

Newspapers, publications, and posters were often utilized to communicate with both troops and civilians. This made it possible for them to stifle opposing viewpoints and preserve a consistent narrative. Bold, vibrant posters with eye-catching artwork and phrases worked very well in drawing attention and igniting patriotism. Songs that evoked patriotism, exalted heroes, and underlined the moral need of the war effort were created by lyricists and composers. Patriotic music and lyrics were utilized to uplift and unite people. Print media also provided a forum for alternative viewpoints and anti-war campaigns. Some editorials and articles in newspapers and magazines condemned the war or cast doubt on government decisions. Even during heated disagreements, this made it possible to hear from a variety of viewpoints. President Woodrow Wilson and other leaders used radio talks to promote the war and lay forth their plans for the post-war era. To regulate the flow of information, governments established tight censorship. To cover the conflict, a lot of publications and magazines deployed journalists to the front lines. Radio transmissions of news, talks, and propaganda became a necessity.