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masses and their inertial planes are more restricted.

The more restricted the pressure zones of a system, the more restricted the orbits of all planets and satellites within the four pressure zones of that system.

Restricted orbits demand an orderly acceleration of all masses revolving within them.

Accelerated mass revolving around the nucleus of a system increases the generative power of the vortex of that system, its maximum increase being at the perihelions of the planes of revolution of all the masses of the system.

Accelerated revolution charges. Charging bodies attract.

Accelerated rotation discharges. Discharging bodies repel.

The ability of a mass to attract increases as the speed of revolution increases.

The ability of a mass to repel increases as the speed of rotation decreases.

Increase of generative power of a system means increase of the centripetal force of the system.

Increase of the centripetal force of a system means increase of the potential of a system.

Increase of potential means increase of positive charge.

Increase of positive charge means increase of power to attract.

The ability of one mass to attract another depends upon the relative positive charge of each and its relative position in respect to other masses.

Increase of speed of revolution of the planets of a system means deceleration of rotation of the planets of that system.

Deceleration of rotation of the planets of a system means decrease of the centrifugal force and consequent increase of the centripetal force of that system.

The ability of one mass to repel another depends upon the relative negative discharge of each and its relative position in respect to other masses. Let us repeat the first law of gravitation.

"Every mass has the relative apparent ability to attract and to repel every other mass, its relative ability depending upon its relative potential." Increased centripetal force due to increased speed of revolution of masses revolving in restricted vortices, together with the lessened centrifugal force caused by retarding the rotation of the masses revolving in such vortices, necessarily raises the potential of a system.

All dimensions of such systems change with the increased ability of the system to generate.

Volume decreases. Orbital areas decrease.

Decrease of volume is exactly balanced by acceleration of revolution. Equal areas must be covered in contracted orbits as in expanded orbits of equal mass.

In a contracted orbit, thirty trillion revolutions per second may be necessary to balance the area covered by an expanded orbit making one revolution in ten years, but an equilibrium of the universal constant must be maintained.

Melting points are higher in contracted orbits.

All standard units simultaneously change.

Just so with all other dimensions. Their change would be purely relative and always in balance.

The coefficients of all changes of dimensions of given masses would be in equilibrium at all times as equal totals of the universal constant.

The attraction of gravitation in favoring the generation of energy is enabling electricity to accumulate as mass.

All mass consists of energy accumulated by the attraction of gravitation into the appearance of form.

All form is held together more or less closely by the relative force of gravitation which accompanies mass of various dimensions and relations.

The law for big mass is the same as that for little mass.

The law of gravitation which maps out the

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orbit of the light unit within the atom is exactly the same as that which maps out the orbit of a planet of a solar system.

In considering the effects of gravitation, it is difficult to project one's mind beyond the confines of this solar system. In fact one's observations and experiences are so purely local that one's mind is rather closely bound to the effects of gravitation upon this planet alone.

It is difficult to realize that this solar system is, on a large scale, but the repetitive effect of an atom of iron or manganese.

It is difficult to realize that the planetary masses within the atom of iron have as relatively great a variation of ability to attract and to repel as have the planets of our solar system.

It is also difficult to realize that our whole solar system is subject to the gravitational pull of the north overtone point of the wave of which it is but one atom.

Science considers the attraction of gravitation of the solar system as an entirely different effect from the effect of motion within an atomic system.

Atomic motion is presumed to be non-subject to the laws of gravitation.

Science names one "gravitation" and the other an "electrical effect." Both effects are the same.

Also are both effects born of the same conditions.

Within an atom the planets move in the planes of the orbits of their proper and changing pressures in a constant endeavor to find the proper pressures of their changing potentials, exactly as do the planets of a solar system.

Until it is very near the nuclear sun, the charging light unit of a generative atom does not take a short cut across lots through higher pressures to fall crashing into its sun any more than does the charging light units of a solar system.

It contracts gradually as it falls spirally toward the sun, and its potential, equilibrium pressure and melting point constantly rise as it falls.

Nor does the discharging light unit of a degenerative atom take a short cut across lots through lowering pressures to break suddenly and explosively into a tenuous cloud at the inertial plane of disappearance, at the farthest bounds of its wave cycle.

It leaves its nuclear sun with great force until it finds its proper potential. Then it expands gradually as it falls spirally away from its sun, its potential, equilibrium pressure and melting point constantly lowering as it falls.

If the movements of planets and satellites are effects of gravitation and the same effects in smaller mass are "electrical effects," why do smaller masses exactly follow the laws of the larger masses? The light units of an atom seem independent of the earth's gravitative center but actually they are not. All are revolving true to the planes of their respective potentials.

The moons of Jupiter do exactly the same thing in respect to the solar gravitative center of this system, yet they are not considered "an electrical effect." They fall toward the sun and away from it with the same apparent disregard that light units of a system evidence in respect to other masses outside their own systems.

Even their accelerations and decelerations are effected by causes other than by whether they are moving toward the sun or away from it.

A later volume will precisely chart the swirling drift of the so-called "ether of space" within and outside of the solar ecliptic area. This drift carries the planets of the solar system with it as relentlessly as particles are carried in the swirling eddies of a rushing stream.

All effects of gravitation are electric effects, and all effects of radiation are magnetic effects.

All effects of motion are electro-magnetic effects.

All mass has a series of gravitative centers