

**BOOKS
WANTED
FOR OUR MEN
"IN CAMP AND,"
OVER THERE"
TAKE YOUR GIFTS TO
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY**

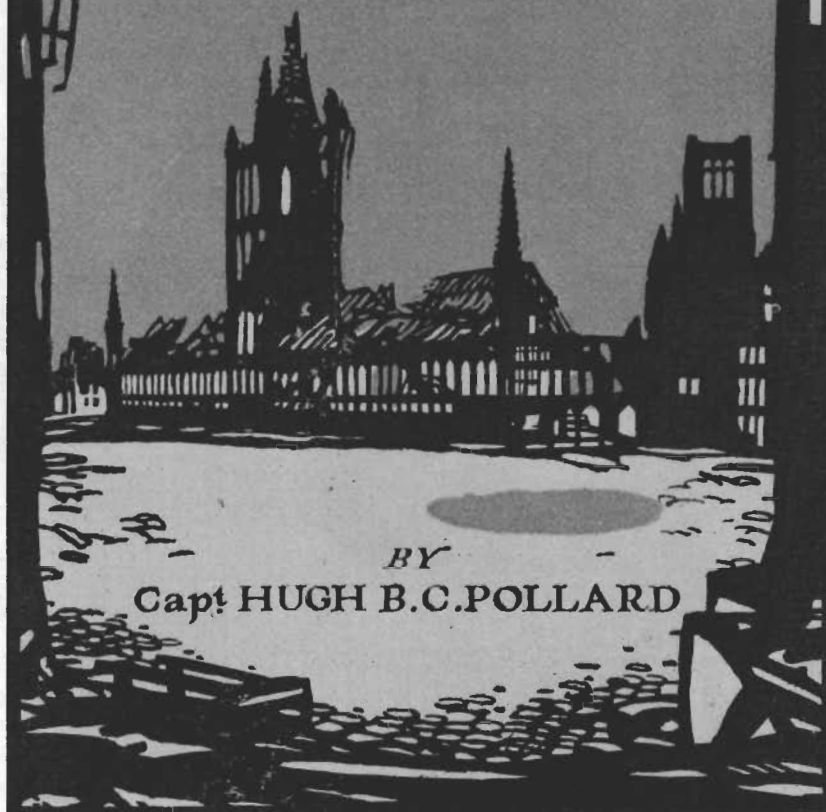
F

Words at War



THE STORY OF
YPRES

ST. LOUIS
MERCANTILE
LIBRARY

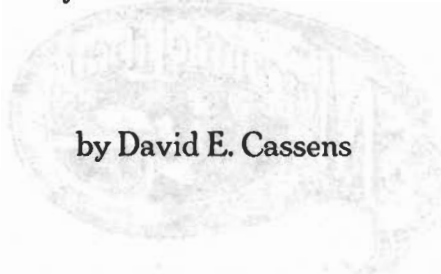


BY
Capt HUGH B.C. POLLARD

Words at War

The World War I Propaganda Pamphlets in The St. Louis Mercantile Library

An Exhibition and Bibliographical Checklist of the Collection in the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, with a Selection of War-Related Books, Prints, Maps, and Photographs Marking the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the American Entry into the First World War.



by David E. Cassens



St. Louis: 1991

Words at War is a catalogue and collection guide marking an exhibition running from August 8 through September 11, 1991.

Front cover and inside front cover illustrations: from **War Posters; Issued by Belligerent and Neutral Nations 1914-1919**. Selected by Martin Hardie and Arthur K. Sabin (London: A. & C. Black, 1920).

Back cover illustration: from a photograph in the Mercantile Library's **St. Louis Globe-Democrat Collection**, a clipping and photo archive created originally by a major metropolitan daily newspaper, no longer in business.

Woodcut decorations and tailpieces from **War Posters** by Hardie and Sabin (noted above).



August, 1991

by the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association

PREFACE

All too often those who know of the St. Louis Mercantile Library and its wealth of nineteenth century Americana tend to forget that, for much of its history, it has been a twentieth century collection. The politics, the history, literature, and art of this century's generations have been collected here for the majority of our readers -- those who have passed through the doors since 1901. Good examples of the twentieth century collections are the Library's fiction and poetry holdings and, of course, history, newspapers, and biography.

Thus to develop an exhibition around World War I and help in the process to mark the upcoming seventy-fifth anniversary in 1992 of entry of the United States into the great conflict, is quite natural. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat clipping and photo files are only the most recent collection with World War I content -- early holdings in periodical literature, plays, poetry, fiction, and newspapers also hold significant materials. The World War I collections involve shifts in taste and political opinion; censorship, propaganda, and local social conflict; their existence and the erratic pattern in which they were developed reflect the changes and attitudes in reading and readership at this institution.

For a brief period during the early days of World War I, the great, diverse German-American groups of St. Louis, one of the largest such ethnic populations in any American city, seemed to unite under pressure of anti-German sentiment brought about as a result of Allied propaganda efforts*. The horrifying tales inflamed St. Louis readers with the image of German atrocities in Belgium and on the high seas -- against women, children, hospital ships, the innocent of all ages and classes. "Huns" -- the Kaiser especially -- were vilified in the local press at any opportunity. German citizens in St. Louis, proud of their loyalty to America and to the city, but also justifiably, of their immigrant heritage, desperately fought a rear guard action. They debated neutrality, they sought understanding of their achievements and contributions to the city, and they spoke out against what was felt were unfair slanders.

Of course, the hatreds engendered during the War's height had to be lived with; loyalty to the American War effort was eventually proven by the German-American St. Louisans. But these citizens' influence and hostility to the unfairness they discerned in British propaganda were still felt, even here at the Mercantile, where the Allies and local sympathizers to them had deposited publications which recounted their view of events in Europe for the "education" of isolated America. A quiet battle was fought here during the days of the First World War; perhaps the pressure put on the early staff by German American readers ironically lead to these materials' eventual preservation (as they disappeared from our shelves, they were stored quickly away in a dark forbidding corner of the stacks, forgotten and dusty).

For generations hundreds of the typical pamphlets which the British government put out to draw America into the War and to bolster morale at home, lay uncatalogued in a neglected closet of the Library, only rediscovered in the mid-1980's. When earlier staff were asked as to their history, a "memory" passed down reflected an old, raging controversy. Evidently, one side of a divided citizenry had insisted on the removal of these inflammatory pieces, these "gifts" of the British government. Out of sight and mind, the works grew in research value and reflected a large and growing general collection of books and photographs collected here on the War, as these were issued.

PREFACE

It is the intention of this exhibition catalogue to call attention to these fascinating holdings and to make a checklist available to scholars of political propaganda literature. A guide to this collection at this time, several years in the making, has been quite gratifying. I would like to acknowledge the continuing help of John Neal Hoover, Associate Librarian of the Mercantile Library who rediscovered this collection and who performed much of the original survey of this literature. I would also like to thank him for giving me the chance to work with these materials when I joined the staff in 1986 and for his encouragement in organizing this exhibition from the stacks. I would like to thank Dr. Jeffrey E. Smith, Executive Director of the Mercantile Library, as well, for his strong support of the exhibition and research programs of the Mercantile which led to the publication of this Guide.

In the early days of American library history, as elsewhere, the Mercantile was not immune to censorship, sadly. It is said that when the great turn-of-the-century St. Louis novelist, Kate Chopin, was interested to know if the library of which she was a member -- the Mercantile -- carried her latest controversial book, *The Awakening*, she came to check the holdings. Though the Library had four copies of this work at the time it was first published, none were available and she instantly suspected it had been withdrawn by pressure groups †. Clearly in the early days of this century, what the Mercantile made available was viewed as a cultural pulse, a barometer for pride and dissatisfactions. The old librarians picked their way gingerly through conflicting tastes and pressures in the St. Louis scene, painfully aware that this institution could become the forum for conflict in the absence of standardized procedural safeguards against the threat of censorship.

The World War I Propaganda pamphlets also had to wait for the light of day in better times for their readers. This group of books and pamphlets are primary sources for specific battles, attacks, hardships and the cruelties of total war. A glimpse of the emotions, the angers, fears, and distress of World War I's participants exists within these pages.

David E. Cassens
Curator, Herman T. Pott Collection
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association

NOTES: * See James Neal Primm, *Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri* (Boulder: Pruett, 1981): 459-462

† See Emily Toth, *Kate Chopin* (New York: Morrow, 1990): 367-68

INTRODUCTION

World War I Propaganda at Work in a Midwestern American City

One of the greatest political and military victories of the Western Allies during World War I took place when the United States declared war against Germany and its Central Alliance partners on April 2, 1917. The American declaration of war was of monumental importance to the Entente, as the western alliance was known. Led by Great Britain and France, the Entente had received large quantities of money and material from the United States, but the military situation remained a different matter. The Entente won battles, but they were mainly of a defensive character. The Germans were stopped at the Marne and Verdun, and the German fleet was prevented from attempting another break-out into the Atlantic from the North Sea after the battle of Jutland.

However, these are limited gains in view of other events. It appeared as if Germany and its allies had been winning all of the significant victories. The Russian armies were decimated in 1915, Serbia was overrun, Great Britain was defeated at the Dardanelles, Bulgaria joined the Central Powers, and Rumania was conquered. By 1917 revolutionary Russia left the war, Italy suffered a devastating defeat at Caporetto, and there were mutinies in the French armies.

The American declaration of war against Germany in 1917 had been the one clear victory of the war for the Entente. This victory, largely orchestrated by Britain and its supporters in the United States, did not come easy. American neutral sentiment remained strong from 1914 to 1917. The British campaign to convince America to come to its assistance affected every part of American life. It was propaganda in the broadest sense. News, money, and political pressure each played its part in the British effort to bring America into the war. This campaign was also fought in American classrooms, pulpits, factories, and offices.

The pre-war American public was especially sentimental, and subject to waves of emotion, apathy, interest, and boredom. The goal of the propagandist was to harness these feelings and put them to work for the Entente. One of the most effective devices used in the propaganda campaign was the small pamphlet and booklet. These materials were widely distributed to libraries, social organizations, churches, colleges, and schools. They were written in a way to awaken the sympathy and interest of the American citizen to the plight of Britain, its people, and its allies. Pro-British propaganda particularly succeeded in dealing with the issue of war guilt, or who was to blame for starting the war. Through this type of propaganda a thesis was developed which stated that the sole responsibility for causing the war rested with Germany. It was further argued that the Central Powers, and Germany in particular, had deliberately begun the war for the purpose of gaining world dominance.

The organizations and methods by which the British influenced the thinking of the American people varied. Some organizations formally commissioned by the British Government included censorship and intelligence agencies. However, many effective groups remained independent and did not maintain ties with any official propaganda department. On August 5, 1914, the British cut the cables between Germany and the United States. No other means of rapid communication existed between the two nations. Even after the inauguration of the trans-Atlantic wireless in late 1914, German dispatches were slower than the British so that even the later, less important British interpretations of events became the accepted version of the United States.

In September 1914 the British government instructed Charles Masterman to form a War Propaganda Bureau. Located in Wellington House, the office of an insurance firm, it began to issue the propaganda materials which would soon flood the United States. This bureau tripled in size in only a few weeks and became the major outlet for books, pamphlets, and other instruments of British propaganda. A separate branch existed for each nation or region of the world which was usually headed by an Englishman with a national reputation. For instance, Eric Maclagan was in charge of propaganda for France, William Archer directed the department for Scandinavian countries, and Sir Gilbert Parker supervised propaganda directed toward the United States. Parker's assistants in the American Ministry of Information were Professor Macneile Dixon of Glasgow University, and A.J. Toynbee of Balliol College. In 1914 this department had only nine men, however in 1917 its staff numbered fifty-four.

The mailing list of Wellington House contained over 260,000 names of influential persons throughout the United States. It was primarily concerned with the publication, translation, and distribution of books, pamphlets, government documents, speeches concerning the war, its origins, history, and tragedies. Among the many authors who wrote for Wellington House were James M. Beck, William Archer, James Bryce, G.K. Chesterton, Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Edward Cook, J.W. Headlan, Cardinal Mercier, E.J. Trevelyan, A. Maurice Low, Alfred Noyes, Hilaire Belloc, and J.M. Robertson.

The vast majority of official British and French propaganda came from Wellington House, but there was a large amount that came from unofficial or voluntary groups. They included faculty from Oxford University, and individuals or groups which gave patriotic names to their publications. Examples of this include the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, the Cobden Club, The Council of Loyal British Subjects of Austrian, or Hungarian Birth, The United Workers, The Atlantic Union, The Victoria League, The Union of Democratic Control, and The Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations.

There also existed many American organizations and individuals who were pro-British and called for direct American support for Britain. Among these organizations were the Navy League and the National Security League. Prominent pro-British American businessmen published and distributed a variety of materials under their company names. To mention but a few, there were Elbert H. Gary of U.S. Steel, Harry P. Whitney of Guaranty Trust Company, Francis L. Hine of Bankers Trust Company, Frederick R. Coudert of National Surety Company, and Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank.

In addition to the issue of German war guilt, millions of pamphlets condemning the violation of Belgium's neutrality, and German barbarism were printed. In many cases these pamphlets were written by reporters with little knowledge of what had actually occurred. Written in haste and for emotional effect, many of these titles set out the war aims of Britain and France. They also had important informational value in reporting military engagements, and real and alleged atrocities. These materials reflect, as comprehensively as possible, the extreme feelings which the allies promoted, as "the war to end all wars" dragged on for years into bitter stalemate.

INTRODUCTION

In September 1914 the British government instructed Charles Masterman to form a War Propaganda Bureau. Located in Wellington House, the office of an insurance firm, it began to issue the propaganda materials which would soon flood the United States. This bureau tripled in size in only a few weeks and became the major outlet for books, pamphlets, and other instruments of British propaganda. A separate branch existed for each nation or region of the world which was usually headed by an Englishman with a national reputation. For instance, Eric Maclagan was in charge of propaganda for France, William Archer directed the department for Scandinavian countries, and Sir Gilbert Parker supervised propaganda directed toward the United States. Parker's assistants in the American Ministry of Information were Professor Macneile Dixon of Glasgow University, and A.J. Toynbee of Balliol College. In 1914 this department had only nine men, however in 1917 its staff numbered fifty-four.

The mailing list of Wellington House contained over 260,000 names of influential persons throughout the United States. It was primarily concerned with the publication, translation, and distribution of books, pamphlets, government documents, speeches concerning the war, its origins, history, and tragedies. Among the many authors who wrote for Wellington House were James M. Beck, William Archer, James Bryce, G.K. Chesterton, Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Edward Cook, J.W. Headlan, Cardinal Mercier, E.J. Trevelyan, A. Maurice Low, Alfred Noyes, Hilaire Belloc, and J.M. Robertson.

The vast majority of official British and French propaganda came from Wellington House, but there was a large amount that came from unofficial or voluntary groups. They included faculty from Oxford University, and individuals or groups which gave patriotic names to their publications. Examples of this include the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, the Cobden Club, The Council of Loyal British Subjects of Austrian, or Hungarian Birth, The United Workers, The Atlantic Union, The Victoria League, The Union of Democratic Control, and The Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations.

There also existed many American organizations and individuals who were pro-British and called for direct American support for Britain. Among these organizations were the Navy League and the National Security League. Prominent pro-British American businessmen published and distributed a variety of materials under their company names. To mention but a few, there were Elbert H. Gary of U.S. Steel, Harry P. Whitney of Guaranty Trust Company, Francis L. Hine of Bankers Trust Company, Frederick R. Coudert of National Surety Company, and Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank.

In addition to the issue of German war guilt, millions of pamphlets condemning the violation of Belgium's neutrality, and German barbarism were printed. In many cases these pamphlets were written by reporters with little knowledge of what had actually occurred. Written in haste and for emotional effect, many of these titles set out the war aims of Britain and France. They also had important informational value in reporting military engagements, and real and alleged atrocities. These materials reflect, as comprehensively as possible, the extreme feelings which the allies promoted, as "the war to end all wars" dragged on for years into bitter stalemate.

In 1984 staff members of the St. Louis Mercantile Library discovered in deep storage a large collection of uncatalogued pamphlets concerning all aspects of World War I. The pamphlets were tucked away in a locked area of the Library and not reclaimed until an inventory was completed in 1984. Nearly 400 pamphlets, booklets, and fliers were found that had been published between 1914 and 1919. The majority of these materials are anti-German propaganda tracts published in Great Britain and the United States by the publishing houses mentioned above. Many of the pamphlets include insert cards which read, "With the Compliments of **Professor Macneile Dixon of Glasgow University.**" These titles were apparently pulled from **public areas of the Mercantile Library** owing to objections from patrons who were of **German ancestry.** Many of these materials were published before 1917 and America's entry into the First World War. **There are about 100 pamphlets** which were published after America's declaration of war against the Central Powers. These publications concern everything from planting a victory garden to warnings against spies.

Nearly every aspect of the war is examined in these works. Besides condemning Germany for starting the war, the pamphlets discuss supposed German atrocities, German long-range plans for world dominion, the Armenian holocaust, unrestricted submarine warfare, the role of German-Americans in the war, the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine, and the violation of Belgian neutrality. In addition, there are many official government documents and papers, including British and American Red Cross reports. The new and devastating weapons that resulted from the stalemate on the Western Front are examined in these titles, especially the tank, the airplane's use in combat, anti-submarine warfare, and the effects of poison gas.

One also gains an understanding of how, for the first time in history, the combatants not only mobilized their armies, but their entire populations. Many pamphlets address the importance of the civilian work force, women in factories, food distribution, and the need for all people to conserve resources. Total war is seen for the first time in these small, but at times moving, propaganda pamphlets.

Of particular interest are several titles by Otto Kahn, one of America's leading German-Americans. His audience was composed of Americans of German ancestry. He said that **German-Americans must remain loyal to the United States** and that other **Americans should realize that the** over-whelming majority of German-Americans were **good and loyal citizens.** Kahn pointed out that Imperial Germany was a different nation from the one most German-Americans remembered. He also explained that **German-Americans were committed to an American and Entente victory.**

This collection of World War I pamphlets represents one example of the massive propaganda effort undertaken by the allies and their American supporters. The goal of Britain and France was to persuade the American public that the allies were fighting a 'just war,' and that eventually **America must join them in this struggle.** This special collection will also provide **the researcher** with an opportunity to study propaganda as a tool in the British and American war effort. In addition, the specific concerns of Americans toward the war can be seen in these brief, but emotionally powerful pamphlets.

Part-1

PAMPHLETS ON EXHIBIT

St. Louis and the War

(The World War I Propaganda Collection also includes Local Imprints by St. Louis Supporters of the Allied War Effort. Home-Grown Propaganda Helped Polarize the German-American Community. The Number in Parentheses at the End of each Citation Corresponds to the Guide Number in Part-2 of this Publication.)

1. Dodson, George, R. **The Moral Issues of the Great War.** St. Louis: Church of the Unity, 1918: 15.
A sermon given on April 7, 1918 by the Rev. Dodson who states that America is engaged in a just and holy war. (109)
2. Harrison, Rabbi Leon. **Temple Israel Pulpit: The Spiritual Fruits of the Great War to the American People; To Protestant, Catholic, and Jew.** St. Louis: Israel Young People's Literary Society, 1918: 14.
A general appeal from Rabbi Harrison to the people of all faiths in America to contribute to a War Chest which will help returning veterans. (154)
3. Long, Breckinridge. **The War.** St. Louis: The City Club, 1918.
A speech presented by the third assistant Secretary of State before the St. Louis City Club on January 19, 1918 in which he reviewed the series of events which led to America's entry into the World War. (206)
4. **Missouri Home Guard.** St. Louis: Home Guard Committee, 1917.
A pamphlet which lists the requirements and obligations of membership in the Missouri Home Guard. (239)
5. **Missouri Home Guards: St. Louis, 1917.**
St. Louis: State of Missouri: 1918: 8.
A statement of legal authority for the creation and operation of the Home Guard in Missouri (240)

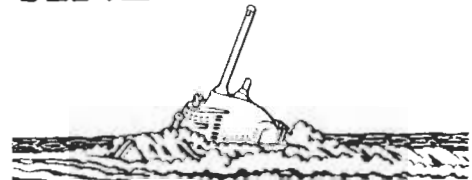
EXHIBITED ITEM NO. 5

ATROCITIES AND WAR CRIMES

6. Ajax. **The German Pirate: His Methods and Record.**
New York: George H. Doran Company, 1918.
A condemnation of unrestricted submarine warfare practiced by Germany. This pamphlet argues that the Germans regularly sink unarmed and neutral vessels. (5)
7. Archer, William. **The Pirate's Progress: A Short history of the U-Boat.**
New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1918.
Archer declares the German unrestricted submarine warfare policy should be condemned as barbaric by civilized states. Germany has also sunk hospital ships, neutral vessels, and murder shipwrecked sailors. (15)
8. Bedier, Joseph. **German Atrocities From German Evidence.**
Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 1915
The author discussed alleged cases of German Atrocities based on captured military documents. These documents report that the German soldier was ordered to execute and terrorize civilians in order to break all resistance to German occupation. (28)
9. Celarie, Henriette. **Slaves of the Huns.**
London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1917.
An emotional account of the forced deportations of French civilians to Germany. An inflammatory anti-German tract. (71)

The GERMAN PIRATE

HIS METHODS AND RECORD

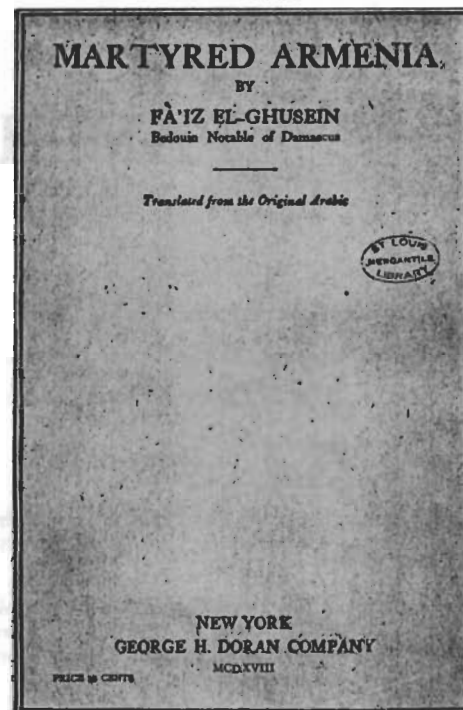


AJAX

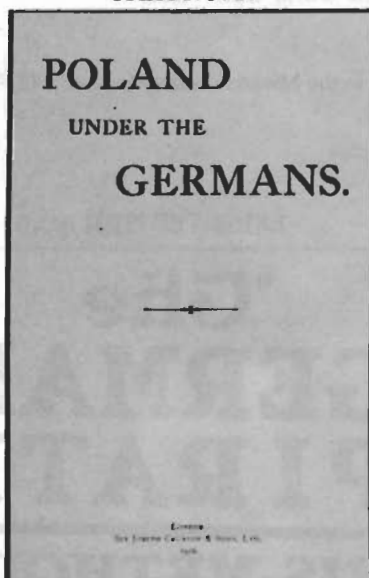
GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York

10. **El-Ghusein, Faiz. Martyred Armenia.**
New York: George H. Doran Company, 1918.
A moving account by a Syrian noble of the Turkish massacre of Armenians and Syrians. Approximately 1.2 million Armenians were murdered in the holocaust of 1915. (115)
11. **The Germans at Louvain.** London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1916.
This pamphlet is a description of the German occupation and destruction of the historic town of Louvain. The execution of civilians and the destruction of historic buildings is condemned as a crime against civilization. (134)
12. **Heuvel, J. Slave Raids in Belgium: Facts About the Deportations.**
London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1917.
A detailed history of the German deportations of civilians from Belgium to Germany and its impact on the life of the average Belgian citizen. (163)
13. **Morgan, J.H. German Atrocities: An Official Investigation.**
London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1916.
A so-called unbiased report on German atrocities in Northern France, Belgium, and at the front. The German authorities are accused of moral deprivation. (247)
14. **_____. A Dishonored Army: German Atrocities in France: With Unpublished Records.**
London: Spottiswoode & Co., Ltd., 1915.
A collection of documents which show that the German Army is guilty of executing civilians in Northern France. (246)

ITEM NO. 10



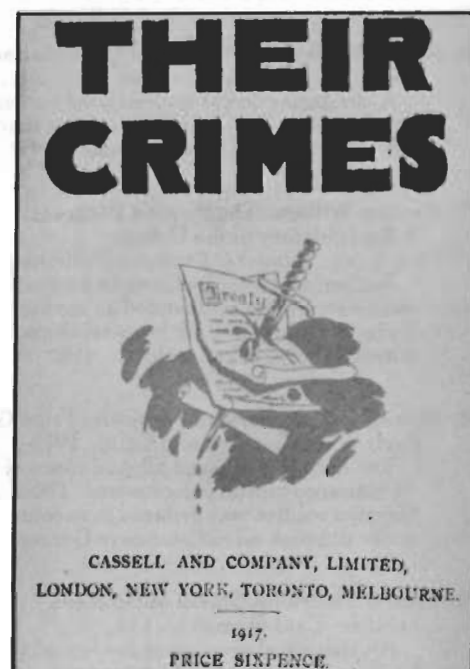
ITEM NO. 16



15. **Murgerditchian, Esther. From Turkish Toils: The Narrative of an Armenian Family's Escape.**
New York: George H. Doran Company, 1918.
A personal account of the Armenian holocaust and the escape of one family. (252)
16. **Poland Under the Germans.**
London: Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd., 1916.
A description of the harsh conditions the Poles are subjected to under German rule in once Polish Russia. Forced deportations to Germany, food shortages, and a reduction in the life expectancy of Poles are listed as proof of the severity of German Rule. (282)

ITEM NO. 17 ►

17. **Their Crimes.** London: Cassell and Company, Limited, 1917.
A review of German atrocities in Northern France and Belgium. Everything from robbery, rape, murder, and forced deportations are listed being committed by the German Army. (348)
18. **Toynbee, Arnold J. The Murderous Tyranny of the Turks.**
London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1917.
A pamphlet by a noted historian about the destruction of the Armenian people in Asia Minor by the Turks. Included is a "Joint Note to the Allied Governments" in answer to President Woodrow Wilson concerning the Armenian massacres. (357)
19. **The War on Hospital Ships.** London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1917.
Supposed eye-witness accounts of the attack by German submarines on Russian and British hospital ships. (371)



MILITARISM AND THE WAR

20. Andler, Ch. **Pan-Germanism; Its Plans for German Expansion in the World.** Paris: Librairie Armand Colin. 1915.
A discussion of the idea of Pan-Germanism and its threat to Europe and the world. Not only does the theory call for all German speaking people to be brought within the German Empire, but colonial holdings which are currently part of the French and British Empire. (13)
21. **Blood and Brass.** London: T. Fisher Unwin., 1917. A harsh depiction of German militaristic psychology. (37)

NATIONS AT WAR

22. Broughton, Urban H. **The British Empire at War.**
London: Published by the author, 1916.
A propaganda pamphlet describing how the entire British Empire has mobilized for war. A description of the contributions of the fighting services is also described. (49)
23. Brown, Roscoe C.E. **Mobilize the Country-Home Garden.**
New York: Division of Intelligence and Publicity of Columbia University, 1917.
This pamphlet explains the need and ways for Americans to establish vegetable gardens at home. (51)
24. Mackail, J.W. **Russia's Gift to the World.**
London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1915.
The author details Russia's contribution to western culture and science. This work was written to refute German claims that the Russians were more Asiatic than European and that they have done little to advance western civilization. (209)
25. Keble, Howard. **The Zeebrugge Affair.**
New York: George H. Doran Company, 1918.
The story of the British attack on Bruges Canal at Zeebrugge where German submarine destroyers were launched. It was a daring and successful attack by British Marines. (191)

ITEM NO. 25



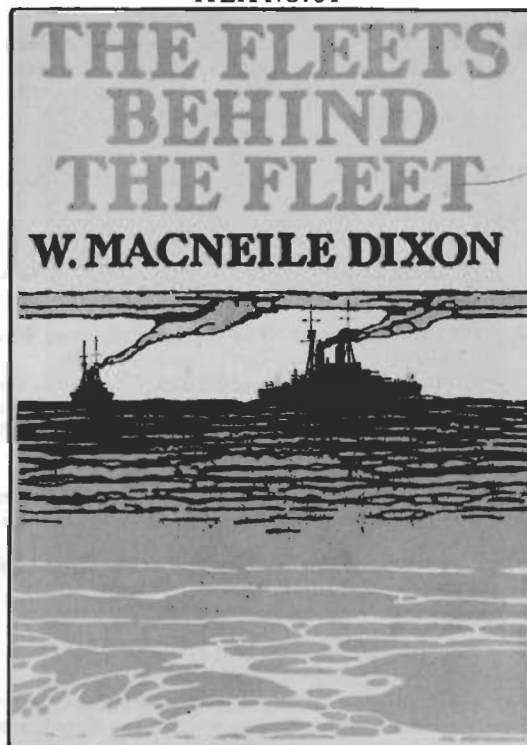
ITEM NO. 29



26. Leyland, John. **The Achievement of the British Navy in the World War.** London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1917.
A review of the British naval operations in the Mediterranean, and North Atlantic from the outbreak of the World War to 1917. (199)
27. McKenzie, F.A. **British Railways and the War.**
London: The Menpes Printing & Engraving Co., Ltd., 1917.
An interesting pamphlet pointing out the vital importance of the British railway system to the war effort. (223)
28. McMurtrie, Douglas C. **The War Cripple.** New York: Division of Intelligence and Publicity of Columbia University, 1917.
A discussion of how the war "cripple" can adjust to civilian life and how the handicapped should be treated. Support and sympathy, but not pity should be shown to the war handicapped. (227)
29. Parfit, Cannon. **Mesopotamia: The Key to the Future.**
London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1917.
A British view of the importance of the Persian Gulf region to the cause of the allies. Germany, Parfit declares, must not be allowed to control this vital area of the world. (267)

30. MacDonagh, Michael. **The Irish on the Somme.**
London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1917.
A description of the heroism of the Irish regiments at the Battle of the Somme at the time when Ireland was rising in rebellion against British rule. (208)
31. Wallenstein, Abraham. **Jews and Germanism.**
New York: George H. Doran Company, 1918.
The author writes that the Jews in Poland and Western Russia have suffered under German rule since the beginning of the war. Confiscations, deportations, and robbery are all mentioned. (365)

ITEM NO. 34



GERMAN—AMERICANS AND THE WAR

32. **Americal Loyalty.** Washington: Government Printing Office, 1917.
A collection of statements by Americans of German ancestry expressing their loyalty to the United States government. (6)
33. The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.
German Subjects Within Our Gates.
New York: Division of Intelligence and Publicity of Columbia University, 1917.
Discusses plans for massive internment of German-Americans as the government considers it necessary. This pamphlet also states that such internment would be for the protection of resident aliens. (256)

General Von Bissing's Testament :

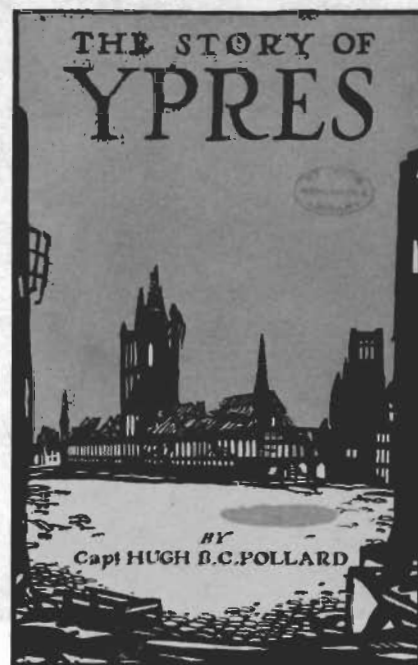
A Study in
German Ideals

T. FISHER UNWIN LTD.
LONDON: ADELPHI TERRACE
PRICE TWOPENCE

OTHER ISSUES

34. Dixon, W. Macneile. **The Fleets Behind the Fleet.**
New York: George H. Doran, 1917.
A tribute to the heroism of the British merchantmen and fishermen during the war. Their steadfast support of the navy is described as crucial to the war effort. (107)
35. **Egyptian Delegation to the Peace Conference.**
Paris: Published by the Delegation, 1919.
This pamphlet includes verbatim transcriptions of official Egyptian reports, correspondence, and the depositions of victims who suffered atrocities at the hands of British troops in Egypt. Photographs are included and an appeal is made to the American delegation for support. (114)

ITEM NO. 37 ►



◀ ITEM NO. 36

36. **General Von Bissing's Testament: A Study in German Ideals.**
London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1918.
Statement from Von Bissing which shows that the Germans seek to liberate Belgium from its own inter tensions and eventually annex it to the German Empire. (127)
37. **Pen Pictures of British Battles**
London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., 1917
A collection of articles on different British battles accompanied by action illustrations. Among the authors are Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, John Buchan, and Rudyard Kipling. (276)

38. Pollard, Capt. Hugh B.C. **The Story of Ypres.** New York: George McBride & Company, 1917.
A stirring account of the Anglo-French defense of Ypres and the halting of the German offensive in 1914. (283)
39. **Reality, No. 88.** 1917 A British propaganda newspaper. (298)
40. Redmond, John. **The Voice of Ireland.** Edinburgh: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1916.
An interview with John Redmond about the Sinn Fein Rebellion and the loyalty of Ireland during the World War. Included in this pamphlet are many testimonials from Irish municipalities condemning the rebellion of 1916. (301)

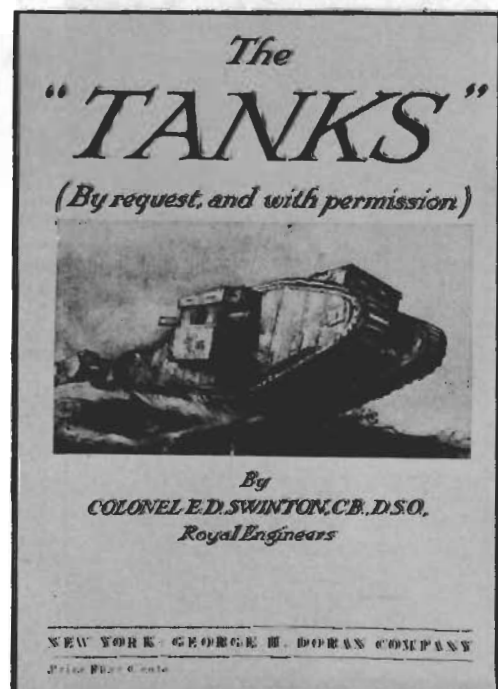
AMERICA AND THE WAR

41. Johnson, Douglas W. **Plain Words From America: A Letter To A German Professor.** London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1917.
A detailed letter from an American to a German academic explaining why the United States favors Britain and France in the war. Examples include unrestricted submarine warfare, the Prussian form of government, German "arrogance" in diplomatic affairs, etc. (183)
42. Milner, Viscount. **Cotton Contraband.** London: Darling and Son, Limited, 1915.
This pamphlet explains the British decision to list cotton as contraband material. This was especially injurious to the United States and this work is directed to an American audience. (238)
43. Murray, Gilbert. **The United States and the War.** London: W. Speaight & Sons, 1916.
Gilbert writes that it is difficult for the English people to understand American neutrality. He encourages the United States to join the alliance of Britain and France now, for inevitably America will become involved in the war. (254)
44. Parker, Gilbert. **The United States and This War: A Word in Season.** London: Darling & Son, Limited, 1915.
This pamphlet contains the speech by Gilbert Parker to the Pilgrims' Society in London on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln. He assures his listeners that the United States, although neutral, is on the side of Great Britain. (270)
45. Roosevelt, Theodore. **Some American Opinions on the Indian Empire.** London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1915.
A collection of articles by noted Americans who declare that although British domination of India is benevolent, it remains unjust, and India should be given its independence. (316)
46. Seager, Henry R. and Robert E. Chaddock. **Food Preparedness.** New York: Division of Intelligence and Publicity of Columbia University, 1917.
A discussion of food preparedness, production, possible famine, and the way the average American can help in raising one's own vegetable garden. (322)

OTHER PAMPHLETS

47. Swinton, Colonel E.D. **The Tanks.**
New York: George H. Doran Company, 1918.
An interesting look at the tank, a new weapon on the Western Front. Developed by the British Army, the author writes that after several initial setbacks, the tank has performed well. (346)
48. Nims, Marion, R. **Women in the War: A Bibliography.**
Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918.
A bibliography of books and pamphlets published about the role of women during the World War. An excellent reference work for anyone interested in this subject. (257)
49. Page, W.H. **The Union of Two Great Peoples.**
London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1917.
This work celebrates the unity and common traditions of Great Britain and the United States. (264)

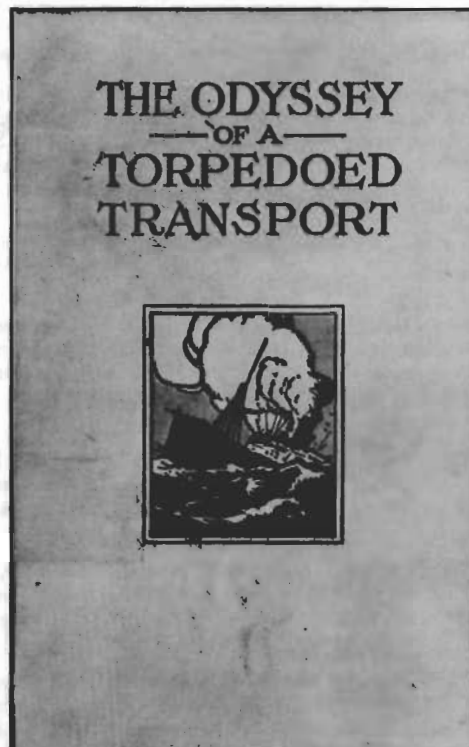
ITEM NO. 47



ATROCITIES

ITEM NO. 56

50. Andre, Geo. **Ma Captivite En Allemagne 1914-1917.** Paris: La Renaissance du Livre, 1918.
51. Bryce, Viscount. **Report of the Committee on Alleged German Outrages.** New York: Macmillan and Co., 1915.
An official British report which reviews and lists alleged German atrocities in Belgium and Northern France. The deportation of men and women to Germany, the execution of civilians, the destruction of historic buildings, forced confiscations, and the abuse of women are discussed in this report.
52. **The Deportation of Women and Girls From Lille.** New York: George H. Doran, 1917.
A collection of documents relating to the forced deportation of women from Belgium by the German occupation forces. The majority of the women were forced to work in harvesting the fields in several areas of Germany. German abuse and immorality is emphasized.
53. Hacopian, A. **Armenia and the War.** London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1917.
A review of the Armenian holocaust at the hands of the Turks.
54. Loti, Pierre. **La Grande Barbarie.** Paris: Calmann-Levy, 1915.
A French propaganda pamphlet describing German brutality in the war.
55. Toynbee, Arnold. **The German Terror in France.** London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1917.
The noted historian reviews German abuses in the war.
56. **The Odyssey of a Torpedoed Transport.** Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1918.
This book has tied together several accounts of the torpedoing of merchant vessels by the German Navy. The merchant vessels were reportedly unarmed and their shipwrecked crews were given little assistance by their attackers.



ITEM NO. 55



WAR GUILT

57. Brereton, Cloudesley. **Who is Responsible?** New York: Putnam's Sons, 1914.
This work traces militarism in Prussian and German society since the reunification of Germany. The author argues that Germany alone is to be blamed for starting the War.
58. Chesterton, G.K. **The Crimes of England.** London: Cecil Palmer & Hayward, 1915.
The author refutes German accusations of British duplicity and blame for starting the World War. The author traces Anglo-German diplomacy from 1908 to the outbreak of the war.
59. Smith, Munroe and James Brown Scott. **The Disclosures from Germany.** New York: American Association for International Conciliation, 1918.
A collection of three anti-German propaganda pamphlets which show that Germany must take the majority of the blame for starting the World War. The Association for International Conciliation was an American volunteer propaganda organization which supported the war aims of the Entente. This organization published hundreds of different war pamphlets.
60. **Collected Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the First World War.** London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1915.
A collection of official British diplomatic documents relating to the outbreak of the war, from 1913 to August 1914.

AMERICA AND THE WAR

61. **Alphaud, Gabriel. L'Action allemande aux Etats-Unis.** Paris: Librairie Pyout Et C., 1915.
A discussion of America's neutrality position in 1915 by a French academic.
62. **Buswell, Leslie. With the American Ambulance Field Service in France.** New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916.
An interesting and detailed history of the American ambulance service on the Western Front. Descriptions of the duties of the service and the dangers they encounter are described. In addition, German and allied weaponry are compared.
63. **Camion Letters: From American College Men Volunteer Drivers of the American Field Service in France, 1917.** New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1918.
A collection of letters written by American volunteers in the French transport corps to their relatives in the United States.
64. **Harbord, James G. The American Army in France.** Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1936.
A good history of the American Expeditionary Force in France by the General in charge of Services of Supply.
65. **McNutt, William Salvens. The Yanks Are Coming!** Boston: The Page Company, 1918.
A reporter's account of the training and development of the first American forces involved in the World War. A highly patriotic and inspiring account.
66. **Macquarrie, Hector. How to Live at the Front.** Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1917.
Advice for American soldiers who are stationed on the Western Front. General information on equipment and one's allies is included.
67. **Rockwell, Paul Auyres. American Fighters in the Foreign Legion 1914-1918.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1930.
A well written history of the American volunteers in the French Foreign Legion before the entry of the United States into the war.
68. **Waldo, Fullerton L. America at the Front.** New York: E.P. Dutton & Company, 1918.
A description of the life of the American soldier at the front, his adjustment to trench warfare, and his competency in battle.

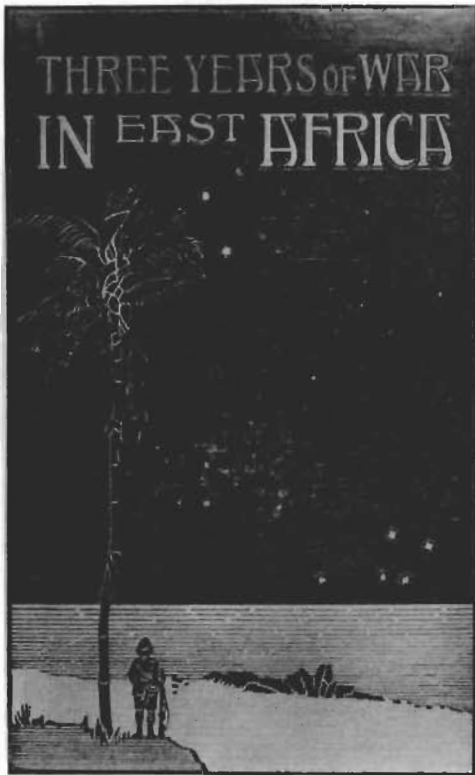
GERMAN—AMERICANS AND THE WORLD WAR

69. **Francke, Kuno. A German-American's Confession of Faith.** New York: B.W. Huebsch, 1915.
The author calls upon Americans and Congress to remain neutral in the World War, and ignore the prejudiced statements that are being issued by the French and British Embassies. He states that there is increasing anti-German feeling in the United States. It is wrong, Francke states, to depict the war as one of western democracy against German despotism.
70. **Hagedorn, Hermann. Where do You Stand? An Appeal to Americans of German Origin.** New York: The Macmillan Company, 1918.
The author calls upon his readers to unite in support of the American declaration of war against Germany. German-Americans should hold no grievances against the American Government for this decision.
71. **Jones, John Price and Paul Merrick Hollister. The German Secret Service in America 1914-1918.** Boston: Small, Maynard & Company, 1918.
In the author's own words, the purpose of this book is to bring the story of Germany's secret agencies in America to the people of the United States from 1914 to the early months of 1918.
72. **Skaags, William H. German Conspiracies in America.** London: L.T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1915.
A truly inflammatory work which states that German-Americans are ungrateful and dangerous to the United States. No man, Skaags concludes, can be a true American unless one is against Germany.

NATIONS AT WAR

73. Alexinsky, Gregor. **Russia and the Great War.** London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1915.
An ex-deputy to the Imperial Duma reviews Russia's road to war from the end of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 to beginning of 1915. The author also reviews internal Russian problems and prospects for political change after the war.
74. Aaronsohn, Alexander. **With the Turks in Palestine.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916.
An interesting account of the war in Palestine by a Palestinian Jew drafted into the Turkish army.
75. **A Book of Belgium's Gratitude: Comprising Literary Articles by Representative Belgians, Together with Their Translations by Various Hands, and Illustrated Throughout in Colour and Black and White by Belgian Artists.** London: John Lane, the Bodley Head, 1916.
A beautifully illustrated book published in recognition of the help and hospitality given by the British Empire and of the relief bestowed by the United States during the Great War to the Belgian people.
76. Buchanan, Capt. Angus. **Three Years of War in East Africa.** London: John Murray, 1920.
A history of Anglo-German war in eastern Africa.

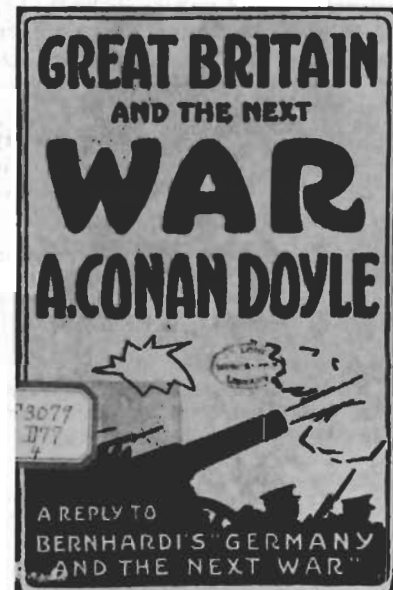
ITEM NO. 76



77. Candler, Edmund. **The Long Road to Baghdad.** London: Cassell and Company, Ltd., 1919.
A first hand account by a British officer of the war in Lower Mesopotamia, or today commonly known as the Persian Gulf Region. Detailed maps and photographs are included in this autobiography.
78. Combe, Lord Sydenham. **India and the War.** London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1915.
A discussion of India's position during the first two years of the World War. The author states that the Indian soldier is exceedingly brave and will remain loyal to the Entente.
79. Davis, Richard Harding. **With the Allies.** New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918.
The author, war correspondent for the London "Daily Chronicle" writes about the heroism of the allies, the waste of war, and the brutality of the German army. An emotionally written propaganda book.
80. **With the French in France and Salonika.** New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916.
The author discusses the campaign in the Balkans after the withdrawal from Gallipoli and the conquest of Serbia by Bulgarian and German forces. He concludes with a review of the current fighting around Verdun and St. Mihiel.

ITEM NO. 82 ►

81. Doroshevitch, V. **The Way of the Cross.** New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1916.
The first piece of Russian war literature translated into English. Doroshevitch is a Russian journalist with the paper "Russkoe Slovo," who gives an account of German invasion of Russia in August and September, 1915.
82. Doyle, A. Conan. **Great Britain and the Next War: A Reply to Bernhardt's "Germany and the Next War."** Boston: Small, Maynard & Company, 1914.
Doyle writes that he has always been a Germonophile, but that Bernhardt's work on Germany in the Next War makes inexcusable assertions of German superiority and power. He also argues that England does not threaten Germany, and condemns Bernhardt's idea that war is a good thing.



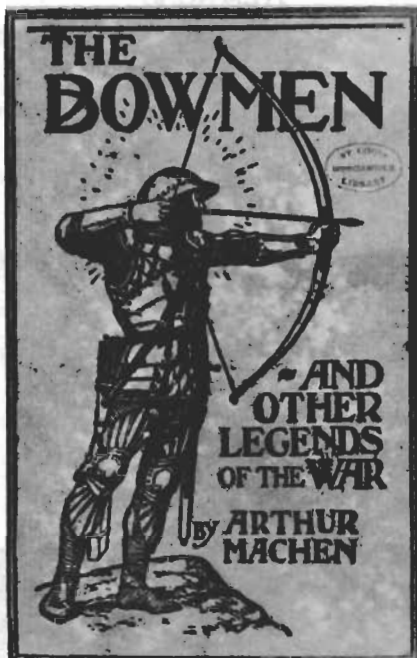
83. Gibbons, Herbert Adams. **Paris Reborn: A Study in Civic Psychology.** New York: The Century Co., 1916.
A description of life in Paris during the war, and the courage of its civilian population. Sixteen illustrations by Lester G. Hornby are included.
84. Gordon-Smith, Gordon. **Through the Serbian Campaign: The Great Retreat of the Serbian Army.** London: Hutchinson & Co., 1916.
An interesting account of the defeat of the Serbian army in 1915 and its heroic retreat through Albania and evacuation to the Island of Corfu. By 1917 the Serbian Army was reconstituted and deployed on the Salonika Front.
85. Kipling Rudyard. **France at War: On the Frontier of Civilization.** Garden City, New York: Doubleday Page & Company, 1915.
Kipling writes of the courage of the French soldier in battle and that France is acting as the bulwark of western civilization.
86. Monash, Lieutenant-General John. **The Australian Victories in France in 1918.** New York: E.P. Dutton and Company, 1919.
A history of the Australian army on the Western Front. Many maps and photographs are included in this book.
87. Smith, Frederick. **The Indian Corps in France.** London: John Murray, 1919.
A history of the native Indian regiments on the Western Front and the bravery of the Indian soldier.
88. Patterson, Lieut. Col. J.H. **With the Zionists in Gallipoli.** New York: George H. Doran Company, 1916.
A history of the Gallipoli campaign and the Russo-Jewish Corps under British leadership.
89. Reed, John. **The War in Eastern Europe.** New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916.
This is a description of John Reed's second trip to Europe during the war. It is a well written, generally unbiased report of conditions in Eastern and Southeastern Europe from March to May 1915. Excellent illustrations by Boardman Robinson are included in this work.
90. Steele, Harwood. **The Canadians in France 1915-1918.** New York: E.P. Dutton and Company, 1919.
A history of the Canadian Army on the Western Front.
91. Thomas, Lowell. **With Lawrence in Arabia.** New York: The Century Co., 1924.
Thomas' biography of the exploits of T.E. Lawrence in Jordan and Iraq. This work did more for Lawrence's reputation than any other.
92. Wheeler, W. Reginald. **China and the World War.** New York: The Macmillan Company, 1919.
A review of China's position in the World War and its position in regard to the Great Powers which occupy part of its country.



WAR POETRY AND LITERATURE

93. Gourmont, Remy de. **Pendant L'Orage.** Paris: Librairie Ancienne Edouard Champion, 1915.
A collection of short essays on various aspects of the World War.
94. Graves, Robert. **Good-Bye to All That.** London: Jonathan Cape, 1929.
The first edition of Graves' monumental war autobiography; with a second printing of the First Edition of **Poems by Wilfred Owen; with an Introduction by Siegfried Sassoon.** London: Chatto & Windus, 1921.
95. Kilmer, Joyce. **Trees and Other Poems.** Garden City, New York: 1914.
A collection of poems by the American poet Joyce Kilmer, before his death on the Western Front in 1917.
96. **King Albert's Book: A Tribute to the Belgian King and People From Representative Men and Women Throughout the World.** London: The Daily Telegraph, 1915.
A tribute by noted personalities from the Entente, the United States, and neutral nations to Albert, King of Belgium. Many color illustrations are included which are commissioned especially for this book.
97. Lange, F.W.T., and W.T. Berry. **Books on the Great War.** 4 volumes, London: Grafton & Co., 1915, 1916.
An important bibliography of printed material published during the World War by the nations of the Entente and their supporters. An excellent reference source.

ITEM NO. 98



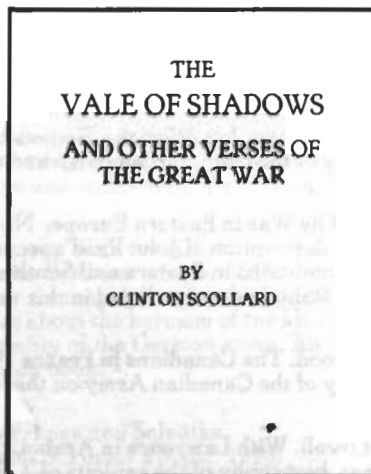
98. Machen, Arthur. *The Angels of Mons; The Bowmen and Other Legends of the War*. New York: G.P. Putman's Sons, 1915: 77.
Machen's talent for the supernatural tale was put to good effect in a short ghost story of the trenches. St. George and the historic British bowmen come to the aid of beleaguered British soldiers who are nearly overrun by advancing German divisions. A very popular piece of the time. The story furthered Machen's writing career in the 1920s.

99. *Mr. Punch's History of the Great War*.
London: Cassell and Company, Ltd., 1919.
A look at the magazine *Punch* and its cartoons during the war years. With selected war years volumes of *Punch*, and other contemporary periodicals.

100. Remarque, Erich Maria. *All Quiet on the Western Front*.
Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1929.
The first American edition of Remarque's monumental novel of men, women, and the war on the Western Front in the First World War.

101. Scollard, Clinton. *The Vale of Shadows and Other Verses of the Great War*. New York: Laurence J. Gomme, 1915.
A collection of the author's war poems.

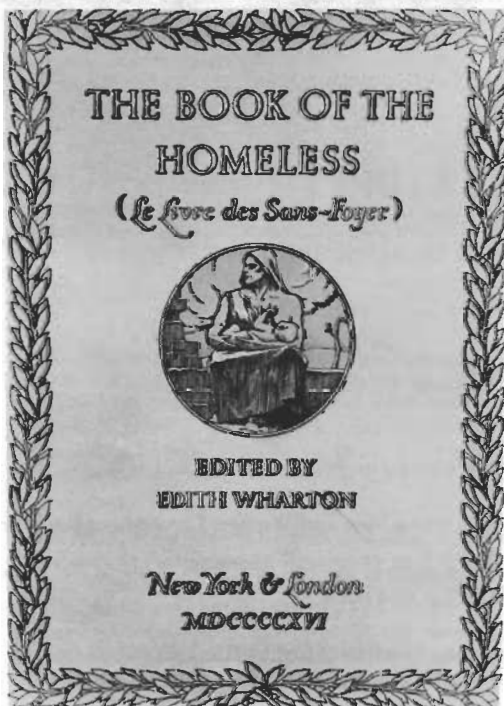
ITEM NO. 101 ►



102. Seaman, Owen. *War-Time*. London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1915.
War poetry by Owen Seaman.

103. Johnson, Captain M.A.B. and Captain K.K. Yearsley. *Four-Fifty Miles to Freedom: The Adventures of Eight British Officers in Their Escape from the Turks*.
Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1919.
A personal account of the escape of eight British officers from a Turkish prisoner of war camp located in central Asia Minor.

ITEM NO. 107



OTHER BOOKS

104. Mack, Louise. *A Woman's Experiences in the Great War*.
London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1915.
The author toured the Western Front in 1915 and recounts her experiences in this sentimental autobiography.

105. Stanton, Theodore. *A Soldier of France to His Mother*.
Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co., 1917.
A collection of letters translated from French from supposed anonymous sons to their mothers concerning the conditions and hardships at the front. This type of work was a powerful propaganda tool.

106. Vaka, Demetra. *In the Heart of German Intrigue*.
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918.
A history of German intrigue and duplicity in keeping Greece out of the war until 1917.

107. Wharton, Edith, ed. *The Book of the Homeless*.
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916.
This book was commissioned for the benefit of American hostels and refugees, and for the children of the Flanders rescue committee. Includes prose and illustrations.



"THE CIVILIANS' FLIGHT."

"The Civilians' Flight"
page 37 in **The Story of Ypres** by Hugh Pollard.
(See Exhibited Item 38, and number 283 in Part-2)