



In the Heart of the Hostile Country—1862
Secret Service men at Tollen's House, near Cumberland Landing. Their skilled leader, whom they know as Major Allen (Allan Pinkerton), sits apart from the group smoking his pipe and thinking hard. He must send his men into the Confederate lines for secret information. Some of them probably never came back—but suffered ignominious deaths as spies.

Who Were the Spies?

HOW many of them perished and found unknown graves? Where are those who survived? What did they attain in after years?

—A great silence broods over their careers.

Men like Major Andre and Nathan Hale succeeded in throwing about their hapless fate the glamour of romance and martyrdom, but such halos seem to have hovered over the heads of few, if any, who, during the

Civil War, were condemned to die—by the felon's rope—the death of the spy.

But in spite of this perilous and ill-requited duty, hundreds of men and women—both North and South—played this essential yet thankless part for love of the cause they thought was right.

How many of those who sought that calling met death, not only in shame, but also completely severed from all that was dear to them, we will never know. But the history, distributed by this paper, which contains the Long-Lost Original Brady War Photographs, will tell you more about them—what they did, where they worked, how they operated—than any one ever knew before.

There's a Story Behind Every Picture

These Long-Lost Photographs of Brady's—now just discovered and issued in handsome portfolios—take you behind the scenes of warfare and make you acquainted with the Secret Service operatives, scouts and spies on both sides.

THEY show you **MRS. GREENHOW**, the Confederate Spy, and her daughter in the old Capitol Prison in Washington. It was she who sent the famous cipher message to Beauregard, "Order issued for McDowell to move on Manassas tonight." She was arrested by Allan Pinkerton and put under military guard. Later it was discovered she had, even while in prison, furnished the Confederates with the information which they so much desired.

ONE of the portraits is that of **"MAJOR" PAULINE CUSHMAN**, of the Federal Secret Service, who barely escaped hanging. She was actually under sentence of death, having been caught between the lines of the Confederate Army, but she escaped and managed to regain the Union lines in the confusion of the evacuation of Shelbyville.

NANCY HART, the Southern Guide and Spy, is shown in the picturesque garb she wore while in prison. Her work was so valuable to the South that the Federal Government offered large rewards for her capture. Lieut-Col. Starr, of the 9th W. Va., finally caught her after one of her fearless journeys leading Jackson's cavalry upon the Federal outposts. After being imprisoned, she managed to get hold of her guard's gun, killed him, and escaped on Colonel Starr's horse to the nearest Confederate detachment.

ANOTHER ardent daughter of the Confederacy was **BELLE BOYD**, the Famous Spy. This girl ran many hazards in her zeal to aid the cause she loved. Arrested in 1862, she was sent to prison in Baltimore. For lack of evidence she was allowed to return to her home. This adventure did not dampen her ardor, nor stop her activities. Many a story of her carrying mysterious despatches and divulging the secrets of the army reached the Secretary of War and finally she was captured at a Federal picket line and her work for the South was put at an end.

MANY other women played an important part in that great conflict between the North and South. To learn all about them, subscribe for the "Civil War Through the Camera" and you can see the picture of one girl after another who risked death as a spy. You can see faces alight with youth and beauty—and yet you read that these girls in quest of the information that their generals so desperately needed, risked detection, and the instant, nameless execution which would follow it, by entering into the enemy's lines.

In these Long-Lost Photographs of Brady's the portraits of a few of the great detectives, the intrepid scouts, the daring spies, have also been rescued from obscurity. You owe it to yourself to secure the whole sixteen sections. If you have missed any of the back numbers we will be able to supply you if you act at once.

The Inside Story of the Civil War Brought to Light in the Long-Lost Brady War Photographs

(Illustrating the "Civil War Through the Camera")

The most startling of the newly revealed secrets brought to light in the Brady War Photographs are the amazing glimpses into that inner Secret Service of guerillas, spies and scouts for whom a disgraceful death threatened with each sunrise.

The work of these men, so valuable to the armies of the North and South, so fascinating to hear about, was but slightly remembered till vividly recalled by the discovery of the hundreds of long-lost photographs contained in the sixteen sections of the "Civil War Through the Camera."

Strange, indeed, it is to see in these portfolios the portraits of many men whose valor was, perhaps, greater than that of the soldiers in the armies—while the narrative text which accompanies the pictures recounts the experi-

ences of these men and the ingenious schemes unearthed by their clever ruses.

One photograph pictures the locomotive that hung eight men as spies, another shows the fate of a Confederate spy before Petersburg, others Allan Pinkerton, the women spies, the daring scouts and Secret Service agents—each being further vitalized by a detailed and authentic description of the scenes and persons represented.

All of these and more are scattered through the sixteen sections of this wonderful work. Each section complete, with colored frontispiece, for ten cents and coupon. Back numbers upon request.

Cut out coupon today and present it at office of publication for either or all of first ten sections at ten cents each.

This Week—Colored Frontispiece "Rallying the Line"—Ready for Framing

How to Get the Brady War Photographs

Each subscriber can obtain Brady's fascinating photographs illustrating Elson's Newly Written History of the Civil War for such a trifling sum that it will never be felt. Just cut out the War Souvenir Coupon each week and bring or send it to our office with 10 cents to cover necessary expenses such as cost of material, handling, clerk hire, etc., and get your copy of Section 10. There are no other conditions whatever. The series naturally begins in Section 1 with the Battle of Bull Run, that first great encounter of the armed troops of the North and South. If you haven't received this section, or any of the others that follow it, cut out the coupon this week and we will supply you with either or all of the first ten sections for 10 cents each and the one coupon.

Section 10 Out This Week

Contains a Complete and Thrilling Narrative of the Battle of Chickamauga—the Bloodiest Conflict of the West—and a Vivid Word Picture of the Battles on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

This section is complete in itself and carries the reader to the end of the Battles in front of Chattanooga where Bragg's army had been defeated, and from which it had to retreat to the mountains of Georgia. The photographs show the country over which the conflict took place and the actors in the great struggle. There are 16 pages of these pictures and a colored frontispiece ready for framing.

Cut out this coupon and secure either or all of the first ten sections at 10 cents each. Don't delay. The supply of back numbers is limited.

WAR SOUVENIR COUPON

SAVE THIS COUPON IT HELPS YOU GET
The Civil War Through the Camera
Containing
Brady's Famous Civil War Photographs
(Published by Permission of the U. S. War Department)
And Professor Elson's Newly Written History of the Civil War

Secret Service in Photographs

These pictures are not shown as fancied by any artist, but as they really were. In one of the sections we see Allan Pinkerton, the famous detective and organizer of the Secret Service of the Federal Army, standing beside President Lincoln.

The pen drawing above shows this great detective in a characteristic attitude. His task was hard, for it was his will for the Secret Service operatives to hunt down men, enter within the enemy's lines to learn the location of earthworks, the strength of the batteries, the numbers of opposing forces, when failure meant death; when success brought only but little reward except labor for love of country.

Besides the pictures mentioned in this article, you will find "The Mounted Police of the West," "Grant's Telegraph Station," "The Military Telegraph in the Field" and Andrew Carnegie who established the system, etc., scattered throughout the sixteen sections of this wonderful work.

All of these photographs of Brady's are so startling, so different from anything in the world today that we have spent most of the time talking about them and neglected to say anything about the fascinating story that follows the pictures.

This description is like no history you have ever read before. It tells the intimate story of the war, and more, and more, as spellbound you read the story behind these pictures, you will learn the grim tragedy of that four years' war of brother against brother. You will see in truth—with its lessons, its sufferings, its romance, its inspiration—the conflict that cost the lives of three-quarters of a million men.

ECONOMY TIPS FOR COAL USER

The methods employed by the government in the purchase of coal on the basis of the number of heat units it contains are explained in a bulletin just issued by the United States bureau of mines. This plan, which is an outgrowth of the conservation movement, has resulted, according to the bureau, in a saving

of thousands of dollars to the government, and also to municipalities and manufacturing establishments which have adopted the system. The Federal government purchases annually between \$5,000,000 and \$8,000,000 worth of fuel. Last year more than \$3,000,000 worth of this coal was bought on the specification basis, which provides a premium for coal delivered containing more heat units than called for,

and a penalty for the coal that falls below the number stated in the contract. The amount of ash and moisture in the coal is also taken into consideration. Coal dealers were generally against the method when first introduced, but it is claimed they now see its fairness and are in favor of it. In the past, it is said, coal was bought on its trade name, its reputation, without any thought of its

analysis. This oftentimes barred out the dealer who had good coal that was not known to the trade. The bureau of mines' officials declare that since this new method of purchase was inaugurated, it has broadened the field for both the government and the dealer, as trade names are ignored and comparatively unknown coals offered by responsible bidders are accepted without detriment to the government.

The claim is made by the bureau that under this plan the man who buys gets what he pays for and pays for what he gets. Engineer George S. Pope, who has charge of the government's fuel inspection service, declares that the purchase of coal on a specification basis is an important step toward the conservation of the mineral resources of the nation, for it results in the increased use of the

lower grades of coal. The poorer grades, he says, find a market by competing with the better grades, not as to the price per ton, but as to the cost of an equal number of heat units. Engineers of the bureau not only determine the quality of the coal purchased for the government, but they also investigate the type of furnaces used and suggest the kind of coal best adapted to these furnaces. This has resulted in a

number of the federal buildings discarded—high-priced anthracite for a cheaper grade of coal. The statement is made that more than half of the cities in the United States with 100,000 population are now buying their coal according to specification, and that they have saved money. The city of New York claims that this plan in a single year saved for one department \$122,000.—Washington Post.