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 sevice, 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.

Encounter Great Difficulties.

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 Pamionghi, across the Giuchu Pass, 16,430 feet, to the Talung glacier, which is almost immediately to the south of Kinchinjunga, and there obtained a glorious view of the mountains.

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 Singalila 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 Sikkhim 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.

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 Sikkhim and partly to the obstacle presented by the Nepalese frontier, no European had up to the end of the nineteenth century gone around 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 constituticnal assembly and general superintendent of Danzig.

Human Fly Helps Anchor Shabby Walls

New York.—Aided by a "human fly," workmen assumed the hazardous task of anchoring tottering walls of the nine-story Strathmore apartment and store building at Broadway and Fifty-second street, half of which collapsed Wednesday, burying, it is believed, seven workmen in debris.

While the steeple jack in the glare of powerful searchlights scaled the walls and at each tier made fast cables anchored in the center of the structure, a corps of firemen dug in tons of brick and plaster below searching for bodies of victims.

DEMAND MODERN HOMES ON FARM

Design Shows an Attractive Eight-Room House.

MAKES THE HOUSEWORK EASY

Square Type of Building Means Economy in Cost and Construction—Broad Open Front Porch Is Very Inviting.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

"Better homes on the farms" is an excellent slogan that is gaining tremendous impetus throughout the country. The old-time, long-accepted idea that the farm home was merely a roof and four walls is losing a foothold because of the development of the building enterprise and individual ambition. The housewife has become acquainted with the beauties and conveniences of the city home and she insists that her nest shall be just as modern as any. Moreover she has become tired of the back-breaking drudgery that kept her tied to the limits of the house and made her working day one long, endless, monotonous grind.

The effect is apparent in all sections of the country. The farm home is no longer subordinated to the dairy barn, the implement shed or the poultry house. Today it is first in the mind of the farmer, certainly first in the eyes of his wife and of tremendous importance to the children. Unless home surroundings are made attractive they will leave the farm for the cities where attractions abound. As a result the farm home is as attractive, convenient and modern as most houses in cities. Electric light, running water, bathrooms and laundries are no longer something to be dreamed about; they are actual realities in the farm home.

That this is true is borne out by the picture and floor plans of the farm home shown here. This house could very easily grace the streets of a high-class residential section in a large town or city.

When a man is building a house, which in most cases he does only once in a lifetime, he is inclined to consider all angles very carefully. And to the average farmer there is no stronger appeal than economy. With no large sum of money to expend on a home he wants to get as beautiful a dwelling as possible at the lowest possible cost. This type of home is designed for that purpose. Because of its square lines which eliminate any special orders for material, it is one of the most economical types of home that can be built. As is the general rule in homes of this type, the roof is hipped.

In this home the broad open front porch is particularly inviting. The wide tapering bulkheads and pillars painted white are very impressive. In the summer time this porch can be screened in and made an excellent retreat for the family on warm evenings.

The front door leads into the living room, a large, comfortable room, 16 feet 6 inches by 13 feet, with windows on two sides. A small bedroom adjoins the living room. In the rear of the lower floor is the dining room, also ample for the needs of a large family and well lighted by windows on two sides. It opens into a hall by one door and into the pantry by another. The pantry joins the dining room and kitchen. The kitchen is designed along modern lines which call for a small compact, well-equipped room. Adjoining the kitchen is a small wing is the washroom, an essential part of the farm home. It eliminates the work entailed by farm help washing and cleaning up in the kitchen and gives the housewife chance to continue her work undisturbed.

There are four bedrooms and bathroom on the second floor. The two front rooms are 13 by 13 feet 6 inches; the others are 13 by 12 feet 6 inches and 13 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches. Running water for the bathroom and kitchen is provided by a water supply system and electric light is furnished by an electric lighting plant.



Second Floor Plan.

First Floor Plan.

While giving an impression of bigness this home is only 32 by 34 feet. A roof dormer in the front of the house provides light for the attic which can be converted into extra sleeping rooms if needed. A few slabs of wallboard and a few hours' work will give extra living room space at small cost.

The house is frame construction with a foundation of concrete. Many farms now boast of homes as attractive or even more so than this one. It is only indicative of the trend of the times and the progressive spirit which now dominates the farmer at large. Too much comfort cannot be built into a home.

The Test.

"Yes, I like my new place very well," said one cook to another. "Only Mrs. Brown, she ain't a lady."

"Ain't that too bad! How do you know?"

"Well, she thinks there still is way the way she wears her old clothes. And then she sells them."

"Well, that is too bad. My Mrs. Smith is not like that. She does not wear her dresses very long and she never mends anything. But, while she never gives her things to me, she never sells them. She always gives them to that charity organization, even to her party slippers. She is a lady, she is. She always gives away every single thing she can't use."—Indianapolis News.

Type That Has Vanished.

The Black hills prospector, that unique character who has furnished many a theme for novels built around man's quest for gold, practically has disappeared from South Dakota, E. C. Yates of Lead, S. D., declared in an address before the twenty-third annual convention of the American Mining congress.

Passing of the prospector has been due primarily to the fact, according to Yates, that "the gold taken from the mines does not have sufficient value to pay the cost of production." He described the gold industry in the Black hills as being "in a state of disintegration."

Strange Stunts With Tadpoles.

Tadpoles fed on extract of the thyroid gland develop through the various stages of their metamorphoses into frogs very rapidly, but they do not grow in size; when their own thyroids are suppressed—by cauterization or excision—or when they are fed on extracts of the thymus gland they grow to great size, but never develop into frogs, remaining nothing but giant tadpoles all their lives.

LIVE STOCK

SUN REDUCES CHOLERA BILL

Unwise and Uneconomical to Depend Entirely on Serum to Protect Swine From Disease.

A few days' work in the pig pens and yards scraping, disinfecting and cleaning is pretty good hog-cholera insurance, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Strict sanitation is the best aid the farmer can give to the work of the hog-cholera serum. It is unwise and uneconomical to depend entirely upon the serum to protect the swine from this costly disease. In 1918 the farmers paid a serum bill of over $5,000,000 and they still lost $6,000,000 worth of pigs. There can be no doubt as to the effectiveness of the serum treatment, but the sensible farmer will do what he can with shovel, hoe and disinfectant to remove the cause of the trouble. The threat of cholera is always present so long as there are undrained cesspools and wallows. Straw stacks should never be left from one year to the next if they are where the hogs can reach them. Shelters and pens should be so constructed that they may be easily cleaned and exposed to the sunlight. A few days devoted to work of this sort in the fall when the hogs have been taken from the pens will do much to protect the herds of another year.



Hog Cholera Thrives in Such Surroundings as These.

PROSPECTS FOR CATTLE MEN

Nebraska College of Agriculture Encouraging Farmers to Increase Their Operations.

The Nebraska College of Agriculture is encouraging farmers to expand their live stock operations. The scarcity of all kinds of stock, especially cattle, points to continued good prices. With feed prices going lower better days seem to be near for both the live stock raiser and the live stock feeder. While it is true that many feeders lost money in the last two years, feed prices may be 50 per cent lower than last year. Likewise cheaper feed and labor should stimulate live stock raising. The number of cattle in the United States has been decreasing at an alarming rate. The number in the United States has decreased from 89 head for every 100 persons in 1900 to 42 head in 1919. During the same period the rate of slaughter increased 3,000,000 head annually. Some people go so far as to predict that in a few years only millionaires can have beefsteak on their tables, unless live stock production is stimulated.

FORAGE FOR BREEDING EWES

Supply Is Necessary to Produce Strong, Vigorous Lambs—Helps to Balance Ration.

Breeding ewes must have some good forage in order to produce strong young, and the growing and developing lambs must have it in order to make good healthy ewes for breeding, and the fattening sheep should have some good forage to help balance their ration. Grain alone fed to sheep that are intended for the block will not produce the best results. They must have a combination of feeds, with some good forage forming the principal proportion of the ration.

FAT HORSES ARE PREFERRED

Farmer Makes Mistake in Disposing of Animals When They Are Somewhat Run Down.

It is better for the farmer who has horses to sell not to dispose of them when they are somewhat run down, following a hard summer's work, but to fatten them up. A fat horse always brings a much better price even though he be an inferior horse.

BROOD SOWS DURING WINTER

Should Be Maintained as Cheaply as Possible and Yet Farrow Healthy Litters.

During the winter the brood sows should be maintained as cheaply as possible, but at the same time they must be properly fed in order to farrow a large number of healthy, well-grown pigs in the spring.

Danger to Fall Pigs.

The great danger to fall pigs lies in their becoming wormy. Ashes with salt, charcoal or slack coal are great worm eradicators.

Quality in an Egg.

The elements that go to make up quality in an egg are first of all, cleanliness of house and food.

Only Healthy Fowls Pay.

All animal life is subject to disease and death, and only healthy fowls pay for their keep.

DAIRY HINTS

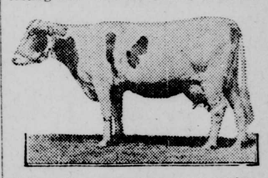
COW TESTING PAYS FARMERS

Most Excellent Results Reported by Association in Coos County, New Hampshire.

Coos county, N. H., has a very successful cow-testing association. A report from that district regarding the dollars-and-cents value of the association says: "Many times the tester's salary is saved each month."

One farmer in the Coos County association reports a yearly saving of $525 in the feed bills alone. Another with eight cows claims a net gain of $250 a year from the work of the association, and a local cattle dealer says that the tests add $40 per head to the value of good cows.

A farmer near Lancaster offered to sell one of his cows for $75 before testing her. After the test, however, she was not for sale, because during the ten months she made $19 more net profit than his twelve lowest-producing cows combined. These and other figures from the Coos County association show that cow testing may be made to pay big returns. Its educational value is also great.



Before the Introduction of Modern Methods Cows Were Bought and Sold on Outward Appearances.

Cow-testing work is growing rapidly, but it still has room for growth. Less than one per cent of all the dairy cows in the United States has been tested for production. Progressive dairymen say that there should now be at least many times that many cows on test.

ADVANTAGE OF FALL CALVES

Dairy Products Bring About One-Third More Money in Winter Than in Spring Season.

Several reasons why farmers find it more profitable to raise fall calves are given as follows by Prof. C. Larsen of South Dakota State college:

A cow that freshens in the fall will produce about 20 per cent more milk during the year than one that calves in the spring.

Dairy products bring the farmer about a third more money in winter than in spring.

Winter dairying allows of more and cheaper labor after the field work is done.

Winter dairying avoids flies that cut down the milk flow and bother the milk-fed calves.

Calves dropped in the fall will do well under good winter care and when spring arrives they are ready for pasture with the other young cattle. Avoid mating too early in the fall.

BREED UP PROFITABLE HERD

Judicious Selection of Sire and Dam Is Vitally Important—Follow Some System.

In breeding up a dairy herd a judicious selection of both sire and dam is vitally important, and then must be pursued a system of feeding and management suited to the purpose for which the animals are being raised. Many dairymen follow these principles only in part. For instance, there are farms where a comparatively high-priced purebred sire has been purchased, but the owner has paid little or no attention to the possibilities of his cows and the result has naturally been that some of the stock is good and some poor.

DEVELOPMENT OF BULLS

In these times when the attention of dairy farmers is turned toward building up their herds, and when breeders' associations, the agricultural colleges and breeders are co-operating to encourage the use of better sires, it is only natural that the care and development of young bulls should be given more consideration.

Successful breeders place great stress upon the early care and management of their sires.

SUPPLY MILK-MAKING FEEDS

Clover and Ensilage With Little Bran and Ground Oats and Corn Are Essential.

The cow that rustles what she can get from the pasture in the summer and from the straw pile in the winter is like a stream that is fed by heavy rains followed by drought—a flood of milk followed by a long dry spell. If you want to keep the cow in full flow, keep the milk-making foods coming steadily all the season. For that purpose clover and ensilage, with a little bran and ground oats and corn, varied according to the animal and the milk flow, give profitable results.

Hesitate Before Selling.

Don't discard a cow until you are sure that she has been given an opportunity, by good feeding, care and management, to become a profitable producer.

Determine a "Boarder."

The "boarder" can only be determined by the scales and the Babcock test.

Brains Count Most.

Brains used in breeding brings cows that produce butterfat.

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.

Frenzy Seizes Nation.

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.

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.

"It is true that money changing ownership through games of chance does not represent economic waste. But seldom are winnings put to any useful economic purpose.

"The federal government, of course, is powerless to act to check the mania except through a moral appeal."

No Loss, But No Gain.

Nearly $1,000,000,000 was won at poker and other card games alone this year, it was estimated. Tax receipts on sales of playing cards now average more than $3,000,000 a year. This indicates the sale of 40,000,000 packs, which alone cost more than $15,000,000.

At every race meeting that lasts a week several million dollars change hands at the tracks, it is estimated. This includes no estimate of the vast aggregate of sums wagered at places distant from the tracks through betting commissioners.

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. Cregmile 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. Cregmile.

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. Cregmile, although offered 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 589,111 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 reservation school, which was closed last year; Laona agency 364; Winnebago, 1,251; Menominee, 1,700.

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 549,111 acres. Keshena reservation is the largest, having 231,680 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.

Solution for Fuel Problem

French Scientist Urges Use of Wind and Water to Replace Coal.

Paris.—Wind and water hold the solution of the fuel shortage in France, E. Colardeau told his associates at the Academy of Sciences at its last meeting.

He presented what he considered proof in the results of an installation on his kitchen faucet of a water turbine which drives a dynamo that charges storage batteries.

City pressure on the water, he explained, is sufficient to furnish a household with electric light.

In the country, M. Colardeau would install windmills to pump water to elevated tanks and utilize the fall of the water through a pipe to turn the charging turbine.

New interest has been taken here in this idea of household installations, because the higher costs of fuel and power, it is considered, may make practicable these water turbines.

Serves in Regiment He Commanded.

Camp Sherman, O.—James G. Barney, first sergeant of company L, Tenth infantry, is now a "noncom" in an outfit he once commanded. He was an emergency major in the regiment during the war and commanded the regiment during the absence of the colonel. The captain under whom he serves was once his second lieutenant. He has been twenty-four years in the army and could have had a commission but for a physical defect, which was overlooked during the war emergency.

Consumers Back Textile Mills.

Gera, Germany.—A great consumers' association has been formed at this manufacturing center of Thuringia to purchase the products of the Gera textile mills in an attempt to force down prices and relieve unemployment.

Weasel Leaps Into Jaws of 'Gator for Safety

Pascagoula, Miss.—A party of hunters which has just returned here from Bayou Casotte reports that on Saturday the men saw an alligator prepare to attack a weasel, whereupon the weasel, with remarkable alacrity, leaped into the 'gator's extended jaws and slid down into its stomach.

The hunters say they were astonished at the actions of the weasel and awaited results. Within fifteen minutes they observed the weasel eating its way through the entrails of the monster.

According to the hunters, the fondness for eggs prompted the slender animal to take its chances in the alligator.

A new rolling chair for invalids can be attached as a side car to a bicycle, either motor or foot driven.

OBJECT NOW IS EFFICIENCY

Leaders of Industry Have Discovered That Up-to-Date Equipment Pays Good Dividends.

The new order of working conditions renders the oldtime factory obsolete, declares a bulletin of the Society for Electrical Development. Leaders of industry find that it pays to invest in equipment which will increase the efficiency of employees. Glass walls and roofs are replacing the dingy brick walls and narrow dirty windows which characterized factory buildings of yesterday. A flood of indirect lighting makes the interior as bright as day. It is somewhat late, but better than never, to recognize the fact that when a man works, his eyes work, too. An arm may become fatigued without necessarily affecting the rest of the body, but eye fatigue reacts upon the whole human system, as one authority points out. The natural result is that work turned out under poor light is poorer in quality and less in quantity while the general lowering of the worker's efficiency makes him less alert and, hence, more liable to injury.

It has taken the employer longer to appreciate this condition than the workman, whose complaints have often gone unheeded. It is a hopeful sign of the new era of industry that the movements on foot to better industrial life contemplate among the first steps forward the installation of illuminations which will cut down the terrible waste of human energy due to accident and at the same time promote the efficiency of the individual and increase the nation's output.

Sport for the Crows.

The bucolic one had been asked his opinion of scarecrows.

"No good at all," he grunted—"least-ways, against the crows in this district! Only last year we put up what we thought was a fine scarecrow—a man pointing a gun."

"Well, what happened?"

"Why, all the crows in the world seemed to be feeding in that field, and while one crow perched on the gun and worked the trigger, another was falling down pretending to be shot."

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