

at the door, I joined the throng to see what was going on inside. It proved to be the singing hour, and about fifty little Chinese boys, from six to ten years of age, all in neat khaki uniforms, were singing at the tops of their voices, led by a very active Chinese man. The little fellows seemed to enjoy the singing thoroughly, and, after hearing several songs, all in Chinese, of course, to strange and unusual tunes, I was surprised to recognize one of the tunes—it was "John Brown's body lies amoulding in the grave"—though what the words were I was unable to tell since, like the other songs, they were in Chinese.

At Labuan the last of our cabin passengers came aboard, two Englishmen, one a mining engineer, the other a government man. Since no more stops were to be made in Borneo, the Sandakan headed in a southwest direction straight for Singapore, and in exactly three days we entered that busy harbor and dropped anchor among the more than two dozen other ocean liners from all parts of the world.

Singapore is one of the busiest seaports in the world and the hundreds of vessels of all sizes and types against the background of handsome white and cream-colored buildings make a very interesting and impressive sight.

Thus ended a most interesting voyage of nine days, through a region seldom visited by any but a few Englishmen who are interested in some way in the development of that, as yet, little developed part of the world. Although it is a trip that is easily arranged by visitors to the Philippines it is one that is seldom taken by the tourist.

## GERMAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT.

BY ALBERT GEHRING.

THE United States is often spoken of as an Anglo-Saxon country. Nothing could be further from the truth. According to the last census, there are thirty-two million people of foreign birth or parentage living in the country. Of these only ten million come from Great Britain, leaving twenty-two million from non-English countries. Now twenty-two million represent 24 per cent of the total population, and 27 per cent of the total white population.

However, this does not take account of the vast number of so-called native Americans who are not of Anglo-Saxon descent. The people of German origin alone, including those who were born in Germany, have been estimated at twenty millions. Adding all those whose ancestors hailed from other non-English countries, we obtain a considerable fraction of the population. Again, all the so-called English are by no means Anglo-Saxon. Even if we include the Scotch and Welsh, who are less easy to distinguish, there is the very considerable body of Irish, numbering many millions, who can hardly be classed as Anglo-Saxons.

If we make all these deductions, we shall find that the Anglo-Saxon element constitutes considerably less than half of the population. And even with the Irish included, it is doubtful whether it reaches the 50 per cent mark.

Now, when we come to consider the work done by our people, their contributions toward general civilization, we shall again be obliged to recognize that it is highly inaccurate to speak of the United States as an Anglo-Saxon domain.

We have made two important contributions to the work of the world. The first is our fight for freedom, involving the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The second is our marvelous development along technical and industrial lines.

In regard to the first, Anglo-Saxon influence naturally prevailed, preponderant as this element of the population was at the time in question. Nevertheless, non-British contributions were considerable, not only in a relative but even in an absolute sense. In Jacob Leisler the Germans contributed a forerunner of the Revolution. In Peter Zenger they gained the liberty of the press. John Jay was of French and Dutch descent, Alexander Hamilton partly of French. Michael Hillegas, our first treasurer, has been claimed by the French and the Germans, Frederick A. Mühlenberg, the first Speaker, was indubitably German. Albert Gallatin, finally, was born in Switzerland.

But if the non-British elements were important in the realm of statesmanship, the part played by them on the field of battle assumes vital dimensions. To begin with the foreign volunteers, Lafayette was a Frenchman, Kosciusko and Pulaski were Poles, De Kalb and Steuben Germans. The services of Steuben, especially, in drilling the Continental Army and substituting order for chaos, can hardly be overestimated, and must be counted among the most prominent factors in winning the war. Among native-born leaders, Mont-

gomery and Marion had French blood in their veins, Schuyler was of Dutch descent, Mühlenberg and Herkimer were German. The battle of Oriskany, won by the latter with his German troops, was a turning point of the war, and can almost be regarded as a sufficient contribution by itself of this element, without counting the splendid services of Mühlenberg, De Kalb, and Steuben. Schott and Weedon were further Teuton leaders, Ludwig was the baker of the army, Lutterloh occupied the position of quartermaster-general, while Washington's body guard consisted mainly of Germans. Though without special military value, the heroic behavior of Molly Pitcher (Marie Ludwig) on the field of Monmouth may be regarded as symptomatic of the spirit animating the German women during the Revolution.

There is no doubt, indeed, that without the help of non-British leaders, augmented as it was by thousands of men, the English could never have been beaten.

Even greater, however, was the importance of non-British people with reference to the second contribution. The Teutonic element especially—comprising individuals of Dutch and German descent—did much of the work involved in our technical and industrial development.

Few persons probably realize that the individuals or families who were most prominent financially since the beginning of the nineteenth century were invariably of non-British, and generally of Teutonic birth or origin.

During the early part of the century Stephen Girard, it is said, was the wealthiest man in the country. Later this distinction was enjoyed by members of the Astor family. After them came the Vanderbilts, who were in turn succeeded by Rockefeller.

Stephen Girard was a native of France, the original Astor emigrated from Germany, the Vanderbilts were of Dutch descent, while Rockefeller again is of German ancestry.

Girard was not only a business man of unusual shrewdness, but also deserves the distinction of being one of the first of our great philanthropists. His establishment of Girard College is a lasting monument to his memory. It is not unique, however, among the educational benefactions of his race, for Vassar and Bowdoin Colleges were also founded or heavily endowed by men of French descent. The Drexel Institute, on the other hand, as well as the Case School of Applied Sciences, Vanderbilt University, and the University of Chicago, are a few of the institutions which owe their

inception or support in great measure to individuals of Teutonic extraction.

After Girard came the Astors. John Jacob, the founder of the family fortune, was a man of remarkable ability. Arriving here a poor youth, he worked his way up until he became the richest man in the country. His establishment of the trading station at Astoria, Oregon, has been styled "the grandest commercial enterprise undertaken by an American"; furthermore he was the first American whose boats regularly encircled the globe. His son, William B. Astor, handled the wealth entrusted to him by his father with such care that when he died in 1875 his fortune was estimated at two hundred million dollars.

The ascendancy of the Vanderbilts will be remembered by many readers. They were prominent especially in railroad activities, and the system of lines controlled by them was pronounced "the most magnificent in the world." Rockefeller, finally, has earned the coveted distinction of being the wealthiest man alive. He is the head of the Standard Oil Company, an organization so powerful and well known that it is unnecessary to dilate upon it.

So it turns out that our most prominent line of activity, once we were fairly launched on a national career, was presided over in the main by men of Teutonic extraction. But the leadership by no means hinges only on the three men cited.

We sometimes hear it said that the Germans have only gained prominence in the brewing industry. And true enough, this is a branch of business that is almost entirely in their hands,—Busch, Pabst, and Schlitz being among those who have built up especially large plants. But the statement is highly inaccurate. To be sure, we can hardly expect a class of people representing less than one-fourth of the population to control many industries. Yet there are some lines of endeavor in which they have in fact exercised such control, and many in which foremost representatives have been German.

The subject is so vast, of course, that we can only touch upon it in the most cursory manner.

To begin with, the sugar industry is one which was long directed by Germans. Havemeyer controlled the eastern part of the business. Spreckels was supreme in the west. Piano making, too, has been carried on largely by the same race. The Steinway instrument has generally been regarded as the best in the country, if not, indeed, in the world; and other makes which are presumably German are

the Knabe, Weber, Sohmer, Steck, Kranich and Bach, Mehlis, Decker, and Krakauer.<sup>1</sup>

Weyerhäuser was known as the lumber-king, a title which was surely deserved in view of the immensity of his holdings. The Cramps have been unrivalled as shipbuilders, the Herreshoffs as constructors of yachts. German names are prominently identified with the Akron rubber industries. Heinz's position in the canning industry is well established, as is that of the Roebing's Sons in the manufacture of wire rope.

Westinghouse was of German descent, ditto Villard, so prominently connected with the Northern Pacific Railway. Heintze, head of the United Copper Co., belongs to the same race, and the list is swelled by Wanamaker, originator of the big department store, and Siegel, follower in his footsteps. Eckert was intimately connected with the growth of telegraphy, and was president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Prang was foremost as a lithographer, Brill as a builder of street cars. Boldt has been styled the hotel-king of the country. In the packing business we must mention Nelson Morris, likewise Schwarzschild and Sulzberger; among bankers we may include Belmont, Drexel, and Schiff. The Leiters are of Dutch ancestry, as are the Flaglers and Yerkes's; the Du Ponts and Tiffanys are of French descent. We are not sure whether Diebold, eminent builder of safes, is German, but there is no doubt about Studebaker, foremost manufacturer of wagons, and Ellwanger, leader among nursery men. Guggenheim must not be omitted, likewise Schumacher, prominently identified with the cereal industry. Frick is the foremost producer of coke, Schwab second only to Carnegie in the steel business, Miller known as the cattle-king of the country. Faber, Baer, Altman, Funk, Kieckhefer, Hershey, Foerderer, Schirmer, Grasselli, and Niedringhaus are a few others of whom it is either known that they are of German descent, or who are again included on "suspicion."<sup>2</sup>

When we come to technical achievements, the story is prac-

<sup>1</sup> The racial affiliation of almost all the individuals mentioned in this article has been verified. As regards the foremost individuals this is true without exception. But in the case of a few others, information on this point was difficult to obtain, whence they have merely been included by reason of the Teutonic sound of their names. In most cases this is a fairly reliable index of race, but of course it is not infallible. Consequently there may be a few individuals who are classed as Germans but who are not actually German. Such cases, however, cannot be numerous. Besides, the text is usually so worded as to show where they would be liable to occur.

<sup>2</sup> We have made no attempt to enumerate the prominent men of Irish, still less of Scotch ancestry. It goes without saying that they, too, have been responsible for much of our progress.

While many of the individuals who have been mentioned were of unmixed

tically the same. Edison, our great inventor, is Dutch on the paternal side. Mergenthaler, creator of the ingenious linotype machine, was born in the Fatherland, and the same is true of Steinmetz, brilliant mathematician in the electrical field, and Roebling, famous builder of suspension bridges. Roebling's crowning achievement, the Brooklyn Bridge, was one of the most brilliant feats of engineering ever accomplished on this side of the ocean. Hassler was the pioneer in the work of the United States Coast Survey, Wagner the originator of the sleeping car as well as its mate, the palace car. Westinghouse must again be mentioned, for he was an inventor as well as a man of business. And the construction of the Panama Canal, considered by some the greatest engineering feat of all times, was achieved by Col. Goethals, a master engineer of Dutch descent. Among other technical geniuses who, while they were not German, at least did not belong to the Anglo-Saxon race, were Ericsson, the Swede, and Tesla, the Serbian. And the Lick and Yerkes telescopes were made possible by men who were of German and Dutch ancestry respectively.

One of the most important events of the nineteenth century, from a material point of view, was the discovery of gold in California, in 1848. Now, it is no great merit to pick up a nugget of gold, or test it for genuineness. But credit belongs to the men who were there to pick it up and test it,—who braved danger and death in settling the wilds where the valuable metal was found. And thus we must do homage to James Marshall, who actually found the first gold, but even more to the German Sutter, who settled the land where it was found. To him, more than any other, credit is due for a discovery which not only added tremendously to our national wealth, but was of immense influence in the development of the whole western half of the continent.

Take away all these men and their achievements,—Edison, Mergenthaler, Westinghouse, Roebling, Goethals, Steinmetz, Ericsson, Tesla, Sutter, Astor, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, Villard, Steinway, and the others,—and the United States would not be what it is. If we are great, if our technical and industrial development excites the envy and admiration of the world,—this is by no means due exclusively to the Anglo-Saxon elements of our population,

German descent, this is not true of all. In some cases, indeed, there was probably more extraneous blood than Teutonic. Credit for the work performed by these people is not claimed entirely for the Germans, but only in proportionate share. The same is true of all later names representing mixed ancestry.

but may be traced in great part to non-English, and especially to Teutonic, sources.

And there are other fields in which the Teutons have been equally influential. Notably the field of art. If we wish to challenge the statement that the Germans have only shown activity in the manufacture of beer, we need but refer to the art of music, a domain in which they are the controlling factor.

1. German music teachers and performers are to be found all over the country. Hardly a big city but numbers several among its best musicians.
2. The foremost conductors have been German. Witness Bergmann, Thomas, Damrosch, Gericke, Seidl, Paur, Muck, Van der Stucken, and others.
3. A majority of the performers in the big symphony orchestras are German. Those who are not Teutonic are apt to be Slavic or French. Few are Anglo-Saxon.
4. Many of the foremost operatic managers have been German or Austrian. Witness Grau, Conried, Hammerstein, and Dippel. Others were Italian.
5. The pianos which have long been regarded as the best are the Steinway. Many other fine makes have German names.
6. Among publishers who are presumably German are Schirmer, Schmidt, and Schubert.
7. Among critics and writers with German names we find Ritter, Krehbiel, and Finck.
8. Germans are prominently connected with the musical magazines.
9. One of the most important musical inventions, the gramophone, was made by the German Berliner.
10. The most typically American compositions of late decades—the Sousa marches—were written by a man who is German on his mother's side.
11. Many of the big music dealers throughout the country are German.
12. Finally, most of the prominent Anglo-Saxon musicians have gained their musical education in Germany.

But in the other arts, as well, the Germans have been active. Our most celebrated picture, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," was executed by a man with the Teutonic name of Leutze. Our finest buildings, the Capitol and the Congressional Library, were designed by architects of the same race. T. U. Walter was the man who gave the Capitol its present imposing appearance, Pelz and

Schmitmeyer were responsible for the Library. Nast, born in the Fatherland, was our greatest cartoonist; Karl Bitter, a native of Vienna, the artist who had charge of the sculptural work at the Buffalo and St. Louis expositions.

The same story is again told by the stage. Here, too, foreign influence has been marked, though it was not always German influence. To begin with the managers, we might add the names of Frohman, Erlanger, and Schubert to those already mentioned. As for actors, many of the most famous were either born in non-English countries or had ancestors of whom this was true. Edwin Forrest, our great tragedian, was German on the maternal side. Likewise Mary Anderson, so favorably remembered by the theater-going public. Richard Mansfield hailed from Berlin, David Warfield is a Hebrew, Leo Dietrichstein a native of Hungary. Among women Modjeska was born in Galicia, Janaushek in Bohemia, Nazimova in Russia. A great number of our really superior plays, furthermore, have for decades been adapted from the French and German. So that we can safely assert that what has been good on the American stage was contributed in great part from non-English sources, while the vulgar and trivial was more largely Anglo-Saxon.

It would lead us too far to survey every branch of endeavor and show what has been contributed by non-English individuals. In the realm of science and thought we should have to mention Lieber, publicist and compiler of the *Encyclopædia Americana*, Agassiz the naturalist, and Münsterberg the psychologist. Among publishers there would be Pulitzer, Ochs, Kohlsaat, and Villard. Puck, for many years our foremost humorous paper, was founded by Keppler and Schwarzmann. Many prominent physicians have been Germans, and the same is true of educators and philanthropists. Lewis Miller, with Bishop Vincent promoter of the famous Chautauqua Assembly, belonged to this race, likewise Henry Bergh, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It remains to indicate in a few words what non-English, and especially German, influences have done in a collective way. It is known that the advanced work of our more prominent colleges has been patterned largely after German universities. More important, however, is the fact that so many of the foremost professors at these colleges have studied in Germany. Thus German learning is invading our country, even though we are not aware of it. The cheerful Christmas tree was introduced by Germans. Physical culture was furthered by them, music cultivated, and heavy drinking counteracted through the introduction of mild beverages.

If Americans no longer swear quite so much, if they are beginning to moderate their nasal tones, if tobacco-chewing and spitting are on the wane, if the feet are being brought down from the table to the floor—where they belong—this is probably due in great measure to foreign, and more specifically to German example.

And in more fundamental ways, too, the same influence is felt. Germans have helped to moderate the dread austerity of the old Puritan Sunday, have opened the museums to the people, led them into the parks, and encouraged them in the enjoyment of innocent games. In general, they have contributed immensely toward the sweetening and brightening of life. The county fair is due to them, likewise the establishment of roof gardens. And though much still remains to be done, they are probably beginning to counteract the prevailing industrial disregard of human life, the careless, slipshod way of doing things, the hurry and superficiality and vulgarity, and imparting to the national character some of their proverbial thoroughness, honesty, and depth of sentiment.

So numerous and important, indeed, have been the contributions of non-English, and especially of Teutonic, races, that it is ludicrous to speak of the United States as an Anglo-Saxon country. As has been well said, Europe and not England is the mother of this country. But as Germany is a vital part of Europe, so German influence has had a vital share in shaping the destinies of our land.

## ANGLO-SAXON AND TEUTON.

BY THE EDITOR.

THERE is much talk at present about the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, by which are meant England and the United States, but the use of the term "Saxon" is here too narrow. The Saxons in the Middle Ages were the people of northern Germany along the Rhine up to the Elbe. The Angles belonged to the same group which have been characterized as Eastphalians, Westphalians and Engres, or "inner ones" living between the eastern and western "blond-heads," for that is the name of people that are *faal*, or "pale-haired" as the corresponding English term would be. The Flemish, the Dutch, the Hanoverians and their neighbors belong to this same group. Some of these people left for Britain in historical times, about the year 449. Their symbol was the horse which is still used for the coat of arms of Hanover and Brunswick on the continent.