

Even if it Seems Like Work, at First, It Will Pay You to Add to the List of Your Daily Habits, That of Reading About All of the Want Ads.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

There Have Been About as Many Women Maimed and Hurt at "Pink Teas" As At "Bargain-Counter Crushes."

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

### A BOGUS SON FOR SON-IN-LAW.

Remarkable Case of Impersonation in France Which Ends Happily.

### DECEIVES AN OLD WOMAN.

How Her Daughter Gained a Real Husband Instead of Sham Brother—A Strange Story.

Special Correspondence.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—There has just come to light a story in real life which a clever novelist might weave into a rattling good fiction if he were willing to run the risk of having the

tute a true name for a false one, but, they explained, the regulations required them first to make an investigation.

#### HAD REALLY DIED.

That investigation showed that S. Jeanroy had really died in military service in Algeria and that Moutotte had been his messmate and most intimate friend there. Through this close companionship he had learned a deal about his dead comrade's family circumstances and that, and the resemblance he bore to him, had made it comparatively easy when dealing with simple folk, to personate him. The fraud was unmasked, and Moutotte was arrested and put on trial.

#### MORE SURPRISING TURN.

It was then matters took a still more surprising turn. Old Mother Jeanroy, though convinced that Moutotte was not her son, wrote the judge piteous appeals on behalf of "her boy" as she called him. He had, she said, taken her dead son's place in her heart. She could not bear to think of having to go back to her old life again without him. She preferred a bogus son to no son at all. And her daughter, who had been equally taken in, bore her sham brother no ill-will at all. She also pleaded for him. Before the matter came up for final judicial settlement she was able to announce that having discovered she was not the prisoner's sister she had consented to become his wife.

#### THE END OF IT ALL.

Under the circumstances, Moutotte's

### Germany Ready For War At Hour's Notice

Nephew of the Great Von Moltke Will Command a Unique Organization—The "Brains" Of the German Army, and its "General Staff," Numbers Several Hundred Thousand Picked Experts in Last Idea of Modern Warfare.

Special Correspondence.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—This is not a bad time to examine the so-called "general staff" of the German army, to the leadership of which Count von Moltke, the able nephew of the conqueror of Napoleon III, was recently appointed by the kaiser. I have been obtaining some special information on this unique organization, because Germany is depending on its perfection to win her wars of the future, and there is a feeling that its usefulness may be put to the test before long. Trouble with France is, of course, always on the horizon. It is now no secret that at the time of the Delcasse incident of last June the two countries were actually on the verge of war, and there is no telling when another such crisis may arise.

In France, as is well known, the military party has long desired to wipe out the stain of the overwhelming dis-



COUNT VON MOLTKE. The New Head of Germany's General Staff.

that belongs to the German leadership. In the organization of its staff officers the kaiser's army cannot be approached. And this is not the mere outcome of circumstances, but the result of a process of careful natural selection, undisturbed by political change, that has gone on in obedience to a definite policy ever since the great Moltke shaped its destinies. "Our next war," said Moltke, "will be one of attrition. Other armies may have equal number and forces, but none will have the perfection of the German general staff."

This is the crucial point—the key to the whole situation—with respect to the German army organization today. Many articles have been written on the German army as a fighting unit, dealing with its numbers, marching power, mobilization, artillery, railways and other departments, but little is known of the intimate composition and training of its staff officers.

#### MANY WAR MINISTERS.

While the German empire, as such, has no specific ministry of war, there are a number of war ministers whose stations are at Berlin, Munich, Dresden and Stuttgart, and who act, respectively, for the Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon and Württemberg contingents of the German army. Orders from the emperor or direct are conveyed by the Prussian war ministry at Berlin to the war ministers of the other states, the Prussian being the most important, and practically the focus of the various centers of direction. The personnel of the general army officers at Berlin is made up of 350 men, and these are the pick of the brains of the whole army.

In order to become head of the Prussian central governing body, which means chief of the general staff, one thing, and one only, is needed—merit. The position is open to all, attainable by any one in the army who displays exceptional talent, and it is this fact that has given to the army that wonderful unity which is the marvel of Europe. As any American boy may some day be president, so any German soldier may become the chief of the German army.

#### COUNT VON MOLTKE.

In accordance with this tradition the new chief of the general staff, the present Count von Moltke, had to work his way up from a minor position; no favoritism being shown him by his famous uncle. He began as sub-lieutenant, and during the last Franco-German war distinguished himself on the battlefield, receiving the Iron Cross for bravery. During the years between 1881 and 1891 he served as adjutant to the great von Moltke. His close connection with his uncle enabled him to receive a special insight into the mind of the greatest military genius since Napoleon. It is probably this very intimacy that has equipped him for the high post he holds today.

Naturally, it is the dream of every soldier and every petty officer in the German army to obtain a post of some kind in the directing force. General staff officers must, above all things, be quick of conception, accurate in judgment down to the most minute detail, and must be capable of planning and executing all the great movements of troops and war material from place to place.

The training of officers who have at-

tained staff rank is most exacting. When men in the ranks display such marked ability that they seem suitable for staff positions they are sent to various special technical academies located in different parts of the country. Thus, there is a magnificent shooting school for infantry officers at Spandau; in Berlin, there is one of the finest fencing academies in the world; while at various points are numbers of schools and technical institutes for everything from field surgery to horsemanship.

#### FAMOUS WAR COLLEGE.

The famous Kriegs Akademie, or war college, has not its counterpart in the world. Here officers intended for the general staff learn strategy and high command. The Kriegs Akademie has been imitated by other nations—but it stands today alone as the finest scientific military institute of its kind. Graduates with high honors at other war colleges have failed again and again to pass the ordinary "exams" of the Kriegs.

The artillery officers in the German

special scientific department; but besides this, there is a battalion at Potsdam, whose whole work is given up to experimentation and scientific research. This battalion tries beforehand every conceivable suggestion that would make for efficiency.

All new weapons, government preparations of explosives, and every detail of army equipment is submitted to most rigorous tests. It was this corps that ascertained that the buttons on certain uniforms could be seen at longer distances than those on others, and that provided covering for such buttons so as not to attract the enemy's rifle fire. This battalion has charge of telegraphic experiments, and new devices in signaling. It was through this department that the German army was the first in Europe to adopt the magazine rifle. In this battalion all the conditions of actual war are reproduced. Naturally, its maneuvers are kept secret from the outer world.

This special scientific body is peculiar to the German army. Other European armies have scientific officers and schools, but there is no peculiar body which submits all modern improvements to actual tests, such as would occur in war.

It was from this body of military scientists that the suggestion came for the great "tests rides" for cavalry officers which were carried out between Interburg, near the Russian frontier, to Strasburg. This idea has also been adopted by France and other European armies, but originated with Germany. Even the horses of the German ca-

### GETS REVENGE BY GIVING PALACE.

How a Million-Acre Duke Turned The Tables on County Council.

### FAMILY AN HEIRESS ABSORBER

Duke Owns More Land Than Any Other British Subject—Has a Most Brilliant Wife.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Most people find a lot of satisfaction in getting square with folk who have injured them, but only an enormously wealthy man could have afforded



GENERAL ESS VON FRIETSCHKE AND KAISER'S STAFF AT LEIPSIC.



GENERAL STEINER, COMMANDING TENTH ARMY CORPS, AND AIDES.

critics jump upon him hard for so far exceeding the limits of reasonable probability. But the facts in the case are all a matter of court record and there is no disputing them.

Near Belfort lives a much respected old woman, Madame Jeanroy, who owns a small farm out of which she has contrived to make a comfortable living despite the fact that she lost her husband many years ago and has since had to do most of the hard work about the place herself. Her only son had been a soldier in the French army. Some seven years ago she received news that he had died in Algeria. Great was her surprise when in the Spring of last year she received a telegram from her daughter, who had settled in a neighboring town, which read "Brother has returned alive and well." She doubted it yet longed to believe it.

#### CLAIMED TO BE SON.

That same day there called upon her a man who claimed to be the son she had long mourned as dead. He bore a striking resemblance to her soldier boy, and yet there were differences. She thought he had changed a great deal. "How you have grown," she said, "and how much darker you have become." Your hair and eyes were quite light colored. Now you look like a Southerner. "That is the effect of the African sun, mother," he said, as she flung her old arms around him. It was a comrade of his, he explained, who had died, and the military authorities, who take no interest in individual privates, had got the names mixed. He tentatively acknowledged that he had treated her shamefully in not writing to her for so long, but he was going to make amends for that by taking all the hard work of the farm off her hands. He proved as good as his word. He lived at the farm and managed it, and Mother Jeanroy, happier than she had ever expected to be again in this world, settled down to the enjoyment of freedom from care and toil.

#### WENT ON FOR MONTHS.

Things went on in this fashion for several months. He contrived to see a good deal of the daughter and she soon discovered that she was much fonder of her brother than she had been before he went away. Every-where in the neighborhood he was accepted as the missing Jeanroy. It was occasionally discovered that he had forgotten things connected with old friends and acquaintances that he ought to have remembered, but he attributed such lapses of memory to the influence of that same desert African sun which had wrought such a change in his complexion.

#### THERE CAME A DAY.

But there came a day when the military authorities had occasion to inspect his army certificate. It bore the name of Moutotte. That he said was the name he had enlisted under, but his name was really S. Jeanroy, as old Mother Jeanroy and a lot of other folk would testify if necessary, and he asked that the true name should be entered on his certificate. The military authorities were quite willing to substi-

counsel argued, he had really inflicted no injury on those whom he had deceived, but had brought happiness to the home which he had entered under false pretenses. Instead of a son, old Mother Jeanroy would gain a son-in-law, and her daughter a real husband in place of a bogus brother. The judge proved himself possessed of both sentiment and common sense. Matrimony he regarded as something which everybody should do his utmost to encourage in France. He indulgently ignored the charge of fraud, convicting Moutotte merely for having illegally worn a military order bestowed on the dead Jeanroy, and passed a lenient sentence of two months' imprisonment with the benefit of the first offenders' act. All's well that ends well, and this case will end as all good stories should end, in a wedding.

#### An Interruption.

The young divine touched his glasses nervously, and, leaning forward, took her hand.

"Miss Milvain," he said, "Mabel, I can no longer conceal the sentiment that glows in my breast. The time has come when I must divulge the hope that has long been cherished, the burning devotion at this moment the parrot, trained by the bluff, football-playing brother, interrupted.

"Cut it out," said the bird. "None of that rot, old man."

And the minister, drawing himself up, said stiffly:

"To continue the topic of a few moments ago, I repeat, Miss Milvain, that Moutotte's History of Rome," etc.

What would happen in case Germany and France went to war? There is little doubt in the minds of European military experts that the story of 1870 would have to be told over again. In that struggle, it will be remembered, it was the extraordinary mobility of the German forces which won, and it is now estimated that Germany could throw a fighting force of 300,000 men on the French frontier in less than 19 hours, while it would take France nearly three days to effect a similar mobilization.

Moreover, while the army of France is considered throughout Europe as a thoroughly effective organization, it is generally conceded that the German army is the model fighting force of Europe. Germany has, in fact, applied its amazing scientific intellect to its army, and although since 1870 France has made wonderful progress in army organization, the French directing force has neither the mental training, the stability nor the scientific education

army are trained in several schools of gunnery, graded so as to take each man through a thorough course. They are even taught the principles of modern warfare, and they know how to make up their own powder; and, if need be, cast their own guns. Officers go through the ammunition factories and artillery workshops, and beside being skilled mechanics have to pass a master's examination in higher mathematics and the study of projectiles.

On joining the general staff, German officers are assigned to the study of the army organization, topography and intimate conditions of all European countries, and besides this have to keep up their scientific studies. Each officer of the general staff must be a linguist of the first order, capable of speaking English, French, Italian and other modern tongues, and must be able not only to speak these languages, but to read them without difficulty.

Besides the special corps of experimental scientists, there are several corps of railway experts. These men must be capable of undertaking every department of railway work, from building locomotives to constructing roads. Their principal station in time of peace is near Berlin, where they operate a railway 33 miles in extent. This road is run as far as Juterbog, and those who study its working are composed of three regiments drafted from Prussia, Saxony, Württemberg and Baden. In time of rapid movement of the army from place to place, or at a mobilization, this railway force has proved wonderfully effective.

#### A SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Attached to every army corps is a

valry corps undergo special training under the most scientific methods. All horses are bought at the age of three years, and have to undergo a special "hardening" process, where their muscles are trained down to the exact limit of efficiency. They undergo one year's training before they are placed in the cavalry service, and they are not given their full activity until they are six years old.

The German horse batteries are said to be the quickest and best trained in Europe. The gunners follow French guns on horseback, and do not ride on the caissons, as with most other armies. This is said to save a great deal of time, and to aid in the quick manipulation of the weapons.

No army in Europe can mobilize more rapidly than that of Germany. As soon as the mobilization order—which must come from the emperor—is issued, it is telegraphed to the various army corps throughout the country, and goes into effect almost the instant it is received. The time for complete mobilization of the German army is said to be two days and a half, while that for France is said to be five days—just double the time. In Germany all the summonses for the reserves are already filled out and signed, and are kept constantly ready-only requiring to be stamped with a date which, by special machinery can be done in an hour or two. Each person of the reserve is pledged to answer his summons immediately if issued, and to report to the command assigned him. Like the life-boat drill on a big liner, each man in the German reserves knows just

to turn the tables on the county council of Staffordshire as the Duke of Sutherland has recently done. He enjoys the double gratification of putting its members in a hole and at the same time heaping coals of fire on their heads.

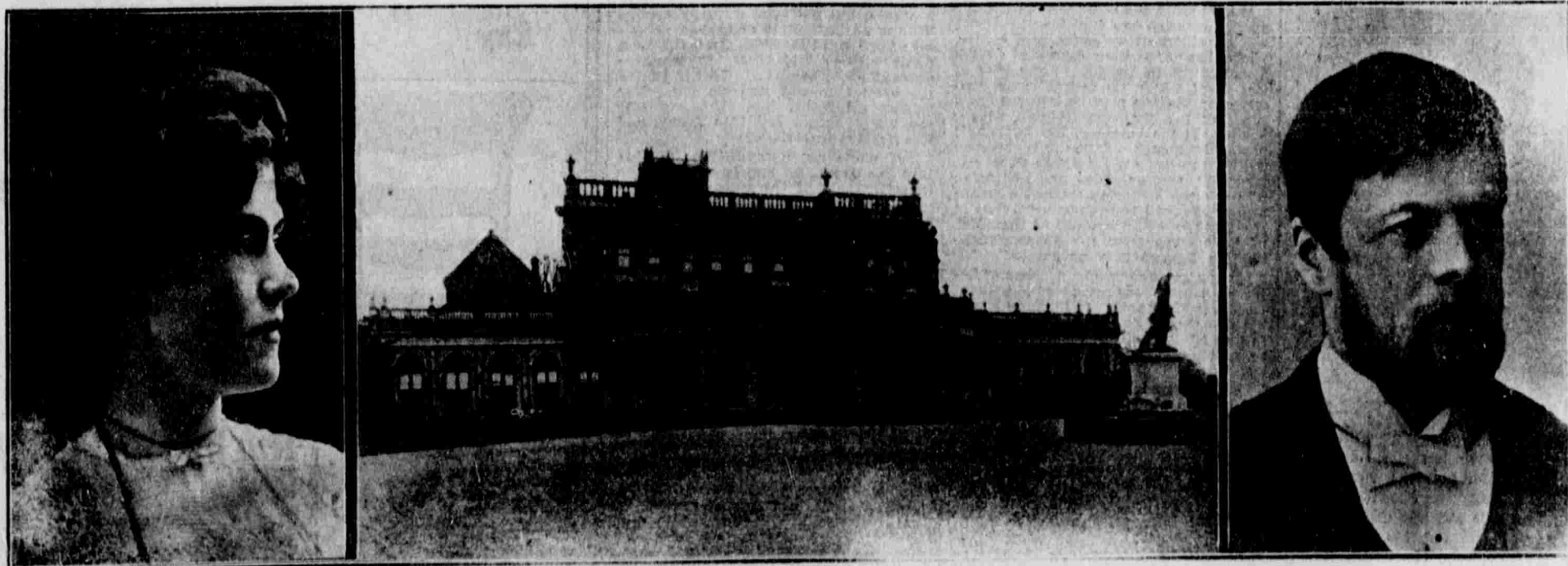
Some months ago, it may be remembered, the duke publicly announced that owing to the polluted condition of the river Trent, which flows past Trentham Hall, his magnificent Staffordshire seat, physicians had pronounced it an unsafe and unsanitary abode for himself and his family; and therefore, he had decided to close it up. The condition of the river is due to the use made of it by the potteries, which are centered at Stoke-on-Trent. The duke had appealed in vain to the Staffordshire county council to adopt measures that would abate the nuisance. That democratic body would do nothing. It did not propose to interfere with an industry which provided many poor people with a living just to make things more comfortable for a duke and his family. If he could not put up with the stench and run the risk of typhoid, as humble folk had to, why he could go and live somewhere else. So the duke turned out, the county council triumphed, and the Trent continued to flow its polluted course.

#### CARD UP HIS SLEEVE.

But the duke had a card up his sleeve, and he has just played it. He has presented Trentham Hall to the county council for the purpose of establishing there a college for higher education. The gift is a princely one. It cost £750,000 to build it many years ago, and at present prices it would cost considerably over a million dollars to duplicate it. Standing in the midst of a spacious park, and surrounded by beautiful gardens and conservatories, it is one of the finest show palaces in the kingdom. Of course the county council cannot reject such a magnificent donation. If it did, it would cause no end of a howl. Metaphorically speaking, it will have to go on its knees and humbly thank the duke for it. And after doing that it will have to take proper steps to secure the purification of the Trent before the college can be set a-going; for, obviously, in these days at least, the most humble of students could not be expected to pursue their studies in a place that had been pronounced unsafe for a duke to live in. And that is where the duke's triumph will come in.

#### NO GREAT SACRIFICE.

It is uncharitable to estimate the value of a gift by what it costs the giver to part with it. But it is a fact that the duke makes no great sacrifice in parting with Trentham Hall. He has several other residences, three of which, at least—Stafford House in London, Dunrobin castle in Scotland, and Lillieshall in Shropshire—might count themselves fortunate in owning. The duke has more land than any other of the king's subjects. His estates exceed in area that of any county in England except Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Devonshire. He owns about one-sixteenth of Denmark—1,174,545 acres, to be exact as the Dunelm book permits—besides 30,000 or 40,000



DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

FAMOUS PALACE WHICH DUKE OF SUTHERLAND GAVE AWAY.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.