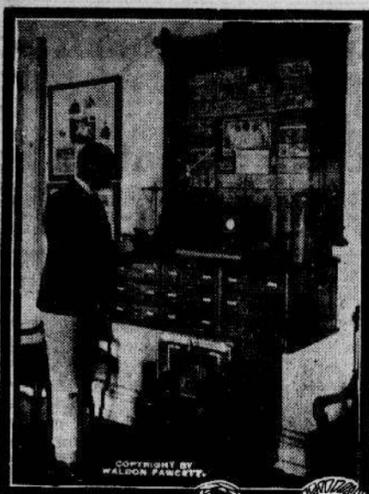


Uncle Sam's "BLACK CABINET"

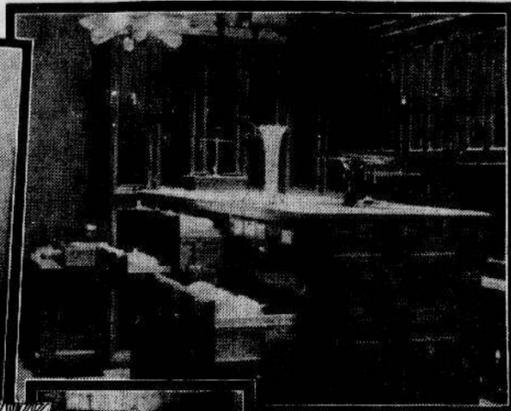
By WALDON FAWCETT
A. Y. H.



Weighting Counterfeit Coins



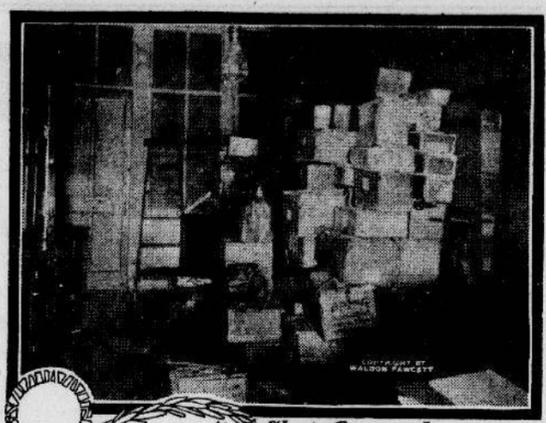
Part of the "Rogues Gallery" of the Secret Service



Identification Bureau Where are Kept Complete Records of all Counterfeits etc.



John E. Wilkie Chief of the Secret Service



Store Room where are kept all Counterfeit Counterfeits

WHEN the announcement was first made that the United States secret service might be investigated by congress as a sequel to the present controversy between the president and the national legislature, the suggestion provoked the most widespread interest throughout the country. No wonder, for the secret service has long been the most mysterious branch of our national government, the one federal activity regarding which the public at large could learn very little and regarding which their curiosity naturally increased, proportionately.

The keenness of the reading public for peeps behind the scenes at the headquarters of the "black cabinet" in Washington is attributed in part to the fact that the scope of activities of the secret service has increased greatly since Theodore Roosevelt entered the White House. It was this broadening of the secret service operations that congress protested against last year and finally put a stop to by means of restrictions placed upon the use of the money provided for the maintenance of the secret service. It was this curb in turn that angered the president and caused him to make those statements in his recent message to congress that precipitated the present ill-feeling.

The secret service was created primarily to catch and punish counterfeiters and to protect the person of the president of the United States against cranks and assassins. For many years these responsibilities comprised the sum total of the duties of this interesting branch of the treasury department, but during the past decade there grew up a practice on the part of other cabinet officers of, from time to time, asking the secretary of the treasury to "loan" them secret service men to ferret out matters in their respective departments.

Thus gum-shoe men from the treasury's unique detective bureau were "loaned" to the secretary of the interior and rendered important service in securing evidence in connection with the land fraud cases in the west. Other

secret service men had a hand in exposing the sensational "cotton report leak" in the department of agriculture, and so the list might be prolonged to include practically all the executive departments of the government, not forgetting the part played by these cleverest of plain clothes men in investigating charges against naval officers.

Such an extent had the practice grown ere congress put a stop to it a few months ago that the secret service bureau was constantly carrying upon its rolls at least 30 more men than would have been required for the work of the service in accordance with its original purpose. These extra secret service men when working for some department other than the treasury were not paid out of the \$125,000 fund which congress has each year set aside for the maintenance of the secret service, but received pay from whatever department they served. At the same time they continued to be carried on the rolls of the secret service and were directed by the chief of the secret service and made their reports to him.

The equipment of the secret service headquarters embraces some interesting features, including specially prepared maps, upon which are outlined in advance the movements of operatives; delicate scales for weighing coins the genuineness of which is in question, and a rogues' gallery consisting of a monster file of photographs of offenders against the law. The secret service bureau has, in effect, 25 branch offices scattered in all parts of the country. On the secret service rolls the United States is divided into 25 districts, and in each of these districts there is a resident agent who is presumably always to be found in this territory, just as a patrolman when on duty should be given a beat.

However, perhaps the most picturesque work of the secret service is performed by its "flying squadron"—the field lance held workers who may literally be sent to any place at any time. Most of these men are not much above 30 years of age; indeed, the average age of all secret service men is under 35—and they are alert, energetic, resourceful and capable of assuming almost any disguise demanded. Moreover, they regard it as all in the day's work to be ordered at an hour's notice from New York to Texas or from the mountains of Tennessee to California.

It may surprise many of our readers to learn that these government prototypes of Sherlock Holmes receive what are in reality very modest salaries, if one takes into account the hardship and danger involved. A new recruit in the secret service starts out as an assistant operative at \$3 per day, and if he proves worthy is promoted in due course to the rank of operative at \$5 per day. As an operative his pay may increase to \$7 per day—in addition, of course, to traveling expenses—but ere a secret service man attains this topnotch salary he must have made good in no uncertain fashion and acquired a considerable

fund of that practical experience which is the most valuable asset of a secret service official. The prominence recently given to the secret service in the newspapers has had the effect of flooding Chief Wilkie's desk with applications from men in all parts of the country who are eager to enter this fascinating field. However, most of the aspirants confess that they are totally devoid of practical experience in this line of work, and there is little prospect but what the head of the secret police will have to continue to depend for recruits upon certain sources that have come to be recognized unofficially as preparatory schools for men ambitious to win places in Uncle Sam's confidential corps.

The claim department of the great railroads of the country have graduated a number of men into the secret service, and so likewise have the big mercantile agencies where investigation service is reduced to a fine science. A few government sleuths have paved their way by service in law offices, where certain kinds of detective work is necessary, and yet others have acquired experience in legitimate private detective organizations. Perhaps the most valuable men on the secret service roster are those who have come from the departments of public safety in foreign countries, and who have, in consequence, a knowledge of foreign tongues and mannerisms that is essential for successful investigations among foreign-born anarchists and Black Hand plotters. Two of the best men in the secret service were formerly heads of municipal police departments and several began their careers as United States deputy marshals.

One of the most mysterious phases of secret service work concerns the maintenance of communication between the central office at Washington and its field operatives. Of course the secret service men are provided with the most baffling of secret codes for use in telegraphing, but

very often there is danger that suspicion would be aroused against a secret service man should he attempt any communication whatever with Washington. Even if a secret service operative does consider it safe to transmit a message, the real meaning of which has been effectually disguised, he never dispatches it openly to the chief of the secret service, but

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Ring out the false, ring in the true."
DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar-Honey
Contains two of the old-time household remedies for COUGHS and COLDS, Pure Pine-Tar and Pure Honey. With these are scientifically combined several other ingredients of known value in the treatment of COUGHS. We tell on the package what is in the bottle.
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Here is One of the Many Reasons Given by One of the Many WORDS OF PRAISE.
After the experience of a severe cold which came near developing into Pneumonia, I have been cured with one 25 cent bottle of your Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. The first insignificant remedy I ever used. To say it is a wonderful remedy is putting it very lightly; I can never say enough in praise of your wonderful medicine, and consider your little booklet that was given to my doctor a friend in need. You may use this letter if you like, for it will always be a pleasure to recommend your Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey.
Sincerely,
Mrs. M. A. MERRILL, Paducah, Ky.
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Look for the Bell on Bottle and our Guarantee No. 506.
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SOCIETY WOMEN TURN SUFFRAGETTES

NEW YORK 400 INTERESTED IN FEMALE VOTING, GIVING UP FORMER FADS.

New York, Jan. 20.—That mere man will continue to do the voting seems to be one of the few safe predictions for 1909, so far as New York is concerned. It is as yet too early to estimate the return from the prophesy crop of the coming year, since most of those who rise up each December to predict all sorts of happenings for the ensuing 12 months are careful to confine their attention to things which they say will happen in the ensuing December, nearly a year away. As a result one generally has 12 months to wait before saying, "Well, I knew it wouldn't happen." But the prediction made by various persons that 1909 would mark the beginning of the election of officials by women is, as can already be seen, a poor one. When a small group of New York women decided to imitate the agitation for female suffrage which has recently been going on in England, not a few persons predicted dire results. But between

soap box oratory on the one extreme and a society fad on the other, the hal lot for women does not seem to have interested the sex to any extent.

An impassioned orator remarked last year in a public address that the equal franchise would prove a balloon to lift women above their present level. But some one in the words of the average woman has stuck a pin in the balloon with the result that the suffrage agitation here has fallen flat. But while it is not an economic issue the question is still the source of much joy to all persons, male or female, equipped with a sense of humor. In high society, in which a few women have taken up the agitation as a fad, that is newer than monkey dinners, the whole matter has become chiefly a means of personal recrimination. If he is getting nothing else out of it, Father Knickerbocker is certainly getting a good laugh.

Only recently the city was edified by a formal debate between two women as to whether husbands supports their wives. One side was taken by a prominent lady who has never had a husband; the other by another lady equally prominent, and perhaps in part because of the fact that so far as can be ascertained she is the founder of the affinity craze. Incidentally she has had two husbands, the second of whom she turned over to another woman, to whom she believed him to be spiritually mated. And just to make the matter complete she also turned over her child, to this situation is added the fact that each debater has an income

many times greater than the average family ever acquires, the indifference of the average woman so far as the female ballot is concerned becomes more easily explained.

The only result of this debate as to whether husbands do or do not support their wives was to show that the answer depends largely on definition and point of view. Some persons may think that just because hubby goes down town, carries some money and buys a barrel of flour for his wife he is supporting her. Not so, says the suffragette debater, asserting that life is first supported by food, and that no one can live on raw flour. The wife, however, takes it and makes it into bread to support her husband's life. In the face of such an argument what is the poor man to do? About the only solution seems to be to keep on going downtown, earning money to buy food and forgetting all about the argument in question. It is a very complicated question for him at best, and if he is so old-fashioned as to believe that the husband is the money getter and the wife the home-maker he is apt to find himself hopelessly at sea in the face of the argument hurled at him. The wife, according to the suffragette, is merely a home. Like that animal she gets food and shelter. And what more does the man get, or what more is there in physical life, replies the opponent. And there you are. The chief question seems to be what under the sun has this to do with the advance of civilization anyhow. The whole thing seems to be a huge joke. One of the two debaters before mentioned pointed out that in the census department at Washington whenever a wife replied to the question as to her education by saying that she was a housekeeper, the letters "N. G." meaning not gained, were put after her name. Whereupon her opponent retorted that a woman who was not a housekeeper was labelled in the census tables "N. C.," that is, not a citizen. All of which, while highly diverting, if true, does not conduce to the enlightenment of either man or woman so far as practical politics is concerned, since about the only point in question seems to be which of two letters a woman shall be catalogued under. Altogether it is a situation calculated to interest G. Bernard Shaw.

Women whose income run into more thousands than they have fingers and toes may find mental elevation in such discussions, likewise a few socialists. But for the average American wife, the home-maker, who apparently isn't interested in the question of suffrage anyhow, there is not much of importance. Ancient philosophers used to argue as to how many angels could stand on the point of a needle, and the present argument advanced by the suffragettes as to who supports which seem equally irrelevant.

As a matter of fact suffrage in New York never appealed to the great middle class. When it is either championed or criticized by women who number in their circle those who call \$20,000 a year poverty, women like those who are mothers to such men as Lincoln can't find much personal application.

accused by suffragist wage-earners of having deserted them in order to ally herself with the wealthy Mrs. Mackay, while the members of the more exclusive organization whispered among themselves that they really couldn't afford to associate with one who was suspected of being a socialist. In the squabble which ensued the suffragette organization was characterized by its members as having a "super-abundance of jellyfish." So far the movement in New York has not produced any practical results, although it has brought forth a wealth of invectives and class difference, calculated to convince the average woman that she will best keep out of politics.

There still remains, strange as it may seem to a great many persons who retain old-fashioned views as to the marital relation and the duties of the sexes, and feel that women's sphere is the home. An attempt to collect unbiased information for inquiries from this class has brought to light some figures and facts not generally known. The most striking of these show that when the question as to whether women should have a vote was put to a referendum in Massachusetts in 1855, only one-fifth of the women entitled to vote on the question came to the polls. For the state in which women are supposed to be the most highly educated this is rather a most surprising result. Moreover, the figures collected show that there are as many fallacies in suffragette arguments as in any others of a political nature. One of the chief movements in which women have been interested in this country is that looking toward the establishment of juvenile courts. Yet the first of these was established in Massachusetts in 1898 through women's influence, three years after the sex had indicated in that state that it didn't want to vote. Moreover, nine out of every ten states in which such courts now exist, chiefly through women's instrumentality, are without the ballot for women.

Altogether it is apparent that the question of woman suffrage is not being benefited by the situation here, and there is small likelihood that votes for woman will come as a result of socialist agitation or society feminism. Meanwhile the average wife is practically labelled as being from Missouri with a request to be shown, and admits that most of her time is necessary to the home, just as her husband's is to the office. Talk of sex independence may be all right theoretically, but in a state of civilization in which the home is the unit, sociologists find it difficult to figure out how man can be independent of woman, or woman of man. At present, at any rate, there seems to be little chance of New York having a mayor elected by women, and the suffragette movement has developed only two aspects. The first is a need for police men to protect women who try to gain the ballot by street speeches from packing boxes. The second is the need of considering the matter in its true light. But so long as the movement is agitated as it is now by women who never did a stroke of work in their lives and by others who regard it merely as the entering wedge for socialism, Father Knickerbocker is likely to find the whole thing a source of amusement rather than a practical problem.

EXHIBITS' PROSPECT IS GOOD

ANNUAL MEETING OF HORTICULTURISTS AT HAMILTON TO BE OF INTEREST.

Hamilton, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the Montana Horticultural society on February 9, 10 and 11 in this city will attract a large attendance, as in connection with the meeting will be held the farmers' institute. The committee having in charge the arrangements report very encouraging progress, and the business men are lending assistance to the exhibit. Chairman J. E. Totman for the Anaconda Copper Mining company has offered 1,000 standard apple boxes for the best commercially packed five boxes of apples, as follows: Seven hundred boxes for the best pack and 300 boxes for the second best pack. The committee has offered \$10 for the best single box of apples, \$7.50 for the next best box and \$5 for the third best apples. The Ravalli Republican has offered one year's subscription for the best plate display of McIntosh Red apples and six months' subscription to the second best plate. A prize of \$10 will be offered the ladies for the best display of preserves and canned fruit. The committee has agreed to pay the expenses of all fruit sent in for exhibition purposes, and J. O. Read has agreed to receive and take care of exhibits. A woman instructor from the agricultural college at Bozeman will give instructions in cooking. Evening sessions will be held, one of which will be devoted to discussing the beet sugar question.

T. C. Trefry of Houston, Texas, yesterday decided to take a chance on Bitter Root property and purchased 25 acres, 40 of which were purchased of S. A. Crabb of Granddale and 10 acres in the W. & R. addition, near Hamilton.

Chairman Joseph Apollonio returned to Victor yesterday from being in town the night before to attend to county business.

Elmer E. Hershey was in town last evening from Missoula on a business mission.

Caught in the Rain. then a cold and a cough—let it run on—get pneumonia or consumption, that's all. No matter how you get your cough, don't neglect it—take Ballard's Horehound Syrup and you'll be over it in no time. The sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases in young and old. Sold by Geo. Freisheimer.

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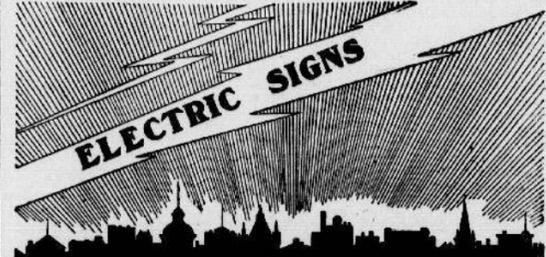
"In the Days of the Pilgrims"

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E. Worth Crampton in "When I am Far Away"

Friday and Saturday evening and for our Saturday matinee we have secured the greatest fire scene ever shown in moving pictures, Selig's "One of the Bravest." Watch our ad for further announcement.

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To prove that this remedy will affect a prompt and complete cure, we are going to send to all sufferers from the above complaints a trial box of these famous pills absolutely free. In mild cases, this trial box may alone be sufficient to affect a cure. In any event it will help you so much that you will want to continue the treatment. You will feel better after the first dose. In a day or two the pain you have been suffering will cease to be acute, and will become dull and dead. The tense muscles will relax; the joints work smoothly. The inflammation will leave the affected parts and you will know you are recovering your health, strength and natural vigor. Then, when you realize the true value of Hill's Rheumatic Pills,

you will continue taking them until a complete cure has been effected. It may take one box, it may take two or three, but the alleviation of pain and the restoration of health and strength is certain. Hill's Rheumatic Pills are made the same in 1908 as they were in 1835. The original prescription was perfect. Eighteen thousand men and women have written us how Hill's Rheumatic Pills quickly cured them of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney Disease, Blood Poisoning and Constipation. They will cure you if you will give them an honest trial. Write today for the free trial box of pills. Belden & Copp Co., Dept. 100, Minneapolis, Minn.

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