

**WOMEN AND PROSPERITY**

HOW does Oregon's prosperity depend upon the women? Because the women do 90 per cent of the buying, and when they insist upon Oregon-made products they help keep Oregon's pay rolls going, and, therefore, Oregon's prosperity growing.

Women not only do the greater part of the spending, but from those 'nationalized' accounts at the First, we know they do a lot of the SAVING too.

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### WILL TACKLE HIGHEST PEAK

Younghusbid Gets Permit to Scale Mt Everest, "Roof of the World."

### NEVER YET SCALED BY MAN

No European Has Ever Approached Nearer Than Sixty Miles From Its Base as Few Travelers Have Seen Its Upper Slopes.

New York.—Mount Everest, the Himalayan peak called "the roof of the world," which Sir Francis Younghusband, the British soldier-explorer, will attempt to scale next summer, has never yet been scaled by man.

Toward the frontiers of the hitherto forbidden land of Tibet and the remote province of Nepal, India, another land of mystery, the difficulties in even approaching Mount Everest have been sufficient to baffie explorers.

The world's highest peak lies in Tibet, north of the British Indian border, yet, so far as known, no European has ever approached nearer than 60 miles from its base and few travelers have ever seen its upper slopes.

Explorer Gets Permit.

The attempts which have been made to ascend some of Mount Everest's sister peaks of the Himalayas usually have been made through Nepal, because access to them through Tibet was not open.

Sir Francis Younghusband announced that the Tibetan government had granted him permission to attempt the ascent of the mountain by the Tibetan route. It was Sir Francis, who as colonel commanding a British mission to the forbidden city of Lhasa in 1903, opened Tibet to civilization.

Mount Everest, named for Sir George Everest, famous British surveyor general of India, is the highest known mountain in the world. Its geographical altitude is 29,002 feet.

Its probable height is 29,153 feet. The next known highest of the Himalayan peaks are Kitchinghoo, 28,225 feet, and K-2, or Bidei peak, whose altitude is 28,151 feet.

Duke Holds Record.

The intrepid duke of the Abruzzi who reached the top of Mount St. Elias in Alaska (42,024 feet) and who at one time held the record of "farthest north" in arctic exploration, tried to climb Mt. Everest in 1906.

Mountaineering is one of the most ancient as well as fascinating forms of adventure. Its chief dangers are avalanches, landslides, falling rocks, blizzards, cutting ice, falls from precipitous or late crevasses, falls from ice slopes or down snow slopes.

Some of the notable mountain-climbs in which the peaks of the various mountains were attained follow:

1784, the Titlis, the first true snow mountain; 1798, Mount Blanc's summit reached by first time; 1811, the Jungfrau; 1822, the Eiger; 1828, the Matterhorn; 1834, the Wetterhorn; 1835, the Monks' Linn; 1837, the Matterhorn; 1879, "White Face"; 1883, the Couillard; 1888, the Selkirk; 1897, Annapurna; 1903, the Bolivian Andes; 1906, Sikkim in the Himalayas; 1909, Mount Ruesselton. There have been no previous achievements by explorers since the last named date.

### DROP IN CROP VALUES

Declined More Than Five Billion Shown in 1920.

Corn Leads the List With \$1,662,000,000.—The Crops Show Gain in Value, Oranges Leading.

Washington.—The value of farm crops in 1920 and of the farm animal products and animals sold and slaughtered, as finally determined by the bureau of crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, is \$19,556,000,000 or \$5,105,000,000 below the total of 1919. The drop is almost entirely confined to crops, among which the chief declines in value are: Corn, \$1,662,000,000; cotton lint and seed, \$1,300,000,000; wheat, \$854,000,000; hay, straw and wild, \$325,000,000; tobacco, \$248,000,000; and oats, \$161,000,000.

On the other hand, as many as ten crops gained in value, chief of which are oranges, with a gain of \$32,000,000, and sugar beets, \$21,000,000. Other items of gain are cabbage, \$11,000,000; cowpeas, \$10,000,000; sorghum cane and straw, \$7,000,000; soy beans, sugar-beet seed, maple sugar and sirup, and cotton. Apparently, the products of the farm wood lot have gained \$23,000,000 in value in the comparison with 1919.

After offsetting gains against losses, the net crop-value reduction in 1920 below 1919 is \$4,568,000,000, while only \$27,000,000 is found in the total of farm animal products and farm animals sold and slaughtered. The wool decline is as yet unascertained, but it is reckoned at \$17,000,000. Of the animals sold and slaughtered, the decline was for swine, \$427,000,000. But on the other side of the account, dairy products gained \$11,500,000, and poultry raised and eggs produced, \$100,000,000.

It is the rule that, in the upward and downward movements of prices, these animals and animal products lag behind crops. An extreme was the lag in the price of animals and animal products in 1920, on account of the extraordinary fall in the prices of crops with a short period of time, that the total crop value of 1920 is reckoned to be only 60 per cent of the total value of all farm products.

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### GIANT X-RAY TO TREAT CANCER

Important Discovery Is Made by Professor at Harvard University.

### HAS ADVANTAGE OVER RADIUM

Experiments in University Laboratory Make It Possible to Produce X-Rays of More Penetrating Power Than Ever Before.

Cambridge, Mass.—Discoveries made by William Duane, professor of biophysics at Harvard, working in collaboration with research students of physics, have made it possible, according to Harvard penetrating quality X-rays of more penetrating quality than have ever before been obtained in this country and these new rays are now to be used for the first time in America for the alleviation of cancer.

While it is emphatically stated by Professor Duane that neither X-rays nor radium should be considered a permanent cure for all kinds of cancer, it has long been known that radium has a marked alleviative effect upon this disease.

The Harvard cancer commission is erecting a new building adjoining the Collins P. Huntington hospital in Boston, where an X-ray plant will be installed, as well as the commission's radium plant.

What discovery means. The significance of the discovery was explained in the following statement at Harvard:

The advantage of X-rays over radium is that the latter is scarce and immensely expensive, costing at present more than \$100,000 a gram, and, therefore, only be used in small quantities. If X-rays were used it could be possible to make the rays enormously more powerful than has been possible with the limited amount of radium available.

"The trouble with the use of X-rays up to this time has been that they are not as penetrating as the so-called Gamma rays of radium and the problem of the Harvard physicists has been to secure this needed quality.

"It was known that to secure penetration it was necessary to secure a high frequency of vibration. The Harvard physicists, after many experiments, found that a physical law known as the 'quantum law' applied to the X-ray spectrum, and discovered that they could increase the frequency of the rays and thus their penetration, by increasing the voltage of current used in the X-ray tube.

Gets Enough Voltage. "Professor Duane reports that the tube goes to pieces under a voltage of more than 150,000 volts, but that a tinued to make the X-rays very effective for certain medical purposes as the Gamma rays of radium.

"Long continued exposure to X-rays is so dangerous to the operator that the greatest pains have to be taken to protect him from them. In the Jefferson physical laboratory at Harvard, where Professor Duane makes his experiments, the X-ray plant is kept in a room by itself and the rays are sent out through a minute slit in the wall. The brick wall at this point is reinforced with lead and a lead screen is placed across the floor. Many experimenters in various places have been killed or seriously injured by constant use of X-rays."

### BRITISH MASONRY GROWING

Report of United Grand Lodge Shows Big Increase of Lodges in 1920.

London.—Three times as many lodges were instituted in 1920 in England, and those parts of the dominions where the United Grand Lodge of England has jurisdiction as in any of the previous years, according to a report just made public here. Similar increases were announced by Scottish and Irish Grand Lodges and Chapters.

Freemason's Hall, the craft's London headquarters, has become too small for the demands upon it, and the return from India of the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Master, is awaited for the completion of a big extension scheme including a new Masonic Temple and offices to be erected as a memorial to members who fell in the war.

### STOWAWAYS GO TO ENGLAND

Found on Every Cunard Ship From New York Recently, Say British Mariners.

Southampton, England.—Criminal driven out of New York by the efforts to suppress the crime wave there are fleeing to England as stowaways on British ships, say the British mariners. One captain told a magistrate here that stowaways had been discovered on board all Cunard ships that sailed from New York for England for the last three months.

Eight stowaways found on the liner Imperator on one trip were sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 each or serve one month in prison.

### CORN COBS ARE DIET OF HUNGRY CHINESE

Oregon Nurse Writes That Misery Stalks Through North China.

That a steady diet of ground-up corn cobs and sweet potato vines is not conducive to an ideal physical condition is attested by Miss Marie Rustin, graduate nurse, well known in Oregon, who is now in charge of the Taylor Memorial hospital, under the management of the American Presbyterian mission at Pootungfu, China.

In a letter written by Miss Rustin less than eight weeks ago to the members of the Sangrael Christian Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church in Portland, Miss Rustin tells of the appalling conditions throughout North China, where 45,000,000 men, women and children are confronted with starvation and where 15,000 are dying daily. Miss Rustin has been at Pootungfu for about three years and for many months past, like all other mission attaches and relief workers in China, has been concentrating all efforts on the task of lessening the suffering of the famine victims.

While Pootungfu is on the outskirts of the great drought-ridden famine district, just south of Peking, Miss Rustin writes that even there all the missions and relief stations are literally swamped with the supplications of many thousand men, women and children who are half-clad in thin rags, weak from undernourishment and struggling desperately to keep alive on roots, bark or anything that offers sustenance. The situation in the heart of the famine section, she says, is simply beyond the imagination.

"We are doing all we can," writes Miss Rustin, "here in our hospital trying to build up the weakened bodies of famine sufferers who come to us in frightful condition. We are getting patients who have been trying to live on ground-up corn cobs and sweet potato vines. We have all been asked to give until it hurts, and now that it has grown so cold we do not dare to think of freezing, starving thousands right at our door. In going to a soup kitchen where we feed 670 people twice a day, I was surrounded so by the poor creatures that I thought they would crush the life out of me before I could get in and coming out it was the same way. They are so hungry and cold they are desperate. Personally I have gone without \$3 worth of milk a month that I used to use, do not eat at all and have only eaten bread once a day for the last three months, in order to give to the famine poor. Through this personal sacrifice I have the joy of knowing that three girls who might have been sold had been saved from a life of shame and misery and that one man will be kept alive for five months."

"A friend sent me a check the other day and I was able to save a girl from being sold and she will be put in school. Things are being started to help these poor souls, but there is a long, hard pull until the harvest time. You can all help by giving to the China famine fund and share in the great opportunities of saving life and opening the way for Christianity, for the Chinese people will surely be interested in what we have to tell them of the gospel if we are good to them now in their great trouble."

State Manager J. J. Handsaker, in charge of the executive work for Oregon for the combined China-Near East campaign, 606 Stock Exchange building, Portland, says the situation is no less serious in the near east than in China, and liberal funds must be raised for both causes if wholesale death by starvation is to be prevented, or even lessened.

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### GERMANS POUR INTO JAPAN

Number There Before War Practically Doubled, According to Tokyo Paper.

Tokyo.—German residents in this country are steadily increasing in number, the Yamato reports. As compared with pre-war days the number has already been practically doubled, it is said.

Most of the newcomers are employed by Japanese firms as engineers or technicians. According to the same authority, toys, chemicals and dyestuffs worth more than 10,000,000 yen have been imported from Germany since the peace.

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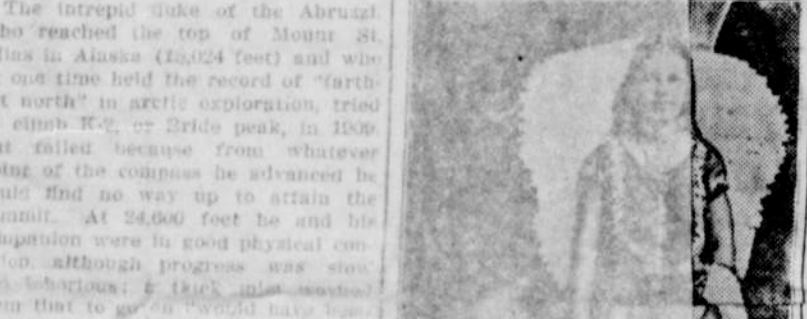
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### INDIAN MOUNTAINS



A member and chief of the Tehuana, one of the Indian tribes of the mountains of Tehuacan, Mexico. The Indians of the Tehuacan are extremely clean in their habits, washing daily in pools and rivers. They are notably handsome and have a most graceful carriage and bearing. The woman is shown wearing the costume of her people.

### SING SING BARS SILK SHIRTS

Jazz Hosiery and Linen Collars Are Also Banned by Warden of New York Prison.

New York.—Warden Lewis E. Lewis of Sing Sing issued an order forbidding the convicts to wear silk shirts, fancy neckties, silk socks and linen collars.

Hereafter they will have to confine their sartorial embellishments to the same uniform supplied by the state which is compact and comfortable but not beautiful.

The warden found the order necessary because of the number of convicts who were coming from home on parole and were wearing the same kind of clothing as the prisoners in Sing Sing.

The parolees even wear their brass buttons, have been given no special treatment and are not allowed to wear any kind of special clothing.

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