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The New World

Nothing like it

Lincoln Phifer's Paper-Magazine

You will like it

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Things That Are Seen and Not Told

GARRETT P. SERVISS, the astronomer, as if in reply to the feeling of future cataclysms such as The New World has been forecasting, (I know The New World has been sent him by a friend), recently printed a syndicated article, in which he stated that science knew nothing about anything but small aerolites falling from the heavens. Almost simultaneous with this publication, Boni & Liverworth, of New York, bring out a book by Charles Fort, devoted to proof that science does know of these things, in abundance.

This volume is called The Book of the Damned (\$1.50), because "by damned I mean the excluded," the excluded of science. All the data in this book, which covers literally thousands of cases, is taken from scientific works, the date, the place, the publication that told of it, all being printed. The comment consists in argument as to why the explanation of science is not plausible.

The Red Sun Sets

The author begins by referring to something that half the elderly people of the world can remember, that is, the red sunsets of 1883 and for seven years thereafter. He shows that the scientists, admitting the phenomena, which is perhaps the best attested thing in the book, attribute it to dust from the volcano Karatoo, which on August 28, 1883, blew up, killing some 36,000 people. But he shows that the red sunsets were visible in Natal, South Africa, and in Australia, six months before the eruption. His theory of the red sunsets and of the blue moons that came near the same time is that a nebula came into earth's atmosphere, exploded and

descended as dust, the volcano being a reflex of that.

Analogous to this are the falls of red rains in Europe during several years. They were said to be caused by red sand blown from the Sahara desert. Millions of tons of it must have fallen and the author quotes extensively to show that much of the dust consisted of organic matter and some decomposed with offensive smell. Beside, the sand of Sahara is white rather than red.

Black Rains as Well

But black rains fell—particularly in Switzerland and as far down as the Cape of Good Hope—in January, 1911. There were no manufacturing centers near to cloud the air with smoke.

Red snows and black snows have fallen in various parts of the world on numerous occasions, as the author cites, with dates and authorities; and, on analysis, these were found to be colored chiefly by organic matter, which must have fallen to the weight of many tons.

Stones of pyramidal shape have fallen from the sky more than once.

Fall of Animal Matter

There have been authenticated reports of falls of animal matter, including fish, frogs, edible gelatine, water flavored like oranges, red meats, salt, sugar, in tons upon tons, covering wide territories, sometimes repeated day after day in one locality. There have been falls of sulphur, blocks of limestone, coke, coal and cinders, bitumen, resin and blocks of ice having stratas and bearing icicles. Manufactured articles have fallen in quantities, such as fragments of cloth resembling silks and cottons, yet neith-

er, to the amount of tons; stuff like butter; stone wedges, arrows, bronze axes and iron instruments. Snails of kinds unknown on earth, living snakes of new species, living frogs, lizards and black insects of kinds unknown to science, all have fallen from the sky in quantities. The implements have come as "thunderstones," things that are believed in almost every land, accompanied by lightning, yet meteoric in nature.

Inscribed Articles

A stone nine feet long fell in Mexico in 1910, bearing circles, 6s, and dots and dashes. A cross of silver, all arms the same length, fell in Georgia in 1881, bearing the letters YNKICIDU, except that the Ds are turned the wrong way and the K is upside down. In no less than half a dozen spots on earth there are cup like markings on rocks, arranged in straight lines and in groups as though to convey a message; and these were discovered in familiar places where they had not been seen before.

There are also findings that seem to upset geological theories. An iron instrument was found embedded in a lump of coal in Scotland, seven feet under the surface, "considered to be modern." At Dorchester, Mass., out of a bed of solid rock, a bell shaped instrument of unknown metal was recovered, with floral design, inlaid with silver, "the art of a skilled workman."

A nail was found at Springfield, Mass., in 1901, in auriferous quartz. In Nevada there are innumerable footprints of human form, but twenty inches long, in solid rock. In Virginia there are little crosses, exquisitely worked, about an inch in length, together