KRUPP SCANDAL AMAZES GERMANY

MRS. KRUPP - VON BOHLAN, ONE OF THE OWNERS OF KRUPPS

GERMANY'S excitement over the Krupp scandal is not due alone to the rarity of graft cases in that country, or to the fact that it touches her in her most sensitive place—the army. It is due partly to the fact that the Krupp establishment has come to be looked upon as a national institution, and that every German has been immensely proud of it as one of the glories of the Fatherland.

And now to discover that this great industry has stooped to the bribing of officials—a fact admitted by the Krupp firm, after the charge had been made in the reichstag—and that it had been supplying French newspapers with material for war-scare articles, so as to induce the German government to buy more armament from the Krupps, is more to Germany than a scandal. It is a catastrophe.

The charges were made in the reichstag by Dr. Liebknecht, the Socialist deputy, and in the columns of the Vorwaerts, the Socialist newspaper. It is a coincidence that it was that newspaper which ten years ago printed another scandalous story about the Krupps, which caused the death of the then head of the works, Friedrich Alfred Krupp.

It was impossible to refute him, because the minister of war, Gen. von Heeringen, was obliged to admit then and there that an inquiry was going on which had already revealed that "one of the Krupp officials" had bribed officers to reveal certain information. The following day the Krupps issued a statement in which they admitted that their representatives in Berlin had maintained "friendly relations" with their former "comrades" of the war department for the purpose of obtaining "business information," and had bestowed small present "on certain under officials."

It was on Friday that Liebknecht exploded his bomb and forced von Heeringen to reveal that secret inquiry and on Saturday that the Krupps made their admission of bribery. On Sunday the Vorwaerts published the text of the instructions sent by the Deutsche Munitions und Waffenfabrik to its Paris agent to "leave no stone unturned" to persuade some popular French newspaper to publish a statement that France intended to double her orders for machine guns. The object was to get the German government to order machine guns from the Deutsche Munitions und Waffenfabrik.

On Tuesday the popular indignation had risen so high that Gen. von Heeringen's plea for a suspension of judgment until his private inquiry had done its work was forgotten. The budget committee of the reichstag voted to appoint a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the scandal. This commission, however, despite the protests of the Socialists, was not vested with power to send for persons and papers.

Although the Krupp works date from 1810, when Friedrich Krupp established his forge at Essen, it was his son, Alfred Krupp, who was the real founder of the industry. Friedrich died practically bankrupt in 1826, leaving little more than the secret of his cast-steel process to his son, and it was 30 years before any striking results were achieved.

It was in 1810 that Friedrich Krupp purchased a small forge in Essen, where he devoted himself to the problem of manufacturing cast steel, but though the article was put on the market by him in 1815 it commanded but little sale, and the firm was anything but prosperous. He employed only three workmen.

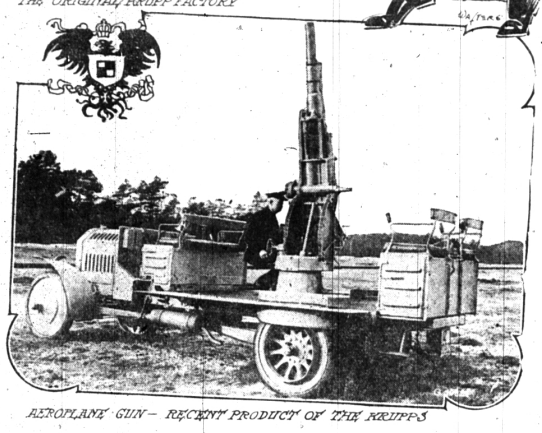
Alfred Krupp was born April 26, 1812, and at the time of his father's death was only fourteen years old. His mother carried on the works until Alfred reached his majority, so that twice in the history of the works have they been managed by women. The present head of the industry is Bertha Krupp, the granddaughter of the woman who became its manager in 1826.

The Krupps had so little money that Alfred, on his father's death, was compelled to leave school to assist his mother. He displayed a phenomenal aptitude for the foundry business, and the works developed with increasing rapidity after his influence was felt in their management. By 1848 the firm had expanded so that 122 workmen were employed.

As late as 1848, the year in which his mother relinquished the sole management of the works into his hands, he melted the family plate to pay his workmen. Today the mighty industry furnishes employment to a majority of the workmen of three cities and a dozen coal and iron mining towns. The ships built from it, equipped with its steel, and armed with its cannon, are on all the seas, and wherever steel is used the name of Krupp is known. The capital of the firm now is about $60,000,000.

It was in 1847 that Krupp scored his first real success, when he made a three-pounder muzzle-loading gun of cast steel. At the great London exhibition of 1851 he exhibited a solid flawless ingot of cast steel weighing two tons, thus establishing the fact that an important firm existed in Germany capable of turning out samples of excellent workmanship. The Essen works were everywhere spoken of, and the output watched with the closest interest. The manufacture of weldless steel tires for railway vehicles was another invention which followed soon after.

The making of heavy ordnance, which has made the name of these works famous the world over, was not then a prominent part of the business. One of the first large orders he got for firearms came four years after the London exhibition, when



THE ORIGINAL KRUPP FACTORY

Dr. Liebknecht

AEROPLANE GUN — RECENT PRODUCT OF THE KRUPPS

Prussia gave him the contract for her new breech-loaders. The Khedive of Egypt followed this with a large order for war material, and Russia followed, with contracts for large quantities of new weapons.

While the Essen works were designed for general foundry work, the output for many years has consisted almost entirely of heavy guns; but it was not until 1846, 20 years after his father's death and 36 years after the founding of the firm, that Alfred Krupp began gunmaking. His first results were pieces of small caliber. As he became interested in the science, and as his discoveries in steel casting developed, the size and weight of the cannon he was able to construct increased steadily until these war monsters, which have become world-famous, became common occurrences in the Essen works.

The Krupp field gun is the basis of the mobile artillery of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, and Turkey. Under the administration of Friedrich A. Krupp, Essen turned out the great pieces which guard Germany's fortresses and are mounted in her coast defenses. Krupp answered Krupp from the emplacements of Port Arthur against the siege batteries of Japan. And side by side with the instruments of war Essen placed a thousand and one steel products, illustrating Alfred Krupp's first and chief maxim: "No good steel without good iron," used in today's tools, machinery, railroads, and ships.

Krupp ordnance has roared all over the world. Some of the guns that fired at Dewey's squadron at Manila came from Essen. The siege guns used in the Franco-German war and in use at the bombardment of Paris were from this factory, and the Parisians' terror of them was not diminished by the memory of one of the Krupp masterpieces which had been exhibited in their city in 1867. It weighed 15,000 kilograms, and made away with $500 worth of powder and iron every time it was fired. After that war the Krupps refused to make cannon for France.

As the business grew collateral industries were developed, and Essen, which had been a tiny village, expanded to a town of over 100,000 inhabitants, all dependent on the Krupp industries. Coal mines, coke ovens, iron mines, steamships, railroads, and blast furnaces were bought. In 1872 Alfred Krupp owned 414 iron ore diggings, and when his son Friedrich died he owned over 500.

Upon Alfred's death, July 14, 1887, Friedrich A. Krupp became the head of the establishment. It has been said of him that he devoted himself to the financial rather than the technical side of the business, but in 1902, at the annual meeting in London of the Iron and Steel Institute, the Bessemer gold medal for scientific research was awarded to him. This is one of the highest honors that can be paid to any man in the iron trade. It was given to him for his discoveries in the manufacture of armor plate. The son was thus following in the footsteps of his father.

Both Alfred and Friedrich A. Krupp declined titles. One was offered to the father by King William, afterward Emperor William I., in 1864, and William's son, the present emperor, renewed the offer to Krupp's son. Neither would accept.

At the time of his death he was by far the richest man in Germany, and was called "the German Morgan." The imperial income tax returns showed that in the year before his death he had a yearly income of between 20,000,000 marks ($4,760,000) and 21,000,000 marks. The second wealthiest man in the empire had an income of only 5,000,000 marks.

He directed in his will that the firm should be changed into a stock company. This was done, but Bertha Krupp, his daughter, who married Dr. von Behlen und von Halbach, holds all but four shares of this company. She is not only Germany's wealthiest woman, but its wealthiest subject and greatest taxpayer.

Hence she has been called "the Queen of Essen," and "Our Lady of the Cannon," and other romantic names. At the age of eighteen there descended upon her the greatest industrial inheritance the world has yet known. She was sixteen when her father died, and attained her majority in 1904.

Essen is a city now of 150,000 population, and it owes its existence as a city to the Krupp works. But there is hardly a city in the world which is governed more in the communistic spirit than this. It is one of the very earliest places in which co-operative stores were established. They have been in existence there for over 50 years. "Bertha Krupp," says one writer, "may be the 'queen' of Essen, but her workmen conduct their own affairs without molestation. She limits her 'interference' to gifts of money, by which institutions of mutual good to the workmen may be established."

From the three men whom Friedrich Krupp employed, the 122 whom Alfred Krupp had in his employ 20 years after he took charge, the force working for the Krupps had grown to 50,000 at the death of Friedrich A. Krupp in 1902. The establishment now comprises 60,000 workmen and 6,750 engineers and clerks.

The works comprise five separate groups, the first of which is the Essen Steel works, with proving grounds at Meppen, Tanger-Hutte, and Essen. This group includes the Milhofener-Hutte, with its four blast furnaces; the Herman-Hutte, with three blast furnaces, and the Sayner-Hutte, with coal and iron mines.

The second group is the Friedrich-Alfred Iron works in Rheinhausen; the third, the Annen Steel works; the fourth, the Gruson Machine works, at Magdeburg-Buckau, and the fifth, the Germania shipyards, at Kiel.

The Essen Steel works alone comprise some sixty-odd departments, covering an area of about 500 acres, and housing 7,200 machine tools, 17 roll trains, 187 hammers, 81 hydraulic presses, 397 steam boilers, and 569 steam engines, more than 2,200 electric motors, and 900 cranes.

Almost in the center of the Essen works stands the original Krupp factory and a family house, maintained intact, in accordance with the directions of Alfred Krupp. It bears this inscription:

"Fifty years ago this cottage was the home of my parents. May none of our workmen have to go through the struggle which the building up of these works has cost us. The success which now so splendidly has rewarded our faith, our anxiety, and our efforts, was doubtful during twenty-five long years.

"Let this example serve as an encouragement to others in difficulties. May it increase the respect for the many small houses and the great sorrows which often dwell in them.

"The object of work must be mutual welfare; the work is blessed, then work is prayer. May all, from the highest to the lowest amongst us, work with the same earnestness to found and secure his own future success. That's my greatest wish.

"Essen, February, 1873, twenty-five years after my assuming charge. ALFRED KRUPP."

SAVING THE OLD HOME

One of the first things that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will attend to on landing in France will be the matter of the disposal of her home, Fort de Sarah Bernhardt, an island off the coast of Brittany, to the French government. The actress has been much perturbed by reports that it is the intention of the French government to confiscate her island and restore it to its original use as a fortress.

For many years Mme. Bernhardt has lived almost exclusively in her palace on this, the largest of a group of islands near the mainland. She has held her interest in it for years, and it covers over three-quarters of the entire bit of land set down in the sea.

At one time it was a formidable fortification, but the actress has had the place reconstructed and made into a handsome residence, in which she delights to spend her leisure moments. It is here that she entertains her friends.

Faults of Men.

"I wad some power the giftie gie, us to see ourse'l's as ithers see us." So wrote Robert Burns, and the young men of Paris have just found that "power" in a "Magazine called Paris Taste," which has recently concluded a vote of its lady readers as to which are the seven worst faults of the young men of today. Egotism, it is interesting to learn, takes first place easily with 10,014 votes. Laziness and self-sufficiency run a dead-heat for second place with 7,440 votes, and fast living, gambling, intemperance, and abuse of sport come next with from 6,400 to 5,000 votes. Foolishness is last in the list.

Different.

"It doesn't pay to fight other people's battles," said the sage.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the stranger. "I am a lawyer."

MUST HAVE KNOWN JOHNSONS

Raymond Hitchcock, the Actor, Tells of a Conversation He Heard on Train in the West.

Speaking of hospitality a few nights ago, Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, told of a conversation he once heard on a local train in the west.

Just before the train reached a certain small town, Mr. Hitchcock declared, a nice-looking young man with several grips, several cases and several umbrellas called to the conductor:

"Mr. Conductor," said he, producing his transportation, "will this ticket allow me to stop over in the next town?"

"It altogether depends," replied the conductor, examining the ticket. "What do you want to stop for?"

"I want to visit some rather distant relatives of mine," answered the young man. "Their name is Johnson."

"I see," returned the conductor, handing back the transportation. "You will have plenty of time. The ticket is good for the next train."

"The next train!" exclaimed the young man with a jolted expression. "Do you know how long I intend to stay?"

"No," was the prompt response of the conductor, "I don't know how long you intend to stay, but I know the Johnsons."

AN OPIUM BONFIRE IN CHINA

Paraphernalia Confiscated From Smokers by Authorities Is Burned Once Every Month.

A quantity of opium pipes, lamps, and paraphernalia for the preparing of the drug, to the total value of more than 10,000 taels, was publicly burned in the presence of Chinese officials and a squad of soldiers on the empty space of ground behind the British concession in Hakow.

The goods represented the results of a month's raiding in and about the city. The opium, which was the native product, and the other articles were piled in a heap opposite the Ningpo club and were thoroughly soaked in kerosene and packed round about with firewood.

This was set fire to, kerosene being poured on the bonfire when the flames showed signs of dying down. Not a clay vial was left. The burning is carried out once a month, this being the second time, and a different place is selected for each fire. The opium and utensils were wholly confiscated from smokers. The smokers were fined or imprisoned.

ITCHING AND BURNING

Iberia, Mo.—"I was troubled with scalp eczema for about five years and tried everything I heard of, but all of no avail. The doctors told me I would have to have my head shaved. Being a woman, I hated the idea of that. I was told by a friend that the Cuticura Remedies would do me good. This spring I purchased two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap. After using one box of Cuticura Ointment I considered the cure permanent, but continued to use it to make sure and used about one-half the other box. Now I am entirely well. I also used the Cuticura Soap.

"The disease began on the back of my head, taking the form of a ringworm, only more severe, rising to a thick, rough scale that would come off when soaked with oil or warm water, bringing a few hairs each time, but in a few days would form again, larger each time, and spreading until the entire back of the head was covered with the scale. This was accompanied by a terrible itching and burning sensation. Now my head is completely well and my hair growing nicely." (Signed) Mrs. Geo. F. Clark, Mar. 25, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Affection Causes Dog's Death.

Natural affection on the part of a dog was instanced in a remarkable manner at Beaumont, in the province of Sonora, Lower California, a few days ago. One of the inhabitants drove out of the town into the forest to gather firewood, taking with him the dog, which he left to guard his coat and basket of food while he wandered about gathering wood. In his absence the dog gave birth to three puppies, and the wood gatherer, when he started home, forgot to place the puppies in the cart with their mother. During the night the dog jumped over a fence and ran the whole distance of some miles to the spot where the puppies had been left, and brought one back in her mouth. Then she made two more journeys in order to bring back the other two. Altogether she covered a distance of about sixty miles in the night. The next morning her master found her dead in the yard by the side of her puppies, which were alive and well.

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Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations, Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestion, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

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Risks Life for Cat.

To save a cat which, in a fight, had climbed to the top of a 100-foot ladder, a foreman painter named Robinson risked his life the other day, in Oxford street, London. The cat clung to the topmost rung of the ladder from seven o'clock in the morning till nearly midday. A crowd endeavored in vain to coax it to make the descent. Then Robinson climbed the ladder. It overtopped the building against which it was standing by 30 feet, and when Robinson reached this point the ladder swayed ominously. He was able to clutch the animal and bring it safely down, amid the applause of the onlookers.

Infringing His Prerogative.

New Parson (Dead Gulch tabernacle)—I will now close the service with prayer.

Deacon—Hold on, parson! It 'ull all right—pray if yer want ter, but services ain't supposed ter close in dis town till Tough Tompkins shoots de lights out.—Puck.

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