

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 stooping 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 semiofficial 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 un- inspired 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 Edward'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 were 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 society 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. Weighed 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 Cipher 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.

Belle 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 and get it across the border 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. "Archie" 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 drudgery, 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 prodigious 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, privateersman, 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 remonstrated. "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, C. S. A.," Landegon, the Phillips—father and son—and Timothy Webster, spy.

It was Timothy Webster who insinuated 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."

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, supernannated crow, 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.

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 would seem 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 sugar in casks in the hold of

a vessel and let the ship steam through a bale of hot weather. The odor is sickening. The sailors cannot get 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

VALUE OF STYLE IN ARCHITECTURE

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

BEST EFFECTS IN SIMPLICITY

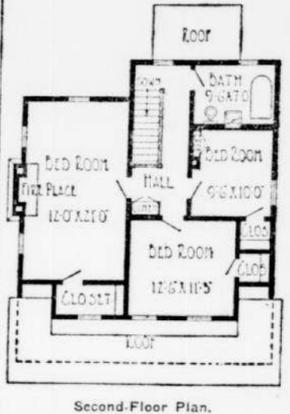
The Colonial House Properly Set Has Plenty of Ground Around It—Note Characteristics of the Model Described Here.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the reader 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. 1827 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

colonists built on this side of the ocean. In fact, some of the early homes contained parts which were built in England and carried over here in ships. The typical Colonial house is a wide structure with a simple roof, the surface of which is usually broken up with a number of small dormers, spaced symmetrically. The entrance is at the center of the building, dividing the first floor into two sets of rooms.

A house modeled closely after the Colonial style can hardly be successfully built on a lot less than 100 feet wide. The small house may be designed to follow this style, however, in such a manner that it will appear well on a lot very much more narrow than



This. 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



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 inclose 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. Cased 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 trees. 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 deviled ham?"

First-Floor Plan. The diagram shows a layout with a living room, dining room, kitchen, and a front porch.

Battles Which Made the World TOURS

Wherein Charles Martel Seized the Opportunity Provided by the Greed of the Invaders for Loos to Smash the Wave of the Conquering Saracens.

By CAPT. ROLAND F. ANDREWS

(Copyright, 1917, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Gibbon called the battle of Tours "one of the events that rescued our ancestors of Britain and our neighbors of Gaul from the civil and religious yoke of the Koran." Fought in the year 732 it broke the power of the Saracens, who were then like to overrun all Europe. Had not Charles Martel then and there won his victory, a mosque might stand today where stands Westminster abbey. The discoverer of America might have been a Barbary corsair. Checking the Arab conquest of western Europe at Tours, Charles Martel rescued Christianity from Islam.

The Tours engagement was fought in the same country where rages the heavy fighting of today. It was lost to the Turkish-Arab conqueror largely because his soldiery yielded to the same greed and passion for loot ascribed to the German troops of the present.

The modern historians have been forced to obtain their material for discussion of this battle from the manuscripts of the old Arab writers and from the illuminated records of the monkish chroniclers. The fight ended strangely. They all agree upon that. But it is difficult to obtain reliable data as what took place before the rout.

Charles Martel, duke of the Austrasian Franks, was a man of exceeding boldness and resolution. He thinks he was rash in risking the fate of Europe on a single battle, but Charles was a tried and experienced soldier, whose impetuosity was guided by military brilliancy and who doubtless relied in large measure upon the discipline and military order with which he had been able to endow his Frankish militia. He had no standing army, but he knew the weakness, as he knew the strength, of his enemy. In any case he won and won convincingly.

The Saracens were led by Abderrahman, of whom it is recorded that he came out of Spain with the largest army the chroniclers had ever seen, all his wives and all his children, yea, even he and all that were with him, as if they were henceforth ever to dwell in France. The Arab writers picture Abderrahman as a model of integrity and justice. The Christian monks relate that he burned and murdered wherever he went, that he was given over to all manner of vices, and that his Berber cavalry, a force of notable skill and valor, ravaged the country until it was mere barrenness. The rival historians agree upon practically nothing, save that the Saracens were defeated. The Arabs say that the force of Abderrahman numbered 80,000. The monks do not hesitate to increase this by several hundreds of thousands. One of these latter recorders puts the loss of the invaders in dead at Tours at 375,000. He adds that the number of Christians killed was but 1,007. For this disparity in losses he gives credit to direct interposition of Providence.

The Count Eudo tried battle with Abderrahman at the river Garonne, but the Moslem shattered Eudo's army, held a high carnival of slaughter among the prisoners and swept on. It was then that Charles Martel rallied every available man. His first fortunes were like those of Eudo. Abderrahman drove him back, taking large numbers of prisoners and advancing through the country like a desolating storm. The writers set it down that "the men of Abderrahman were puffed up in spirit by their repeated successes and they were full of trust in the valor and war practice of their entr." Charles Martel had every reason to believe that the death which had been meted out to Eudo would soon be his own portion. All the Franks were trembling at the terrible army of swarthy men which devoured all that faced it.

Presently Charles taking stand along the Loire felt strong enough to risk a mighty cast of the dice. He had gained important re-enforcements and in spite of the general terrorization he had stiffened the spirit of his men. Abderrahman's success in entering Tours, with the resultant demoralization of his troops, gave the Frankish leader the opportunity for which he waited. Once it came he pressed it to the full limit of success. Abderrahman stormed Tours almost before the eyes of the army which came to save it. The fury and cruelty of the successful Moslems against the luckless inhabitants of the fallen town has been likened to that of raging tigers. Each man of the invaders loaded himself with loot. The sword and torch were everywhere at work. "It was manifest," says one Arab historian, "that God's chastisement was sure to follow such ex-

Take Their Occupation Seriously. Freaks in the "show" line possess in eminent degree a pride of calling. They have all the pride of Shakespearean actors of the old school and all the temperament of grand opera stars. They speak of themselves as "artists," and take as much satisfaction in the attention they attract as possibly may be imagined. They rely on their success upon the number of spectators that surround them and the length of time they remain.

Deadly to Rabbits. Mr. Bacon—What are you doing dear? Mrs. Bacon—I'm making you a Welsh rabbit. Mr. Bacon—Well, be careful of that cigarette you're smoking. "Why so?" "Because it is said that a single drop of nicotine will kill a rabbit in three and a half minutes."

UNCLE MOSE LOST NO TIME Although Old and Crippled With Rheumatism, He Could Travel Some When Bear Appeared.

Some Georgia boys were going coon hunting and stopped at the cabin of another colored boy. "Come long Sambo; we's gwine coon huntin'." "Ah can't. Ah has to stay wid Uncle Mose."

"Bring him long, niggerah." Uncle Mose was very old and crippled with the rheumatism, but he was finally persuaded to hobble along and the party set off. The dogs soon began barking furiously at no great distance and all hurried to the tree. Even Uncle Mose seemed to regain something of his youthful energy and hobbled along at a surprising rate. The boys threw sticks and stones into the tree and suddenly a large animal sprang down among the dogs with fierce growls and snarls. The dogs scattered and ran. The boys, scared out of their wits, yelled:

"Look out o' dat bear," and were stopped until completely out of breath. "Fo' old Uncle Mose! Dat bear's mark got him," said one. "Sunh, a good ole man! But dar ain't no use gwine back," said another.

Osnage orange wood has been found to dye textiles a permanent yellow.