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Chapter 22 — Germany A Menace to American Security

from Long Heads and Round Heads: Or, What's the Matter with Germany (1918)

by William S. Sadler, M.D.

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Sources for Chapter 22, in the order in which they first appear

(1) Anonymous 1, "Why Do We Fight Germany?"

Note: This article appeared in various newspapers, including *Hill City Republican* (Hill City, Kan., Aug. 17, 1917)

- (2) Munroe Smith, LL.D., Editor, *Out of Their Own Mouths: Utterances of German Rulers, Statesmen, Savants, Publicists, Journalists, Poets, Business Men, Party Leaders and Soldiers* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1917)
- (3) Anonymous2, "Children 'Strafe' Kaiser: Tear Laudatory Pages From Speller Used in Chicago Schools"

Note: This item appeared in various newspapers, including *The Washington Post* (Washington, D.C., Aug. 10, 1917)

- (4) Newell Dwight Hillis1, "The Scourge of God," in *The Nation's Business* (Oct. 1917)
 - *Note:* This magazine article, or portions of it, appeared in various newspapers, including *The Park Record* (Park City, Utah, Dec. 21, 1917)
- (5) Newell Dwight Hillis2, *The Atrocities of Germany: Buy LIBERTY BONDS and End Them Forever* (Second Federal Reserve District: Liberty Loan Committee, [1917])

Key

- (a) Green indicates where a source first appears, or where it reappears.
- **Yellow** highlights most parallelisms.

- (c) Tan highlights parallelisms not occurring on the same row, or parallelisms separated by yellowed parallelisms.
- (d) An <u>underlined</u> word or words indicates where the source and Sadler pointedly differ from one another.
- (e) Pink indicates passages where Sadler specifically shares his own experiences, opinions, advice, etc.
- (f) Red indicates an obvious mistake, in most cases brought about by Sadler's miscopying or misunderstanding his source, or an otherwise questionable statement.

Matthew Block 24 Feb. 2019

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XXII: GERMANY A MENACE TO AMER-ICAN SECURITY

22:0.1 WHILE we talk about going into this war as an aid to France and in payment of our debt of gratitude to the French people; while we altogether truthfully talk about entering this struggle because it is a fight of the democracies of the world against the remaining powerful and military autocracy; while we enumerate all these high and holy reasons for our warfare against Germany, let us be thoroughly honest and sincere with ourselves and recognize that the first and foremost and the greatest of all reasons for our going into this war-and for staying in it until we see it through to a successful finish—is the fact that Germany, as it stands today, constitutes a perpetual menace against American security.

[Secretary of the Interior Lane recently delivered the following address on "Why Do We Fight Germany?"

Why are we fighting Germany? The brief answer is that ours is a war of self-defense. She made the attack upon us; not on our shores, but on our ships, our rights, our lives, our future....

... The invasion of Belgium, which opened the war, led to the invasion of the United States by slow, steady, logical steps. Our sympathies evolved into a conviction of self-interest. Our love of fair play ripened into alarm at our own peril (Anonymous I. "Why Do We Fight Germany?).]

In other words, and in plain English, the fundamental reasons for our being in this war are purely and entirely selfish. We are not going to lose sight of all these other good and perhaps sufficient reasons for entering the struggle, but we will rest our position upon the fundamental fact that we are engaged in a defensive warfare, and that we are occupied with a struggle whose primary objects are the defense of the American Republic against insult, intrigue, invasion, military occupancy, and, possibly, overthrow—if we waited until such a time as Germany had subjugated the European democracies and we were forced to fight on our own soil, single-handed and alone, as she came fresh and well seasoned, the victorious conqueror of all the rest of the world.

GERMAN DISDAIN FOR AMERICAN CULTURE

22:1.1 Germany not only unduly magnifies her own culture and civilization, but she looks down with a peculiar contempt upon the American people.

I recall well a discussion with a German surgeon not many years ago in Berlin regarding the high pinnacle on which German medical science was supposed to rest. After some talking back and forth, he suddenly confronted me with this question: "If German surgery is not superior to all other surgical practice on the face of the earth, then why, let me ask, why do you and other American surgeons come to Germany to study and observe our work?"

And I am going to narrate here the frank statement I made at that time, about as follows: "I come to Germany, not because you are the great inventors or originators of surgical procedure, but because you are the most patient, persistent, and industrious practitioners of the surgical science of the world; because you are the most thorough in working out its steps, its strong points, and its weak points; I come because if I had myself devised or invented an operation in America ten years ago, I could probably come over here to Germany today and find out better how to perform it, because of your system of thoroughness; and, further, because of your State system of working-men's insurance and compensation which puts so many of your surgeons in the hands of the State where they can do most anything they want to anybody (there being no malpractice redress open to the patient);

[See 18:1.1.]

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[See 18:1.1.]

and, still further, I come because you have everything wide open here, and so one can see almost everything that any surgeon does; because you are the surgical clearing-house of the world; because of the facility and ease with which I may gain access to the good surgery which you do. But bear in mind, you are not the originators of all this technique which you so industriously utilize and which you so freely put on exhibition for the education of your own students and those from other lands." But I could not convince him. He remained obdurate, and that is because he has been taught that our civilization and our culture and science are greatly inferior to his. He has been educated in schools where sentiments like the following are a part of the regular course of instruction:

X: UTTERANCES REGARDING AMERICA (*Out of Their Own Mouths* 197)

The outlook for American civilization (Out of Their Mouths 208)

It is hardly conceivable that in the former British colonies in America any civilization can be produced that will stand morally [sic!] on the same plane with the old civilization of Europe....

Treitschke, "Politik," vol. i., p. 121 (208).

"CHILDREN 'STRAFE' KAISER: Tear Laudatory Pages From Speller Used in Chicago Schools" (Anonymous2) "It is hardly conceivable that in the former British colonies in America any civilization can be produced that will stand morally (*sic!*) on the same plane with the old civilization of Europe."—Treitschke.

While, at the same time,

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Chicago, Aug. 9—Although Mayor Thompson's new school board declined to remove a page laudatory of the kaiser from the eighth grade speller,

in the public school system of America we have been carrying pages in our readers and sections in our histories laudatory to the Kaiser personally and fulsome in praise of modern German culture!

the page is being "strafed" anyway by the youngsters themselves.

Every mail brings mutilated pages torn from the speller to the newspapers (A2).

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA

22:2.1 The German government seeks to keep the German immigrant, wherever he may go on the face of the earth, as a potential German citizen. Politically, they seek to have these Germans act in the interests of the German Empire and in furtherance of the world-dominion ambition of the Prussian Emperor. The political activities of these American citizens of German extraction can only be deleterious to the welfare and prosperity of the American Commonwealth. Please note the following extract from the writings of one of their leaders in this connection:

X: UTTERANCES REGARDING AMERICA (*Out of Their Own Mouths* 197)

Uses of the German and Irish elements (Out of Their Own Mouths 210)

The further duty of supporting the Germans in foreign countries in their struggle for existence,

"The further duty of supporting the Germans in foreign countries in their struggle for existence,

and of thus keeping them loyal to their nationality, is one from which, in our direct interests, we cannot withdraw.

The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain their goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America.

The American-Germans have formed a political alliance with the Irish, and, thus united, constitute a power in the State with which the government must reckon....

Bernhardi, "Germany and the Next War," pp. 75, 98 (210).

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GERMANY'S HOSTILE ATTITUDE

"THE SCOURGE OF GOD" (Hillis1)

22:3.1 At one time, in making an address to his troops before sending them forth on a military expedition in connection with the present European conflict, and before we had declared war on Germany,

[contd] This war had its origin in a meeting held in Potsdam Palace in 1892. On that occasion the Kaiser placed in the hands of his friends a confidential document; at the head of the document were these words, THE PAN-GERMAN EMPIRE....

On the third page was a map of the old Roman Empire ... Instead of the Roman Empire, you have the Pan-German Empire. Instead of Caesar Augustus, you have Kaiser Wilhelm II. And upon the countries once named "Russia," "Austria," "France" and "Great Britain," you have the word GERMANIA, for Petrograd, Paris and London have become county-seat towns (H1).

[contd] The Kaiser told Ambassador Gerard that after this war was over he would have no nonsense from the United States; by which he <u>meant</u> that <u>GERMANIA</u> would be written across our country,

with the "G" on San Francisco and the "A" on Washington (H1).

X: UTTERANCES REGARDING AMERICA (*Out of Their Own Mouths* 197)

Proposed Coalition Against the United States (Out of Their Own Mouths 210)

On the 1st of February we intend to begin unrestricted submarine warfare. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep the United States of America neutral.

If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance with Mexico....

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above ... and to suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan. At the same time he should offer to mediate between Mexico and Japan....

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the Kaiser distributed a map of the world showing the extent of the proposed German Empire,

and the word "Germania" was printed across the face of North America,

the "G" on San Francisco and the "A" on the Atlantic seaboard.

Zimmerman, German Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dispatch to the German Minister in Mexico, January 19, 1917

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22:3.2 The Zimmermann note of January 19, 1917, addressed to the German Minister in Mexico,

which has become so well known to the reading public that it hardly needs to be quoted, and in which the German government sought to effect an alliance between Mexico and Japan against our country,¹

is further evidence of the attitude of the German government toward the American people. They did not hesitate to begin to parcel out our territory while we were yet a neutral nation.

22:3.3 I do not doubt for one minute that if Germany should come out victorious in the present struggle that sooner or later we should be attacked, directly or indirectly—perhaps through Canada, if the British Empire should fall—by the powerful German autocracy;² and I, therefore, believe most sincerely and intensely that the American people are now engaged in a solemn and sacred struggle for the maintenance of our national liberty and the perpetuation on the American continent (and, for that matter, in the whole world) of a democracy—a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

"GERMAN ATROCITIES: BUY LIBERTY BONDS AND END THEM FOREVER" (Hillis2)

Why Germany Started the War (Hillis 212)

At Manila Bay in 1898 the German admiral, who had only been restrained from attacking the American squadron by the presence of the English fleet, said to Admiral Dewey:

22:3.4 Remember, a German naval commander told Admiral Dewey,

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during the Spanish-American war,

"About fifteen years from now my country will start a great war.

that in about fifteen years Germany would start a great war

She will be in Paris in about two months after the commencement of the hostilities. Her move on Paris will be but a step to her real object—the crushing of England.

"Some months after we finish our work in Europe we will take New York, and probably Washington,

and that the Germans would take New York City, etc.

and we will hold them for some time....

"The Monroe Doctrine will be taken charge of by us and we will dispose of South America as we wish. Don't forget this about fifteen years from now" (H2 14).

That is why the Kaiser told Mr. Gerard:

"After this war, I shall stand no nonsense from the United States" (H2 14).

And let us recall that

Kaiser Wilhelm once told Ambassador Gerard that

"After this war is over, I'll stand no nonsense from America."

Everything goes to indicate that there has been a growing hatred of, and contempt for, America in Germany for a considerable period of time. Let us ponder well what this all means to us in case Germany should come out of the present struggle victorious.

GERMANY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

22:4.1 Now, if for reasons of expediency, even after Germany should succeed in conquering France, and after being able to reach some sort of a peace or compromise with the British—

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I say, if for any reason she did not see fit, even though victorious, to attack America immediately, then our conflict with her would come on apace over the Monroe Doctrine; for a victorious Germany in the European struggle would soon look to South America as her next field of expansion, after the realization of the

dream of "Mittel Europa."

[See 16:1.]

X: UTTERANCES REGARDING AMERICA (*Out of Their Own Mouths* 197)

22:4.2 And perhaps in this connection it would be well to let the Germans speak for themselves as regards their attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine, South America, etc. Read the following extracts touching affairs in South America:

Germans take the Monroe Doctrine too seriously (Out of Their Own Mouths 206)

A portion of our public opinion is much too cowardly as regards America.

The fact that the United States asserts the Monroe Doctrine and practically warns us Europeans out of America does not mean that we must submit to this doctrine.

If for the most part we do so, this is due to European disunity, which makes it possible for the United States to fish in muddy water. . . .

Alfred Hettner, "Die ziele unserer Weltpolitik," in series entitled "Der deutsche Krieg," no. 64 (1915), p. 25 (206-07).

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Teutonization of North America (Out of Their Own Mouths 206)

Not only North America, but all America, must be a bulwark of Teutonic culture, perhaps the mightiest bulwark of the Teutonic races.

South America must also and may easily become a home of new, free Teutonic-Teutonoid races. Teutonic States!

Resettlement of the territory by people of Teutonic stock; removal of the non-Teutonic inhabitants to reservations, or, best of all, to Africa....

Klaus Wagner, "Krieg," pp. 165-166 (206).

German rule will be a blessing (*Out of Their Own Mouths* 204)

... For the people of the Republics that have divided the Spanish and Portuguese inheritance it will be a blessing to come under German authority.

[contd] They will soon become reconciled to German rule, and will be glad to share in the glory of the German name throughout the world.

Tannenberg, ibid., p. 230 (204).

Bright German spots in a dark picture (Out of Their Own Mouths 203)

The German settlements in Southern Brazil and in Uruguay are the only bright spots in the dark picture of South American civilization.

Five hundred thousand Germans live in these regions;

22:4.4 "Not only North America, but all America, must be a bulwark of Teutonic culture, perhaps the mightiest bulwark of the Teutonic races.

South America must also and may easily become a home of new, free Teutonic-Teutonoid races. Teutonic States!

Resettlement of the territory by people of Teutonic stock; removal of the non-Teutonic inhabitants to reservations, or, best of all, to Africa."—Wagner.

22:4.5 "For the people of the Republics that have divided the Spanish and Portuguese inheritance it will be a blessing to come under German authority.

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They will soon become reconciled to German rule, and will be glad to share in the glory of the German name throughout the world. . . .

The German settlements in Southern Brazil and in Uruguay are the only bright spots in the dark picture of South American civilization.

Five hundred thousand Germans live in these regions;

and it is to be hoped that, in the reorganization of South American relations, when the Indian-Latin half- breeds have completely ruined themselves,

the immense basin of La Plata, with its adjoining western, eastern and southern coasts, will fall into the hands of the German people.

The Germans who have settled in the forests of southern Brazil all have, like the Boers of South Africa, from twelve to fifteen children, on the average, so that the country's safety is assured by this natural increase.

It is really marvelous that the German nation should not long ago have decided to take possession of this territory.

Otto Richard Tannenberg, "Gross-deutschland" (1911), pp. 228-229 (203-04).

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—Tannenberg.

- 1. We are fighting Germany because, while we were yet her friend, the only great power that still held hands off, she sent the Zimmerman note, calling to her aid Mexico, our southern neighbor, and hoping to pull Japan, our western neighbor, into the war against this nation of peace (Anonymous 1, "We Do We Fight Germany?").
- 2. [The Germans] might demand Canada from a defeated, navy-less England, and then our dreams of peace on the north would be at an end (Anonymous1, "We Do We Fight Germany?").