

Mysterious Rays from Human Eye Move Solenoid

WILL science soon reveal the nature of a mysterious power of the human eye more amazing than sight itself?

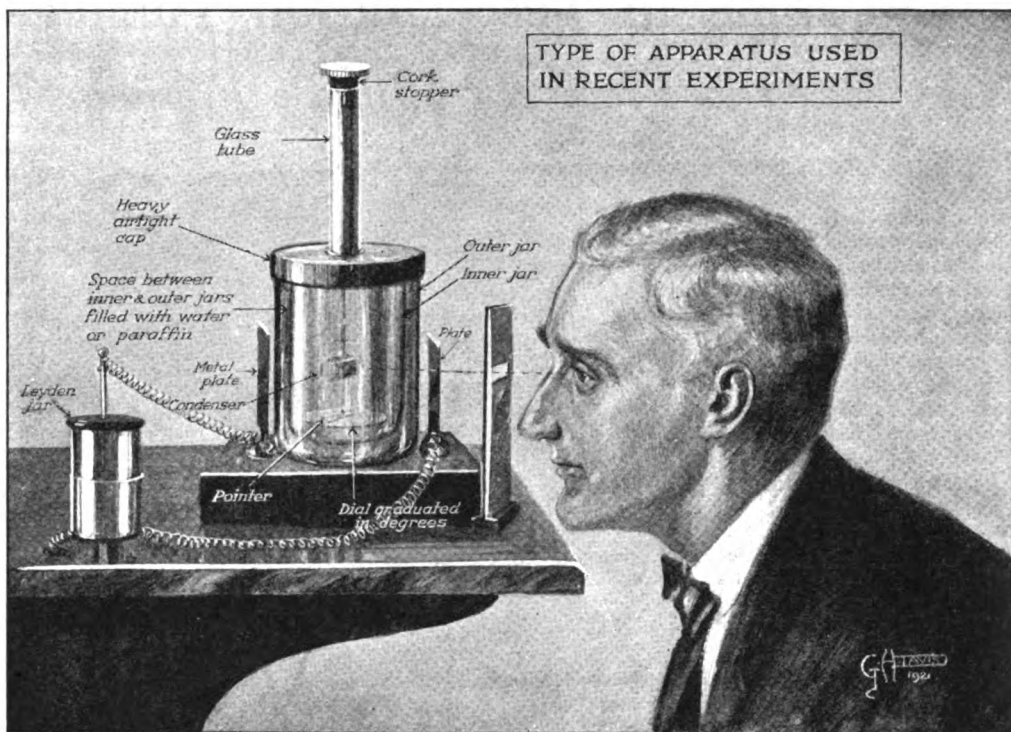
Probably every one has experienced an almost intolerable sensation under the prolonged stare of another person's eyes. If one person looks into another person's eyes, one of them must at last avert his gaze.

Dr. Charles Russ, an eminent British bacteriologist, has constructed a device which he believes conclusively proves that the human eye possesses an invisible energy, powerful enough to move objects.

A delicate solenoid of fine copper wire wound on a celluloid cylinder is suspended from an unspun silk fiber fourteen inches long. The upper end of the silk is attached to a cork placed in the end of a long glass tube and the lower end is fastened in a metal yoke near a small electromagnet. The object is to bring the solenoid to rest after it has been set in motion.

The entire system is enclosed in a double glass jar, covered with metal leaf. The space between the jars is filled with water or paraffin lest the bodily heat of the experimenter should influence the result.

On each side of the vessel the metal coating is scraped from one small spot. These openings are faced by insulated metal plates connected with a Leyden jar, which places an electrical potential



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Drawing by G. H. Davis

Dr. Russ's apparatus consists of a double glass jar containing a solenoid that is free to turn when the vision is directed through the slit

across the air space inside the double vessel. Another opening is made for the eye.

If the experimenter looks at one end of the solenoid as soon as the plates are charged, it will turn away from him, says Dr. Russ. If he looks at the other end, that end will move away. No motion results if the eyes rest on the center. To enable the observer to more easily watch the effect, a pointer hung

from the solenoid moves over a dial graduated in degrees.

Dr. Russ believes there is a ray of force propelled from the eye in the act of vision, which produces a tiny electric charge on the swinging solenoid. Of the nature of this energy he is not certain, although, since no effect is obtained in the dark, he thinks that the "emanation" is a refraction or a concentration of some unknown ray in light.

Newest Armored Battle Plane Carries Thirty Machine Guns

CARRYING thirty machine guns, and with its crew of three aviators protected by three-sixteenth-inch steel armor strong enough to deflect rifle and machine-gun bullets, a formidable military airplane was recently demonstrated before officers of the United States Army. Like the tank it is designed to attack infantry.

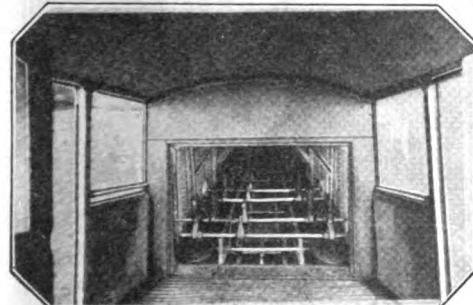
The plane was built by John M. Larsen on Central Point, Long Island, and is called the J-L attack plane. It is constructed throughout of American-made duralumin, the light, tough aluminum alloy, and is a monoplane with cantilever wings that require no external bracing. Its wing spread is 49 feet; length over all, 32 feet. The cruising speed is

about 140 miles an hour, and its radius of action 400 miles. The plane is driven by a Liberty motor.

Larsen declares that the plane can be maneuvered as readily as the single-seater combat machine and can be put through such stunts as the Immelmann turn, though

it weighs five thousand pounds when fully equipped.

The armament is arranged in two sections. Twelve machine guns are immediately behind the pilot's seat, and sixteen more are mounted in the tail of the fuselage. The remaining two guns are mounted and fired independently from the forward part of the cockpit, either by the pilot or the gunner. The main batteries are fired by means of three levers, two of which fire a section at a time. The third, the master lever, fires all twenty-eight guns at once. As each gun can fire fifteen hundred shots a minute, the plane is able to spray more than forty thousand shots a minute into a body of infantry caught in the open.



The interior, looking rearward, where sixteen of the guns are mounted



With three levers pilot and gunner control twenty-eight guns

The armored J-L attack plane, of all-metal construction, has a cruising speed of 140 miles an hour. Its radius of action is 400 miles. Twelve machine guns are immediately behind the pilot's seat, sixteen are mounted in the tail of the fuselage, and two on the forward part of the cockpit

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