

How Our Secret Service Started

All nations engaged in the great war now have elaborate spy systems: It is a phase of military work as old as history: "Yankee" and "Rebel" scouts of both sexes were noted for their daring fifty odd years ago



THE use of spies in war is as old as war itself. The modern German elaboration of espionage, in time of peace as well as war, among neutrals as well as enemies, is rather a reversion to type than a step in progress, says a writer in the Philadelphia Record. Joshua and Solomon employed spies. The Hebrew peregrinations to reach the promised land required information concerning regions and peoples to be invaded. One Caleb was the chief spy of a corps that was sent to learn of the fertility and the military strength of the land of Canaan. After 40 days of espionage they reported that it was a land of milk and honey and fruit, but that the cities were fortified and the people were strong, some of them being giants.

The Greeks rather prided themselves on the cleverness of their spies. The Romans, if we are to take their own word for it, were incapable of stopping to the baseness of common spying or studied treachery of any sort. When Abraham Lincoln, president-elect, in his address on Washington's birthday, 1861, at Independence hall, in reply to the mayor of Philadelphia, hinted in a single clause that he might not live to be inaugurated, he had been informed, through John Allen Pinkerton, of the plot to take his life at Baltimore. He left on an earlier train, and did not stop at that city. The United States at that time had no secret service organization. But a system for obtaining military information in the Southern states was established early in the war by General McClellan, and from this developed the federal secret service, which was throughout the war in charge of the original Pinkerton under the name of Maj. E. J. Allen.

America's Secret Service. Pinkerton, gaining some reputation by running down a gang of counterfeiters, had been appointed deputy sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, with offices in Chicago. He won more fame by getting the thieves and nearly all the loot of a \$700,000 theft from the safes of the Adams Express company. In 1852 he established the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. And perhaps it is only just to say that Pinkerton saved Lincoln for the presidency and thereby saved the Union.

Important figures in the secret service work of the Civil war were newspaper reporters, scouts and women. The newspaper men did not have the semi-official and perfunctory status that they have in this war. They had to assume the disguises and pretenses of real spies to get material they were supposed to get, and then send it unimpeded and also uncensored. They were frequently arrested and imprisoned and took many of the same risks that the military spies did. This was especially true of the early part of the war, and the seceding period preceding, when they followed the movements leading to the war and mingled with legislators at the Southern capitals. Scouts, who are ordinarily in uniform and treated as regular prisoners of war when captured, did much service under such commanders as Mosby and Young quite after the manner of spies, and they were hanged when caught. The most notable female spies were not professional secret service agents, but were residing in one section and holding their sympathies with the other, and acted primarily through strong patriotic motives.

Inefficiency During Civil War. Besides the spy activities at home, the Confederate states had an important secret service work in Europe. English sympathy was enlisted on their side, arrangements were made for building cruisers at Bordeaux, English ironworkers were sent to the South.

When the army of the Potomac, after long delay and preparation, began its advance in October, 1861, McClellan's orders had been given in entire ignorance of the topography of the environs of Edwards's Ferry (all the maps being incorrect), and of the force of the enemy in front of Leesburg. In spite of the efforts of Pinkerton, at that time the secret service organization was entirely inefficient. Fighting units thought to be within supporting distance of each other were crushed without the knowledge of the intended supporters. The South had the advantage of familiarity with their own country. There were no airplanes to guide the

advance. There was great need of spies. However, some historians attribute McClellan's failure to win the decisive results that were open to him at Antietam to the mistaken reports of the great preponderance of numbers in Lee's army that were received from the secret service organization. McClellan seemed inclined to use the agency too much to learn the strength of the enemy and too little to learn its weaknesses.

Operation of Women Spies. Miss Van Liew, a resident of Richmond, Va., rendered invaluable service to the Union cause, and Mrs. Greenhow was equally valuable to the Confederacy as a spy in Washington. Mrs. Greenhow had been a leader in Washington before the war. "She was a Southerner by birth, but a resident of the capital from girlhood; a widow, beautiful, accomplished, wealthy, and noted for her wit and her forceful personality." Her wide acquaintance among important men was used to good advantage to further the Southern cause. Though suspected by the Federal authorities, she contrived many ingenious ways to escape their vigilance. Jefferson Davis said to her: "But for you there would have been no battle of Bull Run." That defeat of the North was supposed to have been largely due to her getting a copy of the order to General McDowell and sending it to Beauregard. She was drowned at the mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina, in her attempt to land from the blockade runner Condor, after some secret mission to England in behalf of the Confederacy. Weighted by her heavy black silk dress and a bag of gold sovereigns, she was an easy victim of the waves.

We have the word of the adjutant general's office of the war department that women spies were never shot during the Civil war. **Secret Stations and Ciphers.** The Army and Navy Journal says that the greater part of the information that was received at Washington from Richmond was collected and transmitted by Miss Van Liew, through a chain of five secret stations established by her for forwarding her cipher dispatches. "She was a woman of forty, of delicate figure, brilliant, accomplished, resolute—a woman of great personality and infinite charm." She held in Richmond a special position corresponding to that of Mrs. Greenhow in Washington. Jenny Lind sang in her parlor and Poe there read aloud his "Raven." This house was the rendezvous of the Federal secret agents, and there, in her "secret room," were concealed escaped union prisoners. Miss Van Liew even had the audacity to get a negro girl devoted to her interests introduced as a waitress into the home of Jefferson Davis. Though her Northern sympathies were well known and she was constantly suspected, no evidence against her sufficient to cause her arrest was ever obtained.

Mrs. Surratt was condemned and hanged for participation in the Lincoln assassination plot. Her home had been a regular meeting place for conspirators, and her son among them, and Payne, who attempted to kill Seward, was on his way to the Surratt rendezvous when arrested.

Helle Boyd was the siren spy of the South. The daughter of a Virginia merchant, "blue eyed, sharp featured, quick tempered and very free," she easily attracted the young officers and learned how to get information without detection. She rode a spirited horse and carried a revolver in her belt. Not satisfied with her individual efforts, she organized a corps of spies of her own style. Virginia women lighted many a signal lamp by the garret windows, and

honest-looking corsages and innocent-looking bustles carried many a military secret. **Scout Spies of the North.** "Archib" Rowland was one of the most daring and successful scout spies of the Northern side. He and his pals formed the nucleus of Sheridan's secret service organization in the valley of the Shenandoah. This organization, recruited up to 40, under command of H. H. Young, became the most noted and efficient of the Federal army.

Rowland tells how he volunteered for this service. "My company had been on ordinary scout duty for some time. But when we were drawn up in line and the captain asked for volunteers for 'extra dangerous duty,' I looked at Ike Harris and Ike looked at me, and then we both stepped forward. We were both boys and wanted to know what was the 'extra dangerous duty,' and when we found out we hadn't the face to back down. They took us to headquarters and gave us two rebel uniforms—and we wished we had not come."

These men were expected to deceive pickets by the uniform and capture them so that the main body could be surprised; or ride up to a Southern citizen, man or woman, ask for information and depend upon the deception to get all the person knew. One of their great dangers was that of meeting death at the hands of their own men. Often discovered and hard pressed by the enemy, they would flee in their gray uniforms for safety to their own lines, only to be met by a murderous volley from their own mistaken pickets. Ten of Young's command of 40 were lost, none by the natural death of a soldier and none in the colors for which he died. Two were hanged by their own halter straps.

"Aristocracy of the Army." But they had privileges beyond any others in the army. They were free from all camp drugging, guard and picket duty, and from camp discipline. They lived together in the headquarters, ate the best the land afforded. Each had four picked horses. They were paid according to the value of their information, and the secret service chest was prodigal with their expense accounts. They were the aristocracy of the army. On the reverse of a certain little bronze star are these words: "The Congress—to Archibald H. Rowland, Jr.—for Valor."

John Beall, privatesman, with Burley and Maxwell, were on the Potomac and Chesapeake what Mosby was on land. Beall cut the submarine telegraph cable under the Chesapeake and destroyed lamps and machinery of lighthouses. Meeting Burley by surprise in Toronto, Canada, they turned into a private room and shut the door. Then Beall slowly said: "Burley, I want you—for my lieutenant. It is my old plan at last. I am to capture the Michigan, free the Johnson Island prisoners, burn Sandusky, Cleveland and Buffalo."

The services of Harry Young were so esteemed that when Sheridan said, "I want him," General Edwards would exclaim, "I would rather you would take my right arm." One of his soldiers said, "We think God Almighty of him." And there were Bowie, "William, G. S. A.;" Landegon, the Phillips father and son—and Timothy Webster, spy.

It was Timothy Webster who instigated himself into the confidence of the would-be assassins in Baltimore and frustrated the plot against Lincoln's life. Allan Pinkerton gives him the supreme credit: "He, among all the force who went with me, deserves the credit of saving the life of Lincoln, ever more than I do."

VALUE OF STYLE IN ARCHITECTURE

Don't Mix Types When Planning Your Home If You Seek Good Appearance.

BEST EFFECTS IN SIMPLICITY

The Colonial House Properly Set Has Plenty of Ground Around It—Note Characteristics of the Model Described Here.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1321 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Everyone has heard of the term, "architectural style," and is more or less acquainted with its meaning. Churches, large public buildings and structures designed to embody the character of the fine arts are modeled closely after some of the established architectural styles, founded many years ago and brought down to the present age through the work of the architectural historians and archaeologists. Architecture of the American home, like American modes of living and the language spoken by Americans, is influenced by the work of leaders in the periods of the past. The characteristics of the architecture of various countries are widely copied in the American home. It is not necessary, however, that the home follow the Dutch, English, Renaissance or Colonial architecture in order that it have



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"style." Any architect who has the requisite skill may produce a house which embodies an architectural style of his own conception, but it is hardly possible for any man to so design a house that it does not show the tendency of some style already established. Perhaps the efforts of inexperienced architects to produce something original is accountable for some of the houses lacking beauty, character and the evidence of common sense, which may be seen in almost any community.

The recognized architectural styles are used with varying degrees of modification, in house design. In the final analysis, it is the degree to which sunlight, the gift of nature which makes life possible, is utilized which determines the beauty of the house. Sunlight makes it possible for us to utilize color in the beautification of the home. Sunlight casts the shadow

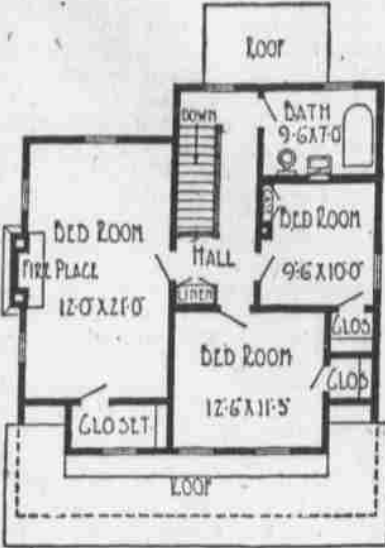
front and heavy outside chimney at the side. Clapboards were originally made wide because of the difficulty in cutting them out of the logs, fewer being required to cover a given surface when cut wide. At the present time wide clapboards may be obtained and are used to reproduce the appearance of these earlier siding boards, especially in the Colonial style house where their use is most appropriate. The large chimney is of brick and tapers slightly above the first floor. No porch rail is used, which makes it possible to easily increase the porch entirely with screens or storm sash. The hooded windows with their shutters form a distinctive feature of the exterior. True to the typical Colonial arrangement, a hall runs back through the center of the first floor to the stairway. Caser openings lead from this hall to the living room and the dining room. The living room is a very pleasant room extending back from the front along the side of the house. A fireplace is built into the outer wall near the center of the room. The dining room, kitchen and pantry are situated along the other side of the house. There is a buffet in the dining room and the pantry is fitted with shelves and a work table. The refrigerator is placed on the back porch, but it is arranged so that it opens from the pantry. The stair leading to the basement is entered from a passage between the kitchen and the porch.

The second floor is pleasantly arranged. One large bedroom above the living room is especially pleasant. There is a fireplace in this room. The closet is lighted by a front window. Two other bedrooms are provided on this floor. The bath is large and is fitted with a built-in medicine case. A large hall makes all rooms independent.

Land Built by Rivers. The geologists say that the Gulf of Mexico once extended northward to the mouth of the Ohio, and that all the land between that point and New Orleans has been built up by the earth washings brought down the river. Even now, the stream carries on the average something like 400,000,000 tons every year. From the Missouri alone comes 120 tons every second, or more than 10,000,000 cubic yards every day.

Make Bread From Moss. The Indians along the Columbia river make a kind of bread from a moss that grows on the spruce fir-tree. This moss is prepared by placing in heaps, sprinkling it with water, and permitting it to ferment. Then it is rolled into balls as big as a man's head, and these are baked in pits.

His Interpretation. Willie (reading the Bible)—"Pa, it tells here about the evil spirits entering into the swine." Father—"Well, my son?" Willie—"Was that how they got the first devil'd ham?"



Second-Floor Plan.

It requires freedom in following the style and extreme simplicity of outline. The example shown in the illustrations is not a true Colonial type, but it is in the class of small houses designed for a fairly narrow lot and suggesting the Colonial style in its outline and arrangement. The exterior of the house is finished in a simple manner, with wide clapboard siding, large porch with turned columns across the



First-Floor Plan.

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LEADING EXPERTS IN SIGNAL CORPS

Uncle Sam Has Enlisted Men of National Reputation for War Service.

GREAT ENGINEERS ENROLLED

Telegraph and Telephone Chiefs, Balloons, Educators, Scientists and Aviators Are on Active Duty.

So many men of national reputation in various fields have been enrolled for war service by Uncle Sam that there is a saying in the Signal Corps that "Who's Who in America," has supplanted the army register.

The Signal Corps, more than any other branch of the army, has drawn to it men of national reputation, leaders in their fields. In keeping with the government policy of getting the best men available, the Signal Corps is enlisting the advice and services of distinguished telephone and telegraph engineers, radio and cable experts, balloonists, educators, scientists and aviators.

To begin with, there is John J. Carby, chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, widely regarded as the foremost telephone engineer of the world. He is a major in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and has been assigned to active duty.

Maj. Frank B. Jewett is the chief engineer of the Western Electric Company. He is a great electrical engineer, an authority on long-distance and radio telephony, and a noted designer.

Telegraph Companies Represented. George M. Yorke, commissioned as major, is vice president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Maj. Charles P. Bruch holds a corresponding position with the Postal Telegraph Company.

Then there is Maj. Charles R. Forbes, a well-known engineer. He gave up the positions of superintendent of public works of the territory of Hawaii, chairman of the public utilities commission, and chairman of the harbor board to enter upon active duty as an officer of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

Other Experts on Duty. Other experts on active duty as captains are Clinton C. Edgar, an authority on construction matters; Claude Mitchell, supervising head of the telephone lines of a number of Texas railroad lines; and Terry W. Allen, a prominent independent telephone operator of the Southeast.

The roster of those commissioned in the aviation section is a long one and includes many well-known men. R. C. Bolling in peace times is selector for the United States Steel Corporation. He is now a major of the Signal Corps and in France with the American aero squadron. He organized the first National Guard aero company at Mineola, L. I., and has long been a student of aeronautics.

Maj. Robert Glendenning is a Philadelphia banker who started the aviation school at Essington, Pa., now used as a station for one of the aero reserve squadrons. Orville Wright, the well-known American airplane pioneer, has been commissioned as a major, but has not been called into active service.

Henry Sother, a prominent consulting engineer, has received his major's commission and is in charge of the aircraft engineering division of the Signal Corps. He is a well-known auto designer.

Captain Baldwin a Major. "Capt." Thomas S. Baldwin, manufacturer of balloons and airships, who built the first government airship in 1908, has been commissioned a major, but is not in active service. Frank C. Page of Doubleday, Page & Co., a son of the American ambassador to Great Britain, is attached to the school of military aeronautics division.

Quentin Roosevelt, a son of the ex-president, is an officer aviator. William A. Larned, a former amateur tennis champion, is attached to the personnel division.

Lieut. Seth Lov, a son of the former mayor of New York city, and Cord Meyer of Brooklyn, one of the early sportsman-fliers of a Wright machine, are now flying in the aviation section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

Stephen Philbin, the former Yale half-back; S. Bonser Brooks, well-known Baltimorean; and Thomas Hitecock, celebrated New York steepchase man, are flying. Barclay H. Warburton, son-in-law of John Wanamaker, former Philadelphia newspaper publisher, Spanish war veteran, is now in the aviation section. Charles J. Glidden, originator of the Glidden tour for automobiles, an old-time balloonist, has been commissioned, as has A. B. Lambert, president of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company of St. Louis, pioneer balloonist and one of the first sportsmen to fly an airplane. Glidden was the first to tour around the world in an automobile.

To Dry Sweet Potatoes. Select sound, mature roots. (a) Wash, boil until nearly done, peel, and run through the meat chopper. Spread on trays and dry until brittle. (b) Treat as above, but slice instead of running through the meat chopper. (c) Wash, peel, slice, spread on trays, and dry. A somewhat brighter product will result if the sliced potato is dipped in salt water just before drying.

Pumpkins and Squash. (a) Select sound, well-grown specimens. Cut into strips; peel these; remove all seeds and the soft part surrounding them. Cut strips into smaller bits not over one-fourth inch thick and two inches long, and dry. (b) Pare and cut into about one-half-inch strips and blanch three minutes. Remove surface moisture and dry slowly from three to four hours, raising temperature from 110 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

GET MILITARY TITLES

Red Cross Agents in War Theater to Be Commissioned.

Uncle Sam Will Give Workers the Right to Wear Uniform of the United States Army.

Use of military titles, rank and uniform by representatives of the American Red Cross actually in foreign countries constituting the theater of active war is to be authorized by Uncle Sam, according to an announcement by the war department.

With the declaration of war by Congress the government automatically accepted the co-operation and assistance of the American National Red Cross in the prosecution of the struggle, the Red Cross to work with land and naval forces of the United States and to extend its humanitarian services to the armies and to the civilian populations of countries now at war with Germany.

To facilitate their work, Red Cross officials, other than those incorporated in the Army Medical corps, are to have an assimilated military rank appropriate to their title in the scheme of Red Cross organization.

Officials will be given commissions, warranted employees will be given non-commissioned warrants, and laborers, cooks and privates will receive certificates of identity as enlisted men.

These commissions, warrants and certificates of identity confer no military authority, however. The holder incurs no military obligation, nor does he receive any right to pay or allowances of his similar grade in the United States army.

Right to an assimilated military rank carries with it the privilege of wearing the uniform of the United States army or some uniform to be prescribed by the Red Cross and approved by the secretary of war.

The purpose of conferring military rank is to indicate to members of the land and naval forces that the Red Cross workers enjoy the confidence of the president as commander in chief of the army and of the American National Red Cross and that the authorities bespeak for them the co-operation, courtesy and respect due to persons designated for such important duties. Appropriate insignia of title and assimilated rank with distinctive marks are provided.

Titles with assimilated rank for appropriate duties are prescribed as follows:

Chairman of war council to have assimilated rank of major general; war councillor and vice chairman of executive committee to be brigadier general; director general, in charge of civilian and military relief, colonel; assistant director general (commissioner to theater of war or bureau head), lieutenant colonel; director (bureau chief, Red Cross representative at headquarters, camps, base hospitals, supply depots, etc.), major; assistant director (Red Cross representative with any lesser army detachment), captain; assistant director (storekeeper, adjutant or quartermaster, aide), first lieutenant.

Other assimilated ranks are as follows: Secretary (clerical work), sergeant major; and at base hospitals, corresponding army grades for Red Cross sergeants, hospital sergeants, sergeants (first class), sergeants, corporals, cooks, privates (first class), privates, and laborers.

The Greek cross in red enamel is the predominant mark of the insignia prescribed for the several assimilated ranks. Secretary (clerical work), sergeant major; and at base hospitals, corresponding army grades for Red Cross sergeants, hospital sergeants, sergeants (first class), sergeants, corporals, cooks, privates (first class), privates, and laborers.

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NEW MIGRATORY BIRD RULES

Agriculture Department Seeks to Modify the Season on Water Fowl in Certain Sections.

Modification of the federal migratory bird regulations prescribing a daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds from sunset to half an hour before sunrise, instead of from sunset to sunrise, is proposed by the department of agriculture, and, if approved by President Wilson, will be put into effect.

Another change proposed would make an open season for waterfowl from September 16 to December 31, inclusive, in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and parts of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade mountains. These changes are designed to unify the season on waterfowl in the northern zone, and, in most instances, are made to conform with the open season under state laws.

Pumpkins and Squash. (a) Select sound, well-grown specimens. Cut into strips; peel these; remove all seeds and the soft part surrounding them. Cut strips into smaller bits not over one-fourth inch thick and two inches long, and dry. (b) Pare and cut into about one-half-inch strips and blanch three minutes. Remove surface moisture and dry slowly from three to four hours, raising temperature from 110 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

PRIMITIVE DECORATIONS

Townsend, an early Western traveler, tells that one day he met about a hundred Indians of the Sac tribe. They were dressed and decorated in the true primitive style, their heads shaved closely, and painted with alternate stripes of fiery red and deep black, leaving only the long scapular tuft, in which was interwoven a quantity of elk hair and eagle's feathers. Each man was furnished with a good blanket, and some had an underdress

of calico, but the greater number were entirely naked to the waist. The faces and bodies of the men were, almost without an exception, fantastically painted, the predominant color being deep red, with occasionally a few stripes of dull clay white around the eyes and mouth. . . . The squaws, of which there were about twenty, were dressed very much like the men, and at a little distance could hardly be distinguished from them. Among them was an old, superannuated crone, who, soon after her arrival, had been

presented with a broken umbrella. The only use that she made of it was to wrench the plated ends from the whalebones, string them on a piece of wire, take her knife from her belt, with which she deliberately cut a slit of an inch in length along the upper rim of her ear, and insert them in it."—Youth's Companion.

The Babylonian bricks were more commonly burned in kilns than those used at Nineveh, which were sun-dried, like those of the Egyptians.

A vessel and let the ship steam through a bale of hot weather. The odor is sickening. The sailors cannot get the sweet taste out of their mouths and crave vinegar or lemon juice—anything sour. They lose their appetites and are always glad when a voyage on which the cargo is sugar is over. Coffee is as disagreeable as sugar, in addition being very dangerous.

The True University. The true university, these days, is a collection of books.—Thomas Carlyle.

Physical Courage in War. Nearly always physical courage results from a comparative lack of perception. It leaves out many considerations, some of them important. In wartime it finds justification in its generosity. To the cause it is working for it freely gives all that it has behind it, including love of life itself. It actually seems to court death. With joy it takes the road of sacrifice. For this reason it must always be beautiful. And with it there must go a marvellous exhilaration, like a spir-

itual intoxication. When it reveals itself in mass courage, multitudes of men exposing themselves for the same cause, it must open up the profoundest depths of emotion.

Prefer Dynamite to Sugar. At first sight it seems that dynamite was a cargo to be carefully avoided. But from a sailor's point of view there are far more dangerous loads. He dreads for, instance, a cargo of sugar. Put hundreds of tons of cane snar in casks in the hold of