Krupps the Backbone of the German Armies.

(London Daily Mail.)

The present has as yet brought no great figure among the German armies in the field. Von Moltke has yet to prove himself the peer of his famous ancestor. Von Kluck and Von Hindenburg, efficient generals though they may be, have displayed no preeminent qualities such as would range them beside their great forbears, Blumenthal or von der Tann. Yet there is one German name that since the outbreak of the war—and for many years past wherever the German army has been mentioned—has been constantly on men's lips. That is Krupp's.

Over-sanguine as men are in the first flush of relief after a period of acute suspense, people are already wondering how far the world famous Krupp works at Essen are distant from the line of advance of the Allied armies. If airmen could sally out and destroy the vast hive of industry which has given Germany her mighty siege guns, her deadly field pieces, her innumerable quick-firers!

Krupp's has been called the Army and Navy stores of the nation. Essen is Krupp's. Krupp's is Essen. The erstwhile little Westphalian town has become one gigantic factory dominated by the genius of this one family whose three generations built up the greatest cannon and armor industry the world has ever seen. Looking down on the town from one of the pleasant wooded heights on which Alfred Krupp planted the colonies for aged or disabled veterans of industry, one sees a forest of tall chimneys and dozens of huge lofty workshops marshalled like forts all around the habitations of men. On a nearer approach one discovers that some sixty factories make up this gigantic organization. Forty miles of standard railways link them together and carry their products abroad to the great world, and thirty miles of narrow lines are required as auxiliary for the shops.

ARMY CORPS OF WORKMEN.

Forty thousand men, with 4,000 officials make up the staff of this maze of factories and workshops in normal times. One can well believe how the staff has been increased in these anguishing days of war, when every German great and small realizes that the future of his empire depends largely on the number and power of guns which Krupp's can place at the disposal of the armies of Germany and her Austrian ally. Besides this army corps of workmen at Essen, Krupp's have ten thousand miners digging the earth for coal in the firm's German collieries; 15,000 hands at the rolling mills of Annen and Gruson and the blast furnaces of Rhinehausen, Duisburg, Neiwied and Engers, about 2,000 workmen at the firm's shipbuilding yard, the Germania at Kiel; and 5,000 ore miners in Spain. It is symptomatic of the immense importance attached by the German general staff to the continuance of work at Krupp's at the highest pressure that the general commanding the Rhine district expressly refrained from calling in the Landstrum in order that the great national work may proceed unimpeded in the Rhenish industrial region where Krupp's is the leading concern.

The private hotel maintained by the firm at Essen for the accommodation of its foreign visitors is characteristic of the international character of the business done by Krupp's. Here, in days of peace one meets representatives of every civilized nation sent by their governments to the international arsenal to purchase the arms of war or the implements of peace. For half the Krupp works at Essen are devoted to what in normal times seem to be the peaceful work of commerce but what in war time is an indispensable adjunct to the armies in the field. All that can be made of steel for railways is constructed here —wheels, axles, engine parts, and rails. At Essen the German liners, now the murderous commerce destroyers, of the Atlantic and Pacific and Indian Oceans, receive the huge castings for sternpost and stem and crankshafts, and are furnished with plates and frames. Fine steel for tools, the spades and picks of troops entrenching themselves, and a dozen other varieties proceed from Essen.

THE VEIL OF SECRECY.

But the foreigner, however impeccable his recommendations and references, only sees as much of Krupp's as the firm will let him. Foreign military attaches, entranced at the exquisite courtesy which is the rule of this famous house, have seen the high hopes built upon the warmth of welcome dashed to the ground when it come to seeing over the workshops. They are hurried past here and hurried past there, and finally leave with a vague sense of vastness and method, but conscious of having signally failed to penetrate into the secrets of the concern. A good example of the secrecy wherewith Krupp's menage to envelop their affairs is seen in the huge siege guns, the calibre of which rumor puts as high as 16 inches, with which the Germans battered down the forts of Liege and Namur.

Though it is a joint stock company in which practically all the shares are owned by Frau Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the only child of the late Alfred Krupp, the third proprietor and her husband, the present managing director of the works, Krupp's is regarded by every patriotic German as a national possession. While Krupp's exist Germany will stand. That is the firm belief of every member of this nation in arms.
—G. V. W.

Sulphate of Ammonia.

St. John's Gas Light Company.

Dear Sir,—I have analyzed a sample of Sulphate of Ammonia made at your Works, and I found 20.5 per cent. of NITROGEN, Sulphates of Ammonia and Nitrate of Soda, are the two principal Nitrogen manure.

Sulphate of Ammonia is less soluble than Nitrate of Soda, consequently it is a safer manure to use during a wet season.

Yours truly,
D. JAMES DAVIES, B.SC., F.C.S.,
Analyst and Assayer.

Vean Gregg

Red McGhee says:
He's six feet, one inch an' a half o' Boston's Red Sox pitchin' staff, this guy Sylvanus Gregg. His wind-up is a wondrous sight. To beat him when he's goin' right they've gotta shake a leg. In Spokane Vean first toed the slab, if I've been right in keepin' tab, an' that was nineteen-nine. Next year in Portland's uniform he took the coast league fans by storm an' had 'em at his shrine.

He pitched so many shutout games they hung on him this name of names, "The Portland Plasterer." Next Spring he took his whitewash brush an' went to Cleveland with a rush. He kicked up quite a stir. His big left arm was plenty strong to kid the knights o' swat along all 'round Ban Johnson's wheel. His jackknife wind-up, crossfire shoot an' all his steam an' curve to boot made good right off the reel.

He starred in Napland three straight years. This season though, ol' Vean appears to've gone clear off his feed. The team went bad at Vean went sour. His arm seemed always in a hearoe when it was most in need. Bill Carrigan was sweet as Vean an' Bing's patience got so lean the two fixed up a trade. With Boston's Sox Sylvanus may get goin' right again some day to keep the rep he's made.

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Get a 10-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All druggists sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a gentle cleansing, too.

Chief of German General Staff Superceded.

London, Oct. 8.—News reached here to-night that Lieut.-General Helmuth von Moltke has been superceded by General Vaights-Rhetz, as chief of the German General Staff.

General von Moltke is a nephew of the great strategist of the same, who engineered the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 and died in 1891. At the funeral in that year the Kaiser told Major von Moltke, as he then was, that he would be promoted to the rank of personal aide de camp. He was promoted to be Major-General in 1899 and appointed commander of the First Infantry Brigade of the Guards at Potsdam, and then became Lieutenant-General in 1902.

On January 1, 1906, General von Moltke assumed the office of chief of the General Staff, in succession to Count Schlieffen. His common knowledge at that time that von Moltke did not consider himself qualified for so high an honor, and strove hard to avoid it, even declining the office on two occasions, but the Imperial was not to be thwarted.

General von Moltke has the reputation of being a serious, hard working soldier, as taciturn and silent as his more illustrious namesake, and a man who has done perhaps more to bring the German army to the fighting pitch than any other of his colleagues.

Of General Voights-Rhetz, who succeeds General von Moltke, very little can be gathered, even from German reference books. His name is not even mentioned in "Wer ists." His father, however, was a great soldier, who was born in 1809, and rose to high rank in the Ministry for War. He commanded a division in 1870-1871 and afterwards was appointed Governor-General of Hanover. He died in 1877, and had an infantry regiment named after him.

Thus the new chief of staff may be described as a dark horse, and it remains to be seen whether he has inherited his father's ability, and whether he is a better man than the one he has displaced.

The military expert of the Standard, commenting on the removal of General von Moltke, says:

"If this is true, it is news indeed, for it will constitute evidence of serious panic in high places. Even in minor affairs of the world, it is not often that the policy known as swapping horses while crossing a stream, is adopted."

"At the same time one can understand that dissatisfaction is felt in high quarters with von Moltke's work, which has often been of kind calculated to make his uncle of famous memory turn in his grave, but then we do not know how many of the mistakes were due to von Moltke's bad judgment and how many to interference with his work by the Emperor his Camarilla.

"One cannot, for instance, believe that von Moltke of his own initiative and free will withdrew troops from France at a moment when they were urgently needed to secure a decisive result in that area of war. Having withdrawn them, he cannot either imagine von Moltke sending them on a useless errand to East Prussia when their presence in Galicia might have saved the Austrian army from disaster.

"But if he was responsible for such a fatuous policy, then supercession is not sufficient punishment. He should be sent to take a Landstrum division into action."