

ENTERED THE WAR

addressed to the American people, President Wilson asserts that so far as he can see "there is not a single selfish element in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind, and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage, and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realise to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice, it involves." "There are those in the United States," says the American journalist, Gilbert V. Seldes, in his book entitled *The United States and the War*, "who do not see the goal of all good endeavours in economic penetrations and increased productions, nor the happy life in the meaningless labours of scientific management. They are careless of any supremacy in trade which does not bring the free play of human activity, and they refuse to have freedom given or withheld as an incentive to labour." And again he writes: "We have been told, with an insistence we resented a little, that the Entente had our safety in its keeping, because a German victory would leave us Germany's victim in the next war. But our safety is not the most precious thing which England guards for us. She is, in every serious sense, the guardian of our faith. That the good American knows, and that he is trying to teach his country to understand. It is simply the faith that a democratic people can fully and finally dedicate and organise itself to meet