THE MODERN WORLD

A SURVEY OF HISTORICAL FORCES

Edited by The Right Hon. H. A. L. FISHER, M.P.

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THE MODERN WORLD

A SURVEY OF HISTORICAL FORCES

Volume II: GERMANY

GERMANY BY G. P. GOOCH

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE RIGHT HON. H. A. L. FISHER, M.P.



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INTRODUCTION

To minds of a certain calibre and training this book on Germany, written by one of our most distinguished living historians, will seem surprisingly dispassionate. Certainly we are here a thousand miles removed from the heat and dust of the conflict. What can honestly be said for the Germans and their policies during the last half-century is set down in this volume with a measure of sympathy and understanding probably only an inhabitant of our cool, self-critical, and judicial island could achieve within so short a distance of the fiery ordeal. I do not profess that my estimate of the great transactions recorded in the central part of this volume agrees in every particular with that of Mr. Gooch. There are in history certain imponderable and impalpable things which are felt in the personal intercourse of statesmen, but leave only a faint and inadequate trace upon paper. One of these is behaviour. Imperial Germany in the hour of her pride and power was unfortunate in her behaviour. She was arrogant when she should have been restrained. capricious when she should have been steady, and if she were in truth anxious to keep the peace, nevertheless behaved as a Power designing war. One great condemnation of her statesmanship is that it created in the minds of the Liberal and peace-loving Cabinet of Great Britain the strong impression of a German peril.

In this island two things were generally overlooked by those who were not closely concerned with the study of foreign politics. The first was the genuine and widespread fear of Russia which prevailed among the German people; the second, the lively apprehension of

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Vienna in face of the disruptive novement of the Slavonic races within and without the Austrian Empire. The dangerously high temperature which Colonel House observed in Berlin in May 1914, four weeks before the Archduke's murder, is partly to be attributed to these causes and partly to the rising impatience of the military caste and to its growing ascendency in the counsels of the Empire.

That Germany had good reason to fear Russia is as true as it is damaging to the reputation of her politicians, who at one time might have had the Russian alliance and at another a solid British understanding, and with incredible blindness rejected both. In wartime the political direction of the country was equally at fault, and next to her original invasion of Belgium, it is difficult to decide which of her grand errors was the more expensive—her refusal clearly to intimate to Europe in 1916 a willingness to evacuate without guarantees every yard of Belgian soil, her adoption of the unrestricted submarine campaign, or the senseless and terrible devastations wrought by the orders of the General Staff during the retreat of the German armies to the Rhine. For these and other blemishes she has paid a heavy price.

Mr. Gooch has traced with a masterly hand the intellectual and moral forces which are now working in the defeated State. He has shown the industry, the courage, the steady impulse to self-improvement which persist, despite the darkest discouragement, in the soul of this remarkable people. He has enabled us to realise by how narrow a margin of public confidence the

Republic survives, and how easy it would be for the Allies, should they fail in a due measure of consideration for the real difficulties in which Germany is placed, so to swell the forces of monarchical and nationalist sentiment as to sweep away the Weimar Constitution and all that has been erected on its foundations. Were such a situation to be created the future of Central Europe would be dark indeed.

H. A. L. FISHER.

March 1925.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

BEFORE BISMARCK			
The Holy Roman Empire—The French Revolution and Napoleon—The reaction—The Frankfurt Parliament—	PAGE		
Frederick William IV. and William I	1		
CHAPTER II			
THE EMPIRE			
Bismarck's struggle with Parliament—The three wars—Quarrels with the Catholics and the Socialists—The foundation of the Triple Alliance	24		
. CHAPTER III			
AFTER BISMARCK			
Caprivi and Hohenlohe—Bülow, Tirpitz, and Weltpolitik— The Kaiser and armaments—Kiderlen and Bethmann- Hollweg—A military autocracy	477		
Honweg—A mintary autocracy	47		
CHAPTER IV			
FROM POVERTY TO RICHES			
The emancipation of the peasantry—List and the Zollverein—Siemens, Krupp, Ballin, Thyssen—The power of the banks—The problem of Protection	66		
CHAPTER V			
THE GERMAN MIND			
Literature, Art, Science, Philosophy—Schopenhauer and Nietzsche — Education — The Churches — The Press — Political ideas of Treitschke and Delbrück	88		
CHAPTER VI			
THE WAR: FIRST PHASE			
Drifting into war—The Ninety-three—Professorial polemics—Naumann's Mitteleuropa, and Berlin-Bagdad—The Pacifists—The Socialist split	110		

Germany				
CHAPTER	VII			

THE WAR: LAST PHASE	
The peace offer of December 1916—The Reichstag resolution of July 1917—Fall of Bethmann-Hollweg—Hertling and Ludendorff—Prince Max—The collapse	PAGE
Ludendorn—Prince Max—The conapse	141
CHAPTER VIII	
THE REVOLUTION	
Kiel, Munich, Berlin—The Republic—Majority Socialists, Independents, and Spartakists—Death of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg—The Noske era	161
CHAPTER IX	
THE CONSTITUTION	
The Election of January 1919—The Weimar Assembly—The Preuss scheme—Centralisation and Democracy—The Fundamental Rights	190
CHAPTER X	
THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES	
Erzberger and the Armistice—Attitude of Brockdorff-Rantzau —The terms of the Treaty and their modification— Divisions at Weimar—Erzberger decides	210
CHAPTER XI	
THE EXECUTION OF THE TREATY	
The plebiscites in Eupen and Malmédy, North Schleswig, East Prussia, and Upper Silesia—Trial of war criminals—The Saar district—The process of disarmament	232
CHAPTER XII	
REPARATIONS	
The meeting at Spa—The London ultimatum—Cannes and Genoa—Invasion of the Ruhr—Collapse of the mark—The Dawes Report	² 55

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ı	•	^	n	*	n	•4	ł c	٠
۹.		"	71	4		rı		

хi

CHAPIER XIII				
CAPITAL AND LABOUR	PAGE			
The concentration of capital—Stinnes and his rivals—The Communists — Rathenau's sociology — Agriculture — Factory Councils—The Federal Economic Council	276			
CHAPTER XIV				
YOUNG GERMANY				
A new spirit in Education—The text-books—The Work-Student—The Volkshochschule—The Youth Movement .	302			
CHAPTER XV				
THE GERMAN MIND				
The interest in religion—Eucken and Tröltsch—Keyserling—Rudolph Steiner—Spengler's Decline of the West—Scholarship—The Expressionist dramas of Toller, Kaiser, and Unruh	318			
CHAPTER XVI				
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS				
The doom of dynastic autocracy—A civilian state—The plight of the bourgeoisie—Parliamentary government on its trial—Germany, her neighbours, and the League of				
Nations	342			
INDEX	359			

INDEX

В

Ballin, 48, 76. Bebel, 34, 56, 64. Bennigsen, 22. Bernhard, Georg, 352. Bernhardi, 63. Bernstein, 107, 139, 284. Bernstorff, 143-6, 356. Bethmann-Hollweg, 61-4, chaps. vi and vii, 343. Betriebsräte, 295-9. Bismarck, 23, chaps. ii and iii passim, 83, 344. Boyen, 10, 15. Brentano, Lujo, 85. Brockdorff-Rantzau, 184, and chap. x. Bülow, 51-61, 84-6, 105-6, 108, 131-2, 138, 343.

Caprivi, 47-50, 84. Chamberlain, H. S., 108, 119, 331. Clausewitz, 33. Cuno, 267, 270, 300.

D

David, Eduard, 139, 227, 294. Dehmel, 91, 336. Delbrück, Hans, 104-5, 108, 131, 152, 335, 353. Demburg, 184, chap. x, 288. Dilthey, \$23.

E

Ebert, 139, chaps. vii-x, 316. Einstein, 93, 335. Eisner, 165-6. Erzberger, chaps. vii-x, 232. Eucken, 96, 117, 319-20.

Fichte, 9, 89. Forster, 135, 312, 319, 344. Frankfurt Parliament, 17-21. Frederick William III, 8, 10, 13. Frederick William IV, 15-23, 25, 97. Freytag, 27, 90.

Geibel, 21, 32, 114. Gerlach, H. von, 137. Gierke, 101, 122. Goethe, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 90, 161, 336. Grimm, 18, 90.

H

Haase, 113, 139, chap. viii, 232. Haeckel, 98. Hänisch, 302, 310-11. Harden, 108. Hardenberg, 8, 14, 67. Harnack, 100, 117, 120, 334. Hauptmann, 78, 91, 118, 288, 336. Havenstein, 268. Hegel, 89, 93. Heine, 14, 90. Helfferich, 73, 108, 143, 232. Helmholtz, 92, 93. Herder, 5, 89. Hertling, 153-6. Hesse, Hermann, 317, 337. Hindenburg, chaps. vi and vii. Hitler, 346. Hoffmann, 302. Hohenlohe, 50-1. Hölderlin, 89, 336. Holstein, Baron, 50. Humboldt, A. von, 92. Humboldt, W. von, 8, 12, 89, 98.

J

Jugendbewegung, 311-16.

ĸ

Kaiser, Georg, 340. Kant, 6, 89, 323. Kapp, 152, 239-40. Kautsky, 139, 352. Kellermann, 337. Keyserling, 324-7. Kiderlen-Wächter, 62. Krupp, 48, 281. Kühlmann, 151-2, 154-5.

L

Lassalle, 35. Ledebour, 139, chap. viii. Leibnitz, 88, 323. Lessing, 4, 5. Liebig, 68, 92. Liebknecht, Karl, 134, 154, chap. viii. Liebknecht, Wilhelm, 35. List, 15, 54, 70-2. Ludendorff, chaps. vi and vii, 240, 346, 350. Luther, Dr., 268, 353-4. Luxemburg, Rosa, 154, chap. viii, 284-6.

M

Mann, Thomas, 91, 337.

Marschall von Bieberstein, 50-1, 54.

Marx, Chancellor, 273, 353.

Marx, Karl, 79, 107, 284, 290.

Max, Prince, 156-9.

Meyer, Eduard, 101, 121, 334.

Molo, 337.

Moltke, elder, 26, 34, 37, 41, 54, 103, 114.

Moltke, younger, 111, 137.

Mommsen, 100.

Motz, 15, 69.

N

Naumann, 106-7, 128-9, chap. ix, 232. Nicolai, Professor, 136. Niebuhr, 89. Nietzsche, 94-6. Noske, chap. viii, 227, 239-40.

 \mathbf{P}

Pan-German League, 57-8. Preuss, chap. ix.

Quidde, 133.

R

Ranke, 90, 100.
Rathenau, Emil, 73-4.
Rathenau, Walther, 115, 259, 261, 287-92, 300.
Richter, Eugen, 55.
Rohrbach, 130.
Roon, 22, 23, 26.
Rosner, 337.

5

Schacht, 268. Scharnhorst, 10. Scheidemann, 139, chaps. vii-x. Schiller, 4, 5, 337. Schleiermacher, 97. Schopenhauer, 93-4. Schücking, 134. Seekt, General von, 253. Siemens, Georg von, 73. Siemens, Werner von, 73. Sieper, 133. Sombart, 123. Spartakists, 153, chap. viii. Spengler, 329-34, 351-2. Stein, 8, 14, 67-8. Steiner, 327–9. Stinnes, 261, 277-81, 287, 296, 300. Strauss, 336. Stresemann, 126, 267, 273, 353. Sudermann, 91, 119, 336. Sybel, 26, 100, 101.

7

Tirpitz, 51-3, 62-3, 126, 127, 151, 343. Toller, 338-40. Treitschke, 28, 100, 102-3, 108. Tröltsch, 320-3.

U

Unruh, 340-1.

V

Viebig, 91, 119, 337.

W

Wagner, Adolf, 84.
Wagner, Richard, 91.
Wassermann, 337.
Westarp, 354.
Wilamowitz, 101, 121, 334.
William I, 22-3, chap. ii passim.
William II, 44-5, chaps. iii, vi, vii, 236-7, 337, 342-3.
Windhorst, 34.
Wirth, 241-2, 246, 258-61, 267.

7

Zollverein, the, 15, 69, 83.