

Murray's Eye-Opener, No. 4.

PRICE 10 CENTS

"Their whole history from Charlemagne down until
the last fifty years is a series of going ~~down~~ to pieces

PRICE COLLIER (Page 361).

The War With the Germans

German Character and
Periodical Downfalls..

BY

NORMAN MURRAY.

NORMAN MURRAY

233 ST. JAMES STREET

Montreal, 1914, (F.R. 125).

PREFACE

I have so often been asked my opinion on this great and unjust War now raging in Europe, and though I have sent my views to all the English Daily Newspapers of Montreal, my point of view did not seem to suit them—so I am going to publish them in pamphlet form.

I do not believe in any race dominating against any other race against their will, either in the British Empire or anywhere else, so I will be quite candid in my analysis. The Germans in our midst, whom I have known and done business with for many years, I will continue to treat as courteous during the course of the War and after it, as I have done before, but the worst feature of pure German character I intend to diagnose without partiality, and give my reasons for believing that it is absolutely useless for them to have the least expectation of ever building a lasting Empire, either now or in the future. They have never done it in the past, and they will never do it in the future.

The controlling mainspring of the British Empire is not Anglo-Saxon, but Anglo-Norman-Celtic.

I was told that I should not publish a pamphlet with such a prophetic title until the War was over. I never had the faintest doubt, as to the result from the day it started. If I should, contrary to all human probabilities, turn out a false prophet in connection with this great catastrophe in human history—the misfortune will be so great, that my mistake, if it should turn out so, will be like a drop in the bucket, in comparison. If Germany should defeat the British Empire and consequently take Canada, I would have, of course, to get out before they took possession, as I never expect to be on German soil willingly while I am alive. So I am playing a greater stake, than merely making a miscalculation.

D

515

M87

1914

FOREWORDS AND MAXIMS

"When thieves fall out, honest men will get their rights," and when the present War is over and Prussian Militarism gets its periodical downthrow, then Prussian Militarists and Socialists will start to fight each other till they make as much mutual destruction, that the famous mushroom growth of the latest baby German Empire, will not trouble the Peace of Europe for generations to come. (N. M.)

"This is not a War between England and her Allies and Germany and Austria, but between the British Empire and her Allies and Germany and when it is all over it is to be hoped that Saxon arrogance will be more modified in the British Empire, as sure as German arrogance will certainly be brought down in Europe, and then we can all be better neighbors and live more happily together." (N. M.)

"We don't want a France made in Germany at all, the only genuine interesting France, is a France made in France" (with apologies to New York Life).

"England does not include Scotland, Ireland, Wales or Jersey for War or any other purposes any more than Scotland, Ireland, Wales or Jersey, include England. Scotch, Irish, Welsh are not English, because they speak English, any more than I am a Frenchman, because I speak French. It is time that intelligent people discussing this War, should remember these things."

CHAPTER I

Our fathers built this Empire,
 For liberty and trade,
 And we are only poltroons,
 If we let it fade.
 Our blood is Celtic, Norse and Teuton
 The cream of all mankind
 All mixed in such proportion
 To make body for great mind.
 We were not born in swamps,
 Like the Kaiser's bloody hordes,
 But on sea coasts, hills and valleys,
 So we despise his codes.

NORMAN MURRAY.

We meet with the Germans in history over two thousand years ago, since that time they have been a constant menace to Europe, more particularly, since the arrival among them of Hun, Gothic and Vandal hordes of daylight robbers.

Cesar and Tacitus speak very highly of the chastity and hospitality of certain German tribes, if the opinions attributed to these authors, are genuine. This was however, before the Hun, Gothic and Vandal hordes, already referred to, settled among, what was evidently, a better type of German, before they came, than they have ever been since they got mixed up with them. There is no reason to believe that the two famous authors, already mentioned, ever visited that part of the Continent, that we now call Prussia, so that we cannot credit them or their Ancestors, with any of the great praise bestowed by these two famous authors on some ancient German tribes. We are told that the Romans under Marius one hundred years before the Christian era, exterminated a whole expedition of invading Germans in Northern Italy. This is the first great German downfall that we meet with in History. We shall have a number of them to record as we proceed. From the earliest acquaintance we made with them in history, they seem to have been periodically infected with what Premier Asquith, so very appropriately called "Blood-Lust." When they get on the rampage and get the murder mania, they do not seem to be very particular who they fall upon for the worst record of crime in their bloody history, is when they continued murdering each other for thirty years (1618-1648), till they decimated

each other and reduced the population in their own country from thirty million to twelve million. They seemed to be something like the bad boy who got so much gratification in killing cats and dogs, that when he and his bad companions killed all the cats and dogs of the neighbors that they could get a hold of, then he took out his own dog to continue the unholy sport.

This blood-lust may or may not account for the exhibition of a representation of a blood-stained dead body, which forms so conspicuous a part of some people's religious devotions. In any case, I am apparently of a different race from these people—for the dead body, of even an animal, and much more so of a human being, is always repulsive to me. A live little puppy is always better than a dead big lion.

Mankind, unfortunately, does not seem to have evolved very much from the time of Juvenal, who saterized the people of his own day for their fondness for exhibitions of slaughter. He showed that even the carnivorous animals do not kill for the mere gratification of killing, but to satisfy their hunger.

Several efforts were made by very able men—Charlemange, Frederick the Great, William 1st, and Bismark to build up a strong German Empire on a solid foundation—all to no purpose. The War cry of the French Revolutionists—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—never appealed very strongly to the inhabitants of the great Prussian swamps and plains. Whatever liberties they got, were granted them by patriotic rulers, who had more interests in the liberties of their people, than the people themselves.

We hear a great deal of twaddle now about a crazy Kaiser. No sadder commentary could be made of any people's mental calibre in this age of the world, than the fact that sixty-five millions of people are apparently driven like dumb cattle against seven times their number at the beck and call of a dictator. As a matter of fact, however, the evidence seems to me to be all the other way, and that the Kaiser is driven against his better judgment to this ruinous course by an ignorant, blood-thirsty people. Whatever may be the knowledge of the Modern German, of the Physical Sciences, they are unfortunately for themselves and others, woefully ignorant of human nature. They forget that the greatest study of man-

kind, is man, the most important part of which, after all is the mind. A small man with a big mind, is a far nobler specimen of humanity, than a big man with a small mind—which is more typical of the German people, than any other people that I know of.

The famous interview in one of the British newspapers some years ago, threw a clear side light on this subject. The Kaiser, is reported, as declaring himself, a friend of Great Britain, although the British people did not seem to be aware of it. The Kaiser, is six years younger than myself and I have watched his career very closely since I was able to take any interest in politics. Since the Boer War, many remarks hostile to his Mother's native country, have been attributed to William II—and the only time that the German people seemed to take umbrage at his remarks about British affairs, was when he declared himself a friend of Great Britain. Having been acquainted with the Local German Consul's Staff and many other prominent Germans for over twenty years, I have long tried in vain to get a satisfactory explanation of this extraordinary attitude on their part. The only feasible explanation, is that they got such a swelled head after once defeating the French in one campaign, and the reverses of the British Army at the beginning of the Boer War—that they evidently came to the conclusion that the British Empire had run its course, that in fact, its days were numbered, and that the next great Empire in the World's history, was going to be the German Empire. How many thousands or even millions of people are destined to be slaughtered before the Germans are finally convinced that they are hugging a delusion; it is hard to tell. That is the great difficulty in dealing with people who have so much conceit and ambition and so little regard for human life. Any people of the number of the Germans and their Austrian Allies, who imagine that they can conquer the British, French, Russian, Japanese, Belgian and Servian Armies, with seven hundred millions of population to draw from against their one hundred million, are more fit as boarders in Lunatic Asylums, than directing the destinies of the great nations they belong to, much less undertaking the rule of other peoples, which they would certainly have the presumption to do, if such a calamity should happen, that they should win for

a time in this War—for at the utmost, they could only win for a time, till the Al'ied Armies could be reinforced. I propose to give in this connection extensive quotations from a remarkable book on "Germany and the Germans" by the late Price Collier, and published by Scribners of New York. He was like myself, at one time quite partial to the Germans. His articles appeared at first as a serial in Scribners Magazine, and was published by them in book form in May, 1913. His diagnosis of German character was a shock and a surprise to many of their former well-wishers. The type of character developed under the new philosophies—falsely so called. Evolution, Materialism, and Socialism, with which Karl Marx, Ernest Heckel and Neitzsche are more closely associated, throws a light on this false system of thought, which has never been any surprise to me, for I never expected any good results from monkey ancestor worship. We hear a great deal from some quarters about the menace to civilization of the increasing power of the Slav races, but what we have finally to take into consideration is the character of such types of the Slav races, as is represented by the school of Tolstoy and others of like mind, and compare it with the types of German character as represented by such writers, as Marx, Neitzsche and Haeckel. If a Slav of the type of Tolstoy has a loaf and his neighbour has none, he will offer his neighbour a part of it without asking, while a German of the type mentioned would never think of offering his neighbour any, so his neighbour, if he is strong enough, will take the whole loaf from him. This is the secret of German Socialism and every other brand of Socialism. Socialism is theft, pure and simple, disguise it how you like. Capital is not accumulated by brute labour, but by brains. Brains invented the Steam power, Electric power, and the various forms of machinery, which multiplies manual labour hundreds of times, and to rob the man of inventive genius of the fruits of his brains, which may be worth the labour of an unskilled man hundreds of times, is as much theft as to robe the manual labourer of the smaller produce of his labour. So Socialists can poll-parrot themselves hoarse until doomsday, but they can never convince thinking people that their ideals are anything but theft.

The ideas of some of the Local Germans with whom I am

acquainted and with whom I discussed this present War, are to me very amusing. Where they got their bumptious conceit from, I cannot imagine. In talking about the War with one of them, he seemed to think it awful odd, queer and unfortunate, that British and French, should join with the Cossacks to fight the Germans. In his opinion they should have all joined in with the Germans to fight the Cossacks. He did not like the Cossacks and that seemed a sufficient reason for him, why we should join with the Germans to fight the Cossacks. A little while later when the Germans were running from Paris, I suggested to him that Peace terms would be arranged in Berlin, he seemed to think such an idea bordering on the ridiculous, so the evening after, he met me coming along St. Catherine St. with a smile on his face, and a younger companion with him, to whom he introduced me, as a kind of a curious character, holding the extraordinary idea, that there was any possibility of the Allies dictating terms to the Kaiser in Berlin. Then I started to jolly him still further, and asked him the distance between Berlin and the French and Russian borders, and asked him which he thought would be the most convenient for us—either Potstam, or Berlin, as the time was coming shortly when the convenience of the Allies would be the prime consideration and not the convenience of the German Military party, including our friend, the Kaiser, who to me, is a huge, though a serious joke, and I think he has played a big joke on the Germans, which may cost very dear, both to them and him before very long. Any one whose memory goes back to the time of the Franco-Prussian War, will notice a big change in the German character since that time. At that time they were very friendly with the British people, which the British people reciprocated. My countryman, Archibald Forbes, the famous War Correspondent, helped a great deal to raise our estimation of the Germans. However, a new generation has arisen, and there is no Bismark, who was wise and a great man and a good friend of ours, and who was a type of man that would have some respect for treaty obligations. The treaty obligations was observed in the case of Belgium in the War of 1870. Now before we come to immediate causes of the present War, which in my opinion, will undoubtedly end in the breaking up of the German Empire, which the great Bismark worked so

heroically to build, let us briefly review, some of the former upheavals and downfalls of Germany and the Germans. There was first the historical annihilation of the German expedition to Italy by Marius, 100 B.C. The history of Germany and the German people for fifteen hundred years after that is a dreary record of civil war and plunder. Desperate efforts were made on various occasions to hammer the German hordes into one Empire. But every effort failed to establish a strong permanent German Empire. The inherent weakness of the German character, is its lack of altruism and philanthropy, and its indifference to the question of liberty for themselves or others, as long as their stomachs are well filled. This is the reason that a small sprinkling of Germans in a community in which the majority are of other races, may turn out good law abiding citizens, that are never very prominent in the World's history, as liberals and revolutionists. In the struggles of the Reformation period, they were the last people in Europe to realize, that it was possible for Catholics and Protestants to live together without the one domineering over the other—so they started their infamous thirty years of civil war 1618 to 1648, during which sad long period, the first article of the Protestant religion was not to convert the Catholic by reason, but to exterminate them root and branch. The Catholics on their side were equally convinced that the only good Protestant was a dead Protestant, and it took thirty years for both of them to realize their folly.

In the meantime other countries of Europe were colonizing the newly discovered countries of the world with their surplus population—thus it happened that Germany which needs colonies for its surplus population have none when they need them—selfishness and tyranny never pay in the end. The judgment of Nemesis never failed of execution, either on the perpetrators of crime or on their descendants who come after them. The punishment that she meted out to Germany, was two fold, she allowed them to destroy each other, evidently considering that was the best safe guard to the liberties of other parts of Europe, that the Germans would never be numerous enough to be a real terror to the rest of Europe. What happened once before, in fact, what happened several times before, is just happening now, namely: That the Germans

must be put down by a combination of brute force, which is the only method of reasoning that they have ever been able to understand. The religion of Martin Luther and the Kaiser, being a religion of blood and iron, instead of drawing different nations and languages together, intensified the hatreds and animosities, of which unfortunately too much lurks always in the human heart.

After they had a little rest and time to recuperate from the disastrous results of their civil strife on the question of religion, then they started another foolish War, between North and South Germany, on the question of who was to be the head of the family. Some members of this infamous family, have always been so anxious to rule over others that they would sooner see their country go to destruction, while they ruled over the ruins, than to see a prosperous and happy Germany, with some one else ruling. This is the German materialistic conception of history—Nothing counts, except to the extent that it makes bread and butter, houses and lands for yourself—never mind the other man. In passing, we may remind these people, that this theory may be all right enough to breed cattle and horses, but it will never suffice, for the building of an Empire. If you expect it to last any length of time—virtue comes out on top in the end and vice will be crushed—truth prevails. This was in the time of the famous Frederick the Great and Austria and Prussia, became the two centres of North and South Germany—with Frederick the Great in the lead.

Then there was the Peasant's War. The poor peasants foolishly expected that the reformation movement meant something for them, and they soon got a rude awakening, that while the Clergy and the Rulers were divided, as to whether the Pope and the Church or Luther and his Clergy and the Bible were going to be controlling influences, the question of the liberties of the people themselves, was absolutely ignored. The poor peasants soon found out to their cost that in getting rid of the yoke of Rome, they were flying out of the frying pan into the fire and fell under the iron heel of the Prussian rulers, with whom Luther and his new made Clergy were in alliance to crush the spirit of the people without the modifying influences that sometimes came from Rome, notwithstanding all the

historical shortcomings of that great institution. I have long ago cease to look upon Luther and his reformation as a reformation at all in any sense or form. For a number of years I have maintained that it was a retrograde and backward movement, and now, unfortunately for Europe and its dependencies in the rest of the world, my prophesy about the baneful effect of Luther and his reformation is becoming true.

The next great disturbance in Germany was another religious disturbance, caused by the fanaticism of a sect called Anabaptists. This subject occupied a good deal of space in religious writings, but we do not consider of sufficient importance to deal with it any further than to state, that foolish as it may seem to many of us now, it caused a great deal of distress and trouble to the unfortunate German people, all owing to the fact that they never seem really to understand the true principles of liberty. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity is a Celtic or French idea—not a German idea—that idea never seemed to grow on German soil. It was France and not Germany, that gave the world the idea that all Churches, must either be disestablished altogether or the Protestant Church, the Catholic Church, the Jewish Church, must be placed on the same foundation and relation to the State. When Napoleon broke up the German Empire in 1806—sixty years afterwards in 1866 the German principalities started to discuss the question of German federation, and the question that was considered of extreme importance, was not the union of the German peoples in different principalities, but the question whether Prussia or Austria, was to be the head of the family. Prussia and Austria went to War over this question, and Prussia won out—and so Austria was thrown out of the family. Then the war between France and Prussia was brought about and through the manoeuvring of the famous Bismark, the present German Empire, was at last hammered into shape. I have not got the least doubt in my mind, that before any of us are very much older, this last Baby Germany Empire, will have the fate of all the former German Empires in history. The root of the evil is what may be called in popular language—German bad manners—and want of respect for the rights of other people. In that respect they are like a little child, walking the streets with his Mother, before he knows the

difference between picking an apple out of their own barrel at home, or picking it out of the stranger's window. Most children when they grow up learn the difference without having their Mother with them all the time, so they may be allowed to walk the streets without being arrested for appropriating other people's property. Figuratively speaking, the Germans have always to be watched, and from what we know of their conduct, during the course of this war, not only in the matter of repudiating a piece of paper, to which their representative had put his signature along with the representatives of the other great powers of Europe, but also their conduct in the manner of conducting the War has placed themselves among the worst type of their barbarous ancestors of Hun, Gothic, and Vandal origin. Frenchmen being individualists love liberty, Germans having their minds all the time on their stomachs, never trouble themselves about liberty for themselves or others as long as their stomachs are filled. This accounts for the German origin of the Socialistic, Materialistic, conception of history and economics. A German likes sensuous music about love and good feeding and these things being provided for, the question of liberty for themselves or others do not bother him—hence the danger he is in a democratic age. He goes to war for the purpose of raising a tribute. The hero is of course, the man who kills the most—but there is another kind of hero that appeals to other people, though not to a German—and that is the man who with a crutch and a one arm himself carries a wounded companion out of danger at the risk of his own life. It is hard to make a German see this side of life, and that is the reason why he will never be missed out of history if he should disappear, the same as the French, Slav and British idealists would be missed. In their country on the great European swampy plain, they have not the hills, valleys, lakes and salt water breezes, which seem so necessary to people who have made history and built Empires in the past. In Europe the only people, except Russia, who have built large continuous Empires—Greeks, Romans, French, British, as we all know are seafaring people—hence there is more salt in their blood, which makes, not only for vitality, but also makes for good-will and liberty for other people. The man who is always thinking of his own interest and does not

care what happens his neighbor, is never a desirable neighbor—the same applies to a small or great Kingdom or Empire.

Alsace was German from the 10th Century until 1648, when part of it was taken by France and the rest in 1697 when it was taken by Germany in 1870 and then annexed in 1871, many emigrated to France. We have no account of any one wishing to leave it for Germany—the people of that province always preferred to be French citizens than German citizens and the same remark applies with equal force to Lorraine.

In Price Collier's book already referred to (page 241) is the following remark:

"If the Citizens of Berlin, were as well mannered as the horses in the Imperial stables, this would be the most elegant capital in the world. It is to be regretted that His Majesty's very accomplished Master of the horse, cannot also hold the position of 'censor morum' to the citizens of Berlin. Individual proress in the details of cosmopolitan etiquette has not reached a high level, but in all matters of mere housekeeping, there are no better Municipal housewives, than these German Cities and towns."

In fact, to them more than any other city of Europe, may be applied the scriptural term of "whited sepulchre." As we shall see from the next quotation from our friend Collier. (page 310)

"In Berlin particularly, where there are some thirty-five hundred registered and nearly fifty thousand unregistered women devoting themselves to the seemingly incompatible ends of rapidly accumulating gold while frantically pursuing pleasure, there is an amount of immorality unequalled in any capital in Europe. In the whole German Empire the average of illegitimacy is ten per cent, but in Berlin the average for the last few years is twenty per cent. Out of every five children born in Berlin each year one is illegitimate. It is questionable whether the increasing demands of the army and navy require such laxity of moral methods in providing therefor."

About the latest phase in the German conception of society as it ought to be in some people's opinion, is socialism, of which Germany is the cradle. Page 366, Mr. Collier continues his remarks about this foolish idea, as the cure for all modern economic problems:

"It is a curious trend of thought of the day, which proposes to cure social evils always by weakening, rather than by strengthening the individual."

"Socialism is merely a moral form of putting a sharper bit

in humanity's mouth; when of course the highest aim, the optimistic view, is to train people to go as fast and straight and far as possible, with the least possible hampering of their natural powers of legislation. Some men are by nature free, others slaves, writes Aristotle, but whether this axiom can be accepted fully or not, it is undoubtedly true that you can first dragoon and then coddle a whole people, into a lack of independence and a shrinking from the responsibilities of freedom."

TO MY GERMAN FRIENDS

During the last twenty-five years I have made the acquaintance and been friends with a number of very good German people, both in Montreal and in the United States through correspondence. Some of them have been generous contributors to my campaign funds through the instrumentality of the Philosophical Society which I organized. There are of course many types of people of German origin, as there are of other races. With such of them as I have made friends with, before this infernal war started, I hope to continue friends after it is over. They have heard me often criticize many things that have taken place beneath the Union Jack, to which I am unreservedly loyal, and when this war is over, if I am spared, I intend to continue the discussion of these subjects, particularly the land system in my native Highlands, but at present, the first thing that all patriotic British subjects must do is to give a helping hand towards the quick defeat of the German military power, for the good of the German people themselves, as well as for the good of mankind in general, while there is a certain type of Germanism that mankind has never been able to live at peace with. From them has sprung those troubles which are now afflicting Europe in particular and the World in general—and they must be chastised and disciplined, no matter how long it takes, or how much blood and treasure it costs to do it—it must be done and done thoroughly.

CHAPTER II

THE PRESENT WAR

In one sense the cause of the present war dates back to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Strange as it may appear to some people, France indirectly, and of course quite unintentionally, was one of the chief factors that resulted in the building up of the new German Empire. If France had not been everlastingly meddling with the Germans when they were divided up into small principalities, she might have been spared longer the nightmare of a strong and tyrannical German Empire on her borders.

On the other hand if the Germans had been more philosophical and grateful for the indirect cause of their present solidarity, and if they had been less crude and materialistic, they might have had some gratitude instead of spite against France, for being unintentionally the cause of the rise of the new German Empire. If the nations of Europe had interfered with Germany when she went too far in her oppression of France, as they interfered on a former occasion with France, when she overstepped the bounds of fair play and prevented the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine and put a limit to the war tax imposed by the Germans on the French—the other countries of Europe might have been spared longer from the carnage now going on.

If Austria had minded her own business and left Bosnia and Herzegovina alone, she would not have brought Russia onto her border, and if the anarchists had not murdered the Duke Ferdinand, the trouble might have been delayed till some other cause would arise.

If the Germans had minded their own business at the time of the Boer War and had not violated the neutrality of Belgium, she would have fewer enemies to contend with than she has now. The causes of this war are therefore many and complicated, but with all the faults and shortcomings of the British people, their part in this war is the most chivalrous part in the whole business. The British are fighting for fair play to their weaker neighbor against a tyrannical upstart military despotism.

Where ever there is any civilization at all, there must be more reasons given for going to War, than the sea pirate or highway robber gives for making the seaman walk the plank and leave his ship to the stronger power. What defence can the German military party, with the Kaiser at their head, make at the European Council of Nations, which will certainly meet to discuss these affairs after this war is over? If there were the least doubt among civilized nations about the necessity of crushing German militarism before the war started, there is is no doubt at all about it now. Germany has left a black trail behind her, that will put a black mark against the Germans where ever they go for ages to come. The German Universities that had been getting large revenues from Foreign students, will be boycotted for a generation, at least. The German materialistic and socialistic conception of history and economics will be scattered to the winds, and British, French and Russian philosophy will get an enormous start again. With the World nothing succeeds like success. Many foolishly looking at the mushroom growth of German power and industrialism thought it was permanent, while, in reality it was only a bubble—it was not based on the foundation of justice and righteousness, which is the only solid foundation for anything great to be built upon. The German Empire will go down like a house of cards before the storm of contempt of the whole World. After this war is over, Germans will be found in various other parts of the world after changing their names, being justly ashamed of the country of their birth.

Now that the war is on in earnest and raging for two months before these comments are printed, comparisons may easily be made and conclusions safely drawn. The population of Germany is sixty-five millions, Austria-Hungary fifty millions, making a total of one hundred and fifteen millions between the two nations, who are at war with the half of the population of the Globe—amounting to nearly eight hundred millions of people. The population of the British Isles is forty five millions, France forty millions, Russia one hundred and sixtyfive millions, Servia three millions, Canada eight millions, making a total of over three hundred and twentyfive millions against one hundred and fifteen millions—without counting the more distant populations of Australia, New Zealand, South

Africa and the great Indian Empire about three hundred millions also Japan and Belgium.

The European and American portions of the nations composing the Allies are just as warlike and of as good stock and in my opinion, far better stock, with more salt and mountain flavor in their blood, than ever the Germans from the bogs of Prussia ever were, are now and ever will be.

The British Army is composed entirely of Professional Soldiers, voluntarily serving, without the least compulsion, whereas the Germans and Austrians are under compulsory service. If the Germans and Austrians were called to the colors without forcible conscription, what would be the strength of their armies at present. This proves the British Army, coming originally from a braver stock than the Germans ever were, or can ever expect to be, while they continue in the Prussian Bogs is bound to be a far better fighting machine. One hundred years ago the French were the best soldiers on the Continent of Europe when led by Napoleon, and that they had degenerated since then as appears to be believed by German bravadoes is a mere delusion on their part as they will find to their cost before they are much older. For fifteen years Napoleon treated the German Armies with profound contempt. What do the foolish Germans base their absurd presumption that they are going to dictate to Europe upon? It is hard to say but they are going to get a rude awakening. What will be done to Germany after the War is over? In the first place she will have to give up Alsace, Lorraine and her part of Old Prussia and Liberal Poland. Austria will have to give up her share of Old Poland and the Slav Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is expected that Italy will claim back the Italian Provinces now held by Austria. Germany will lose the few colonies she has outside of Europe.

The British Empire will come out of the War with flying colours. The old Lion and all her young cubs will continue a strong, healthy and prosperous family. Ireland will get Home Rule and the French and Old Country peoples of Canada will be more friendly after the War, than they were before. There are many real good fellows among the Germans and we can find room for a lot of them, and they will become British subjects, and renounce the Kaiser and all his evil doings. We

may leave them the job of piling curses loud and deep upon him. The bubbles of German Socialism and the Materialistic conception will burst. According as opportunity is given me, I will still continue advocating the abolition of the British land lord and the peopling of my beloved Highlands with Gaelic speaking people instead of deer.

CHAPTER III

Extracts and Comments on Price Collier's "Germany and the Germans."

PRICE COLLIER ON THE GERMANS: (Page 102)
 "Germany to-day, is no more democratic than Turkey was twenty years ago." (Page 114). "The relation of such a ruler as the Kaiser to his people is like of a Catholic Bishop to his flock. The contract is not one made with hands, but is an inalienable right on the one hand, and an undiscoverable tie upon the other. On several occasions the German Emperor has made it unmistakably clear that this is his view of the origin and sanctity of his responsibility: "If we have been able to accomplish what has been accomplished it is due above all things to the fact that our house possess a tradition by virtue of which we consider that we have been appointed by God to preserve and direct for their own welfare the people over whom He has given this power." These words are from a speech made in 1897 at Bremen. In 1910 at Konigsburg he declares: "It was in this spot that my grandfather in his own right placed the Royal Crown of Prussia upon his head, insisting once again that it was bestowed upon him by the grace of God alone, and not by parliaments and meetings and decisions of the people. He thus regarded himself as the chosen instrument of Heaven, and as such carried out his duties as a ruler and lord. I consider myself such an instrument of Heaven, and shall go my way without regard to the views and opinions of the day." From recent developments, in the International affairs of Europe, it is quite evident that this bravado intends to deal with the nations of Europe as he has been dealing with the German people. He is trying to imitate Napoleon, as far as presumption is concerned, without the brains and ability of

Napoleon. It is to be hoped when this War is over that he will have lots of time to meditate upon his presumption and folly in the same room, St. in Helena, in which Napoleon—a far better man, who at least made far better laws in his days ended his career. This one thing can be said about Napoleon, that the laws he made for France are better in every way than the laws this Kaiser has made for Germany. (Page 134). “Due to a quality in the German character that need not be discussed here, it is true that they have been led and driven and welded by powerful individuals. No Magna Charta, no Cromwell, no declaration of independence is to be found in German history. No vigorous demand from the people themselves mark their progress. You can read all there is of German history in the biographies of about a dozen of their great men such as Frederick the Great, William the First, the Great Elector, Blucher, Bismark, and a few others.” As for the present Emperor his share in the building of Germany is something like milking a goat—if you don't watch her when you are milking her she will mix it with something else that will spoil the milk. “What the Kaiser believes of history is true of German history. If he asserts himself as he does in Germany, it is because 250 years of German history put him wholly and entirely in the right. It is to be presumed that what every student of German history may see for himself has not escaped the flexible intelligence of the present Emperor, and that is that only the autocratic Kings of Prussia succeeded, and that only an autocratic statesman succeeded, in bringing the whole country into line by the acknowledgment of the King of Prussia, and his heirs forever, as German Emperors.” This is the Germany that we have now to deal with and that must be scattered and divided into their original small principalities for the sake of the peace of Europe in particular, and the world in general. A strong united German Empire has always been a menace to its neighbours, therefore it must not be allowed to continue. Its downfall is as sure as night always follows day. Germany had many opportunities of learning common sense, and the nations of Europe had also many opportunities of watching the results of a strong, and of a weak Germany. Germany may be a good neighbour when she is weak—never when she is strong. (Page 156).

"Germany has few traditions of freedom, having rarely won liberty as a united people, but having been beaten into national unity by her political giants, or her robust Sovereigns. So the Press before and during Bismark's long reign from 1862 to 1890, was kept well in hand by those who ruled." (age 160).

"There is even an anti-semitic party, small though it be in the Reichstag, while the party of the Centre, also the Conservatives, and the Agrarians is frankly anti-semitic, as well. No Jew can become an officer in the Army, or admitted to one of the German Corps in the Universities or hold an office of importance in the State, and it is stated that no unbaptised Jew is received at Court. To a certain extent society of the higher and official class shuts its doors against him. One of the well known restaurants in Berlin until the death of its founder not long ago, refused admission to Jews. Even as long ago as the close of the 14th Century, the great strife between the Princes of Germany and the free cities ceased in order that both might unite to plunder the Jews. Luther preached "burn their Synagogues and Schools, what will not burn, bury with earth, let neither stone nor rubbish remain, in like manner break into and burn their houses, forbid their Rabbis to teach on pain of life and limb"—"Take away all their prayer books and Talmuds, in which are nothing but Godlessness, lies, cursing and swearing." To me, this attitude is one of the greatest paradoxes in the history of thought—that the people who make their religion of reading the ancient histories of the Jews should go to the other extreme of persecuting the Jews of their own day. My idea is quite the reverse of this—instead of making religion out of the riddles of ancient Jewish literature, I would throw the biggest part of it in the waste basket and I would treat my Jewish contemporaries like all other human beings according to their individual desserts. Brave little Belgium is represented in Montreal by an ardent Jewish Zionist, and from what I know of him I would trust him to work in the interest of the country he so ably represents, before I would entrust it to a German disciple of Luther—even if there was no War between Belgium and Germany. My friend, Mr. De Sola's views and my own on the question of religion are as different from each other as chalk is from cheese, but I always like to meet him and shake

his hand, and receive his smile, which does one good to receive—long may he continue to represent Belgium. (Page 182). "Every gentleman in Germany must have been ashamed of the writing in the German press after sinking of the "Titanic." There was a blaze of brutal Pharaism that put a bar-sinister across any claim to gentlemanliness on the part of the majority. When every brave man in the world was lamenting the death of Scott, the English artic explorer—one German paper intimated that he had committed suicide to avoid the bankruptcy forced upon him by England's lack of generosity towards his expedition—it is almost unbelievable that such a cur should have escaped unthrashed even among the German Journalists. These two examples of lack of fine feeling, mark them for what they are: Among gentlemen no comment is necessary."

An old proverb said, "man should eat to live and not merely live to eat." This is the canker in the Prussian temperament, that will ultimately end in their huge bodies being good food for worms and fertilizers for French and Belgian soil, where they have chosen to make their stand waiting destruction from the combined forces, hastening to surround and destroy them from all quarters of the Globe. There is another old saying, that the "Meek shall inherit the earth." The one who lives like the oyster and simply swallows what comes his way in the way of food and lacks human sympathy when the day of distress comes, he will find when it is too late that he has no friends. All the great battles of the World's history have been battles for freedom, these battles sometimes are hard to win, but the tyrant ultimately is always vanquished and when he is gone there are no regrets. Only poor specimens of humanity, no matter what their height or weight may be, always require a policeman to keep them in order when they gather together in large numbers. After all the best people are the people that need the least government either in economic or civil affairs. Our author at Page 236—goes on to say "It is evident that the orderliness in Berlin, is enforced orderliness and not voluntary orderliness. Both pedestrians and drivers of all sorts of vehicles take all that is theirs and as much more as possible. There is none of the give and take and innate love of fair play to give the other fellow a chance, so noticeable in London streets whether on the sidewalks or on the roadway.

There is a general—chip on the shoulder, attitude in Prussia, which may be said, I think not unfairly, to be evident in all ranks from their recent foreign diplomacy, down to the pedestrians and drivers.”

Another old proverb about cleaning the outside of the cup is evident in the difference between the streets and the dwellings, though the streets are so well kept, the buildings in these miles of new streets are flimsy looking and evidently the work of the speculative builder. It is well to remind the boastful Germans that as far as Art, Civilization or Literature is concerned, they have no history at all worth recording. At Page 247—our author continues: “Paris was teaching the world when there was no Capital in Germany; London has been a Commercial Centre for a thousand years and Oxford was one hundred years old before even the University of Prague, the first in Germany was founded by Charles IV, in 1348. You may like or dislike these cities, but at any rate, they have a bouquet; Berlin has none.”

It is time for Germany to remember the distinction between real art and brooms and dustpans. The examples that might be quoted by the observations of travellers are so numerous and so varied that they would make a large book themselves. Horses on the streets of Berlin, are just as amenable to the training, that they receive from their instructors as the horses on the streets of London, but not so with the men. Whether Prussians can really ever be civilized like citizens of other parts of Europe; it is a question for future moral philosophy to discuss. For myself, I doubt it, as I believe, that there is a certain physical basis for morals, and that you need not expect a swamp clodhopper, no matter how big he is, to ever become a humanitarian poet, singing the “Marsellaise,” “Scots’ Wha Hae,” or any other song of freedom for the weaker party. Many of us who admired Goethe and Lessing, Strauss and a few others of the great authors have been expecting better things of Germany. Great changes however, have taken place since those of us who are now white-haired were school boys. While Germany was progressing materially she has gone back spiritually. Perhaps Goethe’s opinion of Luther accounts for the brutal stitude of even the religiously inclined. (Page 264) he said “Luther threw back the intellectual progress of mankind by centuries,

calling in the passions of the multitude to decide on subjects that ought to have been left to the learned. He further says that Luther and Bismark made Germany, the one taught her to bark and other to bite." They may find before long that they have done far too much barking and biting for the peace of their neighbours and that they will finally be dealt with as such characters always are in the long run. A famous classical proverb says, "prosperity discovers vices, adversity discovers the virtues." In 1911, the betting machine at the Berlin race track took in seven and a half millions of dollars, of which the State took in one-sixth for its license. (Page 223). "There were no towns in Germany until the 8th Century, except those of the Romans on the Rhine and the Dånube. In 1870, there were only eight towns in Germany of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants." Whatever, part the Christian Religion had in taming the wildest people in other parts of Europe, it had no effect on Prussia, for it was only in the 13th Century, that a serious effort was made to try to convert them, and before they had made much progress with one type of Christianity, another type of it claimed a "place in the Sun." Instead of teaching the rude people what was best in either system, the leaders of both, started to destroy each other, to prove to the world which was the best of them—while to me, the question arises, which was the worst of them.

(Page 234). "One should read Hazlitt's essay on the Cockney" to find phrases for these Berliners. It is a gazing, gaping crowd that straggles along the broad sidewalks. Half a dozen to a dozen will stop and stare at people entering or leaving vehicles at a shop or hotel door. I have seen a knot of men stop and stare at the ladies entering a motor car, and on one occasion, one of them wiped off a glass with his hand that he might see the better."

The recent statistics show that the much vaunted vitality of Germany, as exhibited in the birth rate, is decreasing fast. On Page 290, we have the following statistics: "For the whole of Germany, the birth to every thousand of the inhabitants were forty-three in 1876, and thirty-two in 1909. In Berlin in 1911, there were only twenty per thousand and every fifth child was a bastard. (Page 236). "All over Germany often you may see the women shouldered into the street while the men keep

to the sidewalk. In the streets, railway carriages and other public conveyances, every woman that has a trace of good looks, is subjected to an insulting stare and gaze, that one sees only in Germany." (Page 340). "What is noticeable in the treatment of women, is especially noticeable in the treatment of the weak of all classes by the strong. It is the only country, I have visited where the hands of the men are better cared for than the hands of the women, and this is not a pleasant commentary of who does the rough work." Evidently the suffragets have still long and heavy work ahead of them, before they bring the men of Prussia to have as much regard for women's rights as they have in her own much abused country." (Page 368). There are some further remarks about Socialism with which I am in accord. "I am no philosophic adviser to the rich; it is as the champion of the poor man that I detest Socialism and all its works, for in the end it only leads backward to slavery. Every vote the workingman gives to a policy of wider state control, is another link for the chains that are meant for his ankles, his wrists and his neck. If the State is to take care of me when I am sick or old or unemployed, it must necessarily deprive me of my liberty when I am well and young and busy—and this makes my very health a kind of sickness—What a forlorn philosophy it is.—Men.

CHAPTER IV

SLAV vs. GERMAN CHARACTER

It is a statement that cannot be contested that never in, the whole eventful history of Russia, has there been an instance of such flagrant violation of the rights of nations as Germany has shown in the case of Belgium, nor is it possible to find in the long annals of Russia, stretching over many centuries, such fiendish barbarities in the field as have been committed in Belgium and Northern France by the Germans under the eyes of the civilized world. Despite the boasted culture of the Germans, it is merely a veneer as they have themselves abundantly proved, whereas historians and travellers bear testimony to the fact, that the Russians are a genuine, kindly and hospitable people, whose culture is a true culture and not

a sickening hypocritical sham. In literature to-day, it is to be noted, the Russians stand for the loftiest idealism. Can Germany lay claim to have such humanitarians, philosophers and teachers of humanity as Count Tolstoy and Prince Kropotkin, who in their writings gave the teachings which will sweep war from the face of the earth? No, there are no such men produced in Germany. That country is given up to the worship of brute force and gross materialism, and the present orgy of rapine and savagery is no surprise to the student of the German so-called philosopher Neitzsche, who has been worshipped throughout the Kaiser's domains and whose teaching is that everything and everybody must give way to the strong man, the man of blood and iron, who is able to over-ride all obstacles in order to develop himself. Thomas Carlyle, the illustrious Scottish philosopher called such and similar teaching "swine philosophy," and when a whole nation gives itself up to the practice of such infamous principles, its people in very truth degrade themselves to the level of the beast, while unfortunately they have the power of fiends to carry death, destruction and violation in unmentionable forms to the innocent victims who happen to lie across their path. In contrast to all this, stands the humanity, the lovableness, and the true culture of the Russians. Read the pages of Tolstoy, of Kropotkin of Gorky and of Dostogevsky; all of their great books being easily accessible in English translation, and the reader will find himself in a different world; a world of culture, of human sympathy, of warm human feeling, with abounding love for the whole wide world, not forgetting the dumb animals. If you would learn what true culture is, read not the blatant, brazen pages of Neitzsche, Van Benhardi, Von Hartmann and others of the blood and iron school of Germany, who unite in declaring that the strong is always a law to himself, and who must satisfy himself no matter who else suffers, but read instead, for instance, such a book as Alexander Hertzgen's wonderful description of "the idealists of the forties," in order to understand the great gulf between the sham culture of Germany and the true culture of Russia. Great Russians of Literature, Science and Art, such as Tolstoy, Pushkyn, Kropotkin, Dostogevsky, Metchnikoff, Lermontoff and Solovieff, are all men of giant heart, as well as splendid brain and humanity,

kindness, reasonableness and sympathy, are always held up as things to be exalted in tremendous contrast to the worship of the "Superman" as we see it stalking throughout Germany to-day.

(This chapter on Slav Literature and Culture was written for this pamphlet by an old friend of mine, who has devoted his lifetime to the study of the writings of the great humanitarians and lovers of humanity in all ages and countries.)

KAISER CHIEF OF ASSASSINS' BAND

In his sermon at the New Year service in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue yesterday, Rabbi De Sola referred to the war in the following terms: "What a commentary upon our vaunted civilization is the circumstance that at this late day an unscrupulous despot has been enabled to inflict upon humanity the most terrible war in the world's history. Crazy with lust for power, and obsessed with the blasphemous idea that Heaven smiles upon his ruthless schemes of aggrandisement, William, the Infamous, has cast to the winds all that is honorable, has violated the Divine principles upon which the fabric of civilization rests, has trampled upon all that the law of God teaches us to hold sacred. And he is the sovereign of a nation that is supposed to represent the highest intellectuality, the most advanced culture. We have no right to assume that all Germans are in sympathy with the war for which the mad Kaiser has been so long preparing. But we have the right to ask: Of what value is the intellectuality and culture of a nation that gives allegiance to one of the most infamous characters in history, that permits him to make the name of Germany a stench in the nostrils of all truly civilized men? If German intellectuality and culture can show no better result than this monstrous crime against God and humanity, then indeed may we characterize it as a veneer that fails to conceal brutality in its most repulsive form.

"The very manner in which this war was inaugurated proves that Germany acknowledges no right but force, and that they who shape German policy recognize no code of honor, no moral or intellectual obligation. The violation of the neutrality of heroic Belgium was a dastardly act that has

few parallels in history. And this infamy has been typical of the German campaign. War is terrible enough under any conditions; but this war has been rendered yet more terrible by the pitiless savagery of the German army, savagery that has placed the Kaiser before the world as the chief of a horde of assassins. For the massacring of non-combatants, the binding together of prisoners as a shield for German soldiers, the mutilation of the wounded, the perpetration of unspeakable outrages against women and children, the burning alive and burying of helpless men, the indiscriminate sowing of mines in the high seas; these are not acts of war, they are atrocities worthy of fiendish assassins. The German campaign was infamous in conception, it has been diabolical in execution.

"An ordinary man who commits a murder is sent to the gallows. The despot who is responsible for this orgy of murder and outrage is hailed as the great and august War Lord of a nation that prides itself upon its intellectuality and culture. 'German intellectuality' and 'German culture.' What grim irony in those terms.

"The ruthless destruction of Louvain and the dropping of bombs upon Antwerp, so well described as 'attacking a sleeping city like hyenas in the night,' have naturally won for the Kaiser the execration of the civilized world. He has made a lamentable attempt to justify the savagery of the German army by asserting that Belgian civilians attacked his soldiers. But as German troops had no more right to march through Belgium than a body of bandits would have to enter your homes or mine, the Kaiser's attempted justification of German savagery cannot remove the stigma of barbarism that now attaches to the German army.

"William the Infamous has been compared to Attila. They who make this comparison insult the memory of the original Hun. For Attila lived in a barbarous age, and acted in its spirit. The world had not advanced to the enlightenment and culture of which Germany claims to be the embodiment.

"We do not profess to be in the confidence of the Deity. Nor dare we sit in judgment upon those who conscientiously pray for the success of the German arms. But we do protest with all the energy of which we are capable against the flippant manner in which the Kaiser has seen fit to associate the infinitely

holy name of God with his iniquitous campaign. It is blasphemous. Congratulating the Crown Princess upon a victory her husband was alleged to have won, the Kaiser wired to her 'I rejoice with you in Wilhelm's first victory. How magnificently God supported him.'—for all the world as if the Deity had been pressed into the firing line as a German conscript, and had done His work sufficiently well to deserve a word of commendation from the Kaiser. Germany's part in this war has been characterized by duplicity and treachery by intolerable arrogance, by flagrant contempt for all that is honorable, by cynical disregard for the sanctity of human life, by acts of atrocity not surpassed in any war between savages. Blasphemy is a fitting climax to the series of enormities that have made the name of the mad Kaiser infamous for all time.

"England entered into the war because of 'a scrap of paper,' because British honor is a glorious reality, because the Union Jack stands for all that is manly, for all that is noble. True to tis splendid traditions, the British Empire is championing the cause of right against might, of freedom against tyranny, of honor against infamy, of civilization against barbarism. In such a contest we need have no misgivings as to the ultimate result. For 'shall the Judge of all the earth not execute justice?' Never have the British colors been borne in more righteous conflict, never have the resources of the Empire been employed in a more justifiable war than in this struggle against the de-humanising militarism of an utterly unscrupulous power. We may suffer reverses, for we are contending against a giant foe; but with absolute faith in the justice and benevolence of Providence, we may confidently believe that He in whose hands are the destinies of nations will not permit civilization to be rolled back five hundred years, but will graciously vouchsafe victory complete and glorious to the forces that are battling against the wrongs that have made this war one of the most atrocious in the annals of the human race."

Gazette, Sept. 22nd., 1914

MAETERLINCK'S OPINION

(By Maurice Maeterlinck)

At these moments of tragedy none should be allowed to speak who cannot shoulder a rifle, for the written word seems so monstrously useless and so overwhelmingly trivial in face of this mighty drama that will for a long time and maybe forever free mankind from the scourge of war—the one scourge among all that cannot be excused and that cannot be explained since alone among all scourges it issues entirely from the hands of man.

But it is while this scourge is upon us—while we have our being in its very centre—that we shall do well to weigh the guilt of those who committed this inexpiable crime. It is now when we are in the awful horror, undergoing and feeling it, that we have the energy and clear-sightedness needed to judge it. From the depths of the most fearful injustice justice is best perceived. When the hour shall have come for settling accounts—it will not be long delayed—we shall have forgotten much of what we have suffered and a censurable pity will creep over us and cloud our eyes.

WILL SEEK SYMPATHY

This is the moment, therefore, for us to frame our inexorable resolution. After the final victory, when the enemy is crushed—as crushed he will be—efforts will be made to enlist our sympathy. We shall be told that the unfortunate German people are merely the victims of their monarch, and their feudal caste; that no blame attaches to the Germany we know that is so sympathetic and cordial—the Germany of quaint old houses and open hearted greetings—the Germany that sits under its lime trees beneath the clear light of the moon—but only to Prussia, hateful, arrogant Prussia; that homely, peace loving Bavaria, the genial, hospitable dwellers on the banks of the Rhine, the Silesian and Saxon—I know not who besides—have merely obeyed and been compelled to obey orders they detested, but were unable to resist.

We are in the face of reality now. Let us look at it well and pronounce our sentence, for this is the moment when we hold the proofs in our hands; when the elements of the crime are hot before us and should out—the truth that will soon fade from our memory. Let us tell ourselves now therefore that all

we shall be told hereafter will be false. Let us unflinchingly adhere to what we decide at this moment when the glare of the horror is on us.

NO DEGREES OF GUILT

It is not true that in this gigantic crime there are innocent and guilty or degrees of guilt. They stand on one level, all who have taken part. The German from the north has no more especial craving for blood than the German from the south has especial tenderness and pity. It is very simple. It is the German from one end of the country to the other who stands revealed as a beast of prey that the firm will of our planet finally repudiates, dragged along by a tyrant king, who alone is responsible. Nations have the government they deserve, or rather the government they have is truly no more than a magnified public protection of the private morality and mentality of the nation.

If eighty million innocent people merely expose the inherent falseness and superficiality of their innocence—and it is a monster they maintain at their head who stands for all that is true in their nature, because it is he who represents the eternal aspirations of their race, which lie far deeper than their apparent transient virtues—let there be no suggestion of error, of intelligent people having been tricked and misled. No nation can be deceived that does not wish to be deceived. It is not intelligence that Germany lacks. In the sphere of intellect such things are not possible, nor in the region of the enlightened, reflecting will. No nation permits herself to be coerced into the one crime man cannot pardon. It is of her own accord she hastens toward it. Her chief has no need to persuade. It is she who urges him on.

Gazette, Sept. 20th, 1914

NOTE:—Maeterlinck's opinion is published for what it is worth. We must not imitate the German character, however, or bring ourselves down to its level. A brave man is always merciful to a fallen foe. Even the wasp has his uses in nature. (N. M.)

Germany and the Germans

By the late Price Collier

Is the best analysis of German History and
German Character I have ever read.

Orders taken now Price \$1.60

NORMAN MURRAY, 233 ST. JAMES STREET.

Beck's Weekly

A Searchlight on Canadian Affairs

EDITED BY

EDWARD BECK

THE MAN WHO UNCOVERED THE
QUEBEC GRAFTERS

A National Weekly with no
Axe to Grind; no Interest
to Serve; Clean, Incisive,
Fearless. Written and Il-
lustrated by Canadians for
Canadians.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Sample Copies Sent
Free on Request ..

BECK'S WEEKLY LIMITED
333 CRAIG STREET W.
MONTREAL

The Religion of the Kaiser and some Other Strange People !



"If any man come unto me and hate not his father and mother, wife and children and brethren and sisters, etc., he cannot be my disciple."—Luke 14, v. 26.

How any man with such a religion can be expected to be a good neighbor puzzles me. The Churches had better keep out of the war altogether. We will talk to them after the war, when Liberty, Equality, Fraternity is established. When the enemy is down we will help him up. Meantime we must down him.

