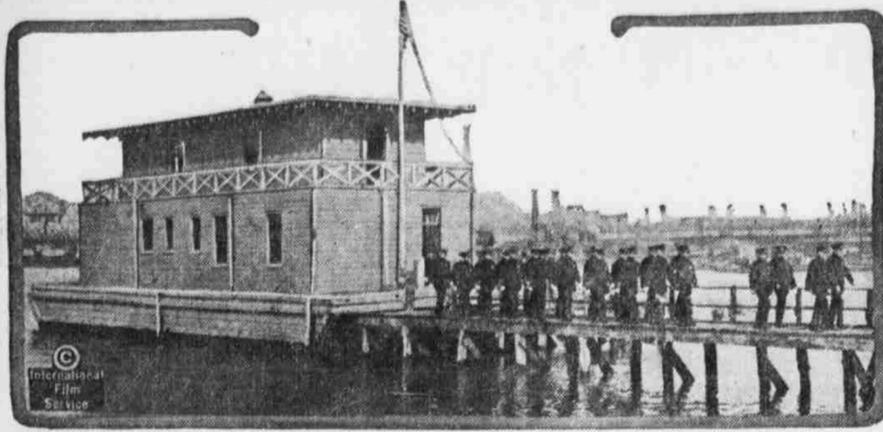


FLOATING STATION FOR NEW YORK HARBOR POLICE



The New York harbor police in the Harlem section have just taken possession of their new quarters, a floating station house, moored just off Randall's Island. The new quarters were built by the policemen themselves, together with a marine railway and a wharf on an acre of reclaimed ground.

SECRET SERVICE EVER ON THE ALERT

Valiant Little Band of Patriots
About Whose Achievements
Little Is Known.

MEANS HEROISM UNREQUITED

Government Agents Live Lives That
for Adventure and Daring Deeds
Make "Best Seller" Look Like
Tarnished Imitation.

New York.—Coincident with the discovery of the Zimmermann note, which disclosed the far-reaching plans of Germany to foment trouble in every part of the globe, and the subsequent refusal of Secretary of State Lansing to disclose how the note was obtained, because it would "endanger lives," comes a brief press dispatch from Juarez, Mex., announcing the theft of "important papers" from the German consulate there.

To the average reader the Juarez dispatch may seem unimportant, yet in all probability it is merely another link forged in the great chain of unknown achievements of our valiant little band of patriots who throughout the entire world are always on the alert in the interest of our country, yet who in time of danger cannot call on us for aid.

This little band of men, who are known only to the state department, and whose names appear in the secret archives of the United States as "A-41" or "C-2175," live lives that for adventure and heroism make the average "best seller" hero look like a tarnished imitation.

So little is known by the general public of the secret agents of our government that to the average person it seems probable no such body of men exists. As a matter of fact, the vast majority of the citizens of the country seem to think the secret service, which in reality is attached to the treasury department, is entrusted with diplomatic work of the "underground" order. This, however, is not the case. Although it is the duty of the secret service and department of justice operatives to run down plots of different kinds that are brewing almost continually within the confines of our own borders, they seldom are sent out of the country.

Busy in All Lands.

In far off Russia, in China, Japan, Germany, France, England, South America, and, in fact, every inhabited part of the globe, there flits the diplomatic phantom, the "secret agent."

How many times he has intercepted just such documents as the Zimmermann note will probably never be known outside of diplomatic circles, but this particular feat is a good example of the work done by these "watchdogs of the mist." Using fictitious names and numbers, I will outline their work.

When the war broke out in Europe, broke with all the suddenness of a furious thunderstorm, it was no surprise to those engaged in the great game of "dodging death." In Berlin a dapper youth of decided Teutonic appearance, listed under our own banner as "B-45," was fully alive to what was doing.

On the Russian border Ivan Muscovitz, whose reports were signed with another number and letter, straightway informed Washington of the Russian preparations, while in France and England Andre Le Rene and Cyril Frothingham, respectively, reported the doings of these two great nations.

The youth of Teutonic appearance is killed by a taxicab. Plainly an accident, you would say if you had witnessed the incident, yet the taxicab had followed the Teutonic youth many blocks and was in all probability driven by a decrepit old chauffeur, who is known to Wilhelmstrasse as X-997-681, and who had received notification of the Teutonic youth's activity in the vicinity of some district of military importance.

So died the Teutonic youth. On the register at Washington "B-45" is crossed off as dead and "B X" rushes from Dresden to take his place. The Teutonic youth is an American, born and raised, fighting to protect his country, but, even knowing that his life is in continual danger, he can make

no appeal for aid. He has done his duty; he is dead.

"Dies in Line of Duty."

In Mexico City recently a well-known and devoted servant of the United States, well known because of his undying love for his country and his splendid nerve, was killed in a street fight. Killed because he was about to uncover things which were better kept under cover, in the opinion of the Mexican government.

His friends knew why he was killed, they knew he had been in the shadow of death many times, but only his intimates knew why he persisted in taunting the grim reaper to come get him.

A "secret agent" is a secret agent in all that the word implies. He must serve his country in silence. He may do braver deeds than those accomplished by the soldier or sailor in battle, but the world cannot know of them. No decoration graces his breast, no honors are thrust upon him by an admiring public, yet he continues on his perilous way doing his duty, a man without a country, who is invaluable to the nation, but yet one whom the nation cannot recognize.

If he is killed, his death is often avenged by one of his fellow agents, for many friendships are formed not alone between men of his own national corps, but with those of other nations with whom he must necessarily work.

Often French, American and Brit-

ish secret agents work hand in hand. The Frenchman may discover while doing some work for his own government that there is a plot being hatched for a German invasion of the United States through Mexico. He passes the information along to the British and American agents.

Suddenly a fleet of British and American warships get sailing orders. They depart, "destination unknown." There is no invasion.

Help Each Other.

The American may uncover a message of vast importance to France. His friend, Paul Ledoque, has worked often with him. Paul shall know.

And so it goes on, the never ceasing state of activity throughout the world; men come and go, come full of the enthusiastic desire to do for the best interests of the nation, and go by the more violent, yet expected, route of "sudden death."

Unknown, unhonored and unrewarded, they play with death as you play with your own particular amusement, accomplish their ends by any means in their power, yet guarding the nation from more dangers than you ever dreamed could exist.

Not a particularly clean game, for it involves theft, assault and battery and often deliberate murder, but necessary to the preservation of law and order throughout the world and just as honorably enacted as the killing of men in battle.

They are the "watchdogs of the mist" and they fit in and out of this world of strife like so many fireflies. A flicker here, a flicker there, then the light goes out forever. Heroes un-rewarded.

GOLD OUTPUT FOR 1916 \$478,625,000

Total Imports of Metal into
United States Were More
Than \$200,000,000 Greater.

\$1,300,000,000 DURING WAR

World's Yearly Production Increased
More Than Sixty-Fold in a Century
—Witwatersrand Most Important Source of Supply.

Washington.—The world's total production of gold last year, though nearly equal to the record output for any year, was less than the amount imported into the United States in that period. Most of the imports came from Great Britain, which controls two-thirds of the production.

The total imports of gold into this country in 1916 amounted to \$885,000,000, and the world's production to \$478,625,000. In 1915 the imports were \$452,000,000 and the world's production \$488,000,000, the highest on record. Since the outbreak of the war, August 1, 1914, the United States has imported a total of \$1,300,000,000 in gold, and has retained approximately \$1,000,000,000 of it.

The decrease in production of nearly \$10,000,000 is accounted for by the Statist, which supplies the estimate of production, on the ground of lessened production in Australasia and the United States, partly offset by an increase of about \$5,000,000 in the African output.

Source of Gold Supply.

The most important source of the gold supply is the Witwatersrand. With the small output of outside districts of the Transvaal this section produced last year gold to the value of \$197,000,000, a record annual output. Rhodesia produced \$19,480,000; Australasia, \$44,210,000; Canada, \$20,250,000; India, \$11,500,000, and the United States, \$95,435,000.

The world's yearly value of gold output about a century ago averaged \$7,500,000, the bulk of which was derived from Russian gold workings in the Ural mountains. Gradually other sources of supply came to be added to Russia's production, and large increases occurred. Such gains were very considerably added to in the late forties and early fifties of last century consequent on the discoveries made in California and Australia.

The discoveries in the two widely separated regions stimulated search in all parts of the world, and especially intermittently during the second half of the nineteenth century there were

new finds of importance. Those in India, about 1860, at the Colar field, were "suspect" for a considerable while, and but for pluck and perseverance, might have been overlooked. However, in the end they proved successful. The policy of sinking a single shaft a few feet further saved the situation, and though quite ten years were taken to enter the stage of production, India since 1880 has, to 1916, inclusive, obtained from modern working about \$250,000,000 value.

The greatest discovery so far has been that of the Witwatersrand. Prior to ascertainment of existence of gold-bearing blankets in the Transvaal there had been finds of quartz deposits in other parts of the Transvaal republic, also at the Gold Coast. Quickly it was ascertained that the region where now is Johannesburg was highly payable. In September, 1886, the Rand was proclaimed a goldfield, production commenced, and the output of the Transvaal, from some \$50,000 worth of gold in 1884, five years later attained \$7,500,000, and the output in 1890—the year of the commencement of the Boer war—was at the rate of about \$100,000,000 a year.

Record Production.

For 1916 the value of production was the record one of about \$197,500,000, and at the present time the Rand production alone equals about 41 1/2 per cent of the total gold output of the world, while the whole of Africa shows a proportion of over 47 per cent. There were discoveries in Rhodesia, which in 1916 also attained a record production, and West Africa, from which came native-produced gold dust—hence the names of Guinea Coast and Gold Coast—and which in modern time has, with some slight success, added to the world's supply.

For many years Victoria, of the Australian continent, was the premier producer of gold, but it now yields comparatively a small output. In the mid-nineties important discoveries were made in West Australia, and the Coolgardie and other fields quickly put on the pace. The maximum output of the colony of any year was that of 1903—\$43,850,000—but gradually since its production has fallen off. In New Zealand and Queensland finds were reported early in the sixties.

Till quite recent years the output of Canada was nearly all a by-product in connection with copper smelting, averaging till the mid-nineties only about \$1,000,000 worth of gold per annum; but late in the nineties the Yukon field became a fairly important one, and discoveries of out-and-out gold regions in Ontario have recently commenced to show some good figures. Yukon attained its highest in 1900—some \$18,200,000; but in 1916 fell to \$5,000,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

House Seems to Have Lost Its Respect for Senate

WASHINGTON.—Who remembers the time when the house of representatives treated the senate with respect? In those days it was courtesy never to mention the senate by name in house debates. When necessary they used the vague term, "another body," and sometimes went as far as making a wavelike motion to the north, indicating the direction in which "the other body" could be found.

But, like the English soldier's plaint in "Mandalay," all that is "shoved behind me, long ago and far away." Today the house actually rips the senate up the back, right out in meeting.

Witness the sarcastic comment between Representative Mann and Representative Fitzgerald only a few days ago. Representative Mann was raising a rumpus because the senate had done something or other, and Representative Fitzgerald pleaded the excuse that the senate had to take such and such action and was asking the house for help.

"That's a good excuse," retorted Representative Mann, "but if the senate needs the help of the gentleman from New York it should elect him an advisory member."

At which Representative Fitzgerald grinned and answered: "Well, it probably wouldn't do the senate any harm."

American People Treat the White House Roughly

THAT in this grand and glorious republic the White House is really the people's house was brought out rather vividly in the hearings before the house appropriations subcommittee on the sundry civil bill. Col. W. W. Harts, who has charge of public buildings and grounds, appeared before the subcommittee and asked for an appropriation of \$60,000 "for extraordinary repairs and refurbishing of the executive mansion."

He made such a showing of public desecration of the White House—unintentional but nevertheless destructive—that the committee did not hesitate to grant what he asked.

Members of the subcommittee sat up and took notice when Colonel Harts told how roughly the White House is treated by the visiting public and how the furniture is demoralized.

"The repairs," said he, "are required more and more as time goes on and are made necessary largely because of injuries inflicted upon the property by the public."

"There are between 1,000 and 2,000 people who go through the White House every day except Sundays, and the lower floor and the main floor of the White House have been very badly used. We have not been able, with the \$35,000 annually appropriated, to keep it up, so that many of the furnishings have not been restored or repaired that were put in there 15 years ago when the White House was rebuilt by President Roosevelt."

"Very few of these things are for the second story or the president's private part of the White House, but are mainly for the part of the White House used by the public."

"The people sit in the chairs, pull at the hangings and put their hands on the walls, so that they require painting and retouching all the time in order to keep the White House clean. The White House is the subject of special scrutiny by everybody who comes here, and in order to keep up the standard it requires about every four years a number of extraordinary repairs. I have been over all of these items with one of the members of the president's family to see whether they had any objection to anything or anything to urge in addition. The public takes great pride in the White House and wants it kept in good condition."

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts wanted to know why the window curtains should be renewed every 15 years and Colonel Harts replied:

"They have been refined and refined; they have been turned from end to end and inside and out, until now we cannot do anything more with them. People who go in the White House grab at the curtains in order to look out, and as high as the people can reach the curtains are worn to tatters, often completely worn through. On the furniture the edges have worn through and the plush seats are worn off by people constantly sitting on them. It is mainly for the use of the public that these repairs are necessary."

Five Spies Found to Be Residing in Washington

COINCIDENT with the discovery of 26 secreted Germans in Washington, a nest of spies was unearthed. The spies include three women and two men. Four of them have been in the employ of the United States government for many years. Two are employed in the bureau of engraving and printing, one in the post office, and another in the railway mail service.

In the event the foregoing has occasioned any alarm in these times of stress, it might be proper to state that there are three Shocks where this one came from, and that the Germans were discovered on page 503 of the 1917 city directory, just out, while the Spies were found on page 1134.

The same volume is likewise responsible for the information that Washington is not in such a very bad way when it comes to preparedness for eventualities. For instance, the capital has seven Forts, sixty Cannons, nine Guns, and one Sword. Already Washington has one Victory to its credit.

With two Harbours to guard, the capital has three Mines to do the work, and whereas there are three Shippis, there are likewise two Convoyes.

Preparedness advocates voice gratification over the fact that there is only one Slacker to be found here.

Opponents of prohibition professed to find consolation in the volume, showing as it does that the population of Washington is temperate, and also indicating that although the Sheppard bill was enacted into law the District will not be entirely without hope for liquid refreshment.

Forty-two Berris are to be found in the District. The stock of refreshments inventoried in the directory includes eight varieties of Boozes, five brands of Beers, nine Wines, six Ryes and four Punches. The city has ten Glasses and one Botler.

Argument that the town is temperate is said to be found in the fact that there are two Sobers here and one Drinkwater, as compared with one Spree, one Tipple, three Pickles, one Jagger and one Lush.

President's Cobbler Finds Wilson Got New Shoes

"I GUESS President Wilson is wearing new shoes this time," said Frank Sumner of 1726 Pennsylvania avenue, who has repaired shoes for six presidents. "His shoes haven't come in lately, although there has been plenty of White House work." Sumner has the distinction of being the first Washington "man to work for the president. Four years ago when Mr. Wilson arrived in this city to take the oath of office as president, Sumner repaired his shoes.

Mr. Wilson's shoes went over to 1726 Pennsylvania avenue to have heels put on them. The president-elect waited before taking the oath of office, while Sumner did a rush job. It was the first White House work sent out to be done under the Wilson regime, and marked another milestone in Sumner's business with presidents.

Grover Cleveland was the first president that Sumner worked for in repairing shoes. William McKinley like other mortals, had his shoes half-

President Taft's big shoes were repaired by Sumner.



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IN CORRECTING SUCH ILLS AS
**POOR APPETITE
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INDIGESTION
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SPRING ILLS
OR MALARIA**
A splendid first aid is
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The corporation will back your efforts with local advertising and give you credit for all business secured in your territory, through your efforts and theirs. Only a part of your time necessary to earn from \$500 to \$1000 weekly. Responsible men only considered. Two references essential. Treated confidentially.
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ington, D.C. Books Free. High-
est references. Best results.
"ROUGH ON RATS" Ends Rats, Mice, Hogs,
the outdoors. Loc and 2c.
W. N. U., OMAHA, Mo. 13-1917.

Before He Changed His Mind.
Full—Kidder proposed to Miss Old-
girl last night.
Fuller—Did she take him seriously?
Full—Don't know the details, but she
took him.

**STOMACH MISERY
GAS, INDIGESTION**
"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sick,
sour, gassy stomachs in
five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach
distress will go. No indigestion, heart-
burn, sourness or belching of gas, acid,
or eructations of undigested food, no
dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.
Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its
speed in regulating upset stomachs.
It is the surest, quickest and most cer-
tain indigestion remedy in the whole
world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large
fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin
from any store and put your stomach
right. Don't keep on being miserable
—life is too short—you are not here
long, so make your stay agreeable.
Eat what you like and digest it; en-
joy it, without dread of rebellion in
the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your
home anyway. Should one of the fam-
ily eat something which doesn't agree
with them, or in case of an attack of
indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or
stomach derangement at daytime or
during the night, it is handy to give
the quickest relief known. Adv.

Described.
"What kind of a husband did she
get?"
"Gruff and grumpy. Couldn't really
call him a husband."
"What then?"
"He's merely an ex-bachelor."

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And Rashes That Itch and Burn—Trial
Free to Anyone Anywhere.

In the treatment of skin and scalp
troubles bathe freely with Cuticura
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prevent their recurrence by making
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Free sample each by mail with Book,
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Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

If a man tells us what he thinks of
his neighbors, we can generally tell
what his neighbors think of him.

Rosy futures seldom grow on purple
past.

Drinking milk does not leave a dark
brown taste and a headache.

After the Marine Is for Tired Eyes.
Movies Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—
Irritated Eyelids. Rest-
Refresh—Restores. Eye is a Favorite
Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart.
Give your Eyes as much of your love and care
as your Teeth and with the same regularity.
CARE FOR THEM. YOU SHOULD SEE NEW GREAT
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