A low-pricea

Story of the President's Life in the Cow Country Told by a Companion.

Lived in a Dugout, Herded Cattle and Hunted Thieves with the Cowboys-Dealing with a "Bad Man."

William F. Dantz of West Grove, Pa., met Theodore Roosevelt in 1883 and was long a next-door neighbor of his in Daketa. He often shared Roosevelt's bed in now president. Together they faced danger evil skill could conceive. and hardship, desperadoes and blizzards.

It was along in the fall of '83 that I first saw him as he stepped from the train one ribs were broken. evening in the little shack town of Little Missouri, a point where the Northern Pacific railroad crosses the river of that name in the heart of the North Dakota

Bad Lands. A slender, blue-eyed young fellow of about 26, with little baggage, save a superb collection of rifles in perfect order. If you raked the continent with a fine-

toothed comb you could have found no tougher aggregation of great American ing in front of "Big Mouth Bob's" canvas saloon across the way, eyed the stranger with lazy indifference. In their ripe estimation he was only one of those predatory 'dude" hunters, who after a frightened existence of a day or two "pulled their freight" again for home in profound thank-

His First Buffalo Hant.

The station agent was, as usual, roaring drunk. The stranger managed, however. to secure information that led to his hiring a guide named Sylvane Ferris, who owned bunch of saddle ponies grazing on the river bottom nearby. These were brought up and picketed to the sagebrush, while the stranger and his kit spent the night in a nearby dugout, preferring this to the vociferous joys of the "Blue Goose."

Next morning the outfit started for the buffalo range. The stranger, who said he was from New York and his name Theodore Roosevelt (although it might have been Nebuchadnezzar, for all it signified there), led his string of pack pontes behind those of the guide, as they plunged into that awful trackless waste of the Bad

Well named indeed is that mysterious land; piled higher and higher were great precipitous peaks, their acarred and blistered faces streaked with scoria and lava. Sheer down at their feet lay yawning chasms, from out of the bottomiess depths of which rose sulphurous smoke from subterranean fires that knew no end. Winding its treacherous way, the faint pony trail led along the faces of the giant buttes, where a single misstep meant death. Occasionally the trail crossed the swift, silent, tortuous river, that wound its quicksandy course through this, the darkest, strangest, loneliest land that human foot has ever trod.

"Handy with a Gun."

Thirty miles to the south, the buffalo herd was struck and the guide, whose respect for his employer grew with each mile of the trail, looked on with wonder. Here was a new breed of "critter," a man who. while he kept his face and blanket clean. rode straight shot straight, and took his medicine like a veteran. Hunger, cold. exposure were lost on him. With a grim. ogged courage that knew no end, he hung to the chase. He was after buffalo and buffalo he got.

After a most successful trip he returned home The denizens of "Big Mouth Bob's" caravansary were prone to admit that "the critter with a squint were plum handy with

On Roosevelt the lesson of the Bad Lands was not lost, his keen eye took in those shiny valleys and sheltered ravines covered bunch grass and sweet sage, upon which lolled in luxury countless herds o wild game. If this apparent waste would keep elk, deer and buffalo, why should it not keep cattle?

Next spring he came again, but more than six guns and a toothbrush. Behind him rolled train after train of stock attle, which, as fast as unloaded, were driven to the ranch already selected by his former guide, eight miles to the south.

The ranch proper was built by digging a trench eighteen feet square, into which were set cottonwood poles, palisade fashion. heavy ridge pole supported the rafters. which were covered a foot deep with "gumbo," or wet clay. A year later this was supplanted by a more pretentious

shack of heavy logs.

The ranch was located eight miles south of Little Missourl, at a point where the lofty buttes receded, leaving a wide stretch

From the brand adopted-the "Maltese still reining.

The reach was a success from the start. Next spring saw the river buttom alive with rollicking calves, while the big, clean beef steers lolled in the shade of the cot tonwoods by the river bank in luxury. In the meantime another ranch had been es-tablished by Roosevelt called "Elkhorn" ranch, twenty-three miles north of the 'Maltese Cross."

In the locating and establishment of these splendid ranches the young owner was forcefulness of the speaker, his unconemulpresent. First out in the hills shooting a deer for meat; then in the saddle helping round up, or down on the ground in a violent wrestling contest with a husky calf that objected to the branding iron; occasionally taking a solitary pilgrimage to the longitist buttes after mountain sheep.

He was a good, though not a fancy shot. His success in hunting was due more to his the ranch with hands clasped behind him. dogged energy and grim untiring tenacity than to br'lliant rifle work. He was particularly good at long range and running shots that require accurate judging of light and distance; all the more remarkable as he sights through glasses.

He had a beautiful collection of rifles. His favorite, however, was a plain Winchester of 40-caliber. One of his rifles (an express) was beautifully inlaid with solid gold plates, exquisitely engraved. I have never seen him use it, however.

Roosevelt is a great lover of horses, particularly the half wild, wholly intelligent native horses. On the ranch he kept sixty. His first favorite was "Old Manitou." difficult thing to find a really good hunting peny. Anyone who has ever tried to lift a limp, freshly killed deer on a horse's back can understand this. Manitou was steady as a rock and a faithful companion until age gave him immunity from work. His saddle was a beauty; it weighed over fifty pounds and was valued at \$125. It was of handsomely embossed leather, or-

namented with silver. Rad a Bad Mount.

was camped on the Lagguy camp range. horses were brought in at daylight with frost on their backs and all in an was "mad clean through." He followed ill humor. Roosevelt threw his saddle on a Mr. Finegan nearly 200 miles before he

ROOSEVELT AS A RANCHMAN big Roman noted bay named Ben Butler. Ben was a natural-born degenerate. He was past master in pitching, "sunfishing"

Roosevelt mounted and rapidly braced for the inevitable shock, but to the sus-ENERGY AND TENACITY OF PURPOSE pense of the assembled cowboys (three of whom had already been thrown) Ben trotted off at first like a family cow. Then, reaching a deep washout directly in front, he gave a bawl like a branded calf and went into the air.

Down he came with his long neck poked under his fore legs and with a shock that jarred the earth. Up he went again, the rider swiftly bracing back until his shoulders nearly touched the beast's loins. But with a trick that human skill could not avert, the horse spun in the air like a top and came down "all standing," or, camp and divided his "grub" with the man in as straight a perpendicular line as his

No human rider could withstand that There could be nothing more satisfactory shock and Roosevelt was thrown violently by way of introduction to a man's character to the half frozen ground. Some cowboys than such an experience. Mr. Dantz has lassoed old Ben, who had taken to his beels written for the Philadelphia North Amer- at once, while the rider, pale and drawn ican his reminiscences of those days in the looking, but with a steady gleam in his Bad Lands with Roosevelt, and they ap- eyes, rose from the ground and insisted on remounting. This he did, although he did not tell us until later that three of his

"That young fellow's got sand in his craw aplenty," sagely remarked "Three-Seven Bill," who was captain of the

roundup. crooked legs that would have shamed an married the daughter of the section boss old-fashioned pair of tongs. Nothing de- and is running a place of his cwn across the lighted him more than to "ride the tail Montana line. offen' them young fellers," as he called it, which meant to "haze the ground" hour eitizens unhung than the gang who, loung- after hour at a fourteen-mile clip; changing mountains and froze to death in a blizzard. individual string of ten, he rode us to a

Saddle sore and half dead from exhaustion, I could many a time have wept from sheer agony, but on and on he rode us without mercy at a stiff run, making a cating government rations up Buford way. wide circle and retiring to camp only to

rest and go at it again. Months of this work told on the trim young New Yorker. He became like the rest of us-gaunt, wind-swept and bleached white with alkali. Not a single time did he seek to take advantage of his larger wealth and station, but like any common \$40 cowboy stood up to his work without a whimper. While I am free to confess I have freely used every invective in my vocabulary against that country and its inhabitants in general, I never but once knew him to complain.

It was on a bitter night late in the fall The last beef roundup was nearing the home ranch, when a flerce storm of sleet and rain came on, accompanied with intense cold. All hands were up until midnight quieting the big herd of uneasy beeves that had been gathered with so much effort. We had carefully worked them to the foot of Chimney Butte and that in a measure protected them and with night guards doubled a few of us returned to the drenched camp, worn out with exhaus-

Roosevelt and I slept together; our bed was of blankets spread on the wet, freezing ground, covered with a tarpaulin Without even removing our spurs we crep into its shelter and were almost instantly dead to the world.

His Only Profaulty.

An hour later the call came, "All hands turn out; cattle breaking away," accompanied by the slashing of a wet lariat across the canvas. With a hopeless groan

leave God's country for this blank"-but there are situations in all lives too sacred for public scrutiny.

This was the first, last and only time ever knew him to use violent language. It seems that there had collected in the depression between us on the tarpaulin that covered the bed a good-sized tubful of halffrozen rain. In his attempt to rise my partner tad incautiously raised his knees,

which, of course, tipped the whole refrig

erating outfit over his head and shoulders. He was very popular with the cowboys by reason of his courage and grit. During the early years of his Bad Lands career a certain element that hung out around "Big Mouth Bob's" elegant establishment at "Little Misery" bitterly opposed the development of the stock industry, as they grew from bad to worse until it became necessary to form an association among the

few owners for protection. We met in a little shanty near the town Stock association, with Theodore Roosevelt as president. Never in my life shall I forget that meeting of not more than half dozen men, outside of Bob's gang that

had sneeringly trooped in. A certain deputy sheriff was the leader of the aggregation. Stepping directly in front and with the reflection of the man's big revolver flashing across his glasses, Roosevelt scored him for a thief and scoundrel. Unarmed, he bitterly accused him of breaking his faith and declared that instead of giving protection he encouraged

Faced the Danger.

Men of the frontier are peculiarly sensitive; an accusation that would be laughed there in solitude. Death stores a man closely in the face who calls another a liar, be he what he may. Somehow in this case, in a way that I cannot understand, the very sclous steely nerve cowed the accused into abject silence. But his prestige left him forever in that land.

During "off times" on the range Roosevelt did a good deal of literary work. We could always tell when he was thinking about his writing by the way he used to thresh through the sagebrush in front of His relaxation from this kind of work was to pick up the weakest and trashiest novel he could find, which he would read with

Of all the "bad" men that infested the country (and their names was legion), "Bad of an electric wire. Man Finegan" was cock of the walk. He said he came from Bitter Creek, where the further up you went the tougher the people got, and that his headquarters were at the to intain head. One day while peacefully sleeping off an overdose of Bob's "conversation juice" the gang sheared his long red break into the room the men are all there, tunities, hair close to his head, leaving only a ridge like that of a roached mule.

When he awoke his heart was bad. He sat down in the sagebrush and pumped lead into everything in sight. He made pepper izens to the pearest timber like wild steers.

Makes a Daring Capture.

Mr. Finegan was indeed a bad man. He shot "Blood Ran John's" oyster grotto full of holes and sent the editor of the Bad Lands Cowboy into a cave at the foot of Graveyard Butte. Flushed with success, he stole a boat and floated down the river until he came to Roosevelt's "Elkhorn" ranch, One morning late in the fall the roundup from which he appropriated everything he fancied, and passed cheerfully on.

finally captured and brought him back through that wilderness alone. As time went on and the influence of the crafty old villain, however, and submitted to the tightening of the hair cinches with only a nasty roll of white in his eye.

Roosevelt mounted and capitly breast frontier actilement. The source of the typical frontier actilement. frontier settlement. The lawless element, as a rule, respected the young ranchman.

although deep mutterings against the indebauchery of their occasional sprees.

Next to hunting, he liked best his horses. The "Maltese Cross" borses were one east with me six years ago. He lived to be 20, and I believe one of his last acts was to kick the front end off of a farmer's milk wagon

Roosevelt's cattle, of which he finally had about 3,000, were half-bred natives and bore the Maltese cross on the left hip, with dewlap on brisket. During the first years of ranching he bred cattle, but later discontinued it. Only recently he sold the ranch, the buyer being his trusted guide

His Old Companions. acter of his associates it might be interesting to trace the careers of a few. Mouth Bob" drank hard; served a term for Bill was a gaunt, hungry-looking var- murder in Bismarck jail, and now is a mint, with a fourteen-inch waist and long, broken down man, "Three Seven Bill"

"Three Fingered Jack," professional horsethief, was driven to the Powder River horses three times daily out of each rider's Will Eaten is running a silver mine in Mexico. "Old Man Lebo," his early hunting partner, is raising potatoes up about Keough Wail. William Mennifield is running a ranch in the Kootanci valley. "Liver Eatin' Johnson the Squaw Man" is

The Marquis De Mores was killed in Africa. It is hard to realize that the voice now given to dignified utterances upon which a nation hangs once was lifted in the roaring chorus, "Ole Blanck Bull Come Down From the Mountain," nor that the strong young hand that forced his unwilling horse to breast the current of a treacherous river should now be guiding a pen on whose track rests the destiny of 75,000,000 souls.

SIBERIAN PARMING.

Success Depends on Energy, Pattence and Perseverance.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, a distinguished physician of the United States army, who has just completed a tour of Russia, writes to the Chicago Tribune as follows:

Farming in Siberia to be remunerative requires energy, patience, perseverance, and no ordinary degree of forethought. Afterthought in this country is an expensive and often disastrous experiment. The Siberian soil is fertile, the sun does all it can during the short summer to make it productive. In many parts of Siberta, more especially in the Amur province, grain raising is remunerative. On the whole. however, this country is better adapted for the herdsman than the farmer.

The Russian government is anxious to and intelligent ranchmen. It does its share in establishing new homes by giving each immigrant family the use of a tract of land free of expense, agricultural implements to cultivate fifteen acres of land, a tarantees and a span of oxen or a pair of horses and successful; in others the new settlers have The most formidable enemy of the Siberian of the farm work has to be crowded within the narrow limit of four or five months. The long winter is a severe tax on the live stock. In many places where the snowfall is heavy the stock must be fed: in the Amur province the snowfall is light and it will be well for farmers not to place to: the cattle subsist on the dry grass of the

have crept into favor.

is gambling in Chicago, and much of it too.

well enough sustained. Many men wearing

the best clothes obtainable and laden with

diamonds enough to make a jeweler's win-

dow turn green with envy have been

charged with being vagrants. All of which

is set down to the knowledge that the

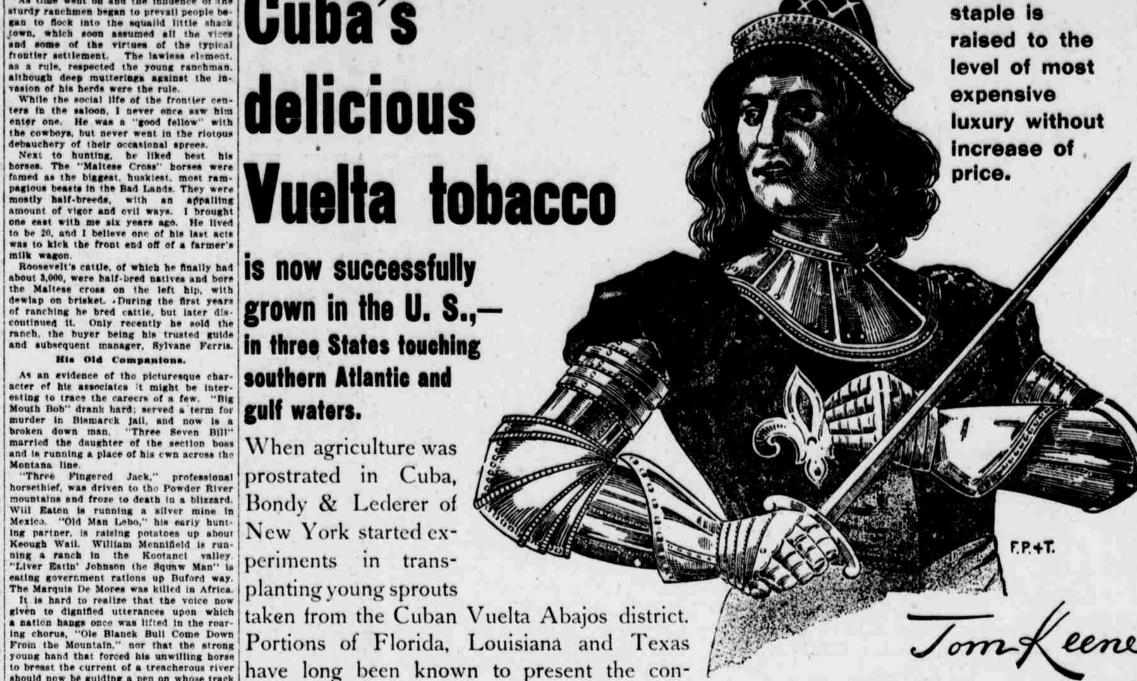
The gambling resorts may be running full

blast. The play may be heavy, the spec-

tators as great in number as those at a

fashionable concert, yet when the detectives

cerp.



ditions of land elevation, soil, sea mists and action of the sun, identical with the Vuelta Cuban district which is so near those points. The young plants thrived and produced a tobacco exactly the same as grown a few miles across those waters. This leaf was found wholly different from the seed growths of Havana tobacco grown in this country for many years.

After these growths were increased from resprouting and expansive planting until a crop of large proportions was reached the first cutting was made and stored for curing. After three years of natural curing, its ripe, delicious flavor was found perfect for use in highest priced goods. But the saving of heavy duty and the continually increased supply of this tobacco at last prompted Bondy & Lederer to put this same stock into a five cent cigar; the old brand of the house known as the Tom Keene was selected for its benefit. This is why you find the exquisite flavor in the populate Siberia with industrious farmers Tom Keene, never before known in a five cent cigar in this country. Try it, it will be plainly apparent to you.

In many instances the venture has been and with proper machinery beet sugar can be manufactured at a low price and be left the claim impover shed and discouraged | made a well-paying investment for the producer of the raw material and the manufarmer is the long and severe winter. All facturer as well. Millet. clover and alfalfa grow luxuriously and could be used advantageously es fodder as a substitute for hay in localities where the latter cannot be obtained. It is said that some years grain does not ripen and on this account much confidence in the wheat, rye and

depended upon as a sure crop. Good highways and substantial fences

any locality are always sure indications of said to me that American wagons were successful, remunerative farm ux. Siberia is a new country and consequently has few well-made country roads. In the steppes the roads lead out in different directions from the hamlets to the grain

fields and meadows to suit the convenlence of the peasants. Two deep ruts mark the width of the tarantass and the central track is the path for the single horse. The

How Chicago Gamblers

vesters, steam plows, American mowers and threshing machines may soon find their way to large Siberian farms, and when they do make their appearance they will be the deathblow to Siberian labor. Small farms with extensive pasturage are what the early Siberian settler needs

to make his work remunerative and his future position in the new country secure. Road making will follow the construction of railways as the natural outcome of successful farming. Desirable material for fences is obtainable almost everywhere and in less than ten years the traveler passing over the arable lands will find neat farms and large meadows and pastures inclosed by substantial fences for the protection of the crops and the safekeeping of live stock.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI. No. 10279. Miller against Brown, app at

from Buffalo. Affirmed. Commissioner's opinion by Commissioner Sedgwick. Unreported.

1. When a court of competent jurisdiction to the porter of the

1. When a court of competent jurisdiction has eppointed a receiver in an action where such appointment is authorized, the authority of such receiver is not open to collateral attack. Andrews against Steele City Bank, 57 Neb., 173.

2. The purchase of property of a corporation by one of its directors is voidable at the option of the corporation.

3. The evidence used in the district court upon a hearing of a motion to correct an entry in the journal must be preserved in a bill of exceptions, or it will not be considered in this court.

No. 10293. Leavitt against Bartholomew. Appeal from Douglas. Reversed and remanded. Hastings, C. Unreported.

1. An appeal of an equitable action to the supreme court pursuant to the provisions of section 675, Code of Civil Procedure, does not present for review the correctness of a ruling of the district court excluding proffered evidence. Such ruling must be presented as prescribed by section 584, et seq." Ainsworth against Taylor, 53 Neb., 484.

2. A denial that a special assessment was

presented as prescribed by section 524, et. seq. Ainsworth against Taylor, 52 Neb., 484.

2. A denial that a special assessment was levied "by proper city authority or in the proper way," and that "ail preliminary steps leading up to said levy had been taken in all respects as by law provided," is not sufficient to indicate any wibstantial defect in the levy of such assessment or raise the question of its validity.

2. A tax purchaser not assalled for bad faith is entitled to subrogation to all the municipality's rights in any tax paid by him in making the purchase or subsequently in protection of it.

4. Proof of endorsement of a tax sale certificate by original purchaser and possession by endorsee, are prima facte evidence of ownership of it.

No. 10,317. Crete Building and Loan Association against Patz. Appeal from Saline. Affirmed. Oldham, C. Unreported.

1. One who has entered into a contract with a body of men acting as a corporation cannot, when sued on such contract, be neard to plead the want of legal organization of such corporation. Livingston Lean and Building Association against Drummond et al. 49 Neb., 200, 68 N. W. Rep., 378, followed.

No. 16329. Goddard against Clarke. Appeal from Douglas. Reversed and remanded. Hastings. commissioner. Unreported.

1. The fact that a cross-petitioner does

peal from Douglas. Reversed and remanded. Hastings, commissioner. Unreported.

1. The fact that a cross-petitioner does not produce evidence that no legal proceedings have been had to collect the debt secured by its mortgage, does not warrant a finding by the trial court that the mortgage is void and unenforceable.

2. A decree rendered on the express ground that a mortgage was invalid and no conveyance cannot be sustained on the ground of want of privity between the grantor and the defendants cialming the property merely because the poly proof of such privity was an abstract admitted in evidence and acted upon as true by the trial court without authentication and over objection as incompetent.

2. Note and mortgage running to Creighton university trustee for Creighton college are valid and enforceable obligations, notwithstanding that there has been no legal incorporation of Creighton college.

No. 1962. Paxton & Gallagher again t Vadbouker. Error from Lancaster. Re-

I slipped out sideways and began to grope for my pony pleket line.

Suddenly I heard a burst of picturesque language that expressed my thoughts expressed drawn by one horse. An American who has seen a good deal of Siberian farming entirely impracticable with the present

ment of damage when the property to which it is attached has been voluntarily alienated.

2. An instruction given by the trial court which in substance tells the jury that if the daily sales were less by reason of the railure to furnish staples, then the difference of the daily sales would be the measure of damages, without including threin any reference nor regard to the profit or loss in the sale of the goods. Held, erroneous on the measure of damages and prejudicial error.

3. Where damages are susceptible of actual computation the amount thereof should not be left to conjecture.

4. In a suit for the alleged breach of a contract providing for the sale of goods at private sale at retail, wherein the breach alleged is the sale of a part of the goods at auction, the measure of damage is the difference of the price at which the goods sold at the auction and the price at which the same goods would have been sold at private sue at retail.

3. Refusai of the trial court to submit an instruction requested, examined and held error. condition of the country roads, an opinion which I have every reason to endorse from my own quite extensive observations. Har-

10363. Hillebrand against Nels from Gage. Affirmed. Pound,

No. 10303. Hillebrand against Nelson, Error from Gage. Affirmed. Pound, C. Unreported.

1. Where possession of mortgaged chattels remains in the mortgage or a copy thereof is not filed as required by section 14, chapter xxxii, Compiled Statutes, the mortgage is invalid as to execution creditors of the mortgagor, whether they have notice thereof or not.

2. Hence, where a mortgage of real property is intended by the parties thereto to convey also personal property situated and in use upon the realty, while such mortgag; would create a charge thereon between the parties, it cannot be given effect as against execution creditors of the mortgago unless the instrument is duly tiled as a chattel mortgage.

3. The rule that third persons may not obtain rights in property in suit pending litigation over it applies only to property specifically pointed out in the pleadings in such way as to call attention to the very thing with respect to which the rule is invoked and thereby warn third persons not to intermeddle therewith.

4. Loose or portable articles of personal property adapted to general use, or which may be used in any like establishment with equal efficiency, do not become fixtures metely because used in connection with a manufacturing plant in which such articles or others like them are necessary to effective operation.

2. Wheelbarrows, crowbars, shovels, oil

or others like them are necessary to enective operation.

5. Wheelbarrows, crowbars, shovels, oil
trinks loose planks and lumber and pallsts
for making brick, used in a paving brick
plant, held personal property.

6. Remarks of the trial judge with respect to an issue as to which a verdict was
directed, having no apparent connection
with the only issue left to the jury, are not
ground for reversal of a judgment.

No. 10071. Payne against Pettibone &
Nixon. Error from Colfax. Affirmed.
Pound, C. Unreported.

1. Alleged errors must be assigned as

No. 10071. Payne against Pettiboue & Nixon. Error from Colfax. Affirmed. Pound. C. Unreported.

1. Alleged errors must be assigned as such specifically in the petition in error or they will not be reviewed.

No. 10378. Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Company against Graff. Error from Gage. Reversed and remanded. Oldham. C. Unreported.

A peremptory instruction directing a verdict for plaintiff examined and held error. No. 10400. Brinker against Ashenfelter. Error from Gage. Affirmed. Pound. C. Unreported.

1. Where either by the terms of the mortgage or by contemporaneous understanding the mortgage of chattels. In possession thereof is 10 million to sell the goods in the ordinary course of trade for his two bounds such as to creditor.

2. Consent by one creditor that the delter may mortgage is fraudulent and vold as to creditor.

2. Consent by one creditor that the delter may mortgage a stock of goods to abother creditor does not estop the former from attacking the validity of such mortgage vhen the mortgages is permitted to dispose of the merigaged goods for his own bonefit.

2. Evidence examined and found to support the indings of the trial court.

No. 10421. Union State Bank against Hutton. Error from Clay. Affirmed. Pound. C. Unreported.

1. An estoppel when relied upon as an element of the cause of action or defense must be pleaded specially.

2. Where the evidence sought to be drawn out by questions asked upon cross-examination and rejected by the trial court is afterward elicited from the wilness in another way, the error, if any, is without prejudice.

3. Whether the whole of a conversation which a witners has detailed in full is embodied correctly in a written document in exidence is a question for the court and jury and the orinion of the witness on such question is not admissible.

If It's a "Gartund" That's all you need to know about a stove or range

their gates is as complicated and as ef- and upside down. The other gambling defective as any system can well be. That is vices become the fields upon which innocent why detectives have taken to wearing dis- games of pedro and penuchle are guises and why the methods of Old Sleuth progress, and the detectives pause at the and Captain Collier, those heroes of dime threshold and know their labor has been novels, so long scouted by real detectives, wasted. In the first place, relates the Chicago Tribune, it must be understood that there

Checkmating a Raid

But it is not by means of the simple electric bell that most of the gamblers find security from unwelcome visitors. Many of Hand books in which bets may be made on the places are equipped with movable footthe races flourish like the green bay tree in boards in the hallways. As soon as a foot many places where one would not look for presses on one of these the bell rings and them. Craps, poker, roulette and the old the gamblers are warned. Mirrors showing army game may be interviewed on most of the street, such mirrors as are on every the main streets, yet the number of good house in Holland, are also used. Men are cases made out in court against the well paid will to do nothing except watch the known proprietors of these games is pitt-

street. fully small. The detectives have gone into It is with difficulties like these that the gambling houses, arrested the inmates and detectives in the gambling detail that is atthen have come into police courts and have tached to Chief O'Neill's office have to deal been forced to admit that they were unable That is why the gambling detail is known to present a case strong enough to warrant as the hardest worked detail on the police the magistrate in holding the prisoners to force. When the duties of many of the the grand jury for trial. They have been other policemen are taken in consideration forced to fall back upon the old vagrancy the honor of this reputation is at once apcharge. They accuse men of vagrancy when parent. Detective Clifton Woolridge, they find that the gambling charges are not tective John Herts, who, with Captain Schuettler, arrested Emma Goldman here; Detectives Schubert, Sederberg and Walley Their work is made all the harder by the fact that most of the gamblers know them by sight. The appearance of any one of gamblers in Chicago have of the usefulness them in a gambling neighborhood is a signal of danger. Everything that is suspicious is whisked out of the way. Often the detectives are shadowed from the office in the city hall and their arrival at a gambling house is known minutes before it takes place. And in this work every minute is worth not sixty seconds, but sixty oppor-

the apparatuses hidden and the gambling charge must fall flat. All of the gambling Knowing as they do that the element of houses whose owners can afford the outlay surprise is eliminated from the possibilities are provided with a set of danger signals of their success the detectives are forced that would do credit to a train dispatcher's to call in other aids. For instance, many office or the main room in a telegraph contimes they employ men who are strangers in the neighborhood to which they are sent It is often necessary to pass two and and through them they get an insight into sometimes three lookouts before the main room is reached. But that is the easiest. they intend to attack. They may then atpart of it. The hardest is to get as far as tack it with more intelligence. When their the first lookout without being recognized. employe goes to court to testify he finds The bootblack on the corner, the newsboy, his testimony partly discredited because the seller of fruit, any er all of then, may his work was not done as the work of a be in the employ of the gambler whose police officer, but as that of an informer, place is near. As soon as a suspicious and informers get little sympathy o character enters the neighborhood and asks credence in police courts. Each court to be directed to a place where the game is attended by sples employed by the gamrunning or when a detective arsigned to blers. They are there in the guise of ingambling work heaves in sight the outside nocent spectators, but in reality they have or two about electricity."

No electrician knows the uses of a little helpers of the gamblers become occupied, their eyes and ears open all the time. They plece of insulated wire better than many of One will pass the word to another, and it is hear the description of the means the de the professional gamblers in Chicago. That seldom a minute before someone has his tectives employed to gain entrance to the is why the men continue to be professional finger on an electric button. This jars out place and if the method is a new one they gamblers and are not serving the city as a warning in the gambling room, although hurry to tell their employers, who are then the noise is not heard by those approach- armed against the innovation. These spics The intricate system of alarm bells and ing. On the instant the fare table becomes serve another purpose. They get accurate danger signals with which gamblers are the center of a group of men reading newsdescriptions of the informers or "stool notified that the police are thundering at papers, many times with unusual facility pigeons" of the police and any informer who again ventures into the place which he has betrayed does it at his peril. Of course, no foolish attempt is made on his life, but the proper way to administer a beating is thoroughly understood by the gamblero' assistants.

Of course it is understood that not one

time in a thousand does a Chicago detective find it necessary to assume a disguise. Outside of Detective John Thompson of the Central station the number of officers who have done detective work while disguised is larger only than the number of hens' eeth. Thompson wore a disguise once and the man he "made up" to represent was John Alexander Dowie. A boy wrote to Dr. Dowie that unless he brought \$4,000 to the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern rallway tracks and Kedzie avenue something dreadful would happen. This was just after the Cudahy kidnaping in Omaha. and Dr. Dowle turned the threatening letter over to Captain Colleran. Detective Thompson donned a long robe and white whiskers and played Dr. Dowie long enough to meet the boy and arrest him. But that case was a lonely exception. Real detectives take a pride in doing work that is entirely different from the detective work described by writers of blocd and thunder detective stories. Detective Wooldridge and Detective Schubert of this difficult gambling detail are exceptions to that rule. Not because they particularly like the role of sensational detectives, but because if they did not occasionally go disguised they would arrest fewer gamblers than they do. Detective Schubert's favorite disguise is that of a milkman. Wooldridge makes up best as a farmer. They change their walks and completely change their clothing, and sometimes they clude the pickets and the cleatrical apparatus and sometimes they do not. Once when sthey were successful they got into "Pony" Moore's gambling place in Twenty-first street, between Dearborn and State streets, but they have tried the disguise often since.

detective is asked to name the most difficult work in the province of the Chicago police department his answer will in all probability be "the arresting and successful prosecution of gamblers who know a thing

Being, as they are, entirely unable to surprise any gambler while he is gambling, and being stripped of the services of effective informers, the detectives must seek another way to get arrests that are necessary. Then it is that the old game of disguises

And so it is that when a policeman or