

The Glacial Cause of Changing Climates

Europe as indicated by the arrows on Plate III.

15. After that it was gradually dispersed, drifting over Northern Russia and the Ural Mountains to the Siberian Tundras vast area more as snow than glacial ice, which can only be formed on a nucleus of mountains upon which moist air currents flow. That snow gradually wafted and redeposited became glacial ice on the mountains around the Siberian Sea of Okhotsk flowing eastwards that rested around Kamchatka, depressing the Behring sea-floor and thence drifted over the vast mountainous area of Alaska—always trending eastwards in that easterly direction, but ever varied a little northward or southward by the glacial masses accumulated successively on the mountain ranges north of the 40th parallel of latitude.

That is now being redrifted towards Greenland by the same climate-changing force as evidenced by the melting back of all glacial ice in Alaska and British Columbia, where the diversion of the warm Japan current by a kindred agency is being beneficially felt.

The numerous earthquake adjustments by which the earth's crust is enabled to expand and contract as it stretches over the equatorial protruberance, which maintains the equilibrium of the world, appears to be largely caused by this great climate-changing force.

16. It is that varying but immense diversion by evaporation and prevailing winds, which slowly transfers the stupendous weight of the Polar ice-cap from one core of vast mountain ranges to another location during the progress of time. This shifts the top-balance of the world to change our climates so gently, by the force of gravitation, that we need not wonder why we have hitherto failed to trace this greatest and most beneficent cycle of Mother Earth.

Every ton of this, its greatest balance-moving weight, is weighed in the ethereal balances so delicately poised that it makes a difference whether, say, one ton is moved from Canada or Alaska to Greenland to yearly accentuate the gravitational stress which is steadily dipping Greenland southward, so that as the toe of Greenland is being tilted south of the Arctic Circle it is being bared of ice which is being drifted elsewhere, tending to complicate the tilt.

POSITION OF THE POLAR AXIS IS CHANGING

17. That the pressure of a finger or weight on a light rubber ball crushes that part in and bulges out an equivalent part is well known; similarly, the over-powering weight of the Polar ice-cap depresses that part of the crust of the earth where the ice-cap is accumulating, submerging the lower parts of the coast. Correspondingly, regions from which the ice-cap is being diverted tend to rise with that wonderful elasticity the earth's crust seems to derive from the compression and release of the viscous lava material between the core and crust, as the tire of a motor-car under certain conditions of leverage or thrust, tends to creep around the rim, so the face of the gravitational weight of the Polar ice-cap turns the earth's crust around.

18. The counter-balance of nearer or more distant localities tends to further complicate the tilt—which the limited space available in this magazine precludes from explaining, beyond the fact that the evidences derived by the writer's investigations into the pyramid observations of the Ancient Egyptians demonstrate, by the subsequent deviation of the Great Pyramid's slope from the sun's ancient equinoctial angle, that the diversion of the Polar ice-cap has during the last 6,000 years been able to drift that part of the world more than 7° southwards, as, when the Great Pyramid was built, the North Pole was then evidently located about the position denoted by the large X on Plate III. As the Polar location changes the Magnetic North, dependent upon the metallic core of the earth, is deflected.

19. Since then the Polar location has, by Polar ice-diversion, been levered over in the direction of Behring Sea, forcing upon the Egyptians and Europeans warmer climates than their harder ancestors endured 6,000 years ago, when they, with the Babylonians and great races surrounding the Mediterranean Sea were more vigorous, because they lived in the more invigorating climate where the British and German nations now thrive. The Romans who lived in Italy, and the Jews then in Palestine, correspondingly enjoyed the more bracing climates Austria and Armenia now experience, enabling them to raise stronger races, whereas those of Southern Italy and Sicily are becoming weaker as their countries, with all Europe, are becoming warmer. That