MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS TRY ARDUOUS TASK

Attempt to Scale Lofty Summit of Mount McKinley.

Washington.-Climbing Mount Mc-Kinley, Alaska, the loftiest peak in North America, is a slow job. Four men set out from the headquarters of the Mount McKinley national park early in April in an effort to reach the 20,300-foot summit of the south peak of the mountain, a feat that has been accomplished only oncein 1913. If the present climbers find the task as arduous as the 1913 party did, they will not reach their goo' until late May or early June.

"Physical form and its far north latitude are the two major factors that rank Mount McKinley among the most difficult of the earth's mountains to scale," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society. "The mountain's huge bulk rises abruptly above plateaus only 3,000 feet in altitude on the north and west sides, so that the crest is more than 17,000 feet above the base. All of the other mountain giants of the world rise from high plateaus, so that the portion to be climbed from a base camp is much higher in the case of Mc-Kinley.

Difficult Climbing.

"The snow line on such peaks as Mount Everest and Kinchinjunga in the Himalayas, and Aconcagua and Chimborazo in the Andes is very high; but because of its near-polar position, Mount McKinley's upper twothirds is sheathed in snow and ice the year round. Above six or seven thousand feet climbers must trudge through snow or laboriously cut footholds in steep ice slopes. The contrast between mountain climbing in Alaska and the Tropics is so great that one mountaineer who made an unsuccessful attempt on Mount Mc-Kinley and later scaled a 20,000-foot peak in the Andes, declared that the latter feat required less exertion than reaching the 4,560-foot level on Mount McKinley.

"Piercing the moist skies of Alaska to such an extreme height, Mount Mc-Kinley catches tremendous quantities of snow. As a result it gives rise to numerous glaciers which feed the Susitna river and some of the headwaters of the Kuskoquim. The largest of the glaciers, Muldrow, is 35 miles long, more than twice the length of the most extensive glacier in the Alps. It is up the face of Muldrow glacier that the only feasible route to the summit of Mount Mc-

Kinley has been found. "This huge mountain of centra. Alaska was a famous landmark to the Indians, It was known to them as 'Denali,' which has been interpre-Denali as the natives near Mount Everest reverence that great peak.

Apex Reached Only Once.

"Little was known of Mount Me Kinley by the outside world until 1898 when the United States geological survey began a series of explorations following the gold rush to the Klondike. Efforts to climb the mountain from the south side were made at intervals from 1903 to 1910, all of them unsuccessful. The successful climb to the south peak, highest point on Mount McKinley, was made by Hudson Stuck, Episcopal archdeacon of the Yukon, and three companions, on June 7, 1913. This point has never been reached since, but in 1919 a party of four prospectors climbed to the slightly lower north

"Mount McKinley lies 348 mile. north of Seward on the coast, and 123 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska's most important inland town. The mountain is surrounded by the Mount McKinley national park, 2,645 square miles in extent, which was created by congress in 1917 and enlarged in 1922. The park extends for 100 miles astride the Alaska range, and includes numerous peaks and glaciers, forests, meadows, streams, waterfalls, and lakes. The reservation abounds with big game, including moose, caribou, big-horn mountain sheep, and brown bears. On the hills and mountain slopes is a multitude of birds. The fish that throng the park streams in summer, migrate to large rivers before winter, for the small streams freeze almost solid. Ice disappears about mid-April, and during the height of the summer the region is bathed in sunlight for 18 hours or more each day.

"The federal-owned Alaska railway skirts the east end of the park, From McKinley Park station a graveled automobile highway penetrates into the park for 40 miles. This road is to be extended 35 miles during 1932. From the end of the highway a horseback trail leads to the foot of Muldrow glacier."

Ohio Students Surpass

on Lore of the Theater

Delaware, Ohio.-Out of the whole sphere of current events, Ohio Wesleyan university students are most familiar with affairs in the theaters, an examination given here revealed

The class made a 79 per cent aver age in identifying actors and actresses. Several of them, however, believed Marc Connelly, author of "Green Pastures." was a baseball player.

Half the students did not know who was vice president of the United States. Other replies: Tom Mooney, a Democratic leader; Huey Long, a leader of Chinese armies; Francis Ouimet, French premier.

Cheesecake's Place in

History Beyond Cavil Among the Greeks, the serving of cheesecake was a ritual. One type was consecrated to Diana, "brought into the temples of the goddess, and to the places where the three roads meet, on the day when the moon is overtaken in its setting by the rising of the sun." And we are assured that this ceremony brought unfailing pleasure to the goddess. Another type was the invariable gift from the bridegroom to the bride. This cake was roasted on the coals, and the friends of the bridegroom were invited to ear 't, served with honey.

These ancient delicacies were the forerunner of the cheesecake as it is found today in Germany, England, France, Austria, and every civilized country in the world. They are known abundantly in Germany in large round luscious form, made from the German schmierkase. These are perhaps the most glorious manifestation of cheesecake on the continent. This cake recipe in many an American hostelry and family kitchen is as carefully guarded as the family plate and

Looking Far Into the Future of Human Race

We who live today will be regarded by our descendants of a million years hence as creatures who groped about in the darkness before dawn, in the misty gloom of the morning of understanding, when ignorance, superstition and animal instinct combated attempts to understand nature's truths.

In a number of years we shall have the new 200-inch telescope. This telescope will carry us three times farther into the depths of space than human investigations have penetrated. A celestial domain thirty times the volume of what we know today will be opened

Supplemented by the work of our mathematicians, the observations that will be made will advance our knowledge of cosmic geography more than Columbus advanced our knowledge of terrestrial geography by his discovery of America in 1492.-Hiram Percy Maxim in the Scientific American.

Currency Standard

The Kansas City convention of July 1900, which nominated William Jennings Bryan, adopted a platform containing what was labeled "the silver declaration." It called for the immediate free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Thereafter Democratic party platforms were silent on the issue, but in 1904 the Republican convention declared that the gold standard must be upheld and could not safely be trusted to Democrats. Again, in 1908, the Republican platform contained a plank insisting that "every dollar must be based upon and as good as gold." Since then no reference has been made. ted both as 'Most High' and 'Home of in either party platform, the gold the Sun.' The Indians reverenced standard being assumed as a matter of course.-Washington Star.

Australia Is Ancient

A discovery made by gold prospectors recently affords further proof of Australia's great age. After boring through 200 feet of basalt they struck an old river bed, and brought up water-polished stones which, according to experts, had not been exposed to sunlight for over a million years. And there are geological formations in the Island continent which are estimated to be at least 20,000,000 years old. Australia, too, has preserved living links with its remote past. Some of its animals and plants are definitely prehistoric species, such as have survived nowhere else. The duck-billed platypus, for instance, is the oldest existing type of mammal.

Secret Inks Easy to Make

Invisible ink has been used for many centuries by spies and others, who want to keep their letters secret. A list of invisible inks is given by Practical Mechanics Magazine. The substance is dissolved in water which is then used for writing. Writing made from silver nitrate ink will appear when exposed to sunlight; cobalt chloride ink will show up when heat, as a fiatiron, is applied; lead acetate ink is developed by hydrogen sulphide; starch (on linen) ink is developed by lodine fumes, and dilute copper sulphate ink appears in writing when coming in contact with strong ammonia fumes.

Cannel Coal

One of the peculiar features of canael coal is the resemblance of the fiame to that of an ordinary candle. The name was derived from this appearance, it is said. This coal is rich in hydro carbons and is often used to enrich illuminating gas. The coal is so inflammable that little effort is necessary to ignite it. One of the most frequent uses at the present time is for open fireplaces. In olden days it was used in the horse-drawn fire engines of Boston. Cannel coal has low heating power and burns with a smoky flame. It breaks with a smooth frac-

That's Not News

Archeologists have discovered there were tax dodgers 2,000 years ago. And some of the newspaper boys, forgetting the Sunday school lessons of their childhood, have featured the announcement as though it were news. The most hated men of the early Roman empire were the publicans, the tax gatherers. Matthew speaks of them in his Gospel: "Publicans and sinners." Matthew was a tax collector himself, before he was converted, hence his knowledge.-Detroit News.

LIGHTS | By WALTER TRUMBULL of NEW YORK

John Golden, in years gone by, made many courageous efforts to do his own shaving. Had he put a notch in the handle of the razor to mark every time he cut himself, it would have resembled the butt of a western bad man's gun. Mr. Golden had a face which nicked easily. For years after that he was a patron of one shop. Finally, that barber went out of business. On the closing day, Mr. Golden

said to him: "Isn't there an agency where you get these men of yours? Could I go

there and hire a barber?" The man said he could and gave him the address. Mr. Golden proceeded to the place mentioned and there found some three dozen men, fair and dark, short and tall.

"Are all you fellows barbers?" he said. "All right. Give me your attention. I want," said Mr. Golden in the voice he uses to address a cast at rehearsals, "a barber. I want a barber who will shave me as I tell him to, quietly and efficiently, removing the beard while permitting the epidermis to remain. I want a man who use a razor in one hand without having to hold a block of alum in the other; a man who hates the sight of blood Who wants the job?"

"I'll take that job," said a little volunteer, stepping from the ranks.

"You are hired," said Mr. Golder. "Bring your props."

Together they repaired to John Golden's office. The barber shaved him, with never a nick. Mr. Golden was delighted but felt there was something lacking. "We should have a barber chair,"

The barber said that he would get 4 chair. He knew where a very fine chair could be purchased second-hand. It could be obtained at small cost.

"Splendid," said John Golden. "Buy the chair and buy all those little bottles you barbers use. We may as well do this this right."

So the bottles were purchased, and the chair was purchased, and they were installed in the room off Mr. Golden's office-the room where the shower bath is-and there they stand until this day.

On one occasion Mr. Golden was showing a friend his outfit. He was about to be shaved and all was in readiness. The friend congratulated

"You have the best one-man barbe. shop I have ever seen," he said. "It seems to be absolutely complete, except for one thing. You should have a pole." The little barber spoke quietly from his lather I

"It is complete, sir," he said. "1 was born in Warsaw. I am the Pole."

A man of considerable wealth and importance met a young fellow and was so impressed by him that he decided he would try him out on some business. Instead of telephoning or asking the young fellow to call on him, the man stopped in at his office. But in the outer room the young chap had a secretary who believed in emphasizing his importance. She did not recognize the visitor's name and, when he asked that her employer be told he was there, said firm y:

"What did you want to see him for?" "You are right," said the visitor. "What did I want to see him for?" And he walked out, closing the door behind him.

Jimmy Walker, Gene Tunney, George Olvaney, Emil Fuchs and Sam Breadon are among those born in New York's Greenwich village. They all appear to have got a good start and to have done pretty well. A mayor, a heavyweight champion, a political leader and judge, and two owners of major league baseball clubs-that's a fair output for one neighborhood. (C, 1932, Bell Syndicate.)-WNU Service.

New York Man Claims World's Largest Horse

Waterloo, N. Y.-C. H. Van Wickle claims ownership of the world's largest horse, Silon B. Silon B is twelve years old ano

stands 21 hands high. His ears are nine feet from the ground. The horse is pure white and perfectly formed. He measures 8 feet and 10 inches around his girth and weighs 2,960 pounds. He was foaled in Lamay, France, and according to his owner, is "just getting his growth."

Old Ohio Grist Mill

Dodges Depressions Warren, Ohio. - Many depressions have rolled past the old water mill at Phalanx, Ohio, five miles west of here, but, despite its age, it continues to grind out

The mill, built in 1815, has been remodeled several times. It was constructed by Eli Barnum, one of the Connecticut settlers and a relative of P. T. Barnum of circus fame. Had it gone to steam, gasoline,

would have gone out of business It is operated by a firm known as F. A. and A. G. Rood. These men have been dead many years. They were cousins, and the property now is in the hands of three

or electricity, say the owners, it

Research Shows Modern

Practices Are Copies

ries to show moderns they are not so modern after all. Not only did some of the ancients Associated Press.

use the installment plan for buying things, but in Babylonia some 3,500 years ago a poor man could acquire a wife with five shekels down and the balance in easy payments.

Prof. Edward Chiera of the University of Chicago told about it at a conference of the American Oriental soclety. The story, he said, was written in clay tablets found at the site of the ancient Iraq city of Nuzi.

Neither is there anything new in the idea of brushing one's teeth. The ancient Indo-Europeans some 1,700 years before Christ made a rite of this hygienic act, Dr. George V. Bobrinskoy, also of the University of Chicago, said. Only they used twigs, taken from liv

ing trees, instead of toothbrushes. And these modern young newspaper reporters who tear their hair when their editors edit their "copy" may find solace in the fact the ancient Egyptians did the same thing, using chisels on the hieroglyphics in place of pencils. This was brought out by Prof. John A. Wilson of the institute.

Great Egyptian Queen

Has Unique Monument A woman who once ruled a mighty empire, exercising sway over the destinies of ancient Egypt, has now been revealed as the owner of the Fourth pyramid at Giza. This woman ruler must have been an extraordinarily powerful queen, for she bears the titles of King of Upper and Lower Egypt," "Mother of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt," "Daughter of the God, i. e., the King." This is the first known instance of a queen's pyramid standing separately from that of her royal husband-it is built upon a solitary rock, shaped to form its coreand no other queen of the old kingdom has been found with the title "King of Upper and Lower Egypt." The eastern and northern sides of the pyramid are cut in regular steps, and the tomb measures at its base about 150 feet on each side. In the southeast face a large chamber was cut in the rock, and the entrance to it has jambs of single blocks of granite nearly 10 feet high.

Paper Currency

The weight of paper money probably varies as much as 5 per cent, due to several factors. The blank paper itself varies slightly in thickness and weight. Notes printed from new plates (deeply engraved) contain more ink than notes printed from worn plates. The weight of notes is also affected by the amount of moisture therein, which varies, depending on the moisture in the atmosphere to which they have been subjected for a while. For example, in November, 1930, 1,000 12-subject sheets (12,000 notes) were weighed, which were found to weigh 24 pounds 12 1-3 ounces, and a year prior the same quantity was weighed, which tipped the scales at 24 pounds 6 ounces. Based on the former weight, 1,000,000 notes would weigh 2,064 pounds 3 7-9 ounces, and based on the latter weight 1,000,000 notes would weigh 2,031 pounds 4 ounces.

Queen's Fondness for Dogs

Not many persons realize how much the dog world owes to Queen Victoria, says the Vancouver Province. Always a lover of dogs, she and the Prince Consort were foremost in encouraging pedigree dog breeding in Great Britain. It was she who first recognized the fine qualities of the collie in her Scottish home and introduced the breed into England, where it rapidly became a favorite and now holds a place second to none in the hearts of dog lovers. It was through her influence that dog shows became a thing of everyday occurrence, and the development of the dog breeding industry in Great Britain can be traced to her pleasure in having first-rate pedigreed specimens about her.

Church Ruins Preserved

During the Middle ages the rich ourghers of Visby built no fewer than seventeen churches. Eleven of these have been preserved as ruins, some of them picturesquely beautiful or impressive, and nearly all fine specimens of architecture. St. Catherine's is widely known and admired for its beautiful columns and arches. The mightiest ruin is that of St. Nicholas, the church of the Dominicans. The Holy Ghost church, of octagon form and two-storied, is entirely original in its conception, and of special interest are also the twin churches of St. Hans and St. Per as well as the "sister churches" of St. Drotten and St. Law-

Earthquake Studies

Having more reason than any other country to study earthquakes, Japan's investigations are said to have resulted in certain practical conclusions, one being that the earth's crust bulges upward siightly several times on different days before a big quake comes. Because of this, Japanese seismologists have perfected a new type of clinometer, which gauges changes in surface and subsurface levels as slight as one thirty-second of an inch in a mile. By means of the information obtained with this instrument, it is thought possible to predict earthquakes and prepare for them, at least a few days in advance.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF SUN

WILL OCCUR AUGUST 31 These archeologists, who are always digging up new facts from the old, a total eclipse of the sun 100 miles have brought to light some new sto- wide will come down from the North Pole to cross New England

at 3:30 P. M. August 31, says the For one minute and thirty sec-

onds it will last, provided the weather is clear. Even Soviet Russia is sending an

official expedition. No appropriation has been made to permit the United States Naval Observatory to do its

own home eclipse Unofficially the United States will: send many private observatories, some of them in planes.

This eclipse begins west of the North Pole early August 31 and sweeps almost straight southward. Its course is down Hudson Bay, between Quebec and Montreal.

THE SEVERAL SCHEMES to relieve the present business situation doubtless will help

But, after three years, it looks us if we shall have to depend on the slow and deliberate operation of economic forces for permanent recovery.

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