after holding the rods the figures rose to 9 - 4 - 11 - 7 - 5. Oc-

casionally one finds a person who is unaffected by the rods, but this is very much the exception.

Now, this is a curious enough phenomenon and suggests extensive lines of investigation, but the real question of course is about the meaning and value of the physiological effect. According to Professor Baines (quoted by Brown) the dsicovery is of considerable importance, and he quotes from White Robertson's studies in Electro-Pathology. "A force has been found to reside in hardened carbon which can be conveyed to and stored in the body for several hours . . . the subnormal galvanometric deflections are enormously enhanced . . . we observe gratifying changes in cases of nervous breakdown by increasing the nerve charge thru these carbons. What this force is we do not know, nor is it known to eminent physicists and physiologists. It is not magnetic. It differs from an electric charge in that it is not readily diffused, but is stored probably in the unipolar ganglia of the nervous system."

Baines then quotes from Dr. J. Horne Wilson, who says that the carbon produces an off-scale positive deflection if held in the right hand, and an off-scale negative if held in the left, and adds other details. He does not know what the force is, and of course carbon has no direct effect on a galvanometer terminal, but it does charge the body with "a force akin to nerve energy". And in the Medical Times of July 25, 1914, Horne wrote "This form of energy will raise the nerve currents to normal . . . When the carbon is held in the right hand it acts as a stimulant without any depressing after-effect, and in the left hand as a sedative. The nervous system generally is benefitted, mental fatigue rapidly disappears, and morbid conditions such as neurasthenia, insomnia, and feeble action of the heart readily yield to it . . . Magnetism applied to the left side of the body stimulates the heart action, but only so long as the body remains in the magnetic field. If two rods are held, the carbon in the right hand and a permanent magnet in the left, the effect is accentuated . . . That of the carbon endures for some 12 hours, that of the magnet ceases upon relinquishment."

All of these quotes and inter-quotes (to keep the matter straight) come from Brian Brown's book. What we seem to have here in an unidentified force (and its existence is indisputable), something apparently known to the ancients, easily applied and with powerful and beneficial physiological effects. If it has half the virtues imputed to it by Baines and Robertson and Wilson, it should have been systematically explored. Maybe — just Maybe it has been, since the present writer confesses he can't read everything. But his bet would be against it, because the whole business is faintly disreputable. It's a force which doesn't fit in, for one thing, as magnetism or electricity or any other known category, and it's simple and cheap and any fool could make use of it. A thousand dollar case of neurasthenia might be ruined in no time (from the doctor's point of view). Besides, can you imagine any reputable physician offering his patient a bit of witchcraft like that—a magnet and a piece of carbon? But still, they could be put up in a $500 box with a lot of gadgets attached, and so be good for a fat fee.

This writer is a Vitic fan himself and thinks it works wonders, but doesn't dare say so, because of all the hoot owls who rise up to hoo-whoo about autosuggestion. But anybody who can double his galvanometer deflections by suggestion is going some; he has the sugar pill boys left at the post.

MANUSCRIPTA ATHEISTICA

At the diet of Grodno in 1688, the bishop of Potsdam, accused Cassimir Liszinski a Polish gentleman, of atheism; and an order was given to search to house for proofs in support of the accusation. Some manuscripts were found, in which, among other extraordinary propositions was the following:—"God is not the creator of man, but man is the creator of a God whom he has made out of nothing." Liszinski endeavoured to excuse himself by saying, that he had set these things down only for the purpose of refuting them. This pretext however could not save him; he was condemned to death as an atheist, and on the 30th of March, 1689, was burnt alive; and his ashes, being put into a cannon, were dispersed in the air. Collet, 1823.

EINSTEIN IN CAN. PK.

Let "Can. Pk." stand for Canoga Park, California, where E. V. Johnson does heavy pamphleteering under the name and style of The Resolutionary Educational Movement. General Director Johnson quotes Einstein thus:

"If only two per cent of those supposed to do military service would declare themselves war resisters, the governments would be powerless because they could not put such masses into jail."

Send Johnson a quarter and see what you get. He has several pamphlets but some may be too hot for the mail these days. Address E. V. Johnson, Route 2, Canoga Park, Calif.

LEON WILSON GETS TWO YEARS

The Conscientious Objector son of Fortean Founder Harry Leon Wilson, was sentenced to two years on McNeil Island, Puget Sound. His correspondents are limited to seven but we can convey your congratulations through his sister.

MAY DAY

By Presidential Proclamation the first day of May, 1944, old style, was designated, "Child Health Day".

The Petroleum Administration for Wa , Army and Navy designated the week of May 1st as "Hundred Octane Week".

The *Journal of Commerce* of even date announced that synthetic rubber scrap is now appearing in collections of real rubber scrap and raising hell thereby. The synthetic scrap doesn't lend itself to recovery by any known method.

May Day!

CYR PLUNKS FOR LIFE ON MARS

That young kinsman of the heterodox Isaac Newton Vail, Master Donald Lee Cyr, continues to flaunt his Orthodoxy by way of publication. The latest to hand is *Life on Mars,* a pretty little brochure and well printed, but filled to the last period with assumption piled upon quoted assumption about meteors, meteorites, and *their* craters on Earth, Luna and Mars, about "Nature's designs" and a score of other matters nowise provable.

The slavish mental habits displayed in his book are made the more aggravating by the splendid potentialities which the schools have here so completely stifled, and by the contrast between his expression and the noble independence of his ancestor's thinking processes. Cyr is apparently befuddled into a confusion of attitudes, esteeming himself a pioneer for thus asserting his faith in a populated Mars, whereas the means he employs to establish his thesis would bring him benediction from Pope Shapley at the Havard Vatican.

Life on Mars is $1.00 . . . Send your order to donald Lee Cyr, 1412 Palm Terrace, Pasadena 6, Calif.

WHO WILL WRITE?

Orthodoxy is not united in this, but a sufficient majority of Scientists employ these twin conventions to make the two assumptions rules in their respective fields, deviation the exception.

The first assumption is that the "evolution" of Man from a primitive pulse or sigh in primordial ooze to his present lordly estate and dominion is fairly well duplicated in the womb by the development of the foetus.

The second assumption is that the "evolution" of ideas from an hypothetical state of universal ararism to our present magnificent intellectual eminence and *advanced* state of civilization can be pieced together historically by studying the customs of extant savages.

Who will take the time and trouble to examine these prejudices (which are probably fallacies) from a Fortean viewpoint, and give us a paper on the subject for publication?

NO SUCH ANIMAL

A sea monster with "zig-zagging movements, covered with grey-green scales and having a head as big as a horse but only one eye" was reported 9-19-42 near Fredrikstad, Norway. Credit Giles.

Loch Ness was sold 9-6-42 to "a London investment firm" which plans to develop it "as a tourist center after the war". Credit Dunkelberger and others.

The United Press found manpower enough to work out this composite portrait of the monster who has a new landlord . . . "Ten to twenty feet long. Thick, log-like body. Small, ovoid head on a slightly tapering neck. High-set, girlish eyes of liquid brown. Flexible neck, unlike a fish. Two front

flippers and two hind legs, each with three webbed toes, leaving a spoor the size of a dinner plate. Thick, slightly tapering five-foot tail, blunt and rounded at the end. Body the size of a hippopotamus.

"Amphibious, crawling like a serpent along the shore, or bounding like a kangaroo when frightened, and able to swim rapidly.

"Extremely shy when surprised, but an object of terror when hunting food. Carnivorous, eating trout and salmon when in the water, shrubbery ashore and—on feast days—flesh."

9-11-43, Charles MacDonald, Drumnadrochit, Invernesshire, said he saw "about 12 yards" of the Loch Ness monster, "shiny black, with three humps, skidding across the water about 10 miles an hour".

MFS Florence Selby (and others) send bulletins about a "Sea Serpent" in Payette Lake near McCall, Idaho. This alleged beast has been reported off and on for ten or fifteen summers (Idaho Daily Statesman, 7-3-44). The description is paltry: "a light yellowish creature about 35 feet long with large humps on its shell-like back" . . . We have commissioned MFS Selby, who lives nearby, to forward the serpent's photograph.

At the moment of going to press, MFS Hoernlein forwards the news that "B. L. Fagan of Twin Falls" has beaten us to it, photographing the Payette Lake serpent on colored film. The film had to be sent away to be developed . . . We can hardly wait!

SUBTERRANEAN GEOGRAPHY

A book, under the title of *Unheard of Curiosities,* by one James Gaffarel, was published at Hamburgh in 1678-8, 2 vols. 12mo. It treats chiefly of the different sorts of talismans; some of which the author admits may possess virtue, though the greater part are but infamous delusions. The Sorbonne thought (justly for once) that he admitted too much, and condemned the work as heretical

The author once issued proposals for an "Universal History of the Subterranean World, containing a description of the most beautiful caverns and most singular grottos, caves, vaults, and dens of the earth," and by way of specimen, he gave an exact topographical description of the sulphureous caverns of hell and purgatory! The work itself, to the great regret of the curious, never appeared. Collet, 1823.

MORE ELSENDER

Space limitations crowd out much of meteorological interest from England. Tom Elsender correlates very diverse data from January 15th, old style, and American members are asked to scan their local presses for three weeks after that date, noting the weather especially.

The high spot of all contributions from Brother Elsender since our last issue is the announcement 2-1-44, that Dr. H. S. Paraskevopoulos, director of the Boyde Station of Harvard Observatory at Bloemfontein, South Africa (What, AGAIN?!), had found that the star "Nova Pictoris" is of distinctly oblate form—flattened at the poles, like an orange. "The discovery—said to be the first in history (sic!)—is expected to have far-reaching results on astronomical research."

The SIC! is simply to remind the reader that Earth has been presented from time immemorial, by the Orthodox, as precisely of the shape described above. The polar diameter is said to be 1/299th part shorter than the equatorial diameter. It was to refute this assumption, which he charged was baseless, that Johannes von Gumpach wrote (1862) his treatise on *The True Figure and Dimension of the Earth.*

AP carried the above Harvard publicity story as "news" in this country. We have their version from Giles. It states: "Dr. Paraskevopoulos has been observing Nova Pictoris for 15 years." But only think how long Gautama Buddha has been contemplating his navel!

ADD—IT'S NICE WORK

Let the industry of the man who watched a nova for 15 years be commemorated in stone! Let bronze tablets be raised to the intrepid astronomers who carry the Word of Shapley to Darkest Africa. The press agent of Harvard (one hard-working gent) announced 5-31-44 for His Holiness Shapley that one D. Du Toit, a Missionary, likely, at Harvard's Observatory in Bloemfontein, South Africa, had discovered a comet which is invisible to the naked eye. Credit Giles.

That is reminiscent—not only of another priestcraft which sold its supplicants the invisible mercies of an invisible deity, but also —of a datum sent us by LMFS Augusta Stetter: "Discovery of a new comet which some day may be visible to the naked eye was reported to Harvard Observatory today (12-4-43). Dr. W. H. Van Ben Dos, of the Union Observatory at Johannesburg, South Africa, cabled the news that the comet was dicovered Sunday by Dr. H. Van Gent, presumably a member of the staff there."

Presumably!

SIRIUS INTO SMUTS

A. P. Herbert, the British Lloyd C. Douglas, has issued a book in England—in spite of the paper shortage—advocating the renaming of the stars. The title is *A Better Sky;* and who's to deny the suggestion? Probably if a Fortean had given birth to the idea Your Secretary would be thumping the pulpit and calling for testimonials. As it is, we wish Mr. Herbert well of his notion, but cannot be very hopeful for its general adoption, nor much interested in forwarding his aims to honor the crew he has stuck in the sky. The N. Y. *Times Magazine* printed one of the charts from the book, showing the old constellations regrouped nearer to Herbert's heart's desire. *Orion* becomes "The Sailor"; *Leo,* "Russia"; *Pegasus,* "The Airman", and so on.

Castor and *Pollux* will be known as Wellington and Napoleon if the MP has his way. *Aldebaran* becomes Marco Polo, *Regulus,* Lenin, and *Vega,* Paris. Naturally British heroes predominate, but Longfellow squeezes into the new constellation called "The Poet", along with Homer and Goethe, and the whole of Cassiopeia's Chair is given over to the United States.

Polaris does not appear on the chart in the *Times,* so one cannot see what Mr. Herbert conceives of as immutable in human affairs. A great many points admitting of argument sprinkle the Herbert sky but the one that will make him the most enemies is calling *Sirius,* that brightest, most beautiful and best known of all stars—SMUTS . . . Smuts to you, A. P. Herbert.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY

Observations and data relative to a transit of Mercury on or about November 12, 1940, are urgently solicited. If you you live near an observatory or know any honest astronomers, learn all you can about the transit and please report to the Secretary. Look it up in your local newspapers of that date. Consult your librarian.

CASE OF PETER VESEY
by
Carl Payne Tobey

Although these notes are written from memory, it is a true case with a record in newspapers and courts. Whatever further details might be desired can obtained.

Peter Vesey wrote astrological fiction for American Astrology Magazine. I did not like his fiction and cannot be accused of having read it. His stories were popular with the public. Although I was one of the editors of the magazine at the time, I wasn't interested in Peter Vesey, which appears to have been his true name. Perhaps I should have been more interested. Had I known what was ahead for Peter Vesey, I might have read his stories with great interest.

Peter Vesey lived on a farm, way out west somewhere. I forget where, but can check. His stories came by mail and were always published. Then they stopped coming, and we didn't hear from Peter Vesey. Little thought was given to the matter, and his space was filled by somcone else.

One day, came a letter from a reader who lived in Peter Vesey's part of the country. It enclosed newspaper clippings. Peter Vesey was no longer mortal. Peter Vesey had departed under strange circumstances. The story was something like this.

It was early in the day . . . before noon. Peter Vesey had devoted his life to studying strange subjects. He went in for the occult. He was secretive. He studied alone. On this morning, he called his wife and son, the only persons in the house outside of himself, to the living room. He explained that he wanted to be alone for a while. He had something he wanted to do. He wanted to be left in the house alone for an hour. As a favor, he asked whether his wife and son would mind going out and walking around the grounds. for an hour.

Although the request may have seemed strange, Peter Vesey was a strange fellow anyway, and wife and son did not take the

request as anything too unusual. They went out of the house and walked and talked in the grounds.

For one hour, Peter Vesey was alone in the house.

At the end of that time, wife and son returned.

On the floor of the living room, were the remains of Peter Vesey. They were charred remains. His body was burned to a crisp. Nothing around the body, nothing else in the room, was in any way burned. Just Peter Vesey was burned. At the far end of the room was a fire-place with a modest fire. But there was no traceable connection between this fire and Peter Vesey. Nothing between the fire and Peter Vesey was burned.

The authorities were never able to determine what happened to Peter Vesey. All we ever knew about the matter was that the termination of his stories by mail coincided with the above event. If more accurate and detailed data should be desired, I'll have it dug out of the files of American Astrology Magazine.

FORT CORRECTIONS

An enterprising new member has undertaken the task of checking the references in Charles Fort's NOTES as printed in the Magazine, especially and primarily, those gathered from the Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This welcome refinement of details is forwarded by H. A. Kiesewetter, of Buffalo, who is assisted in the work by Mrs. Kiesewetter.

The following is the first installment of this matter. If the work can be synchronized with transcription of the NOTES, the Kiesewetter observations will hereafter appear concurrently with each new section of the material as printed.

According to the Kiesewetters, the following entries should supplant Fort's notes on the corresponding dates:

1800

April 1—Essex; Steeple-Bumstead — Fireball —detonation *fell* with a hissing sound.
April 5—North America — great meteor — detonation—stones fell.
August 8—North America—Fireball.
August 15—Halle France—Fireball.
October 17—Small earthquake in Valley of Ossauin Pyrenees France.
December 9—(Should be "29", and "Vallets" should read *Valletri*).

1801

October 23—Colchester; Bury St. Edwards, Fireball (aerolitic).

1806

Feb. 24-25—(Should be March 24-25).
March 30—(The great quake described in Peru occurred March 30, 1828, *not* 1806).

1808

August 1—(The small quake at Leghorn occurred October 26, 1808, not on August 1.)

1809

Nov. 29—Munich Fireball (not Parma).

The Truth About INDIA

by

Kanhayalal Gauba

(*Continued*)

CHAPTER III.

Kingship in Theory and Practice

To the Maharaja of Bikaner's speeches rather than to his administration reports must we look for the ideals of kingship. Addressing his Assembly (January 1928) his Highness laid down the fundamentals of a ruler's obligations to his State and his people in the following terms:

"Whether we view them from the standpoint of East or the West—there are some well recognized and all round accepted principles and functions of good Government, and of regal obligations and duties of Rulers to their subjects, over which there can be little, if any, dispute—whatever the standard and conditions prevailing in any State, and wherever it is geographically situated. They form the hallmark of every State worthy of being ranked as enlightened and progressive; and these to my mind are the essential preliminaries—the minima—which can inspire the general confidence of the public both within and without his territories, and which any Ruler (or State) should aspire to that wishes to put his house in order and to withstand the fierce light which beats upon a Throne. These are general principles—the essentials of good government:

I. For the Ruler of a State to have affixed and well defined Privy Purse and a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State.
II. Security of life and property by the employment of as efficient and uncorrupt a Police as possible for the maintenance of law and order.
III. Indepependent Judiciary.
IV. The Reign of Law, including certainty of law, its uniformity and approximation where possible with the laws of British India with such additions and alterations as local conditions may render necessary.
V. Stability of Public Services.
VI. Efficiency and continuity of administration.
VII. Beneficent rule in the interests of the general well-being and contentment of the subjects.

These seven points are well worthy of being the watchwords of internal reforms in the States, and of being adopted in the almanac of every Ruler or Government of an Indian State—each point to be emphasized and specially remembered for each day in the week.

They do not differ from the Hindu ideal of Kingship so aptly placed before us by our own Shastras. I do not forget that at some places a King is described therein as embodying within him the spark of Divinity, but that spark is also hedged round with and cased within a sheath of stern behests and sacred commandments, which a Ruler is under an obligation to comply with by his Coronation Oath:

"I shall see to the growth of the country, considering it always as 'God.' Whatever Law there is here, and whatever is dictated by Ethics, and whatever is not opposed to polity, I will act according to. 'I shall never act arbitrarily.' This is the ideal of the Reign of Law, which places Law above one's desire, caprice and fancy."

2

Government said Woodrow Wilson is merely the executive organ of society, the organ through which its habit acts, through which its will becomes operative, through which it adapts itself to its environment and works out for itself a more effective life. There is clear reason, therefore why the disciplinary action of society upon the individual is exceptional; clear reason also why the power of the despot must recognize certain ultimate limits and bounds; and clear reason why sudden or violent changes of government lead to equally violent and often fatal reactions and revolutions. It is only the exceptional individual who is not held fast to the common habit of social duty and comity. The despot's power, like the potter's, is limited by the characteristics of the materials in which he works, of the society which he manipulates; and change which roughly breaks with the common thought will lack the sympathy of that, be crushed by that opposition. Society can be changed only by evolution, and revolution is the antidote of evolution. The public order is preserved because order inheres in the character of society.

What, then, on analysis, is the nature of government? If it rests upon authority and force, but upon authority which depends upon the acquiescence of the general will and upon force suppressed, latent, withheld except under extraordinary circumstances, what principle lies behind these phenomena, at the heart of government? The answer is hidden in the nature of Society itself. Society is in no sense artificial; it is as truly natural as the individual man himself. As Aristole said, man is by nature a social animal; his social function is as normal with him as is his individual function. Society, therefore, is compounded of the common habit and is an evolution of experience, an interlaced growth of tenacious relationships, a compact, living whole, structural, not mechanical.

Government is the organ of Society, its only potent and universal instrument; its objects must be the objects of society. What, then, are the objects of society? What is society? It is an association of individuals organised for mutual aid. Mutual aid to what? To self-development. The hope of society lies in an infinite individual variety, in the freest possible play of individual forces: only in that can it find that wealth of resource which constitutes civilization, with all its appliances for satisfying human wants and mitigating human sufferings, all its incitements to thought and spurs to action. It should be the end of government to assist in accomplishing the objects of organized society. There must be constant adjustments of governmental assistance to the needs of a changing social and industrial organization.

Not license of interference on the part of government, but only strength, and adaptation of regulation. The regulation that we mean is not interference; it is the equalization of conditions, so far as possible, in all branches of endeavour; and the equalization of conditions is the very opposite of interference.

Every rule of development is a rule of adaptation, a rule for meeting "the circumstances of the case;" but the circumstances of the case, it must be remembered, are not, so far as government is concerned, the circumstances of any individual case, but the circumstances of society's case, the general conditions of social organization. The case for society stands thus: the individual must be assured the best means, the best and fullest opportunities, for complete self-development: in no other way can society itself gain variety and strength. But one of the most indispensable conditions of opportunity for self-development, government alone, society's controlling organ, can supply.

3

The Rulers of Indian States have through the centuries and as a matter of fact until comparatively recent times depended like other monarchies for their existence and their privileges on the good will of their subjects. Whatever type of government, it flourished upon the sanction of its people. No Ruler had his status, his emoluments, his rights and those of his progeny guaranteed forever by a third party. He ruled while he pleased his people. When his people ceased to be pleased, when they in other words became dissatisfied with the Prince's administration, they dethroned him, banished him, or sent him to keep his forefathers company.

Even with the advance of democracy, there has been no serious modification in the outlook on the duties of rulers toward their subjects. History is, it is true, packed with the names of dictators. Today's governments, even of the most civilized nations, are in the hands of dictators—financial, social, ecclesiastical and political. Some of these dictatorships are undoubtedly tyrannical in their operations, but no dictator nor autocrat, not even a Mussolini, can place himself before the nation whose destiny he controls. Democracy is the new way to an old necessity. Dictatorships may be changed without bloodshed. Before democracy, revolution was achieved through blood, the new method prescribes the ballot box. Escaping steam never blew a boiler. Unless the Princes are prepared to accede to the modification of their status and their powers dictated by modern sentiments and necessities, they run a grave risk, the risk of a patched structure under increasing stresses.

The test of a governing machine is whether it functions wisely and efficiently. While a system of government, monarchy, aristocracy, or even a democracy does that, the ship of State sails on untroubled by tempest or by sea.

The war destroyed men but it gave birth to ideas. It destroyed in Europe the last remnants of despotic kingship, it scattered the proudest monarchies of Europe like leaves in an autumn gale. There are a few kingships left, but the holders of the office have the sense to recognize that though they reign, they do not govern, and that their existence is possible only within the circumscribed limits and functions of a democratic constitution.

But while the War swept the world of its crowns and coronets, sheltered in the British protection the Indian States emerged, if anything, a little more secure and certainly more important than they had ever been before. Before the war it was unthinkable for a representative of the Princes to be employed to sign a treaty of international importance, it was unthinkable for them to sit in mutual conference to conspire against the future of India and to divide in private the territories of a supposedly disintegrating empire. Secure against foreign invasion, secure against internal turmoil, backed with the power and prestige of the world's mightiest Empire, helped by the distractions of the times, and a steadily diminishing scrutiny over purse and government, they make most of the heydays of irresponsibility. According to Bernard Houghton:

"After the war, the British Government found itself faced with a dilemna. If it ensured good government for those people, it must alienate their rulers: if it conciliated the rulers, the people must suffer misery twice refined. Simla chose the worser path. In this altered atmosphere it was clearly inexpedient to, in any way, alienate the loyalty of the Rajahs. The less interference with their internal affairs, the better. Given a free hand to tax and to squander, to give or to deny justice, to govern well or ill, what wonder that they are fast developing into irresponsible despots? Secure from the only danger which checks despotism, the fear of rebellion, they have done each man as seems good in his eyes."

This is the natural corollary of the policy, the dangers of which were indicated by the great London *Times* as long ago as 1853.

"We have emancipated these pale and ineffectual pageants of royalty from the ordinary fate that waits on an oriental despotism . . . This advantage (securing able and vigorous Princes through rebellion) we have taken away from the inhabitants of the States of India still governed by Native Princes. It has been well said that we give these Princes power without responsibility. Our hand of iron maintains them on the throne, despite their imbecility, their vices, and their crimes. The result is in most of the States a chronic anarchy under which the revenues of the States are dissipated between the mercenaries of the camp and the minions of the Court. The heavy and the arbitrary taxes levied on the miserable raiyats serve only to feed the meanest and the most degraded of mankind. The theory seems, in fact, admitted that the government is not for the people but the people for the King, and that so long as we secure the King his sinecure royalty we discharge all the duty that we as sovereigns of India owe to his subjects who are virtually ours."

Sir Thomas Munro in a despatch to the Governor General declared much the same thing:

"The subsidiary Force has a natural tendency to render the government of every country, in which it exists, weak and oppressive to extinguish all honourable spirit among the higher classes of society and to degrade and impoverish the whole people. The usual remedy of a bad government in India is a quiet revolution in the palace or a violent one by rebellion or foreign conquest. But the presence of the British forces cuts off every chance of a remedy by supporting the princes on the throne against every foreign or domestic enemy. It renders him indolent by teaching him to trust to strangers for his security and cruel and avaricious by showing him that he has nothing to fear from the hatred of his subjects.

"Is not the present state of affairs in the Indian States an echo, in some cases faint but in some cases loud and audible distinctly, of this expression?"

4

The evils of despotism, tyranny and bad government fall on the people. They are the only sufferers. The interests of the Paramount Power are amply secured, the interests of the Princes are amply secured, both thanks to British bayonets, but what about the unfortunate millions condemned to live under these medieval despotisms? The importance of the States is reckoned in the number of square miles, in the millions that inhabit those square miles, in the revenues derived from the exploitation of the soil and the labour of the millions who pay their small mites to the maintenance of a system with which they have no sympathy and under which they are little better than serfs. There is no court of appeal, no court of redress, in fact there is very little law and practically no conscience. "A state of things is allowed to go on in the 20th Century to the full knowledge of the Government of India a state of things which no civilized Government should countenance or tolerate." (*Presidential Address Indian States Peoples Conference* 1927). In the words of the representation of the Indian States People to the Butler Committee:

"No sane man would desire alien interference if it could be possibly avoided. But in the present helpless condition of the Indian States brought about by double despotism arising out of double allegiance there is no recourse left for the dumb and oppressed seventy millions of Indian States but to appeal to the Paramount Power with whom rests the ultimate responsibility to secure the welfare of the Indian States' people and who have deprived them of their common law right of rising in revolt against the ruler who rebels against law."

We have the authority of the Maharaja of Bikaner that a Prince owes it to his people to govern according to certain well established canons; we have it that the Hindu ideals of kingship are not very different from the ideals of the functions of government elsewhere as the "reign of law which places law above one's desire, caprice and fancy." As to how far these obligations are translated into words, some particulars will be forthcoming hereafter.

(*To be continued*)

Art Young **In The Masses**



Poisoned at Its Source.

To commemorate the passing of ART YOUNG—a Fortean from away back—we resurrect a cartoon he drew in 1913.

As you will see, the Associated Press is shown poisoning the "news". At the time, this specific reference was to the strike news coming out of Paint Creek, a coal mining hamlet in West Virginia. The cartoon appeared in *The Masses,* a periodical of which the late Max Eastman was the editor. The editorial accompanying the picture stated that "The representative of the Associated Press was an officer in that militia tribunal that hounded the Paint Creek miners into the penitentiary in violation of their constitutional liberties . . . "

The above is taken from a little book called FAKES IN AMERICAN JOURNALISM, by Max Sherover, published by the Free Press League, 1569 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1914 and 1915. At that time the indictment for criminal libel was still pending against the editors of *The Masses.*

Mr. Sherover states that Upton Sinclair came to the defense of Art Young and Max Eastman in his own publication, the *Appeal.* And Mr. Sinclair added the further charge that the Associated Press had "poisoned the news from (Denver) Colorado at its source" in another labor dispute.

Labor disputes, as such, are not the province of the Fortean Society. The poisoning of "news" is. And, in memory of Art Young, we record that this cartoon is just as timely today as when the artist drew it. Moreover, the figure of the Associated Press could as well be labelled "United Press", "International News Service" or "OWI".

The Society's attorney, Julien Cornell, author of the *Conscientious Objector and the Law,* reports: "A search of the record of the Court of General Sessions in New York City reveals that two indictments for criminal libel were filed against Max Eastman, Arthur Young and others on November 25, 1913 and December 29, 1913, but were never brought to trial and finally were dismissed on April 21, 1915."

SNEEZER

On 4-12-44 Mrs. Albert Sanders of Jonesboro, Ark., had been sneezing 15 times a minute for 5 days. This was her second attack and "the cause had not been determined." Credit Giles.

MORE *NOTES* of CHARLES FORT

Box 1 - (Resumed)

(1829)

Feb. 7 About 3 PM Capt Sturt exploring Southern Australia camped on the bank of the Darling (reverse) River. Heard what seemed to be the report of a gun 5 or 6 miles away — "heavy peace of ordnance." Great mystery to him and could in no way account for it. Nature 81-127

21 Quake in Province of Murcia — of Iceland. BA 54

21 and 22 South of Iceland. Shocks and quake. Farms destroyed (reverse) Smithsonian Inst. Rept. 1815-510

24 to March 10 Several quakes a day around Lake Baikal Mag. Nat. Hist. 6-301

March Spain Quakes also meteors and halos around sun and moon BA 54 p. 211 (Kiesw. "should be Oct 24, Granada")

March Slight shocks in Murcia Went on at least to Apr. 1833 See BA 54

Box A - (Resumed)

March 5 London Times p. 7 Extraordinary Discovery

Box 1 - (Resumed)

Mar 8 Irkutsk, Siberia / said severe quake felt several hundred miles — but no damage recorded / a clattering noise heard — It was overhead not (reverse) subterranean. The noise "seemed to recur according to a certain rule." Vibrations were felt up to the 22nd. B.A. 54/201

19 12:30 a.m. / Maling Dalecarlia Sweden / quake and meteor sound BA '54

21 At Murcia, Spain Fearful noise and a column of fire to the east at Benejuzar, four craters of mud, 2 of which threw out lava (reverse) Ward of Murcia L.T. April 14 p. 4. London Times Apr 16 p. 3

21 5:20 a.m. violent shocks in Jamaica BA 54

Quake in Province of Murcia — severe. 2 salt lakes water disappeared. At Benejozar 250 perished. A. Reg. p. 63 (reverse) Here, at B., 4 craters opened and threw out lava. Out of all towns by Apr 3, more than 3,000 bodies dug out. A column of fire was seen toward the eastward of Murcia.

21 6:30 p.m. in Murcia. Premonitory sounds like thunder heard ¾ hour. It was like (reverse) cannon fire BA '54.

22 Sound like cannon firing and shocks Ancona, Italy BA '54.

22, 23, 24, 30 shocks Jamaica BA '54 (Kiesw. "27 great severity")

April 1, 6, 16, 24 — (See June 1) quakes in Spain. "Heavy rain fell about the whole (reverse) month through, in Spain, producing great inundations" BA '54

1 Heavy rains and floods almost whole month in Spain BA 54 "Heavy rain fell almost the whole month through in Spain, producing great inundations BA 54-204

2 Volcanic eruption near Hudson's River, N. S. Wales Reported Mag Nat Hist 6-301.

2 Leon Spain. Quake preceded by violent storm of rain and snow BA 54 (Kiesw. "should be 10th")

18 Quake, Murcia, Spain London Times May 20, p. 5

18 Smaller quakes on 16th & 17th. On 18th almost equal to 21st of March BA '54

23 In Baden severe quake 9:30 p.m. sound like thunder, severe (reverse) snow storm

30 Light quake, London Times Apr 30, p. 4.

May 5 quake in Salonica and a mt. poured out reddish water BA 54

7 Light quake London Times, p. 6

8 (F) Forsyth, Ga. Farrington Memoirs Natural Academy of Science. Vol 13.

8 Stone of Forsyth, Ga. bet. 3-4 pm. American Journal of Science 18-388 (reverse) Greatly resembles stone of May 9, 1827.

21 to early in Dec. at Albano, Laziale. Italy sounds (x) 41 detonations not accompanied by quake.

22 Storm Isle of Bourbon London Times p. 4

22 Graz, Austria, quake preceded by uninterrupted rain for 8 days. BA '54 206

28 See 5th. Monroe, Ga. fall of stones C.R. 3-51 (reverse) I think this is newspaper of 28th.

30 Niles Register, copying from the Maine Patriot, not said what (reverse) said fell a few rods north of Capitol Hill — presumably fell in Capital of Maine — a fall of living eels. "They were of various sizes, generally from a foot to a foot and a half in length."

June Murcia, severe quakes. Jan., 1883

June Huesca, Spain, spring of 1871, meteorite / quakes of 1883 etc. here.

June 1 See April 7th. Quake in Spain "violent storm of rain, producing inundations."

June 1 to 5 68 shocks in Valencia, Spain. "On the 7th, a violent storm producing inundations" BA 54-206

(No date) Murcia, Spain, Catalonia meteors there Aug 18, 1870, Nov 5, 1851, Dec 24, 1858, (reverse) Huesca, Spain Spring of 1871

June 7 Violent fall of rain producing floods, Valencia, Spain BA '54.

(No date) See Murcia, Spain / See July 8, 1811, near Murcia

June 10 to 15 24 more shocks, Valencia, one very severe. BA '54

May, June & July remarkable thunder storms in many parts of Europe. BA 54-208 206.

June Shocks in Murcia continued occasionally at least to April 17, 1833 BA '54

June 15 (X) See preceding. Ice. See July 24 Spain / D-276

15 "On June 15, 1829, there was a hailstorm at Cazorta, Spain, that crushed in houses (reverse) — some of the blocks of ice weighed 4½ lbs." Flammarion, The Atmosphere p. 445.

25 Treves. After a storm a moving column like a chimney in the sky, discharged smoke and fire (reverse) moved with sounds like those of great numbers of clattering stones. For 18 minutes it discharged fires, with a great grayish mass, finally disappearing, leaving a strong odor of sulphur. Annales de Chimie Dec., 1829.

25 det(ails) of phenomena of Treves. An. de Chimie 1829 p 420 of one of the vols. (reverse) P. R. 1495 (or/495 T.T.)

July 1 Hungary. Reddish clouds on horizon. An appearance like lightning. Quake, heavy rain preceded by some hail. BA '54-208

10 Near Namur ?Aurora? Cor. to Mag. of Nat. Hist. 3-199/6 p.m./ appearance like a (reverse) rising sun. Upon a low bank of clouds — shafts of light divurging from a luminosity like the sun clouded over.

20 Fishes / Moradabad, India. Lin. Soc. Trans. 16/764 D-841

24 bet. 10 & 11 p.m./ Murcia, Spain, shocks, violent storm and hail of unusual (reverse) size "some of the hailstones weighed 10 or 12 ounces" BA '54-208

August "The storms of July still continued in many parts of Europe" BA '54-210

Aug 4 Hungary — Medium quake

7 3 a.m. Colmar, etc. quake and sound like distant thunder BA '54

14 Gumbinnen / 3 fireballs BA '54 (Kiesw. "should be vol. 60")

14 Deal, N. J. (F) Meteorite Farrington Mems Nat Academy of Sciences Vol. 13

15 Quake, Hungary London Times p. 3

26 Parina, Meteor '54 (Kiesw. "should be vol. 60")

Sept Frogs / Rouen, France / Multitude of young frogs in a heavy thunder storm. Arcana of Sci 1830-217

6 Cremona, Italy. Light quake

9 Krasnol-Ugol, Rjasan, Russia / Meteorite. (F)

9 Rasan / stone-fall according to Kaemtz BA 67-416

15 Violent local whirlwind. All calm around it at Gorschoff, Pskow, Russia (reverse) Arc. Sci. 1830-246

18 After 7 a.m. 20 strong shocks at Calcutta. Arc. Sci '30-170

26 Fireball ac to Kaemtz. Stones ac to Baumhauer / Dusseldorf (reverse) BA '60

26 shocks and volc eruptions 27, 28 and Oct 1 / Chile Am. J. Sci. 2-12-426

26 Quake, (light) Chile, BA 11

29 Murcia, Spain. Quake "storm, and heavy rains continued to prevail in many parts of Europe during this month". BA '54-210

Krasnol-Ugal, Kasan Russia, meteorite. BA '60 See F (Rjasan, Rasan and Kasan may all be Kazan. Fort's handwriting plus Russian spelling leaves one at sea, T.T.)

29 See Sept 29, 1838. Ext. aurora or zod. light Phil Mag. 2/4/465

About Aubonne (Vaud) Switzerland.

Oct 1 Brilliant det. meteor "followed by gusts of wind and snow (reverse) showers" Several shocks were felt. BA '54.

Box A - (Resumed)

Oct 17 First attack on K (aspar) Hauser

Box 1 - (Resumed)

19 Det. meteor Cape Town BA '60/22

24 (See March above. T.T.)

25 Fog in London/on sun seen (N.E.) a large spot near the center. Mag. Nat. Hist. 5-396

Nov 11 Volc. Bromu Java E.R. Jo. - 878

13 Prague Met fell and burned surface of a field brick red BA 65-128 See Nov 19 1830 (Kiesw. "See note on 13 Nov 1835")

18-19 2 great quakes China BA '11

19 Meteorite Stars Ac to BA '60

19 Great quake China

23 Bucharest quake and "strong atmospheric perturbation". BA '54

24 China Heavy quake

24 S.W. Russia and Roumania Heavy quake

26 About 4 a.m. from Transylvania to Kieff, Russia, violent (reverse) quake in Moldavia Shocks followed by a heavy fall of snow BA '54

27 Mondavio and Todi, Italy, quake preceded by violent gust of wind. BA '54

27 La Rochelle Rochefort (char-Inf.) quake—explosion seemed high in air. 4:15 p.m.—shocks again at 5. BA '54

29 4-5 p.m. La Rochelle Sound appeared to be high in the air and was thought the explosion of a meteor by many persons. An. de An. de Chimie Dec. 1829

30 Siberia Light quake

Dec 22 After 1825 Phenomena (Lontimes?) at Belley, dept. of the Ain. (word?) Dec. 22, 1829 several, and Jan. 5, 1838.

1830

Box A - (Resumed)

and for 18 months / house near Chesterfield occupied (over) by a Mr. J. Ashwell Bell ringing See Major Edward Moor's "Bealing's Bells."

Box 1 - (Resumed)

(no date) fishes herring / Islay Scotland / Eng. Mec. 108/118

Jan 10 etc. Immense group of sun spots E. Limb of sun (reverse) On 17th 3 groups and one isolated spot. An. de Chimie 1830-392

18 Philippines Heavy quake.

Feb 8 quake and fog / Agram, Hungary, 10:40 a.m. (reverse) about an hour later "the heavens became obscured by clouds as before and a thick fog of a disagreeable smell prevailed for 3 hours." BA '54

8 quake and fog / Agram "a fog having a very bad smell spread itself abroad and lasted three hours" BA'50/75

9 Quake Valparaiso Lond Times p. 3

11 (F) Bedfordshire / Met explosion / "Things not Generally Known" p. 30 by E. J. Lowe

15 (F) Launton, Bicester, Oxfordshire Meteorite Nature 94/258)

15 Birmingham Met=Moon N. E. to S.W. about 7:30 p.m. BA '54 (Kiesw. "should be vol 60")

19 Fish—"mut" / India (D 84-85)

March Maury Co., Tenn. Tornado Finley's Rept.

(no date) Near (Dunfeld) Perthshire / fish / Liv. Age 52/186 (D 84)

March 7 Venus Inferior conjunction (a 1) London Times p. 3

9 Fish / Island of Ula / Argyleshire / Penny Mag 12/127

9 Caucasia. Heavy quake

13 to May Submarine explosions near Iceland (reverse) Smithsonian Inst. Rep. 1885-510

April 4 Meteor London London Times p. 6

6 Vesuvius active BA '54

12 and 23 Guatemala Heavy quake each time.

14 Violent quake St. Domingo W. Indies BA '54

27 Vesuvius. Great eruption. Also Etna. Mag Nat Hist 6-301 & 302

May 9 Persia Light quake

12 China Medium quake London Times p. 22

15 Dust Malta and at Sardinia A. J. Sci 2/11/373

16 Volcano and dust cloud. Great eruption of Etna—full of red dust. Yet Ainster in (reverse) Mag. Nat. Hist. 1833-298 says that the dust was of cause other than to the eruption in that inasmuch as the (page 2) principal depositions were south of Etna the substance was brought from somewhere else. (reverse) He thinks from the Sahara.

16 At Siena An organic material collected from leaves of trees in the Botanical Garden of Siena. Thought to have fallen from the sky (reverse) said to be vegetable matter.

16 Siena / organic matter

16 Etna—ashes to Calabria 8 villages destroyed. Gents Mag. 100/1/551-639

17 City of Perth / fell in the storm / Trans. Perth stones (F)

17 Medium quakes in China. London Times May 12 p 22 BA '11

20 Etna. Ashes as far as Rome An. Reg. '30-79

31 Evening. Charlotte, Tenn. Tornado. Finley's Rept.

June 1 China. Heavy quake.

(no date) Vilesia near Greivau / Yellowish brown corpuscles some cylindrical some round Vymus Met 21/146 (reverse) La Belg. Hor F. cole 2/319

9 Waterspout Lake of Neufchatel Jour. Roy. Inst. Gt. Britain 1-200 Quake and thunder and hail / 12 towns in province of Honan in China overthrown or engulfed in chasms. 6,000 perished Ponton Earthquakes p. 102

12-16 and July 29 China Heavy quake

25 (Ch) thing like a moon / Gloucester / BA '52/181

25 (Ch) Herefordshire / luminous thing "size of a garden". Br. V. Assoc. 1852/181

25 Caucasia Medium quake.

26 Austria Light quake

26 & 27 Quake & above —star. China. "Somedays before the earthquake burning vapors filled the atmosphere, dull explosions were heard in the air, long bands of (reverse) fire appeared on the Horizon" and then the quake. 12 towns were "swallowed up or more or less injured. 6,000 or 7,000 persons perished. Canton.

July 1 Hungary Light quake

26 Torrents of water in a thunder storm at Malta. Most unusual for time of year. Mag. Nat. Hist 6-302.

29 Quick flood. Conn. See Fassig 1-282.

Aug 9 Shower in Staffordshire / Edin. Jour. Sci.. 9/354

19 Kioto, Japan. Heavy quake.

29 Spots seen in Algiers on sun, almost across disc in a line. Sep 1 had collected in (reverse) 2 groups. Athenaeum 1833/405

30 Full of fine sand at Tripoli. Galignani's Messenger May 25, 1870 (reverse) It was as hot as if it had come from a furnace.

(last of) Near d'Avallon (Yonne) figs (L'Institut 2-386)

Sep 19 Op. Mars Mem R.A.S. 6/223

25 (up to) Noted in Scotland. Auroras. before and after nearest were May 5 & Oct 5. Sept 7, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21-25. Annals de Chimie Dec 1830.

Nov 19 Prague / little red stones? BA '60 See Nov 13, 1829.

Dec 4 Russia Taman Peninsula Light quake.

14 Insects / Orenburg, Russia D - 92

14 Warsaw Fireball BA '60

31 India Chittagong Light quake BA '11

1831

Jan-Feb Messina. Light quake

Jan 2 Italy (Basilicata) quake BA '11

2 3 a.m. Aerolite in village of Mangapalnam, Cadapah, India (reverse) Trans Bombay Geog Soc 9/199

7 A France A.J.S. 20/390

7 Auraal Germany phe? Nature 27-297

12 Berlin Fireball BA '60

Box A - (Resumed)

13 Extraordinary disappearance LT p 2

Box 1 - (Resumed)

28 Gotha Fireball BA '60

Feb 12 Solar eclipse A. J. Sci. 22-189

19 to 25 Etna BA '54/224

Apr 12 See May 19, 1806 Reported by a sea captain at 0° 22' S and (reverse) 23° 27' W. rumbling sound and sharp shock to vessel.

13 Shocks Armenia, Sweden, Austria See note 15th BA '11

Box A - (Resumed)

May 2nd attack on Kaspar Hauser

Box 1 - (Resumed)

May 7 Hail 3 inches circumference. Ohio. Kentucky. Niles Reg. 21st.

7 Tornado. South Carolina Niles Register 21st.

13 Vouillè stonefall L.R. 58/226 (Vienne) Poitiers according to F.

13 Meteorite Vouillè (Vienne) particulars (reverse) La S.P. Tous 9-93

26 11:18 a.m. Shocks Genoese Coast (Italy) 11:15 a.m. Marseilles BA '54

26 San Remo, Italy Sounds phenomena See 1816

13 B. M. Fletcher meteorite Apr 13, 1831 / Vouillè, France, May 13, 1831 F

June 11 Clinton Co., Tenn. / Tornado / Fenley's Rept.

28 5 p.m. shocks Sicily BA '54

28 to July 2 (the effects to Oct) submarine volcano before appearance of island of Ferdinandea. Then increased activity said that the vol-

canic materials formed the island. And 2 in October afterglows noted at Palermo. C. R. 102-1061. (reverse) At Palermo the haze noticed July 23, 24, 25, and again Aug 4, 5, 6. Upon Aug 8 the sun was whitish blue and there were afterglows. Then 5 dates in Aug. and 3 in Sept.

July 2 Sicily
13 Parma } shocks BA '54
14 Parma

5 Cannonading heard at Schmalen-inken attributed to war between Poland and Russia. Not heard on the 6th. In Deb. 17-1-3, said that Gielgud was on 5th. An de a de Memel. (reverse) A battle between several. Gielgud against Tolstoy and Rennenkampt. Jour. de Deb. 20-2-1.

9 G's island. See Jan 3, 1832

9 The new island. Niles Register (*DA) Vol 41 p. 71, 77, 327, 438.

9 Graham's Island. See Lyall's Principles of Geology

9 Ship Crawford, 16 mi. from Sicily —submarine volc eruption. Niles Register Sept 24. New island seen next day from another vessel (Niles Reg. Oct 1) See Jan 3, 1832

13 The New Island—Graham Island southern shore of (reverse) Sicily. Phil. Trans. 1832-237 / was first seen on 13th / was a volcanic crater.

14 Many shocks Murray Bay, Gul of St. Lawrence (over) Preceded by submarine noise which seemed to come from N or NW. BA '54.

15 Clermont, etc. 4 p.m. tremendous storm. Great fall (reverse) of hail. Sheep swept away by torrents. Jour des 'Deb. July 19.

18 Sciacca (Girgenti) Medium quakes June-July Italy BA '11

18 Poitiers, France, stone weighed 40 lbs. Greg asks whether May 13. See BA '60

18 Tuscany "a meteoric detonation in air?" BA '54

18 Foligno, Tuscany, Italy meteorite BA '60 See May 16, 34

20 Cayuga Co., New York. Tornado / Finley's Report.

27 Besancon (Doubo) quakes and explosive sounds BA '54 or '60.

27-28-29 Celebration in Paris. Canon fire etc. J. des Deb. 26-1-3

28 Vouillè (Fr) Meteorite and 3 detonations BA '67/416

Aug Month of lurid sunsets, Malta and Sicily, attributed to (reverse) dust from the near volcano of Graham Island. Phil. Trans. 1832-252.

Aug Blue sun. See Oct 2

4 A "waterspout" burst upon the Clidagh Mts. (Kerry) Ireland. A flood 15 feet deep and 600 wide poured (reverse) down. Not said any waterspout seen. Gents Mag 101/2/168

14 Shock near Naples while Vesuvius in eruption. BA '54.

17 Sat. Sun. and Monday before / at Mobile, bluish or greenish sun. (reverse) Morning and between 5 and 6 p.m. Am. J. Sci. 21/198

3 Africa

9 Russia and France

10 Paris

15 New York

31 China
Fog like the Siberian. La Sci Por Tous 19/58 See May 1822

12 At Philadelphia for a long time after sunset "the Western heavens seemed like one vast sea of crimson flame, lit up by some invisible agent". Then not a star to be seen but the moon was visible "green and ghastly". (reverse) The same phenomenon at New York and by many attributed to burning meadows in the direction of Newark. N. Y. American, Aug 16, '31.

3 Blue sun. Bermuda YB. 41/26 Upon the 11th, great quake and hurricane throughout (reverse) West Indies—not Bermuda. BA '11. At Barbadoes — hurricane, quake and volcanic eruption. 3000 persons perished. BA '54.

3 A dry fog was first observed upon Coast of Africa

9 Odessa and Central France

10 Paris

15 New York

End of month—Canton, China
Said that the most extraordinary thing was that this smoke or dry fog (reverse) seemed to disappear in part with the setting of the sun and to return at sunrise. Nights very clear and stars very visible—that same fog remained and was phosphorescent and appeared to occupy the higher regions of the atmosphere. La Sci. Por Tous 15-58.

Sept 3 According to M. Arego in "The Comet" (p. 13 of translation on Coast of Africa, sun not visible until 15 or 20 degrees above horizon. "At night the sky sometimes became clear and even the stars (reverse) visible. This last circumstance, so worthy of remark, I have received from M. Berard, one of the best informed officers of the French Navy."

9 etc. Nothing in Jour des Deb.

10 West Indies. Great hurricane and "innumerable fireballs". A. J. Sci. 36-174 (reverse) At Barbadoes according to another quotation.

10 Barbadoes. Evening of the 10th, clouds collected in deep masses and then flying away "with a rapidity of motion almost incredible" until 9 p.m. then calm —then at 10:30 wind again with increasing violence until (reverse) 5 a.m. of the 11th (this was the hurricane) N. Y. American Sept. 5. There is no volcanic eruption mentioned. "Hollow subterranean noises were also heard and some thought we were visited by an earthquake." On 12th in St. Domingo many lives lost. Ocean rose and flooded towns. American Sept. 13 (Page 2) Hurricane reached New Orleans on 16th & 17th. Cuba on 13th. If it was all one. Amer. Sept. 15.

10 Night Hurricane Barbados (Schonburgk History of Barbados page 53). Nearly all trees blown leafless, thunder and lightning "more like sheets of fire" (reverse) Extreme redness of the sky on evening of the 9th. "At one time the whole atmosphere presented the appearance of livid flame. Overpowering sulphurous odor. The "fiery meteors were seen falling from the heavens". (2nd page) Next morning 12 vessels high inland, debris and heads and feet of the dead. / No volcano.

11 West Indies. Heavy quake and hurricane.

11 Bermuda. Said sunlight been peculiar on 10th. On 11th (reverse) dark from early morning. Rept. BA 1840-11

11 West Indies. From 2:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. hurricane. (reverse) Barbadoes hurricane, quake and volc. eruption. 3000 persons perished. Rept. BA 1854-226

11 Blue sun at Bermuda. Said that early in August blue sun for some days in (reverse) succession along the Atlantic Coast. Jour. of Inst. 3/1/57

12 Sun as seen at Alexandria, Va? Niles Weekly Register Oct. 1, 1831 p. 96.

Sept.-Oct. China. Medium quakes BA "11.

Sept. 6 Wartmann's planet. C.R. 2/307 Planetary object observed according to W. and his assistants (reverse) at Geneva.

9 Wessely, Moravia, Austria. Meteorite. See May 26, '08.

10 From 10th water in wells at Parma was troubled. BA '54.

11 Italy. Parma and Modena. Light quake BA '11

12-13 Other shocks Parma to Venice BA '54

Oct.-Feb. Medium quakes in Perugia, Italy.

8 Venus inferior conjunction A-1. Oh.

Oct 9 Medium quake. Peru.

12 Red lights in sky long after sunset. Oct 13—sun silvery at noon (reverse) and between 3 and 4 p.m. greenish blue. Nature 30-32

20 Wirtenberg Meteor BA '54.

27 Until Jan 13, 1832, frequent concussions in Umbria. Upon Jan. 13, 1832, quake and a fall of muddy water. Se 1805.

27 to Jan. 13, 1832. Sounds. Umbria, Italy. See 1816.

Nov. 12 Meteors A. J. Sci. 30-374.

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