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At a meeting of the stockholders of the Keely Motor company in Philadelphia, yesterday, a report was read which was said to be a complete review of the inventor's efforts and experiments as far back as 1882. We have read a synopsis of this document, and are forced to the opinion that it is very far from being a "complete review" of what Keely has done during these memorable five years. It does not half do him justice. He has during that period made a series of discoveries which were so remarkable that neither he nor anybody else has ever been able to define them in intelligible language. No man could read or hear the definitions given of them without being convinced that things which it put such a strain on the powers of language to define must be wonderful in some way or other. We propose to compile a review of Keely's work during these five years, in order to counteract the injustice done him by the document read yesterday.

There had been hints of a great discovery by Keely early in 1875, but little definite was known until he published a card, about the middle of June, 1882, in which he said that he had reached a point in his experiments at which he could safely communicate his secret. He declared that he had discovered a great natural force, denominated by him an "etheric force," which exercised a pressure of 25,000 pounds to the square inch. How he obtained the force he did not make entirely clear, but so far as could be made out from his language he generated it by the comparatively simple process of pouring a pail of water in a hole. He announced that the mechanical appliance for using the force was "ibratory in character," and that he was about to get a patent on the discovery. He never did get it, and we presume the reason the patent was refused on the ground that the art of pouring water through a hole, having been known to man from the earliest times, was not an invention of Keely's. As for the force itself, he could not get a patent on that without disclosing it, and could not disclose it because of the inadequacy of human speech to convey an idea of it. It was one of those mysterious agencies which could not be disclosed to the senses.

Keely's card did not satisfy some of the stockholders who had put \$150,000 into the discovery, and they applied to the courts and obtained a judicial order directing him to disclose the nature of the invention and get a patent for it. A scientist named William Boekel was appointed to review the secret. It was about two months before Mr. Boekel was able to comprehend what Keely was communicating to him. After seven weeks of constant revelation he declared that he was still unable to understand the discovery, and was induced to think that "recognized mechanical sciences cannot reach the thing." A week later, however, he filed a report in which he declared "unhesitatingly" that Keely had discovered a "new force of motive power," which he described as a "substance evolved by him through the instrumentality of his structure." This substance was a "vaporic or etheric force," and possessed "properties peculiar to itself and wholly phenomenal in character." "Time, patience, and closest attention," and the "study and application of vibratory forces" would be necessary not only to permit Keely to "perfect its utilization," but to "give such technical descriptions thereof as to meet the

requirements of the law, as the condition of obtaining valid letters patent." Mr. Boekel's report was chiefly useful in showing that Keely's eight weeks of revelations had resulted in making Boekel's language as unintelligible as that of Keely himself, and this was a demonstration that a phenomenal force of some kind had indeed been discovered.

In December of the same year, Mr. Boekel communicated further on the subject to the stockholders, saying that the secret was in fine condition, that the force had been utilized by Keely in an engine which "disintegrated" water so that its "molecular structure was broken up," and "therefrom was evolved a permanent expansive gas, vapor, or ether, which result was produced by mechanical action." The stockholders were unable to understand this, but they were told that they would understand it when it was applied, as it soon would be, to a train of cars on the Pennsylvania railway. There was a long silence after this meeting, probably due to the mental exhaustion of the stockholders from attempting to understand the language of Boekel and Keely. In November of 1883 some of the stockholders became restless and talked about suing Keely, but were quieted by the information that no good would come of it, since he alone possessed the secret, and as he was unable to make anybody else understand it, the company would simply destroy its own property by bringing suit against him and stopping his work.

The year 1884 was a very active one with Keely. He sent out a circular in February, in which he said he was able "to state positively (as regards the mechanical) that the first of the coming month will find all thoroughly completed, and there will be nothing left but setting up the transitive process, when all labors will terminate, preparative to operating and showing up the specific qualities of the perfect vibratory engine." The only point upon which there was doubt was as to the time necessary for "the line of graduation." This might take days, or weeks even, but he was sure that the "final issue was nigh at hand." About a month later announcement was made that all the "subordinates" who had engaged for years in the construction of the motor had been discharged because their work ended, and that Keely from that date would be shut up alone with the motor, and would devote all his energies to "focalizing and adjusting the vibrators." This, the world was assured, was an extremely delicate operation, which no living man except Keely could perform, but it would be mere child's play for him, and would end as soon as he obtained "one revolution."

Keely remained alone with the motor from March till September, when he emerged with the startling announcement that he had abandoned temporarily the work of "adjusting and focalizing the vibrators," and had invented a gun which would be used to demonstrate the power of the "force" or "etheric vapor." He held an exhibition at Sandy Hook soon afterwards, when ordinary scientific people declared that the "etheric vapor" was nothing more nor less than compressed air, but Keely said he would put these scoffers to shame very shortly by construction two engines, one of 250 and the other of 500 h.p., and run them both by "etheric vapor." He said his principle difficulty had been to "bridle the force," but he had got it under control at last.

A period of quiet followed till June, 1885, when Keely held an exhibition in Philadelphia, and astonished everybody by bringing out the motor in still another form. This time it was an "Inter-Etheric Liberator," which was operated by an extraordinary combination of "tuning fork," a "fiddle-bow," a "disintegrator," "resonators," "wave-plates," "electrical conductors," "confined vapor," and the "suction

of Keely's mouth." Everybody who witnessed the exhibition was so dazed that he could not talk intelligibly, but that of course only showed once more what an inventor Keely was. All the eye-witnesses could say was that when Keely, by applying his mouth to a thick tube, had established a "partial vacuum," and then going across the room had drawn a fiddle-bow across a tuning-fork, he "caused the 'Liberator' to act," and "things began to hum" at a tremendous rate of speed. A globe turned at the rate of a thousand revolutions a minute; a solid plank placed against its revolving periphery was torn into splinters; small leaden balls were shot out of a cannon; an engine was driven at a terrific rate of speed; and several other things were accomplished. But, as usual, language failed to explain how it all was done. In May, 1886, a similar exhibition was held with the same "Liberator," when a disturbance was raised by an ordinary scientist asking the privilege of performing the same experiments without a tuning-fork. Keely considered this request insulting, and the scientist was ejected. Keely said that within sixty days he would have an engine in operation and would take out his patents.

All has been quiet since till now, when Keely comes forward and says that new "phenomena have been unfolded" to him, opening a new field of discovery, and that he shall abandon the "etheric force" the "Liberator" and all other former forces, and shall conduct all his experiments with a new force, for which he has not an exact name, but the "basis of which is vibratory sympathy." He proposed the formation of a new company with a capital of \$15,000,000. The old company has sunk many thousands of dollars in the "etheric force," and we presume that their "vibratory sympathy" is exhausted. Keely has at last hit upon the right name for his force. Its sole power consists of the amount of "vibratory sympathy" his experiments can arouse in the pockets of gullible capitalists. - N.Y. Evening Post, Dec. 15.