

**GERMANY HAS ARMY OF SPIES**

**Trained to Perfection in Secret Service.—In Government Employ Constantly.**

London, March 13.—"I have one cook and a hundred spies," the great Frederick used to say. Thus writes Tighe Hopkins in the London Daily Chronicle, and continues: Since Frederick's time espionage, in its myriad forms—from false whiskers to forged papers of identity, from the shy boarding houses to the fashionable hotels—has been regarded beyond the Rhine as an essential part of the machinery for the defense of the monarchy. From the date of the Franco-German war it has been more effectively organized, more energetically carried on, than any other industry in Germany. Instigated, promoted and financed by the state, there has been no pretense about it; nor has there been the slightest difficulty in recruiting the executive personnel. Encouraged by the king, a Bismarck, a Bernhardt, a kaiser, Germans have gone into the business of spying as readily as into that of soldering or shoemaking. On the eve of the war 30,000 professional spies drawing incomes in that capacity from the government, were resident in France. A sum of \$780,000 a year has been spent on them.

**From Paris to Berlin.**

From this it may be inferred that espionage is conducted by Germany on the newest and most practical lines; nothing old-fashioned here! It is part of the system, part of the kaiserism, part of Potsdamism. But it is older than either Kaiserism or Potsdamism. As a military engine, espionage has been perfected at the date of the French-German war. The organizer-in-chief was Stieber, whom Bismarck described as king of the sleuthhounds; Stieber who rose by infamy to be head of the active service police; Stieber whose whole life (he died in 1892) was a cool and quiet crime against society and his fellows and the comity of nations.

It was Stieber who, when King Frederick William was ready for his march on France, had strewn with 20,000 spies the road from Paris to Berlin. This methodical organization—brilliant in conception—embraced a host of farmers, market growers, commercial travelers, tutors, non-commissioned officers in retirement, nice-looking widows at the desks of caves and restaurants and several thousand of agreeable waitresses and chambermaids and the governess in beer halls, hotels and private houses. All these were, in fact, the second army of 1870. They had arrived in France one at a time, long before battle was joined, and under Stieber's directions, had furnished thousands of secret reports concerning every district that the German army was to traverse. In a word the consummate spy works throughout this campaign at the side of Bismarck and Moltke, with both of whom (with the first, for certain) he is close and continuous touch. Paul Lancier, in a remarkable brochure, "The German Spy System in France," says: "It constituted the first example in the history of war of the scientific and methodical organization of an espionage service placed directly and continuously at the service of the combatant army."

**Spying in Peace.**

Turn now to the management of spying in peace time. In Germany for twenty years past this has been thoroughly up-to-date. A secret commission to an officer on a holiday? An emissary dispatched here and there at intervals to post himself with information and return with it to some bureau in Germany? Not at all! There would be nothing new in this, and the information thus gained could amount to nothing much. A minister of the interior, Puttkamer, stated openly what was done. "Our agents at fixed posts in France were to establish themselves in the country in situations which should lay them open to a minimum of suspicion. Each one, said Herr von Puttkamer—and there was little more of secrecy in the instruction than in a "White Paper" of their own—"must be obliged to keep some kind of shop, whose selection may be left to him, provided it is, at least to outward appearance, thoroughly in keeping with the commercial or other requirements of the country where he has been sent to take up his abode."

He is, it will be observed, sent to take up his abode," as if he were a soldier ordered to foreign service. "Whatever the nature of the establishment, whether it be a disputed claims office or a land and property agency, or whether the business is of a purely commercial character, such as a grocer establishment, a cafe, a restaurant, hotel, insurance office, or the like, in all cases the business must be soundly established and possess a substantial good will. It must, in fact, be ever born in

mind that our agents must inspire confidence in circles where they have their center of action, and to create that confidence by the outward signs of an ordinary, middle-class existence; indeed, by a well-priced munificence, and by making themselves useful in all kinds of societies, associations and communities, they must acquire such a strong social position that, so far as their locality is concerned, each may be well received everywhere and highly thought of in all quarters, and may be thus always in a position to give us useful information on all points.

**One Cent Letter Postage.**

Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, may be counted as one of the half dozen best informed men in Congress upon postal affairs. For many years he was chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives and it was there that he achieved his best work, resulting in the election to the Senate to succeed Murray Crane. Senator Weeks declares that the government is making a large profit on first-class mail, and he adds that too much discrimination exists in the postal laws favoring certain classes of mail. It is interesting to note that by some process of reasoning the Postmaster General has recently turned back \$3,500,000 into the general treasury of the United States as representing what he claims to have been a surplus in the revenues of his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. Of course, there is nobody except possibly, General Burleson, that has any idea that the postoffice made three and a half million dollars during 1914, or even three and a half cents. General Burleson is the first Postmaster General since 1836 to surrender any of his appropriation. By lumping guesses on what ought to be revenues from Federal buildings, franked and penalty mail, and the handling of second class mail, Mr. Burleson is a true Texan, "reckons" that the department is carrying a load of about \$50,000,000 a year for other departments of the government and for subsidies to publishers.

**Parcel Post not a Money Maker.**

It was calculated that the parcel post would render an immense profit to the government, and department officials prophesied in the beginning that Uncle Sam would clean up from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 annually upon this branch of the service. The postoffice itself appears to be in considerable of a quandary as to the results of the parcel post, but the special Joint Committee of Congress headed by Senator Bristow, has made a report upon the parcel post, and while it does not deal specifically with its revenue-producing powers it clearly indicates that this new feature in postal affairs is not a money maker. The Post Office Department makes millions of dollars on first class mail matter, and loses it—and more, in carrying newspapers, merchandise and other classes of mail. As the principal function of the Post Office Department is to transmit communications, the suggestion put forth by Senator Weeks boils down to the plain proposition that inasmuch as letter mail is undoubtedly able to pay its own way at the one cent rate of postage, the people are entitled to that rate. But there is no attempt upon the part of Senator Weeks or any one else who thinks as he does, to conceal the fact that one cent letter postage would mean a higher rate upon parcels and second class mail matter.

As an increased rate on second class mail matter would affect every publishing concern, it is very easy to foresee that any material growth of this one cent letter postage idea along the above lines will rapidly bring about the concerted opposition of the publishers against an increase in their postage rates. At the same time the large shippers of merchandise through the mails will resist any attempt at "revision upward" of parcel post rates.

Undoubtedly Senator Weeks is right; nevertheless there is little probability of one cent postage for a good many years.

**Administrator's Notice.**

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, P. R. Jackson, by order of the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, was on the 12th day of February, 1915, duly appointed administrator of the estate of J. A. Roberts, deceased. Notice is further given that all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same duly verified, together with vouchers, to the undersigned or to his attorney, S. S. Johnson, at Tillamook, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated February 15, 1915.  
P. R. Jackson,  
Administrator of the estate  
of J. A. Roberts, deceased.

**CLEAN-UP NOTICE.**

To The Residents of Tillamook City.

Following will be found Sections of Ordinances Nos. 181 and 285 of Tillamook City, defining Nuisances and providing for their abatement.

**Ordinance 181.**

Section 1. If the owner or occupier of any house, market, meat-shop or other place wherein and beeves, sheep fowl, fish or other animals are kept or sold, either in said house or on the premises and said owner or occupier shall permit the same to remain unclean to the unnecessary annoyance of the citizens of this city, or any of them, or in any state or condition detrimental to the public health, the same shall be deemed a nuisance.

Section 2. If any person causes or permits within the city limits of this city an unclean, stinking, foul, defective or filthy drain, ditch, tank or gutter, or any leaking or broken sloop, garbage or manure box or receptacle of similar character to remain on his premises, the same shall be deemed a nuisance.

Section 3. All vegetable waste, litter, garbage, filth or refuse of any nature, kind or description which shall be detrimental to the public health, found in or upon any private alley, yard or area within the limits of this city, excepting the same is temporarily deposited for removal, shall be deemed a nuisance.

Section 4. Whenever any stable, stall, shed or apartment of any yard or appurtenance thereto in which any horse, cow or other animal shall be kept, or in any place within the limits of this city, in which manure or liquid discharge of such animal shall collect or accumulate, and when such stable, stall, shed or apartment, or any yard or appurtenance thereof, is not kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition so that no offensive smell shall be allowed to escape therefrom, the same shall be deemed a nuisance; provided that the keeping of swine in the city limits of this city north of 11th street shall be forbidden: provided further, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to include manure deposits upon any private property for the purpose of cultivating the same, and the same is kept in an innoxious condition.

Section 7. If any person being the owner or occupier of any premises within the corporate limits of the city shall put in or hang or allow any gate now put in or hung to swing into any public street or alley, the same shall be deemed a nuisance.

Section 8. Every act done or made permitted, allowed or continued on any property, public or private, by any person or corporation, their agents or servants, detrimental to health or to the damage or injury of any of the inhabitants of this city, not hereinbefore specified, shall be deemed a nuisance.

Section 9. Every nuisance hereinbefore mentioned, declared or defined is hereby prohibited, and in case of neglect or refusal of any person to comply with the provisions of this ordinance after notice has been served as provided in Section 12 of this ordinance, it is hereby made the duty of the City Marshal to abate or procure the abatement thereof, by filling up, draining, cleaning, purifying or removing the same as the case may be and the cost shall be collected from the authors thereof.

Section 10. Any person or persons who shall be convicted of being the author or keeper of a nuisance, or otherwise guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, for the first offense, and for the second and all subsequent offenses not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed twenty-five days.

Section 11. Where a nuisance exists upon property, and is the outgrowth of the usual, natural or necessary use of the property, the landlord thereof or his agent, and all other persons having control of the property on which such nuisance exists, shall be deemed to be the author thereof, and shall be deemed equally liable therefor, but where any such nuisance shall arise from the unusual or unnecessary use to which such property may be put, or from the business thereon conducted, then the occupants and all other persons contributing to the continuance of such nuisance shall be deemed the author, thereof.

Section 12. . . . . if such owner, occupant or agent, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed twenty-five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The failure to give the notice as provided herein shall not relieve the author of any nuisance of

the penalties provided by Section 10 of this ordinance.

Section 13. It shall be the duty of the city marshal and the committee of the common council on health to ascertain and cause all nuisances declared to be such by this ordinance to be abated, and they shall have authority, in the day time, to enter any house, stable, barn, store or any building, in order to make a thorough examination of cellars, sinks, vaults or drains, to enter upon all lots and grounds, and cause all stagnant water to be drained off, and pools, sinks, drains, vaults, holes or low ground to be cleaned, filled or otherwise purified, and to cause all noisome substances to be abated or removed, and to have the costs of the same entered up as a lien against said property, on the lien docket of Tillamook City, Oregon.

**Ordinance No. 285.**

Section 5. Whenever there shall be found on or about any lot, alley, yard, area, street or piece of ground within the limits of Tillamook City, Oregon, any dirt gathered in cleaning yards, or any rags, damaged merchandise, wet, broken or leaking barrels, casks or boxes, or any materials, refuse, garbage, or rubbish, which is offensive or which tends to become decayed or putrid, or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, or which shall be of an inflammable nature so as to cause danger of starting fire, or which shall be so deposited or placed as to interfere with the fighting of fire in case fire breaks out the same shall be deemed a nuisance.

You are hereby notified to clean up any such nuisances which may now exist on property which you represent, or in alleys adjoining said property.

You are further notified to have your property ready for inspection by the officials on the 10th day of April, 1915.

N. J. Myers,  
City Marshal.

**Notice To Contractors.**

Sealed bids addressed to the county court of Tillamook County, Oregon, for the construction of additional buildings and fencing at the County Fair grounds, will be received by the County Court at its office in Tillamook City, Oregon, on or before the 8th day of April, 1915 at 10 o'clock a.m. and at that time opened and read.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check made payable to Tillamook County, for an amount equal to 5 per cent of the amount of such bid, which shall be forfeited to the County, in case award is made and the bidder shall fail, neglect or refuse for a period of five days after which the award is made to enter into a contract and file a bond satisfactory to the Court.

Plans and specifications will be ready and on file with the County Clerk, March 20, 1915.

The County Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.  
Dated this 18 day of March, 1915.  
J. C. Holden, County Clerk.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, dated the 15th day of March, 1915, in the cause wherein F. S. Whitehouse was plaintiff and Calvin E. Black, Oscar Monson, C. R. Funk, Mary Funk, F. S. Fisher, James A. Biggs and Geo. W. Phelps were defendants, upon a judgment and decree rendered against the defendants, C. R. Funk and Mary Funk in favor of the plaintiff, F. S. Whitehouse, for the sum of eight hundred thirty three and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 17th day of February, 1914, and for the further sum of \$100.00 attorney's fees, and for his costs and disbursements of this suit, and also upon a judgment and decree rendered against defendants, C. R. Funk and Mary Funk, in favor of the defendant James A. Biggs, for the sum of twenty-six hundred sixteen and 67-100 dollars, with interest thereon amounting to two hundred twelve and 55-100 dollars, and the further sum of three hundred dollars attorney's fees and his costs and disbursements of this suit, and commanding me to satisfy the said judgment by the sale of real property belonging to the said defendants, C. R. Funk and Mary Funk, and hereinafter described:

Now, therefore, in order to satisfy the said judgment and decrees, I will, on the 17th day of April, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twelve and to acres off the entire north side of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirteen, all in township two, south range ten, west of the Willamette Meridian.

Dated the 16th day of March, 1915.  
H. Crenshaw,  
Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon,  
By, W. L. Campbell, Dpy.

**EMPIRE MILKING MACHINES**

Are best yet. See me and I Will prove it

**A. J. Carpenter, Agent.**



**Printing Point Does Not Bob Up and Down**

In an L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter the point on the paper which is to receive the type impression is stationary at the instant the type hits. The carriage does not bob up and down when the shift is made to write capitals.

Why?

Because the type is shifted—not the carriage.

The only movement of the carriage is back and forth on its closely adjusted ball bearing runways—and this does not take place while the print is being made. There is no lifting of the carriage.

This is one reason why L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriting is free from blurs and every letter in the right place.

Ask for Demonstration

**L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.**

Home Office and Factory: SYRACUSE, N. Y.

306 Oak st., Portland, Ore.

**The Range With A Reputation**

**Some of the Reasons Why**

A perfect Baker—absolutely dependable, every day, year in, year out. Built on honor, of the best materials.

**Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges**

The only range made entirely of charcoal and malleable iron. Malleable iron can't break—charcoal iron won't rust like steel.

**Economical in Fuel**

The seams of the Majestic are riveted (not put together with bolts and stove putty)—they will always remain air tight, because neither heat nor cold affects them. The Majestic oven is lined throughout with pure asbestos board, held in place by an open iron grating—you can see it—and it stays there always. Air tight joints and pure asbestos lining assure an even baking heat, saving one-half the fuel.

All doors drop to form rigid shelves. No springs. Malleable iron oven racks slide out automatically, holding whatever they contain.

**The Great MAJESTIC Charcoal and Malleable Iron RANGE**

—has a copper reservoir which heats like a tea kettle, through a copper pocket stamped from one piece of copper, setting against the lined lining of the box. It boils 15 gallons of water in a very few minutes and by turning a lever the frame and reservoir move away from it.

An exclusive patented Majestic feature. Open the ash pan door away with shoveling ash—verified ash pan prevents floor from catching fire—ash cup catches ash.

Ask us to show you the greatest improvement ever put in a range.

Don't buy the range, you expect to last a life time—unless, unless, you'll be sure to be disappointed. Come to our store, and see the Great Majestic—have its many exclusive features explained—find out why the Majestic is 300% stronger than all other ranges whose most ranges are weak.

It is the best range at any price and it should be in your kitchen.

**FOR SALE BY ALEX. McNAIR & CO.**

**It Should Be in Your Kitchen**

Lined with Pure Asbestos Board

Made of Charcoal Iron, adding 30% to life of Range

15 GALLON ALL-COPPER RESERVOIR—WILL GIVE YOU BOILING WATER

Entire Top Doors and Frames made of Malleable Iron. Can't break or warp