

CREHORE WOULD GIVE SECRET OF GRAVITY

Yonkers Scientist's Analysis of Fuzzle of Centuries Based on Electro-Physics.

PUPIN PRAISES NEW THEORY

Plausible, Novel, and Suggestive, Says Columbia Expert — Crehore Invented a Printing Telegraph.

Since Sir Isaac Newton announced the law of gravitation no one up to this time has been able to explain the reason for this universal law. Therefore a paper presenting an "Analysis of the Cause of Gravitation," by Dr. Albert C. Crehore, which appears in the current number of The Electrical World, will, in the opinion of highly qualified electrical experts, be received with the keenest interest by physicists and mathematicians throughout the world. W. J. Weaver, editor of The Electrical World, said yesterday of Dr. Crehore's theory:

"There are satisfactory hypotheses as to the nature of light, heat, and electricity, but, as you doubtless know, the nature of gravitation has remained the inscrutable mystery, which has ever defied working hypothesis."

Dr. Crehore's hypothesis is based upon the latest thought in the world of electro-physicists. This branch in the last ten years has by its ionic and radio-active theories worked a revolutionary change in former ideas relating to the ultimate consideration of matter and the nature of energy. That each of the atoms which compose the molecules of matter is a world in itself—an electrical positive nucleus, surrounded by a group of planetary electrons, equal and negative in charge, is borne out by mathematical deductions of the atomic weight and kinetic energy of substances.

In the case of the solar system we have planets at unequal distances from the sun, with one exception, where in place of a single planet a ring of asteroids or minor planets swing between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, all at the same distance from the sun. In the same way the asteroid electrons of the atom revolve about a common centre.

This is the simplest form of planetary motion. Although the orbits of the excessively minute corpuscles are small, their angular velocities are great. The speed of revolution in their orbits, according to Dr. Crehore's calculation, is very nearly the speed of light. Electric flux lines diverge from positive electrons through infinite distances of space and magnetic flux lines circle around them, not in a sphere, but in a perpendicular "cobweb" plane, and with each revolution of the asteroid in its orbit this plane with flux lines cuts any point in the universe twice. When this electrical cobweb strikes any other given atom, according to Dr. Crehore's theory, a momentary electric thrust is given to its nucleus, which is urged, like an electrified pathball, along the radial line. At the next half revolution in its orbit of the asteroid electron the "cobweb" strikes the same atom with another momentary impulse in the opposite direction, producing an opposite force. Thus two opposite electric impulses are given at each successive orbital revolution upon the distant atom in the perpendicular plane of the "cobweb."

A Pull Directly Proportional.

But the impulses are not of exactly equal strength. When the minute planet is on the side of its orbit near to the distant atom, the impulses will be a trifle stronger than the reverse pulls exerted from the opposite side of its orbit. Each of the 180 hourly opposed forces, acting inward as the "orbital" and exerting a resultant attraction outward, "inwardly" as the atom is the distant, "inwardly" as the asteroid of the first rotating system operates to deliver its little resultant of systems in to exert a pull directly proportional to the mass of the atom, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance. But that is precisely the Newtonian law of gravitation.

In his paper Dr. Crehore says:

The effect of gravitation that we are accustomed to measure are due to millions of atoms and molecules in such continuous the phases of the steps of existing vibrations are directed at all possible angles, and the effect in this case is the same as if the atom were always placed at some fixed angle with the plane of the orbit of the atom, representing the plane of all vibrations, constant factor in this interval, multiplying the actual value of the vibrations but the effect of various directly with the product of the masses and inversely as the square of the distance it was thereby affected.

The speed with which gravitation operates has often been a subject of inquiry. This theory explains the matter. These small bodies of vibrating compressed matter formed existing all space, so that it is impossible for any other substance to receive being removed to them in space without result. We can see that the rate of compression of the magnetic force has nothing to do with the amount of attraction of gravitation. This depends upon the rate at which they pull out the body being attracted. We know the actual strength of these forces, and we know the rate of revolution of the steps of molecules within the atoms be altered.

The formula which gives the value of the magnetic force at any point in the medium surrounding a plane moving circular area was given by Sir J. J. Thomson in The Philosophical Magazine, and was based upon the electro-magnetic theory. It was also shown later in other publications, which are now given as well as slow velocities. These formula apply to a charge moving in any curve.

Comments On Crehore Hypothesis.

In his editorial comment upon Dr. Crehore's calculations The Electrical World says:

The Crehore hypothesis reexamines each and every point of space as revolving attracting currents of constant frequency from north and every atomic planetary system in the whole universe. The resultant electric or magnetic intensity due to all such masses combined, is a particular value of the gravitation potential at the point.

The atoms of given mass, placed at that point, will have its positive force urged in the direction dictated by the resultant attracting currents. It is a curious peculiarity of the hypothesis that the instantaneous electro-magnetic influence emanating from any given atomic planetary system is dependent.

"The hypothesis of Dr. Crehore," Mr. Weaver said yesterday, "will, before acceptance, have to withstand the scrutiny of men like Michaelson, Pupin, and Milliken in this country, and abroad Sir Joseph Thomson, Prof. Sauerbrey, J. H. Muller, H. F. Palmer, and other founders of the great modern theories of physics and electro-activity."

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, one of the chief authorities in electro-mechanics in this country, on being asked yesterday what he thought of Dr. Crehore's attempt to explain the cause of gravitation, said:

"I think the theory which he has worked out contains novel suggestions which are decidedly worth considering. Hitherto scientific men have been absolutely at fault in their attempts to explain the phenomena of gravitation. This is the first plausible attempt I have ever heard of. Dr. Crehore's theory is defective in some of its fundamental assumptions, but it will certainly start scientific thought in a new direction, toward which there might be some hope of finding ultimately a working theory of gravitation. It is, as I have said, novel and suggestive."

Dr. Albert C. Crehore was born in 1864 in 1865, Assistant Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering at Dartmouth, and is the inventor of a printing telegraph. He has also made improvements in telegraphic transmission. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1864, and conducts an electrical laboratory in Yonkers, N. Y.

Aid for Young Breadwinners.
The New York Times has received \$2 from "Piddicar" for the "Overtaxed Young Breadwinners" for whom the Charity Organization Society appeals.