

"STIEBER", THE ORIGINATOR AND ORGANIZER OF THE GREAT SPY SYSTEM OF MODERN GERMANY

Got His Start in Silesia by Obtaining Information of a Socialist Organization For a Factory--Brought to Berlin, and Put by Bismarck at the Head of the Secret Service.

The success of the underhanded espionage which has so startled the Allies is due to the plans of what the Germans call the "Meister Spy."

A native of the Prussian town of Marburg, "Stieber" was his peaceful neighbors called him, originated and carried out the greatest spy system for securing information of the enemy's strength, in the history of warfare.

Employed as a legal adviser for a factory company in Silesia, one of the famous battlefields of the present war, Stieber was on the lookout for some way of advancing himself. To this end he persuaded one of the Schaeffer brothers, who owned the factory, to join the Socialist organization, of which he was a member, with the idea of penetrating its secrets and methods for the information of the Berlin police.

Incited by Stieber, Herr Schaeffer became so violent in his utterances that he was arrested and imprisoned for urging Silesia to revolt. Having thus shown the authorities that he was a suitable instrument for their purpose, Stieber was rewarded by being called to Berlin and attached to the secret police, with the express commission of breaking up the Socialist organization in the capital.

He was therefore launched on his career as a spy. His emissaries espionaged the court itself, the Government offices, banking and commercial houses throughout the kingdom, as well as all persons who were in any way connected with foreign countries. By 1860 his system of observation had been extended beyond the borders of Prussia to Austria, Bohemia, France, Luxembourg and Saxony.

Bismarck was the only one of the Teutons who realized the great success of Stieber's methods, and it was Stieber who was put at the head of the German Secret Service.

He did not cease his activities for the Prussianization of Europe with the coup of 1871-72. He remained Bismarck's closest intimate, and by 1880 had worked out a scheme for the military organization of the Empire.

AN ARMY OF 40,000 SPIES. He was given 600 non-commission-

ed officers, who were guaranteed employment of a commercial kind by the fixed spies; young and pretty girls to act as waitresses in canteens of the garrisons of the east; of France, with the purpose of extracting information from the French soldiers when drinking; domestic servants to be placed in the houses of lawyers, doctors and officials for hearing what they talked about and reporting it to the Germans.

At one time Stieber placed between twelve and thirteen thousand spies within a threatened district, and during the next two years added at least 20,000 more, as he himself, after the surrender of Paris, asserted that his "army" as he called it, was nearly 40,000 strong.

When the invading army of 700,000 Germans entered Brussels last year, and proceeded at once to distribute themselves in and around the city without confusion or delay, this was due to the Stieber system of espionage, through Steinbacher, the present "Meister Spy," who succeeded Stieber at his death, and whose emissaries were plotting in Belgium years before Germany attacked the Allies.

3,000 SPIES IN THE STATES. What this menace means to the United States has been finally exposed. The United States has been thoroughly aroused to its danger by the warning given by Dr. Joseph Goricad. Although he is a native of Austria, and was at one time Austrian-Hungarian Consul at Washington, he is not afraid to speak out and he says:

"I assert that every act of violence or fraud, whether it be a fire in a munitions factory, the explosion of a bomb on board a ship or the establishment of a fraudulent passport office, is planned in advance. Men who can be trusted to go to work with such criminal performances are selected in advance, and the whole scheme is worked out through a system. Individuals are simply carrying out orders that they get from the men above them."

"My fifteen years' experience in the foreign service of Austria-Hungary has given me exact knowledge of the spy system, which was directed through Captain Boy-Ed and Captain

MUST DEPOSIT SECURITIES WITH GOVERNMENT

Americans in England, Who Pay Income Tax Subject To New Law.

London, June 10.—Americans domiciled here who are subject to the income tax must sell to or deposit with the British Government their securities under penalty of an extra two shillings tax. This information is given out by an official of the American dollar securities committee. The ruling holds whether the securities are held here or in America.

The tax of two shillings added to the income tax, will apply to Americans who have resided here long enough to become subject to the regular income tax, the incidence of which will be followed, except that no abatement will be granted on American securities which appear on the government's lists. If these securities are deposited with the government only the usual income tax, with the ordinary abatements, will be charged, but the government prefers to purchase the securities outright.

In the event that Americans resident here deposit their securities held in the United States the government will collect the interest and pay it to the owners in sterling. American residents holding such securities may either deposit them with or sell them to the government through the agency of J. P. Morgan and Company in New York.

A member of the dollar securities who discussed this matter to-day was very positive that all residents subject to the regular income tax will be liable for the new penalty addition unless they dispose of their American holdings. Residents who are now liable to a tax on unearned income will be compelled to pay five shillings in the pound, while those to whom the super tax applies will pay still more unless they meet the government's demand.

von Papen, acting directly with a Consul General. These three men have had full and complete knowledge of every move made by every German and Austrian spy in the United States. "Every Central Empire spy operating in this country is officially listed in the offices of these men, and the records are kept in card-index form. There are, I should judge from my personal knowledge, about 2,000 of these men in the United States to-day, and every one of them will do exactly what he is ordered to do, and he really is under the direct instruction of his military superiors."

No one of these men would care to act on his own responsibility in a foreign country before he had secured the approval of the representative of his government in that country.

There is a curious lack of imagination in the new rule, as the writer points out. "To win the Pole the German Professor has been imported. 'The Poles are having the virtues of true kultur rammed down their throats'—noon and night. What do you think of kultur? Just this—and I quote the former Chancellor of Lemberg University: 'We Poles have nothing whatever in common either in race or customs with the Germans. His friends are our enemies, and vice versa.' As you know, we Poles like to call ourselves 'Irish' of the East. Well, there is much in common between an Irishman and a German? All our learning and sympathies are with the Southern, Latin people, Italy, France and in another way, England, are our best friends, and have always been so. Russia and Germany have been our enemies. A cruel fate, indeed, that places our nature irrevocably with one or the other. If we could only rely on you allies being able to exert an influence for the good over Russia. Logically our liberation should come from brother 'Slaves.'"

The writer explains the political aspects of the policy pursued by the Teutonic and Austrian invaders, which in a word may be defined as "fawning opportunism," doomed to failure. The Poles smile, pass the salutes of the hour to the sword-rattling "friends" and retain their own opinion of the entire hypocrisy.

THE MAGNA CHARTA FOR POLAND. On the other hand they are as loyal as ever to their former aspirations as a people, and the writer concludes his review by submitting a Magna Charta for Poland, giving it as his opinion that the majority of Russians are for giving—

(a) Complete liberty of language and religion.
(b) Release from conscription provided no Polish army is permitted.
(c) The same advantageous tariff as before.

(d) A parliament on the principle of Irish home rule (i.e. subject to the veto of the Supreme Council of Empire).
(e) Prince chosen by the Poles to own allegiance to the Czar.
(f) The Poles to settle with the Jews without Russian interference, provided the Jews are not sent over the Russian frontier.

(g) A national university.
(h) A minimum of Russian military, with a Polish police service.
(i) Complete liberty of action in developing the country.
(j) Polish representatives at the Foreign Office (no Polish Ambassadors).

Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, recently took his seat as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, the sixty-second citizen to rise to that high distinction.

THE CHIEF CHARM OF LOVELY WOMAN

Soft, Clear, Smooth Skin Comes With The Use Of "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



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A beautiful complexion is a handsome woman's chief glory and the envy of her less fortunate rivals. Yet a soft, clear skin—glowing with health—is only the natural result of pure blood.

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NORA WATSON.
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country. These men have to keep in touch with the military and naval attaches of either the German or Austrian Embassy, or else with the consuls, and from them they secure all maps and charts, sailing lists of steamers and the precise location of factories where ammunition is being manufactured.

Germans Making

(Continued from page 9.)

"There is a complete lack of horses and oxen."

The same applies to food. The country is stagnant and starving. "The Germans took away everything and gave in return regulation sheets decorated with obscene words. As one chateau on the Visula too blooded Hungarian horses, costing on an average \$400 a head, were taken and 500 marks handed over to the hostesses, who took the money up and threw it in Herr Oberst's face. The central allies are now reaping the harvest of such behaviour."

HIGH-BROWED PROFESSOR'S TASK. There is a curious lack of imagination in the new rule, as the writer points out. "To win the Pole the German Professor has been imported. 'The Poles are having the virtues of true kultur rammed down their throats'—noon and night. What do you think of kultur? Just this—and I quote the former Chancellor of Lemberg University: 'We Poles have nothing whatever in common either in race or customs with the Germans. His friends are our enemies, and vice versa.' As you know, we Poles like to call ourselves 'Irish' of the East. Well, there is much in common between an Irishman and a German? All our learning and sympathies are with the Southern, Latin people, Italy, France and in another way, England, are our best friends, and have always been so. Russia and Germany have been our enemies. A cruel fate, indeed, that places our nature irrevocably with one or the other. If we could only rely on you allies being able to exert an influence for the good over Russia. Logically our liberation should come from brother 'Slaves.'"

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DID GEN. JOFFRE WIN?

(Continued from page 9.)
o'clock and o'clock would range themselves on the left of the retreating units from 12 o'clock, and the units from 6 o'clock would rush in and range themselves upon the right of the units retreating from 12 o'clock. Therefore since White pointedly selected the right wing of the advancing army, Blacks units say from 1 to 9 are suddenly opposed to White's whole 12 units, and Black could not make any changes in his line until he knew upon which half of his (Black's) line, White would retaliate, and he could not know until he was attacked. Therefore Black's units 10 to 16 are out of the fight altogether.

STRATEGY, NOT TACTICS. But, of course, one will say, all Black has to do is to hurry up his units 10 to 16 and crush White. But this is a problem of strategy, not in tactics. It involves large numbers and vast distances. Each unit represents not even army corps (40,000 men) but armies. Black's left wing cannot possibly get up in time, asserts Mr. Belloc. Before he does so, White's 12 will have broken or driven back Black's 9.

CANNOT GET UP IN TIME. Mr. Belloc elaborates upon the reasons why Black's left wing cannot get up in time. To "Change Direction Right" of a dozen men is easy, but try it with eight army corps. Have 300,000 men marching due south on, say, 16 parallel roads, and swing them westward. The time the marching on road No. 16 to make the turn, it would be an endless business, and unless Black's reinforcements come up altogether they would be useless. If they arrived unit by unit, why White would simply dispose of each in turn.

DIFFICULT TO CHANGE DIRECTION. Then again, points out Mr. Belloc, nothing is more difficult than to change the direction of large bodies of men. The staff work is demoralized. Roads of communication suddenly become roads of bifurcation. White was under no such disadvantage, for though he had to swing, his men kept facing in the same general direction. Again, must be remembered the problem is strategic, not tactical. If 6,000 men were advancing northward on parallel roads between Market street and Murray street, one might in very short time, have them all wheeled so as to face westward. But if a vast army of hundreds of thousands were advancing northward, occupying all the distance between Brandon and London, to wheel them to face westward, in other words to change their direction, would be a prodigious task, and would take time. And time is just what Black cannot afford to lose.

BLACKS MUST RETREAT. What then can Black do? Only one thing. Order units 1 to 9 to fall back and retreat and units 10 to 16 to retreat also to keep in line, and thus you have to quote Mr. Belloc, "the singular spectacle of twelve units compelling the retreat of, and pursuing 16."

STRATEGY OF THE MARNE. What application has all this to the Battle of the Marne? Let Mr. Belloc explain in his own words. "That is exactly what happened in the first three weeks of active operations in the West. The operative corner was the Franco-British force upon the Sambre. The retirement of that operative corner and its holding of the enemy was what is called in this country, 'The Retreat from Mons.' The 'Masses of Manoeuvres' were explained, on either side and to the rear. 'The swinging up of these masses involving the retirement of the whole, was the Battle of the Marne.'"

GERMAN HYPOTHESIS INCORRECT. The whole plan depends on the operative corner. If it fails before the "swing" is completed, then the "swinging" units would be hopelessly isolated and destroyed in detail. Now Germany knew that France pinned her faith to this strategy, but Germany did not think the "operative corner" would hold. A modern conscript army, most of its men just taken from civil life, and all of short service, would never endure what Napoleon's veterans might live through, they thought. The French believed the operative corner would stand the shock, and would remain in being. They stated their whole campaign on that thesis, and they turned out to be right. The success of their strategic theory changed the whole course of the war.

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SONS OF ITALY THRIVE WE IN GER

Come in Useful for at the War Industries.

THEIR ENGINEER ON ZEPPELIN

But Watched So Close Are Practically Prison.

Despite the popular indignation against Italy existing in Germany, the Germans are willing enough to have 1,000 Italians working in the iron mines in the Westphalia of the work formerly performed by the Germans now at the front.

Referring to the treatment of Italians in Germany, Signor Cattaneo said that there were 1,000 Italians working in the iron mines in the Westphalia, and that there were of thousands of his fellow countrymen, mostly poor folk, who had been sent to the front to make trouble for the Grand Staff of the order that the men replace German soldiers in the mines, able to do good work, the German government, according to Signor Cattaneo, is treating them as prisoners.

Reports current in Germany that a number of Italian engineers employed in the Zeppelin works, especially mechanics, are working very hard, and their position little different from that of the German prisoners. Signor Cattaneo declared that some Italians sent to Switzerland to work, especially mechanics, the Germans, but that they have been generally unsuccessful.

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