

## He Was A Spy For Fifteen Years But Did His Work In Forty-Eight Hours

Some spies have to wait many years before being called upon to do anything really dramatic. Such was the case of a Welshman, Evan Williams.

He was a spy for fifteen years but all his spying was done within a period of forty-eight hours.

Mr. Williams was delighted when a representative of the British Admiralty approached him in 1924. He had read so many spy thrillers, and now he was to become a spy.

True, the Admiralty officer did not put it that way; he called the appointment that of a "naval agent," but Mr. Williams knew quite well what he meant. At least, so he thought.

Maybe he betrayed his excitement a little too obviously. Nobody wanted an excited spy. Anyway, the Admiralty man's report was restrained. He had checked up the prospective agent's record, as directed, and found it admirable.

Mr. Williams represented an important firm of Welsh steam coal merchants in a South American port, which was not far from Montevideo.

He knew his job and his customers; his Spanish was fluent and colloquial. He was thorough, by British, and an ardent patriot. It was a pity that he had not reacted with more restraint to the suggestion that he should act as a naval agent. The Admiralty officer reported that such a volatile man might not be suitable for the job, but he would be useful in an emergency.

So Mr. Williams trotted in El-Lombia, awaiting assignments which would set him on the trail of German agents—maybe a beautiful woman spy, as his assistant. But nothing ever happened.

One evening four years Mr. Williams came home on leave, he called automatically at the Admiralty; the officer who received him was very affable, but nothing ever happened. He had been told that the Admiralty had revealed the nature of his task.

A naval agent does his own job, and keeps his eyes open. Well, Mr. Williams could do that, and he did.

The crisis passed at Munich, but the Admiralty remained on the alert. A navy wants to know where its enemy is to be found. Now, a month before the war began, a German "pocket battleship," the Admiral Graf von Spee, passed into the Atlantic. She was a powerful vessel, reputed to be able to sink anything her own size, and fast enough to run from anything which might sink her. The mission of the von Spee was obvious—to raid Atlantic commerce, and to upset our naval dispositions.

At the moment war was declared she steamed out of a harbor in Portuguese East Africa. The chase was on.

Powerful forces blocked the von Spee's routes home. Now she would be dependent upon her own supply ships, organized weeks or months earlier, or upon her captives.

The naval intelligence service swung into action. For three months intelligence service swung into action.

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For three months Captain Hans Langsdorff kept his pocket battleship at sea. He evaded his pursuers, but his supply ships were not so lucky. They had to put in at neutral ports to embark their supplies. From these places watchful men sent cables to business firms in other countries; sometimes direct to London. In either case a British cruiser would intercept the supply ship, and the von Spee was run down helplessly.

Evan Williams was one of the watchful men, but hitherto nothing had come his way. But one day he had a cable purporting to come from his own firm: "Yours 2nd inst.: three tons aluminum. Address it, Cansad account, to Omaha market."

A very ordinary example of the cryptic form of commercial cable.

Mr. Williams got busy. The first three words gave him the clue, for he had sent no communication on the 2nd instant. From the remainder of the cable he extracted the second letter of each word, and produced the electrifying message, "Hold Tacoma."

The Tacoma was loading at the docks—it was Evan Williams' business to know about these things. The ship purporting to be Dutch, but a false flag is a common war trick.

I have already said that he spoke the local Spanish fluently. An ancient suit and a dirty face were sufficient disguise. He joined the gang of dockers who were loading the ship.

Now that Mr. Williams had entrance to the ship, he was able to make one or two minor "adjustments" to her engines. The damage was not vital, but the Tacoma could not move until it was put right.

It was a sudden amendment to his orders. One night he received a telephonic call from Buenos Aires. It was in Spanish and very ordinary—for censors might be listening in.

After a discussion of coal stocks, the man at the other end said casually: "By the way, that refugee child you are holding—her mother—after all, she's an only child."

Two days earlier a British cruiser had captured the Usukuma, Captain Langsdorff's last-but-one supply ship. Now there remained only the Tacoma.

Mr. Williams had a quick enough wit and saw through the plan. Where the Tacoma went, the von Spee was bound to come, and very soon at that. Mr. Williams didn't doubt that there would be other members of the party!

So, he watched with pleasure the rapid repairs to the supply ship's engines, for the Germans had recruited local engineers to supplement their own.

Thus the German pocket battleship, short of fuel and food supplies, steamed to the west to make the rendezvous with her last supply ship.

Captain Langsdorff did not know that three British cruisers prowled about the entrance to the River Plate.

On December 13th, 1939, the von Spee kept her appointment with doom. Mauled by the three British "harrys," she put into Montevideo for repairs—and Mr. Williams was among those waiting on the quay.

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"HOW OLD ARE YOU?"—Olaf Oettinger, whose name is about as long as he is, pets "Duke," the Polack, "a great Dane, in Saarbrücken, West Germany. Duke and Olaf are the same age. Each is 18 months old and growing.

## TABLE TALKS by Jane Andrews

This is the season for informal entertaining, and every guest likes to "get in the act." Make things easy for them by placing bowls of various dips on your buffet table surrounded by potato chips and shrimp, and let them do their own thinking. The consistency of a dip is most important. It must be thick enough not to drip off a chip; if it drips, it is too thin. Here are a few recipes for some popular dips:

**CHIVE-CHEESE DIP**  
1 1/2 cups cream cheese (8 oz.)  
1/4 tsp. salt  
1 tsp. cream  
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1 tsp. grated chives  
1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce  
Beat smooth.

**ALMOND-BACON CHEESE CHIP DIP**  
1/2 c. unblanched almonds, toasted and chopped fine  
3 strips lean bacon, broiled brown and crisp  
1/2 c. mayonnaise  
1 lb. aged Cheddar cheese, grated  
4 tsp. finely ground green onion  
1/4 tsp. salt

After nuts have been chopped, drain bacon and crumble. Combine all ingredients, mixing lightly. (Should it be a little stiff, add more mayonnaise.)

**CHICKEN-LIVER PASTE**  
1 lb. chicken livers  
2 hard cooked eggs (chopped fine)  
3 onions (chopped)  
3 tsp. mayonnaise (or sufficient to make mixture of proper consistency)  
Salt, pepper, paprika  
1 tsp. dried herbs

Sauté liver in butter until barely done. Drain. Sauté onions in same butter as liver. Blend all ingredients until they make a fine paste. Season and place in bowl for dipping potato chips or salty rice bread wedges.

**DEVILED HAM DIP**  
2 1/2 oz. can deviled ham  
5 oz. jar pimiento cheese  
1/2 c. mayonnaise or salad dressing  
1 tsp. onion, grated  
Let all ingredients stand until at room temperature. Combine them and beat until smooth and well blended.

**SHOCKING PINK LADY**  
1 c. cold creamed cottage cheese  
1/4 c. shredded cooked beef  
4 tsp. lemon juice  
1/4 tsp. salt  
Dash of cloves  
Combine all ingredients lightly, but thoroughly. Turn out into bowl surrounded by toasted potato chips.

**CURRIED BROCCOLI**  
1 1/2 lbs. broccoli  
Sauce Ingredients:  
1/4 tsp. dry mustard  
1/4 tsp. salt  
1 teaspoon sugar  
1/4 tsp. paprika  
1 egg, beaten  
1/4 tsp. mild vinegar  
1/4 tsp. salad oil  
1 tsp. butter  
1/4 tsp. curry powder  
Finely chopped green onion  
Wash broccoli and trim off a bit of end of the stems. If any of the stems are more than 1 inch in diameter, cut 4 to 6 lengthwise gashes through them. Cook, covered in small amount

## Use Masking Tape For Easier Painting

A roll of pressure sensitive masking tape is one of the simplest "tools" the home handyman or handy woman can use to speed up many painting and decorating jobs.

Made of a special rubberized crepe paper, these tapes are coated with a rubber-base adhesive which remains permanently tacky. They stick to any smooth, clean surface when a slight amount of pressure is applied (hence the name pressure sensitive) and they can be pulled off easily without leaving any residue. These qualities make this tape ideal for covering surfaces which need to be protected against accidental smears when paint is being applied.

Most widely available in the 1/2-inch, 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch widths, the tape comes in rolls of various lengths. When very narrow strips are needed, the tape can be easily trimmed lengthwise by slicing with a razor blade or sharp knife.

Though masking tape requires no particular skill to use, there are some pointers the user should know about it if best results are to be assured. For one thing, if the surface is dusty, greasy or coated with wax, the adhesive will not stick properly and the tape may lift off before the job is done. To prevent this, dirt should be removed by wiping with paint thinner or mineral spirits and water before the tape is put down.

Another precaution that should be observed is to avoid stretching the tape any more than required to get the straight edge normally desired. Press on with moderate pressure, without rubbing any more than necessary. When pressing the tape onto

boiling, salted water until just tender, about 10 to 15 minutes. Top with Curry Sauce. In top of double boiler combine mustard, salt, sugar, paprika, egg, vinegar and salad oil. Cook over low heat until thickened, stirring constantly. Add butter, curry powder and onion; mix well. Serve at once over cooked broccoli.

**VIENNESE CABBAGE**  
1 medium head cabbage  
1 small onion, chopped fine  
1/4 teaspoon ground anise (optional)  
1 teaspoon salt  
1/4 teaspoon pepper  
1/4 tsp. vinegar  
1/4 tsp. (or less) sugar  
Wash cabbage well; cut into 8 or 10 wedges and remove the core. Mix onion, anise, if used, salt, pepper, vinegar and sugar in a small bowl. Cut cabbage into thin slices and fry in pan. Bring to a quick boil; add cabbage wedges, cover and cook over low heat until crisp tender, or about 10 to 15 minutes. Serve immediately.

**ITALIAN STYLE CAULIFLOWER**  
1 medium-sized cauliflower  
3 tablespoons butter  
1/4 cup Swiss cheese, grated  
1/4 tsp. salt  
Remove the green outer leaves from the head of the cauliflower. Wash and drain. Cook whole in boiling water to cover with the saucepan uncovered, adding salt. During cooking have the stem end down so that the tender "flowers" will not be mashed. When done, cut cauliflower into 10 to 15 minutes are adequate. When done, drain and carefully transfer to shallow ovenproof bowl or round-overproof plate. Spread with softened butter, and sprinkle with salt and pepper and with the grated cheese. If desired, place under the broiler flame in a hot oven until the cheese browns. Serve whole. The Swiss cheese blends especially well with the cauliflower flavor.

**LOTS OF SPACE**  
Robert Q. Lewis boasted that one of his new pals in Dallas was "So what," scoffed a Los Angeles "Lot" of people here fly into our plane too." "Inside the house?" asked Robert Q.

over this in the desired pattern then the surface is repainted with the new background color. When the tape is peeled off, the stripes the width of the tape will be left where the original background color shows through.

For wide stripes, two strips of tape are used to form the outside edges of the stripes. The center is filled in with pieces of old newspaper or other material held in place by applying tape along the edges so that half the tape is on the paper, while the other half is pressed against the surface being covered.

By laying the tape down in a precise line, new borders and edges can be easily formed. The tape can be used to form a border around the desired pattern. Wider widths of tape can then be used in combination with this to hold sheets of newspaper over the areas to be protected (see drawing). On curved jobs such as this it is important that the tape be firmly pressed down along its edges to keep paint from creeping underneath. A handy tool to use for this job is the bowl of a spoon or the side of a plastic scraper.

When protecting floors, cabinets or other large areas, the usual procedure is to use masking tape to hold down sheets of newspaper or pieces of wrapping paper. Hold the sheets of paper in place by applying tape along the edges so that half the tape is on the paper, while the other half is pressed against the surface being covered.

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Masking tape should always be peeled off as soon as possible after the paint job is finished. Usually the time is just right when it no longer shows any tendency to run or sag. If the tape is allowed to remain on the surface for several days, the paint film may harden sufficiently to become brittle. As a result, when the tape is removed, the surface is likely to leave a jagged edge on the paint film.

When stripes are desired on toys, cabinets or furniture, masking tape provides the ideal method for achieving a professional looking result. For narrow stripes, tape the same width as the stripe desired on the surface. The color of the stripe is painted on first, over the tape. Then, after the stripe is dry, the tape is peeled off.

There are a lot of farm jobs like that. Like getting a barrel

of vinegar up from down cellar on a plank, or setting a hog trap right-side-up with three half-gallon cans and a barrow standing on it, or squeezing for dinner. Or getting the milk into an elderly horse who had just decided to take the day off.

If this nation needs exercise I recommend that the Secretary of Welfare get some sheep and turn them loose in populated sections with a price of durable value to each citizen who catches one. We'd be trimmed down in two weeks.

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