

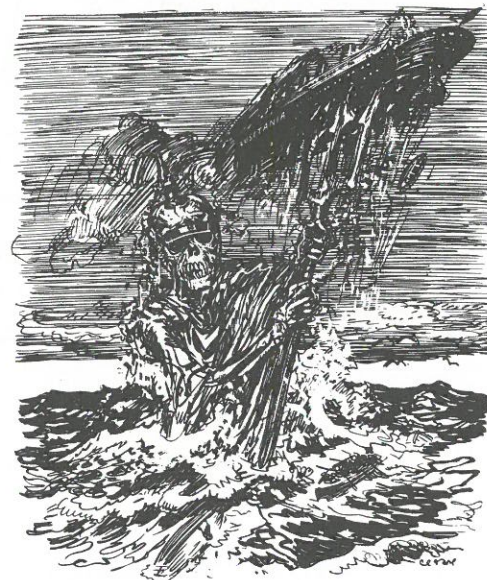
Outsiders who expected the Latin American republics to object to Roosevelt's "big stick diplomacy" were disappointed. It was not until several years later, when the United States cited the corollary to justify wholesale landings of U. S. Marines in the Caribbean and Central America, that our neighbors protested our strong-arm tactics.

Before he left the White House, President Roosevelt exercised his diplomatic skills yet another time, in Morocco. The Germans and the French were at loggerheads and Europe seemed on the brink of war when Roosevelt talked the powers into a conference. For his peace efforts at Algeiras in 1906 and his mediation at Portsmouth the preceding year, Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel peace prize.

Woodrow Wilson, former president of Princeton University and ex-Governor of New Jersey, was the first Democrat in the White House since 1897. He was an archfoe of imperialism and of war. Yet in his first term he authorized more armed interventions in Latin America than any of his predecessors. Between 1914 and 1916, the United States sent troops into Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Virgin Islands, and Mexico. In 1916 Wilson campaigned on the slogan "He Kept Us Out of War." Only a year later he had the unhappy task of formalizing America's entry into World War I.

When the war exploded in Europe in the summer of 1914, America felt strong, snug, and secure. The vast majority of Americans opposed war. And Wilson's policy of strict neutrality had their blessing. The exceptions were the millions of hyphenated Americans. Pro-Ally and pro-German groups fought bitterly and prodded Washington to take sides.

Out of the Depths



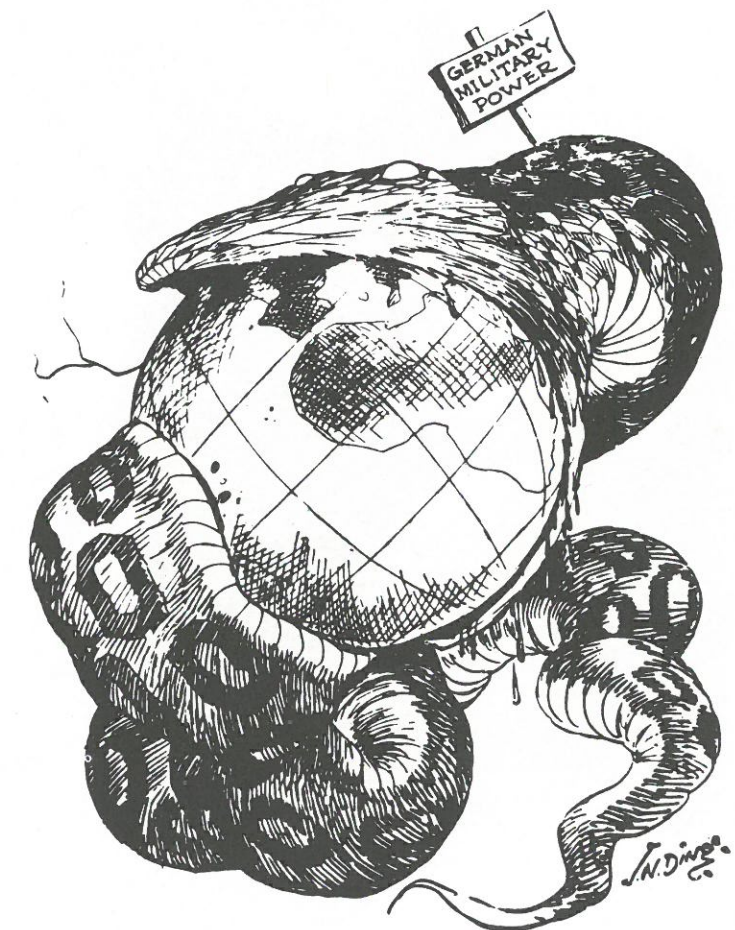
Oscar Edward Cesare. *The Sun* (New York), 1915.

Most Americans remained untouched by the war until the heinous attack on the British passenger ship *Lusitania* by a German submarine off the Irish coast. Among the 1,198 passengers and crew who lost their lives were 128 Americans.

Wilson sent one protest, then another to the Kaiser. Ten months passed before Germany offered to assume liability and pay an indemnity. In the meantime anti-German sentiment grew.

As the war spread across the European continent, most cartoonists actively propagandized for American intervention on the side of England and France.

The Python



Jay N. Darling (Ding). *The Des Moines Register*, c. 1917.