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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART THREE.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

GERMAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

Germany is Not Antagonistic to the United States, but is Always Ready to Fight.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

KIEL—Are the Germans preparing for war with the United States?

I think not. They are jealous of our commercial supremacy and in response to the agrarians, have enacted a tariff which may affect our trade. They would like to overthrow the Monroe doctrine, and have a chance to colonize and develop South America, but they have no idea of attempting to bring on anything that might precipitate an American war. Indeed, they realize, for the first time, something of our resources and power. They know they are dependent upon us for food; they know also that we are among their best customers, and they claim to be the friendliest of our friends on the European continent.

GERMANY READY FOR WAR.

As for war preparations, however, they are always going on in the German empire. The Kaiser is surrounded by nations who would fight him at any time if they thought they could win, and he believes that the best way to prevent war is to be ready for it. Today the army and navy are trained as though war might be declared tomorrow.

learn all about navigation, gunnery and naval warfare. They manage the vessels themselves, under the eyes of their superiors, and carry on their studies on board. They are taught naval engineering, torpedo science, naval construction, mechanics, fortifications, tactics, as well as the modern branches. They are put through a good course of gymnastics, and learn how to fence, ride and swim. After a time they are taken on the vessels of the war fleet, and upon graduation are well fitted to fill the positions in which they are placed. Kiel has a marine school and also a marine academy. The academy comes after the school, being something like ours at Annapolis.

THE KIEL CANAL.

The most important thing that the Kaiser has done in connection with his naval defenses was the building of the great canal here at Kiel. I have gone out to see it, and have photographed its entrance to the Baltic. The canal cost about \$40,000,000, but it is worth more than ten times that to Germany in the way of naval advantages. It has cut down the time from north Germany to the ocean almost two days, and has, in fact, made the Baltic for all practical purposes a German lake. This canal begins here and extends for 60 miles right across the peninsula to the mouth

At Least So Says Mr. Carpenter—He Visits The Naval Harbor at Kiel and Describes The Kaiser's Gunboats—The German Navy Increasing—A Look at The Naval Schools—The Kiel Canal, Which Cost Forty Million Dollars—The German Soldier and the Military Aristocracy—German Officers as Heiress Hunters—What the Army Costs—A Mighty Machine Well Oiled—German-Americans and Their Troubles in Prussia.

MEMORIAL DAY INCIDENT.



WITH HIS FIGHTING CLOTHES ON.

How the Kaiser, Who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy Looks in Full Uniform.

row and all sorts of defenses are steadily improved.

One gets a good idea of what is being done by a look at the naval establishment at Kiel. The Krupp have a big shipbuilding yard here which works almost night and day on the new gunboats the reichstag has ordered. Other naval vessels are being built at Sigmund and Danzig, and tens of millions of dollars are being thus spent every year.

THE KAISER'S ENORMOUS NAVY.

Indeed, the Germans are planning to obtain the greatest navy in the world. They want England's place upon the ocean, and are willing to spend money for many years to gain it. About five years ago the government decided to build three battleships a year for 14 years, and in addition a large number of cruisers, torpedo boats and minor vessels. This scheme is being carried out, and at the same time the merchant marine is being increased at a dynamic rate. Other acts have since been passed, and in 1900 a scheme was undertaken which will give Germany within thirteen years 34 new battleships, 11 large and 24 small cruisers, with many torpedo boats and special service vessels. The vessels now in use are among the best afloat. A number of them range in size from 10,000 to 15,000 tons. They are protected by the finest of modern armor plate and equipped with armor-piercing guns of large caliber and an enormous number of quick-firing guns.

The Kaiser, Frederick III, which I have seen in the harbor here at Kiel, has 49 4-inch guns, 18 six-inch quick-firing guns and 32 smaller quick-firing guns. It is a magnificent vessel of over 11,000 tons displacement and 12,000 horse power. It can make 18 knots an hour, and is one of the most heavily armed ships afloat. The Victoria Louise, which is also here, is much smaller, but she is a beauty, and is as nearly all the vessels of the navy.

GERMAN SEAMEN AND NAVAL SCHOOLS.

I find the Germans much interested in the navy. The people think their sailors superior to any others, and they have organized a naval society, with a membership of more than 800,000, devoted to stirring up sentiment in favor of naval improvements. The personnel of the navy improves every year. It is increasing in numbers, and it now includes something like 30,000 men and boys. There are altogether about 1,500 officers, 1,300 boys, and more than 27,000 petty officers and seamen. In other words, the Germans have on their war vessels more men than we had in our army prior to the Spanish-American war.

The Germans have good naval schools. There is one here at Kiel with several hundred students. The boys are kept but a short time on shore and then put on training ships. There are a number of these ships some here and some on other seas. A common way is to have the summers spent in the Baltic and the winters in the Mediterranean or the West Indies. On these training vessels the boys are taught practical seamanship. They

of the Elbe. In time of war it will be closed to outside nations, forming a highway for the German gunboats only. Just below it, which always has gunboats ready to sail back and forth for the protection of the empire.

The canal is a sea-level canal, with great locks at either end of it to control the tides. It is so wide that the largest gunboats can go through it, and there are six places where they can pass. It is 30 feet deep and 70 feet broad at the bottom. At present it is used largely for merchant vessels, 30,000 having passed in and out last year. The dues on these vessels annually pay more than 1 per cent on the cost of construction.

THE OMNIPRESENT SOLDIER.

You have heard a great deal of the German soldier. He is the biggest man in Germany, and he is always present. His trumpet awakes you at daybreak, and you hear it also when the sun sets. You can't walk the streets without meeting him and stepping aside to let him pass. He has the best seats in the railroad trains, the best tables in the beer halls, and he is the most honored guest at every social entertainment. He appreciates his importance, and insists that it be respected.

Instances have occurred where he has enforced such respect, and that in the most brutal manner. Take the case of Lieut. von Brueswitz, who killed a man for jostling him in a beer hall at Carlsruhe. This lieutenant was sitting in his chair, drinking, when a poor plumber possibly under the influence of liquor, in passing through knocked against him. The lieutenant at once demanded an apology. The plumber refused to give it, and the lieutenant thereupon drew his sword and tried to run the man through. The people in the hall interfered and the plumber ran. The lieutenant, however, grew more angry as he thought over the insult he had received. He followed the plumber, and, finding him alone and unable to get out on account of a locked door, stabbed him through the back and killed him. The offense created a great stir at the time, but the officer's conduct was practically excused by the government and the court-martial gave him but a short, mild imprisonment.

There are frequent altercations between the soldiers and citizens, and in most cases the citizen has but little chance against the soldier, the presumption being altogether in the favor of the latter.

A MILITARY ARISTOCRACY.

Indeed, it seems to me that everything here tends toward a military aristocracy. The Kaiser encourages it, and the people apparently do not object. Today the rich tradesmen, manufacturers and bankers of Germany are as anxious to have their daughters married to military officers as some of our millionaires are anxious that their daughters should mate with the broken-down dukes and earls of Europe. An officer of rank has no trouble in getting a wife, and it is the generally accepted fact that the wife should bring enough to support the husband. Pennyless officers expect to marry rich girls. They realize their own market value and insist upon the price. According to law, an officer must marry money, if he has no money himself. Such money is put into funds which cannot deteriorate, and the increased income therefrom is supposed to maintain the family as becomes

Decoration day, or Memorial day, as it is alternately called, is undoubtedly the most solemn of all the secular holidays in our calendar. It is the day set apart for the decoration of the graves of those who fell fighting for the preservation of the Union and the glory of the flag. By every Northern State, May 30th is selected for this occasion. On that day the various cemeteries throughout the country are visited by those who wish to pay tribute to the soldier dead. Statues of famous men are decorated with laurel wreaths. All over the North, Grand Army veterans parade the streets and civic parades are much in evidence.

a gentleman. I do not know the exact sum required, but it is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

The average officer wants much more than this. His hope is a catch with a fortune of a hundred thousand dollars or more. He does not hesitate to ask his prospective father-in-law how much he expects to give, and in certain cases if the matter is not definitely stated the wedding is off.

THE COST OF THE ARMY.

I am told that the cost of the army is rapidly increasing. This is not so much in the amount paid by the government, but in the enormous sums which have to be contributed by the people to enable their sons to maintain themselves in good military style. The German government, in fact, does not spend as much on its war department, including pensions, as we do upon our war department and pensions. In 1902 the total cost of the German army was about \$140,000,000 and its pension account about \$25,000,000, making a

total of \$165,000,000. During the same year we spent in round numbers \$112,000,000 upon our war department and \$138,000,000 for pensions, or in all \$250,000,000 more than the Germans.

The actual expense here, however, is equal to two or three times what the government pays. There are 600,000 private soldiers in Germany who receive from 6 to 12 cents a day outside their rations. The rations are poor, and they must have more to supplement them. The result is that every family which has a son in the army supplies him with a weekly or monthly allowance as great as it can afford, and the total of these allowances amount to hundreds of millions of dollars a year. I have seen it estimated at two hundred millions, but it is probably more. This sum includes the sons of officers, who must spend proportionately more than the private soldiers.

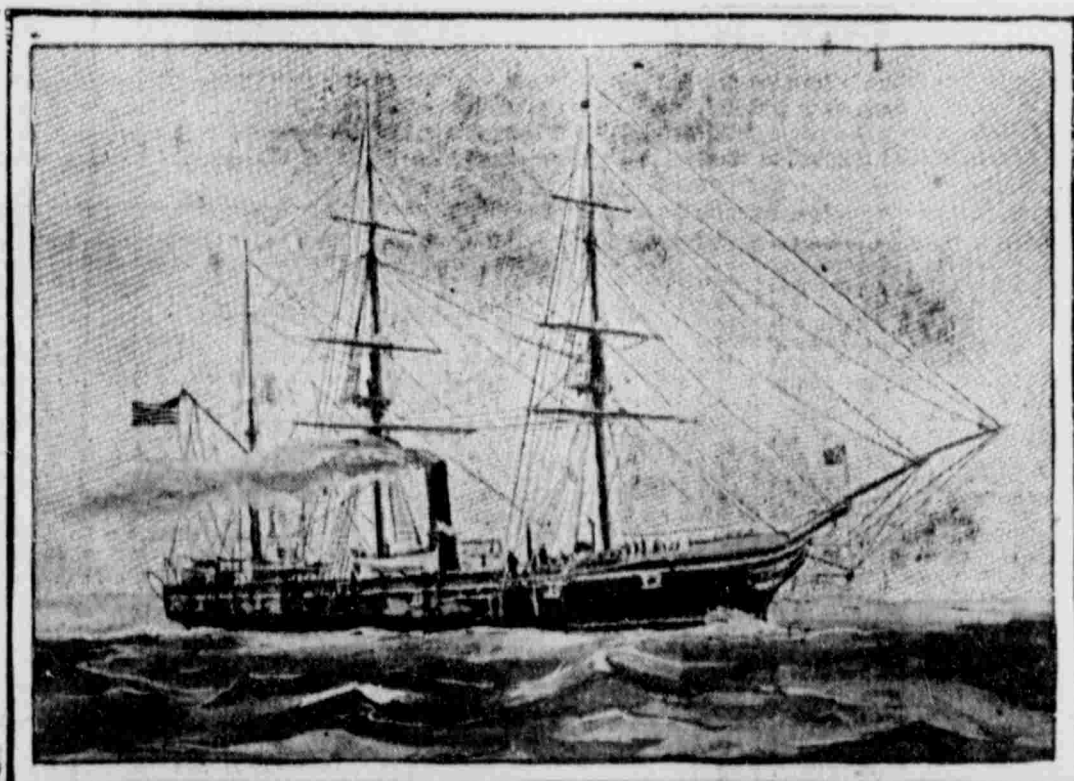
At the same time the standard of living among the military is more expensive from year to year. Germany

is a much richer nation than it was a few years ago and all classes are living more extravagantly than in the past. The military class especially is spending much more. Many of the officers are club men and in the best clubs gambling is common. Indeed, it is said that some of the old families of Germany have been ruined by the play of their sons who belong to the army.

A NATION OF SOLDIERS.

Germany has undoubtedly the best trained soldiers of Europe. The whole nation belongs to the army, and the country is a vast military camp. There are military clubs in every village, and a constant drilling goes on in every province. According to law every able-bodied man must spend seven years in the army. It is not possible to send a substitute, and this is so of rich and poor, of noble and peasant. There are some who get off on account of under-size or delicate physique and some because they are the sole bread winners of the family, but as a rule every Ger-

WARSHIP MISSING MANY DAYS.



The navy department has been very anxious for the past few days concerning the United States warship Allamogosa which was many days overdue on the passage from Jamaica. The warship is used as a training ship for young seamen. She is now stationed at Norfolk, Va.

man belongs to the army until he is forty-five years of age, and can be called out at almost any time.

There are over 300,000 new recruits each year, and the drilling which goes on everywhere makes it so that 3,000,000 soldiers can be called to the support of the Kaiser at an hour's notice. In the reserve and Landwehr alone there are 3,000,000 men and more than 20,000 officers.

In other words, there are more officers than we had soldiers and officers in our regular army before our war with the Spaniards. There are about 4,000,000 men in the Ersatz reserve and the Landsturm, and these can be called out in case of the invasion of Germany.

A GREAT MACHINE.

The most of this enormous force is such that it can be worked as one machine. Everything is prepared to feed it and move it from place to place. The government has control of the railroads. It has its military lines, its secret telegraphs and its fortresses at every weak spot along its boundaries. The German frontier has a total length

proud of having them in the army. They do not leave emigration on the ground that it takes away so many soldiers, and the German-American who returns here has to be careful as to what his military record has been. We have a treaty with Germany which provides that such men shall be treated as American citizens, but this treaty is not always regarded. I am told that scores of German-Americans who have come here have been warned to leave the country within eight days, and that some have been arrested and fined because they had left without performing military service.

According to the German law, every boy at 18 must serve in the army. The records of birth are carefully kept, and the names of those reaching 18 are published from year to year. If there is no record of their deaths and they do not appear in the army, they are assessed against them, and if these are not paid they are liable to imprisonment.

Many a baby thus recorded has been taken to the United States with his parents and become an American citizen, and some such babies on their way

MAY QUEEN.



THE LITTLE KING AND QUEEN.

of 4,570 miles and it must guard it all. It has 843 miles to fortify against Russia, 242 miles against France, 70 miles against Belgium and 377 miles against Holland. It divides its frontier defenses into ten great fortress districts, each of which has its own organizations and troops. It has altogether seventeen fortified places which serve as camps and nineteen other fortresses. The fortresses are all connected by underground telegraphs, and there are military railroads from the chief military centers to the frontier.

The government has 100,000 horses in the army, and it could double or treble this number in time of war. I have seen the cavalry at the maneuvers. The horses are wonderful. They are trained so that they keep perfect step, and so that in parade they will take so many steps to the minute, and march in perfect time with one another.

AMERICANS AND THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Germans are very proud of their soldiers, and the common people, generally, do not object to military service. It does their sons good, and they are

turn to Germany as grown-ups have been compelled to pay such dues. I heard of a case of one man who had served several years in the army of the United States. He returned here on the death of his mother to look into her estate, and this fine which had been assessed against him was demanded. He could not pay it, and was sent to jail. It took the best efforts of the American ambassador to get him out.

Another more recent case was that of two of our rich business men. They had left Germany as little boys, had grown up as American citizens and had returned here, intending to stay a couple of years and educate their children. As long as they remained at a hotel no notice was taken of them, but a few months ago they rented flats and began to furnish them. This brought their names to the police, who have to keep track of such things for taxes. Their records were examined, and they were ordered to leave the country, for police reasons, within eight days. They protested, but so far their protest has been of no avail, and they may yet need the intervention of the American ambassador before they can stay.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TARIFF POLICY

London, May 29.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's protectionist policy is the all-prevailing topic of discussion here. His masterful assertion that he would make reciprocal trade between the mother country and her colonies the question of the hour has been sensationally fulfilled. Columns of comment fill the afternoon newspapers and everyone is asking "Does it mean dissolution?"

Some people maintain that the government contemplates appealing to the country on preferential trade and old age pensions immediately after the close of the present session of parliament at the beginning of August. While others maintain that the government has not the slightest intention of giving up its unexpired term of office.

The Telegraph, generally semi-inspired, says:

"The issue could not be voted on for at least 18 months, but in the meantime the government will give the country and parliament every opportunity to discuss it."

"A definite decision will probably be arrived at shortly and will depend almost entirely on the result of the propaganda now undertaken by the press and the members of the house of commons. If the indications show that Mr. Chamberlain is likely to have the country at his back a general election at the end of this year is extremely probable."

The colonial secretary himself, the Associated Press learns, is doubtful if he can win out just at present, but he is enthusiastically assertive that without political agitation the constituencies can be brought to see the wisdom of his policy.

Those who have discussed the preferential scheme with their author say he ever exhibited such keen interest in any topic.

In the crusade the colonial secretary is absolutely in harmony with Premier Balfour and harbors no designs on the premiership. If the general election occurred tomorrow and Mr. Chamberlain's program was carried out, Mr. Balfour would take the reins of government. The only practical development likely to occur in the near future is a series of political speeches from the leaders on both sides. The opposition is almost solidly opposed to a modification of free trade and an endeavor to arouse that public ferment which was associated with corn tax days. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and such Unionists as agree with them will try to extract from the public that degree of support which they may interpret as a popular mandate. All signs point to a lengthy campaign on the lines of protection versus free trade, which is likely to destroy party lines almost as much as did the home rule question. In all the arguments the example and probable attitude of the United States will largely figure. The opponents of the scheme point out that the comparative immunity of the American from the taxation precedents of the Britisher, who as even the government organs admit, is already so heavily taxed that the colonies, cereal, etc., protection with higher priced food, would be a severe strain on him and possibly create bitter dissatisfaction among the poorer classes.

AGRICULTURE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The achievements, history and possibilities in the science and industries of agriculture are to receive extensive treatment and display at the Universal Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. The exposition authorities have given the various materials, industries and pursuits which are to be included, or implied, under the heading Agriculture, such as theory of agriculture, appliances and methods used in agricultural industries; agricultural implements and farm machinery; farm equipment; methods of improving lands; agricultural products; vegetable, cereal, etc., a leading place in the classification. The space devoted to agriculture covers 65 acres on a commanding site.