

SULES VERNE'S TOMBSTONE AT AMIENS

May, 1930 Vol. 5, No. 2

Experimenter Publications, Inc. B. A. Mackinnoo, Pres. H. K. Ply, Vice Pres. and Trees.

In Our Next Issue:

PIPACY PREFERED, by John W. Campbell, Jr.
In his story, as in his previous ones, our young
nuttor offers us a rare combination of accurate
science with excellently written fiction—which
makes a perfect AMAZING STORY. This time, Mr.
Campbell looks into the future of aviation—a
subject which at the present time compels a universal interest.

THE NON-GRAVITATIONAL VORTEX, by A. Hyatt Verrill. When we discover what gravitation is, scientists will perhaps find it less impossible to annihilate gravity. This is an extraordinary tale, dealing with vortices that develop a strange phenomenon—the local annihilation of gravitation.

ELEMENT No. 87, by Ralph Linn. Chemists have determined from various considerations that there can be only \$2 original elements in the chemical scale. Only comparatively recently have a goodly number of these theoretical scale of the scale

THE UNIVERSE WYECKERS, by Edmond Hamilton (A Strain in 3 parts) Part II. In this distribution our four travelers experience many dangers with the extraordinary beings of Neptune, which is nearly 3 thousand million miles from the sun, but they learn the source of the power that has caused the increased rounce of the power that has caused the increased rounce of the power that in the solar system.

FLAMINGO, by Clarence Edward Heller. Much has been said in the daily journals of wonderful robots, the direct successors of the almost historistic properties of the subsection of the subsectio

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Our Cover

this month illustrates a scene from Part I of the story entitled. "The Universe Wreekers," by Edmond Hamilton, in which four travelers, fitted out in their space-walker suits, are making the necessary repairs to their space-filer, which sustiated some damages while going through the asteroid zone on their way to Neptune.

AMAZINO STORIEM MONTHLY. Published at 184-10 Zemales Armon. Jameles, N. Y. Entered as second-rises matter at Jameles, N. Y. under the act of March 2, 1876, "etha Empirismed U. S. Pajent Office, Copyright, 1890, matter at Jameles, N. Y. under the act of March 2, 1876, "etha Empirismed U. S. Pajent Office, Copyright, 1890, and Copyright, 1890, a

The Dead Sailor

THE sailor was undoubtedly dead and there was a mark on his head as if he had been shot. But they could find no builet, and besides, the men who witnessed the accident heard no shot, nor saw anyone else around. There was no doubt about the testimony; too many men verified it.

The sailor had been lowering an experimental half shell from the side of the ship when the rope broke and the shell dropped into the sea. Some of the witnesses claimed they saw a bright object come up from the sea and hit the sailor. But no bright object was found.

The device which was being lowered was a half sphere, open at the bottom, and with a short length of small pipe fixed in its top. This pipe was open at both ends.

One of the scientists on board resolved to clear up the mystery. He had an idea and decided to follow it out, but to do some computations before he told anyone —for he was a serious scientist and did not want to be

laughed at, for practical men are given to ridicule. He finally came to the conclusion that the sailor was shot and killed with a bullet of water. After many expressions of doubt on the part of the rest of the party he proved conclusively to them that it was not only possible but that that was just what had happened. He proved it in this wise: the entire weight of the heavy shell was used when it hit to compress the air caught under it. The air of course would start leaking out of the small pipe, or shooting out, very rapidly. When the end of the small pipe was submerged, however, which operation took place almost instantly, the compressed air shot a plug of water up to the sailor's head with the force of a bullet-and slew him. The scientist fortified his remarks with citations from accidents from waterhammer, etc., that clinched belief.

"We know neither the day nor the time."

By A. L. HODGES.