

prietors of enterprises". Above all, the fully developed capitalism of the present day, especially so far as the great unskilled lower strata of labour are concerned, has become independent of any influence which religion may have had in the past. I shall return to this point.

- 3 Compare, for instance, Schell, *Der Katholizismus als Prinzip des Fortschrittes* (Würzburg, 1897), p. 31, and v. Hertling, *Das Prinzip des Katholizismus und die Wissenschaft* (Freiburg, 1899), p. 58.
- 4 One of my pupils has gone through what is at this time the most complete statistical material we possess on this subject: the religious statistics of Baden. See Martin Offenbacher, "Konfession und soziale Schichtung", *Eine Studie über die wirtschaftliche Lage der Katholiken und Protestanten in Baden* (Tübingen und Leipzig, 1901), Vol. IV, part v, of the *Volkswirtschaftliche Abhandlungen der badischen Hochschulen*. The facts and figures which are used for illustration below are all drawn from this study.
- 5 For instance, in 1895 in Baden there was taxable capital available for the tax on returns from capital:

Per 1,000 Protestants 954,000 marks

Per 1,000 Catholics 589,000 marks

It is true that the Jews, with over four millions per 1,000, were far ahead of the rest. (For details see Offenbacher, *op. cit.*, p. 21.)

- 6 On this point compare the whole discussion in Offenbacher's study.
- 7 On this point also Offenbacher brings forward more detailed evidence for Baden in his first two chapters.
- 8 The population of Baden was composed in 1895 as follows: Protestants, 37.0 per cent.; Catholics, 61.3 per cent.; Jewish, 1.5 per cent. The students of schools beyond the compulsory public school stage were, however, divided as follows (Offenbacher, p. 16):

| | Protestant. | Catholic. | Jews. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | Per Cent. |
| <i>Gymnasien</i> | 43 | 46 | 9.5 |
| <i>Realgymnasien</i> | 69 | 31 | 9 |
| <i>Oberrealschulen</i> | 52 | 41 | 7 |
| <i>Realschulen</i> | 49 | 40 | 11 |
| <i>Höhere Bürgerschulen</i> | 51 | 37 | 12 |
| Average | 48 | 42 | 10 |

(In the *Gymnasium* the main emphasis is on the classics. In the *Realgymnasium* Greek is dropped and Latin reduced in favour of modern languages, mathematics and science. The *Realschule* and *Oberrealschule* are similar to the latter except that Latin is dropped entirely in favour of modern languages. See G. E. Bolton, *The Secondary School System in Germany*, New York, 1900.—TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.)

The same thing may be observed in Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, Alsace-Lorraine, and Hungary (see figures in Offenbacher, pp. 16 ff.).

- 9 See the figures in the preceding note, which show that the Catholic attendance at secondary schools, which is regularly less than the Catholic share of the total population by a third, only exceeds this by a few per cent. in the case of the grammar schools (mainly in preparation for theological studies). With reference to the subsequent discussion it may further be noted as characteristic that in Hungary those affiliated with the Reformed Church exceed even the average Protestant record of attendance at secondary schools. (See Offenbacher, p. 19, note.)
- 10 For the proofs see Offenbacher, p. 54, and the tables at the end of his study.
- 11 Especially well illustrated by passages in the works of Sir William Petty, to be referred to later.
- 12 Petty's reference to the case of Ireland is very simply explained by the fact that the Protestants were only involved in the capacity of absentee landlords. If he had meant to maintain more he would have been wrong, as the situation of the Scotch-Irish