

when her own citizens refused to enlist for any such purpose.

REPORTER. One would hardly have supposed that, at this distance of time, these old stories could have had much effect on the people of the United States.

SIR RICHARD. You must remember that 1850 was scarcely further removed from the close of the Revolutionary War than we are to-day from the time of the Crimean struggle. Nations have long memories, and it is not unimportant to remember that up to that period every American school-child was regularly trained and instructed to consider these things as unparalleled outrages, and that for a very long time the national holiday of the Fourth of July in each year was made the occasion of the most violent diatribes against the aristocracy and Government of Great Britain. As a curious illustration of the extent to which this feeling prevailed, I may mention that only till very recently no alien could be naturalized without taking an oath that he would defend the Government and people of the United States "against the machinations of Queen Victoria." Needless to say, all this has been completely changed, but these things had their effect, and no small effect either, in moulding the attitude of the people of the United States toward Great Britain, and no one acquainted with the facts can deny their influence, though it is quite true that the vast majority of Englishmen, of whatever rank, were in happy ignorance of the way in which Americans had been taught to regard them.