

# STORMS BALK ASCENT OF PEAK

### Mountaineers Make Daring Attempt to Climb Giant of the Himalayas.

## WILL RENEW ATTACK LATER

#### British Explorers Get 21,000 Feet Up Mount Kinchinjunga and Are Compelled to Stop by Bad Weather—Encounter Difficulties.

Manchester, England.—A Manchester Guardian correspondent at Calcutta remarks that great interest has been aroused by an attempt to climb Mount Kinchinjunga, one of the giants of the Himalayas.

Harold Raeburn, editor of Mountaineering Art, and C. G. Crawford of the Assam civil service, both members of the Alpine club, were known to be conducting preliminary explorations in the hope of finding an easy access to the summit.

More than one skirmish in the vicinity of Kinchinjunga was made, though the rains at the time were heavy and the ever-shifting ice fields in the mountains were likely to come down in terrific avalanches, making all climbing impossible without serious risk to life.

Their explorations led the climbers along the course of the Talung river, which takes its rise in the Talung glacier. Here they crossed streams, the bridges of which had been washed away, and passed impenetrable forests, through which they had to hew their way for several days. Undaunted by the rainy weather, they traveled almost straight north to Pamiongli, across the Gluchu Pass, 18,480 feet, to the Talung glacier, which is almost immediately to the south of Kinchinjunga, and there obtained a glorious view of the mountains.

#### Encounter Great Difficulties.

The party returned to Darjeeling and made their final preparations, engaging coolies and large quantities of stores. The rains, however, were so severe that it was not until September 2 that the two explorers were able to get away. Traveling out by the Singgalla ridge, they attacked Kinchinjunga on the southwest side and explored the glaciers. Access to the summit by that direction was found difficult, but the party persevered and eventually camped out at a level of 20,000 feet.

Here more difficulties were met and bad weather was experienced. Snow began to fall and the expedition became increasingly hazardous. A further thousand feet was overcome, but at this point the attempt had to be abandoned. The return was made by a new snow pass about 18,000 feet high. The weather was at first exceedingly bad, but conditions became better later. There was no rain on lower level, although occasional snow showers were met higher up. Considerable difficulty was experienced when returning, owing to the depth of new snows on the Sikkim side, which were probably due to the bad weather experienced in the latter part of September. Finally the party reached Darjeeling in the middle of October, having been away over a month. Both the explorers were greatly impressed by the peaks, but confident that, given good weather, the summit could be attained.

#### Attempt Made in 1899.

It is interesting to recall that a similar attempt was made by Douglas W. Freshfield in 1899. Mr. Freshfield was led to undertake the exploration by the fact that owing, as he says, partly to cost and the difficulty of travel in Sikkim and partly to the obstacle presented by the Nepalese frontier, no European had up to the end of the nineteenth century gone above the mountain. Even Sir Joseph Hooker did not approach near enough to explore the glaciers of the giant. As for official surveys, these, according to Mr. Freshfield, have alternately ignored and caricatured the glaciers.

Mr. Freshfield did not think much of his tour from a climbing point of view. "It is, of course, impossible," he writes, "to go up and down 75,000 feet without some climbing in the popular sense of the word, but in the technically Alpine sense we had far too little mountaineering for my taste. Rope and ice-ax played but a very subordinate part in our journey."

## Danzig's New Flag and Superintendent



First photograph of the new flag of the free state of Danzig, flying from a window of the landehaus; also a portrait of Herr Reinhard, chairman of the state's constitutional assembly and general superintendent of Danzig.

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## GREENLAND IS MOVING WEST

#### Danish Scientists Figure It Has Traveled 875 Miles in 100,000 Years.

Copenhagen.—Greenland is slowly moving in a westerly direction. According to observations made in 1807 by J. P. Koch of the Danish Myllus-Erichsen scientific expedition, Greenland was three minutes further west than in 1870, when a German expedition made astronomical observations. In both instances the same northern latitude was found. Therefore, Greenland moved west 1,833 yards in 87 years.

The first observation of the longitude of Greenland was made in 1823. Comparing the findings in 1823 and 1870 one arrives at the conclusion that Greenland "wandered" ten yards westerly every year. That tends to show that Greenland and Norway, now about 875 miles apart, once were connected, the separation taking place 50,000 or 100,000 years ago.

#### Father and Son Join Army.

Louisville, Ky.—After passing the army medical examination, Jacob Barnett, aged thirty-five, and his son Harold, eighteen, have gone to their home to get their affairs in shape. They will become members of the same unit, and are now under orders to report to San Diego, Cal., for coast defense service.

# The SANDMAN STORY

## FAT MOUSE'S ESCAPE

MR. FAT MOUSE—his friends called him Fatty for short—decided one day that he would move from the house where he lived in the pantry wall because there were so many mice living in the neighborhood.

"When I first came here," said Fatty to himself one day when he was thinking how hard it was for him to keep fat and round, "there were only five mice living in the wall, and now I cannot count them. It is time for me to move, and I shall look about this very night for a new home."

So when all the other mice were busy running over the pantry shelves

but there was plenty to eat, and Fatty ate all night and slept all day, and he was sure he had found a pleasant place to live in even if he had no companions.

One day while he was resting behind a basket what should happen but that some one came in the pantry and lifted the basket from the floor, and poor Fatty Mouse had to run.

Around and around the pantry he flew while some one chased him with a broom, and a dreadful puss joined in the chase as well.

Just as Fatty was sure he was lost he ran up the side of the flour barrel and jumped to the shelf, and as quick as a flash he ran along to the door, which was open, and with a leap he was in the kitchen.

The outside door was open, and out went Fatty Mouse, and no one found him. All day he rested, and when it was dark he ran back to the house where he had lived so long in the pantry wall.

"It may not be so easy to get food here," he said, as he thought it over when he was safe in the wall, "but it is much safer here, for there are so many mice living here that the other fellow may be caught when they hunt for me."

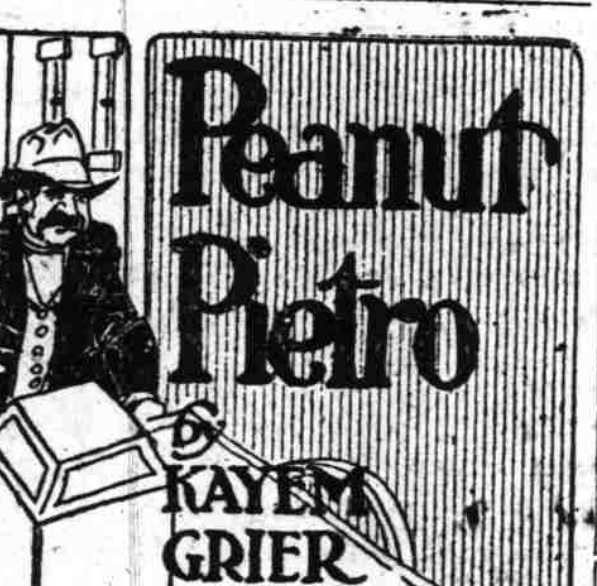
"When I lived alone in the pantry I was the only one they were after, and my life was not worth a crumb. I shall stay here as long as I live, and never move again, for all mice look alike to cats and people."



Fatty Mouse ran out of the door and under the kitchen sink, where he found a hole large enough for him to get through.

He jumped into the yard and ran for a long time, and then next night found Fatty in his new home in the pantry of a house far away.

But Fatty Mouse had no home in the wall of this pantry, and he had to hide in the daytime behind boxes and pails and anything he could, for there had never been a mouse in this pantry and there were no nice places to run in when anyone came in the door.



ONE time before I tella you ees make no deffrence eef you like or no like, I try anything, do anything or say anything one time for least.

So other night weeth some frien I go geeva look at da sheemmmie dance. I reada plenta bouta sheemmmie but I never see heem dance before. And after I geeva look I never see heem dance yet. But da sheemmmie ees no moocha dance anyway. Besta way for do eet ees geeva imitash of da earthquake—plenta shake. Eef you can sheever whole lot you can dance heem grentz style.

One guy tella me besta way for dance da sheemmmie ees stand straight up, no mova da feet or da head and den try shaka your shirt off. Eef you go can shaka heem off you dance preety bum.

Ees preety hard for da skeeny one to do dat dance—no gotta ver mooch shake. Best for fat ones ees preety soft. Alla fat one do for maka sheemmmie ees run leetle way and stop queeck.

Jusa between you and me and no for spreanda round, I tella you something. I no lika dat dance ver good. Eef you shaka eggs too moocha ees maka rotten eggs. And eef you shaka too moocha fer dance ees maka rotten dance, too. Mebbe I am right or wrong idee, I dunno—Wot you thiak?



WEAR YIR OLD CLOTHES & GIVE YOUR BEAUTY A CHANCT

## Ruby De Remer



Miss Ruby de Remer, popular "movie" actress has been crowned the "most beautiful woman in America" by Paul Helleu, the famous French artist. Miss de Remer was born in Colorado and makes her home in New York.

# BEAUTY CHATS

by Edna Kent Forbes

## EARLY WRINKLES

THE first wrinkle is usually regarded as the milestone that points the way to middle age. And the first wrinkle is something a woman discovers suddenly one day, when she glances into the mirror. How many tragedies of past youth are fought over the discovery—well, only those who have watched these lines appear can tell.

Yet—wrinkles are seldom a sign of age, at least upon their first showing. Indeed, their sudden appearance shows this; the skin that was unlined a week ago has a few lines in it today. This is not age—it's temporary ill health. Because I claim that the first wrinkles are the result of poor health, does not mean that I want you to neglect

then, start massage with cold cream, use complexion brushes, if you wish, and ice rubs to freshen the skin. Anything that brings blood to the face is to be recommended. New blood means new tissues, and a prettier skin.

Above all, don't worry over the appearance of the wrinkle. Worry is responsible for more wrinkles than old age ever could be.



## THE LOVING-CUP.

THE two-handed form of cup, now used mostly as a prize or a testimonial, had its origin in a more suspicious and violent day than ours. The cup, as served, had a cover and a napkin. One man, drinking with another, would hold the cup by one handle and the napkin; the other removed the cover and held the other handle. Both hands of both men being thus occupied, they might drink without fear of bodily assault with a dagger or other weapon!

## A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

## A WEALTHY MAN.

I have no holdings in the soil, I hold no shares of Steel, No motor stocks, or Standard Oil, My coffers e'er reveal. But I've a first-class appetite, A job that pays me well, A cozy home to seek at night, Where love and kindness dwell.

I've now and then a bit to spend On things I do not need; To ease the burden of the friend Who seeks the friend indeed. No enemy I know, My cares Impair no jot my health, And Croesus' self, for all his shares, Can boast no greater wealth. (Copyright.)

## HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. Lurie

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

## "LET YOU AND I DO IT"

DESPITE all the teaching in the schools and in spite of preachments of grammarians, it seems almost impossible to establish among the American people the proper use of the pronouns "I" and "me." For example, the incorrect phrase "between you and I"—instead of "between you and me"—is heard so often that grammarians almost despair of establishing the proper usage. Unaided, they cannot do it; all must help.

"Let you and I go to the theater tonight," we hear. It is incorrect. The correct form is "Let you and me go to the theater tonight," although this may sound queer. The explanation is simple. "Let" is a transitive verb; that is, it must have an object or objects. And the objects in the sentence quoted are "you" and "me" (not "I"). They must, therefore, be in the objective case.



HE'S ON  
Sister: When Jack offered you a nickel to keep out of the parlor, why did you demand a quarter?  
Bobbie: On account of the high cost of living.

This Rapid Age.  
Man's business requires haste. The average business and professional man eats in a hurry and gets dyspepsia. He walks in a hurry and gets apoplexy. He talks in a hurry and gets the lie. He does business in a hurry and becomes a bankrupt. He marries in a hurry and forgets it in a hurry. He makes his will in a hurry and leaves a legal contest. He dies in a hurry and goes to the devil—and his tribe increases.—Exchange.

# Gambling Orgy Sweeps Nation

### "7 Come 11" Is Now United States Anthem to the Tune of Two Billion Dollars.

## FRENZY SEIZES THE COUNTRY

#### Treasury Officials Deeply Concerned Over Situation—May Make General Appeal to Public to Check Gambling.

Washington, D. C.—Approximately \$2,000,000,000 changed hands last year as a result of the gambling mania. It was estimated here on the basis of information reaching government heads through official and unofficial channels.

Treasury officials are deeply concerned over the situation, which indicates, they say, that the United States is still clinging to wasteful and extravagant habits that grew up since the armistice.

The situation has been brought to the attention of Secretary of Treasury Houston. Director William Mather Lewis of the savings division now is considering whether a general appeal to the public through ministers and civic societies would be effective in checking gambling.

#### Frenzy Seizes Nation.

Lewis has just returned to Washington from a trip through the country in which he gave some attention to a study of the situation.

"Gambling at cards and betting on racing has reached a frenzy never before equaled," he said. "Thousands appear to be engaged in it in one form or another, either as betting commissioners or bettors.

## MAKES CLOCK IN 25 YEARS

#### Workman of Delaware, O., Evolves Elaborate Hand-Carved Affair From Walnut.

Delaware, O.—After 25 years of tedious labor, C. C. Cregmille has completed his construction of a grandfather's clock here.

The clock, on display in a local store window, is hand carved. It was made out of solid black walnut which formerly constituted part of a pulpit in the old William Street Methodist church here.

All polishing, carving and fitting was done at odd moments by Mr. Cregmille.

Standing eight feet six inches high, the clock is beautifully carved on its sides and face panels. All cutting is original. No design was followed.

Mr. Cregmille, although ofered good money for the unique masterpiece, has offered to sell it for a relatively small sum to the William Street church. The clock is built so that it will house cathedral tubular chimes.

# INDIANS NOW 336,337

### Estimate of Population Is Given Out by Commissioner.

#### Increase of 31,387 for Last Ten Years Is Shown—Total Area of Indian Lands 569,111 Acres.

Green Bay, Wis.—The Indian population of the United States, according to Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, is 336,337, as against 304,950 ten years ago, showing an increase of 31,387.

The Oneida Indian reservation, near here, has a population of 2,657, Commissioner Sells' annual report states. Although no figures for last year are available, he believes this year's total is a substantial increase over that of 1919.

Population of other Indian reservations in this vicinity show: Keshena school, 5,023, including a large number of students from the Oneida res-

ervation school, which was closed last year; Laona agency 364; Winnebago, 1,251; Menominee, 1,760.

Wisconsin has a total Indian population of 10,319, Commissioner Sells reports.

Marriages last year between Indians and whites total nine in the state, while those between Indians totaled seventy-eight. Of the total number of Indians in Wisconsin, 3,461 are Protestants and 1,955 Catholics.

The total area of Indian lands in the state is shown as 569,111 acres. Keshena reservation is the largest, having 231,090 acres.

Tuberculosis is still the "white plague" among the Indians, but the commissioner details the progress made in fighting it, a series of lessons in sanitation and correct living.

Paper flywheels are coming into quite general use. The tensile strength of paper is enormous, hence its advantage over iron for this purpose.