

A SENSATION ! America Wants to See This Picture--Expose of German Secret Police in America. How the KAISER Operates and Secures Information.

GEORGE BRONSON-HOWARD, Author, Knows His Berlin and Potsdam.

RICHARD STANTON, Director, has Staged Inside Secrets, with DUSTIN FARNUM, the American Favorite, in

GEM THEATRE,

Tuesday Evening, June 18.

"THE SPY."

There are 10,000 Foreign Enemy Secret Police Lurking and Scheming in the United States. Some Claim American Citizenship.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR NEIGHBOR? A FOX EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL RELEASE.

"An Historical Sketch of the Democratic Idea."

This was the subject of Charles B. Lamb, Jr's oration at the graduating exercises of the Tillamook High School, he being one of the two graduates selected to give an oration. He is a good speaker and received considerable applause. He said:

The true American of 1776 fought that liberty might be preserved; the true American of '65 fought to preserve the Union; and today the true American is fighting for the preservation of Democracy.

This evening let us trace briefly the development of democracy on earth. Julius Caesar said: "All men love liberty, and it is cruel to thwart the deep desire of human nature."

By means of democratic government, men have sought to secure and maintain this liberty which they love.

The force if liberty is unestimable; under oppression, it lies motionless only waiting for the moment when it shall break forth with multiplied vigor to crush the oppressor. One who attempts to limit the spread of democracy by removing the liberties already enjoyed by the people may well be compared to the lunatic that ties down the safety valve of a steam boiler in order to stop the hiss of the escaping steam. For a certain time both actions are successful but eventually the results are the same. The boiler blows up and so does the government.

From a meager start, democracy has grown until it covers over four-fifths of the globe. This growth has come in three divisions:

1st—The preliminary freedom of ancient times.

2nd—The development of English liberty up until the time when monarchs became frightened at its spread.

3rd—The attempt at the life of democracy by the rulers.

The preliminary developments which took a concrete form were very few. Athens, Sparta and Thebes were the first examples. These were simply free cities with the privilege of government granted them which is now called "Home Rule."

Next came Venice, Switzerland, Genoa, the United Netherlands and Poland. But none of these can really be called "democracies," because all were formed as a protest against the "divine right of kings" and not to set up a better government embodying the good features of the old. None granted universal suffrage. Consequently all failed to survive.

The American government was the first one of the democracies to survive. Until this time there was no successful democracy.

It is well to consider the early English steps towards liberty since it is from these steps that our nation sprang. American ventures were founded in England in the 11 century, when Henry I. granted the first Charter of liberties. No new privileges were granted by this charter but the old Saxon liberties were guaranteed to the people.

Liberty for the people of England had its first permanent step in 1215, when King John was forced by the Barons to sign the Magna charter, the privileges granted by the great charter have often been lost sight of by later English kings but each time the people have demanded their rights. Each time the people have eventually gained these liberties until the Great Charter has come to be known as the "keystone of English liberty."

The second great act of English liberty was the Petition of Rights which Parliament forced the king to sign. The next and last great step toward liberty for the English people was the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679.

These three documents may be regarded as the nucleus of the British liberty. These three documents formed the foundation on which Englishmen built until they have the most democratic monarchy in all the world. Even though the results of the three acts were great in England, they were not as great in the United States. Through the influence of these documents the greatest democracy in the world was formed.

The colonies at the time of George III. resented having their liberties taken away by a monarch. For five centuries their forefathers had fought for liberty and for two centuries they had enjoyed it on this continent.

Is it any wonder they rebelled and set up an independent government? Especially when one sees that the common people of England were standing beside the colonists. It is only necessary to read the speeches of Burke to know that the English wished the colonists to be free in order that liberty and justice might thrive. Pitt also shows us the feeling of the English when he said, "I rejoice that America has resisted. . . . If ever the nation should have a tyrant for a king, six millions of freemen, so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would be fit instruments to make slaves of the rest."

The colonists were fighting the autocratic ruler of the House of Hanover and his hired Hessians and not the people of England. In fact, the people of England were in sympathy with the colonists since the colonists were fighting for an extension of the English liberty. As Ralph Page says, "King George struck a snag in the military ability of George Washington and the French Alliance. But what scuttled his ship were his subjects at home. When King George failed in his designs to insure the royal power, the colonists had their independence and the British had ended the last attempt of a British king to become an autocrat."

By loss of the Revolution, King George lost his power and Pitt and Lord Rockingham became ministers with more power than the king. The British ministry sympathized with the colonies and so were led to give every liberal terms of peace. Two men were sent to the peace conference, Richard Oswald and David Hartley. Both of these men were friends of the colonies, both were friends of Benjamin Franklin, and both had given a great deal in a financial way in order that America might win.

The activity of the British race along the line of democracy not only placed their people on a better level but it also awakened in the hearts of the other people the desire to improve their conditions. In France especially, was this tendency noticeable. The French envied Great Britain—her free constitution—and as was always the case, France wished for one that would be more liberal than the English. This feeling caused two parties, the party of the king and the party of the people. It was the influence of the people's party that caused troops to be sent to aid America. But their influence was not great enough to stop the king from forming an alliance with Spain for the purpose of limiting the boundaries of the United States. If Great Britain had not refused to cooperate with France, democracy might have been limited to that small strip of territory along the eastern coast.

The French Revolution was but the cutback of the hidden feeling which had been oppressed. The French Revolution did not cause a better government to be set up because the people wished to do away with old government entirely, not even accepting the good features. Democracy called for a servant and received a master in the person of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The monarch became alarmed when they saw democracy spreading to Europe. They saw their posterity and even themselves losing their thrones, if it was allowed to spread. It was at this stage that autocracy again decided to exterminate democracy. They did not realize that it is impossible to tear from the very hearts of men that deep desire for liberty. They did not profit by the examples of other rulers who had attempted to throttle liberty and been forced to grant more liberty.

Napoleon obtained Louisiana from Spain and immediately set out to make it a base of operation from which to invade the United States. We were without a navy and virtually helpless if Thomas Jefferson had not checked him by obtaining the aid of the British navy. British aid made it necessary for France to give up plans of conquering America, having no further use for Louisiana, Napoleon sold it to the United States, thus allowing democracy to spread from coast to coast.

Democracy spread and the Spanish colonies in South America declared their independence. This act more than ever, alarmed the monarchs of Europe. They immediately allied themselves in a group called the Holy Alliance, for the purpose of regaining all lost colonies and limiting the spread of democracy. The United States met them with the Monroe Doctrine which stated that we were independent and would tolerate no annexation of territory in America. John Adams asked the question that was in the hearts of all Americans when he said, "We can meet the arguments, but how are we going to meet the cannon?" The question was answered the same as at the time of Napoleon Bonaparte's occupation of Louisiana—by the help of the British navy. No alliance in the world dared cross the sea in face of the combined British and American Navies.

No further attack was made at democracy until the time of the civil war. Napoleon III. violated the Monroe Doctrine by invading Mexico and established a monarchy. He knew that if the Union was preserved his monarchy would fall. Consequently it was to his interest to see the Confederacy succeed. The only possible way for this to happen was for the countries of Europe to recognize the south and thereby bring about war in the United States. Great Britain was again the stumbling stone of autocracy. Napoleon had failed by being unable to gain England's cooperation.

Two more attempts were made at the life of democracy. When McKinley and Congress declared that the United States was going to free Cuba, they knew that German messengers were beseeching the British Foreign Office for permission to "blow the Yankee." But America knew they were safe; Great Britain had never failed them and they knew England would not fail them then. Germany tried to fight in a small way in Manila Bay. Although we are confident that Dewey could have taken care of himself, it was not necessary since by his side was Admiral Cichester with the British fleet.

Germany made another attempt at the life of democracy when the Kaiser refused to arbitrate in the Venezuela affair. Roosevelt threatened the Kaiser with Dewey, knowing all the time that there was a British fleet off Sandy Hook ready to stand for democracy.

Democracy has grown from a small start until it now covers four-fifths of the globe; it has grown from a few people who govern themselves and it has grown from the smallest tendencies in government until it is now the dominant tendency of government.

Now we are engaged in a great struggle with autocracy. It is the test whether democracy shall live or perish. Thomas Jefferson said "There is one nation that can do us more harm than any other. With that nation on our side we need not fear the whole world. That nation is Great Britain." Today we are allied with Great Britain, fighting for the common cause of liberty and democracy.

We are now fighting the great battle against autocracy. It must be fought until a permanent world democracy is established, until there is a league of nations formed for the protection of permanent peace and until the germ of autocracy is wiped out. We must sacrifice until the battle is won. There can be no compromise. It is as in the Civil War—slavery had to either be wiped out or spread all over the world. As in the Civil War, we sacrificed until slavery was wiped out so now we must sacrifice until autocracy has lost its hold upon the earth and Democracy holds full sway.

First Christian Church.

Harry E. Tucker, M. A. Minister. The Blue and Red contest that has been running for the past few weeks is just reaching large proportions, we want every boy and girl not attending elsewhere, to come in a large active school, we want you to enjoy the social activities of the church. We will help you. Bible school begins at 10 o'clock a.m.

Church services 11 o'clock, subject: "The Master Builder". Every person in Tillamook ought to hear this sermon.

Evening service at 8 o'clock, subject, "Friendship" If you have ever made a covenant, keep it. C. E. Society meets at 7 o'clock and has splendid programs.

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.

A Holstein bull calf, six months old has sold for \$100,000 in Wisconsin, and that is enough to make some men feel cheaper than their wives' estimates.—Oregonian.

The editor of the News-Times enjoyed new potatoes from his wife's garden Decoration Day, May 30th, and they were not "volunteers," either. This shows what can be done in Oregon if people will only give the soil a chance.—News-Times.

Others seem to have their troubles. The Newberg Enterprise says: "Two bakery trucks from Portland are now visiting Newberg. Newberg has two bakeries that produce just as good if not better quality of bread than Portland can produce. A family that will eat Portland bread ought to move to Portland."—The Sentinel.

This is no time for young men to run for office, and when you hear of a young man thinking of running for a county office, take him aside and tell him that for thirty years the people of this country are going to require every able bodied man to tell where he was during this war.—Telephone Register.

The Independent is not the only newspaper which noted the advantage—to the one making the suggestion—of a gumshoe campaign. The Woodburn Independent makes a very shrewd guess when it touches on the matter as follows: "Little interest may also be shown by the Republicans in the November election. This is something that should be avoided, if possible by the Republican candidates. Oswald West has reason to desire a quiet campaign. Pierce, the democratic candidate for Governor, also does not wish to arouse much interest in the enemy camp. There is danger to the Republican party if the majority take things too much for granted."—Independent.

Americanizing the alien, almost always applies to the masculine foreigner. But the need of Americanizing his wife, is just as important, now that she becomes a citizen and voter according to the constitutions of many of the states. In many cases, foreign women have become naturalized, automatically, merely because their husbands have passed the tests of the United States government. These women do not necessarily speak English or understand the provisions of the Constitution, nor have they a clear understanding of the governmental functions and have taken no oath of allegiance. When we think of these things, there comes the realization of the importance of Americanizing foreign women living within the confines of the nation.—News-Times.

Why General Wood is in Disfavor at Washington.

For a clear understanding of Secretary Baker's persisting shelving of Major General Wood one must scan the records of the hearings of the congressional committees on military affairs. Major General Wood was called before the senate committee in January, 1916, two years and four months ago, and then and there pointed out, with foresight that has been completely vindicated, the right course of preparedness, as he and other high military authorities saw it, and the wrong course, as the administration and congress then saw it. He was frank, earnest and courageous. When asked for his opinion about the so-called Hay bill, which congress later enacted, he candidly said it was a makeshift and would be a failure if the United States should be put to the ordeal of war.

He urged the complete federalization of the national guard, "terminating an intolerable situation," and members of congress, swayed by the politician's desire to cater to the militia vote, set up a hue and cry that he was out of sympathy with the guard and therefore was unfitted for high command.

The hostile spirit toward General Wood cropped out several months later, when Secretary Baker was testifying before the house committee. Congress had, in the meantime, enacted the Hay bill, and Mr. Baker

told the committee he thought the country ought to give it a further trial. At that point Mr. McKellar of the committee said:

"However, while we are, as you say, experimenting with one system, do you not think it would be wiser to require all officers of the government, as a disciplinary measure, to give it a fair trial, without constantly holding it up or attempting to hold it up to the ridicule of the public; in other words, if we are to have a fair trial of it, why not let us have a fair trial of it without constant—to use a slang expression—knocking on the part of those whose duty it is to give it a fair trial."

And this was Secretary Baker's significant reply:

"You would probably rob the secretary of war of some very necessary and useful information by a rule of that kind, because if the secretary of war was called upon to put officers in command of troops he probably would like to know those who had the most sympathy with the troops and those who had the least, so he could omit those who had the least."

What else was that but an ugly warning that officers daring to offer counsel that was not satisfactory to the administration would be marked for administration disfavor?

In the end the administration had to give up "experimenting" and follow the course that General Wood had so ably pointed out nearly two years before. It came reluctantly to federalization of the national guard, reluctantly to the draft, reluctantly to a greater increase in the regular army and reluctantly to vigorous preparedness all along the line.

But it cannot forgive Major General Wood for being right and having foresight when it was wrong and lacking in vision.—Spokesman Review.

German Drink Madness.

The part that drink played in the furious and savage orgies of destructive rage and violence attending the German march through Belgium and northern France is attested by Major Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who says that the German troops were "drunk."

He asserts: "After they had emptied the cellars of the French chateaux they ransacked the furniture and the priceless contents, and then laid upon the floors in stuporous semi-consciousness; whilst at Rheims they behaved with ferocious cruelty; and in the dugouts during the Somme battle our men found German officers helplessly drunk and filthy. The account of eight drunken German soldiers returning from Malines is authoritatively quoted, and relates that when a little girl ran out into the street as these drunken Huns passed by, she was bayoneted by one of their number, slung up, and thus carried away whilst his comrades sang. The organized cruelties and atrocious outrages carried out by gangs of drunken German soldiers, the assaults committed upon helpless women and children, are an eternal disgrace to the military forces of Germany and those in authority over them.

"I have personally witnessed the mental breakdown of innocent women from Flanders who were driven into madness by the course savagery of German officers and men, whose animal nature was set loose, and whose instincts and brutal desires through drink were no longer inhibited by the control of the higher faculties. The horrors of German atrocities have already been accurately and with great moderation described in the Bryce commission and other records. The German troops under the higher commands have shown a mad brutality and a sordid love of malicious destruction, and they have delighted in spoiling anything beautiful and irreplaceable.

"Drink has frequently been the root of their hate."—Umpqua Valley News.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the last illness and death of our husband and father and for the beautiful flowers. Mrs. Myrtle Dougherty, Clarence Dougherty.

The Wonders Under the Lid.

The war department has lifted the lid from its army transportation activities and let us see what is beneath. It tells us that 800,000 men are now in France, that 1,000,000 will be there by July 1 and that they are going across at the rate of 150,000 a month. Put an average of 3000 on a ship and this means that 50 transports a month are crossing the ocean. They are not sailing separately, but in vast convoys; yet they are going at an average rate of nearly two every day, producing that bridge of ships of which we have heard much.

No such stupendous transport of troops was ever before attempted in the history of warfare. If no other evidence were available, the success of this great movement would prove that the German submarine campaign has failed. But this is only the beginning.

Notice to Car Owners.

Notice is hereby given that all owners of cars, who fail to display a red light in the rear, as required by the laws of Oregon, will be prosecuted as provided by the law.

Notice is also given that all vehicles turning into a street to the left must pass around the signs which are placed at the intersections of the two streets.

Emil Heusser, Marshal.

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