

Famous Secret Service Agents in Civil War



Miss Pauline Cushman

How Belle Boyd won a victory for Stonewall Jackson—Exploits of Tim Webster and Elizabeth Van Lew for Union cause—Many interesting personalities of those other war times brought to mind by Memorial Day.



Miss Belle Boyd

was betrayed by one of his associates, who confessed to a man he supposed to be a Catholic priest. The man was not a priest, but a disguised Confederate soldier. The secrets of the confessional, of course, did not apply in such a case, and the brave spy was hanged. Hattie Lewis, Webster's sweetheart, got an audience with Mrs. Jefferson Davis and begged her, with tears in her eyes, to save the man she loved. Instead, Hattie Lewis herself was convicted of being a Union spy and served a year's imprisonment.

There was one girl who won the rank of major in the Union army. She was Pauline Cushman, an actress, who became one of the best and most famous spies in the Union army. Often and often Major Pauline acted as a sort of advance guard to the Federal army. Twice the Confederates captured her, but on both occasions she escaped. The first time she came near being released after a first search, but a second revealed the fact that in a hidden recess in her garters there were orders from Thomas. She was about to be hanged when Thomas captured Nashville and saved her. Secretary Stanton commissioned her as major in the Union army, and she was the only woman who held that rank except Maj. Belle Reynolds, the wife of a captain in the Seventieth Illinois, who went to the war with her husband and performed such prodigies of valor that Stanton honored her with a commission.

Sun Davis, the boy spy of the Confederacy, left an imperishable record of heroism. He was only fourteen when he joined the Confederate service, at first as a private soldier. His talents as a spy were great, and throughout Bragg's long warfare in Tennessee he continually made use of the brave little fellow. Davis was finally betrayed and captured in Nashville. He was taken before Gen. Greenville M. Dodge, whose story of the hearing makes a companion piece to the last days of Nathan Hale. Here is the story as General Dodge tells it:

"I took him to my private office and told him it was a very serious charge brought against him; that he was a spy, and from what I found upon his person, he had accurate information in regard to my army, and I must know where he obtained it. I told him he was a young man and did not seem to realize the danger he was in. Up to that time he had said nothing, but then he replied in a most respectful and dignified manner:

"General Dodge, I know the danger of my situation, and I am willing to take the consequences."

"I know that I'll have to die, but I will not tell where I got the information. And there is no power on earth that can make me tell. You are doing your duty as a soldier, and I am doing mine. If I have to die, I do so feeling that I am doing my duty to God and my country."

"I pleaded with him and urged him with all the power that I possessed to give me some chance to save his life, for I had discovered that he was a most admirable young fellow, with the highest character and strictest integrity. He then said: 'It is useless to talk to me. I do not intend to do it. You can court-martial me, but I will not betray the trust reposed in me.' He thanked me for the interest I had taken in him, and I sent him back to prison. I immediately called a court-martial to try him."

Even then the boy received offers of liberty if he would betray his confederate. He would not.

The only thing he wrote was a short note to his mother saying that he had been captured and was to be hanged and was not afraid to die. As he stood on the scaffold a messenger arrived from General Dodge promising him immunity if he would reveal the identity of his confederate. The rope was around his neck; the boy answered:

"If I had a thousand lives I would lose them all here before I would betray my friends or the confidence of my informant."

Then he turned to the executioner and said casually, "I am ready." The trap was sprung and one of the heroes of the Confederacy was dead. He was then sixteen years old.

There was an underground railroad of Confederate sympathizers running through Maryland and Virginia, headed by Curtis Grayson of Virginia. He came of the family which gave a wife to George Washington, and many of his emissaries were high-born women. One was a clergyman, Rev. Dr. Dunst, an irreproachable Episcopalian. When the shooting but hopeless raid on Vermont by the Confederate force in Canada was ordered in 1864 Grayson sent a girl named Olivia Floyd, who concealed the order in her hair. It was the fashion then for women to wear a curly net over their locks, and Olivia hid the documents there and made a wild ride on a bitter cold night into the lines, where she delivered the orders that resulted in the attack of St. Albans.

Gen. Jim Lane had a woman spy named Elizabeth W. Stiles, whose husband was murdered before her eyes by Quantrell's guerrillas in 1862. Border warfare was needless; there was something Indian about it. Mrs. Stiles devoted her life to vengeance. She was quite deliberate about it. She went East and put her children in school, and then came back to the West and put herself under Lane's orders. She faced death many a time; once she was arraigned before Sterling Price himself, but she made him believe she was a Confederate spy, and he gave her a horse and firearms and sent her on her way.

One Union spy, Mack Williams, found himself in the Confederate line face to face with his own brother, a Confederate soldier. "I'm a Yankee spy," said Williams; "you're a rebel. Betray me if you want to; it's your duty." It was a hard and delicate question, but the ties of nature won out over patriotism.

General Baker has recorded the fact that for two years a farm near Fairfax Court House was frequented by Union officers, none of whom had the least suspicion that a daughter of the house was a Confederate spy. She was, Baker says, "a young and decidedly good-looking woman, with pleasing, insinuating manners." She appeared to be a violent Union sympathizer, yet at night she used to go out and meet Colonel Mosby and give him the information she had obtained from the credulous Union officers. Baker finally caught her by sending a woman spy who gained her confidence.—New York Times.

ULYSSES S. GRANT—MAN AND SOLDIER

By a practically unanimous verdict, Ulysses S. Grant is named as one of the few great military chieftains of the world. And the closest scrutiny of his work will convince us that his fame rests upon the most substantial foundation; upon success unqualified and unquestioned; upon the carrying through to its fulfillment of the most stupendous projects, involving such perplexing and elusive problems as are only to be encountered in the art of war. Henry E. Wing writes in the New York Christian Advocate.

And he won his success without any of the purely personal advantages with which, in the popular fancy, the ideal hero is endowed. Grant was not a handsome man. I mean there was nothing specially attractive in his bearing. He has the reputation of having been a wonderful horseman; and he was, of a certain sort, rife, occasionally, the most fractious animals, and riding always like one of the furies. But, mounted or afoot, he had a careless and almost slouching manner, and he cut a pretty poor figure by the side of the stately and dignified Meade and Burnside, or the splendid and dashing Sheridan and Hancock. His habitual conduct was exceedingly quiet and reserved, giving one the impression of innate diffidence, bordering on real bashfulness.

His ordinary conversation was on the most commonplace topics, and I have no recollection of his ever giving expression, by look or language, to the extraordinary genius with which he was certainly endowed. The trait for which he was best esteemed, at the time I knew him, was his tenacity. But I am certain that it was not appreciated. How, while sturdily holding to his main purpose, he submitted the details of the campaign to almost and sometimes most radical changes. His message to General Halleck, from Spotsylvania, "I purpose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was interpreted to mean that he would not alter his course one iota, whatever might happen. This did him great injustice, as representing him to be

a very stubborn man; while, on the contrary, among Grant's most valuable characteristics were his open-mindedness and his wonderful faculty of putting lessons once learned into practice.

Behind that impressive face this silent man was holding a substantial scheme for putting down the secession. This scheme embraced the general movements of all the great armies of the United States and involved the intelligent co-operation of half a score of loyal general commanders. Grant had evidently such implicit confidence in this general plan that no incident of battle, march or siege could disturb his equanimity.

Only once in my presence in that whole campaign, did he betray the slightest perturbation or vexation.

That it was with his chief subordinate on the fatal morning of the Petersburg mine explosion. After the mine had been fired it was absolutely necessary that the assault should be instantly made. We waited a long time to hear the cheers of the men as they would charge through the breach. At last, facing the stalwart commander of the army, he cried: "Why don't the boys go in?" And on Meade—to whom this seemed a new idea—starting to stammer some reply, Grant gave him one look of intense disgust, and, wheeling his horse, rushed headlong to the front.

An example of this resolute faith occurred at the Wilderness. When affairs were in the most terrible confusion on our left, an officer rode up and reported, in an excited manner, that Hancock had been cut off and captured. Grant was sitting on the ground with his back to a tree. He did not even get to his feet. He quietly took his pipe from his mouth and said that he did not believe it. And he was right. It was during this battle that he gave me a characteristic message to insert in my dispatch to the Tribune. "Tell the people that everything is going swimmingly down here." This was in the midst of an engagement which was at least indecisive, and in which all his plans were being frustrated.

The United States geological survey last year carried on investigations in 47 states, Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal zone.

Steel trough decking invented by concrete flooring or roofing by an Englishman is so formed that it can be riveted from one side and given water-tight joints.

The German government now pays from \$243,300 to \$493,500 for a Zeppelin dirigible, while the average price paid a few years ago was only \$122,700.

Plum pudding in a bladder container is a great delicacy in southeastern Europe.

A stove that is rubbed with a rag that has been soaked in paraffin instead of with ordinary blackening becomes bright and glossy. The shine will not rub off.

The use of zinc wire in Germany is a subject of much discussion at present in the electrical circles of Germany, due to the increasing scarcity of copper, and because iron wires are not always satisfactory.

Electric locomotives have been built for a German railroad having heavy grades that draw loads of 230 tons at a speed of 42 miles an hour.

It has been estimated that an investment of \$300,000,000 would be required to produce mechanically as much nitrogen as Peru's nitrate deposits yield every year.

The tower of a tall church in Switzerland has been equipped to receive the time signals sent out by wireless telegraph from the Eiffel tower in Paris.

CURIOS CONDENSATIONS

A method by which metals which have been absorbed by a human body can be withdrawn by electrolysis has been developed by an Englishman.

An English patent has been issued for a process for rolling hollow steel bars from ingots that are drilled and filled with heat-resisting sand.

There are marvellously jeweled combs of Spanish shape and size, some in shell, others in metal, gold, silver and composition.

NO ONE EXCUSED FROM REGISTERING

All of Specified Age Must Respond on June 5 to Call of Nation.

QUERIES TO BE ANSWERED

Government Has Issued Circulars Making It Easier for Those Who Register to Respond to Interrogations That Will Be Made.

There is but one answer to every question asked regarding registration, and it is this:

"Every man between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, inclusive, whether native born, an alien, or even an alien enemy, must register June 5. This applies also to invalids and persons who are ill. A man is thirty until his thirty-first birthday anniversary."

The government has adopted a plan to facilitate and simplify the filling in of conscription registration cards June 5. Circulars containing the twelve questions to be asked and advice as to how they should be answered have been prepared for distribution.

Answers to the Questions.

The circular, which bears the heading, "How to Answer Questions on Registration Cards," reads as follows: "Questions will be asked for you to answer in the order in which they appear on this paper. These questions are set out below with detailed information to help you answer them.

"Do not write on, mark or otherwise mutilate these instructions. Do not re-write them. They should be carefully read so that you will have your answers ready when you go before the registrar.

"All answers will be written on the registration card in ink by the registrar, who should be careful to spell all names correctly and to write legibly.

"1. Name in full. Age in years. This means all your names spelled out in full.

"State your age today in years only. Disregard additional months or days. Be prepared to say 'nineteen' or 'twenty-five,' not 'nineteen years three months' or the like.

"2. Home address. This means the place where you have your permanent home, not the place where you work. Be prepared to give the address in this way: '222 Main street, Chicago, Cook county, Illinois'; that is, give number and name of street first, then town, then county and state.

Have Birthday Date Ready. "Date of birth. "Write your birthday (month, day and year) on a piece of paper before going to the registrar and give the paper to him the first thing. Example: 'August 5, 1894.'

"If you do not remember the year, start to answer as you would if someone asked you your birthday, as 'August 5.' Then say, 'on my birthday this year I will be (or was) — years old.' The registrar will then fill in the year of birth. Many people do not carry in mind the year they were born. This may be obtained by the registrar by subtracting the age in years on this year's birthday from 1917.

"4. Are you (1) a natural born citizen; (2) a naturalized citizen; (3) an alien; (4) or have you ever had your intention to become a citizen (specify which)?

"(1) If you were born in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, you are a natural born citizen, no matter what may have been the citizenship or nationality of your parents. If you were born in Porto Rico you are a citizen of the United States, unless you were born of alien parentage. If you were born abroad, you are still a citizen of the United States, if your father was a citizen of the United States at the time you were born, unless you have expatriated yourself.

"(2) You are a naturalized citizen if you have completed your naturalization; that is, if you have taken final papers. But you are not a citizen if you have only declared your intention to become a citizen (that is, if you have only 'taken out first papers'); in the latter case you are only a 'declarant.'

"You are also a naturalized citizen if, although foreign born, your father or surviving parent became fully naturalized while you were under twenty-one years of age, and if you came to the United States under twenty-one.

"(3) You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some foreign country, you have declared on oath before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. Receipt from the clerk of the court of the certified copy of such declaration is often called 'taking out first papers.' You are not a declarant if your first paper was taken out after September 23, 1906, and is more than seven years old.

"(4) You are an alien if you do not fall within one of the three classes above mentioned.

5. Where were you born? "First name the town, then the state, then the country, as 'Columbus, O.; Vienna, Austria; Paris, France; Sofia, Bulgaria.'

"6. If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? "This need be answered only by aliens and declarants. Remember that a 'declarant' is not yet a citizen of

WHERE AIRMEN WILL TRAIN

Six Colleges Designated by the War Department as Points for the Instruction of Aviators.

The work of turning out aviators will be quickened 50 per cent as the result of an order issued by the war department.

In the future the groundwork and elements of aerodynamics will be taught to army aviator students at one of the largest universities throughout

the United States. It is proposed to

elucidate, state the names of your country, as France, Japan, China, etc.

What is Your Job Right Now? "7. What is your present trade, occupation or office?

"This does not ask what you once did, nor what you have done most of the time, nor what you are best fitted to do. It asks what your job is right now. State briefly, as farmer, miner, student, laborer (on farm, in rolling mill, in automobile, wagon or other factory, etc. If you hold an office under state or federal government, name the office you hold.

"If you are in one of the following offices or employments, use one of the names hereafter mentioned: 'Customs house clerk,' 'employed in the transmission of the mails,' or 'employed in an armory, arsenal or navy yard,' 'mariner actually employed in the sea service of citizen or merchant within the United States.'

"8. By whom employed? Where employed? "If you are working for an individual, firm, corporation or association state its name. If in business, trade, profession or employment for yourself, so state. If you are an officer of the state or federal government say whether your office is under the United States, the state, the county or a municipality. In answer to the question as to where you are employed give the town, county and state where you work.

"9. Have you a father, mother, wife, child under twelve or a sister or brother under twelve solely dependent upon you for support (specify which)? "Consider your answer thoughtfully. If it is true that there is another mouth than your own which you alone have a duty to feed do not let your military ardor interfere with the wish of the nation to reduce war's misery to a minimum. On the other hand, unless the person you have in mind is solely dependent on you do not hide behind petticoats or children.

"10. Married or single (which)? Race (specify which)? "This does not ask whether you were once married, but whether you are married now. In answer to the question as to your race state briefly whether Caucasian, Mongolian, negro, Malayan or Indian.

Must State Past Military Service. "11. What military service have you had? Rank? Branch? Years? Nation or state? "No matter what country you served, you must give complete information. In answering these questions first name your rank, using one of the following words: 'Commissioned officer,' 'noncommissioned officer,' 'private.' Next, state branch in which you served in one of the following words: 'Infantry,' 'cavalry,' 'artillery,' 'medical,' 'signal,' 'aviation,' 'supply,' 'marine,' 'navy.' Next, state the number of years' service, not counting time spent in the reserve. Finally, name the nation or state you served. If you served under the United States or one of the states of the United States, name your service in one of the following terms: 'National Guard' (of such and such a state), 'militia' (of such and such a state), 'volunteers of United States' or 'regular army' (navy) of United States.

"12. Do you claim exemption from draft? Specify grounds. "Because you claim exemption from draft, it by no means follows that you are exempt. For the information of the war department you should make a claim now if you intend to prosecute it. Some persons will be exempted on account of their occupations or offices, some on account of the fact that they have relatives dependent upon them for support. Your answer touching these things will be important in supporting the claim you now intend to make in your answer to the present questions. Be sure, therefore, that the grounds you now state are in conformity with your answers to questions 7 and 8.

"13. Do you claim exemption as an exempting you use one of the following terms: If you claim to be an executive, legislative or judicial officer of the state or nation, name your office and say whether it is an office of the state or nation. If you claim to be a member of a religious sect whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, simply name the sect. If you are employed in the transmission of the United States mails or as an artificer or workman in an armory, arsenal or navy yard of the United States, or if you are a mariner employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, so state. If you are a felon or otherwise morally deficient and desire to claim exemption on that ground, state your ground briefly. If you claim physical disability, state that briefly. If you claim exemption on any other ground, state your ground briefly."

Only One Day to Register. The war department wishes to impress upon the people that there is only one day for registration. All males between the designated ages must register on the day set. The fact that five days were allowed for the placing of the necessary blank forms in the hands of registrars appears to have misled some headline writers. One day only—the day fixed in the president's proclamation—will be devoted to registration.

States in Rivalry for Honor. Not only has the individual citizenry of the country made a remarkable response to the registration call, but the states through their official heads have indicated such zeal that there is great rivalry among some of the commonwealths for the honor of making the first complete registration returns.

the country under the direction of army officers. This will enable those in charge of operations to devote their entire energy to turning out competent aviators who will take their place as lieutenants in the sky.

The schools which have been designated to do the elementary work are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell University, Ohio State University, University of Illinois, University of Texas and the University of California.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

Phone 266-J. Office above McAllister's. Downers Grove.

FOR RENT. 6-room house, city water, large lot. Price \$4,500.

6-room house, modern, large lot. Price \$4,500.

6-room house, modern, large lot. Price \$4,500.

2 acres well fenced, 6-room house, best of condition, chicken house, large lot. Price \$4,500.

3 1/2 acres with 6-room house, large extra large chicken house, all fruit, deep well, gas about 1/2 mile to station. Price \$4,500.

1 1/2 acres 6-room house, garage, chicken house, all fruit, deep well, gas, from village limits, a bargain for \$4,500.

If you are interested in acre property let me know as I have at present several acre tracts for sale. Prices range from \$250 to \$600 an acre. All situated in village limits.

A real bargain in a 3-room house, on house, some fruit trees, deep well, gas, about 1/2 blocks from village limits. Only \$800. Make offer.

6-room house, hot water heat, all laundry, 2 1/2-bk. lots, chicken house, fruit. A bargain for \$2,000. Make offer.

6-room house, all modern, lot, best of location, owner is anxious to sell at once, reasonable terms. Make offer.

New 6-room house with cement basement, laundry, furnace heat, bath, all floors hardwood, extra large front porch, also sleeping porch, large shade trees, large lot, \$5,175. A bargain for the easy terms; better have me show you the property.

If you are looking for a good lot let me hear from you.

6-room cottage with stone foundation, cement basement, electric light, water, gas, also small barn. This property is in good condition and is a bargain for \$4,500.

6-room house, with steam heat, cement basement, bath, with 2 1/2-bk. lots, on paved street best neighborhood. Price \$3,500.

If you are looking for a cheap lot on south side let me hear from you.

7-room house, hardwood floors, granite stairs, water, gas, bath, lot, fruit trees, chicken house. Price \$4,500.

6-room new bungalow, modern, on paved street, easy terms. Price \$3,500.

6-room bungalow, water and gas, about 4 blocks from station. Price \$3,500.

50-ft. lot east front, good location, on paved street. Price \$400.

6-room new stucco house on paved street, cement basement, furnace heat, bath, laundry, large living room, book case, buffet, oak trim, bath, sleeping porch, good neighborhood. A bargain for \$4,500. Terms.

6-room house, hot water heat, all modern, best part of north side. Price \$4,500.

Don't forget to have your household furniture insured against fire, the cost is so small. Phone 266-J.

50x125, east front lot, just outside village limits, good neighborhood, \$1,500.

7-room house, cement basement, furnace heat, laundry, bath, lot, fruit trees, chicken house. Price \$4,500.

6-room house on Maple ave., cement basement, furnace heat, bath, lot, fruit trees, chicken house. Price \$4,500.

7-room house on large lot, best part of north side, all modern, only two blocks from station. Price \$4,500.

6-room house, steam heat, cement basement, bath, lot, fruit trees, chicken house. Price \$4,500.

6-room bungalow, new all modern, good location, east front, lot, \$4,500.

6-room house, water and gas, about 4 blocks from station. Price \$3,500.

7-room house, steam heat, bath, hardwood floors downstairs, lot \$4,500. Price \$4,500.

120 acres, fair buildings, about 1/2 mile from Downers Grove. Price per acre, \$10.

120 acres on main stone road. Price per acre. Make offer.

If you are looking for an 80-acre farm I have them from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

60-foot lot just out of village limits, water, electric light. A bargain for \$1,500.

6 acres at edge of town, near school, tract of electric light, gas and water. Ask me about the price.

36 acres, part timber, on main stone road, about 1 1/2 miles from depot. Price per acre.

If you don't find the property you are looking for in this list, let me know. I have a number of others that might interest you.

Save Pennies—Waste Dollars

Some users of printing save pennies by getting inferior work and lose dollars through lack of advertising value in the work they get. Printers as a rule charge very reasonable prices, for none of them get rich although many all of them work hard.

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