G. Fredrick Wright in Chicago Record-Herald.

and Down

.The level of the ocean is more constant than that of the land. The expanse of the ocean is three times as great as that of the land, and its depth more than 10 times as great. If all the land should be sunk in the ocean, it would should be sunk in the ocean, it would raise the general water level only about 300 feet. In general we may say with perfect confidence that the ocean been represent portions of the earth's crust which have been sinking from the earliest geological times, while the continents represent those portions which, with many oscillations, have on the whose been rising. It probably is not true, as is often stated, that the areas of land and water have shifted places in past and water have shifted places in past time, so that continents were found where the main ocean beds now lie, and oceans swept without interruption over the continental areas. Still there is the best of evidence that large portions of the existing continents were at vari-ous times below the level of the sea.

But, while this is true, it seems equally certain that during the subsidence of these areas below the sea level, they existed either as shallow water borders of the main continental areas or as internal seas. For example, the great depth of sedimentary rocks which cover the Mississippi basin, extending from the Alleghens, mountains to the from the Allegheny mountains to the Rocky mountains, are shallow water de-posits. So shallow, indeed, was the water during long periods that it was little more than a swamp in which the vegetation that formed the numerous seams of coal could grow and flourish. But the level was not constant. After a large accumulation of vegetable matter that could be turned into coal had taken place, there was a slight and very gentle sinking of the whole area, so that mud and sand were brought in from the neighboring higher lands to form a complets covering for the coal; so that when it was turned into, rock it was able to protect it, and preserve it for future ages. This process of slow but irregular sinking of the Mississippi basin continued until thousands of feet of sedimentary material had been washed into it, as the Mississippi is carrying sediment into the Gulf of Mexico at the present time. These successive strata, like the leaves of a book record the various downward movements of the long coal period. In other coun-tries, especially in England and China, there is the same record of long-continued downward movements of cinental areas during the coal period. If this downward movement had con-

tinued always, the coal would have been inaccessible beneath the depths of the sea, where, indeed, much of it does still remain. In Nova Scotla the best seams of coal are mined many miles and at a depth of many hundred feet below the bottom of the sea. In England also some of the best seams of coal are followed out underneath the sea, and most cases, mark the lines of ancient it is supposed that coal veins are con-tinuous from southern England to the continent far beneath the bottom of vated that what are now the bottoms of Dover Strait. But fortunately the down-ward motion of the coal area was in mountain torrents. In short, these flords due" time arrested, and the contrary are drowned river valleys, movement begun, which has brought this priceless material within easy reach of men in the mountains of Pennsylvania and China, in the hills of England and in the plateaus of the central and western states of America. Other illustra-tions of great changes in land levels diment had accumulated over the sinking area. But at the end of that period the area began to rise, and this rise has continued until the present time, when it stands many thousand feet above the

Similar witness of such changes of rocks containing abundant sea shells of late geological age, which are found at a height of 10,000 feet above the sea on the Pyrenees, the Alps and the Caucasus mountains, and at a height of 14,000 feet upon the mountains of central Asia map of the eastern continent during the early part of the tertiary period shows a great Mediterranean sea cover-ing all central Europe and extending into Asia, submerging the highlands of Thibet and most of the mountains of Turk-estan. But that this was not a general subsidence of the continents is evident from the simple fact that these areas are covered with sedimentary strata. If mud and sand and gravel are deposited far away from which they could be de-

While these general facts concerning changes in land level in ancient geological times beyond all question very impressive, less attention than they merit has been given to the facts showing that corresponding changes are still going on, and have produced striking results within recent times, and point to interesting conclusions with reference to the future. In connection with the glacial period, which is the most recent of all the geological epochs. these changes of level are very evident, and connect themselves with the early history of mankind. At the close of the tertiary period, which culminated in the glacial era, the central and northern part of North America stood at a level of 2,000 or 3,000 feet above that it at present occupies. This is proved by the existence of innumerable channels now burled by glacial debris, or extending out into the ocean across the submerged shelf of the continent, both upon the Atlantic and Pa-cific coasts. In Illinois, in Ohio and in central New York these buried channels are found down below sea level, showing that the land must have been very much elevated to allow the streams which crossed these rocky gorges to make their way to the sea from these distant inland points. The cities of Cleveland, O.,

Open Sores

can be cleaned out, the suppura-tion stopped, and a cure effected

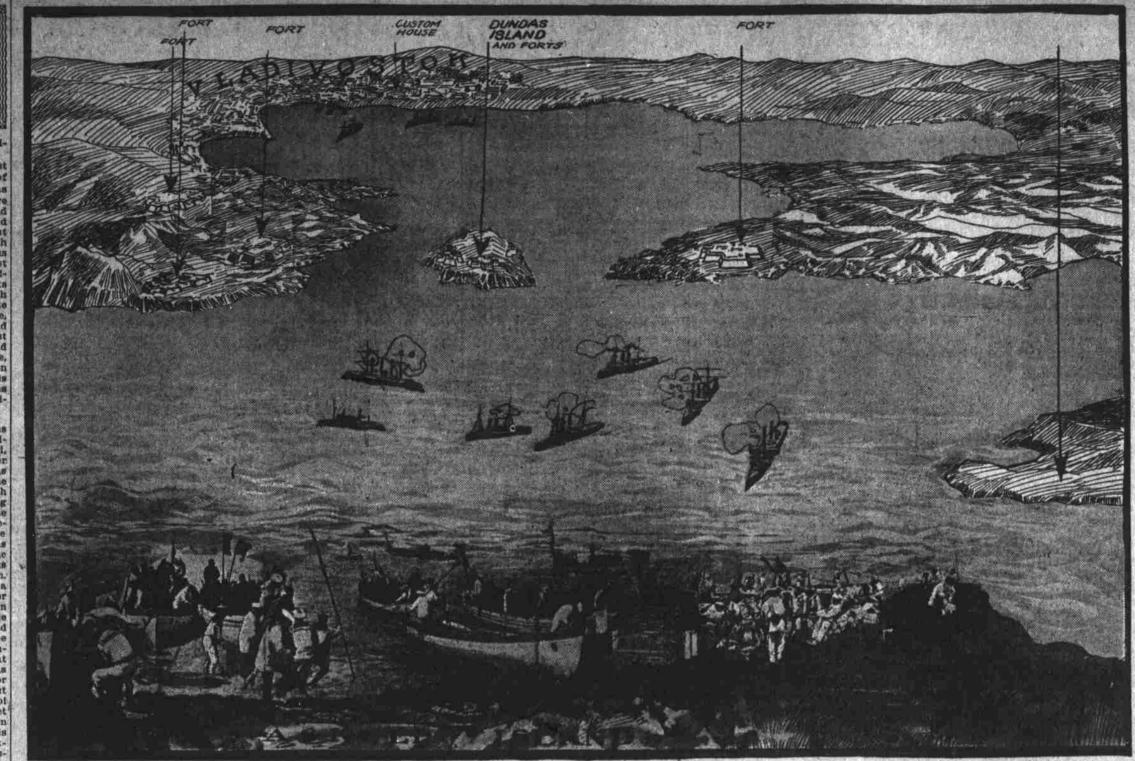
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Japanese making a landing in Askold, near Vladivostok, under the fire of their guns in warships to the rear. Conflicting reports have been received, but it is actually unknown as to whether the Japanese still hold this island. (Drawn from cabled description and photographs of scene.)

and Syracuse, N. Y., are built over such buried gorges. The Delaware, the Hud-son and the St. Lawrence rivers then emptied into the sea 100 miles or more the present shore, running through deep gorges or canyons, which crossed a level coastal plain. The flords

But at the close of the glacial period the land levels in all this northern region were much lower than at the present time. On the southern coast of New England sea beaches were thrown up about 5 feet higher than those which are are too numerous to be mentioned in detail. In Colorado there was a gradual subsidence of land below sea level during the carboniferous and cretaceous eras until from 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the present details. posits 250 feet above the present sea posits 250 feet above the present sea up to the time that the Russian tyranny of the autocracy. whales sported in salt water over the site of Middlebury college, Vermont, and seals ventured into an arm of the sea extending far up into the Ottawa river, while at Montreal modern sea shells are found 500 feet above present tide water Similar witness of such changes of upon the top of the mountain which level is borne by extensive sedimentary gives the city its name. Going farther north the indications are that upon the shores of the Arctic sea post-glacial sub-sidence amounted to 1,000 feet. Everywhere across the continent there is cu mulative evidence that this post-glacial subsidence was as extensive as the glaciated region, and that it increased in amount from south to north. This is

a very important consideration to be kept in mind in working out glacial and post-glacial problems. This differential northerly depression at the close of the glacial period caused the great lakes to flow at first into the Ottawa river across Lake Nipissing over the site of North Bay into the Mattawa river, and so into the Ottawa along the line through which in water there must be some area not the Canadian government is talking of building a ship canal, and which is already utilized by the Canadian Pacific railroad. This pass is now less than 100 feet above the level of the lakes.

EXPERT OPINIONS ON WAR.

"There never was a good war or a bad eace."-Benjamin Franklin. "A wicked tyrant is better than wicked war."—Martin Luther. "Necessity makes war just."-Bias. "War is the sink of all injustice."-

"To lead an uninstructed people to war is to throw them away."-Confu-"War is the fare table of govern ments, nations the dupes of the game."

-Thomas Paine. most cruelly."-Dr. Johnson.

"Let war be so carried on that no other object may seem to be in view except the acquisition of peace."-

"War is the trade of barbarians, and consists in the art of bring to bear the greatest force upon a given point."-Napoleon L

Price of Japanese "Help." From the New York Sun. Japanese cooks are demanding from \$40 to \$50 a month, and those of special skill get a good deal more. A yacht cook expects at least \$75 a month, and when the yachting season opens they will be hard to find even at that price. The only Japanese coachman in town gets \$50 a month. You may still have a general housework Japanese who will do everything for a small family but wash at from \$35 to \$40 a month. If the family is larger than three or four Japanese general housework man will have none of you.

To cut a foe, yea to the core, may be A thing with joy to contemplate and

dwell on-But, on the other hand, it seems to me That I would rather cut a watermelon.

Probably the most innocent-looking liar in all the world is a tombstone with

the usual laudatory epitaph.

The bill-of-fare of Folly begins with truffles and ends with horse meat. Advice is free. Perhaps that's why never use it.

Evening Post.

"It may not be that the domestic disturbances in Russia during the eastern war will amount to an armed revolution; but I believe that Russia will not be allowed to come out of this war without a harness laid on her autocracy. The people, who have suffered oppression so long, will take advantage of the situa-tion to demand some guarantees which cannot be ruthlessly violated at the

whim of a despotic minister of state."
Thus spoke Count Carl Mannerheim, formerly a banker in Helsingfors, Finland, but now an exile under the ban of the Russian government.

Although we had sla began to show her hand, by sweeping aside the constitutional guarantee given by Czar Alexander I, and respected by his successors, that three of the four orders composing the estates of the realm—the nobility, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants-should always agree upon the any fundamental ure of law discussed in the diet before it could receive the sanction of the sovereign. There was only one meaning to this that the last defense of Finland from arbitrary and violent Russification had been broken down. How the Finns regarded it is shown by the record of emigration, which between 1892 and 1898 had averaged about 3,000 souls yearly, but sprang in 1899 to 12,-000, and by 1902 had reached 22,000." "Are your people homogenous mixed?

"We are a mixed people, the upper and more highly educated classes being of Swedish origin, while the peasantry are literally of the soil, though they can read and write. There is a strong national feeling among us, however, and a sympathetic bond uniting all classes. Ours was an excellent type of popular government, in which the humblest participant understood his rights and "Do you look for an uprising among

the Finns while Russia has her hands full in the east?" your correspondent

inquired. "I should not wish to say that. You must understand that our people always used to regard Russia as their friend, as well as their colleague under the "War is hell, and you can't refine it or bility of the Finnish constitution, and civilize it."—General Sherman. have ascended the throne as grand "The existence of war always implies dukes of Finland as well as emperors injustice in one at least of the parties of Russia; and not until the renewal of concerned."—Silius Italicus. taken their oath of allegiance. The radical change in Russia's attitude came to the Finns with a distinct shock. They were hurt by it. They are a peace-loving people. The greatest efforts have been made by the Russians The greatest efto goad them into riotous conduct, but

> they have offered, but that has been overc very pronounced. "Why you would be astonished at the lengths to which the Russians have gone in this goading. I have seen, with my own eyes, unoffending citizens of Helsingfors whipped in the streets by Cossacks. A new conscription law, utterly at variance with our constitution. had been promulgated. Our courts refused to recognize it, and again in flance of the constitution the honorable judges were dismissed. Pastors of churches who refused to read the law to their people were driven from their ministry, Then came the conscription. It was a beautiful, bright day in April 1902, and a crowd of people had assem bled in a public square to witness the function. There was not even a show of violence or disorder, and the crowd was dispersing, when, by order of the governor, a troop of Cossacks swept down upon the scene. The people, out of curiosity to see what the Cossacks had come for, turned around and came back. This was the signal for a charge upon them, and the cruel Cossack whips

descended upon every one within reach—the aged and crippled, little children,

helpless women, all were treated alike-

Washington Correspondence New York | fill every one who saw the affair was | the Imperial council; but there are sickened at heart." "To what do you attribute the Rus-

sian determination to crush Finland?" bureaucracy of the empire needed more merely a big policeman, who believes offices, more salaries, more authority to in controlling the whole empire by terdistribute among its supporters. As rorism, as he has hitherto managed unlong as Finland was governed by the ruly communities with his secret police Finns this expansion was out of the and his gendarmes. question; but the czar was able, by the lettre de cachet to allow for the statemere exercise of his despotic power, to ment of a charge. You are simply sussweep aside our constitutional reserva-tions and put Russians into our high places, till six out of the nine provincial you know you are visited by a functionthe Russian government.

"We Finns were happy and contented the three Finns left were mere minions comes and carries you off to the place

suffered some intrenchment upon our sire on Russia's part to use Finland as constitutional rights prior to 1899, we a base of operations against Sweden. "The second cause is, I suspect a desire on Russia's part to use Finland as out a hearing. may fix that year as the date of the dis- She doubtless thinks that the Swedish tinctive changes. It was then that Rus- affiliations of our higher classes, who number perhaps one-eighth of our pop- carried over into Russia, where they ulation, would militate against her ambition, and is determined to strangle as they were ignorant of the language. our authority.'

rant a letter from the governor, saying that the czar had conferred upon the latwas deemed by him perilous to good order; and that under this edict I was rible crimes! manded to depart within five days, never to return under pain of deportawould be compelled to stay under constant police surveillance.

"You were not the only sufferer?" ished in like manner; others were ue- my banishment. Into the midst of our ported. Of late banishment has been quite superseded by deportation, which self. An exile, you see, can go where he pleases outside of the czar's dominwhen the cuar was there last fall, a comhead, drew up a memorial to him, setting forth the facts of the Finnish situation. We did not obtain an audience with the czar himself, but a mimister of the court accepted our memorial for presentation any appeal against the acts of such a to him, and I have reason to believe that who happens now to be at the front of have ascended the throne as grand affairs, had made in a recent publication. We feared that he had made the same misrepresentations to the czar directly the guaranty have the Finnish officials and wished to counteract them while there was still an opportunity.

"You must not suppose that the three men-Plehve, Bobrikoff, and Kouroptakin-who now are carrying everything How do I know what as happening with so high a hand represent the inthem into riotous conduct, but telligence and real weight of the Rus-A passive resistance is all slan government. Their influence has me for the moment the influence of a large-a very large-majority of

A BIT OF A LOVE SONG.

(By H. R. R. Hertzberg.) A bit of a love song, a wee little bit, To hold in your heart for the gladness

To hum, without audible sound, in your throat

A bit of a love song, the tenderly still the throng Can't hush it, this wee little bit of song!

The music by which you'll be marching your best, you to conquer in battles of life

can't make them shine.

plenty of wise and intelligent men in sympathy with the machinations of this trio. They know, as we do, that this ian determination to crush Finland?"

trio. They know, as we do, that man Plehve is not a statesman, but a statesman below.

> pected—vaguely, perhaps, and of noth-ing in particular—and the first thing in Russia or Siberia to which you have been condemned without notice and with-

"In a certain case of deportation two good and law-abiding citizens were snatched away from their homes and could not communicate with any one, Here they were imprisoned a long time, with a soldier locked in the same room "I was visited on the 23d of April, with them day and night, and never 1903, at 7 o'clock in the morning, by the letting them out of his sight for an chief of police, who brought as his war- instant. And all on mere unvoiced suspicion! Think of that- you who live in a free country where, as in ours beter the right to order out of the coun- fore this era of tyranny began, a man try any person whose presence there has to be accused and tried before he can be punished even for the most ter-

"You asked me about my own offending. As I said, I do not know what it tion to some place in Russia where I was. But I was a member of the judiciary committee of a diet which refused to sanction certain arbitrary and unconstitutional measures. Also, my wife "There were scores of others, but gave a private concert in aid of a fund if was the first exile. Some were banguests strode the governor, with an order that the assemblage disperse. I rethe government regards as safer for it- fused to submit tamely to the insult, and drove him out. sie was Kagorikoff, a Russian, who had no constitutional ions and talk as freely as I do. He can right to his governorship; and this was white for the press. He can also stir his public rebut after taking his chair, up affairs at home in a manner some- Possibly the incident was cherished times disquieting to the authorities. against me, and nursed for two years—I got it. Then I'd wind up the spool For example, at Darmstadt in Germany, do not know. It was the same Kagori- again. Once Julius maw caught me at koff concerned in this who ordered the mittee of exiles, with myself at the whipping of the people by the Cossacks if I ever signed her name again. So I a year later. He was sued for that last performance; but the only satisfaction thrown to the victims of his brutality was an imperial edict which forbade "The king who makes war on his crown. The czars, at their accession, it was duly delivered. Our paper was an superiors in office, and even that rule answer to misrepresentations, which M. was made retroactive so as to protect de Plehve, the minister of the interior, this ruffian.

> "Are such things still going on in Finland? "Every day. Summary arrests, depor

tations on mere suspicion, domiciliary visits in the midst of the night—these are what my unhappy countrymen are enduring. No man can guess, from one hour to another, whether he is safe. there? here is a attle newspaper-as you see, without a title or a heading, simply the date and the news-printed in small type on a sheet so soft and thin that it can be smuggled into and out of the prescribed communities without much danger of detection except through treachery. Patriotic citizens find it in their houses without knowing where it comes from; it reaches me regularly through channels known only to the publishers. This keeps all parts To stick in your mind as a bud in your of Finland informed of what is going on in all other parts, and tells us who are now without a country what is happening at our old homes.

In the spinion of Count Mannerheim, there will be no change in present condi-'Tis heard, let the city rage on as it will, tions till the people, through their atti-The rumble of trains and the shouts of tude toward the Russian government in its hour of trouble, wrest from its authorities some permanent -reforms. In that case, he hopes that the exiles and the victims of deportation may be A bit of a love song you'll find, if you allowed to return. Meanwhile, he thinks it a duty to warn the people of other countries against placing their faith in the news dispatches from Russian To aid you to conquer in battles of life, sources, representing the popular feeling. A bit of a love song beats trumpet and as enthusiastically with the government as enthusiastically with the government in its war with Japan. Of Russia gen-Managers can make "stars." But they these stories are false; in the case of an't make them shine.

Finland he knows them to be.

Conversations

Some Real

From the Chicago Tribune, One trouble with our modern novelists that their dialogue is impossible. Real people never use the stilted language which present day authors put into their characters. There remains an opportunity for the realist to utilize the conversation of living men and women-Brander Matthews

The tall young woman in the black skirt and silk waist hurried into the hairdressing emporium. One of the attendants looked up from the novel was reading.

"Why, hello, Sadie!" "Hello, Mayme! Where you been keepin' yourself?"

They kiss noiselessly. "Now, hurry up, Sadie and wash my hair. I'm going down to New York on the 6:30 and I've got scads to do before

then. "Must be a hurry up call?"

"d say it was. I got to get a hat, Went up to see that Smathers girl in the millinery to get one just now. I wanted one of them little nobby felts. I told her a week ago to save one of them for me. I told her I had plenty of

Another young woman puts her head without the door. She is dressed in black days. and without any head covering "Why, hello Mayme! What you do-

The three giggle in unison.
"Say, did you hear about Julius Smith? Yes, he is, too. To the widow. Next time you see Julius you tell him a lady friend of yours seen him out cutter riding with her." ter riding with her.' Wild and ecstatic giggling in chorus.

"No, I didn't see him myself, but a lady friend of mine did, and she tole me. Know Julius? Well, NI should say. Why, we used to live in the flat right over Julius' folks when he was a little boy. Julius always used to call me mother. Giggling chorus.

"And I used to write notes to his teacher, excusing him from school, and sign his mother's name. Used to hitch the notes on to a piece of thread and let it down out of the window until Julius it, and she said she'd have me pinched had to stop. Say, Mayme, that's a swell waist you've got on." Mayme makes a wild clutch at her

face with both hands. "What you tryin' to do to me, anyway Sadie? Putting out my eyes with soapsuds, and the last time I was up her you most combed one of my ears off." The three joined in a prolonged and joyous giggle.

"That's right, Mayme, you make her "If she don't she knows I'll quit her old joint. Say, how do you like this waist? No kiddin now." "It's just lovely."

"My shirt waists don't cost me hardly anything. I got a gentleman friend buys all the wash waists for Anderson's. He lets me have 'em for almost noth ing. The three giggle.

"Say, girls. You remember that Black girl in the perfumery? Well, sir, she's engaged to a gentleman named Free land, and they're going to live in New "Not that homely, little pockmarked Black girl?"

"Yes, sir, that's what she is."
"Well, then, there ought to be some hope left for us, eh, Sadie?" Unrestrained mirth reigns for a mo-

"Well, I must chase myself or Mc-Carthy'll be after me. He's got it in for me, anyhow. Have a good time in Noo York, Mayme, Ta! Ta!"

"Mayme, how's Aline getting along, anyhow? Doing any good for herself?" "She's doin' all right. Next to the head in the ribbons now. Lives out there in them Law Petect flats. They're swell flats, too-for the money. Only pays thirty for hers. But they're kept up swell. I never seen a mop or a broom around the place. And they got a hall boy, too—in uniform. Aline's all right. She's likely to be buyin' by next year. Then she'll get to go to Europe twict a year. Say, Aline ain't any-body's pretty birdle, though, is she?" The two giggle.
"Say, Sadie, who was that gentleman

friend I saw you with last Friday

Me? Where?"
Who? Which? What? Poor little Sae! She ain't over six, is she?"
"You quit or I'll fill both your eyes
Ith soapsuds."

You better not or I'll knock you to

the manager."
They giggle.
"What's the matter with him, anyhow? Wasn't he a swell looker, all
right? Did you pipe the long brown
checked ulster, with the belt?"

"One of them \$8 sample coats from
our base burgain stock, eh, Sadie?"
"Don't you believe it. He's the real
goods. Everything made to order from
the ground up when Johnny goes down

the ground up when Johnny goes the pike." The third young woman reappears in

the doorway.
"Well, for goodness sake! Are you here yet! You must be out on a pass."
"Huh! I'm the boss. Don't need no

"Say, did Mr. Jenkinson come round to you today with a subscription? Yes, sure he did. He's tryin' to raise enough to send that Cary girl to the hospital. They raised thirty in the white goods and eighteen over in the handkerchiefs. I coughed up one my-

"Say, Aline, how do you like the new usher in your aisle?"
"He's all right. That's a swell mustache he wears, all right."
"I think he's real fine looking."

They giggle. Who do you think come in today? Come right up to my counter and said.
'Show me some of that extra width gros
grain ribbon'? Well, sir, I looked right grain ribbon? Well, sir, I looked right at hen for a minute before I could place her. Who do you think it was? Do you remember that tall gawky Irish girl that was in the soaps year before last—Miss Gavin was her name? It was her, dressed just as swell. 'How de do, Miss Gavin,' I said, and she gives

me the icy eye and says, 'You have th' advantage of me. I'm Mrs. Forsyth.' "Well, for goodness sake!"
"Yes, sir, and I watched when she went out. She gets right into the swellest little coop and drives away."
Well, wouldn't that jar you!

"Say, Mayme, you ought to have one of them new blouse waists to wear down n Noo York. I'm having one made by Madam D. Frantz out on Indiana avenue. She's swell. Only \$9." "What color is yours?"

"Blue." "To match your eyes?" Prolonged giggling. "Ain't you through yet?"

"I feel like I was scalped. My dear ess), please make haste. I have an engagement to try on my diamond necklade n ten minutes. More giggling.
"Say, Mayme, when you get down

there don't forget to remember me to

"Who?"
"Aw! You know who. But mebbe "Don't you believe it. If he wants to hold his job he'd better be down to the station to meet me

"Well, good-by, Mayme." "Good-by."



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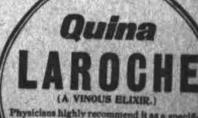
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