

TO PRINT A NEWSPAPER WHILE FLYING IN CLOUDS

Now Comes the "Aerial Mail"—Sponsored by Lord Northcliffe—Published Between Paris and London—Latest Journalistic Feat.

LONDON, March 31.—The latest thing in the field of journalism is the Aerial Mail, a daily newspaper, which is edited, printed and published from an aeroplane in flight. The Daily Mail, which is sponsoring it, says it will contain the latest British and continental news, political, financial and general, received both at the moment the aeroplane "takes off" and while it is flying, the news being sent by wireless. A special printing plant has been installed, and newspapers will be distributed by means of parachutes dropping the news into the towns the aeroplane flies over. There probably will be editions for Boulogne, Rouen, Amiens, as well as for Paris and London.

PERUVIAN MILKMAID CALLED A DRY CLEANER'S SOUL MATE

LIMA, Peru, March 31.—Milkmaids—If you manage to see the sun twice a month at that period you are doing well. Even at this time we've had a taste of what the Peruvian fog can do. The Government gave a Fete Venitienne in the Plaza de Armas, and the milkmaid was the star. She was wearing a dress of white, except for a red sash. She was carrying a milk pail on her head, and another in her hand. She was walking in a line with other milkmaids. The fete was a success. The milkmaid was the soul mate of the dry cleaner. She was the one who kept the clothes clean. She was the one who kept the clothes smelling sweet. She was the one who kept the clothes looking like new. She was the one who kept the clothes looking like a million dollars. She was the one who kept the clothes looking like a million dollars.

lish-made clothes—with long cigarette holders protruding at an acute angle from the corner of the mouth, search a physical recess with an experienced finger-tip while talking to a Lima lady. Nor is the dancet apt to be backward. She is dancet, of course. Her hip with rosy fingertips at the back-jumping feet and one hardly looks at that twice. The method seems entirely natural. At 4 o'clock all the girls and their mothers go out for a promenade. If they belong to rich families, they ride in carriages or cars. Otherwise they walk ten abreast on six-foot sidewalks, and the stranger steps into the street and is hit in the back by a car going the wrong way, until he learns that cars turn to the left in Peru.

PRINCE MOURNS LOSS OF CHERISHED BRIER PIPES

Dropped From Pocket While Hunting in Leicestershire and Offers Reward—Even If Found He May Not Get Them.

LONDON, March 31.—The Prince of Wales has revealed another attractive human weakness. He has lost two old briar pipes, and is offering a reward of £20 for the return of both, or half that amount for the return of either of them. They dropped from his pocket while the prince was hunting in Leicestershire, and the county police have been asked to help find the precious pipes. The prince says he carried both pipes throughout his Dominion tours, and while they are just ordinary briars with rubber mouthpieces, they have many pleasant associations. It was with one of these pipes in his teeth that he emerged from the window of an overturned car in a train accident in Australia, and asked first for Admiral Halsey, with whom he had been chatting, and next for the other pipe. As a result of the reward that has been offered, two parties are combing the hunt course the prince rode over, one swearing that if they find the pipes they'll never give them up for all the prince's money, and the other swearing to give them up for the princely reward. The first party is composed of religiously of pipe-smoking males. The second isn't, but wants the prince to thank them.

MT. EVEREST SOON TO BE STORMED BY SCIENTIFIC PARTY

Eight Britons Hope to Reach Spot Untrampled Yet by Human Beings.

COST PUT AT \$200,000

Expedition More Dangerous Than Arctic Exploring—Valuable Data Sought.

LONDON, March 31.—With the departure of Harold Raceburn, chief climber of the Mount Everest expedition, the adventure to reach the last untrampled spot in the world may be regarded as formally launched. All equipment and provisions have been dispatched for Major Morshead's survey, and the party will assemble at Darjeeling April 1.

FREEDOM IN NAMES WOMEN'S NEXT AIM

New System Starts Emancipation of Sex at Christening of Child.

MOTHERS TO BE HONORED—Denver Savant Says Name and Ring Tags Are Relics of Cave Man Days.

Denver, Col., March 31.—In spite of man, woman has achieved political emancipation. With few exceptions institutions of higher education are open to her. She may elect which of the learned professions she will enter, and as for business, no door is barred to her admission into the field of business competition.

So where does she go from here? The question was posed for the stated members of the Ellen Morshead Club, at a meeting when the membership was balanced by an equal number of women guests invited by Dr. Ward to take part in the discussion.

Having largely through her own efforts achieved a highway along which to march, woman's next emancipation, according to Dr. Ward, will be from the traditional thrall of fathers' and husbands' names. In other words, if Dr. Ward's plans followed, each person will at christening time receive three names.

Three Names for Women. The first will be the "given" or Christian name for home and kindred intimacy. The second will be the surname of the mother for her, and the surname of the father for all girls.

To be more explicit: Nobody who reads history doubts that Abraham Lincoln inherited his noblest qualities from his mother, Nancy Hanks, since his father, Thomas Lincoln, was anything but a stalwart person. Wherefore, in justice, that mother's name should have been perpetuated and Lincoln's name should have been Abraham Hanks Lincoln, while his sister's name would have been Mary Lincoln Hanks had the Ward system been in vogue.

"All women," Dr. Ward asserted, "since the beginning of civilization and Christendom, have borne their father's name before marriage and their husband's name after. They never have been anybody of themselves. They have had to belong to somebody.

"In early times they were stolen. Later they were bartered or sold. Even yet, in some religious circles, they have to be given away."

But in all directions Dr. Ward insists she sees indications of a growing independence and irritation on the part of women who have proved their own ability to achieve success wearing a tag that means nothing, or less than their own name.

"In addition to fixing a definite place for the mother's name with her sons and daughters," Dr. Ward advocated the use of the word "madam" by all women over 21.

"Both 'Miss' and 'Mrs.' have come to be traditional artificial formalities and without sufficient reason or clearness," he declared.

It was Dr. Ward's contention that males have no right to go untagged either by ring or prefix to explain their status while women are required to stand for both to designate their position in the social scheme.

A majority of the women present at the meeting approved Dr. Ward's plan, but Mrs. Ben Franklin, the man, declared it was impractical.

CHARLES GILPIN, A FORMER PORTER, IS NOW NOTED ACTOR

MONTREAL, March 31.—Canadian who attended the concert of the Canadian Jubilee Singers in the winter of 1903-4 and those of a negro double quart in 1912 were listening to one man at least who was destined to become famous on the American stage.

That man is Charles Gilpin, conceded to be the greatest negro actor ever produced, and probably, the outstanding figure of the past season in New York. To New York players Mr. Gilpin has been well known for some months, but it is only within the past few weeks that he leaped into nationwide celebrity. This was the result of an injudicious statement issued by the Drama League, to the effect that even if Mr. Gilpin should be approved by ballot as one of the leading actors of the year he probably would not be invited to the annual dinner which has been the custom of the League to tender to the ten performers chosen by their fellowplayers as having given the most meritorious performances as actors or as playwrights to have most greatly contributed to the dramatic art of the New York stage in the preceding twelve months.

It is estimated that the cost of the expedition will be between \$200,000 and \$400,000, while the duration of the expedition will probably exceed two years.

The main object is to reach the summit of the highest mountain in the world, and the climbers must go four thousand feet higher than any human being ever climbed without the use of an aeroplane. Such a much greater period will be spent in the subsidiary objectives of the expedition. A complete survey will be made of the country, and there will be much scientific research in geological, physiological and zoological sciences.

Fear Effect on Climbers. A further point of interest will be the effect of the altitude on the climbers. The highest point yet attained is 24,000 feet, but the extra 4,000 feet cause grave doubts in some minds as to the possibility of maintaining the continued exertion necessary to climb the additional distance in an atmosphere corresponding to that altitude.

No white man has ever been within forty or fifty miles of the base of Mount Everest, and all the country around is unknown. The first thing will be to find the way there before planning the ascent. It is proposed to establish camps on the mountain side, and to make caches of food, so as to facilitate the final dash.

The expedition has been organized with the same care as would be taken in preparing for a polar trip, since the most intense cold will be encountered, and the effect of this on the human body will be greater than that encountered in the polar regions, on account of the difference in the atmosphere. The climbers must be protected against the cold and at the same time against sun-stroke, including burns from the ultra-violet rays that probably will be experienced, which possibility is being considered as likely to prove one of the most serious problems, and one which is often experienced in climbing the Himalayas. The ice-topped peak also holds a peril in addition to that of the natural dryness and the power of the sun.

Transportation is another serious problem. The railroad ends at Darjeeling, and from there the carrying of packs will be necessary. For the last 120 miles no pack service exists, so it will be necessary to train native coolies for this purpose, and these will need special attention in order to stand the rigors which they will be called upon to face.

There are three possible routes, two being that of the longer way through Nepal, but the latter has been abandoned because Nepal is a closed country, and it has been seen that the southern slopes are not so easy of ascent as the northern. Therefore it remained for the scientists to choose between the two northern routes. Following the course of the Tista Valley through Sikkim, a state in India tributary to Bengal, and the other following the trade route as far as Tiberi.

The Tista route has been abandoned in favor of the longer way because of the fever peculiar to the leech-ridden valley it would be necessary to traverse. Between the two northern routes, the expedition, all Britons, under Col. Raceburn, who is already famous as a mountain climber. The party includes Dr. Kellas, a specialist on high altitudes, and who is an expert in the use of oxygen. Another member will be Major Morshead, who has surveyed India and reached the saddle of Kamaet, in Tibet.

British scientists feel that with these men in the expedition, and with sufficient funds available to go the limit, the expedition has every chance of success.

Robbery After Robbery Leads To Operation—and Jail.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Fred Waterstrat's desire to tell the world that the work of having one's skull rebuilt is not labor of Sisyphus, a publicity stunt in 1913 when he was arrested in the act of robbing half a dozen trunks at a railway station.

In defence he told a compassionate judge that a locomotive had knocked a dent in his skull and he was not responsible for his little peculiarities. So the judge sent him to a hospital for an operation.

He escaped from the hospital, but in 1915 was picked up again, this time for burglary. He told about the dented skull and was released. In 1918 he was again sought for another burglary. He was captured in St. Paul and again sprung the dented skull defence.

This time, however, surgeons were called in and they removed a bone an inch wide and three inches long from his head. After three months in a hospital he was pronounced mentally sound. But meanwhile a jury had sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary. The judge, the prosecuting attorney, the pardon board decided to release him. He thanked them and walked out of the prison gates at Milwaukee, Mo., right into the arms of a burly detective from Chicago, where he is wanted for robbing a house.

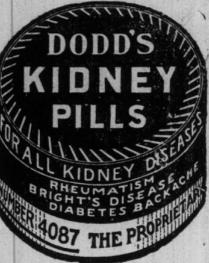
"But my skull's all right now, I'm all set to go straight," he protested. "You're going straight to Chicago, and I'll dent your skull in again if you make any trouble," was the unkind response of the detective.

ten, and when it was hit that on account of his color he might not be invited to the dinner there was a storm of protest.

A Remarkable Ovation. Leading actors, actresses, and playwrights said that if Gilpin was not asked they would not attend, and as it seemed certain that without this colored star the dinner would be a frost, he was invited. At first he was reluctant to accept, but finally he went, intending to stay a few moments and make his escape. But when he appeared he was given an ovation, the greatest, perhaps, ever extended to an actor at a league dinner. He was taken to the head table, seated between two charming ladies, one of whom had also been selected among the ten, and as he said afterward, he had the time of his life. The American actors, actresses and playwrights have shown that so far as they are concerned, color is not recognized in art. Gilpin undoubtedly is a remarkable actor, as great a credit to his race and to the stage as that other eminent colored entertainer, Bert Williams, though perhaps not destined for such wide popularity. He is a man of extreme modesty and says that he desires to keep the footlights between himself and the public. He has no other aim than to please by his acting. When his work is done he wants to go home to his Harlem flat and his nice little circle of personal friends.

Roustabout and Actor. Gilpin was born in Richmond, Va., and he says "A colored man doesn't have any dates; he is just born." He went to the St. Francis Roman Catholic School, where one of the sisters taught him a few of the fundamentals of the acting art—elocution and ges-

tication being among them. He took part in amateur theatricals at the school, and at the age of fourteen went to work in a printing office. Occasionally he would attend a theatrical performance, and now and then would appear on an amateur stage. He had become a competent pressman, and sought a job in Philadelphia in 1890. He worked for three hours and then was discharged on account of his color. We infer he must have been hired in the dusk. Thus forced back on the stage he became a sort of theatrical roustabout, taking anything he could get. When he was out of employment, which was often, he fell back on a job as porter in a barber shop. Eventually he picked up bar-bering, and in the end asserts that he was no worse barber than a whole lot of others.



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