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# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING Daily Catches All Early Morning Mails.

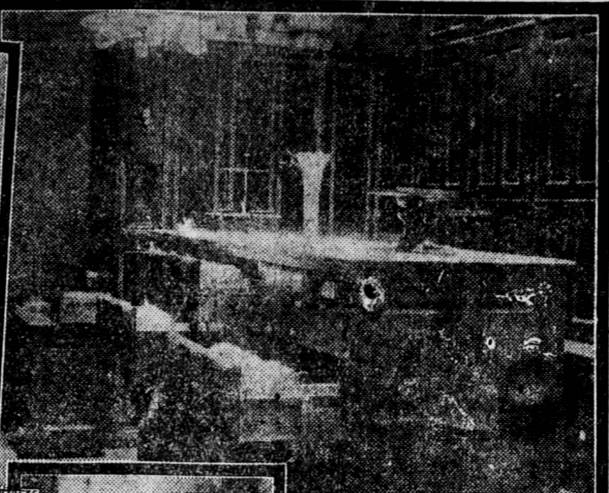
MORNING DAILY FOUNDED 1891 WEEKLY (NOW RURAL DAILY) 1887

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1909.

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## Uncle Sam's "BLACK CABINET"

BY WALDON FAWCETT



Washington Counterfeit Coins

Part of the "Rogues Gallery"

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

Store Room, where are Kept all Confiscated Counterfeits

When the announcement was first made that the United States Secret Service might be investigated by Congress as a result 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 agency regarding which the public at large could learn very little and regarding which their curiosity naturally increased proportionately.

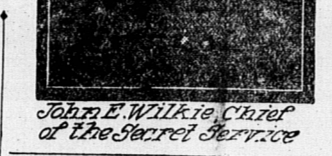
This keenness of the reading public for news behind the scenes at the headquarters of the "Black Cabinet" in Washington is attributable in part to the fact that the scope of activities of the Secret Service has increased greatly since Theodore Roosevelt entered the White House. It was this broadening of Secret Service operations that Congress protested against last year and finally put a stop to by means of restrictions placed upon the

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 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 gumshoe men from the treasury's unique detective bureau were "loaned" to the secretary of the interior and rendered important services 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.



John E. Wilkie, Chief of the Secret Service

To such 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 20 more men than would have been required for the work of the service in accordance with its original purpose. These extra Secret Service agents 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.

file the detailed records of all known counterfeiters and other undesirable citizens, and a large store room where confiscated counterfeit notes, etc., seized in Secret Service raids are allowed to accumulate until such time as it is convenient to destroy them according to law.

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. In the Secret Service map 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 on a given beat.

However, perhaps the most picturesque work of the Secret Service is performed by its "flying squadron"—the free lance field 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 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 hardships 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 \$3 per day. As an operative his pay may increase to \$7 per day—in

addition, of course, to travelling 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 possess 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 departments of the great railroads of the country have graduated a number of men into the Secret Service, and so likewise have the big mercantile concerns where investigation work is resorted to as a fine science. A few government sleuths have paved their way by service in the law offices, where certain kinds of detective work are 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 offices 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 instead addresses it to some private individual, previously agreed upon, who turns over the message to Chief Wilkie or his assistant. The go-between is not likely to violate confidence, for though he may know the origin of a message, he cannot decipher its purport, because he is not familiar with the code in which it is couched.

### The Secret of Human Growth

Dr. Eric Pritchard, of London, a noted specialist in diseases of childhood, has recently given to the world some remarkable discoveries concerning the growth of the human body in childhood. Just what did normally produce growth has always been a matter of speculation, but Dr. Pritchard has conducted a series of experiments with the juices secreted by the human pancreas which he declares, has led him to believe that this organ and its function are most closely bound up with the secret of human growth.

The pancreas is a gland which lies between the liver and the spleen and in a certain way may be said to serve as a connecting link between them. Dr. Pritchard's research has been to take children of stunted growth and feed them with pancreatic juice obtained from human beings and held in a glycerine tablet. One patient, he claims, had grown none at all

between his ninth and eighteenth birthdays. On being treated with the glycerine solution of pancreatic juice he is said to have started at once to grow, and gained two inches in height in a few months. Hundreds of cases where growth has failed have been tested, and so far in each case it was demonstrated that the pancreas gland was failing to perform its duties.

This was ascertained by administering to the patients iodoform in a solution which could be dissolved by no other secretion of the human body aside from the pancreatic juice. In the case of long stunted growth it was always found that the iodoform remained untouched, while in patients of normal condition, where the pancreas was working properly, the iodoform was found to have been released into

the blood. In the case of long stunted growth it was always found that the iodoform remained untouched, while in patients of normal condition, where the pancreas was working properly, the iodoform was found to have been released into the blood.

Veteran members of congress recall that once before—some 25 years ago—there was an uproar because of certain methods of

### Cuba a Wealthy Nation Nowadays

The reports made from Cuba, both during the Palma administration and during the provisional government by the United States, which has now come to an end, Cuba is really richer than the United States so far as being able to pay all the legitimate expenses of her government and still have a comfortable surplus left over in her treasury. It is even planned for the national government of Cuba under President Gomez to put \$5,000,000 a year into a sewerage system under Havana and \$3,000,000 into a waterworks for Cienfuegos.

The Cubans had a surplus of over \$3,000,000 in 1904 and have had an even larger surplus every year since then, despite the tremendous drain on the treasury from the enormous pensions paid a lengthy list of

expatriates who fought in the Cuban revolution against the Spaniards.

A bond issue has been discussed for the new Cuban regime, but financiers declare that the money can be obtained without resorting to the issuance of bonds. This means that Cuba is really richer than the United States so far as being able to pay all her ordinary running expenses and even for important public improvements without putting out bonds and creating a national debt.

When hunters go beating the furze,  
My feelings it badly unnerve,  
For 'twould save me much pain  
And really a gain  
To shoot at my wife's

### BIG FREE TRIP FOR YOUNG LADIES

(Continued From Second Section.)

Big Free Trip contestants and their friends should not forget the aggregation of magnificent prizes by the Britannia Mfg Co., Ltd., Halifax. There are fourteen, one each according to merit to the eight ladies who win the trip, and one each to six of the seventeen who win The Guardian's Consolation prizes. The first announcement should be carefully read for all the conditions. Many ladies are working hard to secure not only the trip but a valuable Britannia prize.

Some people send ballots addressed "The Guardian, Charlottetown," instead of "Tour Editor, The Guardian, Charlottetown." In consequence these go to the wrong department and are delayed being placed to the credit of the candidate for whom they are intended. In consequence when the total vote appears these ballots may have to remain over for another count.

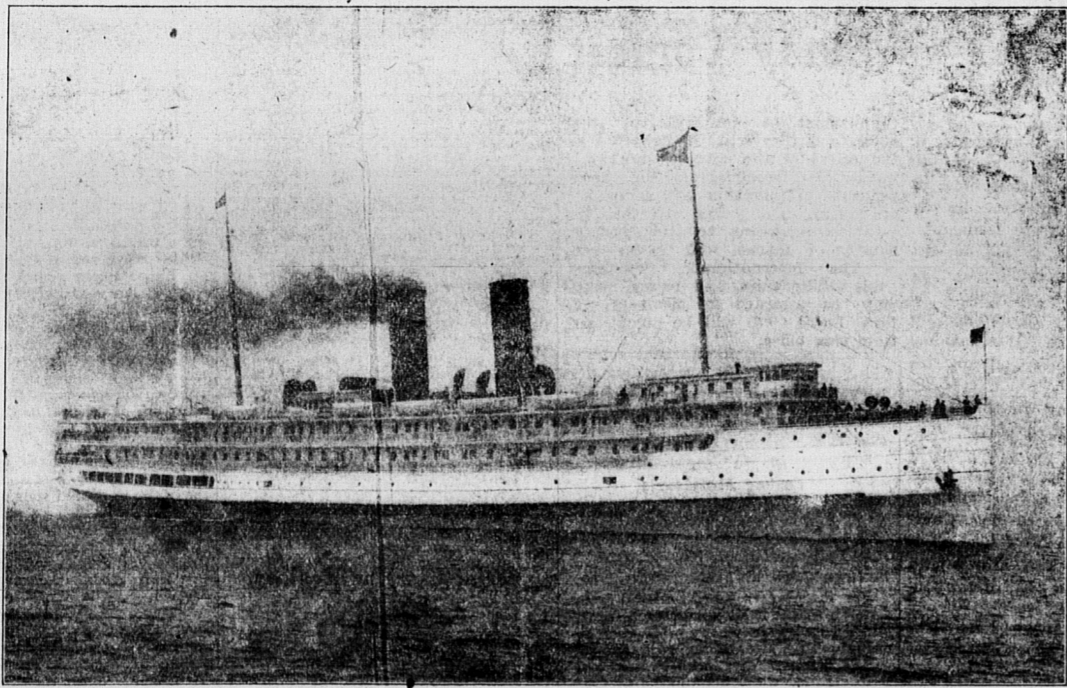
Candidates and their workers are asked to abide by the following instructions:

- 1-Ballots must not be folded but trimmed neatly and wrapped snug in flat packages or envelopes. The name of the candidate should be written outside the package.
- 2-All ballots must be filled out. Blank ballots must be rejected.
- 3-Ballots sent in after they are voted will not be accepted, and candidates are warned against sending them in.
- 4-The Tour Department will not be responsible for votes lost in transit, nor will it pay charges on packages of votes sent by messenger.

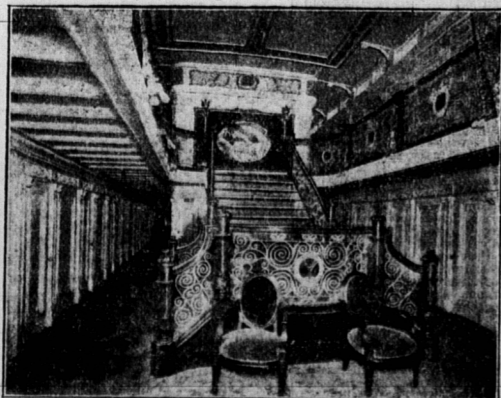
All monies paid for new and renewal subscriptions to The Guardian on and after February 1st and until the contest closes enable the candidates for whom they are intended to thousands of votes for each subscription of \$1.00 or more as per below revised schedule:

Each \$1.00 for subscription 4000 votes	1.25	"	5000
"	1.50	"	6000
"	1.75	"	7000
"	2.00	"	8000
"	2.25	"	9000
"	2.50	"	10,000
"	2.75	"	11,000
"	3.00	"	12,000

and so on up to any amount, each \$1.00 new or renewal subscription to any person and to any address wha-



The Palatial steamship "Yale" of the Metropolitan Line which with her sister ship "Harvard" operates the only all the way by water passenger and express service between Boston and New York. The Guardian's jolly party will make the round trip by one of the above floating palaces at the rate of 24 miles per hour.



The main saloon of the S. S. Yale of the Metropolitan Line, by which route The Guardian's jolly party will journey from Boston to New York city and return on the Big Free Trip.



The cafe of the magnificent steamship "Yale" of the Metropolitan line by which route The Guardian's happy party will travel from Boston to New York and return on the Big Free Trip.

ing 4000 votes and each additional 25 cents for the same new or renewal subscription winning 1000 extra votes

**GUARDIAN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.**

Morning Daily delivered in Charlottetown ..... \$3.00  
Morning Daily ..... 2.00  
Morning Daily to Canada ..... \$1.50  
Rural Daily to United States ..... \$1.50  
Rural Daily to Canada ..... 1.25  
Rural Daily is not delivered in Charlottetown.

aturday Guardian to Canada or United States ..... \$1.00

Saturday Guardian is not delivered in Charlottetown.

The Saturday Guardian is the same as a weekly. It contains all the important Local, Editorial and Telegraphic News of the entire week besides a Special cable page, agricultural page, comic or story page, the week's sermon etc. It is a great weekly paper of from 14 to 16 pages, and is mailed early enough Saturday morning to catch all outgoing mails leaving Charlottetown.

All members of the several staffs of this paper are forbidden to take any part in the contest, and they as well as their families are ineligible for nomination and election.

The route will be as follows:

- 1-Charlottetown to Pictou by the popular S. S. Northumberland.
- 2-Pictou to Halifax by the Intercolonial Railway.
- 3-Halifax to Yarmouth by the far famed Dominion Atlantic Railway.
- 4-Yarmouth to Boston by one of those popular D. A. R. steamships.
- 5-Boston to New York and New York to Boston by the thoroughly up to date Metropolitan S. S. Co.
- 6-Boston to St. John by the bustling Eastern Steamship Company.
- 7-St. John to Pt. Du Chene by the Intercolonial Railway.
- 8-Pt. Du Chene to Summerside by the up-to-date S. S. Empress.
- 9-Summerside to Charlottetown by the Prince Edward Island Railway.

Charlottetown and Royalty, will form a district and the two young ladies, resident in any school district therein, who receive the largest number of votes will be elected.

Queen's County, not including Charlottetown and Royalty, will form a district and the two young ladies, resident in any school district therein, who obtain the largest number of votes, will be elected. Any young lady can be accepted as a candidate for Queen's County providing that is her home residence and she nominated for there, even though she may be at present attending College and boarding in Charlottetown.

Kensington, Summerside and Alberton will form a district, and the young lady, resident in any school

district of either town, who obtains the largest number of votes, will be elected.

Prince County not including Kensington, Summerside and Alberton will form a district, and the young lady, resident in any school district therein, who obtains the largest number of votes, will be elected.

Montague, Georgetown, Souris East will form a district, and the young lady, resident in any school district of either town, who obtains the largest number of votes, will be elected.

King's County, not including Montague, Georgetown, Souris East, will form a district, and the young lady, resident in any school district therein, who obtains the largest number of votes, will be elected.

The number of nominations from each district and the interest taken in the contest along with the variation in the territory covered in each district distributes the entire prize list including trips and consolations in the following manner to the eligible ladies obtaining the greatest number of votes.

For the district of Prince County, there will be the following prizes:

- 1st—a big free trip to New York City and return.
- 2nd—a full course scholarship in the Charlottetown Business College.
- 3rd—the choice of one of several mail scholarships from the International Correspondence Schools.
- 4th—same as for 3rd.

For the district of Kensington, Summerside and Alberton there will be the following prizes:

(Continued on page 3.)

Do not worry over your GRAY HAIRS.

## Hay's Hair Health

will restore them to their NATURAL COLOR, no matter how long the hair has been gray. You will be surprised how quickly the change is made, how permanent the result is; how luxuriant a growth and healthy a head of hair you will have. Thousands are proving it daily.

IS NOT A DYE.

\$1 AND 50c. BOTTLES, AT DRUGGISTS.

Hay's Hairline Soap cures Eczema, red, rough and chapped hands, and all skin diseases. Keeps skin fine and soft, 25c. drugists. Send 2c. for free booklet, "The Care of the Hair."

Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

A.W. REDDIN