

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.

They have in turn copied her social legislation, and all these states, and others, are frantically borrowing her ideas on education, municipal government and hygiene. In short a Teutonic cult prevails.

The look wise and praise German methods, a new French comedy says, "is enough to make reputations for Frenchmen and Englishmen, especially if they praise their German dishes with the impressive words 'science,' 'organization,' 'expertness,' 'discipline'—all of which are supposed to be essentially German." From a first discriminating administration, Europe 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.



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. Tollen Member of Reichstag, Who Declares German Education Lacks Quality of Philosophy, Not Plan.

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' own instruction." The school makes out of us philologists and not future citizens with modern thought and sentiment.

This view agrees with the pamphlet "German Schools or No Schools," in which Dr. Kainocky says: "The American school trains citizens and men; the German school trains subjects and bureaucrats." The lack of moral and physical training in Germany is severely condemned. Professor Ostwald ascribes to it the present wave of child suicide. The able educationalist, Professor Petzold, of Spandau, complains that there is no character forming or body forming. Only the brain is taught, "if it were physically possible, the scholars might as well cut off their heads, put them on the school desks and send the rest of their bodies home."

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 Burgard, the 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.

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 Schmoller 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, and the enormous expenditure, the demand for charity grew. In Bavaria it grew from \$40 to \$50 per 100 citizens; in Prussia from \$30 to \$35, and in Wurtemberg from \$35 to \$45.

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.

Privy Councillor 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, "bribe-by-rotation" and for a general deprivation of the people.

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

Opened by Mistake

by Non Lord and Chester Kane.

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 stated 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.

group crowded about him and stared successively at the letter as he fumbled in his inner pocket. "Just a moment, I'll submit, I suppose—and I'll arrest every man jack of you when we get home, but—"

he among the foremost citizens. It made me wish so much that you were back, Neddly. I thought of you all night and wondered if you wouldn't be better home.

Menken peevishly. "Ain't any doubt about that. Say!"

Menken peevishly. "Ain't any doubt about that. Say!"

"You all!" he thundered. "You ain't..."