

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 at the moment the aeroplane is in the air. It will have four pages, and will contain advertising as well as "features" articles. A special printing plant has been installed, and newspapers will be distributed by means of parachutes dropping the editions into the towns the aeroplane flies over. There probably will be editions for Boulogne, Rouen and Amiens, as well as for Paris and London.

Aeroplane will leave Paris and London daily, the one leaving Paris to print the Aerial Mail in English, and the one from London to print it in French. The newspaper will contain market quotations, racing results and more or less general news from all principal capitals. It will have four pages, and will contain advertising as well as "features" articles. A special printing plant has been installed, and newspapers will be distributed by means of parachutes dropping the editions into the towns the aeroplane flies over. There probably will be editions for Boulogne, Rouen and Amiens, as well as for Paris and London.

PERUVIAN MILKMAID CALLED A DRY CLEANER'S SOUL MATE

LIMA, Peru, March 31.—Milkmaids—Ah! There's a theme to inspire poet or peasant. Each of us have an idealized milkmaid in the back of our minds. She's young, you know, and pretty, and alluringly round, and dowsy of lip and bright of eye. But the Peruvian milkmaid is a dry-cleaner's soul mate. She always comes to town a-straddle of a mule, except when she is getting the last ounce of strength out of a pony before he is sent to the bull-ring. She's an Indian. She swarthy out of an indeterminate mass of dirty garments and puts the big top of either foot in the stirrup. Clanking and swinging in front of her on either side are two daisy tin cans which contain the day's allowance of milk for her patrons. A bas le Peruvian milkmaid! I shall continue to take mine out of the tin cans provided by our national Government.

Has Its Advantages. Somehow Peruvian milkmaid persists in my mind in this effort to sum up Lima as a place of residence. It has its advantages. The climate, at least at this period, is as nearly perfect as any climate can be. It is never too hot nor too cold. In the summer time—our summer, which is the Peruvian winter—the heat increases very little. I am told, but here on the Peruvian coast the sun retires behind a curtain of cloud.

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 Pete Venetienne in honor of the visiting American fleet. A grandstand was erected on the water front, and on the night of the Pete Venetienne, the Government shot rockets profusely into the air. Rockets and fireworks are a recognized method of showing riotous happiness in Peru. They probably recall the good old days when heretics in castles and in the Piazza were served nightly on the Cathedral Square. Anyhow, one heard the rockets leave with a fog-smothered hiss. Up in the air one saw a few fiery crinkles in the grey mist when they exploded. Out in the harbor one did not see the lights of the fleet at all. A shipmate of mine cruised for four hours before he found his ship. Another headed out to sea. Such was the fog gums his works in Peru.

Mistaken for Courtesy. Next to the milkmaids the beggars are Lima's most notable article of domestic virtue. Every one scratches it. Lima. All the foreigners do, anyhow. I have seen Lima dandies, all dressed up in light-colored clothes from Broad Street to the Rue de la Paix—they mix their styles here; they even buy Eng-

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 dandy apt to be backward. She is dandy, of course. Her lip with rosy fingertips at the buck-jumping flea is not obtrusive. Both cavalier and lady manage to cast an air of haughty nonchalance about their fleeting pinches. At first one thinks these gestures to be merely the expressions of an over-abundant courtesy.

But the beggar sits on the sunny side of a wall and opens his scanty clothing to expose his brown body and sets about polishing himself with a grim determination that has something manly and passionate about it. Usually he is accompanied by a small beggar—the size beggar a conjurer could draw out of his hat if he felt like it—and the small beggar is likewise at work. I have never been able to figure out whether the juvenile is carried as a sort of a depot for surplus fleas or as a magazine of supplies. Anyhow, there he is all the time.

Somehow, they do not seem revolting in this abundant sunshine. There are strange smells in Lima, but they are smothered by dust. Men canter by on little, handy, clean-cut ponies that seem as docile as dogs. The woman carry the day's ice to their customers in sacks and one hardly looks at that twice. The method seems entirely natural. At o'clock all the girls and their mothers go out for a passer. 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.

The bars are open to the street, except at the noon hour, when the bars and stores and cigar shops and every other place of business in Lima, save the restaurants, are closed that their proprietors may take the afternoon siesta. The streets are flanked by two-story houses. There are only a few three-story structures in the city, except for the churches.

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 £25 for the return of both, or half that amount for the return of either of them. They dropped from his pocket while he was hunting in Leicestershire, and the county police have been asked to help him find them.

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 a motor car in a train accident in Australia, and asked first for Admiral Hall, 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 while scoring the reward. The first party is composed of open to hunt, and the second of pipe-smoking males. The second lot, but wants the price to thank them.

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, and she is no longer 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 staid members of the Ben Franklin Club by Duren J. H. Ward, A. M., Ph.D., 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 all boys 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 he sees indications of a growing independence and liberation 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.

Madame for Woman Over 21. 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 and formalities, and without sufficient reason or clearness," he declared.

It was Dr. Ward's contention that males have no right to go unnamed 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 the Ben Franklin men, decided it was impractical.

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 Gass, 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.

The expedition, which is organized and financed by the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, will be the best equipped of any that has been sent out on a similar undertaking. The greatest care has been taken to secure the best scientific instruments and other paraphernalia, such as tents, sleeping bags and boots.

It is estimated that the cost of the expedition will be between £20,000 and £40,000, 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 objects 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 24,500 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 experienced 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 peaks 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.

Three Possible Routes. There are three possible routes, two being through Tibet and one 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, one 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 Tingri Dzong.

The Tista route has been abandoned in favor of the longer and more difficult one because of the necessity to traverse the valley will be eight members of the expedition, all Britons, under Col. Reaburn, who is already famous as a mountain climber. The party includes Dr. M. C. Kelcey, a specialist on high altitudes, and who is an expert in the use of oxygen. Another member will be Major Morshead, who surveyed India and reached the saddle of Kamet in Tibet.

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CHARLES GILPIN, A FORMER PORTER, IS NOW NOTED ACTOR

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Roustabout and Actor. Gilpin was born in Richmond, Va., and he says, "A colored man does not 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-

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turalism 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.

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 Gass, 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.

The expedition, which is organized and financed by the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, will be the best equipped of any that has been sent out on a similar undertaking. The greatest care has been taken to secure the best scientific instruments and other paraphernalia, such as tents, sleeping bags and boots.

It is estimated that the cost of the expedition will be between £20,000 and £40,000, 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 objects 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 24,500 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 experienced 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 peaks 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