

obliged, after a violent argument, to make tea. This great family event quickly assembles everyone around the new patent quick-boiler. Although the cook vigorously protests against the desecration of her freshly washed tiles, the family immediately agrees that the kitchen is the most comfortable room in the whole house. There is nothing so fine as one's hearth, especially if you have a quick-boiler. Meantime, the last hundred-watt minute is exhausted and the electric light goes

out. The carbide lamp also shows a disposition to strike. This speedily sends everyone to early repose. Only the good mother recalls things that have to be done, and prowls around in the darkness.

If this is the way we are living now, in the autumn, what must we expect when real winter is here, and our fuel rations are still lower? We can already sigh in anticipation of the way we shall then lament: 'Ah, how comfortable we were even last November!'

[*L'Echo de Paris* (Jingo-Clerical Daily), *January 12, 1920*]

GERMANY'S EMIGRATION PROBLEM

BY MAURICE BARRES

MILLIONS of Germans are on the point of leaving their native land. Eight millions of them, according to a recent statement by Charles Bonnefon, whose articles are always interesting and reliable, must emigrate in order that Germany may recover the economic and moral equilibrium necessary to a settled existence. They will be driven abroad by poverty and by political dissatisfaction. The government has no hope of arresting this exodus. Consequently, it has decided to organize and supervise it.

It is very important that we should appreciate and comprehend the tenacity with which Germany clings to its old ambitions. We must not despise that redoubtable genius which in some of its phases may serve to stimulate our own energies.

Emigration is an evil, according to the German Government. Since it is a necessary evil, let us take pains to

direct it toward countries where it will promote our national interests. So the state immediately establishes an official emigration bureau. This bureau gives information to any German who wishes to expatriate himself, and publishes a bi-weekly bulletin. In addition, Scheidemann is the head of an institution for enrolling German soldiers in foreign armies and for organizing emigration. Last of all, an association is being formed to unite all the Germans residing, or proposing to reside, abroad and to protect their interests. What are the marching orders of these associations? What is the character of their advice to emigrants? Whither are they directing this human flood? The press and officials started out by advising the Germans to go to South America. They recommend a temporary emigration. They tell their people to come back with their money. They base this advice upon precise

statements, far from complimentary to the lands where they will sojourn. (The governments of Latin America are incapable of developing their own natural resources without the assistance of the scientific knowledge, the technical ability, and the financial support of Germany. They must be prevailed upon to allot Germany a share in their public works and public utilities, furnish its people with land grants, and guarantee them a right to participate in legislation and public administration. If they refuse, then Germany must not hesitate to bring them to their senses. Brazil, the Argentine, and all South America — these 'coquette republics,' as Frederick Lange calls them — will listen to reason if you talk plainly.)

Such a manner of address may well inspire some distrust across the ocean. The government offices at Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort, Dresden, Leipzig, and Kiel, are sending emigrants to the Argentine, and the Argentine Government engages to receive them at the wharves and transport them to their places of employment. Mexico, as well as Japan, is seeking to incorporate in its armies as many of Ludendorff's veterans as possible. Chili, Brazil, and Paraguay continue to receive emigrants. Nevertheless, the warmth of their reception is not quite the same as at first. Consequently, the German Government just now is exerting its influence rather in favor of Lithuania, Courland, Poland, and Russia.

The official publication from which we have just been quoting, urges emigrants to take with them to the Slav countries teachers and physicians, in order to strengthen their influence over the native population. It tells the German people that Russia needs engineers and skilled mechanics. According to its statement eighty thou-

sand German unemployed could find remunerative work in Russia at once. A blanket contract is reported to have been made between the Soviet Government and the Colonizing Committee, 'Ost' of Leipzig, and submitted for the approval of the German Government. According to its terms the Soviets will give the German colonists land grants for collective cultivation, free passage, temporary exemption from military service and taxation, and fifty million rubles.

This system of emigration is perfectly logical, and agrees with the intentions definitely expressed a thousand times of encouraging Germany's expansion and extending its economic interests in Russia. Germany is following a policy the reverse of that adopted by the Entente and favorable at bottom to prolonging the rule of the Soviets. The representatives of the latter are very pressing in their solicitation of such German coöperation. The People's Economic Board of that government has offered the German Minister of Trade to resume economic relations with his government. The Bolshevist authorities promise to revoke the nationalization of movable and immovable property belonging to Germans, and to return them the lands they have confiscated from them. Furthermore, it offers Germany several timber, mining, and railway concessions, as well as the privilege of shipping goods in bond *via* Russia to Persia and India without paying duties.

German opinion is divided as to the methods to be adopted in the reconstruction of Russia, but is unanimous in its desire that Germany should do this work. The people stand behind the government, in order to fortify the German element in states separated from Russia and to destroy in those governm

fluence of both the Bolsheviki and the Allies by associating itself first with one of these parties and then with the other. I do not suppose there is a single German who doubts for a moment but that the best method his country possesses for realizing its designs upon Russia is through the control and supervision of emigration.

'Very well,' the reader will say. 'There is nothing surprising or novel in these German manœuvres. They harmonize perfectly with the famous plan that William II proclaimed on January 18, 1896, in his speech upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Empire: "Not to permit the nation to lose the loyalty and the economic support of those German emigrants which that country previously cast from it as a troublesome burden; to join to the patrimony of Germany every part of the globe, no matter how insignificant, where Ger-

man colonists have made their home." Frederick the Great said that the destiny of his people was not bounded by the horizon of the German Empire; that its history, its civilization, and its native worth assured it high influence in the world at large.'

My dear readers, the Scheidemanns and Noskes continue to follow the road to which Frederick the Great and his successors pointed. To-day, government officials and leaders of public opinion in Germany are exhorting their fellow citizens to follow the same proud road of destiny, to take up the same mission of universal domination that the Empire proposed to them before 1914.

Has not the German soul changed, then? Are we to believe that, crippled as it is with wounds, it still seeks to press forward, and will resume its march toward the Germanization of the world as soon as it recovers strength?

[*Hamburger Nachrichten* (Conservative Daily), December 24, 1919]

A GERMAN IN THE ARGENTINE

BY SENIOR LIEUTENANT BERG

BUENOS AIRES

NEITHER in Holland nor in Spain, so far as I saw the latter country during the brief stop of the *Frisia*, was I able to detect traces of that enmity to the Germans, of which I had been warned so impressively by our folks at home. This happy experience has been repeated in the Argentine. During the few weeks that I have been here, I have become acquainted with a number of the residents of the

Naturally during the war

the same division of sympathy existed here as in other neutral countries. Indeed, at one time the sentiment hostile to Germany almost forced the government to break off relations with us. That incident killed many an ancient friendship, brought discord into the bosom of families, and, as an Argentine friend recently said, left the country with no citizens of its own, but mere pro-Germans and pro-Allies. This controversy resulted in some peculiar situations. One of my Ger-