GHOST-LADY LIVES IN KAISER'S HOUSE

From the Strand Magazine

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Calumet Baking

Powder is first in the

hearts of the millions

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

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MET BAKING POWDER CO.

then you bay choap or big-can be misled. Buy Calumet. It's wholesome gives best results. to sour milk and soda.

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Dictating Aloft.

scouting, it usually carries two men.

One is the pilot, who runs and steers

the craft; the other is the observer,

who marks the placing of the hostile

troops, the position of their guns, the

movement of trains, and the like. The

bserver also makes many sketches of the ground over which he is flying-work that often interferes with his writing notes and memoranda. In certain conditions of flight, too, it is often hard for him to use a pencil

When the military aeroplane is

POWDER

use it and know it.

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

This is a legend, but a remarkable one, mentioned by all the historians, and even now, in this 20th century, taken seriously by Germans. Whatever may be its origin, it assuredly sheds a strange light on the manners and mentality of the Hohenzollerns.

"The White Lady" is a phantom who, it is said, shows herself at the moment when some imminent and dire calam-

It is said, shows herself at the moment when some imminent and dire calam-ity threatens the princes of the House of Hohenzollern. The enormous gloomy building known in Berlin as "the Old Palace" stands beyond the bridge which term-inates the Unter den Linden. It is a sort of mountain of stone, which con-veys the impression of being crushed down by its heavy dome. Frederick, the first king of Prussia, began to build this place in 1699, with the frankly avowed aim of eclipsing Versallies. Strictly speaking, this is the only pic-turesque bit of Berlin, the only spot turesque bit of Berlin, the only spot which at all lends itself to anything

which at all lends itself to anything in the way of legend and romance. The Mysterious Tower. The Old Falace has a tower—"the Tower of the Green Hat." Here, in the time of Frederick "Iron-Tooth," was lodged the notorious "Maiden," now to be seen in the Castle of Nuremberg. This is a hallow statue of wood, which opens like a cupboard. Its interior is lined with enormous steel spikes. MM. Neukomm and l'Estree, in their curious work on "The Hohenzollerns," tell how, when the court martial (always hard at work on "The Hohenzollerns," tell how, when the court martial (always hard at work in Berlin) had for lack of proof acquitted an accused person, he was conducted to the "Maiden." "Render thanks to our Holy Mother," was the order given him. Then he was pushed inside the statue, which, worked by some secret mechanism, closed upon him, crushing the unhappy man in its oruel embrace and piercing him with its thousand spears. A trap door beneath thousand spears. A trap door beneath the statue opened, and the remains of the victim were swallowed up in the

iepths of the oubliet. It is in the Tower of the Green Hat that the White Lady is said to reside. With respect to her habits statements liffer. Some say that ever night she passes silently through the 600 cham-bers of the Old Palace, traversing with bers of the Oid Palace, traversing with filding, velvety footstep the chevaliers' been seen. saluting with but never entering the royal apart-ments except on the eve of a Hohenzol-ern prince's death. Others affirm that she dwells in some secret retreat, and invisible to all others, shows herself to

Italy's Frankness.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Italy's Frankness. From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Von Buelow, it appears now, has defin-tely failed with Italy, as it was inevit-ible that he should. It is doubtful if the promises was ever entertained any hope or the success of his mission. He had itre to offer Italy that she is not almost ure of acquiring by another and happier rrangement a little later on. Moreover, is promises lacked persuasion because of he increasing doubt as to whether he would be able to fulfil them. But the negotiations have developed one of the negotiations have developed one of the success of his mission. He had it is after is a profitable arrangement, the is after is a profitable arrangement, and that any part she may take in the further's neutrality; neither is she hid of another's neutrality; neither is she hid of the like. What she wants is imme-ine integrity of western civilization,'' the integrity of the future. What yon by any high sounding phrases-''the future his proposals were even less on the st

tis an instance of justifiable reprisal. It not just a matter of plain violation of greement. But when Italy is confronted with the instrument of the triple alliance in even in have none of it; and she will not fetch a far argument to justify her posi-iton, either. She entered the alliance un-ler Bismarck for the sole purpose of pro-ected African colonization. That colo-ization has now been perfected, and she s ready to step out of an alliance from which she has nothing more to gain. It has been reported that one of the iauses of the agreement that bound bernany. Austria and Italy into that urious alliance provided that military support was compulsory only in the case hat one of the parties was made the ob-ject of aggression by an outside power. It this securate, Italy could have scused her withdrawal on this ground; or neither Germany nor Austria was nade the object of aggression; they each icalities. With a winning guilessness he says, in effect, that she has no wish o continue in an agreement that has not of her own Machiavelli who wrote "Il Principe," that a state, if it is prudent," will not regard as binding any reaty when it appears that it will injur-er or when the objects for which she intered the agreement have been attained. **Cistern Cleaning Time.**

him only who is about to die. Who is this "White Lady?" this point also opinions differ. Upon Some claim her as a daughter of the people. Anna Sidow, whose bright eyes, in the Sixteenth century, turned the head of Elector Joachim II. This prince ruined himself for his favorite. After his death, the Elector John George Imprisoned Anna Sidow at Spandau. She never again saw the light of day, but died there miserably. Her soul it is, say some, that, unable to detach itself from earthly splendor, wanders continually through the wide halls of the palace built by the descendant of her royal lover.

According to others, the "White According to others, the "White Lady" is a certain widow, and mother of two children, the Countess d'Orla-munde, with whom, in the olden time, the Margrave Albert the Beautiful, one of the most distinguished ancestors of the Hohenzollern family, fell in love. This margrave is reported to have said. "I would gladly wed the fair widow, were I not restrained by the force of four eyes." Erroneously interpreting this remark as an allusion to her two children, the ambitious countess put them to death by running a gold pin into their heads.

into their heads. There exists a third version, accord-ing to which the ghost is that of the nameless woman who served as model for the iron spiked "Maiden" of sin-

ister renown. The horrible effigy is (as already stat-ed) hollow. It is a wooden body with-out a soul and she who was its model is now the instrument employed to pun-ish to the rementant employed to punish, to the remotest generation, the des-cendants of its cruel inventor, Freder-ick of the Iron Tooth. Her mission is to linger on the earth in order to visit them on the night before their death, and to warn them that they are about to be called to their account. Such is to be called to their account. Such is the chastisement inflicted upon each one of them for the detestable profanation of which their forefather was guil-ty in concealing beneath the lineaments of the compassionate Virgin that most frightful instrument of torture.

The Messenger of Death.

But although her origin is, as we have seen, a subject of dispute, the "White Lady" of the old palace at Berlin is not a myth. She exists, she has been seen. She glides along in silence, saluting with a movement of the head the trembling mortals who stand aside to let her pass. None dare question her, for all know that such audacity would meet with severe and immediate

there are, one year and a half after the there are, one year and a half after the passage of California's anti-allen land law, 331 proprietary Japanese farmers in that state. The farms comprise 12,-726 acres, valued at \$609,000. Japanese renters on a share basis are not enu-merated. There are 218 lots owned by Japanese. More than 2,000 Japanese places of business employ a total of \$4,000,000 in capital. Business done by Japanese amounts to \$16,000,000 a year. When these figures, issued on authority sition on the part of the press of New York and other cities to condemn Callfornia for the trouble made over Jap-

no recorded Japanese. Now, there are more Japanese than Chinese. This, of course, is due to the fact that since 1882 immigration of Chinese has been practically prohibited. In spite of laws governing immigration, naturalization

CRYING FOR REFORM IN ARMY OF BRITAIN

Radical Demand for Democrat. ization Reveals Problems of Finance.

From the London Times One of the most interesting features of the recent heated discussions in parliament has been the demand made by various radical and labor members that the army should be "democra tized." No one, however, has pre precisely defined the meaning of the term, or has stated clearly what is in his

bit in making this proposal. Let us start, with an understanding about terms. Democracy is that form of government in which is vested in and exercised by the people at large. In that sense the army is already democratized. The house of commons is elected by

the people, and the army is maintained by the votes of the house of com-Were it not for the passing of the

army bill annually the army would cease to exist; and the empire would vanish with it, for the army is the solder of the empire, and the de-struction of the army and of the em-pire is a single operation.

Commons Controls the Army.

The house of commons supports the army by voting supplies, and can effect what changes it pleases in or-ganization and numbers by exercising the authority constitutionally vested in the lower chamber. These righs the house of commons

frequently exercise, whether for good or for evil, and the army is consequently governed by the democracy and is democratized.

A democracy is often more stupid and more tyrannical than an autocracy but it is not necessarily devoid of sense

Every democracy recognizes that in an armed force an exact disipline must be observed, and that those who are guilty of crimes of seditions to the prejudice of good order and military discipline must be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law allow. This condition is expressly rec-onized by the preamble of the army (annual) act, and the rules and regula-tions which govern the army are framed in accordance with the pro-visions of that act, and consenquently issued from the people and are demo-

Position of the Crown.

Is the position of the crown in any sense opposed to the democratic ideal in relation to the army? Certainly not, for it is by the will of the people that the king reigns, and the crown is as much the offspring of democratic Ideals as the rest of our constitutional system.

The defense of the realm has been wisely intrusted by the constitution to the crown. According to the opinion of our most eminent jurists the "superma potestas" is inherent in the crown, and the crown could not re-lease itself from its tenure if it would

In all democracies, in France as well In all democracies, in France as well as in the United States, the head of the state, as the French constitution de-clares, "dispose de la force armee," and any failure on the part of the ministers of the head of the state to keep the latter regularly informed of all pro-ceedings relating to the disposal of armed forces is unconstitutional and derogatory to the established demo-cratic practice.

cratic practice. cratic practice. If, for example, any minister in the recent crisis failed to keep the king regularly informed, or failed to take his orders, or authorized, or failed to prevent the illegitimate use of the king's name, such act would be uncon-stitutional and undemocratic, and no possible excuse for such act or omis-sion could be valid.

What Do Radicals Want?

What, after all, do our radical and labor members want? If they want the terms of the recent army order to be exactly carried out they have nothing to complain of, for it has been admitted

How Capital Creates Trade.

European Surplus Money Has Developed All the New Nations of the World By Investing In All Sorts of Commercial, Industrial and Public Enterprises.

C. M. Keys, in the World's Work.

No Prospect For Free Capital.

It is the habit of the day to look with

Africa, and many other lands because the

close and dangerous connection between the trade of these far lands and the finan-

cing of these same lands. Upon that phase

article on the foreign investments of Great

Britain, these illuminating sentences:

of the matter it is well to pause.

cent a year.

for help.

railways for the world and especially for C. M. Keys, in the world's work. These foreign investments of Great Brit-ain aggregating \$13,465,000,000, carry a com-prehensive idea of the worldwide charac-ter of Euronean investment. That Great ter of European investment. That Great Britain is not alone in making great in-vestments of this worldwide character may be demonstrated quite easily. It is enough, for the purpose of this article, ter state the total foreign investments of the state the total foreign investments of Germany and France. In 1909, according to the Statist, France, held investments factures.

in foreign lands to the extent of about \$8,000,000,000. They were scattered over 21 "Thus, by the investment of capital in other lands, we have first provided the countries. Germany, in 1913, according to Dr. Karl Helfferich, of the Deutsche borrowing countries with the credit which gave them the power to purchase the goods needed for their development and, bank, had similar investments amounting to about \$5,000,000,000. There is no definite to about \$5,000,000,000. There is no definite authority for the current estimate that Belgium has a total capital abroad amounting to \$2,000,000,000, but the esti-mate would seem low rather than high. These four countries, then, have total These four countries, then, have total goods. foreign investments today of about \$30,-

This simple syllabus of commercial phil-000,000,000. They tend to increase at an average rate of nearly if not quite 5 per osophy is commended to those who fancy that the foreign markets of the world now lie at the mercy of the American sales-man. In all probability, Mr. Paish, when No man today may speculate with any large degree of sense upon the effect of the European war upon this stream of capital that has done so much to open was of Brazil. When the English supwas of Brazil. When the English sup-plied the money to build the Great Northup the world to commerce and to civiliza-Of Belgium it is possible to make ern railroad, they undoubtedly did pro-vide a good many thousands of people with power to make money. The more money they make the more English tin a fair estimate for the answer is written over the face of the country. The world may think no more, in our day, of Bel-glum capital as a thing to count upon. and Irish linen and Scotch wool cloth they will consume and the more freight bills they will pay, directly or indirectly, to English ships upon the sea. It is hardly a bit less true of North Dakota than it is Go then, to extremities. Consider the worst that might happen. Picture Europe, after a long and deadly war, pros-trate. France, Germany, Western Russia, England, and perhaps Holland have been drained by the terrible havoc of war. of Canada, or of Tasmania, or of Chile. To make this principle of commerce and Northern and Central France, the Rhine valley, the flat lands of Holland, and the finance perfectly clear it may be well to use an illustration. Brazil is as good an rich plains of Silesia have met the fate of Belgium, let us say. That country is al-most completely financed in Europe. About half its railroads are totally owned in Europe. The other half are or were until this was written-owned by a com-How much free capital, one may well ask, will Britain, France, Germany, or Holland pour out into the wildernesses of the world. If one grant the sad prepany incorporated in the United States,

but almost wholly paid for in Europe In the 12 months that ended last June, the people of the United States bought mise, the reply is obvious enough. Not in many years will any of the new counfrom Brazil products worth about \$101,000.-000. They sold to the people of Brazil American products worth about \$30,000,000. In other words, the proportion was more tries be able to call upon the older lands selfish eyes upon the strange and almost than three to one in favor of Brazil. How did it happen that ships which brought into American ports goods worth more than \$100,000,000 went back with cargoes worth less than one-third of it? Or did unthinkable catastrophe in which so much of the world is involved. Much talk there is of grand new opportunities opening up in South America, Russia, China, South

they go back at all?

hands of Germany, England, France, and Belgium are bathed in one another's A Triangle of Trade. The fact is that many of them did not go straight back to Brazil. They brought into this country full shiploads of coffee. blood. Directly of these matters of trade this article need not treat. Yet, it would seem to be of them that it is written, for there would seem to be a somewhat rubber and hides. At our ports they took on board full loads of grain and cotton on board run loads of grain and cotton and salled away-to England, France, and Germany. At the ports of Europe they discharged their American cargoes and filled up with manufactures. Machinery, railroad supplies, earthenware, clothing -all the thousand things that make up real merchandising commerce-these they Some years ago, Sir George Paish, by most men considered one of the most brilliant and the soundest of writers up-on British financial matters, wrote, in the course of a short but comprehensive real merchandising commerce-these they drew from Europe. Then they salled home again to South America, to begin a new triangle.

It is an interesting triangle. On our rade with Brazil in 1914 we owed \$70,000,000 Borrowers Buy From Lenders. "The investment of about £2,500,000,000 of British capital has occurred simultan-We did not pay it in cash. We paid it mostly in cotton and grain. We did not pay it to Brazil at all. We paid it to Engeously with a vast growth of British trade growth of our trade and prosperity is largely the result of our investment of They paid it in manufactured goods, the capital in other countries. By building i richest sort of exports that are known.

Mexican Intervention. From the Milwaukee Journal. "From a few sources the suggestion has been made that there should be resort to joint intervention on the part of all pow-ers that have interests in Mexico, for the purpose of restoring order in that coun-try. • • Intervention can become a necessity only if it appears that those foreigners who have been unable, for various conceivable reasons, to leave the disordered country, are deprived of pro-tection to their lives and property. I does not appear, in spite of all the recent alarming stories that have come from max about the present Mexican stim. This is what the Albany Journal has to say about the present Mexican stim. William Barnes, jr., of looking through rosy glasses to support the administra-tion. Going down to Mexico would not be any summer holiday's excursion. Mexicans may not like Villa or Carranza or Zapata or Obregon or Gutterrez; but they would like all or any of them better than a for-eign invader. There would become very cheap before

cratic. Asiatics In America. According to trustworthy statements

When these figures, issued on authority of the state board of agriculture, were received in the east, there was a dispo-

anese immigration. The department of commerce has just issued another bulletin on the census; this one dealing especially with Chi-nese and Japanese in the United States. nese and Japanese in the United States. The figures are for 1910, and include all the United States with the exception of the Philippines. At that time Asiatics in this country numbered 143,688, of whom 72.157 were Japanese. In the Philippines, at the time of a special census in 1903, there were 4,000 Chinese and 1,000 Japanese. The comparative increase in the Asiatic population of the United States is shown. In 1860 there were 34,000 Chinese in this country, but no recorded Japanese. Now, there are

running to the mouth of the observer, so that by talking into the machine at any time during the flight, he can record his observations, and still have his hands free for his field glass or his sketching pencil.

and paper. To obviate that difficulty, the military aeroplane, says the Scien-

tific American, now frequently carries



Low round trip fares are now in effect via the Scenic Highway of the Northern Pacific Ry. to California's Ex-positions via the North Pacific Coast. These tickets permit liberal stop-overs and enable the tourist to include both Expositions as well as a stop-over at Yellowstone National Park via Gardiner Gateway.

If you will advise when you will plan your western trip, I will be pleased to quote rates, send a copy of our handsome Expositions folder as well as ellowstone National Park and travel literature, and assist you in any way ible in planning your 1915 vaca tion trip. A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, 517 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.-Adv.

A Good Invention.

"I me a stool with a top adjustable at several angles as well as eleva tions has been patented by a Chicago inventor for pianists," said the pi

"Well, if it tilts enough to throw the man off when he ought to stop playing it will prove a long-felt want. said the tired man.

CUTICURA SOAP BATHS

d by a Little Ointment for Foll Baby's Tender Skin. Trial Free.

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each free by mail with Book iress postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY ton. Sold everywhere.-Adv.

Getting Ready to Jump. st-Is he still on the water

abeak-Well, he's not still on it; in fact, he's very restless.

Cistern Cleaning Time.

From the Indianapolis News

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habit of the Chinese and Japanese is to gather together. Colonies are es-tablished, and "Chinatowns" and "rookerles" are the result. In Sacra-mento county—the seat of the capital— 5.7 per cent of the total population is Japanese. Figures are not wanting to show that Japanese colonists, congro-gating in small villages, have literally crowded out native American or Euro-pean settlers. The Japanese are thrif-ty, but they can no more be assimi-lated than the Chinese. The Japanese and Chinese now being educated in American universities recognize this. New Jersey and New York countles aro in relation to southeastern Europeans. Perhaps most of the demand for strict-

er immigration laws comes not from the west, but from the Atlantic sea-board. The east laughs at California's dislike for the Asiatics; but the east can understand its own aversion to the illiterate immigrant from southeastern

The Terrible Freshman.

Europe

From Holworthy Hall's New Book, "Pepper.

Instinctively they called him the "Terrible Freshman," but with the same spirit of paradox with which they might have bestowed the name of "Fido" upon a pet elephant. He was an undersized, anemic youth, with a penchant for clothes and haberdashery a few months abased of the Broadway a few months ahead of the Broadway fashions, and he thought it denoted a maturity and worldly experience to profess that he never felt capable of undertaking breakfast until after the fifth cigaret.

He possessed about as much moral fiber as a mud turtle, but he had an allowance that was sinfully large; for his father, having led a most secluded and represent bound was mether and repressed boyhood, was rather pleased at the notion of entertaining a sport in the family. He sent Tommy Foster to Cambridge in the confident expectation of making a gentleman out of him; and Tommy discovering that no one was particularly interested in what he did or how he did it took the opportunity to go to the devil as fast

opportunity to go to the devil as fast as he conveniently could. Tommy engaged a room on the same floor with Pepper McHenry and Monk Spinden, and after he had chastely decorated it with a class banner, a dozen assorted steins, and a set of art prints which would have astonished his fond parents, he put on a new suit of the musical comedy variety a vivid the musical comedy variety, a vivid silk shirt, and an equally uproarious ite, and started out to make some friends who could show him a touch of high life in greater Boston

in both houses that no orders given to the army have been disobeyed and that the conduct of all ranks has been exemplary. These admissions destroy at a stroke the whole fabric of criminal libel which we have lately been privileged to wonder at, and the country will judge between the army and its acwill cusers.

But if the parties of the left desire to possess an instrument which they can use for their own political ends, an and convictions, and suitable for such an adventure as the coercion of a deeply religious and Protestant com of a munity which refuses to be driven out of the united kingdom, then such an army cannot be recruited in England and must be sought for elsewhere.

The left parties should recruit such army somewhere between Callabria and army somewhere between Canabria and Kordofan and officer it with soldiers of fortune from southern Europe. Then, no doubt, such an army would be fit for any purpose, and when not in use it might conceivably—although it also might not—lie passively in a corner available to mestor's commands awaiting its master's commands.

Income of the Officers.

Let us suppose, however, that these ideas are fantastic, and that what the left parties desire is that officers should be able to live on their pay, and that the possession of private means should no longer be indispensable to a candidate for a commission. In this case and in this form a very large number of officers will heartily welcome more democratization, and it is a com-plete mistake to suppose that the ma-

plete mistake to suppose that the ma-jority will raise any objection to it. There is an idea, born of ignorance, and sedulously fostered by politicians of the baser sort, that the corps of offi-cers in our army is wealthy. It is be-cause the actual reverse is the case that we have to make superhuman ef-forts to find candidates for commis-tions

It has been proved by inquiry that

It has been proved by inquiry that the average private income of Sand-hurst cadets, including candidates for the Indian army, is \$350 a year, and that, excluding the Indian army, the average private income is between \$500 and \$750 a year, leaving out the sprinkling of rich men of whom there may be half a dozen in each batch. Considering that no officer can serve at home unless he has at least \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year in the cavalry, it is obvious that the reason why we have such difficulty in filling the commis-sioned ranks is a financial reason, and that until this obstacle has been re-moved we cannot entertain the hope of enlarging our horizon of choice or of enabling poor men to take commissions. enabling poor men to take commissions.

Emerson. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he, who in the midst of the crowd, keeps, with per-fect sweetness, the independence of solitude.

William Barnes, jr., of looking through rosy glasses to support the administra-tion. Going down to Mexico would not be any summer holiday's excursion. Mexicans may not like Villa or Carranza or Zapata or Obregon or Gutlerrez; but they would like all or any of them better than a for-eign invader. There would be a country, two or three times as large as the Ger-man empire, to conquer and police. Ameri-can life would become very cheap before that task was well begun. Mexicans are not poor fighters. Mosquitoes and fever are better still. Nor could we expect our neighbor nations on this continent to look on us with favo. All this has nothing to do with the ques-tion of doing the right thing, even if that should come to mean going down to Mex-ico. It has a good deal to do with the cheap militarists who want to hear guns go off and never realize that they are cru-saders in the cause of speculative capital that wants tremendous returns and of aliens who hoped to grow rich on Mexi-can concessions. It means that the man who so easily condemns the administra-tion needs to subnit a better plan unless to see his country's blood shed without need.

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dign invader. There would be a country, two or three times as large as the German empire, to conquer and police. American life would become very cheap before that task was well begun. Mexicans are not poor fighters. Mosquitoes and fever are better still. Nor could we expect our neighbor nations on this continent to look on us with favo.
All this has nothing to do with the quest time of doing the right thing, even if that should come to mean going down to Mexico and the task was who hoped to grow rich on Mexico and the two calls a good deal to do with the quest that wants tremendous returns and of the are must also be the luce of the search for dyes. Undeubiedly there is to see his country's blood shed without need.
Newspapers and Civilization. From the Brooklyn Eagle. The Mexical use of human knowledge, whether the information so obtained can be put to practical use or not. In this way many scientific discoveries have been hurried and the world has received the been fit. "If newspapers had been in existence, the Sermon on the Mount would have heard the world is industry. Just when the allos is one of the great industry beon published in the Jerusalem Gazetter and all the Palestinean newspapers would be charge have mount may is charter the rate is should come from the allos oxid:
"If newspapers had been in existence, the Sermon on the Mount would have had flaring headlines announcing His crucifixion. It is doubtful if there had flaring headlines announcing His crucifixion. It is doubtful if there had flaring headlines announcing His crucifixion. It is doubtful if there had have have have the targe to the score is should corne from the double have had flaring headlines announcing His crucifixion. It is doubtful if there had have had flaring headlines announcing His crucifixion. It is doubtful if there had have had flaring headlines announcing His crucifixion. It is doubtful if there had have had flaring headlines announcing His crucifixion. It is doubtful if there had have had

************************** STEADFASTNESS.