

ASCENT OF EVEREST BEGINS THIS MONTH

Attempt to Be Made From East to Scale Mount.

OTHER ROUTES REJECTED

Explorers Meet Great Obstacles During Final Survey Incident to Dash for Peak.

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SIMLA, India, Sept. 5.—(Special Cable.)—The newspaper Pioneer says the Everest expedition's base is only two miles east of Mount Everest. Instead of 30 miles as had been reported, and that the party expects to make a final attempt to climb the mountain from the east early this month. The expedition expects to return to Darjeeling at the end of October.

BY COLONEL HOWARD BURY, Leader of the Mount Everest Expedition. (Copyrighted and supplied to the Mount Everest committee.)

KHARTA, Tibet, Aug. 4.—(By Special Cable.)—The newspaper Pioneer says the Everest expedition's base is only two miles east of Mount Everest. Instead of 30 miles as had been reported, and that the party expects to make a final attempt to climb the mountain from the east early this month. The expedition expects to return to Darjeeling at the end of October.

Great Difficulties Rise. The northern and northwestern faces of the great mountain would appear on close investigation not to afford a practical means of ascent to the summit, as the difficulties to be surmounted at extreme heights would, it is feared, prove insuperable. On the south side, too, as far as could be seen the mountain is defended by great precipices, so that the only hope of finding a possible route to the summit lies on the east and north-east faces.

On July 24 the base camp started to move from Tingri Dzong. The people there were quite sorry to say goodby and many of them came to see us off. Our two interpreters, Ghatson Kasi and Chhaten Wangdi, have proved invaluable in establishing friendly relations with the Tibetans wherever we have gone. I do not know how we should have got on without them at the time Captain Wheeler and I were the only occupants of the camp, the others being scattered about the country, each busy with his own particular job.

Start Made in Snow. Our first march from Tingri was southward across the plain to Netso, where is a bridge over the river that comes down from the Khomby glacier. We camped beside the bridge, and on waking in the morning found two inches of fresh snow on the ground. The snow still was falling steadily. We started off, however, in the snow and, crossing an easy pass, came down to the Rongbuk valley. Here Mallory and Bullock met us, having given up the idea of trying to get to the top of the mountain from the north, and the northwest, and while Colonel Bury does not definitely say so, it is evident while camped to the northwest of the mountain they worked considerably around to the west and from there gained a view of the south, all of which promised nothing.

It may be recalled that when the expedition started it swung far to the northeast of Mount Everest and then took a course due west that carried it to within 40 miles directly north of the goal. The reported passage there proved impassable, and the party continued on to a point northwest of Mount Everest, from which explorations were made as described in the eighth article. Now the party has virtually retraced its steps, bearing probably somewhat south of its former route, to the Kharta district.

Specialist to Study Climate. HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—To study the influence of climate upon the people of the Pacific, with special emphasis on the cyclonic storms of which Kona winds are the manifestation in Hawaii, Dr. Stephen S. Visher, who has received the Bishop museum fellowship from Yale university, is in Honolulu.

Tourists Through Honolulu. HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The autumn tourist rush to Hawaii is just commencing. According to word from San Francisco a total of 1,000 tourists are booked to come to Honolulu from the Golden Gate this month.

Bridge Collapse Surprises. From Rebu to Chongpu was a long march of 21 miles over Doyala. On starting we had quite an exciting time owing to the bridge over the stream collapsing just as an old woman and Bullock were crossing. Both disappeared for a moment under water, but were rescued without much difficulty. Except for the wetting they were not much the worse for their experience.

The path led through a narrow gorge of limestone and sandstone, then up over gentle slopes to the top of a pass 17,000 feet high, full of interesting plants. Here the blue poppy—meconopsis—abounded, as also several varieties of gentians, while white, yellow and pink saxifrage were everywhere. It was a delight to wander slowly, noting all those different flowers and admiring the varying beauties of each species. Climbing a hill to the west of the pass we had a very wonderful view to the east, extending far beyond the Arun valley to the great snow masses of Kinchinjunga. To the south Makalu occasionally showed some of its immense rock precipices, but a cloud prevented a really good view westward. A fine range of rocky and much glaciated peaks, 23,000 feet to 24,000 feet high, extended northward from Mount Everest. Here over Doyala we entered a region of new vegetation and a new climate. Here we began to feel the direct influence of the monsoon, and the hillsides everywhere were greener.

To us the vegetation appeared quite luxuriant, coming as we did from the dry climate of the Tibetan plains. Some miles down the valley at Chongpu, we found tents pitched and fuel and milk all ready, awaiting our arrival. The surrounding ground was carpeted with gentians—a great change for us. We rode between willow bushes, wild roses and juniper, the last usually covered with clematis. The path led beside a clear sparkling stream, past many deep pools in which we could see snow trout lurking, until we came to the main Arun valley, or the Valley of Bhongebu, as it is still known here. We passed some of the finest poplar trees we have seen. One little way up the valley, had a great trunk 43 feet in circumference, and must have been of a very great age. I also measured a juniper tree whose trunk, at five feet from the ground, was 25 feet in circumference. Going a couple of miles down the Arun valley, we arrived where another big glacial stream descends from the eastern slopes of Mount Everest. Here we had selected a place for our new base camp, at about 12,300 feet, and had pitched a house and garden, and we pitched our tents under the shadow of the poplars and willows. It is a charming spot, high up on an old river terrace, and commands fine views both up and down the Arun.

6 SIBERIAN NATIVES MYSTIFIED BY AUTO

Party Halts Car in Seattle Streets to Investigate.

EXPLANATIONS DON'T SUIT

Northerners, Guests of Captain Amundsen, Amazed at Not Finding Animal Under Car.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Six Siberian natives, members of the remote Tayukit tribe, out on an automobile tour of the city today, had traveled less than two blocks when they discovered that the machine was brought to a halt. The moment the machine stopped, all six climbed over the side and with eager eyes began peering under the car to find the wonderful being—man or dog—who was able to push the vehicle along at such remarkable speed.

They looked under the car, then they looked at each other and then they looked under the car again and after that they looked with dazed eyes at their two hosts, Captain Roald Amundsen and the noted Antarctic and Arctic explorer, and H. H. Hammer, president of the Universal Shipping & Trading company.

"Ah," said the six Siberians—Tarak, Tenek, Rolte, Cakot, Takatkin and Attotoe—in one breath, "ah, spirits." "No," said Captain Amundsen, "no spirits." "No bad spirit?" questioned Cakot eagerly. "No bad spirit," asserted Mr. Hammer.

"No good spirit?" questioned Tenak. "No spirits at all is reply." "No good spirit," replied Captain Amundsen. He then tried to explain that there are no spirits in Seattle. The six looked at him with doubting eyes.

"No spirits in Seattle," he said. "All spirits are now in Vancouver," and the noted explorer didn't even crack a smile. There was a great conviction in his voice and then—and this was the climax—the natives believed him. Chuckling over the idea of being free from all spirits in Seattle, they climbed back into the automobile, while Captain Amundsen tried to explain gasoline. Mr. Hammer sat in silence for a long time and then he muttered: "Well, anyway, that is the truth."

The search for the animal that propelled the automobile was one of several incidents when the Tayukit went riding. The six found the crew of Captain Amundsen's Arctic schooner Maud, now lying in Lake Union since the vessel arrived here at the end of August.

Real Clothing Is Worn. Captain Amundsen and Mr. Hammer, who is acting as the explorer's general agent here, have attired them in reindeer such as they never wore in Arctic Siberia—real shoes, real store clothes and real caps of real cloth.

With the party were Kankita, little Siberian girl, and Camilla Lippen, daughter of a Siberian trader who Captain Amundsen brought south last July. He will send them to Norway to enter a school. Two children are old-timers to civilization now. Often they regard the six seamen with amused eyes.

Used to the immense spaces of the Arctic, the six Siberians were not much impressed with anything of ordinary magnitude. The huge buildings received only a passing glance from them.

Horse Fascinates Visitors. The L. C. Smith building, however, held their attention for a time. Captain Amundsen and Mr. Hammer looked pleased and began talking about the size of the building, the number of rooms and the like, pointing to this, that and the other thing. They glanced at the natives to see what impression they were making. The six had turned their backs. They were gazing with frank admiration at a dainty creature with bobbed hair and white shoes who was crossing Second avenue. Animals of all kinds chained the attention of the natives. They had seen bears, seals and dogs, but that was all. A horse, passing along Second avenue, fascinated them. They looked at each other and nodded their heads. They gazed almost with terror at a swiftly traveling motorcycle.

The elevators in the office buildings left them speechless but restless and they displayed a tendency to climb the walls but they were not so badly scared as an American girl of 18 years ago who born in Fairbanks, Alaska, made her first visit to Seattle last week. She shrieked at the Woodland weeks ago.

Visitors Crowd About Cages. They crowded about the cages while Captain Amundsen and Mr. Hammer labored hard at explanations. The fact that they could stand so closely to wild animals and yet be safe seemed to fascinate them. They wet their lips as they studied a bear. He looked like a dozen good meals to them, they explained to Captain Amundsen in a suggestive way. The noted explorer did not take the hint. This week Captain Amundsen and Mr. Hammer will take the six Siberians to the circus.

When the sextet return to their remote dwelling place in Siberia, it is said, they will probably have one of two courses open to them. They can keep silent about what they saw in Seattle and thus retain their reputations as truthful men, or they can brag about the automobile, the horse, the big buildings and the dainty creature, tripping across Second avenue, and live forever after as the tribe's greatest disciples of Ananias.

ROAD NEARLY FINISHED

Lost Lake Highway Inspected by T. H. Sherrard.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Sept. 11.

(Special.)—T. H. Sherrard, supervisor of the county, was here from Portland yesterday to inspect the Lost Lake highway, completion of which by forestry crews is only a matter of few weeks. Mr. Sherrard said the forested shores of the lake might become one of the most popular points in the community. Automobile parties by the thousands have visited the section this year. Labor day the motor visitors to the region were estimated at 2000.

40 SOCIALISTS ARRESTED

Radicals Charged With Distributing Prohibited Literature.

HONOLULU, Sept. 11.—Forty socialists, charged with distributing prohibited literature, have been taken into custody by the Japanese authorities, according to a cablegram from Tokio today to the Nippu Jiji, a Japanese language newspaper here.

Thirty other arrests are expected, among them several women. The search for the animal that propelled the automobile was one of several incidents when the Tayukit went riding. The six found the crew of Captain Amundsen's Arctic schooner Maud, now lying in Lake Union since the vessel arrived here at the end of August.

1 SLAIN, 1 SHOT, 1 HELD (Continued From First Page.) on his person at the time of the arrest. Evans denied any knowledge of the murder, responding to the queries of his captors with the declaration, "I don't know anything about it." Sheriff Roberts and Deputy Nixon drove to Madras this afternoon to aid in the man's examination. Sheriff Roberts stated that before leaving Bend Nixon questioned Evans' wife, but that she maintained that her husband had spent the night in Bend. Immediately after the arrest, an attorney called an attorney, E. O. Stadter, and was said to have told him that she was afraid "Abe had got into trouble." She was weeping at the time, the officer said.

Klamath Attorney Is Married. KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Sept. 11.—Charles J. Ferguson, attorney and capitalist, and Miss Mabel Head, county school superintendent, were married Thursday at Weed, Cal., according to their announcement on their return here last night. During Bryan's free silver campaign in 1896 Ferguson was the Associated Press correspondent aboard Bryan's campaign special. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and a prominent Elk.

Hawaiian Air Service Planned. HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Regular airplane passenger service between the various islands of the Hawaiian group will be inaugurated here within a very short time. C. C. Palmerton, representing the firm of Barnhart & Palmerton, California designers and builders of airplanes, is here looking over the field and making preparations to start the service.

Big Enrollment Expected. EUGENE, Or., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—The largest enrollment in the history of the schools of Eugene is expected this year, said E. F. Carlton, city superintendent, yesterday, in announcing that the pupils will report at the different buildings at 9 o'clock tomorrow and, after receiving their book lists, will be dismissed for the remainder of the day. Eugene has grown considerably since the schools opened last year, said Mr. Carlton, and the opening enrollment is expected to be 200 or 300 greater than that of 1920.

Japanese Standards Blamed. HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—"The standard of living as practiced by the Japanese resident in

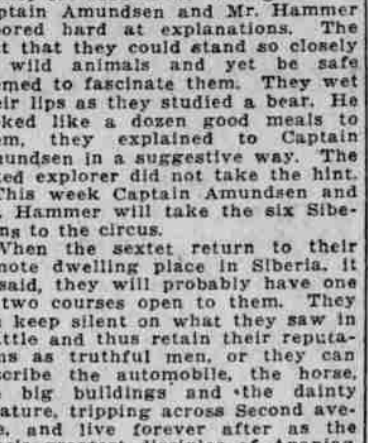
America is one of the main causes of the anti-Japanese movements and a determination on the part of Japanese to improve their standard of living and to remain in America permanently will go a long way toward eradicating anti-Japanese agitation. This view was expressed here recently by T. Chiba, director of the

Walkiki beach, the board of harbor commissioners had instructed the life-guarders to restrict surf riding to certain portions of the beach. Heretofore the surf riders have been everywhere and with so many heavy boards flying about, danger of injury resulted in a spirited protest and action by the harbor commissioners.

Surf-Riding Restricted. HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Due to the increasing number of students of surf board riding at

THE LAUNDRY VERSUS THE WASHING MACHINE

The Laundry Performs All These Things



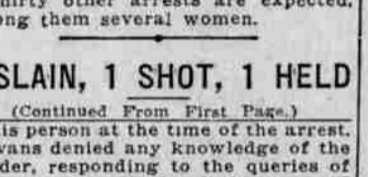
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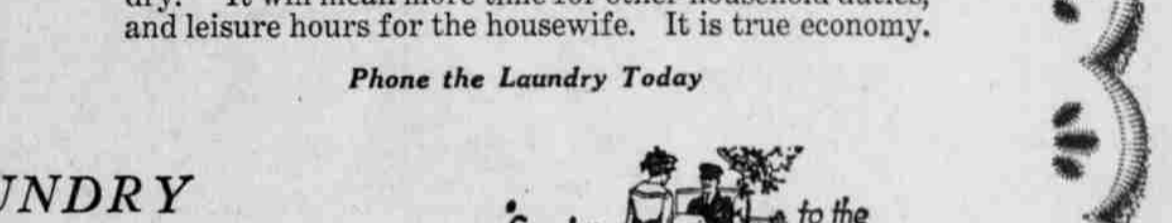
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