

We Are All

Alive

SATURN

MARS

EARTH

THE PEOPLE ON OTHER PLANETS

BY RICHARD A FOX

Bonnie  
Gairns

Oct. 2/53

200

Fox used to live in Dawson.  
Lived in green house on 1<sup>st</sup> Ave.  
Book sold about 500 copies.  
Weighed about 140 lbs. slim.  
Worked for nobody. Started the  
1<sup>st</sup> carving of ivory in the Yukon  
his idea entirely. Actually believed  
he had been to other planets. Very  
humble. Paid bills on dot. -thought  
he was a mystic.



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OTHER PLANETS

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## **Dedication**

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED  
TO THE  
PEOPLE OF ADVANCED THOUGHT,  
TO THE SCIENTISTS AND INVENTORS  
WHOSE MINDS ARE  
NOT HAMPERED BY PREJUDICE OR  
SO-CALLED IMPOSSIBILITIES.  
LET THE SENSITIVE AND INVENTIVE MIND  
DIRECT ITS DESIRE TO OTHER PLANETS  
IN SEARCH OF KNOWLEDGE,  
AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN.  
THOUGHTS TRAVEL FROM ONE PLANET  
TO ANOTHER IN SEARCH  
OF KNOWLEDGE ON PAR WITH THEIR  
OWN DEVELOPMENT.

Flee O Spirit far, far away,  
Explore the realms to man unknown,  
For Thee there is no night or day,  
Thou art supreme upon Thy throne,  
Ignorance and bonds are mortal's curse,  
Go forth explore the universe.

The narrow path which man has trod,  
The golden calf which was his aim,  
Has made for him a bogus god,  
And sunk him unto sin and shame.  
Go forth, O Spirit spread the light,  
Lift mortal mind out of its plight.



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## P R E F A C E

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IN ALL past ages of which we have any history, the inventors and the men of new discoveries have had a hard road to travel, until a few years ago when the human mind began to wake up from its narrow path of thought and expanded from the impossible to the possible. Old Mr. Impossible used to greet the men of science and inventions on every turn; ridicule and loss of friends and position were the lot of men of advanced ideas. I well remember when the first automobiles were made and would not work satisfactorily; the cry of "Impossible" went up the world over; all declared sufficient power could not be stored to run the machine any distance worth while. Gasoline was then a new-born babe and the only power to run the automobile was an electric storage battery; the man of impossibilities knew that such a battery would weigh too much and needed charging too often to be practicable. The electric street car went through the same lane of narrow-mindedness before it was proven a success; the airships were afflicted in like manner until the man of advanced thought proved that a few tons of iron could float through the air as easily as in water, and with much greater speed and less labor.

The last of recent years' "impossibilities" was the wireless telegraph. Well do I remember how our supposed great statesmen ridiculed the idea of sending a message through space without a wire, but that wireless pill seems to have put old Mr. Impossible to sleep for good. The wireless telephone and the radio had pretty smooth going, and now about everything new that the progressives bring up seems to be greeted with a smile of possibility. The man who would boldly speak of any new discovery or invention these days as an impossibility would be looked upon as rather weak-minded. That the following chapters will receive their due share of credence is quite evident to my mind; the subject under consideration is one that scientific men have tried hard to pry into; the information given herein may set some re-

ceptive mind working on a plan to establish communication between this earth and various others.

The various chapters of this book are neither fiction dreams nor myths, but actual facts as I have observed and experienced them. The presentation of knowledge is my aim. I have eliminated all coloring and mixing in of Greek and Latin words with which so many authors parade before the public to elevate themselves in the public mind. Using common language and coming right to the point of the subject has been my aim all along. Realizing that the truth-seeker wants straight facts in as few words as possible, without flourishes or smooth-gliding language, I have omitted thousands of small incidents and details which would not add to the actual knowledge of the subject matter. Relating all details would add a thousand pages to this book without improving its actual worth.

Application of common sense is sufficient to convince any one that other worlds are inhabited by various forms of life. Science and chemistry have established the fact that all worlds were originally composed of burning gas; that those gases became solid bodies as they cooled, yet retained all their original virtues which make for evolution, and by their evolutionary processes and changes produced vegetable and animal life. Science and chemistry show that the countless balls of gases and earths contain the same properties as our Earth, hence it follows that they will produce the same results as our Earth produced in its various stages of development. My experiences on the various planets which I have visited corroborate this statement. Although some earths may be entirely barren and without life, as our astronomers claim, owing to the fact that their heat and energy have been spent; yet undoubtedly, at one time when they were at the same stage of evolution as our Earth is today, practically all the same forms of life and vegetation grew there as we have here. The establishing of communication with other worlds will be accomplished some day without doubt, but to my mind it will require different methods from those our scientists are employing at present. Although human thoughts run the same everywhere, yet the languages are not the same nor are the various instruments of communication. In my travels to the various worlds I have heard many words spoken the same as in our languages, yet I never found one instance in which the words meant the same as they do in ours.

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# THE PEOPLE ON OTHER PLANETS

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## MIND POWER

I LAID my body to rest after locking the doors and was taken to a planet similar to ours. The people are also of our type but are far more advanced than we are. Most of their labor is done by mind power, all the heaviest work is done that way. Some of the lighter work is done by hand and with tools. There is no big powerful machinery in use. I was told this had been discarded many years ago when mind power was discovered. I was desirous of seeing how this mind power was applied and was taken to a large stone theatre, the rock of which were blocks fifteen cubic feet in size. Here at one of the pillars was a crowd of about half a dozen men. All had full beards and rather long hair. I was told they were building inspectors and were about to take out one of the stones from one of the pillars which was cracked. They decided to do the work at once and summoned to their aid about forty more men to help do the work. The message was sent telepathically. Another message was sent for a stone to be put in place of the broken one. In about fifteen minutes the crowd came ready for the job and a few minutes later a crew of about twenty more arrived with the rock. The rock was of the exact size of the one to be taken out. It was unsupported as it came moving along in the air. The men who brought it simply looked at it and walked along on each side and behind it. Their minds were concentrated on their work, and by their mind power the rock moved at will. On arriving the rock was held suspended in the air for about two minutes, while

the broken rock was removed. This was done by the forty odd men who had arrived first. They all stood before the pillar with a steady gaze on the cracked rock, and in about a minute the rock began to move. It took another minute to extract it carefully. As the rock began to come out the operators slowly retreated and let the rock rest on the ground when they had it out of the road. They now joined the other men who had the rock suspended in the air and all concentrated their minds on the work of putting it in place. The large block responded promptly and moved into its desired place with out a word being spoken. The whole operation did not take more than six minutes. The work was the very acme of perfection. As soon as the job was done all except the building inspectors left, I inquired how this feat was performed, thinking we might do the same on this Earth, and they readily gave me full instructions how to do it. They said that any and all mankind could do it if they lived a proper life and excluded certain thoughts from their mind.

The thoughts to be excluded are injustice, hatred, vengeance and sensuality. Eating must be done with great moderation and no meat nor animal fat be indulged in. The body and mind always must be kept clean and a positive confidence be established in the Almighty God and one's self. If in the act of moving heavy objects one member gets doubtful in his ability or lets improper thoughts enter his mind, the whole thought force is weakened and only little can be accomplished. Therefore only certain men are fit to do the work and these are retained to do nothing but mind work. No weight is too heavy for them to move and all work is equally easy and can be accomplished without danger as long as their minds are in proper condition and a strictly concentrated force of thought is focused on their object.

I did not learn if it is necessary to let hair and beard grow long, but I noticed all those present had long hair and full beards. This, however, may be merely a matter of custom. One feature in these advanced people's way of living was very noticeable. This was the universal expression of contentment and the kind brotherly look each gave the other, which made me wish I could remain with them. But alas I must return to our cruel Egypt where ignorance and misery rule mankind.

These people have no money and no one is employed on salary. All work a few hours each day and in return receive from the gov-

ernment, free as the water they drink, all goods their hearts desire. All work seems easy. It appears to be a pleasure more than a task. Not one of those I saw wore old or ragged clothes and nothing but beautiful and comfortable homes did I see. There is no distinction in society and no criminals are among them, so I am told. A curious invention which resembles the phonograph is the principal means of abolishing all sorts of crime. With this instrument a man may go to a house where a theft has been committed and, after setting the machine in operation can not only collect and register all sounds and words which have been uttered during the commission of the crime, but can even take the photograph and record the thoughts of the culprit so that not only can the man be identified but his motive for the crime is plainly registered in the machine. I have been informed that all our acts and thoughts are registered on the walls, in the trees, on the rock, on the earth we walk on and wherever we go, and by the aid of this machine everything any one does can be recorded even if it happened years ago. Since the invention of this machine, I am told, there are no more jury trials. The machine does all and it requires only a judge to test the accuracy of the machine to pass judgment and sentence the criminal. The working of the machine was explained to me very clearly but I do not remember its operation.

At sixty years of age these people are in the prime of life and look to be only thirty. Lost vision, bad teeth and wrinkles are said to be a scarcity, all live to be over a hundred years old, unless killed by accident which happens seldom. Diseases are very few and are quickly cured by mind power. These people seem to fully realize in what state they will continue to exist after their bodies are cast off and no anxiety is felt about their future welfare. Their aim is to make life as pleasant as possible and to render everybody happy in order to be better prepared for the hereafter, when they pass away, and to provide good conditions and governments for the welfare of coming generations. There is no doubt in my mind that if the crowned heads of our nations could witness these fortunate conditions as I did they would be very willing to lay aside their crowns and join in active work to make our Earth like the planet I visited. I am sure the rich would cast aside their wealth and unnecessary luxury and join to have heaven on earth and do so with pleasure. If serving no other cause, it would prolong their lives, preserve their health and

youth and give them rest of mind. Those dear advanced brothers and sisters on that far-off planet are apparently satisfied in every way. They have all they want and are not troubled by anything superfluous. How noble a life like this compared to our greedy, filthy, unjust and miserable drudgery on Earth, where neither rich, poor nor middle class is satisfied with its condition! There is no reason why we could not join today and remedy all our ills and wants and live just like those distant people. We have the same reasoning powers as they have and I see no difference in our general makeup. I see no advantage that they possess over us.

I took a look over the town and saw many things which were new to me. When people met they gave one another a pleasant look or a smile and passed on. The hat was not raised to the women, and no "how do you do?" was spoken. Strangers were saluted the same as acquaintances. There were no saloons or cigar stores. No one used tobacco or any other substitute. I tasted drinks of various kinds which were kept in the large hotels. These hotels are great palaces seldom more than three stories high, but cover a large tract of ground. I was told that none of these drinks are intoxicating. The city I was in must have contained 125,000 inhabitants, but there was no police. They seemed to have no need of them. The larger buildings are not half as high as those in our cities and are not so much decorated with fancy work, gilt letters and ornaments. They attract very little attention. The buildings are not crowded close up to each other and many trees and gardens are mixed in between. Once or twice I came across a block or two which was built quite compact and had the appearance of a factory, or a government building containing many offices. I asked my guide if it were possible for me to be incarnated on that planet and not return to our Earth for my body seemed of no value to me and I was willing to let it die where it was. My guide said it was quite possible but it could not be permitted, that I had been put on our Earth to live my earth life there and nowhere else and that I would go to a far better place than where we now were if I lived my life right. After a little more investigation we left the good planet where justice and purity reigned.



## A VERY LARGE PLANET

*April 8, 1905.*

I WAS called yesterday afternoon to visit a very large planet. My time there was occupied in exploring a vast frozen and snowy region. I made a hasty examination of a very large city in one part. It was the middle of winter in the snowy desert while in the other midsummer prevailed. The snowy vast of which I traveled many thousand miles, showed no signs of either human or animal life. I could not estimate the extent of the great wilderness. The vastness of it was simply awe-inspiring as I flew over the great territory which seemed to have no end. The snow was from three to thirty feet deep and bore evidence of occasional blizzards. Grass was short, the land stony, timber was scarce and stood only scattered along the large rivers which were seen at intervals of about one hundred miles. The trees are of the cottonwood variety but grew much larger with coarser bark than ours.

The rivers all flowed in one direction. The country was easy rolling. For fifty miles or more the land raised gradually from the rivers on either side without a dent or rugged point. No mountains were to be seen anywhere. The temperature was about 30 below zero.

After roaming over this great winter region for many thousands of miles with no change of landscape I became weary of the sight, and with the swiftness of thought landed in a very large city. In size the city may have been like the great snow desert where I had been only a few seconds before for all I know. I traveled over a vast area and could not find the north or west limit although I found the east and south limit, both of which were building thousands of new brick structures for business and dwelling purposes. Hundreds of thousands of them were under way of construction and one could travel many miles from the east or south toward the city before one found buildings which showed age. In architecture the buildings compared well with those of Denver and San Francisco, but in workmanship they were apparently far inferior, the joints in the bricks being very crooked and irregular although the material was good and strong. A sort of cement was used instead of lime. For some reason which I did not learn, the houses are all built upon

open foundations or little pillars three feet wide, two to three feet high and only the thickness of the walls, which is about a foot. A space of two feet was left between the pillars. In some instances I wondered how the apparently frail pillars could support a large three- or four-story castle. I examined the foundation and found that both the brick and cement are very much harder than what we have, in fact they are nearly like iron. The city is well supplied with street cars whose motive power is neither steam, cable or electricity. I was not able to learn what it was but we have nothing of the sort. The cars run much faster than ours and are built on the same plan but are not kept clean. The dust is left all over the inside and when well dressed people get on, they have to brush away the dust or get their clothes full of it. Some streets have freight cars attached to the ordinary passenger cars. These go much slower than the others. The freight cars are similar to the common passenger cars but have no seats.

The money of the people resembles our dollar but is more brittle and softer, and the conductor has a pair of snips with which he cuts off a piece for car fare. Sick people are carried free. I saw two young ladies who had a bad toothache. Their faces were swollen. They acted as if they were ashamed to face the people in the car. They had their faces turned out toward the window and the conductor tapped them on the shoulder for fare, but as they showed their swollen faces he passed on with a nod. I traveled a long distance on that car and finally got off to change cars. At this junction was a large fruit stand principally stocked with apples, grapes, nuts and candy. It kept three girls on the jump selling fruit. I stood and watched them selling for a long time and judged they must sell several tons a day. I looked for some of the fruit but as I was not in a material body could not get any. I found high and low society there, but the high were not so high as ours and the low were not so low as ours. There were masters and servants, rich and poor, but none were very poor. I saw none but the white race and saw no animals of any kind. Dishonesty evidently exists as I heard a man accuse the conductor on whose car I rode of cutting off five times more than regular fare, and the man said he would report the matter to the company and get the conductor discharged.

## MAN'S EVOLUTION

HUNTER'S CABIN, COOHEY CREEK, *September 8, 1905.*

AFTER several months of home life I was today taken to a very distant planet. The general condition of the people in regard to social, financial and political affairs is similar to that of some of our countries. There are two classes who are in constant conflict, the old-time ruling class, who are either very rich or very ignorant and poor. The former have an emperor at their head, who with his thousands of blood relations holds the reins of government and rides the poorer class absorbing the products of their labors and revels in luxury and sinful life. Backed by a large police force this despotic class enforces its rules and demands upon the workers. The other class constitutes the middle and poor class of intelligence, who are small business men or laborers. I landed in a town of about fifteen thousand inhabitants. In front of the administration building I heard the following arguments: "Our forefathers did as we do and made these laws, and that gives us the right to do it, and our laws must therefore be right." This was said by one of the ruling class. The opposition party replied: "Our forefathers lived a life of ignorance to suit them, but now they are gone and we are here and declare our right to live our lives as we see fit and make laws to suit us, and we are going to change the old methods and advance." The crowd numbered about forty; many other arguments similar to the foregoing followed. The building which was of gray stone and a two-story structure was guarded at the entrance by a policeman, clad in an all-red uniform with drawn sword in hand. I saw at a glance that the old government was unjust and corrupt and hardly one out of a hundred of its adherents looked healthy or perfect in form. They seemed to fully realize their mental, physical and political weakness, but were not willing to give in to the new system which the reformers were trying to bring about. Half a block to the south had been a fire recently and a large crew of men were at work clearing away debris and rebuilding. It was in the evening and the men worked by the light of large torches. Most of these men belonged to the reform class and were loudly condemning the government's old fire department whom they blamed for the fire. They were praising their newly discovered system under which they claimed one

man to be as good as ten under the old. There was very little of interest to me in that part of the town, so I followed a crowd of reformers to the east part which stood on an elevation. The crowd entered a large gymnasium. I followed and looked on in astonishment at their performance. Here were about fifty of the reform leaders explaining a few of their newly discovered sciences, all of which the old government was ignoring.

One of their discoveries was the overcoming of gravitation. By this method a man could walk in the air a certain distance and also become as tenacious as a fly, clinging to a wall by simply touching it. He could also increase his strength by double. A man could jump up and by touching the roof of a house with his finger tips would cling there and with the quickness of a cat, could draw himself upon the roof. The reformers were drilling a private fire department in the gymnasium. The firemen darted like squirrels through the large building. The building was not finished overhead inside and large braces reached out in various directions. The firemen leaped from beam to beam with great speed and clung to any object they touched. I saw a few who had become very efficient in the science who could walk back and forward in the air unsupported for a distance of forty feet. All were training as pugilists along with their other performances. Their object was to attain great physical development and quickness. It is absolutely necessary for the body to be healthy, strong and active to accomplish any of the feats of the new sciences. As soon as the new gravitation law was discovered which was about twenty years ago, the reformers began at once to breed a new race, a race perfect in form, size and health, while those few who were already perfect were at once enrolled and trained in the new science. One large man who was training principally for a pugilist attracted my attention very much. He was more than six feet tall and measured three feet across the shoulders. He wore white tights and was bare above the waist. He walked eight feet up in the air and then marched to and fro horizontally a dozen times a distance of twenty-five feet.

The reform movement was so captivating that many of the boys and girls of the wealthy and royal blooded element joined it. Most of them did so to accomplish air walking or some other great feat. After watching the performance a while I went outside where a

lecture was in progress, and I learned that the object of the reformers was to bring about a sort of socialistic government.

The reformers objected to taxation of all kinds and to a ruler like their present emperor, nor did they want a master and servant living. I missed the greater part of the lecture while I was in the gymnasium. On one side of the crowd was a group of young men numbering about twenty. They were evidently college chums. All went together into a large college after the lecture. These students were between eighteen and twenty years old. All were of the wealthy class but in sympathy with the reformers and had joined them. Their parents denounced them bitterly for it. They all had a good reform training and such a look of honesty and fearlessness as beamed from their eyes I never saw before. It was a look that pierced the very soul of man and spoke of unlimited possibilities and expectations. I approached them and spoke of the wonders I had seen in the gymnasium. All turned their eyes upon me and said they were of the same type and to prove it they gave me an exhibition of their skill. Some of them were members of the new fire department and gave an exhibition in roof climbing and air walking. I saw them jump ten feet up and touch a projecting roof. Then like a flash they were out of sight and on top of the house. Then another leap was made to an adjoining higher building and its top was reached in like manner. In descending some of them walked the air. This air walking has to be done with great activity and confidence. All muscles have to be strained very highly and not a single slow move made or the performer would fall to the ground if out of reach of a building.

Since the beginning of the reform its members would not marry any one who was not perfect in form and health. I learned this a little later when I visited the reformer's residence part of which was to the southeast of the college. The sight which met my searching eyes is one I will long remember. Here in the streets by large torch lights were children playing in small groups all healthy and pretty as roses bubbling over with vigor and activity. Not one had a sickly or pale look. Not a pair of spectacles were worn by any one and not a cripple was in the lot. Not a cry or wail came from a sickbed or from those who played in the dust. Shouts of joy and sweet little songs were heard on every hand. On the faces of

most parents some hard lines could be seen as evidence of the struggle they fought in trying to down the old aristocratic crime-producing government and its crippled and diseased offspring.

By this time the government was making preparations for a song and prayer meeting in the open air on the extreme east side of the town on a grassy spot. It was now towards midnight and it was their custom to hold their meetings between eleven and one o'clock so as to cover two days with one meeting. They have a book about half the size of our bible which is said to have come from some spiritual source in ancient times which commands men to pray to God every day, and to comply with this law they have adopted mid-night meetings every alternate night, "killing two birds with one stone" so as to interfere less with their business. A reformer who went with me said, "I wonder what God thinks of their songs and prayers." I asked if the reformers held church services too. He said they did not and would not under the old government rule, as it was only a mockery at best. He said they believed in God and prayer and songs, and they intended to hold services as soon as the old government was overthrown so they had proper conditions and need not rush their prayers along for fear of losing business.

At first two men appeared at the meeting spot with torches and two large bundles of network resembling a large salmon net. Out of this they constructed a pulpit and seats enough to seat about five hundred people. It was interesting to see them construct the seats which were all linked together. A part acted as legs and backs, while others were used for seats and the whole mass became rigid as soon as it was set up which took only about ten minutes. No wood was connected with the seats. The men shaped the seats with their hands and so they remained, running the netting to the ground occasionally as supports. When the seats were up the worshippers came in a large drove and began their services. I stood where I could look over them all and as I gazed over the multitude my eyes were met by a hundred or more shining spectacles, which glistened doubly bright in the flickering glare of the torch, and a mingle of pale faces, humpbacks and ill-shaped forms were prominent features. I became disgusted at the sight. Added to this were the many screaming sickly looking babies in the arms of pale-faced mothers. Not a bit of beauty could I see in the whole make-up. What a dif-

ference between this miserable God worshipping crowd and the reformers. The preacher himself was a tall humpbacked, pale-faced individual whose bald head and large spectacles shone very pronounced by the torch light. His dress was of inky black like those of the rich who occupied the front rows of seats. His voice was very feeble and only those close by could hear him. I left as the service was well under way and went to the residence part of the government supporters to see what was going on there. I found the district well policed by men and women. The women wore short gowns of grey similar to our bicycle dresses, while the men were dressed in all red. I saw very little of interest here and, as it was late, very little stir went on. At this junction a thought of home came over me and a desire to go there. I left the town and soared over a long distance of the planet which is a very large one. Then a few minutes after my departure I entered my body on White River.



## A SECOND VISIT

HUNTER'S CABIN, COOHEY CREEK, *September 11, 1905.*

I HAVE just returned from the planet where I was a few days ago. This time I was a long way from the revolutionary element, but the reformers are in communication with the commonwealth people where I landed this time and are trying to model after them. Here I found a most happy and contented lot. Their methods of working and living are like that of the bee. They produce an abundance of all things they want and then sit down and enjoy it together. Just at the present time they have a large overproduction on hand and great feasting and enjoyment is the result. In one of the large cities where I landed I partook of the meal, that is, I witnessed it. It was at noon and was the center of attraction. I was greatly surprised at the large amount and varieties of delicious food which were piled on the long tables. Each article was prepared in from six to ten different styles and the flavors were simply delicious. The spread was made in an immense large stone building four stories high. The ground floor where the meals were served had a seating capacity of a good many thousand. Here were long tables stretched in rows as far as the natural eye could distinguish. Large throngs of well

dressed people with smiling faces came and went in a steady stream all day long and partook of the meal as their appetites came.

I saw all the different kinds of vegetables we grow and several kinds we have not, also eggs and fish, and pastry made of all the different cereals we have. Meat was not in evidence and I was told it was not eaten on account of the diseases it was known to produce, both mental and physical. They had cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, and many other animals, both tame and wild. On this occasion I was not embodied and could not sit down and eat a hearty meal but had to content myself with the aroma and steam which evaporated from the various dishes and drinks. I was shown around by the spirits of the planet and saw much of their different works. The first place I was taken to was a long row of four-story stone buildings with an occasional six-story mixed in, which was very artistically designed and had much fancy work outside. We went in by the alley way which was of concrete and cement, broad and clean. To our left stood the large buildings with the dining room I have described, and to our right were a lot of small stone buildings that served as warehouses and cellars.

We entered the back of the large buildings where a long row of kitchens were situated. Here were hundreds of men and women cooks, each one cooking some special article. Each kitchen had a head cook and a dozen or more helpers. Each and every one of the helpers is the head cook's equal and all take turns as head cook and likewise as helpers. No one cared in particular for the head cook position as it was not deemed any honor nor easier work and all received the same pay. The people have no money but carry a sort of receipt which answers all purposes. I asked what extra pay the cooks, waiters and scavengers got for working while others had holidays month after month, and I was told they got nothing nor did they want anything on these holidays, that there was a certain restless element who got tired of feasting and idleness very quickly and these were the ones I saw at work. I was told that there are always more who wanted work than there was work for. There was no rushing or long hours and the work was all more a pleasure than an exertive task. They told me the supply of cooks was inexhaustible, as half of the nation's people were good cooks. All who wish are privileged to learn all the different trades or professions they want to, and with



about nine out of every ten it is a matter of continuous learning from the cradle to the grave. Therefore a blacksmith can enter a kitchen and do as well as a professional cook and vice versa. They said since the reform the spirit of energy had doubled itself among the people and it was almost impossible to find a lazy person. We stood and watched the process of cooking which was all done by steam and blue flame jets. The kitchens are all neat and clean and have all the conveniences our kitchens have. The dining rooms are built on the style of our theatres; so a portion of the tables overlook certain others. This was done to give people a chance to see where the most room was and also to locate those whom they might want to meet. A constant string of men and women came from the kitchens carrying armfuls of victuals to the already heavily laden tables. The absence of jewelry and fancy frills on the dress of the grown people came under my notice at once, but the children had fine jewelry and precious stones both to wear and to play with.

Introductions are out of style. Everybody introduces himself to whom he desires. There is no high or low society. All are equals. A look of confidence and good will is to be seen in the eyes of all. Dancing, playing and gymnastics are indulged in, also speaking and singing. A large theatre was giving plays day and night. All places of amusement were free to all and every one was made to feel welcome by the committees in charge. I saw no sickness or deformities in this vast crowd but was told that such still existed to a small extent. Children were as numerous there as they are in Packingtown, Chicago or the smelter districts of Denver. There was no such squalling among them as we have here. They were more like the children of our Indian who know nothing but silence and contentment. I saw children of three years wash and dress themselves and the mother needed not look after them. The people have produced more surplus than they can consume for the next year to come and while they are taking a holiday the land under cultivation will receive a rest and a good fertilization to give it new vigor for the next crop. They are not going to farm or manufacture until the over-product is exhausted. The restless element will be given work in the meantime gathering the natural products such as fruits, nuts, hay and the like so nothing will go to waste, while many will work on new inventions, thus satisfying all of the restless class. This is not

the first vacation the people enjoy owing to overproduction. The reform is of long standing and many such leisure years have been taken before.

There is no rent to pay or taxation of any kind and all have a continuous income. I saw no churches and was told that religious meetings were no more in use, that all recognize the universal brotherhood of man and the supremacy and fatherhood of God and all worshiping was done at home in private. There were many foreign spirits present like myself. Some were observing and eagerly inquiring as I was, while others said they had the same governmental system already and were speaking of their general progress. The reformers whom I visited on my previous trip are the last of many nations on the same planet to emerge out of ignorance and private ownership. Vice and crime disappeared with the abolition of the old government and now it is almost an unknown thing. Jails and houses of prostitution are not to be found.

Being able as a spirit to read the most inward thoughts and acts of these people I can truthfully say that they acted and looked in correspondence with their real character, and that they are a noble and admirable lot; I was very much benefited by their company. I still feel the beneficial influence they imparted to me. I have experienced this wholesome influence on several other similar visits but after I am back on our sinful planet it wears away soon. As I ate my dinner today I felt a state of revolt within me as if I ate curses, greed and envy. These were probably the thoughts the various individuals entertained, while handling the various kinds of food, and which became lodged in them and as I ate the food I ate the thoughts likewise.

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## IN THE WORLD OF SERPENTS

NO. I MINT GULCH, *October 19, 1904.*

WHY I should be taken to a world like the one from which I have just returned is a mystery to me. Perhaps it is a blessed privilege to be there, and see the most despised of all reptiles and battle with them, even though I do not appreciate it as such. Perhaps I am to extract a lesson from it which will come in handy some time in the

future. But I have no desire to see any more such places, where serpents of all sizes and kinds hold every other living creature on that globe in terror, and where man is at his wit's ends trying to master them.

On landing in snake land I was in the midst of a farming district. The farming was carried on crudely, evidently only for making a mere living. Each seemed to have only enough for himself. I observed no commerce, and no currency. Traveling over hundreds of miles of the country I never saw a town nor a village. There were no extensive improvements of any kind, trees were scarce and small. The whole country had the appearance of a new world. It reminded me very much of Mexican farming methods I had seen in Arizona and New Mexico. Evidently the soil was rather poor, and the consequence was a light yield. Very few people inhabited the land, and they lived much like the Mexicans or the Indians. They made no particular use of the few animals there were scattered throughout the land. Some of the animals do not resemble any that we have on Earth. The horse and the dog were the only earthly specimens I saw there, but neither was domesticated to any extent; both appeared to be relying on the natural resources for a living. All these things I observed at a glance, and by chance between times, when I was not battling with snakes or witnessing some one else battling with them. The people are gifted with the special supernatural power to raise themselves into the air, and to remain there suspended by will power or to proceed a quarter of a mile before landing. This aided many of them from becoming victims of the large serpents who were continually on the hunt for prey. Sometimes a man on alighting would be close to a serpent, and before he could rise into the air again the serpent would have him by the leg or arm. Then a death battle would result. The chances were about equal. The serpent struck and lashed with its tail, and bit at its opponent, while the man would wield, as a rule, a large, broad double edge sword, and a large knife with which he did deadly work. I witnessed a battle between a man and a serpent which lasted fully half an hour, and the man came out the victor. The serpent was about sixty feet long and six inches in diameter. It lay hid in long slough grass near where a man had work to do. When the man appeared, the serpent suddenly darted forth at the man. The man grabbed his large sword and struck the

snake about six feet back of the head, and severed all but the bone and a little skin. This terrible wound seemed to disable the snake but slightly. It drew up, and brought the severed parts together in the original position, and the wound began to heal rapidly. In five minutes the wound was healed. In the meantime, the man fought desperately, inflicting wound after wound, which, like the first, began immediately to heal. When the first wound was healed, the snake attempted to strike the man with its tail, but as the tail came swishing through the air, the sword met it and cut it in two. Strike on strike followed with the end of the body, but each time the sword cut off a piece ten to fifteen feet long until only about two feet of the snake's body was left attached to the head. The remaining portion jumped and snapped about desperately, and it was only with greatest difficulty the head finally was cut to pieces. The snake then gave up the ghost and the battle. The man had received several wounds from bites, but he said none of them would be fatal, and that he would be well in a short time.

No snake, large or small, will run from a man. All are eager for fight as soon as a living creature is near. In the farming community where I landed the snakes all were small, four to ten feet long, and of a grey spotted color, like our rattle snakes. I have seen them on farms so numerous their greyish backs gave the appearance of the land covered with water melon vines. The farmer was obliged to leave his crop stand. The snakes usually had the greater part of the crop well rolled down. Once I tried in vain for a distance of two miles to alight. The snakes were so thick I was attacked every time. Finally I got to a large swampy meadow, and there I saw the first large snakes. I was soaring over the grass at a height of twenty feet, when a snake of about twenty feet in length shot forth at me and nearly struck me. I rose to a height of fifty feet or more, and every fifty feet or so a large monster would dart up at me, but in vain. I was out of reach, and when I next lit I witnessed the battle I have just described. The swampy land lay to the northwest of the farming land, and extended as far as the eye could see. I soared over a large part of it, and it was a continuous field of snakes. I believe I saw only about half of those there were in my path, but I never got my eyes off the reptiles, and usually half a dozen were in sight. The grass was from one to four feet long, and

undoubtedly it hid many from view. The big snakes confined themselves to the large grass and swamps, while the small ones remained altogether on the dry land, where the ground was bare or the grass very short, and where cultivation was carried on. The farm houses are about a mile apart, and are built of rough lumber and sod. Some are made of sod and poles. They are miserable, poorly constructed shacks, with no apparent comfort and no conveniences.

I was told that sometimes the snakes would drive a farmer from his place, and that he would go and hunt a new place to live and farm. Were it not for the special gift of flying which the people possess, they soon would be rooted out and the snakes would have possession of the sphere. One farm house was besieged by snakes. The creatures crawled all over the house, lay on the window sills, hung on the door knobs and on the fences, and the whole premises were taken possession of by them. They seemed to be bent on killing the family. The man made repeated attacks on them, but without any apparent effect. The snakes did not seem to decrease in number.

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## A TRIP TO A NORTHEAST STAR

No. 1 MINT GULCH, *November 30, 1904.*

As I came down the gulch yesterday I espied a very bright star in a northeasterly direction. A desire seized me at once to go to that star. As soon as the desire came, I got an impression that I would go there soon. Content with the impression, I finished my few odd jobs which concluded the day's work, and then ate my supper. Daylight lasting only about six hours, my evening meal usually was eaten early. After supper I felt the usual restless disposition which takes hold of me just before leaving my body. I hurried to bed, realizing that I had a trip before me. In ten minutes I was body free, and soared through the air with swiftness of thought. I arrived at the star, whose brilliant light I saw in the afternoon. The star was inhabited with people similar to those of our own white race. They had advanced little in mechanics and manufacturing. They did not seem to care for such industries. They cared more for the society of one another, and for the good they could do one another. They are ruled by a socialistic government, and their hearts' delight was

in aiding some needy one. I got into a family of grown people, where the men were away on business, which kept them away three days. The house was a one-story cottage plain as a farm house, but very neat and clean. No luxury was in evidence, and everything, even to the dresses of the women, had the appearance of simplicity. The houses had an exceptional number of windows, and, judging from appearances, the climate must be warm the year round. The houses were built of half inch boards, and their common colors were lead or pale blue, trimmed in the opposite of these shades.

At this time it is about the middle of summer. The fields and trees are green. The most striking thing to me was the peculiar marks on the faces of some of the women. In the family where I visited were two daughters. One was of dark complexion, and the other was rather light, with blue eyes and flaxen hair. She had a hump on her back just below the shoulders. It was the size and shape of a lantern globe. Several women came to her, and tried to remove the lump by magnetic treatment. They all seemed to have faith that they could do it. The girl was about twenty years old. The other girl was about sixteen. She was marked in the face with little squares of a brown hue, with a slight purple tint. Four horizontal lines, one a little beneath the other, and little less than a quarter of an inch in length comprised the squares. The squares were in straight lines across the face. Every alternate square had heavy lines about the size of knitting needles, while the others were the size of a No. 8 thread. I was told that many people were marked thus from birth on, and that no explanation had been found for it. At first I thought the squares were odd, and that they spoiled the looks of the girls, but on close study I became accustomed to the lines, and afterward thought they added beauty to the expression. This girl had auburn hair, brown eyes, and a round face, and was quite good looking. Her mother was of light complexion, and had blue eyes and dark brown hair. The women wore loose dresses, and most of them had simply loose gowns. There seemed to be no hate nor envy among the people, and they spoke frequently of God. They had another name for him. It contained two syllables. I have forgotten the name, but I remember it began with "L."

They claim to be in close communication with God, and have positive evidence of his existence. They also claim to know his laws,

and strive to serve him. They fully realize in what state they will be after death, and have no fear, either for death or anything else. Worry seems to be a total stranger to them. They have full confidence in God, and realize his ever watchful presence. I felt very happy in the company of these people.

Today I am a happy man, although for a week past I have been unhappy. I retain the good influences existing on the bright little planet in the northeast. I have brought back similar influences a number of times, and have enjoyed them a month or more.

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## GREEDY LANDLORDS

NO. 1 MINT GULCH, *January 2, 1905.*

AT 5 O'CLOCK yesterday afternoon I felt spirit influences around me, and felt that I would make a journey. I soon went through space, arriving on a planet much like our own. I landed in a large city governed by a few rich. All business is done by them. There are no small traders or business men, but many small business houses which are branches of the capitalists' large stores and factories. These are run by hired men and women while the owners are kept busy going from one place to another overseeing the business and taking in the cash. The greed of these few rich is something terrible. I saw one rich man who owns all the stores and street car lines. He was driving through the street with four large grey horses. The driver sat high, and beside him sat a crier, who shouted at the top of his voice to clear the street as they darted along through the crowds of vehicles, street cars and crowds of people. Everything had to clear the road as this greedy individual came rattling along at full speed. He stopped at all of his branch stores to gather in the cash and give a few orders.

The streets are graded four feet high, and curved so that the water runs off. On each side is just enough room next to the gutter for the street cars to run along on a level strip. The motive power is electricity. I never saw so many street cars on one street as here. They carry freight as well as passengers. The working men and women are the worst class of slaves imaginable. While they are not directly owned by the rich, they are deprived of all pleasures and

comforts. They are paid so poorly they hardly have enough to get sufficient clothing, and they go hungry about half of the time. Their ignorance, lack of self-esteem and their moral degeneracy is shocking. The married men readily hand over their wives to their masters to be used for any and all purposes. The poor slaves regard themselves as tools of the rich, and will do anything demanded, even kill one another or sacrifice an arm or a leg.

I do not know in what kind of hovels the married working men live, but I believe the homes of the married men must compare favorably with those of the single.

I saw two men hire out to the street car owner. The owner said that since they might be needed at any time to work, which might not permit them to sleep for a long time, he would permit them to lie down at once and sleep. He took them to a long open shed. It probably was a thousand feet long. In the middle of the shed were boxes in double rows, six feet long by three feet high, and two and a half feet wide, with a door on the outer side. The men had no other lodging than these and were not provided with blankets or other bedding. Under the boxes was a small sewer, running the length of the building. The employers put the men in these boxes and locked them there until they were needed. Such feverish, rushing work I never saw as that done by these people. All seemed to fear they were not doing enough. The rich seemed to adhere to some sort of religion, while the poor adhered to none. Evidently the poor had no time to bother with religion. The country districts govern themselves, the same as our city districts are governed by themselves. There is no general government to rule both. The country people hate those of the city, and vice versa. The country is sparsely settled, and the chief industry is stock raising. They have two varieties of cattle; one is like that of our country, and the other similar to the mammoth. The mammoth-like cattle are twenty feet high, and thirty feet long, and are very active and frightfully powerful. I visited a slaughter house where they were being killed, and it was frightful to behold them struggling and bellowing. I never want to witness similar scenes again. The people have no fire arms, and do all their killing with the knife. They tie the animal and cut its throat. I saw a dozen killed and hung up after they were dressed. Each animal must have weighed several tons. These mammoths are not as gentle



as the ordinary cattle. They sometimes become enraged and tear down houses and kill whoever is around.

I saw no stone nor brick buildings. Everything is of wood and sheet iron. There is a telephone, but no telegraph or railroad except the street car lines. The portion of the planet I visited seemed rather barren. It had little timber, and the vegetation was below that of the average in the western American states. I saw no birds nor reptiles. The only animals were horses and cattle. The people are white, and dress the same as we do. They have no large beautiful houses, and no music. At this writing it is a sort of summer season there. They have apple trees, but I saw no fruit of any kind. Neither did I see flowers. After a stay of fourteen hours I returned to my body somewhat exhausted.



## VISIT TO A PRIMITIVE WORLD

MINT GULCH, *February 18, 1905.*

THE wonders of the universe are unlimited. Today I visited a world which yet is in a very primitive state of development. Everything there is simplicity. There are no large factories, no large cities; no high or low society. The people live principally in the country. The small towns which dot the country here and there show evidence of neglect, and are on the decline. Business is carried on in a small, simple way. Riches and corporations are unknown. They are an easy-going, quiet people, satisfied with a fair living and few pleasures.

I was in the towns and country districts and found the same conditions everywhere. As far as I could see the country was mountainous. The mountain are low, the soil poor, and there is little thrifty vegetation. The principal industry is cattle raising. Small tracts of land are cultivated everywhere, but all the crops are for home consumption. There are no evidences of commercial enterprises. Railways are unknown, electricity is used for light and power, and for telegraphing. The method of generating electricity is very simple and cheap. No machinery is required. I was unable to get an understanding of the system.

I saw no warlike weapons, and judge there are no wars on this sphere. Guns would come in very good play to resist two powerful

enemies of the animal kingdom. One is a bear, a little smaller than our bear, but very savage. He attacks man and beast, and is as tenacious as a fly. I saw one climb a smooth, perpendicular building. He fairly ran up the smooth walls. The other enemy is a serpent, as thick as a man's arm, but no less than forty feet in length. Some are a hundred feet long. They have thick tails, which taper toward the heads, which are not much thicker than a broom handle. The snake is red and grey in color. It moves with the swiftness of a flash, and never misses its intended victim. It is very cunning, and inhabits the deep crevasses in the rocks, from which it stretches itself occasionally far into space, to see if man or beast is in sight. Man is its chief object of attack, but occasionally it will assail a cow or a horse. The Creator has not endowed it with the same powers as our serpents. It knows nothing of coiling or striking, and has no teeth. When a man comes in sight it darts over the earth like a phantom, and soon shoots its head forth at the neck or cheek of the victim, where it adheres like a magnet to steel. There it remains and saps away life-blood and energy. If a man cannot free himself he will die in thirty minutes. As soon as the serpent's head strikes a man, he becomes weak, and if he is not active and well nerved at the moment, he becomes a sure victim. The common and only way for one to free one's self of the monster is to pull a sharp knife and sever its head. This can be done in two seconds, but many people become so greatly frightened at the sight of the serpent that they faint or lose heart and confidence in themselves, and fall victims to the deadly touch. I saw three encounters, and each time the man cut the head off the monster. All men carry good knives, but not all have the ability to use them. The last encounter I saw was in a village. A serpent about one hundred feet long had shot through a long barn, the doors of which were open, and turning to the left through some cowsheds, struck a girl about fourteen years of age, just as she was passing under a bridge after gathering eggs, and was on her way home. The girl screamed when touched by the snake. Two men near by ran to her assistance, and cut off the head of the snake. It required half a minute to rescue the girl, and when she was free she fell limp to the ground. The very touch of the snake takes away all strength and vitality in a minute or two. The snake saps a man's life through its lower jaw, which it holds close to the victim's bare skin. It leaves

itself limp so that a man cannot run away. When it hangs to a horse or a cow the unfortunate brute soon becomes weak and exhausted.

I saw a cow attacked in a herd. The poor animal struggled desperately, but in vain. The herd fled in terror, leaving the victim to its fate. I saw the cow getting weaker every minute, and soon it fell to the ground, groaning in its agony, while the long monster held securely to its prey until life was sapped from the carcass.

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## BEAUTIFUL SATURN

*January 7, 1905.*

"IN MY Father's house are many mansions"—these are the words that came to my mind as I landed on Saturn and viewed its beautiful landscape. Just before arriving I passed the large circle which encompasses the planet. I was not permitted to land on the circle to make a close investigation, but hovered in its atmosphere close to the ground to see its life and conditions to some extent. A Caucasian race of people much larger than we are inhabit the circle in that part which I crossed. I viewed the landscape from the inner side and it looked strange to see people and large loose rock hanging on without dropping off. From my point of view the people and trees stood on their heads, and the people walked like a fly walking on a ceiling; but as I reflected on the laws of gravitation and attraction my wondering ceased. The people all wore clothes of a yellowish grey, but as I was not very close to them I could not judge the nature of the material. In one place a lot of men were evidently mining; they wheeled and shoveled earth and broken rock out of inclined tunnels; the earth was of a grey color and had no gravel in it. In another place I saw a gang of men quarrying rock; the quarry was on the sunny side of a mountain about two thousand feet high.

Large rivers are running all over the ring, and its climate is of a temperate nature over that part where I was, on the inside of the circle. Large dense forests stretched out as far as I could see in all directions; all kinds of vegetation also grew in abundance. I also saw there about all the kinds of animals we have in North America, and some we do not have. The outer contour of the ring is more frigid and barren, forests are not as thick nor as thrifty; many bar-

ren areas of country are seen. The timber is not so tall and also generally of a different nature; grass and vegetation being smaller than on the circle's inside. I saw no people on the outer part of the circle, yet there may have been some, for I simply soared over the country without making a halt. As I arrived at the circle it appeared to be mid-day, and a few moments after leaving, and on my arrival on Saturn it was evening there. No sun was visible but it remained daylight yet for a few hours. On this trip I had a spirit guide along to show me around.

New mansions dotted the vast areas of country to the east, south and west from where we landed; these houses are all new and have evidently never been occupied. They are all built of lumber, all exactly alike, five stories high, maroon color, trimmed in green and cedar colors. They are a quarter of a mile apart and have no out-houses or fences about them. The workmanship on them is first class, as is also the architectural design. Over the whole mansion country are evergreen trees from two to twenty feet high, with an occasional leafy tree mixed in, of like height. No scrubby trees are to be seen, everything is tasty and perfect. The trees are all about twenty feet apart and under them is short green grass, evidently ever green as no dry grass is among it. The trees likewise have no dry ones among them. I did not see a single dry twig on a tree.

The country is slightly rolling with large and small mounds all over, occasionally a few rocks are visible as one roams over this vast, beautiful park. I stood and looked with astonishment as I landed, viewing the whole lay-out with admiration and wondering what it was all for and who had done the building. Not a bird or animal was to be seen; nor a weed or flower in all that great mansion country; no roads, and not a chip from the builder's axe around the houses. As I roamed over the country I felt that I was roaming on holy ground; I became strong, and occasionally an exalted feeling came over me as if Jehovah was watching me. My guide was mum; not a word did he speak while on this planet.

After wandering over a large part of the mansion country we departed for a northern country and landed in a valley a mile or more wide. It was dark at this place and I saw three lights shine from three farmhouses. There were about a hundred acres of cultivated land around each one; the crop had been harvested, and no

trace had been left of what had been grown. The land lay in ridges two feet high with five feet between the ridges. The temperature here was about the same as at the mansions, somewhere about 55° Fahrenheit.

About the farms were small flocks of sheep and a few cattle; the houses are one-story wooden buildings without paint; no green grass was to be seen; fences and barns were on the premises. How far this country is from the mansions I can not say, for a spirit travels with the speed of thought when unhampered by earth conditions. Here my investigation ended and soon I darted over the outer part of the great circle on my way home. The planet left a very soothing and refreshing influence with me.

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## DEATH BY FIRE

DAWSON, Y. T., *February 10, 1906.*

TODAY I was called out of the body to undergo an experience, the nature of which I was not told until my arrival on the fatal spot. On arrival I was told that a fire was to destroy a two-story house and that several persons were to be burned up. I was asked if I would step into one of the bodies and undergo death by fire. I consented, and entered one of the doomed bodies. I went with a large crowd to a large building which stood on the side of a cliff, and with a few others found myself in a remote corner of the house. At that instant fire broke out, cutting off our escape. I saw my doom, but stood firm, fully realizing the indestructibility of my spirit. This thought banished all physical anguish and fear of the approaching fatal moment. I subdued all pain by will power, and as the flames came upon me I heard a man say, "Come on let's end it, we've got to die anyway" and he plunged into the hottest place and no doubt expired instantly.

I held on as long as possible, thinking God would attend to me at the proper time, and while this thought ran through me I felt an unseen power push me forward into the fire among falling timbers and rock. I was conscious of everything that happened as I tumbled down the fiery chasm; my body was not subjected to any pain, for at the same time that I inhaled the hot flame, falling rock and timber

mangled the body and all sensation left me instantly. I stood in the fire about five minutes after I was released from the body, and as I felt myself perfectly free, I walked out of the fire unharmed. I saw the man who had plunged in ahead of me. He looked at the conflagration and said to me, "I knew it would be all over in a minute, and I wasn't afraid to make the jump." At this moment an elderly man with a long beard came out of the fire and began talking to us. He felt so natural he did not realize he was a spirit, but thought he was still in the body.

The other man realized the change and said his vision was quite dim. I told him I was a born clairvoyant and could see very clearly. At this juncture it began to get dark and a few by-standers, relatives of the first victim, expressed a desire to go home. They said that all who had not shown up by now were burned, and as they turned to go, we three spirits went along. Their home was situated on a plateau a mile to the south, and as we proceeded there I jumped on the tops of fence posts and other objects. I also floated through the air, and invited the two other spirits to participate, telling them this was now strictly in order. The bewhiskered spirit said he did not believe in this spiritualist business of which people spoke so much, and he did not want any flying until he was dead and in heaven. I told him he was already a spirit and as near heaven as he would be for some time to come, to which he made no reply.

On reaching the house which was a two and a half story house of brown, he walked in with the mortals, while I flew to the top of the buildings and over the tall trees near by. The other spirit attempted some of my acts and succeeded fairly well. On descending to the ground we took hold of the electric wires and felt quite a creeping sensation but no shock. We went into the house and found a large family of grown-up children, who listened eagerly to the story of the men who had witnessed the awful fire in which some half dozen had perished, including a relative of theirs and also a neighbor who had a wife and several small children. The spirit with the whiskers was the neighbor and the spirit by my side was the relative. As the man related the various deaths the neighbor walked up to the speaker, took him by the arm and told him he was not dead but escapd unhurt. The speaker of course could not see or hear him and paid no attention, so the victim went to others of the family, telling them all he

escaped unhurt. At first he was indignant when no one answered him or noticed him, and then he stood there puzzled. I told him he was a spirit, and so were the man by my side and myself, and that was the reason why the people could not see, hear or feel our presence. He said he thought he knew what he was talking about and it seemed mighty strange the people were so excited they would not listen or talk to him, and in disgust he stamped his foot upon the floor and said that he was going home to his wife and children and to bed as he felt quite tired. So he went out of the door toward the west where his home was. The relative of the family who stood by my side fully realized his condition and, after having made a few unsuccessful attempts to make his presence known, gave it up and seemed content with his condition. I made a few attempts at materialization and soon succeeded, and told the folks their relative was present and unhurt; also that their neighbor had been there and would not believe that his body had perished. As I spoke, all became horrified except one man, and they exclaimed "Oh, see, a spook!" This one man sat calmly and as I walked up to him he listened attentively. I asked if he heard and knew what I said, and he said he did. Some threw their hands up in horror and begged me to leave the house as they were afraid of me. I remained in spirit form with them for several hours, then the folks began to go to bed. I asked the other spirit what he intended to do. He said he believed he had better go out and look around to find some one who could tell him what to do, as there was no use hanging around the earth any longer looking at material things, but he added he would hover around the house until the next day and then lay his plans. I bade him good night and returned to my body in the Yukon snowfields.

I trust my readers will profit by my experiences for there is no choice of death for me. Those we pronounce the most horrible and tragic deaths are generally quite painless. When in accidents where death is sure, banish all fear, deny all pain, trust fully in our God (Father and Mother) and fully realize your indestructibility, then plunge into the worst place as the man by my side did, and the outcome is just surprisingly lovely.

## RELIGIOUS SUPERSTITION

CIRCLE CITY, ALASKA, *July 2, 1906.*

WHILE waiting for a steamboat to take me up the Yukon I took a trip to a small planet today. I saw nothing but a Caucasian race of people. They are as badly afflicted with the gold fever as we are, but their earth contains much more gold than ours. They have a religion which teaches the buying of a place in Heaven with gold; they also imagine that God can not get along without them, that he created the sun and stars for their especial benefit, and that they owe God everlasting thanks and praise for all that he has done for them. They therefore offer long prayers and songs. Once a year they give God back a certain portion of the gold which they have dug out. This is their yearly day offering, their golden tribute with special praises and songs, a sort of national religious holiday, in which the offering of gold for their souls' salvation is a part.

The government has an officer in plain clothes whose duty it is to see that all pay. The government considers itself responsible if any of them does not hand over the dust, but there ends the governmental responsibility. The paying of the right amount rests with the individual. It is somewhat on a par with representation work in the Klondike. Some look down in an old prospect hole and swear it in, while others use pick and shovel for weeks. The gold is not weighed at the place of offering. At the age of manhood every man must dig his grave and keep it repaired and fenced in until he dies. Once a year he plants gold in the earth he threw out of the grave, which he had piled in long, even rows around. I watched the performance as they dug and deposited the gold. While the work was going on they mumbled a prayer, telling God they deposited His share of gold back into the earth which he had permitted them to dig out in the past. They also told Him how good He is, and gave him an all-round good "soft-soaping." After this they asked Him to give them an abundance the coming year, and then they went home to their usual work.

They believe if they do not deposit the lawful amount they will be earth-bound, and re-incarnated until they become honest. Those who give full measure will fly up to Heaven at God's throne and receive a great reward. There are, however, different churches and



beliefs on this subject. Some believe if one shirks his full measure the soul will lie and rot in the grave for ever, and cannot be happy and progress without the resurrection of the body. The spirit is considered inferior to the body.

These poor dupes will have a hard time to get rid of all their ignorance. There are some creeds who believe in spontaneous forgiveness on resurrection day, and these do not hesitate to give short weight. I also noticed quite a number who were criminally inclined in a small way; cheating, lying, and misrepresenting were very common.

I left our Earth about midnight, and as I landed on the other earth it was midday, the season midsummer from all appearances. These people have no one resembling Jesus Christ, but have a book similar to our Bible, wherein God is said to have talked to the people and given them laws to go by. The gold deposit idea is one of these laws. They have no coin or other money but use the raw gold instead. Gold seems to be deposited pretty much all over, and can be dug out of clay banks or most any kind of earth. I saw no pay streak mining nor quartz ledge mining; my investigations were not close enough in that direction, however, to say there was none of either.

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## A PHILOSOPHICAL WORLD

DAWSON, Y. T., *November 17, 1907.*

TODAY I visited a planet which is yet thinly settled. Railroads are being constructed everywhere as expansion of territory and industries are required. Manufacturing is carried on in various branches to cover the necessities of the people. Nothing is made for luxury. The railroads are all double-tracked. When a new and unexplored country is about to be opened, the government calls for the necessary men to build a railroad into it. No private concern will risk its capital on any enterprise where good returns are not in plain sight, nor will an individual go and prospect in a new country and endure hardships. They have giant cattle and horses. The cattle are used in construction work to haul material for railroad construction where the needed material is close to the work. Stations are built about



every twenty miles through a desert and every ten miles in fertile country. When expansion becomes necessary, the government sends out a staff of explorers mounted on giant horses. They go very light and travel fast, about one hundred miles a day being covered. If the traversed country is not of much account, the outfit is sent in another direction for exploration. Instruments are carried to take elevations as they ride along.

I witnessed the driving of a herd of cattle to a railroad construction camp which was far off, across a semi-desert. Among the giants were a lot of smaller cattle resembling ours. Engineers are careful not to run any of the giant cattle down, for then the whole herd would attack and demolish the train for the injury done to one beast. I saw a telegraph line; the poles are twice as thick as ours and much longer. Everybody takes an interest in national affairs and is well posted on all subjects. I did not see an ill-shaped person, nor a sick looking one, but was told that both existed in small numbers. The people are a happy and contented lot to all appearances. They are Caucasians, well built and well dressed; some stand about eight feet tall. They have no churches or religion, but believe in a Supreme Being and a future life. Their principal occupation is farming and stock raising. Much of their planet is a dry country and where rivers are available much irrigation is done. They have rivers twice the size of our largest one, and steamboats are in use. They have many fish and four-legged animals that inhabit the inland lakes; some of the animals are water hogs. A tribe of people with dark yellow fur inhabits the water, but they are nearly extinct. The white people treat them about the same as we treat the monkey, killing them just for the fun of it. Often they capture the water people and put them in museums. I saw no jewelry on the people nor in stores, everything that is worn or built is for service. There is no class distinction. They marry, but never separate. If a married couple quarrels they are shunned by all the rest and called criminals. The women are on a par with the men in everything, and all are workers. Music and athletics are indulged in extensively. They have no prisons nor houses of ill fame. If any are afflicted with criminal or sensual tendencies they are treated and cured.

## PEOPLE TRANSFORMED INTO CATTLE

*January, 25, 1908.*

ABOUT the middle of the afternoon I felt the usual sensations which come on me when I am about to take a journey far away. At the proper time I laid my body in bed, and departed. I landed in a dreary country, almost a sandy desert, with a broad shallow stream of water running through it. The far-stretching plains were sparsely covered with grass a few inches tall, and with brush resembling that around Death Valley, California.

In this desolate country were a lot of half idiotic people, homely and with ill-shaped heads. Some of the lowest looked like monkeys about the face. Their habitations were principally excavations in the river banks, but the more intelligent ones had brush huts. They made little pretense of living in them, and took refuge in them only during hail storms, which were very frequent and destructive. I was in one of these storms, and saw large trees along the river being torn up while hail stones which fell were as large a man's fist.

The most intelligent of the people there know about as much as we credit an Indian with knowing. They can not make mathematical calculations, nor read or write, but carry on a good conversation and have certain secrets and traditional ceremonies handed down to them from their forefathers. They are honest, and crime is unknown among them.

As I saw no visible means of support, I inquired how they made a living. They told me that they lived on grass mostly, but that they could not eat it while in the human form; so when they became hungry they transformed themselves into cattle and took on cattle nature and ate grass, and when they were satisfied they turned back into human beings. I was invited to undergo one of the transformations, and accepted. We joined the tips of our fingers, with our minds on the one object. When all were joined, the men repeated a few hundred words similar to the utterances in the ceremonies conducted by a priest, with an occasional moaning song. In half an hour the change took place, and we turned into a herd of cattle. Each animal was considerably larger than the ordinary steer. Some were eight feet tall. In this state we were very powerful, and at times very vicious unless we subdued our brute nature with our human

nature, which remained in us. After we had eaten all we wanted, we assembled, locked horns, and in a few minutes were again in human form.

Fifty miles distant is a tribe of Caucasians. They are cunning and thievish, and trade with the desert people, giving grain and clothes in exchange for something, the nature of which I did not learn. The desert people complained to me about the way they were beaten in every deal and that they could not help themselves because of their ignorance and having no way to obtain an education. It became evident to me later that the wiser class was a heartless lot. I observed that when I passed through their district. Their chief pursuit is agriculture, but in this they are about where we were a hundred years ago, when we had wooden plows and all farm work was done by hand.

There is a large bird which is half human, and which now travels north and south and on the way feeds on the fields of the white man. The crops have just been gathered, and the fields are bare, and the birds pick up what few grains have fallen to waste. The white man snares the birds and makes them his slaves. The birds, on an average, are five feet tall, and have bare legs and arms. They have hair on their heads and feathers on their bodies and wings; their whole form and face is like that of a man. They are about as intelligent as an ape, and are able to do many things about the house. As soon as the victim is captured, the wings are clipped, to prevent the animal from flying away. The captive is compelled to perform all kinds of physical labor. The lash is used freely. The captive, on seeing the fellows of his flock fly away, is broken-hearted, for he knows what sort of life of drudgery is before him, since the heartless white man keeps the animal captive for life.

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## WONDERFUL CLOTH BIRDS

DAWSON, *March 14, 1908.*

ONCE more I saw strange things in a country many millions of miles away. The records and other evidences show that the inhabitants have just passed through a terrible stage of physical and political degradation. Wealth ruled and robbed everybody within its reach, and degraded all with whom it came in contact. Great wealth was

amassed, justice mocked, virtue despoiled and health ruined. Finally, after intense suffering, physically, mentally and morally. . . rich and poor, high and low joined forces and returned to a natural life. They made laws by which one man could not exploit another, and forbade the eating of all kinds of meat and injurious artificially made food. The new government took over all the lands, and gave all who desired it a small tract, just enough to make a comfortable living. Land owners were free from taxes so far as the land was concerned. Since meat eating had stopped they made little pretense at stock growing; however, they raised horses.

The chickens had become strong-winged again, and flew in flocks like grouse. Two peculiar birds attracted my attention above all others. One was pure white, the size of a quail, and when it flew was half round, and looked like a soup bowl. The other was a combination of birds in the form of a huge flag, about fifty feet square, with heads all around the edges, about four feet apart. All acted in harmony, and the whole was a mass of web and feathers of red, blue and brown colors, rather pale. This was called the cloth bird. I saw a number of other varieties of birds which we have not on Earth.

History shows the people became so diseased through indulgence in vice and through poverty under the old system that hardly a healthy person existed, and rarely was a healthy child born.

Marriages were contracted solely to satisfy the sensual lusts, and were broken a few days or weeks afterward, while thousands committed suicide to get out of trouble and misery.

A foolish fashion of dressing, the exact nature of which I did not learn, also existed. It resembled our custom, and brought on sickness. Since the reform all greed has vanished, health has returned, and marriage again is held sacred, and is contracted for life. Divorce is not permitted by law, and sensuality has ceased. Very little sickness is evident, and doctors are a thing of the past. Crimes are rare, and suicides are no more. All live happily and partake of all sorts of athletic sports. Cooking is almost unknown. The food consists almost entirely of fruit, nuts and vegetables, and mostly is eaten raw.

The women dress plain. All garments are loose and but few clothes are worn. Theaters are free. The players belong to all classes. They have other work, and participate in the plays only for

the love of it. Music is free. Dances are held frequently. The best furnished houses have carpets on the floors and walls. False modesty is unknown. Every one introduces himself to whom he desires.

All men learn trades, even if not intending to follow them. Railways and electricity are unknown; in fact they possess few inventions of value. Some parts of the planet are irrigated, and the canals rival any in size on Earth. Since the new system has been in vogue, the large cities have depopulated greatly, and many small villages have sprung up. Foreign commerce almost has stopped. The people produce at home about all they consume. Money values are rated low and dangerous.

The principal strife of the people is for health, comfort, sciences, art and respectable pleasures. A first class education is compulsory. I attended a small social gathering in a little town, and had a number of talks on different subjects. I was told the church was practically out of use. Since the craze for money and fame had passed away, the church had died a natural death. The people there have no bible nor ancient history of God, but they recognize a God and Creator of all things. They practice brotherly love and justice for man and animals, and look to God for guidance.

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## LARGE WHEEL POWER

*January 16, 1909.*

THIS morning I made a brief visit to a planet where I have been before. I landed in a large city, which for iniquity could not be duplicated by any on our Earth. If there were any honest people in the city they kept indoors where they were fairly safe from the lawless element outside. Of the thousands I met on the street and at work on the buildings and in large shops not one showed signs of fairness toward a stranger. Robbing, killing and vices of all sorts were their chief aim in life. The police would never interfere with crime unless it was carried on right in their presence, and then no arrests were made. The victim would simply be released and told to go on while the murderous robbers followed the victim for a new attack when out of sight of the police. I landed at the extreme east side of the city and went a short way to the south where a large company had lately

put up railroad shops as a bonus in return for lands and certain privileges the city had granted them. These shops were but half finished but the ground was covered with machinery for miles in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth. Here thousands of men were working running machines and building locomotives. A number of places were devoted to inventive experiments.

Both steam and electricity are used for power. The electricity was generated on the spot where the power was used and did not travel by wire, neither was it obtained by the aid of a dynamo. A small machine with many wheels was the means of producing it. All machines including locomotives are much more complicated than ours. They are nearly all run by a lot of cog wheels. I had some difficulty in getting through between the machinery as there was barely room to walk, and the workmen all acted very aggressively, none giving way or in the least assisting a stranger in getting along. Finally I got to the end of the works and here stood large brick houses several stories high. They were built very strong and in a way to give them extraordinary weight. These were the offices and dwellings of the railroad company and were called the heavy power. Under each of the houses is an immense iron wheel lying flat on the ground supported by other bearings and gears so it can revolve. The houses rest on these large wheels by means of small rollers. When a large object has to be moved a heavy cable is attached to it and to a drum connected with the large wheel and the load is readily moved. In this way a large brick house can be put on skids and drawn over the ground with ease. The houses built upon large wheels give the greater part of the power by their weight, as weight and power form a harmonious combination one assisting the other. All the wheels under the houses could be put in motion at the same time and unite their combined strength. The largest wheels we have on Earth would look like toys along side of these wheels. Some were hundreds of feet in diameter and of great thickness.

After viewing the hauling of a heavy load I departed to the extreme northside of the city where the old railroad shops are situated and heavy traffic is in progress. Large freight trains pulled in and out constantly, also a few passenger trains. Neither engines or cars were as well built as ours. The engines seemed to be rather weak and slow, and the cars were topheavy. While I was prowling around



among the cars learning all I could, a switch engine with a few cars attached backed around a curve and crowded a number of cars off the track which stood by my side. One car fell over on top of me crushing me instantly. This freed me from my borrowed body and I returned to my own body where it is 60 below zero just now. On that part of the planet where I visited it is early fall and very comfortable.

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## NATURE'S ART WORK

DAWSON, Y. T., *April 4, 1909.*

I HAVE just returned from a small planet where nature leads in art and architecture, and man imitates. On that earth everything in the way of art design, coloring, and architecture is grown on trees and plants; the people are constantly searching the forests for new designs. Trees and plants grow in all imaginable colors and shapes, some like birds and various other animals and reptiles, and some like people. I landed on a tree resembling our cottonwood. One of the limbs had the shape of a man wearing a long, ancient gown of brown and yellow colors. The figure was about five and a half feet tall with a perfect face and a good expression. Near the top of an adjoining tree was a large flat piece like a linoleum of fancy design; it was in all colors and could not have been made more perfect by human hands. I was not permitted to stay long; it seems to have been my special mission to view nature's art work. This planet did not seem to be thickly populated, although there may have been well populated parts elsewhere. The season apparently was early fall; the weather mild and calm, the sky clear, and all vegetation in a thriving condition.

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## MARS AND NATURE'S PECULIARITIES

THIS morning I visited Mars where I observed several freaks of nature which I have not found duplicated elsewhere. Aside from these strange phenomena I saw little to interest me. Generally speaking the people, who are a Caucasian race, are about as intelligent as we, but in mechanical works they are a little behind us. Their chief

industries are farming and stock raising; they also seem fond of erecting large structures such as mills, towers, and certain other buildings. The first strange thing I noticed was in the erection of a pole about eight inches in diameter. I assisted in raising it and putting it in place. It was not hard to erect, but as it went up it tried to pull away and ascend, as if drawn by a magnet, and we had to hold it down. On inquiring about the matter I was told there was no explanation, that the same pole might not be affected in that way tomorrow. There seem to be only certain times and places where this upward motion takes place. One man can hold a telegraph pole without very much exertion. A builder told me he often experienced the uplifting of an iron pillar as he erected it. No object will leave the ground while lying down, and only when the material is more than twenty feet from the ground at its top will it attempt to ascend, and only when the pole or pillar stands on end. Occasionally a pole or iron pillar gets away and creates fear among the people lest it should fall down and crush people and property, but I was told that if once an object got out of sight it seldom fell back.

Another odd feature I witnessed was a cyclone. It cut a swath about five hundred feet in width, and created a river bank full of water which followed its path to the end. The water ran very swiftly as if drawn by suction, and took along buildings and trees which came within its path. When the river became overcrowded with debris the water hauled the material out of the banks right and left. The suction of the cyclone was so powerful it drew the river over mountain tops and valleys with equal ease. The spectacle I witnessed resulted in a river full of saw logs from two to ten feet in diameter, all about sixteen feet long. The logs were pretty well rotted; evidently they had lain in abandonment many years. There must have been millions of them for I could not see the end in either direction, although I could look a mile each way. There was a calm not far from the river's edge where I stood with many others and watched the swift waters carrying their cargo past. As the logs passed in a crowded condition they looked like a large herd of cattle being driven through a narrow lane. When the cyclone first hove in sight I was about a quarter of a mile from its course, which was from north to south passing a small town. I hurried to its path and looked on, as I mingled with others. Just south of the town was a large bridge

spanning a river which flowed westward. As the storm came along it took the bridge and cut the river in two, and as the bridge fell into the already crowded torrent logs shot out on the banks right and left. The people were very much disappointed when they saw the logs that were hurled out were all rotted and not of much use to them. It was an awe-inspiring sight to see the tornado plowing along, rooting up earth and everything in its path, and drawing a mighty river behind it at terrific speed. From the north it came down a long sloping hill, crossing the valley in which I stood—which was a mile wide—then ascending a long sloping hill to the south. I was told that cyclones never take a wider swath than that I witnessed, but often they are only a few feet wide. They travel hundreds of miles before they lose their power and end. After viewing the strange river for more than an hour I felt a desire to go home and work. I left and landed in my cabin at a quarter to ten. My guide said this was the planet we call Mars.



## FEATHERED PEOPLE

*May 29, 1909.*

THIS morning I was taken to a planet where two races of feathered people exist and one race of Caucasians without feathers, resembling us. These have adopted about all the general pursuits of life as we have, in industry and social life. Mixed with considerable vice and crime, yet they are more developed spiritually than we are, thus modifying their evil habits. The most noteworthy object I saw was a lion the size of a cow which they easily tame and control like a dog. Another animal is a giant horse. It is ten feet tall and well proportioned.

The first of the feathered people with whom I came into contact were of the size of an ostrich with bronze feathers, resembling our bronze turkeys. They have no arms but have short wings which are of no avail for flying. Their heads are like birds, but they talk, reason, and act like people, and are considered human beings by the other races. They are very shy and are much respected by all others, upon whom they depend for their principal supply of food, which consists of grain and vegetables. The other feathered tribe is all human in features

and body. They have arms and hands and perform much useful labor, providing the necessaries of life, but avoid all dirty work and drudgery. In refinement and the practice of worship and its attendant virtues they excel all others I have ever met up to date. They could be compared with angels more than anything else. They are very beautiful in appearance, their complexion being of a Creole cast. They stand seven feet tall and not a deformity or blemish did I see among them. They wear cloth garments over their feathers and have no other hair than eyebrows and lashes. They live in houses. Their beds consist of eiderdown mattresses, upon which they lay without covering. They hate crime and vice and will not deal with other races if they can avoid it. They eat no meat but live on grain and vegetables. Sickness and crime are unknown among them. They nurse their children at the breast, but I was given to understand that they lay eggs and hatch their babies.

The white people have tried to mix with them, but without success. The white race admires them very much and looks upon them as a holy people and their superiors. They often go to the feathered tribe for advice and reward them with presents. There are not many of the feathered tribes. They recognize a supreme God and look to him for guidance. They try to live holy and just lives so that they may enter spirit life in a fit state. They are very frank and truthful and give advice and aid to all within reach.

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## ROACHING VESSELS

*November 10, 1909.*

YESTERDAY I took a trip to another planet and stayed until eight o'clock this morning. I landed near a large body of water resembling a sound. Quite a number of boats were engaged in traffic and evidently considerable commerce was carried on. The boats resembled ours in general outward appearance, but had no smokestacks; also propelling gears were missing. In size they are on an average fifty feet beam by two hundred feet length. I could not learn what propelling power they use, but we have nothing like it. It seemed to be a vibrating ether wave, and their speed was equal to our passenger trains.

They ran over land as well as on water, but land travel was much slower, and it was only when cutting off long roundabout water travel that they took to land. The power used on water would not work on land, so they applied a power they called the "roach." I rode a long distance on one of these boats. At one place we went over land for a few hundred yards, so the roach was applied. The boat climbed up a grade of thirty feet per hundred, this being about as steep as it could climb. The boat simply slid along. The crew manipulated a long wide canvas with heavy slats on it ten feet apart, and this was the principal factor in applying the roach. Finally we abandoned the boat upon arrival at a city, that would rival anything we have for architecture and fine workmanship, and the officers and I went to a suburb where their homes were, while the crew unloaded the cargo. The city was built of stone, with a few wooden buildings mixed in on the outskirts. These were used for factory and warehouse purposes.

The country around the city is fertile prairie land where extensive farming and stock raising are carried on. The ship's officers rode home in a canoe apparently made of aluminum. It was propelled by the same power as the ship. The canoe slid over the streets at great speed. I looked around to learn all I could about their factories and railroads. I observed that there was no waste in any department. The manure from the barns was at once conveyed to a press by means of roller chains, pressed, and conveyed to the fields, all by conveyors of a system unknown to us. The slaughter houses and other filthy places are operated by a sort of Mongolian race. They seem to enjoy that kind of work. However a Caucasian is owner of the establishments. The railroads and cars are crude affairs, very simple and plain. Very little traffic is carried on by rail; the motive power seems to be the same as that of the ships. The people have a grey dog the size of a mastiff as nimble as a cat, which has claws and can climb trees and cliffs. He makes great jumps and is very swift. The people have the ability to transform themselves into these dogs, and often do so when the task at hand is one for which the human body will not answer, such as carrying a fast message to difficult places, or where big jumps are necessary, or where climbing is necessary or extraordinary activity required. They retain all their human faculties while in the dog form. It seems the transformation is not generally

practised. I saw it done on board ship, and in the mountains where cliff climbing is necessary. The change takes a couple of minutes and the people do not remain long in the dog's body. All the people I met are very friendly and apparently honest. All dress plainly but well. I heard no swearing and saw no one smoke; evidently they have not yet cultivated those two habits. The weather is mild and pleasant just now all over the country through which I traveled. There is much unsettled country, all of which seems very fertile. There is an ocean bordered by a prairie country for most of its length. The water is clear. I saw very few mountains and none were very high.

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## SPOONY PEOPLE

MINT GULCH, *December 10, 1910.*

TODAY I landed on a planet where I met two races of Caucasian people. One of them would compare favorably with ourselves in general pursuits of industry, commerce and manufacture. Their cities are not as large as ours, nor are the buildings as high. There are no railroads, telegraphs, nor telephones.

The second class I met are a sanctimonious set of hypocrites, from our point of judgment, and are by far in the minority. They consider themselves much better than their more industrious brethren, and live in groups by themselves. Their habitations are two-story structures, often the lower story consists only of pillars without enclosure and they live only in the second story. These people will not walk on the ground any more than they can help, considering the ground very unholy; therefore they are nearly always at home. They are very religious, and recognize a God and declare they are His especial chosen ones. They think if they pray to God and treat their own clan right they can do no harm outside of that. They rob the other class, whom they call the "dirt people," and imagine God looks with favor upon such robbery. They get their living principally by this method. Often after robbing the "dirt people" they kill them on the highways, and actually think they are doing God a favor. The most notable difference between the two nations is that the religious class have horn spoons at their

finger tips instead of nails. These spoons are used for eating, and for digging roots, upon which they partly live, from the ground. Meat is abhorred by them, as are many other kinds of food eaten by the others. Living in villages they carry on very little commerce among themselves. They have long walks, ten feet high, built along their houses, upon which they promenade for exercise. Their education is almost limited to religious matters.

The laws of the land are few and seldom enforced; hence it is easy for the religious element to rob the others. Outside the cities there is practically no law. Firearms are not to be found.

I scraped up an acquaintance with some country people who had a two-year-old colt a little larger than a goat. This colt could talk and figure, and was often sent on errands to the city. He was considered a wonder by all who saw him. I told the people I was from another planet and often saw strange things; so they sent me to town with the colt to see what he could do and give my opinion about him. Upon my return I told them I thought it was a man incarnated in the colt, but they scoffed at the idea; so I stepped out of my borrowed body and returned to my cabin.

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## A LARGE PRISON

*February 9, 1913.*

I HAVE made another exploration to a remote planet. Generally speaking, I did not see much of interest, so I did not investigate to any great extent. I visited a few of the larger public institutions, the most noteworthy of which was a large prison. The buildings are all of stone and fully up to anything we have in the line of architecture and workmanship. I noticed the stones are much larger than those we put into similar buildings, the grain is very fine and they are very hard. Some of the buildings are two stories high, but most of them are three to four stories.

Electricity is used for light and power. The prison is full of various modern machinery and the prisoners are taught all sorts of trades. I inspected every department as I was at liberty to do even without an escort. I took on a material body so I might converse with the people and more fully assume their habits. The high build-

ings are officers' headquarters, while the lower ones are shops, dining rooms, and cell houses. The buildings stand in groups with a half-block space between them. In the center of the groups are the high office buildings, which are very magnificent structures of excellent architectural design. The walls of the buildings are twice as thick as those of similar structures of ours.

The prison officials wear no special uniforms, nor do they wear white shirts or special good clothes. The different ranks and the departments they belong to are designated by the caps or hats they wear. The armed guards have guns, swords and clubs. The guns cannot compare with ours, but resemble our old-fashioned ones, although they use cartridges. There are few armed guards needed. The religion of the people prohibits them to try to escape. Any one trying to escape is put to death unless the warden pardons him, which he sometimes does. In this case the prisoner is given a severe flogging instead. Talking is allowed in a low voice but it must have a bearing on the work. While at work the prisoners are compelled to exert themselves to the utmost. Flogging is about the only punishment meted out.

All prisoners are being educated, but this is not compulsory among the adults. It is, however, forced on the younger ones. In age they range from ten years up. All are graded according to the severity of the crime committed. Each grade has its special guard and teacher. There are more than a hundred thousand prisoners, one tenth being women. In color they are white, black, mulatto, and red. The whites resemble our white; the blacks are featured like the whites and do not resemble the negro. The mulatto is not a half-breed but a distinct race whose features are those of a negro. They are very heavily built. The red are of a dull cedar hue and are featured and built like the mulatto. There are many nationalities of the whites but only one language is spoken. The same applies to the other races. All prisoners mingle while going to and from work and at meals. Men and women stand and walk together when at meals, but are not allowed to talk while on the march. Men guards accompany the men, and matrons the women.

I saw groups of women comprising all colors from twenty-five years up; all, having committed the same offense, did the same kind of work; other groups did other work. Each group could walk and



mingle among themselves, but were not allowed to mingle with or talk to any other group. I saw groups containing girls from ten to twenty-five years of age. All did the same work and received the same education. The work in these groups of young people was very light, and mostly of an educational character. The gross offenders among the women had very hard labor to perform, almost equal to the men. These were beyond redemption to all appearances, being on a par with our dark alley and low saloon element. I saw no boys under eighteen, but saw many girls of ten and twelve. One boy of about eighteen picked my pocket of some money. When he saw that I had discovered the loss he returned the money to me with a smile, saying, "I just wanted to show you what I could do." I smiled in return and said nothing about it to the guards.

On entering the borrowed body I had searched the pockets and knew what they contained; so I was careful not to lose anything, and when I had discovered the money loss I was very much grieved, and from that time on kept my hand in the pocket where the money was. After wandering through all the departments the meal hour came. I not only looked on, but sat down and ate a little, for my body was getting hungry. The meal was an elaborate spread, including eggs, meat, vegetables, pie and cake. The pie was square, but otherwise was made about like ours. I was told that neither the cake nor bread contained any flour. The prisoners had made a strong protest to the government about the omission of the flour. A prisoner handed me a piece of cake which looked rich and tempting, but it had no flavor. This substitute for flour fills a man up, but gives him no nourishment. The government has an abundance of flour and is willing the prisoners should have it, but it remains optional with the prison officials to give it.

I am told there will be an election soon when a change in prison officials will be made, and a change for the better is expected. Eight hours constitute a day's work. When meal times come most prisoners jump from doors and windows of the second and third stories. I expected to see some of them crippled when they landed on the rock walk below, but no one was hurt. It seems to be only a common jump with them. Every man landed on his feet and walked off with ease. In the dining rooms of which there are several, there are three rows of tables nearly a quarter of a mile long. The prisoners took

their seats and ate all they wanted. Each began to eat as soon as seated, and when through eating, got up and walked out. There is no order in marching to and from work, all go with irregularity like school children.

It could be seen that the task of the prisoners was heart-breaking. Looks of despair could be seen upon the faces of many. I found none who pleaded innocence or who blamed any other for his misfortune. One guard is master mechanic and directs all the works in the various departments. He is a thorough tradesman in all branches. This man wears an old dark suit of clothes and a soft felt hat. I took him to be a prisoner at first sight. He wears a red handkerchief around his neck as a mark of distinction. As the prisoners came from work, he stepped on a platform in front of one of the largest buildings, and as the prisoners passed, gave orders in a clear, loud voice, occasionally mixing in an anecdote for their benefit. Some stopped for a moment to listen, while others kept on going to the dining room. It was here that my pocket was picked as I stood listening to the guard talk.

Neither men nor women wear any special prison uniform; all sorts of clothes are worn, but all have a small mark to distinguish them as prisoners, also each grade has its special mark. There was no great thrift shown in agriculture in the prison neighborhood. A long stretch of small scrubby timber stretched out to the south and west, while to the east and north rolling prairie could be seen as far as the eye could reach. There is no settlement for miles from the prison. After this visit I felt a longing to return to our Earth, so I took the borrowed body home, and departed.

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## MEN TRANSFORMED INTO TREES

DAWSON, *June 8, 1914.*

THIS morning I visited a planet which like all others has its special features. On landing I found myself on a high mountain ridge stretching east and west for a long distance. To the south lay a rugged country, sparsely timbered, with an abundance of grass. No other signs of life were visible in that direction save the flitting of an occasional bird. To the north and south my view reached more than fifty miles, while east and west only a few miles could be traced out

of the ridge. A road ran along the top of the ridge, but it showed signs of very little travel. To the north was a vast forest of, apparently, spruce and pine as far as the eye could see. The ridge made a steep descent on the northern slope, and at its foot flowed a large river, more majestic than any on Earth. On both sides a forest fire was raging, traveling towards the west at high speed.

A large steamboat came up the river trying to escape the flames, which in places shot to the middle of the river from both sides. The ship was turned up at the nose about fifty feet high, and as she raced with the fire, the water spurted up nearly to the top. I judge her speed must have been sixty miles an hour. It was almost an even race, for the flames made long jumps. The ship was much larger than any we have, and in construction and general appearance compared favorably with ours. I did not watch the race long, for a herd of cattle came running up to the hill to escape the fire.

There were about a million in the herd, and about one fourth were giants. I saw the giants were of the "Lagoon" variety which I had seen on other planets. I ran to the east along the road to escape the cattle, and soon came upon a middle-aged woman and her grown son and daughter. They had been viewing the fire but had not seen the cattle until I reached them. When they saw the cattle they cried, "Let us transform into dead trees, quickly!" I received hasty instructions and then turned into a dead tree along with the others. When the herd was past we turned back into the human body. The process is very simple. One has only to touch a dead tree and wish very hard to become one, and in a few seconds the transformation is made. Relaxation of the body is necessary, and the mind must be held calm. A person remains about half conscious while a tree, but loses much of human nature, assuming a tree nature instead. We joined hands and touched a clump of scrubby, defiant trees such as cattle naturally shun, and soon we were just like those trees. As the cattle dashed over the ridge they avoided us, although they ran over and crushed a few small live trees. We were quite contented in our tree form, and when all danger was over we simply desired to become ourselves again, and in half a minute we were whole and walked off.

The people said that many calamities visited their planet, and often they had to transform into rocks to escape fire and other destructive elements. In case of famine they transform into live trees and

draw nourishment out of the ground. If a wild beast of prey comes in sight and there is no escape, they can touch a dog and run as fast as one, or fight like one. Ships always carry live fish, so that in case of shipwreck, when the people see they are doomed, they can grab a fish and jump overboard and become fish, when they can swim ashore and save themselves. When no fish are at hand, the people turn into wood, and take a chance at being washed ashore.

In that part of the planet where I was agriculture is carried on in a very crude way. Domestic animals are about the same as we have. I was told there are large and small fur-bearing animals. I saw a telegraph line, but made no inquiries about its operation. My time being limited I did not visit any of the cities. Farm houses are thinly scattered over the country. They are built of logs and mud, about half of each. They are low, and have practically no furniture. Crops are small and raised on a small scale where I was. Marriage is in vogue and held sacred, but the people have no religion. They are just and charitable, honest in their dealings, and lead a simple life. They recognize a Supreme Being, and are confident of attaining a better state after leaving their planet.



## A HAPPY PLANET

43 A 10 MILE CREEK, Y. T. *February 18, 1915.*

TODAY I was carried away to an earth where I saw nothing but thrift and good sense exhibited. The inhabitants are a very happy lot. Not having been all over the planet it is possible the opposite exists in other parts. A friend was with me, and upon landing we entered prepared bodies. In a borrowed body it is easier to get in touch with small details of physical existence than in the spirit form. Before entering the bodies we traveled over vast stretches of country in all directions to make general observations, and finally landed close to a town called Shot.

This, like all other towns I visited, is built mostly of brick and stone, and on a par with our cities. Everything is neat and clean, and is made for comfort. The streets are paved. Good wholesome amusements are being indulged in, and there is plenty of everything for all. The buildings are mostly from two to four stories high,

yet an occasional six-story building can be seen. The six-story buildings are factories, and stand by themselves, half a block or more from other buildings. The outskirts of the town are fringed with cottages.

The people are all well clothed and fed; in manner they are very pleasant and most obliging. Their work is more a pleasure than a burdensome task. After working hours all sorts of games and amusements begin. All work of their own free will and all take great pains to do their work excellently. Their aim is to get the best possible result. Day and night prevails with them, but their days are much longer than ours. I stayed a whole day and part of a night.

Many women and children wear magnificent dresses, made of a material unknown to us; the nearest we can come to it would be a combination of silk, satin, gold and silver. Their dresses are not made for style or show but for service. They are quite simple and look about like an ordinary workgown.

The hospitality of the people is great. I saw a wandering outfit drive into Shot, and at once the authorities came forth to provide for their comfort. They were traveling in a wagon drawn by two horses; the wagon was shaped like a box car. The wanderers slept and cooked in it. As the outfit stopped the authorities took care of the horses and fed them; an electric wire was quickly run to the wagon from a nearby pole to furnish light; provisions were offered but not accepted, the travelers having a plenty of everything. As I stood watching these offers of hospitality I saw several pleasure parties passing, some in wagons, some on horseback, all merrily singing. The singing was all in a very soft strain that produced a soothing effect on the nerves. There was no loud harsh shouting such as we have. Listening to these soft melodies makes a person sleepy after a while.

Shot is situated on a small river with low banks and a rocky bottom which winds its way through a rolling, grassy country. Small patches of willows are seen along its course at intervals of five to ten miles. The river is fed by springs, most of them strongly mineralized. I drank of one which tasted strongly of iron and soda. The river water is of a dark brown hue. Shot is about ten years old, and has a lot of orchards around it which are just beginning to bear. The people in and around the town raise much poultry. The river in

Shot, and for miles above and below, is fairly covered with large brown ducks. The water is only two feet deep on an average and runs slowly.

For thousands of miles around Shot the country is undeveloped; the railroad which was built about twenty years ago into this region brought the first settlers. These people do not believe in making hardships for themselves as we do by going into new countries on foot or by wagon and suffering privations. No one works for himself there, they all pull together and at once build large communities. Whenever they want to expand they first build a railroad into a new and unexplored country. If a long barren stretch intervenes, they let that part lie idle, and when a fertile spot is reached they build a town. Towns are built from six to ten miles apart, and are supported at once by farms and the manufacture of the raw materials in minerals and timber at hand. No makeshift buildings are put up, everything is built for good service and comfort. In places where there is much thrift two towns soon become united by rapid expansion; in some districts which I visited this connection had taken place. There are several railroads running parallel in thrifty localities, about eight miles apart, with a cross road every fifty miles. At one place I saw six cities on the verge of uniting with six others close to their borders. The railroads are about like our standard gauge, but the cars and engines are much smaller than those used on our roads. The trains make about thirty miles an hour. I saw a few immigrant trains that were two stories high; these ran very slowly. Accidents happen very seldom. The roads are owned by the central government situated at the capitol thousands of miles from Shot.

The central government, I understand, is located in a heavily wooded and well mineralized country, and its wealth is fabulous. Thousands of miles of wilderness are known to exist that no human eye has seen as yet. The people are of a Caucasian type. Wherever I traveled crime is very limited, and I saw no jails. Evidently the abolition of poverty eliminates crime. I saw no sick people. The children do not fight, fuss, or cry like ours, and I saw no toys among them. The city officials all wear plain clothes. Children at four have the intelligence of ours at twelve. Jewelry is not worn as an ornament and the stores exhibited none. They have such as they actually need for service, which is very limited. As I saw all the

happiness and good will of these people, my very soul was affected by their good influences, and I dreaded the return to our greedy, selfish world where crime and vice hold sway. I sat down and wept and begged my guide to let me remain there, but the request was refused. All the time I was among those people I was happy and felt like taking hold of some useful work for the benefit of their community.



## SPIRITS INHABIT THEIR DEAD BODIES

MINT GULCH, *April 30, 1915.*

YESTERDAY many annoyances presented themselves, so that I felt very fatigued by night. My spirit was depressed, and I wished for a change of environment. My desires were realized early in the evening, when I was summoned to leave my body. I always gather strength when I get to a planet where harmonious conditions prevail. I soon found myself landed on a planet which was inhabited by spirits only, at least in that portion which I roamed over. There may have been people in other parts, for I asked no questions on that subject.

All the vast area over which I darted had the appearance of a semi-desert, grass and other vegetation grew sparsely; clumps of half-starved shaggy trees dotted the country at long intervals. It appears as if drought, famine, and other destructive agencies have played havoc with life and other growth in ages past. As I made inquiries about people and past events I was shown moving pictures on the subject for thousands of years back. I judged that I would not understand the operations of the machine, so I made no inquiries. Sometimes events were shown in the sky, and then again on the ground, just as the occasion required. If a great thunderstorm was shown, the sky was used; if it was a subject pertaining to the earth, the landscape served as background. I saw all the events about which I inquired.

I was shown scenes which spread over hundreds of miles of surface. So-called great men and rulers, together with their habitations, if in remote regions, were shown in the sky. People, whole nations and animals, together with their commerce, their rise, and

final downfall and extinction were shown on the landscape in full detail; also the exact location where events took place. I was shown one great ruler on the sky screen, a tall, very old man with long grey beard, overburdened with care and old age, tired of life. As he sat in his big arm chair he raised his eyes and hands to Heaven and prayed that he might die. His end came shortly, and as he stepped out of his body he looked around with satisfaction. I was told this ruler was a very good and just man. Next I was taken northward and landed close to a small brook. To the south of us on an elevation stood trees from ten to thirty feet in height. They bore signs of having been planted and cultivated a long time ago. On asking for an explanation the spirit turned on the scene in full detail. It showed me through thousands of years of man and animal life as it had existed there. The scene began with a fertile wilderness; next came a few explorers; then a large nation immigrated there with their animals and began building cities and doing extensive farming. Villages dotted the country, forests were planted, and great thrift followed in commerce and farming. These people had about all the animals that we have, and used them for about the same purposes. The people were mostly of a dark type with a few of light complexion mixed in. All were very industrious and quite well educated. They had several grades of religion, but not as many as we have.

It took but a minute to show me through a whole generation, and thus I saw the beginning and the finish of the people and animals who once inhabited the country where we stood. Their existence reached over a period of thousands of years. I saw children being born, grow up, get old and die; in a minute of time their whole career was shown, their joys and sorrows all in full detail. I saw how nature aided every living thing to grow and thrive; and when it had reached a certain stage, decay and destruction were brought on by nature, until nothing was left of it. The earth lost its fertility; more people died than were born; plagues swept away millions of men and beasts; cities and villages became deserted and crumbled; sand storms covered up the ruins; human and animal life became extinct. Only slight traces were left here and there to show that the region was once inhabited.

Many of the spirits who once toiled there in the body still hug their native country. Most of them are very religious. One re-





ligious sect had a habit of planting their dead like fence posts, and then placing giant cactus around the bodies. The cactus would knit into the body and prevent decay. Soon the person's features would disappear and a tree-like growth would result. A man would appear like a thick scrubby tree, the main body being the height of the original man, with thin vine-like branches towards the top; a woman would look flat with a few more straggling branches than the man; a child thus planted resembles the hollyhock flower, a slim stock, bent back and forth, with bell-shaped blossoms. The blossoms are closed except when they are spoken to; then they slowly open and exhibit a color of white and purple. The corpse plant, when inhabited by its former owner, can talk if a man or spirit touches it. The color of the plant is grey.

These poor souls have hugged their corpses for thousands of years, and can not be persuaded to leave them. Their religious teachings have become a curse to them and made them earth-bound. My guide said there was no use talking to these religious dupes, for they were just as ignorant now as when they were in the flesh. Millions of them have got tired of hugging their corpses and have gone on, but there are yet many remaining. I did not see many of these corpse trees in the country which I explored. When a spirit deserts its tree for good, the tree soon dies and crumbles to pieces. I was told that not half of the religious element believed in the planting and body resurrection idea, and many who did deserted their bodies at once at death when they saw they could get along without the material frame. I walked along a row of about a hundred of these trees and talked to them. At first I was afraid to touch them, but my guide said they were all good people and that I need not fear. After a good inspection of the trees we went to the brook where an old ruined tavern was still to be seen. It was a stone structure and had once done a thriving business. This tavern had been shown among the motion pictures. It had been a two-story building with large barns and outhouses in connection. These people could read and write and had mail service about the same as we. I saw a mail carrier in the pictures arriving at this tavern. Here ended my visit and I felt much refreshed on reaching home.

## A PLANET OF TURMOIL

DAWSON, Y. T., *November 19, 1915.*

AFTER a stay on our little Earth for a considerable time, I took a dive through the stars and alighted this morning on a planet where I have been a number of times before. Calamities and fear seem to be the most prominent features of attraction on this insane celestial member to a man not used to the prevailing conditions.

The atmosphere is so peculiar that a tornado will lift trees and all other objects of similar weight, and hurl them high up into the air, where they remain floating unless a strong current of air returns them to the ground. Gravitation extends only a short way up, beyond that the material which is thrown up by storms floats for many years, and it is only by storm currents that these missiles are released from the upper deck and hurled back to the ground from where they came. When the debris falls back to the ground it is more dangerous for the people than when a storm blows it skyward. There is little room for dodging the thousands of trees, boards, fence rails, and other deadly cudgels that come showering down thick and hard.

I was caught in one of these wreckage showers this morning while out in an open field where there was no place of shelter. Not far from where I stood two flume boxes and a long tree, about eight inches in diameter, fell. The boxes were about two hundred feet long by a foot square, and as I went to examine them a lot of splinters and sheet iron came raining down, also glass and knives. Many of these things had evidently been up in the sky for thousands of years, as the people who inhabit the planet now never saw anything like it, and some even suggested that they came from other worlds. These people have a positive knowledge of other planets being inhabited.

I picked up photographs that were taken on iron plates, one eighth of an inch thick, also some which were taken on glass. The art is as good as any we produce. One glass photograph showed the outskirts of a town. I could plainly see a sign in front of a business house. The sign was on a board and reached across the dirt sidewalk along which stood a row of trees resembling the cottonwood. I also picked up a flat piece of iron, which seemed very light for its size, and on it were numerous letters resembling the English M B H N. These letters evidently stood for the name of the article or for the maker's

business house. No one who saw them could read them, as the people there have nothing like it. The knives I found had wooden handles, and were like a dirk, but very thin. Fearing that my borrowed body would get mangled, I returned it to safety and quickly crawled out.

I traveled over a great part of the country inquiring into everything of interest, but in particular about atmospheric conditions and dangers. I found that storms on the planet itself, or a descending one of wreckage from the sky, occur about as frequently as great storms occur on our Earth. Cellars and strong safety buildings are constructed everywhere on farms and in towns, and in these reasonable safety is to be found. However nothing is absolutely safe as the upper air currents often tangle up a lot of debris which weighs many tons, and if such a mass falls down it smashes everything except caves in the rocks. There are few mountains on that part of the planet where I traveled, most of it being a smooth rolling country where farming is the principal industry.

As a rule these floating missiles are out of sight, but on rare occasions they can be seen on the lower floating levels, as thick as snow in the air. It is a strange thing that the lighter and smaller particles are on the lower float on these occasions, while the heavier ones stay up high and out of sight. When the lower floats occur on a clear day there is little danger of their falling, but when they occur on a cloudy day they are sure to fall in great numbers. It is a fearful and awe-inspiring scene to witness the missiles floating restlessly, dodging in all directions as the mixed air currents draw them intermingled and dashing broken sticks against each other, breaking them into smaller fragments. My eyes were constantly skyward the first time I witnessed one of these clear day disturbances, but later on I paid little attention to them.

Transportation is limited to men and animals, and while there are areas where no timber or other building material exists, the upper storms are often a blessing to the inhabitants of these unfavorable parts. They often bring down great quantities of all sorts of material of which the people are badly in need. Religion does not bother the people on that planet, nor are they afflicted with greed or the rush spirit which dominates our civilization system; their chief aim is to be useful to one another, and enjoy all the comforts and pleasures of life in a wholesome way.

## BRAZEN ROBBERY IN HIGH CIRCLES

I HAVE read much about the farce investigations by the United States where trusts were supposed to be dissolved; labor conditions looked into by government committees after the striking workers had been shot and massacred; and all with the usual result of finding the innocent guilty and sentencing them to prison for long terms or for life and letting the guilty ones go free. But the bold and smooth methods of robbery I have just witnessed upon a planet far away from our own solar system beat anything in the way of high-handed graft we have yet hatched out. Having no rushing work on hand on our own Earth I stayed long enough to see the robbery in full detail.

On landing I found myself in a rolling country which compared favorably with southeastern Nebraska. Upon a large plateau stood an immense prison which covered about a thousand acres in area. It was surrounded by stone walls. To the south down in a broad valley ran a large river. From east to west along the river on the prison side was a large beautiful city. It appeared to be a sort of Paris and was the center of attraction for tourists and people of wealth. Outside the prison walls to the west and north were stockades for short term prisoners and for those who were not up to the top notch in smooth "bunco games" and the finer arts of theft and gambling.

These common prisoners never saw the inside of the big prison and never mingled with the "high toned" crooks it contained. They were driven to their daily labor, and fed, clothed and housed very poorly. The prisoners inside the walls labored at all kinds of trades and art work during the day, but were well fed and housed and dressed in a special suit to distinguish them as convicts to the guards, but to a visitor they appeared like ordinary mechanics dressed in civilian clothing. Visitors were told that the big prison was only the headquarters for the guards, and those working inside were government employes.

The usual prison discipline was enforced upon those within the big prison during the day, and rough tables and benches were used at meals; but when evening came all these were removed, and the many large buildings were converted into the finest decorated halls that ingenuity could produce. All kinds of large and small tables, chairs and sofas were distributed, with flowers, bunting, and other orna-

mental decorations to give a pleasing effect. All these things were equal to anything we have on Earth. After the decorating was completed, which took about an hour, the prisoners all went into a dressing room where they put on a suit of the finest and most expensive clothes obtainable, made up in the latest style. When thus dressed they came forward and leisurely strolled about the large halls awaiting for victims. Presently these began to come in large numbers.

The prisoners now appeared as wealthy patrons and frequently were introduced to the night visitors as men and women of great wealth, who like themselves were out for a good time. The prisoners are highly polished in the art of pleasant manners and diplomacy. They are well posted on all daily events and can talk on any subject which may arise. After a preliminary talk the shrewd convict was able to judge what line of indulgence was sought by the visitor, or high gang, if he happened to be in a crowd, and this was what the prisoner would propose. The acceptance would follow, and if it were something out of that prisoner's line, he would invite and introduce other prisoners who were specialists at that particular game.

Gambling was most frequent, and prisoners up in that art were furnished by the guards with money and valuables with which to gamble and fleece their victims. It is impossible to win from these prisoners unless they are willing to lose, which they sometimes are for the purpose of laying for bigger game. Pocket picking is another fine art practised, and pays big dividends. If a prisoner gets caught in the act of his depredations, which sometimes happens, he is promptly arrested and tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment; to satisfy the victim the latter is generally asked to state what sentence he wishes imposed, and that is meted out. The guard in charge ruthlessly pushes the prisoner about before the eyes of the victim, and marches him off to a supposed prison, but in reality the fellow is taken into another building where he and the guard have a good laugh and a few drinks of liquor while the prisoner tells how it happened. The prisoner is kept out of sight for a week or two, then he is disguised and mingles with the crowds once more. The "bunco games" practised in this palace of iniquity are many. Fashionably dressed women prisoners fleece and swindle the night visitors without mercy. If complaint is made against them, the matter is smothered. The victim is told that the woman is the wife of a very

wealthy and highly respected man, and he is asked not to bring disgrace upon her by prosecuting and breaking up the home. I saw several instances where prisoners, both men and women, were caught in their depredations, and in each case the guards assured the victims that they took all possible precautions to keep the thievish element out. Attention was called to the strong guard which was stationed at every gate and door of the various buildings, but it was explained that while all looked alike and were dressed up to the standard of society it was impossible to judge the bad from the good.

I learned that the prisoners do not get any of the loot but turn it all over to the prison officials, who in turn are compelled to turn about ninety per cent over to the central government. No common-dressed person is allowed in the big prison, only those who are judged to be wealthy are admitted. When a prisoner's time is up he is allowed to go, but is given the privilege of remaining if he or she is an expert at fleecing and is profitable to those who run the place. It sometimes happens that a prisoner holds out a part of the loot and hides it away for himself until his time expires. If one of this class is caught, he is called dishonest and banished to the outside barracks and disgraced for all time.

There are about a thousand people visiting the prison every night, spending the time in gambling, drinking and debauchery. Most of the crowd are men. There are buildings covering ten acres of ground, and seated at the many tables are those we call high fashionable society, people who never toil but roll in luxury and wealth which was produced by the labor of the exploited poor.

I learned that other parts of the planet had places where robbing and vice were carried on even on a larger scale than at the place I visited. The central government being the head and tail of the various robbing institutions, there is no one to complain to and obtain redress. Farce trials are carried on by the government, which has all judges and police on its side, but no one ever gets punished if the government is the robber. The high-toned prisoners I saw were all crooks who had robbed the government. I saw a few honest people among both rich and poor, but they are so few that they see the utter futility of attempting any reform. There is a special way of robbing the poorer classes by taxation, as there is no other way of getting at them. The people I saw were all Caucasians, mostly dark-complex-

ioned. All are good looking, well built, and in apparently good health. In farming and manufacturing they are about our equals, also in education, but their educational methods are much simpler than ours. Their time is also figured very simply. One language was all I heard. Day and night prevailed, but their sunshine did not appear as light as ours, nor their nights as dark.

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## PECULIAR GRAVITATION

*May 24, 1917.*

THERE seems to be no limit to variety of conditions in different locations. Today I was taken to a small, remote planet where I saw water run up hill as easily as down. Gravitation seems to be mixed with other forces which we do not have. I witnessed a flood that brought with it a lot of driftwood. To me the cause of the flood was not apparent. I saw no rain whatever, although I saw clouds all over the sky as far as I could see. The flood came in a rather poverty-stricken agricultural district where no wood was in sight, and as the driftwood came floating along there was great rejoicing among the farmers. The large sheet of water spread evenly all over the land surface for many miles in width. Its depth was only about fifteen inches, and it ran up and down hills and hollows with equal swiftness. There was no such thing as filling up a hole, or following a ravine or low ground. It is just as impossible to fill a hole there with water as it is for us to make it run uphill. The planet therefore has no rivers.

When I tried to explain to the people how our waters always followed low places and filled up holes in the ground they could not grasp the possibilities of it, nor of our system of gravitation. One man said it was impossible to pile up water on top of each other as you would hay or wood, and he could not understand what prevented it from spreading out over a large surface. Neither could he believe that water could not lie on top of a hill or on a slope as easily as in low places. As their planet is governed by entirely different laws than ours they knew nothing about gravitation. I tried to get an explanation of their natural laws and their workings, but could grasp their explanation no more than they could mine. Their words were meaningless to me, as we have no parallels.



As I viewed the water crawl down into a hole with the same speed that it crawled out again on the other side, not being able to fill the basin, I figured there must be some sort of magnetic current which attracted it and made it spread evenly everywhere. The flood had been on for some time when I arrived, and lasted only the few hours I was there. It did not rush and tear trees and buildings up as our floods do, but flowed quite gently without doing any damage. After the flood had passed the people got busy at once, picking up the wood, and all declared it was a great blessing sent by God just in time of distress. The people all believe in a Supreme Ruler, so I was told, but they have no churches or religion. They all ask God individually for what they need, and thank Him when they receive it. I was told that they always get what they ask for, hence they have unlimited confidence in God. I was told that no one asked for anything he did not actually need. They consider it a great wrong and a mockery to ask for riches or other frivolous things, and would not expect to get such things if they did ask.

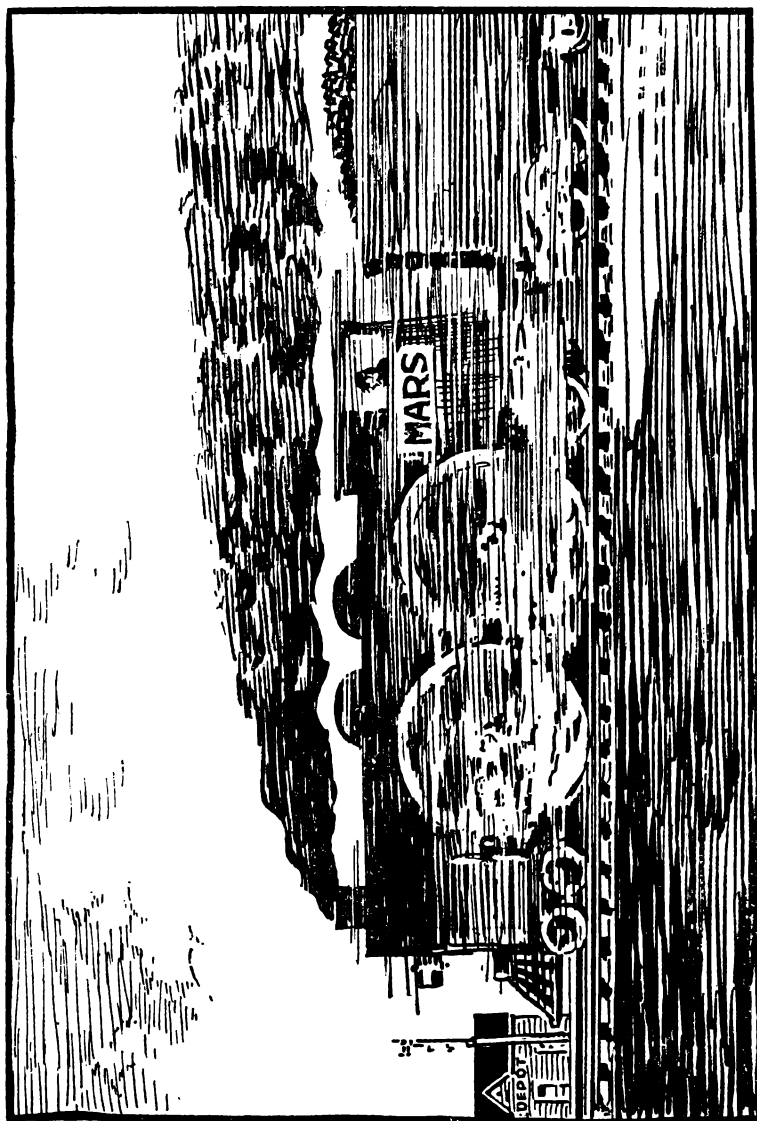
The season on that planet at present is autumn. All crops are harvested, and there seems but little to do but cut up the driftwood and do a little building. All the houses and barns I saw were rather plain and only large enough to accommodate their purpose. I saw no paint on any of the buildings, and no fine furniture was to be found. There are no railroads nor electric lights where I was, no telegraphs nor telephones, and steamboats are out of the question, as they can not pile up water high enough to float them. As I had but a few hours to stay I did not skirmish around looking for cities.

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## GIANT ENGINES ON MARS

DAWSON, *August 14, 1919.*

TODAY I was invited to make a visit to Mars and view peculiar weather conditions they are having just now. Where I landed it was early spring. A sudden thaw had set in, and the snow and ice of a winter's accumulation was melting so fast it created great floods. Large deep channels were torn through the ground, where it was on a slope. At my landing place is a railroad of very broad gauge, the rails about a foot high and a foot thick. The flood came tearing



along the track and threatened to wash it away. It brought along trees and frame buildings, some of which were hurled across the railroad track near a depot. On looking up the track I saw two great engines coming at great speed. They were coupled and were bucking trees and buildings off the road. The depot was in danger of being washed away, and as I looked at its dangerous position I saw a man inside push a lever. Instantly the building moved away to a safe place. Upon examination I found that the depot was built on a long roller and the rollers were propelled by machine power inside the building. It moved about as fast as a man can walk.

The locomotives are about thirty-five feet high and sixty feet long. They have two large drive wheels on each side, about thirty feet high, reaching almost to the top of the locomotive. They are of a whitish grey color, without brass or copper so far as I could see. Nothing about them is polished. They are fired with coal, and two men handle them. I found on inquiry, and also from observation, that it snows and rains in that part alternately all winter. In that way a deep mass of honeycomb snow and ice is built up, and in spring when sun and warm air go through it a sudden flood is the result.

From the railroad I went to another part of the planet. I landed in an immense snowfield. Here it was still freezing. The country is thinly populated. The snow is as hard as ice, and long freight teams are on the road, doing hauling for long distances. As I walked about viewing one team that was ready to pull out, it was found that the driver was not able to go. I was offered the job and accepted. There were half a dozen wagons hooked together and about eighty horses going two abreast, a two-line ran the entire length. I saw no sleds anywhere. I had not driven far when a turn in the road took me down a long hill to the valley of a broad river. Not being familiar with such a large outfit, and not understanding the brakes on the wagons, I had a runaway. I did not stop to see the finish, but left at once and alighted on another world a long way off.

Here I found mid-summer. I was at a prison which was on the outskirts of a city. I did not have time to invade the city, so went to investigate the prison. The people here were of about the same type as those on Mars, a Caucasian race, but I heard several different languages spoken at both places. Here the people walked about bare-headed and many of them bare-footed. Outside the

prison grounds are large plots of ground where the mild offenders work. Here I saw about as many children as grown-up people. On inquiring about the children I was told that as soon as a child was able to talk and understand it came under the same law as the older persons. There is but one law for all. I found that the children for the most part had taken things that did not belong to them. In age I judge they were as young as our children of six. I saw no railroads at this place nor at my last landing place on Mars. At my first landing I saw potatoes, wheat and other grains, also a young orchard. The trees stood in disorder, none were in rows, and the different varieties were all mixed up. Here the country is a rolling one, no high mountains being visible. At the second landing I saw smooth mountains off to one side about three thousand feet high. While I was on Mars the sky was rather cloudy, but on the other planet bright sunshine prevailed.

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## FLOATING RED EARTH

*September 1st, 1919.*

TODAY I witnessed the destruction of man and his works upon a planet where gravitation is very peculiar. I landed in a farming country where apples and other fruit were just at the ripening stage. I felt no desire to make any investigation, so I sat down on a large plot of grass somewhat higher than the surrounding country. Close by was a vegetable garden and fruit trees not yet old enough to bear. At some distance to the southeast large orchards could be seen. The trees were almost without leaves, and the red apples could be seen a mile away. I never saw trees loaded so heavily as these.

After viewing the country for a while, an ominous sound appeared scurrying through the sky, although no clouds or disturbances could be seen. After about half an hour the whole planet seemed to rise up in the air to the east. The whole mass was wavy and moved just about as we see fog clouds moving. It was an awe-inspiring sight as it neared. As it came within a hundred yards of me I saw that it was a large field of red earth about a hundred feet up in the air. The east and north limits of it could not be seen, but the south edge was visible, and as it moved towards the west large fields of it broke

away and dropped down upon the planet. In some places the floating earth was only a few feet thick, while elsewhere it was about forty feet thick. I saw a large thin layer settle over the orchards to the southeast but it did little damage. I noticed in some instances the mass fell suddenly and lives and buildings were crushed if the earth was thick. In other places it would settle down gently and break up very fine as it struck trees and buildings. The floating earth did not come quite up to me, but came near enough so that I saw the nature of it. It was as red as the red stone one sees in the Wyoming Rocky Mountains; about equal parts of clay and sand and well washed white quartz gravel, most of it of the size of walnuts and eggs. The gravel was mostly toward the bottom, although a little could be seen near the surface. I saw many square miles covered with it, burying the grass, trees, and creeks.

On top of the floating earth were animals the size of an antelope, grey in color, with a little white under the neck. When they saw me and others that were near me, they shied off and ran back. The people said they had never seen animals like those before. Presently an old mother cat came out of the red earth with some half dozen half-grown kittens. They were nearly black with a little white about their breasts and necks. They are of the size of our cats but considerably broader. They were in good condition, and did not appear wild. The people where I landed have cats that compare well with our own, and as they saw the strange cats they said they had never seen any like these before.

I was not permitted to remain long enough to examine the earth by handling it, and had no desire to stay long, for toward the east there were more floating fields of red earth coming my way. Those around me said they had no idea from where the earth came. Of course they were only farmers, and perhaps were not as well posted as their scientists of the cities, if they had any. I was told that this was not the first of such catastrophes on that earth, although it was the first in that section. The earth where I stood was as dark as our common land.

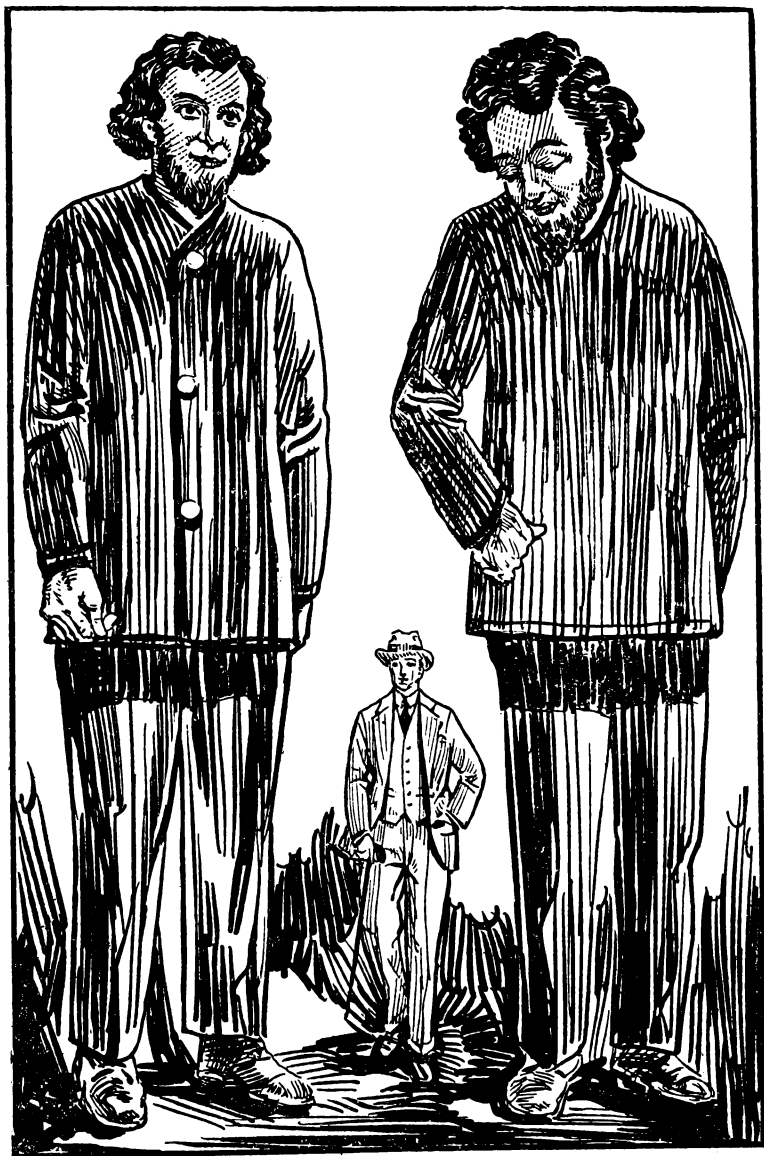


## SOFT ROCK

DAWSON, Y. T., *December 28, 1919.*

TODAY I visited a planet for a brief time where I have been a number of times before. That part where I traveled is a semi-desert country. Large irrigation canals are constructed but water is scarce, hence no large crops are obtained. The source of one of the largest canals is the foot of a rather barren mountain range. Just at present it is mid-summer in that country, and if snow falls now none is visible on the mountain tops. The mountains have an occasional heavy rain, and at such times the canals are full for a day or two, then suddenly the water stops flowing again and the ditches go dry. Large schools of fish come down during the freshets, and as one goes along the ditches most any quantity can be gathered up. There are some half dozen varieties of fish, but only two kinds are fit to eat. They resemble the trout and greyling, and are a foot long when full grown. Other varieties are of equal size, and some twice as long, but they have a repugnant smell and an equally disgusting flavor I was told. Only two things of note attracted me on this visit. One was a soft rock, that resembled our red granite. This rock when taken from below the surface is in a dough-like form, and has a rubber nature. A piece can be cut off with a knife or axe, and it can be kneaded like dough. However the rubber nature will not let it stick to another piece when pressed hard against it. I stuck my fingers into it several inches deep, but the imprint came out at once. The rock will harden only when laid on top of a hard dry surface, and then it takes months before it becomes really hard. For building purposes it can be sliced and moulded to suit the architect. One cut with a sharp knife takes off the edge, as the mass is all gritty. This soft rock is generally found in bluffs, and on benches twenty feet high or more. The mountains are composed of a hard sandstone and similar hard rock. The valleys also contain hard rock which looks like petrified grey clay.

While examining the soft rock I saw two large animals walking toward a herd of common cattle, and as they got to the herd, stopped, close side by side, and stood there as if to rest. They were of a silver grey and leaden color. Their hair was somewhat curly and shone about like a dull silver dollar. They were about thirty feet tall, and of equal length, had short necks and heads resembling somewhat a





bull, but much longer, and much bigger jaws. The body was built square and broad. I judge it was ten feet broad. Their legs were straight and looked like huge square pillars, being nearly as large at the feet as at the body.

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## GIANTS

LANDING on the outskirts of a very large modern city with buildings all of brick, I found myself in an immense manufacturing district. About twenty stories is the average height of the buildings, with an immense ground space. Large chimneys tower high in the air. The absence of smoke is a notable feature. The brick are of about the same thickness as ours by a foot square. Some brick are of red clay, some of grey sand. I got information on all subjects I inquired about. I met two giants whom I asked about the various bricks and their natures.

They said the sand brick had recently been perfected so that neither heat would melt it nor water penetrate it. I was told that they have a machine that builds brick houses. Three men attend, one at each end of the building or wall, and one man attends to the laying. When a door or window is reached the attendant stops the laying while the space is passed. As the bricks are laid a roller which acts as a plumb and also as a level rolls along, and close behind comes the mortar spreader. On a solid wall no attendant is needed for the machine. It rolls back and forth along the wall. At each end of the wall the attendant reloads the trough-like machine for the next layer. Thus a warehouse with few windows can be built in one day. I was shown a four-story building which covered about 100 by 500 feet, which was built in two days. All four sides can be built at once if desired. The giants are on the building committee.

The giants stood about twelve feet high, and are brothers. One of them to whom I spoke bent over as he spoke to me. A large deep reservoir was nearly excavated close to where I landed, and it is to be lined with the best brick, and that is how the talk on brick came up. All of the people whom I saw here were Caucasians, seven to eight feet tall, and more than twice as heavy as we are. All are of a blonde type, and have a good education. I did not see an idler nor a person

in rags. Their clothes are better than we have among the working classes. The clerks and storekeepers and other office men and women are not covered with silks, white linen or jewelry as are those in our cities. Everybody wore good clothes, and a general mixing up of all in the various callings prevailed. Soon I went in an easterly direction toward a rolling prairie country. I got to a small depot where a train was about to pull out. As I had no money in my make-shift clothes I looked the train over to beat my way. When the engineer saw my motive he invited me to climb on the engine. I accepted the offer and soon we speeded away. There were only three or four cars in the train, and it appeared the engine could not haul many more, as it had to go at a certain speed. The engine was built somewhat on the order of ours, but was only half the size of our common passenger engines. The train was for hauling freight, and I judge it made sixty miles an hour. The road was hardly as broad as our standard and the rails not as heavy. I got off at the first station, which is about sixty miles from where we started. I intended to get on again after the switching was done, but was too slow to get on, so I got left. The station has not more than a couple of thousand in population, with a few giants among them. Everything is thrifty and industrious. It stands on a prairie, but groves of trees which were planted are in and about the town. In walking about I saw people that resemble Indians, but are much better looking, also somewhat lighter in complexion. They live by themselves and apparently work for and by themselves. In stature they are seven to eight feet tall, twice as heavy as we are, and very intelligent, though not educated altogether in the white man's ways and schooling. They are very polite and kindhearted. All wear a mantle of the old Jewish style. The head is not covered, and from it hangs long, swarthy, heavy hair. The women are extraordinarily good looking, well built, and quite jolly among themselves. I saw no half-breeds, so I judge they do not mix. I saw no ragged people among either race, and no poverty could be seen anywhere. After strolling through the town asking many questions, which were all cheerfully answered, I freed myself, and landed in my cabin a little before noon.

## RAILROADS

DAWSON, Y. T., *February 6, 1920.*

A FEW days ago I was taken to an earth where nothing of interest presented itself except freight trains. The strange feature about them is that the train is hauled over the ground without rails or other road. What speed these trains can attain I did not learn; they travel on an average of twenty miles an hour when on ordinary level ground, while in hills where steep grades are encountered, much less speed is attained. The cars and engines are somewhat larger than our freight cars but resemble them; however they have no ladders and brakes on top. I was not able to learn what power was applied, but it was far superior to anything we have. I was at the rear of one train, standing on top of the last car. The train was going backward on top of a mountain ridge, when suddenly it turned down a slope to back its cargo down into a deep gulch where it was to be unloaded.

The engineer is able to steer a train on backing in any direction desired. Only about half a dozen brakeman are on the train giving motion signals to the engineer, so as to steer the cars where they are safe from upsetting. Ravines and gulches are crossed without trouble. I was permitted to stay only about an hour and so had little time for investigation.

Today I saw a railroad train on another planet. It is an entirely different device from any I have yet seen. Here, by the side of a town where I landed, was a newly constructed railroad of narrow gauge. The people evidently know nothing about making cuts, fills, or bridges, and consequently the railroad runs on almost level ground. To get the desired location it is necessary to curve and twist around ravines, small hills, and other obstructions. The engine had been invented only recently, and was considered the greatest marvel human mind could conceive. I was told the inventor was fairly worshiped, and the nation to which he belonged realized its importance in the world's progress. All people in town turned out to view and discuss the great "machine," as they called it, which was able to propel itself and pull after it six flat cars, with high side boards on them. Evidently the people had received word that the train was about to come along, and all made for the track, which was a quarter of a mile south of town, with a couple of switches running into the suburbs.

It was a curious-looking affair as it came rolling around a curve. The engine has a large lump toward the front on the left side, and reminded me of a very lean cow I saw near Cheyenne, Wyoming, with a lumpy jaw. This lump was skeleton framework in which a lot of round and square rods were fixed not more than half an inch thick each. Most of them moved, as did also about a hundred similar rods and flat bars which ran mostly lengthwise in the engine. I judge the engine weighed about six tons and was of skeleton construction. One could look through it almost everywhere and see the mechanism working. What power was applied I could not learn, but it was not steam.

Each car has a man to handle and look after it, and whenever the train goes around a curve, everybody jumps off and steadies his car with a long lever to keep it from falling over. The odd part about the train crew is that they are all red-headed, while I saw no red-headed people among the whole town's population.

The greatest speed the train can make on a straight road is about twice as fast as a man can run. At nearly every curve there was a breakdown and repairs had to be made. At some curves a car or two would jump the track and have to be lifted back. I also noticed when a heavy lift was about to be made, some of the crew would sneak away to escape the work. It reminded me of the peace conference in Paris, when members took turns getting sick whenever some knotty question came up that they did not wish to face. One enthusiast stepped up to me and asked, as he pointed to the engine, "Now, isn't that most wonderful?" I answered with a smile, "Yes, that train would make a good twin brother to the Paris peace conference which is just concluded, and which is supposed to make future wars impossible. At its conclusion there were twenty wars in progress in various parts of the world, and if there are not enough repair shops along the railroad, that train will be in twenty pieces before it gets to its destination."

He asked me what I meant by Paris peace conference, as he had never heard of such an expression. I said it was of no use explaining, as he could not understand it anyway. Several of the people became indignant at my making light of their wonderful invention, and threatened to handle me roughly. So I ran to escape their wrath.

The train crew seemed to fully realize that they were the most important of all, and it almost required a bribe to talk to one of them. There were half a dozen tramps stealing a ride, but they did not seem to be objected to, for they were put to work at the curves when a breakdown took place.

The art of photography was in use, and I saw a picture taken of the town. They cannot take the whole town, the lens takes in only a space of two blocks. The photograph I saw showed a church, about four stories high without the tower. It was a structure nearly square, and was about two hundred feet high. Around the building was a string of heavy vines, twisted three times around in a spiral coil, and reaching almost to the top. This was the only special feature I saw about the whole town. The people are a Caucasian race of an old foggy type, with rather narrow views and an abundance of self-esteem. At present the season seems to be early fall.

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## AIRSHIPS

DAWSON, *June 6, 1920.*

OUR airship idea evidently was derived from some other planet. I visited an earth today where aerial navigation is much more perfected than on our own Earth. The large airships did not interest me much, but I examined the small one-man airship. At the top is the principal lifting device, a balloon from ten to twenty feet in diameter, according to the weight of the owner. This balloon is filled with a hot vapor made of a sort of gasoline. It has a greater lifting capacity than anything we have. Just below the balloon an engine and propeller are fixed. The propeller can be used as a lift on starting, and also on descending to steady the craft.

Attached to the bottom of the balloon is a pole eight feet long. Midway on the pole is a chair for the flyer to sit in. It takes only a few minutes for the person to get the apparatus in shape to fly. It is necessary to heat the vapor in the balloon by means of a return pipe from the engine. As soon as the vapor is hot, the man seats himself and fastens himself at the chest below the arms so that he cannot slide or fall out upon violent shaking. Then he starts the high speed, and turning the propeller slightly upward to help lift, he sails away.

The balloon is not made of sufficient lifting capacity to lift the person; this is not desirable on account of the descent.

The flyer has full command of the engine and propeller, also of short wings which are used in rising and lowering. A parachute is attached to the side of the pole. Should the balloon be crippled, the man seizes the parachute which detaches itself, and thus descends safely.

I estimated the cost of one of these small airships, and figured it to be \$200 in our money. Men, women, and children fly everywhere. Accidents are few. The flyers are about as thick as bumble-bees in an Illinois clover field. When ready to descend the engine is either shut off or slowed down. The propeller can be reversed, so one can back up, or it can be turned up to lift; thus a descent can be made at any spot desired. Using the slow-lifting gear a person can stand still in the air on a calm day. I did not learn what speed can be made, but the average I saw was the speed of a crow.

The motive power is a kind of gasoline. The balloon is made of a white canvas much stronger than cotton. The material is of a fibre resembling the Colorado soap weed. My time being too limited to make further investigations, I contented myself with what I had seen, and after having seated myself in one of the flying machines and examined all of the works, I spirited myself back home.

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## HIGH COST OF LIVING

*April 17, 1920.*

WHILE we are complaining about the high cost of living, it may afford consolation to some of us to learn that there is another world beside ours where food prices are high.

At seven-thirty this morning I made a trip to that world. Outside of the high prices of food I saw nothing of interest. On landing I took possession of a prepared body on the outskirts of a city. The houses are nearly all one-story buildings; only a few have two stories. Nearly every house has about double the floor space necessary, and one never rubs against other people or sees crowded counters in the stores. The streets are also much wider than ours, and not more than one fourth the number of people are crowded in a city than in one of ours.

On strolling into a restaurant I began to feel hungry, and as it was the mid-day meal hour, I sat down to eat. The dining room was about a hundred feet wide and two hundred feet in length. Long wooden tables were scattered promiscuously; they were rough, unpainted, and without covers. There were no spices or sauces of any kind. The whole arrangement looked to me like a burglarized house on the American plan of burglary, with everything taken but old tin plates. China is not yet invented, and the only dishes in use are made of thin sheet iron resembling our tin cans and plates after the tin is burned off. A plate, a cup of the size of our lye cans, without a handle, and a plate of the size of a small lard pail lid, but square, are all the dishes one finds here. A fork, knife and small spoon likewise are provided.

The cup is used for a sort of coffee which does not compare in flavor with ours. The small square plate also is for coffee, and both are filled as the guest sits down. The cup always has a slice of dried meat put in beforehand, and over this the coffee is poured. I did not learn why two dishes are provided for coffee, and as I saw no diplomacy or politeness used in speech, I made no inquiries. I learned at once from the various conversations I overheard that the people have not learned as yet to disguise their thoughts when converting them into language. They have not studied the fine arts of hypocrisy which we possess. When they think "Damn you" they say so, with all the simplicity of children. I heard the waitresses talk very plainly and roughly to some of the men who found fault with the bill of fare.

I saw no bread of the white variety; only a very dark sort of pumpernickel was used. Besides, meat was all that was served outside of a yellow cake for dessert. The cake was always put out of reach, so that bashful people, who would not beg for it, got none. I was one of them, so I had no taste of it. The meat is a kind of deer-meat and tastes like it; it is mighty tough and is served boiled only, except the slice which is always put in the coffee cup in dried form. My body had only about half a set of teeth and those were poor, so I chewed on the tough meat a while and then gave it up. I saw no eggs, but they have them, for a man next to me asked for them and was told there were none in the house.

The waitress who, by the way, is one of the proprietors, told him eggs were too high to be served, and that she had bought fifty eggs

a few days ago at a cost of fifty dollars (as I figured it out by our values). I found that eggs are not counted by the dozen as with us. The waitress told the man if her bill of fare did not suit him to get out and go elsewhere. The waitresses wear no white aprons or other fine clothes, but go dressed more like our wash women. The cloth is of a dark shade and not as finely woven as ours. Their dresses almost touch the floor and are very wide. Cloth is very cheap. I figured it would be about four cents a yard on an average, taking good and poor together. Men's suits of good quality cost about four dollars.

I saw no well dressed people and no idle ones. The stores have a plentiful supply of goods in the clothing line, and tools, but food is scarce. I did not learn the cause of the high prices and scarcity of food. I felt it was useless to inquire as I would have received a sarcastic answer. Land values are very low. There are thousands of acres of uncultivated land close to the city where I was. There were no real estate offices and no law offices to be seen. Speculation and rent and interest were not in evidence. None of the stores or hotels have carpets or other covering on the floor. I saw no railroads, but rode some distance out of the city in a wagon drawn by six horses. There, out in the country, I left my body, and returned home.

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## A WOODEN CITY

*May 19, 1920.*

AT SEVEN o'clock this morning I left this Earth for a visit to another world. My landing in the far beyond was in the outskirts of a very large city. In size we have nothing to compare with it. I have seen cities on other worlds equal in size, but none constructed on the same plan. Streets are very few and narrow, and a person has to go through several blocks before a street is reached. The city is built on the order of a spider web, the streets running from the outskirts to the center. All the buildings are of lumber and from one to three stories high. All are built close together, and to get anywhere it is necessary to go through the houses of other people. This is not objected to. If a person is not acquainted he simply has to be guided or shown the different doors of communication. All are very courteous to show a person the way.



The buildings are all painted in either maroon, red or dark yellow. Men and women are apparently on an equality in everything. The women build houses, work in factories, or are seen at any other labor. All are workers, even the rich. Luxuries and fine dresses are unknown. The wealthiest are dressed the same as the poorest. One man hired me to go with him as a witness to see certain deprivations which his neighbor had committed. The man was dressed very plainly and I took him to be a common laborer, but on inquiring found that he was very wealthy, owning factories, stores, and much other estate. We finally arrived at a street in the center of the town where his coach awaited him. The coach is of the design of our old-fashioned stage-coaches but longer and much higher. The wheels also are twice as large. As he mounted the coach, which was drawn by two horses, I dissolved my makeshift body and returned to my landing place.

The city is a great manufacturing center. No special residence section is to be found. The factories are built on two plans. One is like a huge round house, where a space of four to ten blocks of vacant land is left in the center for dwellings and hotels to accommodate the workers. The other plan is just the opposite, namely dwellings, stores and hotels in a circle all around the factory. The houses are so close together that skylights are required on all the buildings, and even at that the rooms are rather dark. When a factory is about to be built, the dwellings, stores and hotels are put up first, and these often stand empty for a year or more. I traveled through miles of such nearly finished buildings and found only an occasional occupant. Often I had to dissolve my makeshift body when I got tangled up and could go no farther. Then I would spirit up to the skylight to take observations, and soar to districts where houses were occupied. I saw about ten women to one man. I did not learn why the men were so scarce. I thought at first they had probably gone to war to kill off one another, but found I was mistaken. They have no weapons of warfare, and do not foster national and racial hatred as we do.

The people are very just-minded and courteous. They use no profane language, nor do they want something for nothing. I helped a man and his wife a few minutes to pull up a floor which was to be relaid in another part of a large building. I noticed the boards were matched but had no nails in them. They were cemented down. I

showed them a way to take up the floor which they did not know. The man's grown daughter said, "That is worth something to know that." "Yes," said I, "You can treat me to a fine dinner for that some day." She said she thought that was too much for me to ask. I answered that I thought so too, but had said it only in fun. "But," said I, "I will invite you and these three ladies standing by you to a dinner right now, if you will accept it." All shook their heads and replied it would be too much for me to do.

Next I mingled with some factory workers. They were all women. I also saw a few children, and was surprised to see that children four feet tall were still as helpless as our babies when two years old. They could neither feed nor clothe themselves, nor talk plainly, and acted altogether like babies.

They use no fire for cooking and heating, and consequently their wooden city is quite safe. There is no fire department, and no police strut the streets: The officers of the law are chosen from among the workers, and have no special offices. Lawyers and real estate brokers are not to be found. Neither did I see any churches. The predominating race is of the Caucasian type, although a dark greyish color is mixed in. The dark people are not uniformly dark, but have light spots over the face.

I went through a factory boarding house where plates were piled three deep and eight feet high all along the long dining hall, while on the other side a variety of other dishes, all of white china, were stacked up. The dishes were piled upside down when not in use.

The temperature there is about sixty. Evidently there is not very cold weather in that section at any time, as the houses are not built for warmth. Only the necessary plain furniture can be seen, and no house is decorated with elaborate ornaments or pictures.

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## PEOPLE TRANSFORMED INTO BIRDS

*September 9, 1920.*

I HAVE read a great deal in books about ancient sorcery, where it is claimed that evil spirits appear in the form of animals and birds, and that only evil spirits could and would assume such forms, but I have just returned from a planet where this art is known to the people, and they make use of it without the aid of sorcery.

Landing in a somewhat rough and hilly country, I looked over the landscape to size up conditions in general. I had not viewed my surroundings long when a flock of about a dozen large birds landed on a hill a thousand feet away. Most of them were pure white, a few were spotted with black, all were of the size of a large hen, and the same in appearance, yet one could see that they were not chickens. As I had nothing else to do to occupy my time I went to see how close I could get to the birds. As I got within a stone's throw they became people before my eyes. I was not greatly surprised at the transformation as I expect to see almost anything on such visits.

All the white birds were women dressed in a light grey dress which reached nearly to the ground, similar to those our women wore before they went into the present leg-show business. The dresses are tied instead of being buttoned and are on the Mother Hubbard style. The men wear a dark grey suit of loose pants and blouse. I found a married couple, but marriage is not anything sacred with them and I soon realized that it is common and customary for any of the married people to associate with any one they choose. Marriage simply means with them that the contracting parties prefer each other to any one else, and that they work for each other's mutual benefit whenever they can.

The people are not given to unnatural sensuality, and no debauchery is carried on. I did not see tobacco or liquor used by this race, which is a Caucasian as light as our lightest complexions. They are nearly six feet tall, all about the same size, and perfect in form and health.

They live mostly on the natural products of the land and carry on agriculture and manufacture to cover their bare necessities. They neither speculate nor buy, sell, or rent property. There is neither wealth nor poverty. Their education is on a par with our common country school education. These people do not eat meat and do very little cooking. They live mostly in villages. They have no large cities and no churches. I saw no railroads nor steamboats. When they want to travel fast, or go long distances, which is mostly done in search of food, they turn into birds and fly. They are quite polite.

The entire country I roamed over is a temperate one. In another part of the planet I met another class of people which resemble our Indians. They are almost illiterate and live about the same as the

North American Indians. Their heads are abnormally large. They are about five feet eight inches tall on an average. Many are much smaller. They do not interbreed with the other race, hence there are no half-breeds. The two races deal together and get along well, but never mix in any way unless really necessary.

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## AUTOMOBILES ON OTHER PLANETS

*January 18, 1921.*

A BRIEF visit to a world, upon which I landed once before a long time ago revealed to me new features. This time I arrived at a spot far away from my former landing place. Here I encountered automobiles. The small runabout automobiles are nearly identical with ours in general construction, but one thing I observed was that all are silent and that no smoke escapes. As we have no parallel to the motive power they use I am unable to describe it.

The large passenger and touring cars are long box-like trucks, resembling our farm wagons. There are six to eight seats on them, and a bench in the rear where baggage can be tied on. Each seat holds four people. The large cars run about ten miles an hour, while the smaller ones go much faster. All are lined with black cloth inside and out. I rode in both kinds of cars and traveled over a large area, but in all my travels I found only rough roads with deep ruts and for this reason evidently the travel was slow. I met a few pure Caucasian people. The other races, which were in large numbers, were a dark mixture like our half-breed Indians and half-breed negroes. I found no race distinction or hatred; all are considered equal. In the absence of railroads the large touring cars are used for long distance travel. After riding about ten miles on a small car, I transferred to a large one.

This large car was a regular long distance touring car, and went from one pleasure resort to another. I found a large roll of paper money which came in very handy to pay my touring expenses. The money is of a scrawling green design nearly twice as large as our bills, and most of it has no figures to tell its value. That without figures has certain marks indicating its value, but I did not learn what the marks were. I simply handed out a bill and received my

change. Those which had figures resembled the figures "2" and "5" slightly.

I saw large fields of corn. The leaves of the stalk resemble tobacco leaves; the plant is about six feet in height. Their rhubarb is of a giant variety, with stalks as thick as a man's wrist and six feet tall. These stalks grow around a center stem eight inches in diameter and a foot to eighteen inches tall; the leaves are four times as large as ours.

On arriving at a tourist resort I found it had snowed and from what I could learn they have more snow than rain for their crops in summer. We met a small band of wolves. They are entirely different from ours and resemble a shepherd dog very much. I took in only one resort for lack of time. This was a very poor makeshift compared to our poorest resorts. It consisted of half a dozen large frame buildings without any architectural beauty. None were painted, and crude benches and chairs were about all the furniture they contained. They spoke of a big fine meal which was awaiting us, and after washing in a small tin sauce-pan I proceeded to the large dining hall. It looked like a big boarding house in a lumber camp; about three varieties of food were at each seat. They were already dished on plates awaiting the guests. The price of the meal in our money would be \$9.00.

On viewing the spread on the long table where many were eating I noticed that every plate had scrambled eggs on it, containing a dozen eggs, for the plate, much larger than our plates, was nearly full. The plates are of china, but most of the other dishes are of glass, mostly clear, with a few pale-blue among them. The eggs smelled like raw pumpkin; none of the other food was to my liking, as the odor took away my appetite. I got up without tasting any of it and went to a dressing room where many women were togging up in all sorts of fantastic costumes. They were preparing for a dance in the evening.

Saloons also belong to these resorts, but they are open only at night. During the day no one is in attendance. I wanted to sample the drinks, but as there was no one there I did not succeed and never found out what they had. The saloon adjoins the dance hall and has no sign outside; it is devoid of all glitter, fancy glasses, or other decorations, being unpaneled lumber throughout. The people seem

to be quite honest as no cashier was to be seen anywhere, and no money was collected in advance. I saw considerable sickness among the whites, they seemed on the decline. I heard them speak of music, but saw no musical instruments. The country I went through is very fertile. The weather was cloudy while I was there, the temperature about 65. The whole country is rolling land with much high brush all over it, and an occasional plot of grass without shrubs.

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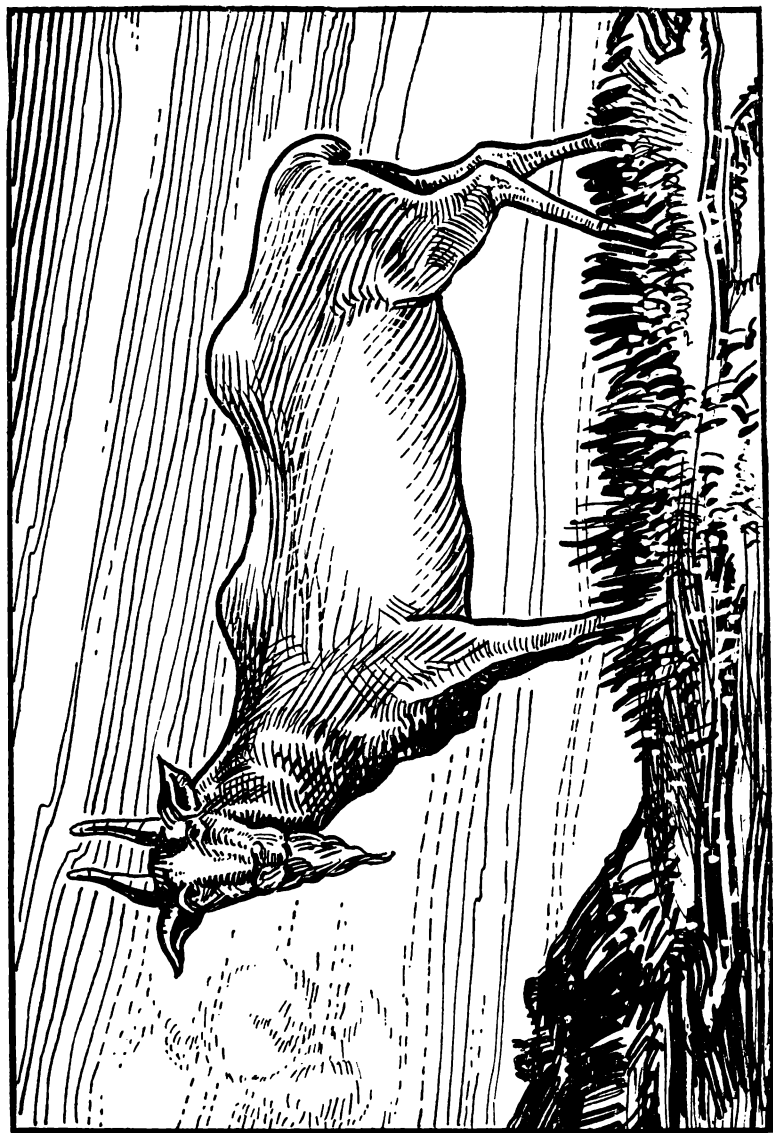
## AN EAST

DAWSON, Y. T., *December 8, 1920.*

ABOUT midnight last night I took a trip to a planet where I found many things about the same as we have them: farming, stock raising, and teaming all are carried on there almost identical with those of our Earth. Farms are not congested as ours, but scattered sparingly over large areas of grassy but not very fertile country. On landing at my strange destination I took possession of the body of a young dark-complexioned man of about twenty. He was a hired man and lay in bed asleep. It was just dawn when I entered the body. The other hired men of the place were just getting up to feed the horses in preparation for the day's work. It seems that my borrowed body should have helped to do the day's chores, for I soon saw the other men viewing me with suspicion. I also noticed that the hired help gets up an hour earlier than the people they work for.

I loitered about for several hours and then went out in the country eastward. The sun rises in the west on that earth, and this was the first unusual event I saw. I came in contact with but few people. All were of Caucasian type. Their ambition, intelligence and demeanor would average well with those of an Arkansas farmer. After roaming over a large area of grassy rolling country I finally found myself amid a large herd of animals, mostly domestic cattle. Among them were a dozen or more varieties of wild animals all living in harmony. I saw several kinds of wild beasts which are rather hard to describe, so I will pass them by.

One animal attracted my especial attention. It is called an East. Its head resembles that of a goat; its shaggy hair grows clear down to its feet; it is of grey color except where it is a dull white, and



has a cloven hoof and a round body. In size it is like a small cow. Its slender shape makes it a fast runner.

The female has a real saddle back from shoulder to hip. I saw one female with a calf, about half grown. As I watched them the mother murmured something to the calf and instantly the calf jumped on its mother and rode astraddle, its head to the front. The mother galloped away, and while at full speed the young one got up on its hind feet and balanced itself like a trained monkey. I was told the young will perform astonishing feats. The "East" is not domesticated, yet it is not very wild or much afraid of man. The season on that world at present is midsummer.

I had left the borrowed body where it belonged and I was now covered with a makeshift body. In this I was able to go up in the air and travel by thought-force. From the herd of cattle I went a long way northward and landed in a rough grassy country cut up by deep ravines. Occasionally rocky spots were to be seen; also scrubby brush dotted the inside of the ravines in patches of various size. Here I met a circus traveling to a town a few miles to the northeast. In crossing one of these deep ravines a general smashup occurred. Just how it happened I did not see. The first intimation I had of it was when I saw wild animals escaping from the wagons. Only one animal of the lot attracted my attention. It was a large vicious black lion. He was of the size of a jack ass but longer and of more slender built. His whole body was covered with long curly jet black hair, about four to six inches long, shining and glistening in the sun. In passing his keeper at some distance from the wagons he received a death thrust from a long sword, and soon died.



## MANY NEW FEATURES WITNESSED

*January 25, 1921.*

ABOUT the largest variety of strange features I have yet come across in my travels on other earths are those I saw yesterday and today. The first new thing I saw was a flat file about eight inches long. The cuts in this file varied from one sixteenth to one fourth of an inch in depth, and were limber like a writing pen. I never learned for what particular purpose this file was used.



Here I also saw an oil very much like our kerosene, which they call lenolinn with the accent on the o. At this place it is now mid-summer. I went on a long distance before I landed again, and I found early fall weather. The people at this place resemble our light-complexioned Indians, many being as light as half-breeds.

These people are fairly industrious and all good looking and well dressed, but they have about as many frivolous half-naked fashions as our daily press attributes to the French women over in Paris. The men are not in the fashion, only the women make a display of themselves for the gratification of the men. I do not mean that this display is of a sensual or licentious nature. It appeared to me more a matter of attracting admiration and friendship than anything else. The single women displayed themselves principally for the purpose of catching a husband. Marriage is practiced by them, and when a stranger arrives, the women at once ask if he is married. I told them I was not, when they asked me, and was invited to come to the "inspection room." I readily consented as I wanted to learn all I could on this trip.

The room was about forty feet long and twenty feet wide. The furniture was plain, and nothing superfluous or fancy was in sight. Here I found a youth of about twenty, and half a dozen women of from twenty-five to thirty years of age. They were very modest and polite, and asked me if they might show me their beauty. I said that I should be pleased to see it. One took off her dress and showed me her naked body down to the waist. She was all tattooed in various colors, mostly in red, green, yellow and blue. The figures resembled our crochet patterns somewhat. I was told that it was painted on and would not fade or wear off. After a few moments' inspection, another woman asked if I would like to see her in full, stating that she desired to marry if suited. I told her I should be pleased to look her over, and then she took off all her clothes and lay stretched out on a table. She was covered from neck to toe-nails with little paintings nearly all of floral design or small leaves. None of these was more than one and one half inches in diameter and not smaller than three fourths of an inch. These paintings were the principal attractions from a matrimonial point of view; to one of us not used to that style the painting would be of little consequence. Of course I praised the painting as a matter of courtesy, for she was

a tall, well built woman in good health and of good looks. I did not praise her other attractive qualities as I observed that it was not the custom.

The young man present evidently was a matrimonial candidate and made several examinations while I looked on. I thanked my lady for her show, and praised her highly, telling her that she suited me immensely, and that I hoped to see her again in the near future on the marriage question. All the women I saw here were nearly six foot tall, well built, and good looking.

Next I took a look around outside and saw many flocks of various fowls, large and small, traveling overhead. One very large flock had a lot of fish traveling with it. Some of these fish were as large as sharks. I saw the large fish make a dive into the flock and eat some of the birds. Then there was confusion among the birds, and they came to a standstill for a moment, fluttering in various directions, many circling in a small ring. When they stopped, the fish dropped to the ground, and then the birds proceeded. There is a stratum of air which is heavy enough to allow a fish to float if he keeps going, but if he stops for even a moment he falls and sinks into a lighter stratum of air in which he cannot navigate. Some of the fish fell into a creek close by and soon perished. I was told they could not live in the common water of the land.

I continued my journey to a distant country where it is winter now; it is about thirty-five below zero today. The people live mostly in villages. Here I saw a race of small, mongrel people, poorly clad but well fed. They have a lot of dogs which they use for hunting and other work. I saw nothing of interest except a hunchback, as we should call him, an ill-shaped fellow with small legs and withered arms, a very flat body, and head much larger than ordinarily. He is a wonder among his people as the cold does not affect him; while others are heavily bundled up in furs and other clothes, he walks about bare-headed and almost naked. His feet were bare; all he wore was a pair of short pants. I had a talk with him, and he said his feet were just a little cold, but not cold enough to wear shoes, as he was not out long at a time. He told me to go into his house, he would be in directly. He slid down among some old lumber piles, and under an old building, but did not re-appear. I viewed the interior of his large shack, which was built of earth, logs, and lumber.

It was quite comfortable, I should judge, but dark, with dirt floor and only a few rough stools and benches to sit on. He had an old square stove in which a fire was going, and on it a large iron kettle with some sort of mulligan boiling. My time was now up after having spent a portion of two days there. The 35 below zero chill seemed to stay with me until I entered my body and went out to look at our weather. I found it ten below.

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## FIRE AND LIGHTNING

DAWSON, Y. T., *September 24, 1921.*

ONE of the strangest and most awful sights I have yet witnessed fell to my lot today. Landing on an earth in a mountainous country where I walked over six inches of snow, I suddenly noticed choppy dark clouds approaching. A heavy storm accompanied them, and lightning could be seen shooting in almost all directions. Thunder was absent. The sky contains a substance which ignites when struck by lightning, and it takes several minutes before the substance is consumed. It appears to be only in patches. These patches are of various size, from half a block to a block in extent, and they float in the air like clouds. When lightning hits one of these patches, it blazes freely, and if the wind drives it against a forest or a building, they are set afire.

The gale which accompanied these clouds drove a blazing mass into the treetops on a hill close by, and the forest burned with great fury. As I stood looking on, a bunch of the floating material was struck by lightning and drifted against a beautiful castle and began to consume it. The castle stood at the foot of a wooded mountain, and was built of stone and wood, about one third the latter. It was three stories high, and around it were various other small buildings to house stock and poultry. The gaseous material floats from twenty to two hundred feet high.

The calamity and confusion on this occasion were too great for the asking or answering of questions, so I got no information about anything I saw. I did not linger long, but went to a more congenial place in another part of the globe, where it was midsummer. I saw little of interest here. The whole surrounding country is very fertile,

mostly covered with timber. There are farms everywhere, also small factories and saw mills. The land is nearly level. The soil is black, and the people are of the Caucasian type. Evidently they are a little dishonest on a mild scale, for I saw a jail in which prisoners had been, but just at present it is empty. The jail is simply a square wooden pen about forty feet high, and has no roof covering it. In extent it is about five hundred feet square.

I saw short narrow gauge railways, but no trains. Around the factories and mills tracks ran in all directions to haul out the product. Small push trucks were used about the same as we have for similar work. The people all go bare-headed at this place, while at my first landing place they wore hats and caps.

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## WAR AND DEGRADATION

*April 16, 1921.*

THIS morning I paid a visit to an earth where a large war had ravaged recently. It was identical to the war we went through a few years ago. All I could learn was that it was fought by highly civilized and Christian nations. The heathens there had no hand in it. Like our own it was a capitalistic war carried on for graft and greed. The profiteer was conspicuously on top, like our own war lords, and thirsted for more blood and gains. A crime wave mixed with hate and slander also swept that whole country.

I met large gatherings of men and women who have served in that war, and they surely were a mongrel spectacle. They were fully as badly mixed with all colors of white, red, yellow and black as our own returning contingents. The women were particularly loud; swearing, lying and slandering seemed to be their chief occupation and delight. I noticed their dresses are still long, of plain make and material, rather coarse. I did not see a well-dressed woman in all the multitudes I met.

I was jumbled up in an automobile with four rows of seats and a lot of women. All are married, so they claim. Two had their arms around me before I got well seated and began to lie and tell smutty tales about me. When I denied any guilt or knowledge of their tales, they called on one another for corroboration.

Railroads are quite numerous. Their grades are much steeper than ours. They have street cars and automobiles for conveyances; none as good as ours. In some parts irrigation is carried on. The season now is early fall. Leaves are turning yellow and falling.

I was in a railroad construction camp at noon time. Women were doing the cooking, and when they piled the food on the tables, one of them shouted loudly, "Any one not belonging to this outfit gets nothing to eat." I had by chance taken a seat at the table before meal time, so I sat and watched others eat. One sitting next to me said, "You are excluded, but I guess it won't hurt if you grab a little anyway." I answered that I was not hungry. Afterwards he handed me a little bread, but I refused it. There was roast beef in large pieces, and everybody took a slice and ate it in short order. No forks or knives were used for this. After this large portions of a brown hash were consumed, accompanied by bread and vegetables. What each man ate must have weighed about twenty pounds.

In talking over general conditions with an old man of apparently good sense, he said he was confident, having it on good authority, that the present humiliating state of affairs would soon take a turn for the better; that a great, good man would come forward who would have great influence and inaugurate a new religion, combined with a new just economic commercial system, and the people would flock to him; thus the world would improve and future wars would be made impossible.

I told him of our late war and resultant wave of crime and degradation, and that we were now preparing for another great war to outdo the one just finished. He said their churches had all failed because they had a false god; I remarked that our churches were in the same position, and were trying to unionize.

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## WIRELESS TELEPHONE

*March 24, 1921.*

JUST now we are expressing great surprise at our having invented a wireless telephone by which we are enabled to talk a distance of a thousand miles. According to a late newspaper report "they could actually understand what was said." I have just returned from an

earth where they have a wireless telephone that has no ear trumpet nor speaking tube, and the sound is so loud that the person talking at a distance can be heard the same as if he were present. In addition this telephone has a photograph attachment which shows the speakers at both ends, and all the scenery around the photograph attachment can be used or shut off at the will of either party. If the photos of both parties are desired, both open a switch by means of a lever. Should one of the parties not want to be seen, he keeps his photo instrument out of gear. The telephone itself is operated by keys. The instrument is a square box about five by five feet square with a thickness of one foot. This box is set on edge, and when I saw it first I thought it was a large scale like our Fairbanks scales.

I strolled along a country road with a fine looking dark-complexioned young man. Soon we came to one of these telephone boxes, and he remarked, "I think I will have a talk with a young woman I met recently. She lives in a city a long way from here." He stepped up to the box, opened a door which runs across the top for one quarter of the distance down, then turned a button and said, "Is this you?" The answer came, "Yes." The young man said, "I am the young man you met at your house at such a time." "Oh, I see," answered the girl. "But, why don't you show yourself?" asked the man. "If you want to see me, here I am," retorted the girl. "And here I am too," he replied as he moved a lever on the box. Instantly a motion picture appeared of a brunette girl of about eighteen. She smiled and spoke gaily. The whole room in which she stood was in plain view. One of her remarks was, "Why don't you drop dead of . . ."—something like paralysis—"and will me what you have?" and she laughed loud as she said it. The man made a joking answer and looked at her smilingly. He stood three feet from the box as he spoke, and could have carried on the same conversation at twenty feet. After the conversation had ended I said it was rather an odd remark the girl had made. The man replied such remarks were customary and very common among all classes of people, even in his own country. He then told me he had just arrived from his native country, which was far away, and that the girl knew he was rich; that she was poor and no doubt would like to marry him. This man told me the wireless telephone was very old with them, as was the motion picture attachment. He said that distance did not decrease the sound nor

the clearness of a picture. This is something for us to duplicate. What we have done in that line is only child's play compared with this. No doubt some day we shall obtain similar results. All that is required is a receptive mind of one of us attuned to the mind of one on that earth who knows how to make the machine. Thoughts travel from one planet to another.

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## VULGAR RELIGIOUS SERVICES

*October 27, 1921.*

THIS is a blustering day. A little snow is falling, and it is an ideal time for a stroll to other worlds. It was my good fortune to be taken to a world where religious decay is in full swing just now. Nearly half of the churches are empty. The religion of these people is on a par with ours; under it vice, crime and theft flourished the same as with us. Only a small number of people hold on with honest sincerity to the old religion. Therefore, it is necessary to start something new and attractive in the few remaining churches to get a crowd together.

I was in one of these churches throughout the services where the new attraction was in vogue. The new feature consisted of mild swearing and coarse vulgarity. This was gotten off by the preacher in a joking and humorous style to make the congregation laugh. The preacher was the only vulgarian; the congregation sat and laughed at his brazen wit, while a constant winking and flirting went on between men and women. The sermon lasted about an hour. It was a continuous string of stale jokes. Some paralleled those I have heard here, others were new to me. Often keen wit was shot at the audience, and sometimes a real, original, side-splitting joke was related. That set every one laughing and shouting, except an old, skinny woman who sat at my left, and who never smiled, but sat with a grim, melancholic look throughout the entire services. Children were mixed with the crowd, and they were the only ones who behaved decently. Several nationalities were represented, but their moral standards were the same.

The church is a two-story structure, containing several rooms, or wings, without partitions. Services were held in the upper story.

Once I became amused at the preacher. He tore off such a funny joke it made him laugh when he was only half way through relating it. Then after he got it all spun out he laughed again for a while. The whole congregation except the old skinny woman just roared with laughter, and when they got through most women had red faces and tears in their eyes from the laughing. During this time the preacher walked across the room, took an apple and ate it, while his wife who had stood by his side all the time followed and began to eat a fruit which resembled our pear. The laughing and fruit eating ended about the same time, and then the preacher and his wife went back to the middle of the room, and produced more wit to tickle the people. I saw the preacher's wife smile only on rare occasions. She stood limp with a slight curve in her back, and looked down at the floor. She was rather tall, a sort of pepper blond, and wore a plain every-day dress resembling that of an Arkansas farmer's wife. All the other women were dressed much better than she. She was bare-headed while all the other women wore various head gears. No special styles seem in vogue. One little girl about four was bare-footed, all the others wore shoes or boots.

The preacher himself wore boots reaching nearly to his knees. His pants were in his boots, and he also wore a black hat all through the services. His clothes were very plain and seemed to have been worn a long time, pants grey and coat a darker shade. He is about five feet five inches tall, light complexion, with smooth face. Being so small, he stood upon a common rough chair with a board nailed across the seat.

I was told he was a new one who had graduated especially to attract a crowd, and if possible hold the church together. The old preacher had been let out as he was too old-fashioned, and could not hold a crowd. Stealing and licentiousness are as common there as with us. Both rich and poor, high and low society, are in the firm grip of thievery and all sorts of dishonesty. Wives openly accuse their husbands of stealing where the wife's wishes are not in accord; husbands accuse their wives of vices and crime where the husband is averse to her doings. Many new cults and societies are springing up to absorb those who desert the churches. The new-fangled church services with all their unprintable vulgarity do not seem to draw back many of the deserters, I was told. A little singing is done, but



not of a spiritual nature. I could not get any sense out of it. From what I could learn I judge those church people have about the same kind of heaven and hell as our churches. The church was not provided with music and was without ornamentation.

I found large corporations and big manufacturing houses existing, but none as large as we have. The houses are nearly all of lumber, and from their construction I judge there is little cold weather.

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## POVERTY AND PLENTY

*February 6, 1922.*

A FEW days ago I made a short visit to a large planet, traveling over an area of thousands of miles of what had once been a healthy and thriving country, but is today a semi-wilderness. I did not learn of all the causes which turned this once prosperous country into desolation, but I saw two causes which are today the prime factors in present conditions. One is hatred and mob rule, and the other pests among men and beasts. In viewing the situation a spiritual analysis came over me which said, "Wars brought on hate; hate bred disease." That thought haunted me wherever I went. All over were ruins of once thriving cities. Some appeared to be more than a hundred years old, others more recent. Everywhere the people were banded in groups of from fifty to a thousand; each group picked a quarrel with others and tried to exterminate any group which opposed their whims. Hate, slaughter and robbery were about all I saw in the way of occupation. Education had almost ended. Only at great intervals an old shanty of boards can be seen standing by the roadside near a half-ruined village, and there school is in progress. Only reading and writing is taught. A guard is stationed outside to give the alarm in case a mob comes to attack. All clothes are shabby and most of them torn; not a good or new suit is to be found. Sick people lie about everywhere; there are no physicians. All are of Caucasian color. Sick and dead cattle roam and lie everywhere the country over.

Very few cattle and horses are fat, yet there is grass all over; but the grass looks sick too. The green is of a dark dull sickly color and has short, half-dried up patches between. Even the soil is spotted with

patches of different colors. Here and there a broad roadway of some half dozen tracks side by side runs from west to east for a thousand or more miles, resembling the old trails of '49 from eastern United States to the west coast. All along the road are ruined road houses, which mobs raided and destroyed. Occasionally a house is still occupied and accomodates the traveler. Heaps of animal and human bones lie about every road house; bleached, and some partly rotten. I saw horns like those of the moose but minus the prongs lying at several places; some in old sheds where they kept dry. They are nearly flat and straight, about four feet long by eighteen inches wide. The back or under side is grey and the upper side has the most beautiful colors imaginable. Patches of colors the size of a hand are joined all over like a map; each patch blended with different colors from the rest. The surface is glossy and very hard, and the colors are very durable. On roaming over the country I found a giant cow wearing such horns. By her side was a calf. She was seven feet tall, and was so lean she swayed sideways. She was evidently ready to drop from sickness, as there was plenty of grass where she was. Cattle both small and giants were all over, mostly lean and sick, others lay dead.

Transportation evidently had been carried on in prosperous days by wagons and animals as no railroads are to be seen. It was a relief to get away.

Yesterday I returned to the same planet but landed far away from my former landing place. The same race and type of people are in both places, but conditions are entirely different in the two parts. In the latter place the people are charitable and satisfied. No hatred or envy exists. All have work and big pay is given for even the most trifling labor performed. If a stranger helps anywhere without being hired, he gets paid at the end of the day. About a dollar an hour is paid, and everybody has plenty of money. I saw no gold coins, but saw silver and paper and cloth money. The cloth money is made and controlled by the central government, and has advertising on it of wares which the central government sells. The cloth is a heavy white silk, and the larger bills are eight by ten inches with black letters and figures or characters on it. The private money is made and owned by large companies and is in green and yellow print. If this money has advertising on it, it is not accepted by the government, and often other companies will not take it; but if free from advertising it

is good anywhere. Such bills are from the size of our paper money to four times the size. Some bills are a solid mass of green with faint scrawling characters here and there.

Agriculture is carried on extensively. Good houses are in both cities and on farms, mostly of lumber. The crops just now are ripe and while the wheat and oats and some other grains are cut by a reaper, the grain is bound by hand. It stands seven feet tall on an average, and the kernel is four times as large as ours. A ready market and good prices prevail. When I told them of conditions on our Earth concerning labor and prices of farm products, and of our wars and race hatred, they asked me why we did not get educated. I told them that we have more education and inventions than they have. They said they could not understand it, nor believe that educated people could be as I said they were. Many did not believe that I was from another earth; others did.

They have railroads and carry on heavy traffic. No special passenger trains are run. People do not travel much there; they are contented to stay at home. No hustling or rushing about in their cities as in ours, and very few accidents take place. All dress plain but well. Women work in the fields and at all other work suitable to their condition. Many varieties of cars are used on the railroads. Some resemble farm wagons with broad, high racks for hauling hay or other bulky material. Some are like our open coal cars, and there are still several other types. Coal and steam is used on the engines, but a new power has just been discovered, and will no doubt take the place of steam as it is cheaper and more powerful. This power is used on a low-wheeled bicycle and gives immense speed. It is contained in a box of iron about 6 by 10 by 4 inches in thickness. It does not puff like gasoline, but gives a steady grinding noise like electricity. They also have found recently a very powerful element in the air which lies in the upper strata and extends no closer than five hundred feet from the ground. The higher up the more powerful. It is a positive element and will draw to it a negative. The negative has been discovered and harnessed like our electricity, and by it they are able to lift great loads into the air. This same lifting power can also be applied to transportation by an added mechanical device. One man can sit on a load of a hundred tons or more, according to the size of the negative, and handle the whole cargo. He can raise or lower it at will,

and attain any desired speed. No wind or weather conditions can obstruct its path. Perhaps some day we too shall discover this now unknown power, and be able to send traffic through the air the same as we send wireless messages now. The new air power is still in the experimental stage. Its unlimited powers and possibilities are well known, but the various mechanical appliances are not perfected. The people from whom I returned today are of great strength and tough. I saw a number of young men jump from buildings a distance of fifty feet. They look just about the same as we do. I saw no sickness or deformity, and no big, fat, or ill-shaped men or women.

The cities are clean but not well paved. Crime is almost unknown, and no police stand around to watch and guard. The cities have wards which an able, experienced man superintends. This man inspects buildings, health, or any other needs his ward may have, and provides all that is required. The people have all kinds of enjoyments such as music and dancing and athletic exercises nearly all free, as all communities furnish their own talent. Motion pictures or large operas are not known. They have no lawyers or real estate offices. Their laws are few and simple, and every child is taught them in the schools. When every one has work all the time, and plenty of money, there is no incentive to crime. Houses of ill fame are lacking. Styles are not in vogue. No one has a trunk full of clothes lying idle. A business man has no more than three suits; these are worn out before others are bought. If a man has a useless article on hand through change of employment or otherwise, he gives it to some one who has use for it. Waste would be punished and create no end of criticism. All empty bottles, cans and boxes are turned over to the government scavenger who stores them in the warehouse built for that purpose, and the government ships them back to the factory where they are made over and used again. The same applies to old shoes, clothes and hardware. With this economy and the storing up of grain, hay and other food for man and beast, it would not create hunger or want by man or beast if crops failed several years in succession. Churches and religion are unknown there.

## CORRENCY CITY

*May 22, 1923.*

"THIS city's name is Corrency" was one of the first remarks I heard after landing on a planet where I have visited before. The answer was made to a question of a man who had just arrived. We stood a half mile to the east of the city, close to a field where potatoes had just been dug. A railroad went along the field into the town. No trains were visible while I visited. To the east of the town was a small river, its banks well wooded. The city stood on a large grassy plateau, some fifty feet higher than the river. Shade trees which the people had planted long ago ornamented the whole city, and extended a half mile past the outskirts. The trees are all of one variety, very tall and slender. None of them are more than a foot in diameter, and are planted far enough apart not to hide much of the city. The streets are from one to two hundred feet wide, paved with a red gravel which is like concrete. The houses are very beautiful in architecture, built of stone and brick, as a rule, only a few are of framework. All are from two to four stories high, and none higher. I did not see a small house among them.

I stood upon an elevation where I could see nearly the whole town, and judge it contains sixty thousand or more. The houses are not crowded as in our cities, and everywhere one finds grassy tracts of five to twenty acres. The potato field where I was is the only one I saw close to the city. In other directions I saw nothing but grass stretch out for a mile or more from the city limits. The land is very fertile; grass is knee high, and very few weeds are to be seen. The railroad is not up to ours. Grass grows all over the track, and evidently the road is not used much.

I was about to enter the town and make a close inspection, when a stronger desire took me to the river. There I got up to a farmhouse, where I looked into an open door and saw a woman excitedly sweeping a large parlor covered with a rough green and black flowery material. It was hard like linoleum, but rough as carpet. She had worn out one broom and was panting with fatigue. I espied a broom standing in the corner and offered to finish the job for her, to which she readily consented. I saw a number of other brooms, but managed to finish with the one I took. The brooms are not of a durable material, and

last only through one sweeping. The handle is a common rough stick three feet long, and the broom seems to be made of a kind of grass. It is only half the size of ours and is bound with cord. The house had good furniture in it and compared well with our middle class homes.

Soon a young lady came in and said, "The big animals are still asleep." I asked about the animals and she took me some distance from the house and showed me two monsters lying in the water, nearly covered all over. They breathed heavily and their eyes were closed. The young women talked low so as not to awaken them. She said if they were disturbed they would get very angry and cause much destruction. I told her I had never seen such animals, and obtained much information from her. Finally she said she believed they heard us, and that we had better hurry away.

She bade me follow her, and we ran a few hundred yards to her home, which was a rickety log shack. As we reached it we saw the animals coming, maddened by the disturbance. They looked around for some person to attack. They are about twenty feet tall and fifty feet long, have a head like a bull, cloven hoofs; but legs like an elephant's. The body is like a hog's body, almost round, sleek and fat, and of a purple grey color. They always go in pairs, but not necessarily male and female. They take to land and water alike; sleep from three to six days at a stretch if not disturbed, always resting under cover of water, loose earth and brush, and lying close together. The people are in great fear of them, and the smell of something obnoxious will set them crazy mad. There seems to be no way of killing them, and often the monsters demolish houses and destroy life and property. The people have a small gun like our old-fashioned muzzle loading pistols, but it would not feaze the giants. The young woman said, "They saw us go into one of these buildings, and they may come back and demolish them all, and then kill us." I looked around for a big tree, but saw none close by that I thought big enough to resist the animals' onslaught, so I disentangled myself from my makeshift body.

Proceeding to another part of that earth I came to a railroad of narrow gauge leading along creeks and valleys in a crooked irregular way. The rails are as light as our tramways in the mines, and the road bed is very poorly kept. The trains are composed of a string of cars only three feet high, mostly open flat cars; a few covered cars

had open sides and merely a roof for protection. A board walk runs low along both sides of the cars for people to step and stand on. The whole affair is very crude. I rode a long distance on a train, but no conductor appeared to collect fares, although at many stations people got on and off. The engine is a long flat truck, low, and looking just like the cars. I did not learn what the motive power is, but it is not steam. Wires of copper and many spiral coils run underneath the cars on both sides. The speed is about twelve miles an hour.

The country through which we traveled was a rolling landscape, cut up by creeks, with brush and small trees; otherwise the land is grassy. I finally got off at a large farm, composed of many thousands of acres. Approaching the owner I was invited to the house and made to feel at home. Everything about the house and premises is plain; the owner is also plainly dressed. He is a man of six feet, of dark Caucasian type. Although very rich, his wealth does not seem to affect him. He had a dozen horses in the barn which I helped him to lead to water to a small lake not far distant. While doing so it was evening and his hired help came from over a hill near by. They numbered about five hundred, half of them women. All wore good clean clothes much on the order of our store clerks. Evidently their work is not dirty. They were very jolly and sang; all apparently were happy. The road was not thought of, and all walked in a broad drove like cattle. About fifty stopped at the farmhouse, while the rest proceeded to a village half a mile on. I noticed that the sun was still high in the sky at this time, corresponding about to our 4 o'clock. I also observed that the daylight is much clearer than ours.

I was invited to eat and as I entered the large dining hall I saw about sixty tables of various sizes. Only one person is permitted at each table, and all sat in a corner with an empty chair next to them to hang their hats on. I attempted to sit at some of the occupied tables, but was rebuked every time, and told to go to a vacant table. After much search I found one and took a seat. The food consisted of three dishes, a sort of mulligan soup containing meat, and several varieties of vegetables that we do not have. The soup is not eaten first as with us, but at any time between courses. One dish is a sort of hominy, but the grains are much larger. The other dish is a yellow vegetable cut up in small squares. None of the food tastes like ours, yet the flavor is agreeable. No salt or pepper or other

spices or sauces are on the table, and no bread or drinks. A plate of china and a knife and spoon are all they have to eat with. The three dishes of food are on large oblong china platters and contain nearly three times as much as we eat at a meal. The small tables are all covered with white linen, while the large tables are bare. After the meal I looked around outside for a few minutes, and seeing nothing of further interest, I departed.

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## DEFORMITY

*September 22, 1923.*

MORE than twenty-five years ago a child was born on a planet which I have visited a number of times. A few years later, a second child was born to the same young couple. The children were without bodies; their legs were joined to their heads. A heavy butt of flesh formed the joint where the neck should have been. This butt of flesh was only two inches long, and for a period equivalent to fifteen years of ours, these children grew only about two feet in height; at that age they had just begun to walk. Their intellect was correspondingly low.

The people of that planet do not count time by the year as we do, but they count by cycles or periods which come around at regular intervals. I took a great interest in these children, and watched their growth as time went on. About five years ago I found that their bodies were beginning to form, and their development then became apparent. These freaks are as much of a monstrosity to the people of that earth as they are to me. Their parents were of a light complexion and perfect in every way, and as I called on them a number of times, a close friendship resulted between us.

Today I visited that planet again, and found that the younger one of these children, who is a girl, had attained the perfect form and was about to get married. Such events take place at a church or open air religious gathering. I was invited to attend the wedding. Outside of myself there were only about twenty others who had a special invitation to the celebration, although there were thousands present to witness the ceremony and do religious worship. Their religion is free from hypocrisy. The practice of the golden



rule is closely coupled with their religion, and their prayers and thanksgivings come from their very souls.

The church I visited covered about ten acres; and was filled to about three fourths its capacity when the small bridal party walked through the center aisle. Most of the churches cover five acres. On some occasions none of them are large enough, and open air meetings are held. All churches are plain factory-like structures, and all people wear plain, good clothes. I seated myself with the little bridal party. The bride sat some yards from her mother chatting; the event made the girl weep, although she did not appear to be sad. The groom had not arrived after the lapse of half an hour when I departed for our Earth. The bride wore plain common attire with no flowers or jewelry in sight. She is now about five feet tall and gifted with usual human intelligence. The season is approaching summer. Vegetation is a foot high on an average.

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## ENGINES AND WALL PAPER

NOT until today in all my travels on other planets did I come across wall paper. It was in a little town where I landed that I came into a house that was being remodeled. As I walked along the street I thought as I viewed the rather crude affair. "This seems like being home." I stepped up to the table where the paper was being stretched out and examined it. It was of very low grade, small blue and grey stripes, printed on a dull white background. No border went with it, and no special ceiling was provided. I asked what they called it, and was told "bongorda." There was very little to interest me in this section; so I dissolved my body and darted through space a long way off.

I landed at a railway station where a train was just pulling out for the west. The train was a crude makeshift compared with ours. Before it had gone far an engine came dashing along from the east and ran into the rear of the train. I saw three or four men rushing about very excitedly on the engine, working hard to control it but evidently making little progress. The collision stopped the engine, which returned to the station, where in the meantime two other engines had arrived. One was a runaway on which several men

were trying to control the motive power, and the other, which was under control, had officers directing the work on the two uncontrollable locomotives. They could not be brought to a stop, and the motive power was threatening to explode. The officers shouted at the men and pleaded with them to stay with the engines even at the cost of their own lives. The men disconnected some eight inch pipe which had buckets at one end, and in these buckets the power was stored. I saw one pipe disconnected, and the bucket emptied of its contents, a fiery mixture of red, green and yellow sparks, which made a sizzling noise. All the engines produced a singing buzzing sound like a saw in a saw mill.

I was told that the power cannot be controlled at all times; sometimes it works well, and often the power can not be shut off. Airbrakes are not yet invented there. If the power is shut off entirely when it becomes unruly, there is great danger of it demolishing the engine. Apparently it is the same power I saw applied on another planet, where it worked well. Both give the same singing buzzing sound which can be heard half a mile off. I watched the struggle for more than a half an hour without observing any serious progress in the work. The engines are a jet black without brass or copper in sight; they are much higher than ours and not as long or as heavy; they are faster in action than ours, and the power surpasses steam or electricity, according to the explanations given me.

Wagons, horses and oxen are used about the same as they were by us fifty years ago, and the roads are equally bad. Everywhere I went the ground is very rich; crops grow rank; grass is waist high in most places and trees are thriving. I saw no wires on poles to indicate wire telegraphy or telephoning, yet they have a way of sending long distance messages, the nature of which I did not learn in the short time I visited. Farming and stock raising are carried on extensively. On leaving I soared over a thousand or more miles of wilderness covered with long green grass, cut by an occasional stream fringed with wood, and the only living beings I encountered were a few birds.

## THE WATER CRUST

DAWSON, *March 15, 1923.*

A FEW days ago I visited a world where I saw so little of interest that I made no note of it. Today I again visited the same world, but landed on a different section with new features before my eyes. On my first visit I found a season resembling our fall; the last of the crops were just gathered in; as it was meal time I hired out just to be in on the meal. I sat down at a long board table without covering on it, and partook of fried potatoes, a substitute for bread, some kind of meat, and a boiled vegetable the like of which I never tasted before. Neither the potatoes nor the meat tasted like ours, nor did the coffee. There were no desserts or fruit on the table, and no salt, spices or sauces like we have. The seats are wooden benches; chairs are not to be seen. The women wear a sort of Salvation Army hood which is not removed at the dinner table. There is no waiting on the table outside of pouring out the coffee. If you want anything you get up and take it; sometimes a person has to go twenty feet to get what he wants. A short prayer is spoken before the meal asking "the all-good Father to bless, protect and comfort." All the people I saw are about six feet tall; they appear kind and charitable. I saw no high or low society, none in fine clothing and none in rags. All are well dressed and apparently contented.

Where I landed today the season is early spring. Crops are now being put in and plowing is in progress. The people there are smaller than where I visited before and speak a different language. In both places they are of a Caucasian type. On landing today I was at the edge of a large body of water, perhaps a lake or ocean. I found the water covered with a four-inch thick sheet of material which comes out of the water and forms a solid but pliable substance resembling a mixture of cork and rubber, elephant-grey in color. At a thickness of four inches it will bear the weight of a man, but there is a law against walking on it. It is broken up at intervals by storms, which are frequent and severe in this section. I saw a break-up of this kind when a gale came up and the water dashed over it, sank the crust, and broke it up into small bits. I went a mile out in the country to have a talk with the people and learn what I could. I found a couple of men and two half-grown girls in a tall one-story building.

The house was almost without furniture. A few short benches and a rough table and a large bed at each end of the long room was all they had. The beds are large enough to hold six each; coarse blankets and dirty cloth material in large abundance constituted the nest. During the winter the people board up the windows and doors, which necessitates burning torches continually. The houses are banked up in the fall half way to the roof to keep from freezing. The banking has not yet been taken away. There are weeks when no one can leave the house, and often it takes a week before passages can be dug through the snow to get to the barns to feed the stock. Much of it is frozen to death every winter.

These people have money resembling silver. It is a very crude article. Some coins are oblong with rough edges and indistinct figures on both sides. I was shown one piece the size of half a dollar which represented about fifty dollars in value as we figure it. There are small square coins and long square ones of less value. There is little demand for any product, hence living is very cheap. I saw no railroads, automobiles, or telegraphs. They have small rowboats but no steamboats.

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## GIANT TOMATOES

DAWSON, *March 14, 1922.*

THE largest vegetable I have yet found in my travels to various planets I saw today when I took a stroll through a rough, bluff country on another earth. The soil is apparently not rich, and the zone a temperate one, yet all kinds of vegetables thrive wonderfully with very little care of cultivation. I saw potatoes that would weigh fifty pounds each. They are oblong in shape, and there is one of these large ones under nearly every vine, and sometimes two, with a dozen or more smaller ones of the size from a hen's egg to twice the size of a man's fist. Their color is a pink red.

The people in this district have large gardens. Very few are smaller than five acres, while many are twenty acres. I saw a peculiar bean grown in nearly every garden. It grows on a bush sixteen inches tall, and has light green, round leaves an inch in diameter. The bush looks like a large green ball. Its foilage is very thick and

the outer branches curve down and nearly touch the ground. Underneath in the shade where no sun can penetrate are the pods, rough and irregular, resembling peanuts. The pods are from three to four inches long and contain four beans on an average. I found the beans quite green yet; when ripe they are perhaps larger than anything we have. At present they are of the size of our lima beans.

After examining the beans I came to a patch of tomatoes. The vines are of the size of ours but the leaves are oblong and small, and very few are on the vines. These vines yield one large flat tomato, warty-like in appearance, and many round ones of the size of a hen's egg. The large ones are of the size of a large frying pan. Adjoining this patch I saw and examined some of a giant size. They are just about ripe. These grow without vines, leaves or stem, but simply sit flat on the ground. At the base they are four feet wide by six to eight feet long, and four feet high. They taper toward the top assuming the shape of a haystack. These also are rough on the surface, with broad shallow creases going over the entire tomato. I was told they are not much liked and few of them are used. The people have not yet developed the canning art, but when they do the large ones will probably be in good demand.

Machinery and mechanical achievements are far below our standards, but there are men with bright ideas, and if any one makes a discovery, the whole country jumps to his assistance, to develop and improve the new device. Small things are scorned by them, but there is nothing too big for them to tackle and push to the limit, while failures are not even given a passing thought of regret. Their whole planning and thoughts run on big things. If we were gifted with half the democratic venturous spirit of these people we should be a thousand times farther ahead than we are now, but with us it is always a case of quarreling and trying to beat a discoverer out of the fruits of his labor. The people there seem to think that small things can not produce great results. Later on when they find what power there can be concentrated in small machines, they may forge ahead of us.

I saw a large machine at work mining salt. It was a high derrick with a cog wheel two hundred feet tall, and another wheel about fifty feet less in size, with several smaller ones, all working in unison. The salt is white and hard, coming out in large slabs, with

crystal stringers running through it which are of artistic design, a mixture of cubes and diamond shapes, with an outer fringe of fancy lace curtain pattern as broad as an ordinary lace curtain border, all the work of nature. The cubes and diamonds are clear as glass, while the lace borders are half clear and half snow white. The salt is all so pure it has no foreign matter in it.

Farms are all run on a large scale. The average farm has a thousand acres under cultivation. The fields are not cursed with weeds like ours; the yield is large. In some places irrigation is carried on, in others it rains abundantly. I saw no corn nor tame hay. The crops are small grain of many varieties. The grain stands about five feet tall, and I judge the yield is twice what we get. At present it is full grown but not ripe. While the people are quite democratic by nature, yet the large undertakings are carried on by private capitalists. None of our rapid transportations or communications are in use there.



## WEATHER CONTROL

SOME day when wars, mob rule, and anarchy end on our Earth, we, too, may have sensitives who will catch the thought waves which shoot from one earth to another, and be able to control weather conditions as the people of another world where harmony and plenty exist can do. These people are as mongrel a mixture as the United States of America where fifteen nations of half a dozen colors make up the population. They also have been cursed with private capitalism, a dozen or more different religions, race prejudices and oppression of the poor; all of which brought on pestilence upon men and beasts until about half of the people perished. Out of the dirty, devilish mess a sort of communistic government sprang up, which eventually improved the whole planet, until their present splendid system evolved which is producing peace, happiness and plenty.

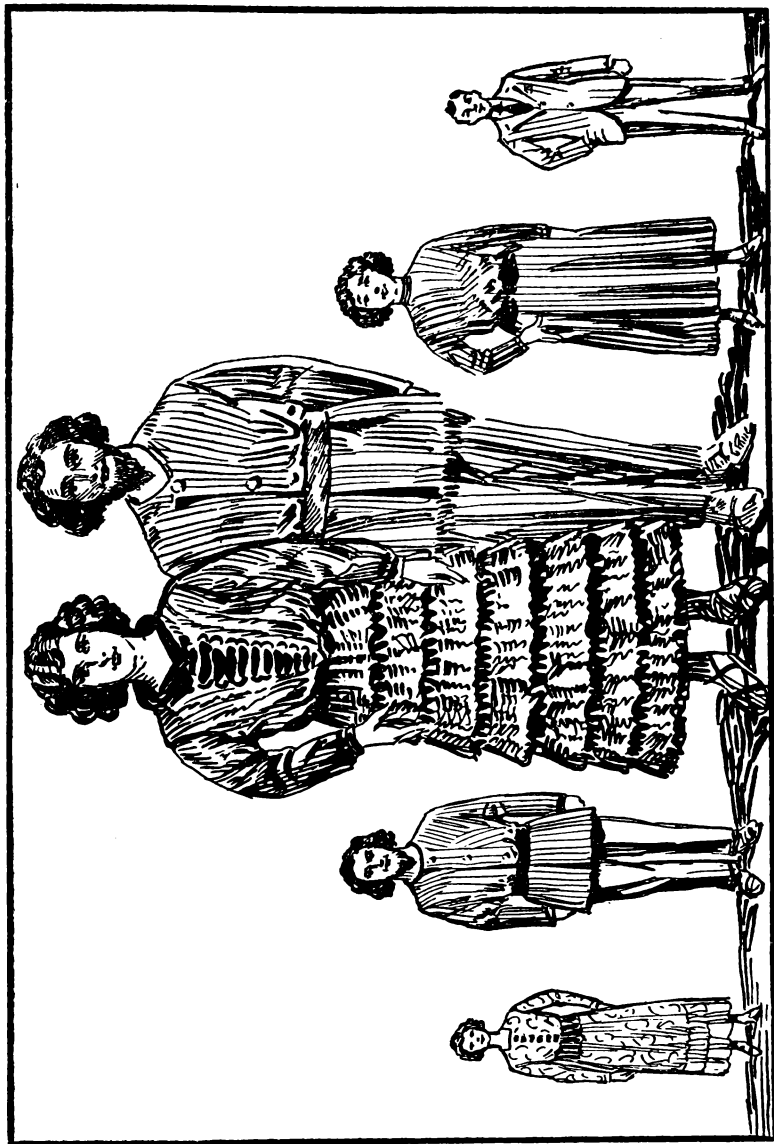
These people possess many inventions that outclass ours so far that our greatest inventions seem like child's work in comparison. This world of wonders may be called an almost perfect physical world. The thing that attracted me most was the control of rain and drought, heat and cold. These people can create rain in abundance by draw-

ing it up from the lakes and rivers, and when the air is full of water vapor they can direct it to any part of their earth and turn it loose, either in torrents or in fine drops, and thus water any area, large or small. When enough rain has fallen, they simply stop the fall and move the clouds to another locality with any desired swiftness, and again turn the rain on to wet the ground and force crops to grow.

Some parts of that earth have no rivers or lakes for perhaps a thousand miles, and clouds have to be formed where there is water, and then directed to the arid regions. The water is drawn up into the air in streams of mist like one sees along the Pacific coast. The process is very quick. In half a day heavy rain clouds can be gathered to spread over an area of a thousand miles square. In like manner these people can create wind or dispel it; they can direct it to any locality and give it any desired speed; they can spread it over large sections or keep it in a narrow path. Heat and cold are handled in the same way. Cold can be drawn from one part of this earth to another, and heat likewise, and any kind of temperature can be produced. Clouds can be drawn from the sky to make sunshine, or put up there to make shade. In harvest time no rain spoils the crops after being cut, and since the earth produces an abundance everywhere, very little transportation is required. With that system we could grow bananas and oranges in Iceland or the frozen Klondike, and we could likewise make it 50 below zero at the equator.

An invention which came to my notice is a "muffler," as we would call it. It catches and kills any sound to which it is attached. If attached to a street car it will catch the sound of the rattling, and the car goes noiselessly, or a small part of the noise can be left to warn people of the approach. What a blessing this would be if attached to the elevated trains of New York City. I understand that the sound is conducted into the ground. No doubt many other wonderful inventions exist there of which I saw nothing owing to my limited time.

The central government also has instruments of observation that enable one to see the people and the entire country in any part of the world. Not nearly all of the world can be brought into view at one time, but I judge, one can see more than five hundred miles square, and any desired location can be produced. The wireless telephone also is in perfect operation, with an attachment showing the person





being talked to, thus preventing fraud. Sickness and accidents are almost unknown; vice and crime are no more. Churches and all religions have long ago died out. The people believe in a supreme ruler, Father and Mother God, and they are possessed of all of God's attributes which they in time expect to develop by steady growth, and thus be at One-ness with the God-parents. These people know that other planets are inhabited, and I was told they are in communication with some of them.

Wind and water are put to many uses. Hills are leveled by them, and swamps or lowlands built up. There is no such rushing or traveling over that earth as we have here, but every one is content to stay at home and take it easy. Meat is not eaten. Nothing is on the menu that ever walked or crawled about. There are no unused buildings anywhere. The cities have no lawyers, doctors, or real estate offices. The people work only a few hours a day, but enjoy physical exercise in sports and athletics. Dancing, singing and music are well indulged in. Every one wears good clothes. Furs are not worn, and no animal is killed for its hide or flesh. Gold, silver, diamonds and other stones are made into toys for children, or employed for useful purposes, but none are worn for style by grown-up people.

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## GIANTS AND STORES

*April 16, 1923.*

TODAY I visited a planet where I have been before, but I landed in an entirely different part of the country. Landing on the outskirts of a small city, I took on a material body, and went to the business section. The people are somewhat coarse-featured and heavily built, of dark complexion as a rule. A few light ones among them are the delicate ones of about our own stature. The dark ones nearly all have curly hair; they stand about seven feet high and weigh three hundred pounds. They are all good looking and no deformity is to be seen.

The light-complexioned race is dying off. I saw many sick and deformed. Business is carried on altogether by the dark race. Most of them are rich and rather stylish. The rich women dress lavishly but the men all wear plain and substantial clothes. Street cars or

automobiles are not yet invented. When the rich women go shopping they ride on horses, much larger than ours. The shoppers ride into the stores where an attendant helps them to dismount, and takes care of the horses, leading them through the store into a back room. The doors in all the stores are ten feet high and even more to accommodate a giant race which is to be found in large numbers. The giants are of the same features and complexion as the dark people; some are fifteen feet high. They wear short pants, a blouse, and a long, loose mantle of blue cloth. They do not live in the cities, nor do they work in stores and factories.

The stores are fifteen to twenty feet high, and all over the floor racks are built up to the ceiling. The racks are piled with goods ceiling high. Our largest stores contain only a fourth the amount of goods that one of these buildings contains. It was a wonderful sight to behold the immense stock of goods. Department stores are not yet thought of; each store has but one class of goods, and little variety. Simplicity in business is practised everywhere. All stores are one story high and seldom is a two-story building to be seen. In the business parts the people eat and sleep on the community plan. The business dwellings have a row of rooms along the outer side of the houses, about ten feet wide each, and of various lengths, for sleeping purposes, and in particular for sick people, invalids, or children's nurseries. The floors of these are five feet from the ground, and they have many windows to admit sunshine. The habitations of the adults have very few windows. None of the people have much fine house furnishings. Necessity and service satisfies their desires. The buildings are nearly all of grey stone and iron. I saw a few houses made of concrete. Many stores were built of nearly all iron. Fancy cornice work such as we have does not adorn any of their buildings. Jewelry and jewelry stores are not to be seen, nor are hats to be found. The men wear a lightweight cloth cap of dark color; while the women decorate their heads with a black or dark blue tulle.

The women of the dark race appear as masculine and strong as the men. All I saw wore black or dark blue dresses. I also noticed the absence of any white cloth in the stores, nor did I see red or yellow. Evidently where I landed is a temperate zone, and the season early fall.

After leaving the city I roamed over a large wild prairie country where the grass is still green, and an occasional large herd of cattle can be seen. For thousands of miles no house or cultivated field was to be seen. An awe-inspiring feeling crept over me as I traversed this great wilderness with very little change in landscape.

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## LARGE BEDS

*December 12, 1923.*

I HAVE seen large beds on various planets on several occasions, and at a number of different places on the same planet that I visited today, but as they were few in number I made no special note of them. However, the beds and bedding outfits I saw today on traveling over a large portion of that earth, where I landed yesterday and stayed until nearly noon today, were so elaborate that they appeared to me of special interest. Evidently the country is much colder than the coldest winters in the Klondike, judging from the immense amount of robes and blankets each bed contained.

At present it is mild weather with winter approaching. On landing I met a ditching outfit, and looked the field over from work to sleeping apartments. Here I saw some single beds, and others large enough to hold six people. All had robes and blankets much too large for the beds, except the largest ones. I thought the nature of the outfit required this sort of nesting, but when I got to a city and went through a number of hotels I saw the custom prevailed all over. A single room is not to be had, but some rooms have a few single beds, with several large ones that hold two, three or four persons. Doors are not locked and a man can go into any room unmolested if he is quiet so he does not awake the occupants. I found many people in bed, although it was probably about mid-day. The floors are carpeted three times heavier than ours, and in some rooms carpet is on the walls, which are twice as thick as ours. The houses are built as tight as a ship; joints are almost invisible. I judge from what I could learn the thermometer would register more than 100 below zero. The rooms with only a few beds are for travelers or well-to-do people. There are several large rooms in all hotels where the poorer class sleeps, day-laborers of the city, and the like. These rooms are two hundred feet square. Half the room has wooden bed-

steads or benches where beds stand so close together that a person can hardly get through between them; the other half of the room has the floor on a slope from the middle aisle towards the wall, and over the entire floor beds are spread side by side. There is no room to walk between. All of these beds are about one size, about eight by twelve. No white linen is on any bed in the hotel nor is there any cotton cloth of light weight. There are a few heavy cotton curtains, but the beds all have only blankets and robes. Both are twice as thick as any we have and there are six to a bed. Grey and red are the only colors I saw in blankets. The robes are black and greyish yellow. Both are from large cattle and wild game animals. The hair on them is four inches long. The black cattle are domesticated while the other animal roams wild. It is twenty-five feet long, seven feet tall, and slender like a deer. Fur-bearing animals are in abundance everywhere, but furs are not used. It has no value, as nobody wears it, and it would require too much work sewing it together for robes. The people are mostly Caucasians, larger than we. I saw a few negroes, slender, and fast runners. All the people I saw are perfect in form, none fat or lean. One type I saw has eyebrows hanging over the eyes and reaching down to the mouth. The brows are only an inch wide, and the owner looks through them like our poodle dogs. The mouths of these people are straight across the face and much longer than ours. All nationalities live and work together in harmony.

I saw no stylish clothes worn by any one, but the business people in the cities wear much better clothing than the farmers and outdoor laborers. Three stories are the limit for any building. About half of the city buildings are of brick, the other half are of lumber. Inch boards are rarely used, two- and three-inch planks take their place, and six- to twelve-inch square timber mixed in. Corners and doors are built up by these timbers. All door knobs, hinges, and other hardware in the buildings are of a bronze metal. The widows are small, about 3 by 8 feet in business houses, and 18 inches by 3 feet in residences, as a general size. Most windows have heavy outside shutters. Electricity is used for cooking, lighting, and heating. It gives a yellow light and is only half as strong as ours. Our style of globes is not used, but various styles of lamps and lanterns instead. It is not transmitted through long wires like ours, but in small plants.

## PERPETUAL CLOCK

*December 2, 1923.*

ALTHOUGH I have seen what appeared to be time pieces on other planets, I have not examined any of them until today. Landing on an earth at a place where large road construction works are under way I hired out to be in a position to make close observations of some new features I noticed.

The road works extend over an area of ten miles square. Thousands of men are engaged over the whole plot, cutting brush and grading in a crude way, and putting in an occasional bridge where a creek is crossed. Nothing but earth, timber, and rock is used. The roads and also the bridges are about 200 feet wide. One superintendent was stationed about the center of the works. He sat on a little knoll and gave orders to the foremen of the various gangs who came to him for instructions. It is the slowest moving outfit I have yet witnessed. More than half of the time the men sit about telling stories. By the side of the superintendent is a clock which looks like a huge thermometer at first sight. It is a half round pole, ten feet high, slightly hollowed on the flat side, six inches at the base, tapering towards the top. Along the entire flat surface vertically are several tubes and wires. Connected to these is a hand of the size of our large clock hands. The hand is red, while nothing else is painted except the hour or degree marks, which have dark dashes. As time passes the red hand moves up and down, indicating the time. When quitting time comes the superintendent calls out "Time to stop" and this cry is echoed by the various foremen over the whole works. After each stop, on returning to work, each man has to report to the foreman who keeps his time. The system of timekeeping is very different from ours. Books are not used, but instead a system composed of grains of sand and sticks like toothpicks. The sand is of various colors. The meal time at noon is about two hours. The superintendent again starts the work with his call as the clock points to the hour.

This clock is run by perpetual motion. It is only necessary to start it and it keeps going by a force on a par with our ether waves. Slow or fast time is impossible. The hand points to the exact hour or degree every day of the year. When the proper time arrives the hand

also operates on a different part of the clock by night from the day course. They call the clock "nung." The days are about twice as long as ours, judging from the length of time I was gone. I put in only one shift of half a day in the forenoon; after reporting for work again I left and went to a lake several miles from the works.

Here I took a swim just to test the water, which is of a dark color and appears rather thick. I floated like a log as I swam. Catching an animal something like our muskrat, but twice as large, I took it to a couple of men near by. They said it was worth nothing and was also harmless. The people are of a Caucasian mongrel type, very much of a mixture of different nationalities. There is no race prejudice. All harmonize and are jolly at all their doings. The dress is like our work clothes. The cloth is as coarse as our blankets, and almost as heavy. Some is wool; the rest, which predominates, is a sort of fiber or cotton.

They have a narrow gauge railroad run by a power such as we do not have; no locomotive is used; the power is applied to half a dozen flat cars which make up the train and move along slowly. Two men handle the outfit; schedule time is not in use. The country is composed of large fertile valleys, where farming is carried on heavily, and of swampy areas and lakes and an occasional stretch of bluffy and rocky landscape. The season where I was is early fall. I saw newly harvested grain and hay.

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## GIANTS

*December 21, 1923.*

I LANDED on a planet where the principal new feature was a race of giants. Heretofore I had seen only a few on other worlds, but this time about one fourth of all the people I saw were giants, and one of them told me that about half were giants where he came from. Apparently they interbreed with the small race, for I saw some that were only seven to eight feet tall, while the giants are ten feet. Everybody I saw is well educated, both large and small, and all are workers. One group of giants was seated in a ball room where a dance was going on. Both dancing and music were very poor; the music a sort of ding-dong affair like a guitar. This bunch of giants wore lead-

colored uniforms trimmed with purple cord the size of yarn. The cord is sewed on all over the coat like a creeping vine without leaves. Other marks of distinction to indicate rank, etc., are shown about the collar and wrists. I learned that they were employed by the central government.

All the people I spoke to are very polite and readily answer any question put to them. White shirts or dresses were not to be seen; heavy grey, brown or black clothing is worn by every one. All I saw are of light complexion. The women of the smaller people are smaller than the men, but the giant women are as tall as the giant men. There were no fat or lean people anywhere I visited.

Another new feature was an apple orchard. Here I ate large round apples like ours, and from the same tree, a lot of small long ones, the size of a man's little finger. Many of the trees had clusters of hundred or more, both large and small, crowded so close together it was hard to get them apart. I ate of various kinds. Both red and white grow on one tree; the red are tart, the white sweet, the small long ones are all red and tart and have no seeds.

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## A CIRCUS

*December 25, 1923.*

I TOOK a short ramble to an earth today where I have been a number of times before, and as on a former occasion I met a circus. This circus was one of the largest I have yet seen. There were few animals or curios of the kind of which our circuses are largely made up, but the show consisted of athletic stunts, and these surpassed anything we have. The trapezes were all stationary or hanging rigid from the top of the large tent. This tent is more than twice as high as ours, and considerably larger in circumference. On one side of the tent a wall was quickly built up of brick and stone. The bricks are four times the size of ours. The material is carried along as the circus moves. The wall was about a hundred feet long, forty feet high, and one foot thick, slightly leaning outward toward the top. The mortar used was dry almost instantly when applied.

This wall was for the performers to act upon. The actors divided their number, one half going to the top of the wall, the other half to

one end half way up to the top. The performers slid head first down the wall, landing at the bottom unharmed. As the men at the top started to slide down, one of the men at the end half way up started to slide horizontally to meet the one from the top. As the two bumped into each other there was a halt for both for several seconds, then both slid on. One landed on his head, the other ended almost at the bottom of the farther end of the well. A level course could not be kept owing to the man's weight. Both men slid on their sides with their hands close to their bodies. The remarkable thing was that they were able to check their speed without mechanical appliances. Any other man would have fallen so swiftly his skull would have been crushed upon landing.

On ascending the performers walked up the smooth wall with ease. As the men walked up the wall they threw fresh mortar ahead of them and walked on it. It was also necessary for a man to dab a fresh thin coat of mortar over the paths each time a slide had been taken. These performers were dressed in a plain, dirty, dark suit. About twenty feet up in the big tent were a row of rigid horizontal bars suspended from the tent roof. On these several dozen men made long jumps from one to the other, a distance of about thirty feet; at the end they landed on a large suspended platform. I soon saw that the performers were much tougher than we are judging from the hard knocks they got. All other actors, both men and women, were dressed in pure white. I saw a clown but he had no special makeup, except that his face was painted with red and green bars horizontally. Half a dozen girls got on their knees around a table eating a lot of square stuff the size of a slice of bread, but I could not make out what it was. When they got through, all put on a loud forced laugh. Large numbers of performers sat around in groups talking vulgarly while they waited for their turns to come. The outfit was not half set up when I left, but as fast as an apparatus was set up some one started performing. There were many large truck loads of paraphernalia standing outside of the tent waiting to be unloaded. Most of it was in square bundles of leather or heavy canvas about three feet square. The trucks were run by an invisible power and the driver sat about ten feet high on a seat, steering with a lever. All of the drivers wore heavy brown canvas suits, leather-trimmed. One man recognized me. I met him with a small circus a year ago.



He said that a certain common laborer who was with that circus then had been promoted to be general manager.

At some distance from the circus I saw two animals tied. One was a white lion with long curly hair all over; the other was of the same size but brown in color, and in appearance somewhat resembled a dog. He was quite savage and tried hard to get loose. His feet resembled those of a bear. I was told he was a real man-killer. The hair of his body formed wavy curls six inches long. On the outer side of his front legs a curly frill extended clear down to the feet. As he struck at various objects the frill which was ten inches long or more, swished gracefully through the air.

After leaving that part I went to a wild rugged country which was fairly well wooded along the streams that cut the hills. Here I met a large herd of a sort of reindeer, and a flock of sheep, traveling together. Both were dark brown in color. The sheep were not as chunky as ours nor as big. The other animals are larger than a reindeer, and the male is a third larger than the female. Their horns are about ten feet long. I saw two large bucks that evidently had been in a fight, while their horns were still tender and undeveloped. They had one good horn standing up in its natural way, while the other slanted down below the neck and somewhat backward. Some of the prongs were also missing.

The herd was crossing a brook as I met it, and as fast as they crossed it they lay down or stood still for the night's rest. As it was now approaching evening, a few carnivorous animals prowled about and frightened the sheep. They ran closer to the other animals for protection. Evidently it is for protection purposes that the sheep travel with the others. I saw that the large animals were fearless and ready to fight any assailant.

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## COPPER ENGINES

DAWSON, Y. T., *January 20, 1924.*

AGAIN I visited an earth where a few new features presented themselves. After viewing a ditch construction outfit in a dry country, and mingling with a lot of men and women who worked on the job, I left for a city which was near by. All of the people I met in both

places were very frank, jolly, and friendly. All are Caucasians, well built, and apparently without physical defects.

On one side the city was netted with railroad tracks where a great deal of traffic was in progress. The road is somewhat wider than our broad gauge; the rails are of the same size. The locomotives are made of a metal resembling copper; the power is neither steam nor electricity, but I could not learn what it was. It is very powerful and quick-acting. Although the engines are like ours in size and weight, they start as quickly as our automobiles, and get under speed in the same length of time. They are crudely finished and unpolished machines.

In the railroad yards stood long rows of bay horses about a foot taller than our largest draft horses, and twice as broad and twice as long as ours. They were all harnessed and hitched in single lines, about a block in length. The horses are used to draw trains from the city to the nearby mines and factories. They are driven by the wives and daughters of railroad employees. These horses are scareproof. The passing of engines and other turmoil does not disturb them. The women were plainly dressed and walked about with a swagger, talking coarsely and mannishly. The first group I met working at the ditch were more refined in talk and action.

If seasons prevail it must have been about midsummer there. I saw no crops growing as there was no irrigation close to the city, and the grass and weeds all around were very short and some of them shriveled up. The temperature was about seventy degrees.

THE END