

lead to a strong emotional reaction. As to the first : as has been pointed out, the educated and intelligent classes have felt strongly, even belligerently, about the issues at stake in the great war. In America this class is largely represented by the capitalists. We may therefore look to see a strong financial and executive support given to the Entente Allies. But the mass of the people are not to be moved by any such remote abstractions : their lesser intelligence demands the stimulus of a more direct and more nearly personal danger. The Zeppelin raids did much for recruiting in Britain. The far-seeing statesman, realizing the necessity or inevitableness of war, seizes the moment when the people are aroused and launches his armies. Had more decisive action been taken immediately after the sinking of the *Lusitania* there would have been a ready response. That occasion was allowed to slip by, a series of lesser affronts dulled the sensibilities of the unthinking citizen, and now it is possible that nothing short of an invasion will rouse the people from their lethargy and their unwonted prosperity.

There are two factors, however, which may operate emotionally and stir a war spirit : conscription and the inconvenience of food regulation. If the danger or loss of brothers, sons, or friends kindles animosity against Germany, and if the