

German Critics Stir Wave of Discontent.

THEY LAMPOON HOME CONDITIONS AND LAUD THOSE OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Education, Social Legislation, Politics, and Sport Alike, Decried as Inferior to Ours—While Europe Is Hypnotized by German Influence, Yet Teuton Professors See No Good in Their Own Landed Institutions.

BY HERBERT BATEMAN.
BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Special Correspondence.—Europe today seems to be proceeding under German hypnotism. In everything except high politics the Fatherland provides models and lays down laws.

Germany has run into indiscriminate Teutonomania, and now no man has the courage to impugn the universal cult.

Yet there is a reaction among Germans themselves. While foreigners laud and gape with open mouth, Germans are in a mood of pessimistic introspection. Not only are they criticizing the institutions they have hitherto loved best, but they seem specially resolved to condemn the institutions which foreigners most frantically copy. From the press comes book after book comparing Germany with England, France and the United States, and nearly all these comparisons are to the disadvantage of Germany.

Professor V. Schoelermann, of Welm, set the ball rolling. He is a great art critic who spent his youth in America, and therefore has standards of comparison. In his book "Die Deutsche Not," "German Misery," he makes a fierce attack upon politics, sociology, education, art, business, diplomacy and sport as they are practiced by Germans. He holds up the United States as a model to his countrymen. He finds that in many matters Germany is behind England, France, Italy and even Russia. After "Die Deutsche Not" followed a whole series of books by other experts who soundly and roundly condemn the Ger-



Oberbürgermeister of Danzig, Great Social Expert, Who is Looking for German System of Housing



Dr. Kainocky of Danzig, Who Condemns American or English Teachers



Dr. Harnack, Member of Reichstag, Who Declares German Education Teaches Philistinism, Not Man.

man achievements which abroad awaken the admiration of all. First of all the overthrown idols is the social legislation which the world so precipitately copied. It has not, say critics, fulfilled the motives of Bismarck, its founder, or the ideals of the "professional Socialists." Professor Wagner, Professor Schmolzer and company who inspired Bismarck with their ideas, Bismarck's immediate aim was to use sick and accident insurance and old-age pensions as a bulwark against rising socialism and against threatening labor unionism.

Bismarck's Plan Fails. Ever since he was a man of 30 Bismarck fondly believed that labor unrest could be killed by such laws. His aim has not been fulfilled. It has rather been turned to scorn. The 312,000 Socialist voters of 1891, on the eve of sick insurances, have increased to 4,355,000. The labor unions have increased tenfold in strength and wealth. Imperial Secretary for the Interior Delbrueck lately admitted that Germany "had failed to bridge the social gulf created by the economic developments of the last generation." As an instrument of class-peace, labor insurance disappoints all.

It is disappointing also, say critics, economically. Count Posadowsky, who was largely responsible for it, promised that it would kill pauperism, and thus relieve the poor law expenditure. The opposite is the case. The poor law expenditure has risen. The official journal "Reichsarbeitsblatt" publishes the painful admission that the same classes that are getting increasing benefits from state insurance are also making increased demands upon public charity.

It was stated that 60 per cent of cases of demands for charity arose through sickness, accident, infirmity and old age. For all these things the insurance system proposed to provide and it was therefore assumed that the calls on charity would decrease by 60 per cent. Two billion five hundred million dollars was paid out in insurance benefits between 1884 and 1910. Despite this enormous expenditure, the demand for charity grew. In Bavaria it grew from 140 to 350 per 100 citi-

zens; in Prussia from 180 to 305, and in Wurtemberg from 135 to 145. In Berlin the number of citizens who had to be helped from poor funds grew 20 per cent, and the amount paid to them by 53 per cent. Even the men and women who receive insurance benefits remain paupers. In some districts 49 per cent of insurance pensioners also receive public charity. Thus insurance has failed entirely to do away with pauperism.

Professor Friedensburg declares that there has been a general increase of the pauper spirit and of many other social ills. In fact, insurance, he contends, has brought only ill. Friedensburg was 20 years president of the insurance senate, which is the supreme interpreting court on insurance law. He resigned his post in 1910 rather than take any further part in what he regards as a vicious comedy. He says that insurance is responsible for red tape, litigiousness, "red-tape" and for a general depravation of the people.

For all men who do not look upon our nation as a mere inert mass, it is a painful experience," he says, "that labor insurance has been the cause of general corruption and demoralization."

German education, which is also Europe's model, is being made the tar-

get for still fiercer attacks by native experts. Among the men who have lately condemned the system are Professor Ernst Haackel, Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, the Nobel prize-winner; Wilhelm Boelsche, the scientific writer; Professor Petzold and the Reichstag Deputy Mueller, of Meiningen.

A book has appeared entitled "School Years," in which 200 famous Germans give their opinions of the national system of education as they experienced it themselves, and many of them condemn the school entirely, while the

majority are critical and only a handful are laudatory. Reichstag Deputy Mueller of Meiningen, gives the general view, "we learn nothing for life, and only waste teachers' souls. The school makes out of us philologists and not future citizens with modern thought and sentiment."

Grave complaints are made that the German school neglects to teach patriotism. Paul Rohrbach, the traveler, here writes severely, "It is that their teaching of patriotism consists in wagging flags, and in lauding 'Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse' and Bismarck. The school does nothing to teach them their duties in the future. The Comenius Society, which spreads the ideas of the great humanist, says that the German scholar's ignorance of law, politics and economy is shameful. The severest critic is Professor Adolf Harnack, the theologian, who complained to a congress of philologists of "the bottomless ignorance of German youths on what concerns the constitution and the public law."

Municipal Affairs Criticized. Municipal administration is another domain in which Germany has hypnotized Europe, but in which she is highly displeased with herself. In particular, German town-planning is condemned. Ex-Colonial Secretary Dernburg, the Reichstag Deputy Suedekum, the statistician Kuzynski and Burgacker, minister Dominicus, are just now preaching against German town-planning, and extolling in comparison what they call "Anglo-American town planning."

They have printed a pamphlet with a picture of a street in Homewood, Brooklyn, side by side with a Berlin street, as an example of how to build and how not to build cities. The reformers point out that Germans, with all their planning, failed to provide for the future. They condensed their cities unhealthily on small areas, quite forgetting that better communications would allow the dispersal of the population. At the same time, the Americans, English and Belgians were dispersing their cities by building low, garden-ed houses of the style and for the quick communications of the future.

One reason for the failure of the German teacher is that he—or she—is scandalously overworked. In Prussia the average teacher has to instruct 63 pupils, and there are country schools where the average is 120 or even 150 pupils per teacher. Prussia has 13,000 elementary schools which have no teachers. They borrow the teachers of other schools. Secretary Dewar, of the Comenius Society, reports that "two million children go on half rations, and over a million sit in overcrowded rooms." Few in particular puts Germany far inferior to the moral influence of American or English teachers."

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On Tuesday morning the mail coach brought in the well-substantiated rumor that Buckton had really been located again—this time in the foothills beyond the Star-Y range. By noon on Tuesday—and this despite the fact that Buckton had been definitely located five times in the last two months without ever being taken in the flesh—Sheriff Bull galloped out of Phillipstown with a posse of seven behind him. Phillipstown may not be strong on population or culture or commerce, but when it comes to sending out a Sheriff a posse in good shape at short notice, Phillipstown is there.

The seven took to shouting again—and the Sheriff all but rubbed his eyes. He had known very well that sentiment was very, very much against Buckton; yet he had most certainly believed that the seven representative men of Phillipstown whom he had picked for the ride were standing for law and order.

He broke off again and drew forth the sheet. As he did so Buckton shouted shrilly: "Put that back, Menken! Put that back, I say! If you don't and I live, I'll kill you; and if I die, I'll come back from hell and haunt you every day of it."

Menken had read his way to the end. Just now his eyes dropped, and, without comment, he replaced the letter rather carefully and tapped his knee with it.

Menken turned it silently. "And you'll swear to send it off, Bull, around Duncan's ranch. I—I said I'd deliver it in person."

Menken turned suddenly. Menken was fingering a handful of money, and a \$20 gold piece seemed to have separated itself.

"You've got me, Bull," he said, "I never thought you had wits enough for the job, but you've got me. Go ahead with your fun. What do you want?"

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Opened by Mistake

by Alan Lord and Chester Kane.

goin' to take this man out of my hands and—"

"Well, I'll do that Buckton—" the Sheriff began.

"Listen! Here she goes: 'My dear sonny boy—'

"I'll sure send it off, Buckton, but—"

"You'll see that that's malled, Bull!"

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