

# THE PHANTOM OF THE POLES

William Reed's Arguments to Prove That the Earth Is Hollow.

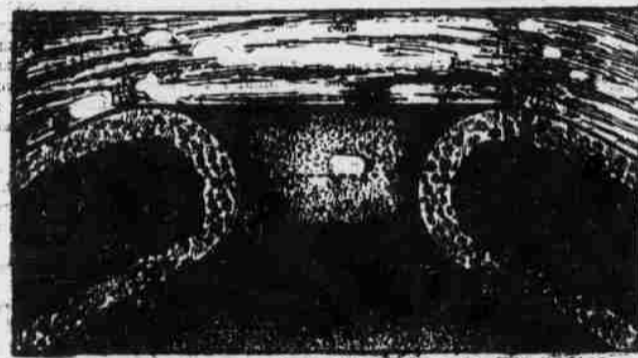
The Poles, So Long Thought to be but Phantasms, There Are Openings at the Two Extremities, North and South—Oceans, Vast Continents, Embracing Mountains, Rivers and Vegetation, Abound There, Says the Author.

In this remarkable book, William Reed, the author, has advanced a theory which is sensible, reasonable and inviting. That he has thought well and long upon this subject is without doubt. That he has also opened a field of questioning over which one may travel and meditate upon is clearly to be seen. Sincerity of purpose speaks from the pages. Convincing conclusions cannot help but impress the reader.



WILLIAM REED.

York) is founded upon the theory that the earth is hollow, with openings at the northern and southern extremities. The old complaint of the unsatisfying explanation of books is also expressed by the author. "School books teach that the earth is round and flattened at the poles," but do not tell us why. He opens our eyes with this belief—that the earth is hollow and



HOW THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE WORKS IN PASSING INTO THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH AND HOW THE COMPASS LEADS EXPLORERS OUT AGAIN, THEY NOT KNOWING THE EARTH IS HOLLOW.

that the opening causes the appearance of flatness.

"What of the compass?" some investigating mind will ask. The author replies: "As soon as the curve begins the compass will try to follow north and will rise to the glass at the top or as far as adjustment permits. On the explanation that the earth is hollow the needle worked just as it should have. Had it worked differently it would have been wrong."

#### What Is a Water Sky?

Every arctic explorer is much interested in this phenomenon. As the author writes, "It is not a whim, but a fact, and northern explorers depend upon it as absolutely reliable." Also: "Nansen and his companion Johannsen invariably depended upon the appearance of the sky to determine the condition of the water or ice on the earth's head. They always found land, ice and water, just as the sky indicated they should." The author declares that "the same sort of sky is seen in the antarctic regions as to the arctic," and "the condition of the surface in that country is reflected in the sky so accurately that any one can understand it," and adds, "Would it not reflect a fire in the interior of the earth as correctly, and thus account for an aurora?" Bernatchez compared the aurora to a great searchlight directed toward the earth from the depths of infinity.

#### Meteors.

The meteors also form a theme for discussion which Mr. Reed takes up. The belief that they are detached from stars, planets or comets and sent sailing through space is an exploded, foolish theory with him. They are nothing more or less, he declares, "than rocks thrown up from the earth by an exploding volcano. All meteors that have struck the earth come out of the earth internally or externally. When analyzed they show no ingredients that are not found on earth."

#### Rock in and on Ice.

As arctic explorers have often wondered why rock, gravel and sand are found imbedded in bergs and floes, the author proceeds to enlighten them with his opinion, one resulting from careful investigation and common sense. Many

think "that the rocks are shoved by glaciers adhering to them until the iceberg drifts against another berg and they freeze together."

The author asks: "How can two ice bergs drifting in the ocean freeze together? How long, also, would a rock weighing tons adhere to the bottom or side of an iceberg? They were thrown into the air by some explosion and fell on the berg while it was forming." The author now declares that they could only "have come from the interior of the earth. Hall tells of an old ice more than twenty feet thick that when grounded near the Polar ice broke into many pieces and when turning over exposed massive rocks imbedded in the ice."

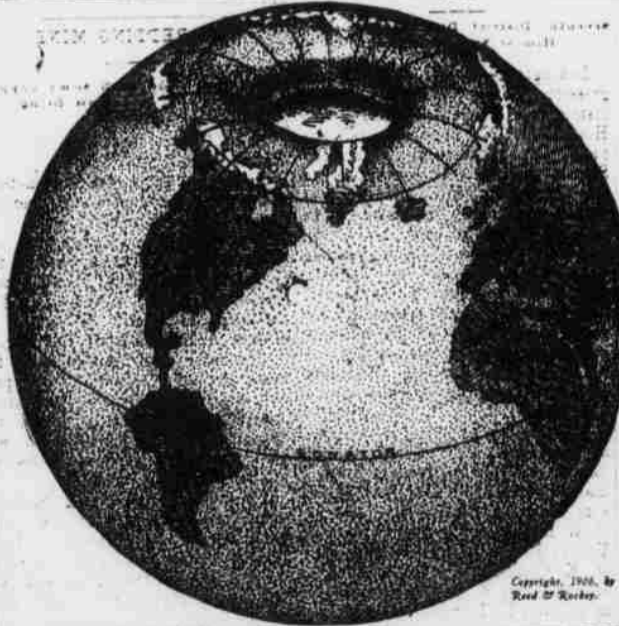
#### Dust Near the Poles.

The dust in the polar regions has often been a source of great irritation to each explorer. It falls on the ships in great quantities, they say, and colors the snow in many places black. Nansen wanted to go home on account of it. The majority of explorers believe that it is without doubt dust from a stray comet. When analyzed it contains carbon and iron, supposed to come from some exploding volcano. "Comets only appear," says the author, "once in several years. The dust falls densely and continuously. Could the comets distribute enough dust to last, say, ten or twenty years? The explanation is nonsensical, the theory ridiculous. The dust comes from the earth, not far from where it is found. When it is understood that the earth is hollow and the dust comes from the eruption of a volcano in the interior the puzzle is clearly explained."

#### Open Water.

Explorers have frequently been turned back by open water near the poles and instances cited where they came near being carried out to sea and lost. The author wishes to present to the reader that the Arctic ocean is an open

body of water, abounding with game, and the farther one advances the warmer it will be found. Reference to the fogs so frequently referred to by the explorer is also made by Hall. "The open water appeared as a dark spot on a white field. Fifteen minutes afterward it was covered by an impenetrable fog—a phenomenon never ob-



GLOBE SHOWING ENTRANCE TO THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH AT THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY.

served before in winter." "Anything that could cause that fog," says Mr. Reed, "must be out of the ordinary. If the earth were solid and the ocean extended to the pole or connected with land surrounding the pole there would be nothing to produce that fog. It was caused by the warm air coming from the interior of the earth."

Greely wrote about open water and bordering ice walls, with the ship traveling between them could not be seen. He believed it to be an open space in the north, and for several hours the tide was on the north, but no water was seen. He shows that it is not come from the pole. "If the tide came from the pole," says Mr. Reed, "they should have had low tide at the expiration of six hours. The tide and wind bringing no ice during all that time shows plainly there was no ice to bring."

The waters of "open water" was discovered by Hall. According to Nansen, they could not be drinking water from the surface, yet the water from the bottom rock of the same hole was found to be pure and fit for the human system. "The water manifested itself in the form of larger or smaller ripples or waves extending across the



GLOBE SHOWING A SECTION OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

wake, one behind the other, sometimes as far forward as amidship."

Mr. Reed asks: "What is dead water? Water that has no current? The only theory that I can present is the dead water was at a point where the center of gravity was extremely strong, the salt water, being heavier than the fresh, was drawn to the earth with such force that the fresh water could not penetrate it and laid as separate and distinct upon it as cream upon a pan of milk. This dead water must have been about halfway round the curve, entering the interior of the earth, and, if so, was in perfect accordance with the laws of the universe—that the center of gravity is strongest at this point."

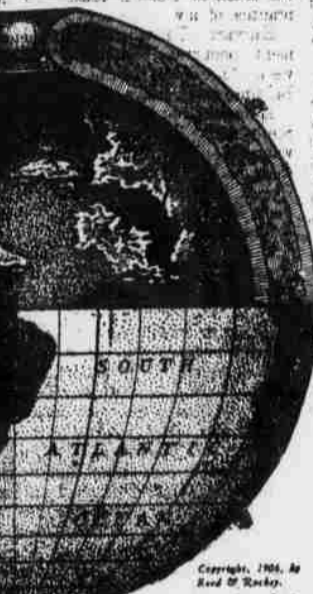
Mr. Reed's theories are particularly reasonable and clear. One is hampered with his conclusions and impressed with his beliefs to such an extent that conviction seems at once to result. Everything appears carefully weighed in his search after truth, and if it be found in the course of investigation that his theory is correct what an enlightenment it will prove to mankind and science!

"One of the principal proofs that the earth is hollow," declares Mr. Reed, "is that it is warmer near the poles. To what do we attribute the heat? It is reasonable to suppose that it comes from the interior of the earth, as that seems to be the only place from which it could come. All about this region," he further asserts, "seals, ducks and animal life abound in great numbers, as seen by Captain Hall and others." "Greatly varieties of much vegetation upon some of the islands they visited." "Eight varieties of flowers were seen, and musk oxen were quietly grazing about some-quarters of a mile away."

deep. They are found in that location in summer and as it is warmer farther north they would not be likely to mate to a colder climate with the rest of the earth as far south as their nature. Swarms of all were also seen so plentiful that they darkened the arctic regions. Their little voices were often heard from a distance of four or five miles."

#### Driftwood.

"Driftwood and other material found in the northern side of the shores bordering the Arctic ocean," writes Mr. Reed, "furnish further proof that the earth is hollow." "Greely writes that a large coniferous tree, the tops of which were found on a beach. It was cut up for firewood, and a bright cherry candler gave comfort to the party. Much other driftwood was found about the high water mark. This driftwood," Mr. Reed thinks



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must have come from the interior of the earth, as it had upon water to drift in and tidal waves to lift it above the high water mark.

"Can any one help but be impressed with this conclusion?"

Mr. Reed is inclined to believe that other races besides Eskimos dwell in the arctic regions and interior of the earth and thinks their civilization was "of a low order, as little has been found to show that they were skilled in building."

"What produces colored snow in the arctic?" asks Mr. Reed. "The snow has been analyzed and the red, green and yellow have been found to contain vegetable matter, presumably a flower or the pollen of a plant. Black snow contains carbon and iron, supposed to come from a volcanic eruption. But whence did it come?"

#### Icebergs.

"How and where are icebergs formed?" ask many. Mr. Reed contends that they are formed in the interior of the earth and gives his reasons why. On the other hand, he writes that "it is simply out of the question for an iceberg to form in any location yet discovered." "The interior of the earth—back from the mouth of the rivers or canyons—is just suited for the formation of icebergs, as it is warmer there." "The mouth freezes first, and the river, continuing to flow into the ocean, overflows the mouth and freezes for months, until spring. Then, as the warm weather of summer advances, the bergs are thawed loose, the water from the rains in the interior rushes down, the bergs "are shoved into the ocean."

His explanation of the origin of the great ice barrier is interesting. The berg is a monster in the Antarctic ocean, frozen from fresh water and not attached to land. It is 400 miles long, 50 miles wide and grounded in 2,100 feet of water. How did it get there?

The author's theory when read must be accepted in lieu of anything hitherto advanced.

Tidal waves take up a chapter of Mr. Reed's book.

#### Clouds and Vapors.

Clouds, fogs and vapors are next discussed. "What produces them?" asks every one. Mr. Reed gives a very definite answer.

Arctic and antarctic winds, the center of gravity and why we cannot reach the poles and how to reach the interior of the earth concludes Mr. Reed's book.

The center of gravity is a chapter of more than passing interest. The whole theme is worked out with unity, strength and wisdom, and the laws of the universe understood and, as Mr. Reed declares, "inevitable."

"What are we going to do about this?" many ambitious and would-be explorers will ask. "Will we follow the same course mapped out by Peary, Nansen, Kane, Greely and others, or will we turn our attention to what this new and able author says, work upon different lines, embody new beliefs, look at the whole thing with reason and common sense? The question of the poles is a phantom. Why have all pursued it without success? Why is money expended, time lost, lives sacrificed, to chase this figment and keep us as far away as when we started?"

Read Mr. Reed's principles of reasoning. Guidance and success will ensue. (Walter S. Royle Company, publishers, New York. Cloth, fully illustrated, \$1.50.)



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