

ENTERED THE WAR

that it is not enough to sympathise and to hope, but that in order to be true to her own truth she must lay her all upon the altar of liberty, and must accept her active share of the world's suffering and struggle, if she is to keep her national ideals untarnished and to secure their enlightening influence upon the still unfree. Service—in whatever form conditions may require it—service in freedom's cause, she has come to see, is the price that must constantly be paid for the maintenance of freedom.

It is interesting to observe the progress of the public attitude in the United States toward the war, from the academic, pacific stage; through the stage of a steadily increasing concern; into the present stage of aggressive resistance to the Prussian effort to crush the power of the free peoples. As I write, there lie before me three letters, from three American university men, all of them close students of history and politics. It will be worth while quoting from these three letters in the order in which they were written. The first letter represents the first mood or stage mentioned above, and the salient passage in it runs as follows:—

“Personally, my heart cries out against every form of warfare except the higher warfare of the Spirit against war, and especially the cause of war. England's greatest human asset is that upon the whole the peace- and liberty-loving peoples of the earth trust her and fear Germany. In the long run the meek and the loving will inherit the earth, and all conquests where might seems to overcome right are worst of all for the