

offensive movement in the North Sea. The fleet must make it impossible for the British to land on the coast of France; it must be able to scour all around far in front of our advancing army. . . . It does not matter at what point the 160,000 English attempt to land, wherever the English transport fleet is waiting, the black smokestacks of the German squadrons must rise on the horizon, and the rear German battleships sink it to the bottom of the sea, while the others in a death-grapple with the convoying fleet send them and themselves to Hades."

The writer never seems to doubt for a moment that the German armies can sweep victoriously on to Paris if British reinforcements can be prevented from landing on their flank. Then he concludes his pamphlet (which consists of 47 pages with five more of naval statistics and estimates) with the following stirring appeal:

"In this sense (i.e. the necessity of combining sea-power with land-power) is the once derided saying that "our future is on the sea," now accepted by the conscious will of the whole nation. . . . Germany looks with clear eyes towards the time when German valor will give proof of itself on the rushing seas. To the great days in our history, from Fehrbellin to Sedan . . . there will be added another day which will be named from some bank, or shoal, or spot somewhere in the North Sea, which the unnautical man has never heard of, but which our grandchildren will read of with enthusiasm."

Such is the literature which has been circulated in Germany by the tens of thousands during the last two years. The pamphlet (23th thousand edition, Berlin, 1912) from which I have taken the above extracts is only one of a series printed and published in close connection with *Das Neue Deutschland*, a weekly which publishes on its front page a long list of eminent names as amongst its supporters and contributors: Geh. Justizrat Dr. Revoldt of Berlin, Geh. Admiralitätsrat Paul Koch of Berlin, Hofrat Prof. Dr. von Below of Freiburg, Professor Dr. Bredt of Marburg, Regierungsrat Prof. Dr. Julius Wolff of Charlottenburg, Oberegierungsrat Frh. v. Camp—Massaunen of Berlin and a score more of similarly betitled names. With such literature flooding all Germany, not to speak of more scientific works like that of General von Bernhardt, is it any wonder that Britain no less than France was forced into the most watchful attitude of defence?

It is true that the writer of the pamphlet pretends to demand only that Britains naval superiority shall be reduced to