

OF PEACE TERMS

they thought was righteously to be punished by an Austrian invasion. As passive atoms in the Cæsarean State they were inaccessible to such considerations.

Professor Wilhelm Wundt, who has definitely associated himself with the worst manifestations of German national immoralism, might usefully, as a specialist in psychology, set himself the problem of tracing the process of the "Cæsarean madness" as it arises in a people. The Cæsarean madness is, in the psychology of crime, to be regarded as a form of "induced" insanity, the result, in an ill-balanced and ill-trained nature, of the sense of unlimited power. There is a close analogy between it and the political psychosis of the German people in the past dozen years. As to the symptoms, we are not dependent on the testimony either of Pacifism or of Kaiserist theologians. They are fully recorded in Professor O. Nippold's work, "*Der Deutsche Chauvinismus*" (1913), which, as Mr. Alexander Gray observes, "has become a work of the highest historical importance." It records a rapidly rising pressure of war-madness, induced by a special chorus of German self-glorification, and a ritual of rapturous praise of war as war.

Many, of course, protested; but by 1914 most of them had also been carried away. Men who had seemed to be internationalists a few years before joined in the chorus, all asseverating the national falsehood that the war had been forced on Germany. There was nothing more needed. A people so politically incompetent as to be capable of giving currency to such a mendacious formula was further