

The Sun AND NEW YORK PRESS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

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Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month, \$3.00; Per Year, \$30.00. SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00; Per Year, \$10.00. FOREIGN, Per Month, \$4.00; Per Year, \$40.00.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 125 Nassau street, New York.

London office, 40-42 Fleet street. Paris office, 6 rue de la Michodiere. New York office, 125 Nassau street.

Telephone BERKMAN 2300.

The Supreme Military Direction of the War.

Political objects dominating the military strategy of the Allies have long enabled Germany to win victories in the field.

Russia pressed forward in the Carpathians toward the Hungarian plain when she should have been driving forward through East Prussia.

Great Britain made a gallant failure at the Dardanelles.

France, in the earliest days of the war, occupied parts of Alsace; and nearly lost Paris.

Italy followed the dictates of politics rather than the recommendations of military experts in her Austrian invasion.

Rumania made the mistake of entering Transylvania because Transylvania was her "unredeemed" soil.

Germany has not made these blunders. She committed unheard-of crimes, but she made no military error in selling and consolidating Belgium, Serbia, Poland and part of Rumania.

It was the misfortune of every one of our allies that each at some time or other was led to sacrifice military wisdom to political expediency.

America alone has and can have no political objects in Europe to confuse or subvert her military policy.

We have no political motive for occupying any European territory.

No reasons of a political character make it advisable for us to begin operations here or discontinue them there, or fight on a particular front.

We are free to conduct our part in the war under purely military governance.

We are also the better able, in consequence, to look at the fighting of our allies from a strictly military standpoint. We are politically disinterested and are concerned only in winning the war by military means, decisively, and in as short a time as possible.

The entrance of America into the war has thus for the first time made it possible to coordinate the allied efforts on all fronts and to overlook or overlook political considerations hitherto paramount in the case of the nations arrayed against Germany.

That is the meaning of the formation of a permanent inter-allied military committee to which General Canova has been assigned as the Italian representative and on which General Foch of France and General Wilson of the British General Staff have been selected to serve.

Note on Foodstuffs.

Men in the business of handling foodstuffs know well that the Food Administration has a tight rein on them. The consumer may not realize just how tight a rein is drawn.

Here is one example: Under the licensing regulations now in effect food must move a step nearer the consumer with each sale. The Journal of Commerce tells of an egg dealer who spoke of intending "to buy a line of storage eggs in Chicago and bring them East for a turn." He was promptly informed, "says our contemporary, "that as a jobber he may only sell them to a retailer under penalty of losing his license; that no speculative profits would be permitted." Imagine the shock.

It appears that there are now less than ninety days in which great quantities of eggs must be sold to consumers here. There is no possibility of exportation. Eggs may go to 25 cents a dozen in consequence.

Prices must include actual a reasonable profit above actual cost, regardless of what the replacement value may be, it is understood.

Canned goods seem likely to become noticeably cheaper.

Mr. Woods's Reputation.

Mr. Woods has made up his mind to quit the Police Commissioner's job on January 1, and relieve Mayor Hylan of the necessity of ousting him.

Notably, Mr. Woods's term expires on April 8, 1919; actually the Police Commissioner holds office at the pleasure of the Mayor and may be removed at any moment for any reason, or for no reason.

The decision Mr. Woods has reached will not surprise anybody familiar with the situation in which the Police Commissioner officially exists. He is absolutely and utterly dependent on the Mayor for the success of his administration. Without a sympathetic, helpful Mayor to back him up, he can do nothing worth while; an interfering, weak, mediocre Mayor can frustrate his most intelligent efforts to improve the police force. A Mayor anxious to save his face and at the same time be rid of a Police Commissioner can produce conditions in the department, without appearing to intrude in it, that would discredit the most capable and honest Commissioner.

By hard and intelligent work Mr. Woods has earned a reputation that he is entitled to protect by resignation; and the fact that he does not propose to hang on to his job and lend his reputation to a Tammany administration gives evidence that he is not asleep.

Voluntary Assistance to Postmaster-General Burleson.

The attention of ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON, Postmaster-General, and of his aids and subordinates is hereby directed to Section 1100 of the war tax law, approved October 8, 1917, which reads as follows:

"That the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class, except postal cards, shall, thirty days after the passage of this act, be, in addition to the existing rate, one cent on each ounce or fraction thereof: Provided, That the rate of postage on drop letters of the first class shall be two cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards and private mailing or post cards when complying with the requirements of existing law shall be transmitted through the mails at one cent each in addition to the existing rate."

undertake an important offensive an air army requires a numerical superiority as great or greater than is required for offensives on land? You must have an advance fleet large enough to draw out and engage the defender's air fleet, and a second fleet to do the real work of bombardment when the air has been cleared by engaging the defending aircraft.

As for anti-aircraft guns, the best defense against them is the airplane's own mobility.

On land and sea certain marks make it easy to fix precise objectives to be gained in a battle, even where the objective is not ground, or a city, or a fort, but, as with GASER, the destruction of the opposing forces. In the air there are no metres and bounds, and reference can be had only to fixed points on the earth below, to varying altitudes and to the position and formation of the enemy at a given instant.

The American Polish Legion will give opportunity for a few of this nationality to express the real sympathies of their whole people, and to be of service to the side from which they hope to get ultimate justice. The world is fairly agreed that out of this war the more than 12,000,000 Poles of central Europe should win recognition of their coherent nationality; that the anomaly should no longer be presented of this people with a common language and common national aims being split up among three nations; that the brutality of their persecution, and the efforts to destroy their sense of nationality and their language, should not be longer tolerated.

Justice to Poland is the one feature of the coming reorganization of Europe to which President Wilson has specifically committed himself.

The War Department may have been influenced by this fact in giving its approval to PADZEWSKI's efforts to contribute to that end.

There is again something worth publishing in the streets of Astoria.

If Judge Hylan can live up to his plan not to attend public dinners, he will save a tremendous amount of time and energy for other purposes; but it will be a hard job for him to evade the resourceful and indefatigable chairman of a thousand and one feasts.

The American troops in France must be made to realize that the whole country is behind them. This is a war of the real fighting spirit, and the best way we can keep that spirit alive is to have a united nation stimulating and encouraging its army at the front.

No person entitled to a pension or to insurance payments from the United States need pay one single penny to a claim collector or attorney to get the money due him or her. The War and Navy departments, the Representatives and Senators in Congress and the legal aid associations which serve soldiers and sailors with charges will straighten out any tangle that arises without the payment of fees.

The sinking of the Adona led to a clash between the two Governments. In official circles at Washington it was generally believed that the vessel was not sunk by an Austrian submarine, but that Germany had forced the responsibility upon Austria in order to relieve herself of the burden at a time when her own submarine activities were especially irritating to this country.

A break between the United States and Austria-Hungary was avoided by an expression of regret and a pledge against the recurrence of similar hostile acts.

But this Government has had other causes for hostility in the activity closely related to the seizure of the Austrian secret agents and representatives of the Austrian consular service. The seizure of papers in the offices of the leaders of the I. W. W. showed conclusively that much of the recent vicious activity of that organization in fomenting discontent in munition factories and causing strikes in Western mines was directly traceable to Austrian agencies.

The disclosures of the secret spy propaganda engineered by Count von Bressanow in this country showed that not only had Germans and Austrians worked together but that some of the most desperate undertakings had been carried out by the Austrian agents.

The Government recognized this dangerous activity at the time that it declared war against Germany by bundling up the whole Austrian diplomatic and consular service and sending it home. But it has not relieved the country of Austrian spies and it is not likely that it will be able to remove this menace so long as the present relations exist between the two countries. Germany cannot but benefit from this advantage and will continue to do so as long as the present relations continue.

The Administration, for reasons that have no doubt been sufficient, has not hitherto urged a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary. In the light of present events as well as of past acts of treachery of the Viennese Government it would seem imperative that Congress should now take action to align the United States against this enemy.

Academic freedom cannot, of course, be recognized with treason or sedition. President SCHURMAN of Cornell University.

President SCHURMAN talks so seriously on this subject that all the professional defenders of free speech will denounce him as a traitor to human liberty.

French firms wish to buy time clocks and time watches for use in factories. Packing material is needed in Spain. There is a good field in England for the sale of gold spectacle frames and motor goggles.

Complete equipment for the manufacture of chemical wood pulp is wanted by a French engineer. Machinery for making banana flour is in demand in Colombia.

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LORE FROM AWAY BACK.

Stimulant Memories of a Man Who Went on the Powell's Final Trip.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have been reading the letter on the Mary Powell and other boats on the Hudson River. I was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1828, the son of Henry Hubbel of Hubbel, Clark & Co., owners of the steamer Fairfeld.

She ran for a number of years and then the article referred to mentions that the steamer City of Boston. The Oregon started out from the foot of Harrison street and the City of Boston ran from the foot of Vestry street. The City of Boston ran right through the Oregon's hull and she sank immediately.

I wonder if any of the old timers remember the Hope, which ran from Hudson to Albany? It took her most all day to make the run between the cities. There was another line of boats running from Hudson to New York under the firm Lovett & Co. also ran two barges, the Lovett R. Mellen and the Samuel Leeds. These boats carried hay and grain and other products. At the time I speak of there were boats running from New York to Albany. They were the Isaac Newton, Hendrick and the first Niagara R. relier, also well the night of the wreck of the Swallow.

I was during an awful heavy thunderstorm and she ran on a rock a little north of Athens. Some lives were lost, but I don't remember the number.

I remember it so well when she was built and was on board when she made her trip down the bay and around New York harbor. I was in the employ of Haviland, Clark & Co. at the time the Oregon sank, and also in the employ of George H. Powers when the steamer Charles Carpenter, now the Point, I was also in the employ of the same firm when the Nappa was rebuilt from the Berkshire's hull. She was a propeller. While she was making her trip down the bay she was in her hull-broke the sides right in. Just where it happened I can't remember, but she was later raised and her name changed to Metropolitan, and she ran on the East River. I will remember the Alida, Arnuma and Mattamoras.

I remember well the burning of the Henry Clay and the Reindeer, a friend of mine, Charles Carpenter, now living at Hudson, was aboard when the boiler burst on the Reindeer. At the time of the civil war the Connecticut and Oregon ran from Hudson, and the Utica and Washington ran from Catskill. I think Daniel Dreyer and the Chesapeake Wheel were the day boats to Albany. The Niagara and Alida were later made into towboats and towed from Albany to New York. The Connecticut and Oswego were also made into towboats. I also remember the Good, about the same time. A wheel boat, which ran on the Day Line.

JOHN H. HUBBEL. TAERTOWN, NOVEMBER 10.

THE MILLS ARE GRINDING.

And Their Final Product Will Surprise the Quakers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: You refer to Mr. Hillquit, the Socialist, as "a man of means." Is it possible that he is so rich as to be able to invest in Liberty bonds. Though not deeply versed in the differing theories of Socialism, the pretended panacea for all human ills, I understand that in the coming Utopia capitalists shall be made to disgorge and surrender their means, the common good, to the benefit of the whole.

And likewise the statement that Mr. Hillquit is rich beyond the average man, it would be interesting to know whether that gentleman would willingly "divvy up" with his poorer friends.

And that reminds me of a time when I listened to a soap lecturer who expounded his Socialist theories to a large audience. The speaker was loud in his denunciation of the capitalist class. In grandiloquent language he pictured the Utopia of his dreams, in which all men would be equal, and the speaker's words were greeted with a chorus of "yes."

Everybody laughed and the speaker and his gold chain silently stole away.

And, sir, when the wheels of the grind slow but exceeding fine have performed their task, it would be lucky thing for the world of true democracy throughout the world, who indulged in hypothetical vapors while the supreme issue of civilization and human liberty hung in the balance, if they be asked to do nothing more than place Liberty bonds in their pockets.

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FROM THE MAN WHO PAYS.

Plain Words on Food Conservation in Public Eating Places.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read with considerable interest the letter in THE SUN of November 9 entitled "Hovertated Hotels." I have no wish to detract from the credit due to the hotels for any honest effort on their part to conserve food, but I am sure that, as usual, it is the public that is made to do the bulk of the saving.

The article referred to mentions that "single rolls and two lumps of sugar are served, also that the portions are made smaller," but is a single five cent piece taken off any item on the menu?

We read from time to time in the daily papers that certain articles of food are now sold cheaper at hotels than at that ever reflected in the prices on hotel menus?

It is not. Further on in the statement we read that "guests are urged to eat sparingly"; if we are not permitted to do it if we order a single portion for two people, without being charged ten to twenty-five cents a portion.

My wife and I recently ordered in a well known restaurant a single portion of a dish that would have been ample for both. The waiter absolutely refused to serve one portion for two, saying "that no single portion of anything was permitted to be ordered."

It was therefore obliged to order a second portion. The two portions were brought on separate platters and we ate all we could of one portion, the other being returned untouched. How can a man save for Government loans under such conditions?

Coming down to brass tacks: the prices grow larger as the portions grow smaller.

I feel that I am qualified to speak on this subject as my wife and I have for years taken all our meals at hotels and restaurants.

C. S. W. New York, November 10.

BIBLE ENGLISH.

The Value of the Book of Isaiah in Literary Training.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUN of Sunday, November 4, you print the appeal of Dean West of Princeton affirming the worth of and renewed interest in classical education.

I have you a modest space for a reproduction of the final paragraph of the Introduction to the volume of Isaiah in Professor Moulton's "Modern Reader's Bible."

"I have thus briefly reviewed the main thought in the Book of Isaiah, and the literary forms by which that thought is brought home to the imagination and the heart. The book is a masterpiece of the world has produced nothing greater than Isaiah; and the very difficulty of determining its literary form is so much evidence how cramped and imperfect literary criticism has been made by the confinement of its outlook to the single type of literature which we call 'classical.'"

"But when we proceed to the matter and thought of Isaiah—the literary matter, quite apart from the theology founded on it—how can we explain the neglect of such a masterpiece in our plans of liberal education? It is the honor of Isaiah in that it is the highest education is religious in its spirit. Why is it then that our youth are taught to associate equanimity of expression, force of presentation, brilliance of imaginative picturing, only with literature in which the prevailing matter and thought are of a 'low' or 'vulgar' plane? Such a paradox is part of the paroxysm which came in with the Renaissance, and which our higher education is still too conservative to shake off. The friends of literary education who rebel against the thought of no one-sided culture have a definite issue to contend for at least in the case of Isaiah. Should we take their plea beside Plato and Homer in the curricula of our colleges and schools?"

CHARLES THOM. NUTLEY, N. J., November 10.

INSURE A SOLDIER!

Thus the Stay at Home Can Help the Man in the Trenches.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In this morning's paper is an article on war life insurance.

Our soldiers and sailors are sacrificing their all, should they not be protected against disability and their dependents against too great loss of their provision in case of death?

In some cases it will not be possible for them to carry much or any of this insurance, provide for dependents, carry Liberty bonds, etc.

I make the suggestion that those of their friends who are not tied up with other obligations send them money to meet war insurance premiums.

Their dependents might hesitate to take this initiative, even if able.

H. W. MEW. EAST ORANGE, N. J., November 8.

WOMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

In New York She Can Demonstrate Her Superior Intelligence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mrs. William P. Earle, whose statement you publish this morning, has a point to make. It has been customary in the past to blame the woman vote when things went wrong in elections in suffrage States.

If the women of New York city start now and work consistently, we may be able to beat Tammany at the next election, and thereby show critics of suffrage that the woman vote is no less intelligent than the man vote and that it may even be more intelligent.

H. STREIB. New York, November 10.

All the News in Arkansas.

By the Haverhill Record. T. S. Ottinger had the misfortune of losing his big straw hat in a little wind storm about 7 o'clock last night. It has not been seen or heard of since.

The Horse Show.

Patience jockeys in bright array. What of your brothers who ride to-day. Passing through thunder and smoke and flame. With wounds for querdon—a cross for fame? Hark you! the hoofbeats! To make men free. The Pale Horse gallops beyond the sea. Sleek-tailed horses in trappings gay. What of your brothers who charge to-day. Straight through the fury of shell and shot. Spurning the peril and life forgot? Hark the shrill-crying! To make men free. The Pale Horse gallops beyond the sea. Gentlemen jockeys and bloated steeds. Rich is the aid that you give their needs. Your gold is easy, your pleasure light. Spent is their treasure and hard their fight. Yet, nevertheless, to make men free. The Pale Horse gallops beyond the sea. MOLLANBOSSE WILSON.

THE WAY TO THE GOLD OF THE INCA LIES OPEN TO ALL.

A Hunter of the Treasure Which Was to Ransom Atahualpa Tells of His Adventures in Ecuadorian Mountains.

More than any one else, perhaps, I was interested in the editorial article in THE SUN of Sunday, November 4, 1917, entitled "The Way to the Gold of the Inca," because I am the Major Brooks spoken of, who made two expeditions into that part of the Ecuadorian Andes called the Llanganati Mountains, in which there is much reason to believe the hidden treasure of the Inca lies located.

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standing instead of floating off the surface of this little lake. I had employed a young Ecuadorian and I had brought my servant or boy with me. Three days without fire, and after five days a relief party came out to bring me back, but on condition of not remaining in those regions.

Before this had been the third of most beautiful peaks and found that it was within about six or eight miles of it. The day that I started back was clear and I got such a beautiful view of the third mountain that I could have cried at having to return, but I resolved to go again for a better season of the year. I had unwittingly gone in the rainy season. The seasons there in the interior were reversed, strange to say.

Regarding the "Derrottero" or the crary of Valverde, I wish to correct the statement in the article, which was part of the map that appeared in the Geographical Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London about March, 1860. By the way, this map is by no means according to scale—on Monday I walked what was represented as three peaks, but I found only two. The next day, going just as far, I found only one inch on the map.

I had no trouble in finding all of the landmarks of the guide up to and beyond the "Way of the Inca" and I had no trouble about the correct side of the mountain, but I found which in fact is the "margaritas" mountain to get a look-out to see where the three Llanganati peaks were. I had a fall that caused a stick to be thrust in my eye. The eye became quite irritated and swollen, although I bathed it frequently in cold water, which in those high regions there was more than an abundance. On my return to Quito the doctor prescribed hot water and an eye wash which cured it.

It was the second journey when my Indian bearers deserted me—and this was when I had just pitched my camp on the edge of a lake—that proved my undoing.

This small lake lay at the base of one of the three Llanganati peaks, and since it had no visible outlet must have had a subterranean one. It was bordered on one side by a somewhat high wall of rock, and was reached through the sod of this swamp and went down the full length of one leg without touching terra firma. This lake was very much like the one described in the "Derrottero" or Itinerary, and since, on account of the confusion of the names, I had not the correct name of the lake (Llanganati is the Quichua or Inca word for beautiful) I wanted carefully to examine this mysterious lake and marsh.

I had no more than constructed a rude shelter for my party when the Indians, on account of the rains and the high water in the trail of a youth, came to the lake rose gradually, finally raising up about twenty-five feet—away above what would have been the roof of my shelter had it remained

not taking pictures for profit, they were incredulous. "Well, you are the first fellow I have seen these grounds who has looked for something," one luskly boy from the West exclaimed.

"Break the lens on me! It's worth it a burly fellow who had gone into need training to lose some weight he had gained from overeating called to me humbly.

And I had to yield. And I promised their prints of my negatives if my mysterious luck should yield me a part of that would print. And I took the prints of men who come day may possibly themselves in France as true types of American manhood. And I took them as a prayer on my part, and I hoped to see them again. I talked with groups of men from many places in the States. Some were smiling, some were and some were frankly confident.

And I was from the West, and he had a German name, whom I asked if he was not proud that he was an American, he said he was not. He had not a cent of money, but he had a lot of spirit. "Why, we've taken too much of your money," he said. "Then he told me of his visit to the historic field and having been taken, and the ground where an important Revolutionary battle was fought, and showed one shrine of America's struggle against Anglo-German autocracy."

"I learned all of those things at school," he said. "But, you know, they had gone clean out of my head."

The spirit of chance shows by the men prove their thorough paid Americanism. A group of men, who had been in the cook's stove were all bets on the date of the departure of the corps from the camp. Some only expressed their willingness to take chances, and were deterred from actually doing so from lack of funds.

"I have bet my pile that I would have Saturday night before last, but I was away on leave yesterday," but I explained of one of my chummy chums.

"Cost you your pile?" I inquired. "You bet! And it was worth it," answered with impressive conviction.

"Can't bet bread crumbs?" I asked, glancing at a box in which he had a piece of bread. "Gathered up the bread crumbs," he said. "We had to save them. If we squandered bread crumbs at 30 cents a