

Best

First in Everything

First in Quality
First in Results
First in Purity
First in Economy

and for these reasons,
Calumet Baking Powder is first in the hearts of the millions of housewives who use it and know it.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition,
Chicago, Illinois,
Paris Exposition, France, March,
1912.

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-name baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to most milk and soda.

DANIELS CONFIRMED; SENATORS TO REBEL

Upper House Republicans Oppose Closed Door Proceedings.

Washington, April 6.—A formal step in the fight against secret sessions of the Senate, was taken today when Senator Kenyon, republican, introduced a resolution to abolish executive sessions except those relating to foreign affairs or those held by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

Washington, April 6.—Nine members of the Senate, headed by Senator La Follette, openly revolted against proceedings behind closed doors last night after an executive session in which the Senate by a vote of 36 to 27 confirmed the nomination of Winthrop M. Daniels of New Jersey, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator La Follette asserted that he proposed to defy the rules of the Senate in the future and discuss publicly legislation not affecting foreign relations and later it was announced that Senators Bristow, Cummins, Clapp, Kenyon, Norris, Jones and Gronna, republicans, and Poindexter, democrat, would maintain the same attitude.

The revolt created a sensation and there was much speculation as to the effect it would have upon future executive sessions. The general opinion was that there would be no attempt to take action against members who disregarded the rule of secrecy.

Confirmation of Commissioner Daniels closed a three days' fight, marked by one of the bitterest debates heard at the capital in years. Mr. Daniels' advocates had the support of President Wilson's well known desire to appoint and personal friend he confirmed without delay.

Opponents to the confirmation based their objection on the ground that Mr. Daniels' views on the valuation of public service property were unsound. As during the two preceding days, senators continue to insist that Mr. Daniels, as expressed in the decision of the New Jersey public service commission of which he was chairman in the Passaic gas rate case, would make him dangerous as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission at a time when the commission was fixing a valuation on railroad property.

Senator Cummins commented on the confirmation of Winthrop Moore Daniels, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. "For years efforts have been made to load up the Interstate Commerce Commission to make it a pro-railroad body in regard to the valuation of public service property," he said. "The placing of Daniels on the commission is the crowning effort in that direction," said the senator. "I deeply regret that a man holding such views as he does should be confirmed."

A Guard of the Sepulchre

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

Behold, some of the watch came into the city and told unto the chief priests all the things that were come to pass, and they gave large money unto the soldiers, saying: Say, his disciples came by night and stole him away while we slept.—Matthew.

I was a Roman soldier in my prime;
Now age is on me and the yoke of time.
I saw your risen Christ, for I am he
Who reached the hyssop for him on the tree;
And I am one of two who watched beside
The sepulchre of him we crucified,
All that last night I watched with sleepless eyes;
Great stars arose and crept across the skies.
The world was all too still for mortal rest,
For pitiless thoughts were busy in the breast.
The night was long, so long it seemed at last
I had grown old and a long life had passed,
Far off the hills of Moab, touched with light,
Saw Jerusalem in the hollow of the night.
I saw Jerusalem, all wrapped in cloud,
Stretch like a dead thing folded in a shroud.
Once, in the pauses of our whispered talk,
I heard a something on the garden walk,
Perhaps it was a crisp leaf lightly stirred,
Perhaps the dream-note of a waking bird;
Then suddenly an angel, burning-white,
Came down with earthquake in the breaking light,
And rolled the great stone from the sepulchre,
Mixing the morning with a scent of myrrh.
And lo, the dead had risen with the day—
The Man of Mystery had gone his way!
Years have I wandered, carrying my shame;
Now let the tooth of Time eat out my name;
For we, who all the wonder might have told,
Kept silence, for our mouths were stopt with gold.

EGGS AND A BIT OF CHEESE; A MOTHER AND A NEW BABY; POWERFUL EASTER SERMON

From the Pittsburgh Leader.

"For a long time he wasn't able to work. Seven weeks ago this baby was born. We had no money to pay anyone to take care of me. He couldn't stay in the hospital because of the pneumonia he had taken from the door. I haven't a bite to eat in the house. I haven't any money. We can't stay in the hospital longer than the first of the month—the rent isn't paid."

This was the plea of a wife to save her husband from going to prison and leaving herself and baby to starve alone.

The signs of the sorrows of the motherhood of poverty were upon her. The baby of seven weeks, snatched from the clutches of death, was in her arms, upon her bosom.

The man for whom she pleaded to must stay in prison, a few eggs and some cheese from a store.

He didn't loot the place, as some men would have done for that hungry wife and baby. He took only what would keep her and the baby until he could get out to get work.

Just a few eggs, and some cheese. Could any man have taken less? Would any man have taken less? Would you, or I, have taken less than that?

You will say that this tear-washed plea saved that husband and father from going to prison. You will be wrong if you do.

For the next six months that man must stay in prison, and that hungry wife must take care of herself the best she can.

She must find some way to keep the fountain from going dry that her baby does not starve and hunger.

After 2,000 years of Christianity, this is as far as we have traveled.

A man who steals a few eggs and a piece of cheese to save his hungry wife and baby from starvation, is sent to prison for six months, leaving a helpless woman, barely recovered from the ravages of maternity among the poor, to be at her sister's home, went to bed.

Property must be protected. It is sacred. That human life of the lowly which Christ loved so much, and which he died to save, is crucified for it, is nothing when balanced against sacred property.

Here is a sermon of Easter that burns the eyes, and ears, and makes the heart sick.

What would that Man of Sorrows have said to the owner of a few eggs and some cheese who would come to Him demanding punishment of the poor and father, who had hit that the mother of his babe be not too hungry?

Can you imagine the scorn with which He would have whipped the cry for "justice" to cast back into that endearing face of a woman and her baby because a man had taken a few eggs and some cheese? Is it hard to think what he would have said?

The life of a woman and baby thrown into the streets for a few days, and a little bit of cheese. Not much. Just enough that the wife and mother need not be too hungry. Not enough to stop her hunger, but just enough to keep off starvation for a few days.

This is as far as we have gone after 2,000 years of teaching the Gospel of Love spread over the earth by the Carpenter of Nazareth.

How many thousands more years will have passed before all the world has learned the lesson Jesus taught?

Were that Man of Galilee on earth today He would either be under bonds to keep the peace, or under the restraining provisions of an injunction, sick, hungry, and in pain.

It would smite that "justice" that exchanges the life of a mother and her babe for a few eggs and a bit of cheese.

He would challenge the law that says two human lives are worth less than a few eggs and a bit of cheese.

His burning words would shiver that law which places a few eggs and a piece of cheese above human lives.

His tongue would help to drive from existence that system which would punish a husband and a father for taking the only means left to him to ward off starvation from his wife and child.

Had a John Wiseman, a sick man, with a hungry wife and sick baby, been delivered to The Master by the man who had lost those few eggs and that piece of cheese, and his friends.

can't we imagine His great soul, infinite in its divine life in substance as He did on an occasion?

"Let the first red-blooded man among you who, being hungry, with a sick wife, and a hungry wife, would not take any more eggs and cheese, to stop that hunger for a day, cast the first stone."

Then, when the whole crowd had slipped away to it, the second man asked: "John Wiseman, where are thine accusers? Doth no man accuse thee?"

"No man, Lord."

"Neither do I accuse thee. Go, and stand no more."

Or can we not imagine we hear His voice saying:

"I was hungry, and ye fed me not; athirst, and ye gave me no drink; naked, and ye clothed me not; homeless, and ye gave me no place to lay my head. . . . Inasmuch as ye have done to the least of these, my brethren, ye have done to me."

John Wiseman, in the work house for six months, John Wiseman's hungry wife, and sick baby, seven weeks old, are preaching a more powerful, more human, Easter sermon on how little we have learned after 2,000 years of teaching and preaching, than any sermon that will be delivered in any pulpit in Pittsburgh today.

An Anecdote of Lincoln.

A day in May, 1863, found Lincoln visiting a camp hospital. He had spoken cheering words of sympathy to the wounded, as he proceeded through the ward, he was asked by a tender: "Well, my boy, what can I do for you?"

The young soldier looked up into the president's kindly face and asked: "Won't you write to my mother for me?"

"That I will," responded the president, and calling for writing materials, he seated himself by the side of the cot and wrote from the boy's dictation. It was a long letter, but he betrayed no sign of weariness, and when it was finished he arose, saying: "I will post this as soon as I get back to my office. Now, is there anything else I can do for you?"

The boy looked up appealingly to the president. "Won't you stay with me?"

"I do want to hold on to your hand."

Mr. Lincoln at once perceived the lad's meaning. The appeal was too strong for him to resist; he sat down by the side of the boy, and held his hand. For two hours the president sat there patiently, as though he had been the boy's father.

The Albanians.

Albania, to which Prince William of Wied has been called as ruler, is hardly even a geographical expression, and it is inhabited by a sadly mixed lot of people. There are few who accept the title of Albanians, and these are of the wildest and least desirable kind. The more civilized repudiate the name of Albanians, declaring themselves to be Turks or Greeks or Slavs. A recent writer says: "Five different translations of the scriptures were required for collectors to distribute among them. There are both Catholics and orthodox Christians among them—the sort of Christians who regard the crucifixion as a convenient starting point for a blood feud, and Moslems who like to realize the beauty and holiness by the wearing of hold wars. In the mass they are a barbarous people, incapable of organized civilization. They are intrepid soldiers, but good for little else, and with an invincible reluctance to accept any authority which imposes taxes."

Oldest Living Twins.

William and Samuel Muncy, of Babylon, L. I., who recently celebrated their 50th birthday anniversary, have the distinction of being the oldest living twins. They attribute their good health to the fact that they have lived an outdoor life as far as they possibly could. As youngsters they would, when their work on the farm was done for the day, go fishing in the evening, instead of making their way down to the general store to gossip. The two men eat whenever they feel hungry, do not smoke, chew, nor drink, and although there are seven physicians who are members of their family, they have never had occasion to call on them for aid.

Give Us Underground Parks.

From Collier's.

When all of the human moles now at work around the New York Central station in New York city have finished it will be possible for the visitor to enter the city, do all of his shopping, transact business in several office buildings, reach his hotel, and go to the theater without once coming up to the surface for air. The need of an underground park system in New York for the tolling masses becomes every year more apparent.

Is He Confessing?

From the New York Herald.

"It doesn't require much brain to be president of the United States," Mr. Champ Clark. Does Mr. Clark mean to tell us that is the reason he is qualified?

Measuring Altitude.

It is even more difficult to estimate height than distance, and when one reads how once again the height record has been broken by some daring aviator one is puzzled how to realize what the figures of his record really mean. Well, let us compare, we have the birds as a standard of comparison. Compared with Mr. Raynham's recent 15,000 feet, the common birds of England are more groundlings, for generally they fly at no greater height than 200 feet. When migrating, however, they mount higher, though even then the wild geese (the loftiest of them) seldom reach 5,000 feet. The highest niter in the world is the great condor, who sometimes uses five miles.

SEEK TO ABOLISH MONROE DOCTRINE

Philadelphia, Pa., April 6.—The present international relations and obligations of the United States is the general topic under discussion at this year's annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science which began here today. The sessions were opened with a discussion of the "Present Status of the Monroe Doctrine."

The Mexican situation, its problems and obligations will be taken up tonight and at tomorrow's sessions addresses will be made on the policy of the United States in the Pacific and on the elements of a constructive American foreign policy.

The Pan-American union, presided at the opening session and among the papers read was one by Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, retired.

The Latin View.

Leopold Graham, of New York, presenting the Latin view of the Monroe doctrine, said that the doubts and suspicions of the Latin republics as to the ultimate aims of the United States are accentuated by the extension of the Monroe doctrine to ends never contemplated by its author. "It is such incidents as these which have occurred in Mexico, Nicaragua and in Colombia," he said, "that have led to a growing belief in the supposed desire on the part of the United States to establish a suzerainty over some of the republics of Central and South America."

"If the Monroe doctrine of 1823 had not expanded with the lapse of time or taken on new phases with the development of new situations," said John H. Latane, president of history Johns Hopkins university, "it would have long ceased to have been of any value, for the exact situation that called forth the original declaration in 1823 can never arise again."

The Monroe doctrine is merely a name that Americans have given for 90 years to our Latin-American policy," he said, "which in the necessity of things has undergone changes and will continue to undergo them."

Admiral Colby's Plan.

A "concert of action" among American republics in defense of the principle of "America for the Americans" as a substitute for the manner in which the Monroe doctrine is enforced today by the United States alone, was urged by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester.

"Two distinct and far-reaching principles are laid down in the Monroe doctrine," he said. "The first is the principle of 'self defense.' The second is that South American republics, which followed our lead in declaring their independence, should have protection in maintaining this doctrine for themselves."

"The first principle is axiomatic and immutable, and all other considerations must give way to it. The second is amenable to charges or amendments that will bring it into accord with new conditions that arise. The question is, therefore, do the same conditions prevail on the western continent today that existed at the time President Monroe sent his message to congress in 1823?"

He should remember that the South American republics were in their infancy at the time the Monroe doctrine was declared, and were struggling against great odds for liberty. The United States proclaimed herself the protector of the western world in a matter of necessity, for without her aid the newly formed republics were helpless to battle against the great odds opposing them.

"The party which I am the leader of, as briefly, the following aims: "First, we want to remove all misapprehension and doubt from the eyes of the world as to the entity and sovereignty of the Hungarian nation, state—not only in its military and diplomatic institutions, but in absolutely all the functions of state. Then we want to disconnect ourselves economically from the Austrian yoke, by the separation of the customs house and through the creation of a separate national bank. Last, but not least, we want in every direction true democratic institutions to insure the government of the people. This can be accomplished chiefly through universal suffrage."

There are 2,000,000 of my countrymen in the United States, in time I and the members of my party, hope to make Hungary a small sized copy of the United States in the heart of Europe.

Doctrine Discredited.

Leading statesmen of Brazil and other South American republics have declared that the Monroe doctrine is discredited in the republics for whose benefit it was devised, not that they do not appreciate the good intentions of the United States, but they deny the right of this nation to appoint itself guardian over their welfare. A doctrine founded upon the principle laid down by James Monroe, and giving the right of a protectorate to the United States in general and not to any country in particular, would be the ideal doctrine, in the belief of the people of Latin America.

"We cannot, however, with propriety, form an 'alliance' for that word has been tabooed by an unwritten law of the land."

"Let us form then a 'concert of action' after the principles of the Monroe doctrine, similar to that established in Europe for the support of the doctrine known there as 'The Balance of Power.' Call this part of our international policy by the name of the Monroe doctrine, if you will, or by the term 'America for the Americans,' which will probably better please our conferees in the south, and at the same time be in accord with the general principle of that doctrine."

But there is a field in which the interests of the United States should not be mixed with any other republic's. A speaker added in considering the countries of the Caribbean sea or along the Gulf of Mexico. "The right of the United States to protect these countries from foreign aggression has been recognized in many ways by European countries, and the protection of 'The Father of Republics' has been called for. Call this part of our international policy by the name of the American government as an inalienable right," he said.

"In defending the continental policy of America for the Americans, the United States will have ample cause for keeping up an efficient navy, and she will need every ship that our non-military country will authorize to be constructed."

Sensitive Olfactory Nerves.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Chicago can stand a little yellow in her journals, but turns up her nose at her own. The inconsistencies of the middle west are not without their element of humor.

Once Noted Actress Dies of Appendicitis

New York, April 4.—Mrs. Ruth Adelaide Cherie Greenfield, one of the "old school" actresses, died in a hospital yesterday of appendicitis.

Mrs. Greenfield made her debut in this city in 1876 as Camille in the production of that name. During her career she supported many noted actors.

Malcontents are Rousing Austria

New York, April 6.—Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the independent party in the Hungarian Parliament and one of the wealthiest men in Hungary arrived here today on the steamship Mauretania. He will spend nearly two weeks touring the eastern section of the United States.

Count Karolyi said the object of his visit was to awaken in the minds of Hungarian-Americans a realization of the power which they can exert in shaping the affairs of their mother country along the lines of democracy, for which his party is working.

He will visit Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Johnston, South Bethlehem and South Bend. He will return to Europe on the Imperator, April 16. Of the political situation in Hungary and the plans of his party the count said:

"Just now there is an intense political struggle in progress in Hungary. The country is divided into two parties, one the official majority, which is bought by bribery and which is, in fact, a blind and servile tool in the hands of Austria; and the other, the minority party, which is backed by the public opinion of the country, but is kept down by force."

"The party which I am the leader of, as briefly, the following aims: "First, we want to remove all misapprehension and doubt from the eyes of the world as to the entity and sovereignty of the Hungarian nation, state—not only in its military and diplomatic institutions, but in absolutely all the functions of state. Then we want to disconnect ourselves economically from the Austrian yoke, by the separation of the customs house and through the creation of a separate national bank. Last, but not least, we want in every direction true democratic institutions to insure the government of the people. This can be accomplished chiefly through universal suffrage."

Jane Est is Put Out with Force

New York, April 6.—Jane Est, heretofore identified with movements of the Industrial Workers of the World, created consternation at the Metropolitan temple today by trying to force her way into the trial of Dr. Jacob E. Price, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal church, who is charged with misconduct by nine women members of his congregation.

At the door she was confronted by Dr. Frank J. Zehner, pastor of the Five Points Mission, acting as attorney for the defendant.

"Let me in," she shouted in tones which immediately drew a large crowd. "This is not a private trial; ecclesiasticism itself is on trial. Ecclesiasticism has always whitewashed the church whenever charges are made against pastors. These trials ought to be held out in the open where people can hear them. There is a great deal of talk about shielding the pastor. I want to see Dr. Price. I'd like to see him try to kiss me!"

It had been charged that Dr. Price among other things tried to kiss a woman member of his congregation.

Followed by the crowd the woman succeeded in pushing her way into the temple, but could get no further than the witness room. Here she described herself as a "church cleaner."

During the industrial worker of the world raids on the New York churches, recently, Jane Est was a prominent speaker. She compared the movement to the French revolution.

Mrs. Hilma Dohl, whose testimony was excluded yesterday, since her charge was not included in the general complaint, was allowed to take the stand. She said she had been improperly approached by Dr. Price and that she had subsequently received visits from two persons who tried with threats and intimidation to prevent her from testifying.

She had decided, she said, not to press the charges on account of her children, but on opening the bible for inspiration her finger fell on a verse which seemed to urge her to action.

Wasted Effort.

Miss Dixon, a charming society girl, had spent the entire summer in trying to elevate the simple country people to whom she was boarding. When she was about to leave, she said:

"Goodby, Mr. Ingersoll, I hope my visit here hasn't been entirely without good results."

"Sartin not," replied the old farmer, "you've learnt a heap since you first come; but by heck! you was about the greenest one we ever had on our hands."—National Monthly.

RASH ITCHED AND BURNED

400 South Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"I was attacked with a breaking out on the inside of my arms. It was a small rash or pimples and it itched and burned, especially at night, so that before I knew it I had made myself sore. I had to wear the finest kind of cotton underwear, no woolen at all, because the least thing irritated it and made it much worse. The rash itched and smarted until at times I got no sleep at all."

"I had this trouble and took treatments for about one year, but they only gave me relief while taking them. Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I got relief right away. In three months I was a well man again." (Signed) H. W. Foley, Nov. 5, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-free, "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Nap in a Nutshell.

Marks—Are you reading this new history of the Napoleonic tragedy that's being printed?

Parks—No. To me the tragedy of Napoleon may be summed up in two lines. The divorce of Josephine was the prelude; Elba the interlude, and his last battle the Waterloo.

It's easy to be happy; all you have to do is be foolish.

Backache Warns You

Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year.

Don't neglect a bad back. If your back is lame—if it hurts to stoop or lift—if there is irregularity of the secretions—suspect your kidneys. If you suffer headaches, dizziness and are tired, nervous and worn-out, you have further proof.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine remedy for bad backs and weak kidneys.

AN OKLAHOMA CASE

John T. Jones, 213 S. Pine St., Tulsa, Okla., says: "I was confined to bed for days with kidney trouble. I had terrible pains through my back and got dizzy and exhausted. The doctor prescribed for me, but nothing helped me. I had almost given up hope when a friend brought me a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. In three days they relieved me and four boxes made me well. I am today in the best of health."

LOVER SHOTS SELF.

Moline, Ill., April 6.—Emil Aliberg, a young laborer, shot a hole through his sweetheart's picture which was hanging in the room last night, then shot and killed himself. They had quarreled.

HANGED, BUT REFUSES TO GIVE REAL NAME

San Quentin, Cal., April 4.—"Thomas Green" was hanged here yesterday for the murder, in January, of Willis A. Bowles, cashier of the Palo Verde bank, at Dlythe, Cal.

Green was not the man's true name, which he obstinately refused to give. He and a partner, cowboys, tried to rob the bank and ride off. The cashier bolted from a rear door of the bank and Green shot him as he ran.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHINESE MURDERS WOMAN AND BURNS BODY IN FURNACE

Vancouver, B. C., April 6.—Jack Kong, the 17-year-old Chinese boy suspected of the murder of Mrs. Charles J. Millard, confessed today that he committed the crime.

The boy told the police that at breakfast Wednesday Mrs. Millard had found fault with him. He struck her with a chair and stunned her, and then choked her to death, he said. Later he took her body to the basement and put it in a furnace. He hid the clothing in order to convince Mr. Millard that his wife had gone out in the morning.

The skull and other bones have been found in the chimney beyond the furnace, the police said.

The crime is presumed to have been committed Wednesday morning, the night before Mrs. Millard had been doing her spring house cleaning and her morning working dress is the only one of her garments missing.

Her husband came home at 11 o'clock Wednesday night and, believing his wife to be at her sister's home, went to bed.

The Chinese boy committed the murder in the forenoon he would have had from 10 to 12 hours in which to dispose of the body. Some of the detectives believe portions of the body were thrown into the harbor.

Millard talked to the boy at the police station today. The Chinese said that Mrs. Millard, attired in her house dress, left the house at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning and he did not see her again.

NEW COLOR FACES TO MATCH GOWNS

Milwaukee Women Give Paris a Few Pointers on Just What Is Style.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 6.—Pooh for the green wigs of Paris, or the red wigs, blue wigs, purple or crushed strawberry effects in hair, whatever! Milwaukee has Paris looking pale mauve when it comes to a freak day. Swains hereabouts now address their Danaises, saying: "Ah, Inogene, I adore your sweet, Sevrus blue countenance!" Or, "Precious Alice, how exquisite is the mandarin yellow tint of your fair face!" Or, "Deborah, thrilling in the spectacle of your purple cheek!" Or "Gretchen, your violet nap certainly gets me."

The answer to this is that Milwaukee girls have gone in for the use of face powders colored to match their dresses. Just now a lovely shade of lavender has the call.

But mandarin yellow, Sevrus blue, purple, violet, sweet pea shades of red and pink, cypress green, putty color and almond are also on the honor roll of miladies of Milwaukee.

Play Safe With a Bull.

From the Farm and Poultry.

"No matter how gentle the bull is, put a ring in his nose. Arrange a four-foot stick with a snap on one end and a looped strap on the other. Snap this to the ring when taking the animal to and from his stall or lot for water, or in handling him in any way. Play safe!"

Enough to Make a Horse Laugh.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The 10 horses that towed Mr. Rockefeller's limousine through the snow must have come as close to laughing as horses ever can. Even a horse laughs best when he laughs last.

Give Us Underground Parks.

From Collier's.

When all of the human moles now at work around the New York Central station in New York city have finished it will be possible for the visitor to enter the city, do all of his shopping, transact business in several office buildings, reach his hotel, and go to the theater without once coming up to the surface for air. The need of an underground park system in New York for the tolling masses becomes every year more apparent.

Is He Confessing?

From the New York Herald.

"It doesn't require much brain to be president of the United States," Mr. Champ Clark. Does Mr. Clark mean to tell us that is the reason he is qualified?

Measuring Altitude.

It is even more difficult to estimate height than distance, and when one reads how once again the height record has been broken by some daring aviator one is puzzled how to realize what the figures of his record really mean. Well, let us compare, we have the birds as a standard of comparison. Compared with Mr. Raynham's recent 15,000 feet, the common birds of England are more groundlings, for generally they fly at no greater height than 200 feet. When migrating, however, they mount higher, though even then the wild geese (the loftiest of them) seldom reach 5,000 feet. The highest niter in the world is the great condor, who sometimes uses five miles.

Once Noted Actress Dies of Appendicitis

New York, April 4.—Mrs. Ruth Adelaide Cherie Greenfield, one of the "old school" actresses, died in a hospital yesterday of appendicitis.

Mrs. Greenfield made her debut in this city in 1876 as Camille in the production of that name. During her career she supported many noted actors.