

ENTERED THE WAR

trate the social and political values arising out of the situation suggested above, when it becomes intensified in some of the largest cities in the United States :—

	Total popula- tion according to the Census of 1910.	Native whites of native parentage.	Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign- born whites natives of Germany.	Foreign- born whites natives of Austria.
New York					
City	4,766,883	921,318	1,820,141	278,114	190,237
Chicago,					
Illinois	2,185,283	445,130	912,701	182,281	132,059
Philadelphia,					
Pa.	1,549,008	584,008	496,785	51,467	19,857
Milwaukee,					
Wisconsin ..	373,857	78,823	182,330	64,816	11,553
Cincinnati,					
Ohio	363,591	154,937	132,190	28,425	1,638

In view of this manifest variety in the origin and psychology of the American individual, we may well ask ourselves what precisely were the considerations that solidified popular sentiment in the United States to such an extent that eventually American participation in the war became to Americans not only desirable but unescapable. In answering this question we shall do well to recognise the distinction between *cause* and *occasion*. A cause, if it remain active and persistent, must sooner or later bring about its necessary result, but that result is often hastened and assisted by the existence of what may be called quickening occasions. There is no doubt in the writer's mind that the United States of America entered the world war primarily on account of her devotion to the cause of human freedom, and that, should the war last long enough, America was predestined to enter it from the first. True, a recent American writer insists that "passive inspiration is her rôle, as it is conceived by her