

throne, first tried to arrange and reshape in his impulsive way was this one of the old-fashioned, orthodox German gymnasium education. That this was a step in the right direction was admitted then by the majority of educated men here, but that the young monarch's manner in making the attempt was faulty and over-hasty also admits of small doubt, and the Kaiser, burning with ambition, and with a great many tasks before him that seemed to him even more urgent, dropped the matter again, having succeeded in only muddling things worse than before. In "easing up" the school task of the "gymnasiast," especially in Latin and Greek, to such an extent as to seriously interfere with the young student's proficiency in both classical languages, in introducing a spirit of unrest into the minds of both teachers and pupils, and in setting an agitation going which has never since stopped. This last achievement was, perhaps, good in itself, and one other thing accomplished, and also to be commended, was the taking up of manly sports by the "gymnasiasts" and university students as a body, of rowing, football, lawn tennis, etc. The great reform, however, the Kaiser had dreamed of had not been brought about.

Since then ten years have elapsed. During that time technical and applied science has achieved triumph after triumph, and one important new invention after the other has been introduced here and elsewhere. It is also well known what a strong interest the Emperor has taken in some of these—how, for instance, he received men like Roentgen, Marconi, Slaby, etc., and witnessed their demonstrations, and how he did everything in his power to further the standing and the interests of technologists. All this, of course,

with the hearty disapprobation of the men of the old school in Germany, who continued to look upon chemists, engineers, electricians, etc., as a higher sort of mechanics, but not as men of science, certainly not as belonging to the "Ritter von Geist," not as their fellows in the aristocracy of intellect. That the average German "Gelehrter" has gone a good deal too far in this respect can hardly be doubted. Even such a prince of applied science as the late Siemens was, though he had attained wealth and recognition, suffered all his life from the thinly veiled disdain of the German university-bred savant, and it must be remembered that in Germany the university bred man thus far is the only one for whom the sugar plums ripen in the public service of the country, that he is the paramount power in German literature, journalism, almost every form of public opinion, and that, therefore, non-recognition from that quarter has meant all along the shutting up of all the avenues through which men attain to glory, emoluments, popular esteem, orders, decorations, preferment, influence.

The battle cry was "technical against classical education" throughout Germany for years, and the practical men with the technical education had generally the worst of it, as they do not belong, as a rule, to the writers, and were too busy to reply to much that was said. One of the main objects the men of technics fought for all along was the title of "doctor," as conferred by the universities on their highest and ablest graduates. In a country like Germany, where "titelsucht," the mania for titles and visible decorations, is rampant, and where not to bear a title of some kind or other seems to the average man one of the most