

## Switzerland Lures Winter Sports Enthusiasts



Arosa, a lovely spot in the Grisons, Switzerland, is one of the liveliest places during the season of "white." This picture shows a "train-load" of winter-sports enthusiasts arriving at Arosa.

## Girl Conquers High Mountain

Miss Pilley First of Her Sex to Scale Hoary Slopes of Mt. Baker.

Vancouver, B. C.—The high peaks of the new world have been rapidly conquered in the last three years. In 1924, the first woman ascent of Mt. Cook, monarch of the New Zealand Alps, was made for the first time. Last year Mt. Logan, highest of the Canadian peaks, was scaled successfully. Now comes news of the first ascent by a woman of the northeast route of Mt. Baker, in northern Washington, mecca of thousands of tourists of the western states and western Canada. Miss Dorothy E. Pilley and I. A. Richards, both of the Alpine club of England, have just made the ascent, accompanied by Ben Thompson of the Mt. Baker forestry patrol.

Named after Lieutenant Baker when, as Captain Vancouver was sailing through the straits of Juan de Fuca, this giant of the Pacific Northwest, a little over 14,000 feet high, definitely suggests the volcano—a heavier but not less soaring Fujiyama. To Miss Pilley not even Mont Blanc, from the hills above Grenoble, or Mont Rosa from the cathedral of Milan, famous as these sights are among European landscapes, have anything to boast over Mt. Baker, 70 miles from Vancouver and about 100 from Seattle, the commercial capital of Washington.

The route usually followed is via the little village of Glacier and Heliotrope ridge, past crevasses that, although stupendous in themselves, offer no insuperable difficulty. Walking sometimes along a ten-foot causeway of ice between canyons whose vertical sides plunge downward for hundreds of feet, sometimes zig-zagging between narrower fissures, and then making good progress across immense slopes of innocent snow, one comes to what is called the Saddle, an extensive plateau.

Scene of Tragedy. The slopes near the Saddle were once the scene of an accident as pathetic as any in the annals of mountaineering. Two old-time prospectors were using the mountain as the easiest way over the Baker lake region. In the days before trails were in existence, doubtless it was a relatively easy way, though not a safe one for ill-equipped men, unfamiliar with the dangers of glacier travel.

What might only too well have been expected happened. One of them broke through the surface of snow covering a concealed crevasse and fell into the engulfing darkness below. Injured and trapped beyond any possibility of escape, he was yet able to speak to his companion above, to give him a last message to his wife and family, and bid him make his solitary way back to safety.

Many unroped and inexperienced persons disport themselves on the glaciers of Mt. Baker, and it is sur-

prising that more such fatalities have not occurred. Even a highly experienced mountaineer is not immune from these dangers, as the death, through a similar accident in 1913, of C. P. Bishop, president of the British Columbia Mountaineers, showed only too clearly.

Describing her ascent, which was made from the Austin pass, Miss Pilley says: "Leaving Heather Meadows you follow an easy trail, and make your way over several small glaciers to a point known as Kaiser's Camp, where the presence of firewood enables you to spend a comfortable night. From there the whole route of the ascent lies in plain view.

"Below you a tortuously riven glacier fills the valley. Beyond, the open snow slopes rise, broken only by the shadowy criss-cross markings of crevasses to the clear edge of the summit plateau. They are divided by a long, low ridge that falls toward you, crowned by a point, Pumice Stone pinnacle, which at this distance of several miles looks unimportant, and marked at its foot by a hollow bare space in the glacier, which, when you approach it, proves to be a moderately alive crater, puffing out whiffs of steam and vapor, and clotted with fragments of sulphur.

"Our intention had been to go by way of the crater, but, on the way we came across a line of faint tracks, left, we knew, by a party of the week before. The party had failed, and we knew the reason. An impassable rift in the glacier, stretching, it was reported, right across the whole face of the mountain, had barred their further progress. We knew that a similar failure might easily be the result if we followed them, but somehow, on that perfect morning, with the swelling, rounded steps of the glacier beautifully dappled with blue shadow, and sparkling in the early sunlight with myriad stars of diamond light, the attraction of the snow was irresistible. So, risking failure, we determined to go and look at the reported impasse. Up we wound, halting only a little once where a little pool of water, caught in a cleft of blue and gleaming ice, beckoned us to lunch. After gaining a great height we came to a point where another line of returning tracks could be seen branching off toward the ridge of rocks on our right. We must, we knew, be near the difficulty. We breasted a short slope of steeper snow and there it was.

Overcomes Obstacles. "A chasm, 50 feet across, with vertical walls of pure white ice, cut like an enormous trench across our path. It seemed unending to right and to left. Here the tracks which we had been following danced about over a small area and then turned downward again. The only possibility seemed to be offered by a weakness in the opposing wall some hundred feet to our left. To cut steps up such a wall would be a task requiring at least two or three hours, if it were practicable,

and this was doubtful. A really formidable work of excavation would be necessary. However, it seemed worth while to look closer. So we wandered up to a point to the left to survey the obstacle to better advantage.

"The result was a delightful anticlimax. Less than 70 yards beyond our former limit of vision the great impassable chasm suddenly narrowed to nothing. Just at that point where it ceased a brother chasm, even larger, opened, but between them, athwart the obstacle lay a neat connecting gangway about as wide as a garden path, and just as easy to follow. A short detour for the preceding party, when we reflected that they had been defeated by a difference of some ten feet only in their line of vision."

Easy progress followed until they came to the last pinches! A light fall of snow the previous week made the going powdery, and the snow had to be padded down solidly. At the rate of 100 feet an hour they reduced the distance between them and the last wall, which was the tallest.

"The angle of the slope was far too sharp for any risks to be taken," says Miss Pilley. "A slip would have terminated long before the party could have checked itself in the blue-black depths of a lovely but sinister crevasse that gaped below. Just as we braced ourselves for a toilsome and difficult hour the snow improved again. It grew deeper and moist enough to bind under the foot if carefully and repeatedly trodden down. How the heart tightens at the last prospect! The sky seems more cheerful. The distance shrinks. Fresh energy wells up in mind and body. Anon we were there."

Crosses the Ravine. As they crossed a low belt of rock in the snow below the plateau they found, with some astonishment, a long thin piece of sash-line, tied to the rocks and hanging in a loose end. It looked thin and frail as though it might have been there for many years. "The first party, and probably the only other party to climb the mountain by our route, descended in their own tracks," says Miss Pilley. "This was in 1900. No doubt they fixed this piece of rope to aid them in their descent. To think of it swaying there aloft on that unvisited slope in the winds of 20 years gives the mind an odd and not unpleasant thrill. This vestige of humanity seemed to add something to the wildness of the mountain rather than to detract from it.

"We had anticipated a cold wind in the final stages," says Miss Pilley, "and now, as we made the last few steps and swung ourselves over the sharp edge onto a comparatively level ground it was a pleasant surprise to find only a moderate breeze blowing and the mist enshrouding us shot through and through with sunlight. A little later we stood on the dome-shaped summit looking out in all directions over a broken wilderness of cloud masses, pierced irregularly with black outlines of lower hills."

Luque's Way Havana.—Anybody who casts aspersions on the baseball integrity of Senor Adolfo Luque of Havana and Cincinnati should be beyond his reach. A bleacherite yelled that a game was being thrown and the senior climbed right into the grandstand after him. His climb was stopped by the police.

the ether as a part of a radio broadcast was sent over a ray of the light, but when a person's hand, or any other object, was thrust in the way, the sound ceased.

An automobile on a miniature road with scenery and bridges and fences illustrated how the danger of glare from headlights at night might be eliminated and the lights themselves darkened, giving off the ultra-violet rays alone.

Beams from such headlights will shine brilliantly when they fall upon roads and guide posts coated with fluorescent substances but will be invisible to other motorists.

The results that the demonstration foreshadowed may come into practical realization by 2000 A. D., Doctor Stockberger believes.

Tough for Leo Brussels, Belgium.—Crown Prince Leopold and his bride, Astrid of Sweden, must struggle along on a paltry \$140,000 a year. Plans to give them more had been declared unconstitutional.

## Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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Lesson for February 20

SERVING IN AND THROUGH THE CHURCH.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 5:13-16; Acts 2:42-47.  
GOLDEN TEXT—We are laborers together with God.—1 Cor. 3:9.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—Fraising God in Church.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Serving in the Church.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Meaning of Church Membership.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Living and Working Together in the Church.

There is an utter lack of connection between the subject chosen by the lesson committee and the passages of Scripture selected. The first exhibits the responsibilities of the subjects of the Messiah's kingdom, and the second pictures the graces which were upon the members of the primitive church. Definite recognition should be given this in our interpretation of the passages.

1. The Responsibilities of the Subjects of the Messiah's Kingdom.—(Matt. 5:13-16).

The whole mass of mankind is shown in the Scriptures to be corrupt—the whole world in moral and spiritual darkness. It is the high privilege and solemn responsibility of the subjects of the kingdom to exert a saving and uplifting influence on the world in which they live. They are to live such lives as to purify and enlighten. This can only be done in the measure that they personally know Jesus Christ, the King, and strive to make known His glory and power to others.

1. "Ye are the salt of the earth" (v. 13).

The properties of salt are:  
(1) Penetrating. This means that the disciples must not separate themselves from the world, but thrust themselves into its activities. Salt must be brought into contact with the substance to be affected by it.

(2) Purifying. The influence of the disciples of Christ is to uplift and purify.

(3) Preserving. Salt has the tendency to arrest decay. The influence of believers tends to save the world from perishing in its own vices.

2. "Ye are the light of the world" (v. 14).

Light illuminates and warms. In order to perform its mission, light must not be hidden. The city built on a hill was not intended to be hid. This world is dark and cold. Many are the pitfalls and snares set by the devil. Believers in Christ should so live that the unwary ones be kept from falling into them.

II. Characteristics of the Primitive Church (Acts 2:42-47).

The behavior of the members of the early church was as marvelous as their gifts of speaking with tongues and performing mighty miracles. It was the result of the Holy Spirit in their hearts.

1. They sought instruction from those who knew the Lord (v. 42).

This is always so. The unfailing mark of the spirit-filled believer is eagerness to receive instruction from those who have been taught by the Lord.

2. They abode in fellowship with one another (v. 42).

Spirit-filled believers have an affection for their kind.

3. They observed the memorial sacrament of Christ's death (v. 42).

Those who have entered into fellowship with Christ will faithfully observe this memorial.

4. They continued in prayer (v. 42).

A sure mark of the spirit-filled believer is a life of prayer.

5. They were together (v. 44).

This unity was the result of their having been baptized into the one body of which Christ is head (1 Cor. 12:13).

6. They had a community of goods (vv. 44, 45).

They sold their possessions and distributed them to all men as they had need. This proves that they were under the power of the supernatural. It is not a natural thing for one to abandon his title to earthly possessions.

7. They were filled with gladness and singleness of heart (v. 46).

Those who are really born from above are filled with great joy and will devote themselves to the doing of good to others.

8. Praising God and having favor with all the people (v. 47).

Such unselfishness gained the attention of the people and induced them to yield themselves to God and such as were being saved were added unto them.

Fullness of the Spirit God cannot give fullness of the Spirit to him who does not have such fullness of trust as to yield his life to Him.—Ephes.

Self-Will The queer thing about self-will is that it kills the very thing it wants—freedom.—Southern Methodist.

Christ Opens the Door Christ opens the only door for the ascent of man.—Southern Methodist.

## Horticultural News

GIVE ATTENTION TO GRAPEVINES

Grapevines will survive many years of neglect, but their cultural requirements are rigid if large crops of quality fruit are to be expected yearly. A. S. Colby, associate chief of pomology at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, points out. Attention must be given to pruning and training practices, fertilizer needs, cultivation and spraying. Seldom has the importance of such attention been brought out more forcibly than during the past season when the grape crop was one of the largest ever harvested in the United States, he said.

"Although the price level for Illinois grapes was slightly lower on the whole than last year, clean, well-grown fruit of good quality, attractively packed, sold at a good profit to the grower where some attention was paid to marketing. The roadside market, especially where a good selection of varieties was grown and where cool or cold storage was used as an aid in extending the marketing season, showed possibilities worthy of further study.

"Vineyards not properly cared for did not produce profitable crops, however. The fruit was small in size, of inferior quality, and in many cases failed to ripen on the vines.

"Of all the needed cultural methods, the control of insects and diseases through spraying, clean culture and sanitation was an extremely important need during the growing season just closed. Some of the most serious insect and fungus pests in the vineyard were the following:

(1) Grape leaf hoppers. They were abundant this season and caused the leaves to dry up and die early. This reduced the vigor of the vines and led to a consequent deterioration in quality of the fruit.

(2) Grape root worm. Injury to the roots through the activities of the larval, or immature, stage of this insect has weakened many grapevines, especially of susceptible varieties like Niagara.

(3) Grape berry moth. In some of the older vineyards this pest was found at work in the fruit clusters. The larva working into and through the grapes renders the bunches unsalable.

(4) Phylloxera, a tiny root louse which also causes galls to form on the leaves of the vine, is slowly spreading through the commercial grape growing regions on susceptible varieties such as J. A. Jones and Bacchus. Seasonal conditions appear to have some influence in its spread.

(5) Black rot and mildews, the common fungous diseases, were localized in their appearance, being quite serious in sections where the air drainage was poor."

### Three Main Objects in Operation of Pruning

When a man has a superfluous appendix that disturbs him too much, a trained surgeon is called to separate the sufferer from his troublesome member. The surgeon removes nothing except what he thinks is causing the trouble. And yet, no matter how carefully done, there is a certain shock to the patient.

The same principles apply to the actual operation of pruning an old apple tree. What crimes against the tree and the future crops of fruit are committed in the name of pruning!

Pruning has three main objects. The first is to establish a balance between the roots and the top; the second is to thin the fruits so the ones that are borne will be larger; and the third is to shape the tree that it will weather the storms that are common in the region where the tree is located.

### Horticultural Hints

Look out for mice in the orchard and protect the trees.

The most effective way of treating apple borers is to dig them out with a sharp knife or wire.

The best protection for blackberries during the winter is a natural windbreak on the north and west. Rabbits will damage the canes unless the patch is fenced with rabbit-tight fencing.

The average man who plants blackberries tries to prune the bushes a few years and then abandons them to the wild and they soon overrun everything for a rod or two each side of the row. Finally, he gets out of patience and uproots the whole patch.

The best time to set fruit trees is in December and January but the trees should be selected and ordered earlier.

The Bartlett is a pear of high quality and nursery trees of this variety can be supplied by almost any general nurseryman.

It is the opinion of many that the so-called black root of strawberries may be attributed, in part at least, to winter injury. Care should be taken in selecting and using mulching materials.



HE'S ALL AROUND

"How is it I never can find you when I want you?" asked the office manager. "First you're in the stockroom, then in the factory, then down in the shipping department, and now here you are up on the roof. What's the big idea?"  
"Well," answered the new office boy, "you advertised for an all-around boy—and that's me."—Christian Science Monitor.

### DAD LEARNS SO MUCH



Dad—There's great advantage in having a son in college.  
Friend—How so?  
Dad—I learn so much.

### Unreasoning Impulse

Mankind is not adjusted right. Conditions alius wuz so; Nobody really wants to fight. Yet everybody does so!

### In Action

Traveler—Yes, just as I was settled comfortably in my tent I heard the screech and yowl of a wild cat.  
Friend—Why didn't you serve it as you do the cats at home and throw your shoe at it?  
Traveler—Because my shoes were extremely busy about that time.

### A New Synonym

Brown recognized a friend in the cafeteria. "Hello, Jim," he said. "What are you lurching on today?"  
"Efficiency."  
"Quit your kidding! What d'you mean, efficiency?"  
"Everything in one movement of the elbow—hash!"

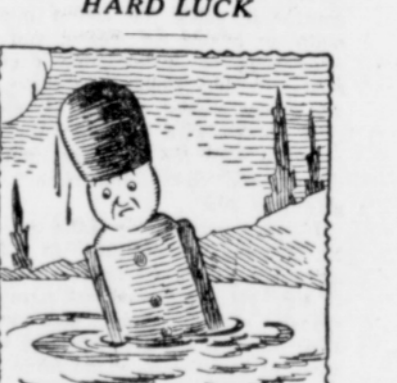
### Plugged

Judge—You claim the man nearly strangled you and he declares he was on the other side of the street at the time. How do you explain that?  
Plaintiff—He threw an egg at me while I was singing through a megaphone.

### Suspicious Sign

"What makes you think your husband doesn't love you any more?"  
"He's beginning to tell me how much he does."—Boston Transcript.

### HARD LUCK



Disconsolate Wooden Soldier—How can a fellow "end it all" when he won't sink?

### Inventors, Notice!

Now will that clever dispenser of Joy who gave mother a permanent wave, Give us a permanent bath for the boy And father a permanent shave?

### Applied Politeness

Mother (severely)—But why didn't you tell the young man to stop kissing you?  
Daughter—Why, mother, you know you taught me never to interrupt anyone.

### Positive Proof

Suspicious Friend—Are you perfectly sure your husband does go fishing?  
Wife—Oh, quite, my dear—he never brings home any fish!

### Delightfully Placed

Miss Fayre—Good evening, Jack! We were just talking about you and your name was on my lips when you were announced.  
Jack—Indeed! Then I'm sure my name could not have been more delightfully placed.

### All of It

Parachute Jumper—Oh, I don't mind it at all, but of course I'd hate to spend my life jumping from airplanes.  
Friend—You probably will some day.

## PROFESSOR SEES SOUND SENT OVER RAYS OF INVISIBLE LIGHT

Dr. Donald C. Stockberger, Noted Scientist, Tells of Wonderful Era of the Ultra-Violet Ray.

Cambridge, Mass.—An era of the ultra-violet ray, when sound will be transmitted over beams of invisible light and a multiplicity of scientific marvels hardly yet envisioned will be commonplace, is predicted by scientists.

Here are a few of the things foreseen by Dr. Donald C. Stockberger, the results of whose investigations were demonstrated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

Motion pictures transmitted on invisible ultra-violet rays.

Automobile headlights that will flood highways with invisible light but will themselves be dark.

Roads, fences and sign posts that will be coated with a fluorescent sub-

stance which will glow when beams of the light strike them.

War-time messages which may be sent without fear of interception because the light rays may be focused on a given point.

Other uses for the violet ray are expected when a glass is perfected which will allow the rays to pass through and work their curative values on sufferers from many ailments, and their action in chemistry is thoroughly understood.

Doctor Stockberger gave a graphic demonstration of the magic ray and its properties.

Motion pictures projected from an ordinary machine with a filter in the rear of the lens to permit only ultra-violet rays to pass through were shot on invisible beams to a fluorescent screen where they appeared with a ghostly, greenish, blue glow.

The human voice coming through