

FIRST

SEPTEMBER, 1916.

GLOBAL

CONFLICT

CONTEMPORARY

VIEWS OF THE

GREAT WAR,

1914-1919

AN EXHIBITION:

29 AUGUST—19 DECEMBER 2014

THE RARE BOOK & MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY



First Global Conflict: Contemporary Views of the Great War, 1914-1919

An Exhibition at
The Rare Book & Manuscript Library,
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

29 August—19 December 2014

Curated by Tony Hynes, Dennis Sears,
and Caroline Szyłowicz

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their help with troublesome transcriptions and translations.

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This Page: Exhibit 5 (above)
Back Cover: Exhibits 15 (above) and 27 (below)

INTRODUCTION

A century has passed since the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the premiership of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His murder in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914 set in motion the first great conflict of the twentieth century and the first conflagration to involve a world-wide system of empires, treaties, protectorates, and dependencies. Casualties from the war would number in the tens of millions and tens of millions more would be displaced or suffer political persecution. Europe's borders, as well as those in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, would be drastically redrawn. The shadow of war would remain after an incomplete peace. A revolution in Russia and the fascist movements of the 1920s and 1930s would set the stage for further global conflicts.

One hundred years later, the participants in the original conflict are gone, but records of their experiences and views of the war endure on paper and film. Here are letters, photographs, posters, pamphlets, documents, and books that represent small, but intimate looks at the ways the "Great War" changed the lives of its witnesses. We hope these contemporary views convey both the scale of disruption the war brought, and the everyday bravery of those who faced it.

This exhibition is also part of a University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign campus initiative called "The Great War: Experiences, Representations, Effects" (<http://www.thegreatwar.illinois.edu>). Twenty-four additional photographs and books from the Rare Book & Manuscript Library will also be displayed at the University of Illinois Krannert Art Museum as part of the exhibition, "La Grande Guerre: French Posters and Photographs from World War I," 28 August through 23 December 2014.

Exhibit 6



tu as vu, tu as vu, la chose à faire q' est d'être en lettres et à l'occuper de mes papiers, écrits qui je te prie ne soient bien d'importance qd je pense que des millions d'hommes vont être massacrés dans une "Guerre des Mondes" comparable à celle de Wells, parce q' il y a eu un empereur d'Autriche d'avoir eu

Exhibit 1

his banker Lionel Hauser that his brother, Dr. Robert Proust, had been stationed at Verdun, near France's eastern border. He also alludes to H. G. Wells's *War of the Worlds* and predicts the coming deaths of millions of men. In the first week of the war, Wells, the later unhappy creator of the phrase "war to end war," wrote an opinion piece analyzing the origins of the conflict. Wells anticipated "the vastest war in history," and, "a war not of nations, but of mankind."

What we are fighting for
By H.G. Wells

No power in the world will ever have sufficient strength to accept and control the world as a whole. (We should certainly not make any attempt to do so.)

The cause of war & the object of war are not necessarily the same. The cause of the war is the invasion of Luxembourg & Belgium & the German hatred of the guarantees they share with us. (We should certainly not make any attempt to do so.)

What we are fighting for is the neutralization of the frontiers of Europe.

Exhibit 2

Exhibit 3

empire by purchasing, with his brother Gomer, the flagging *Sunday Times* in 1915.

Case 1: Early Views

Public and private reactions to the seemingly ineluctable approach of the war can be found in our collections. In a letter on the eve of the conflict, the writer Marcel Proust mentions to

While some lamented the looming disaster of the war, others found opportunity. Wells's piece appeared in the first issue of *The War Illustrated*, a magazine, launched in the war's first weeks by William Berry, who parlayed the publication's financial success into a newspaper publishing

Case 2: Views at the Front

After the first few months, the fighting became static trench warfare in many locations, particularly in Belgium and France. The weapon of choice was artillery, (and evermore powerful artillery,) supplied on a never-before-seen industrial scale. The diary (author or authors unknown) of the 13th Field Artillery Brigade of the Austrian Army provides a close-up view of these operations, with terse daily reports of division composition, battery positioning, ammunition expenditure, and casualties suffered.

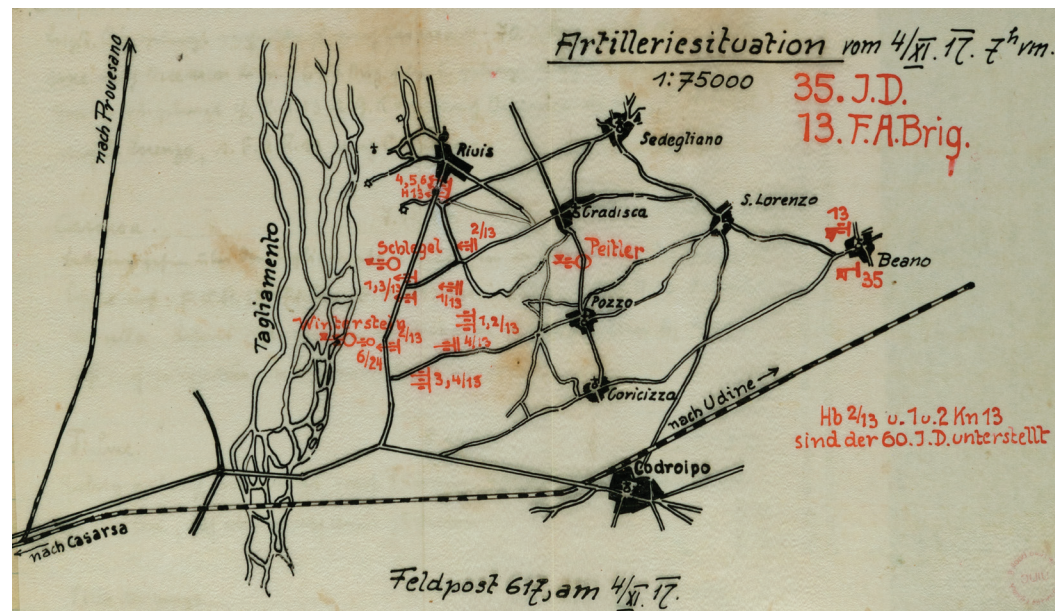


Exhibit 4

Authorities sought to control and shape the narrative and visual accounts that emanated from the war zones, through systematic photographic documentation and by inviting journalists, writers, and other public figures to tour the front lines and describe their experiences. H. G. Wells wrote an account of a 1916 tour in the book *War and the*

Future: Italy, France, and Britain at War (1917). However, as the letter to his brother Fred in South Africa testifies, he fell victim to the erroneous assumption that Germany could not withstand the scale of the Allied attacks in 1916.

Dear Fred.

You called just to hand. I'm just returned from the front today. I've been to the headquarters of the Italian military and have had a long conversation with the staff. I have never felt the front & have found it very interesting. I saw soldiers in the front line in the trenches & also in the trenches. I've been in the trenches & seen the German front line.

Exhibit 7 (above and right)
Exhibit 8 (below)

They the Germans are beaten. It is only a question of time now before they give in. Next August at latest, but I think long before then. The boys get on well. Job is

Kelt

Why Britain Went to War

By H. G. WELLS

Author of "The War of the Worlds," "The War in the Air," etc., etc.

10th AUGUST, 1914

THE cause of a war and the object of a war are not necessarily the same. The cause of this war is the invasion of Luxembourg and Belgium. We declared war because we were bound by treaty to declare war. We have been pledged to protect the integrity of Belgium since the kingdom of Belgium has existed. If the Germans had not broken the guarantees they shared with us to respect the neutrality of these little States we should certainly not be at war at the present time. The fortified eastern frontier of France could have been held against any attack without any help from us. We had no obligations and no interests there. We were pledged to France simply to protect her from a naval attack by sea, but the Germans had already given us an undertaking not to make such an attack. It was our Belgian treaty and the sudden outrage on Luxembourg that precipitated us into this conflict. No power in the world would have respected our flag or accepted our national word again if we had not fought.

We are fighting Germany. But we are fighting without any hatred of the German people. We do not intend to destroy either their freedom or their unity. But we have to destroy an evil system of government and the mental and material corruption that has got hold of the German imagination and taken possession of German life. We have to smash the Prussian Imperialism as thoroughly as Germany in 1871 smashed the rotten Imperialism of Napoleon III. And also we have to learn from the failure of that victory to avoid a vindictive triumph.

PRUSSIAN Imperialism is an intolerable nuisance in the earth.

This Prussian Imperialism has been for forty years an intolerable nuisance in the earth. Ever since the crushing of the French in 1871 the evil thing has grown and cast its spreading shadow over Europe. Germany has preached a propaganda of ruthless force and political materialism to the whole uneasy world. "Blood and iron," she boasted, was the cement of her unity, and almost as openly the little, mean, aggressive statesmen and professors who have guided her destinies to this

So much for the immediate cause of the war.

52, ST. JAMES'S COURT, BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W.

PIECES D'IDENTITE

Le titulaire de ce permis s'engage sur l'honneur :

1° A se conformer aux prescriptions de l'instruction concernant les correspondants de presse étrangers aux armées, dont copie lui a été remise, — ainsi qu'à toutes autres indications qui pourront lui être données par l'officier désigné à cet effet ;

2° A ne communiquer à qui que ce soit aucune nouvelle dont le texte n'ait été préalablement approuvé et visé par l'officier sus-indiqué.

Paris, le 29 août 1916

(Signature) H.G. Wells

Correspondant :

nom : Wells
Prénoms : Herbert George
Nationalité : anglaise
Date de naissance : 21 Sept. 1866
Lieu de naissance : Bromley
Résidence :
Adresse à Paris : Hôtel Continental

Journal :

Titre :
Lieu de publication :
Agence à Paris :

Visé :
P. Le Chef du Bureau de la Presse des Affaires Etrangères
H. Allen

1° Autorisation

Valable du 30 août au 2 septembre 1916

Destination :
Officier désigné :
(Signature et timbre)

2° Autorisation

Valable du :
Destination :

Officier désigné :
(Signature et timbre)

3° Autorisation

Valable du :
Destination :

Officier désigné :
(Signature et timbre)

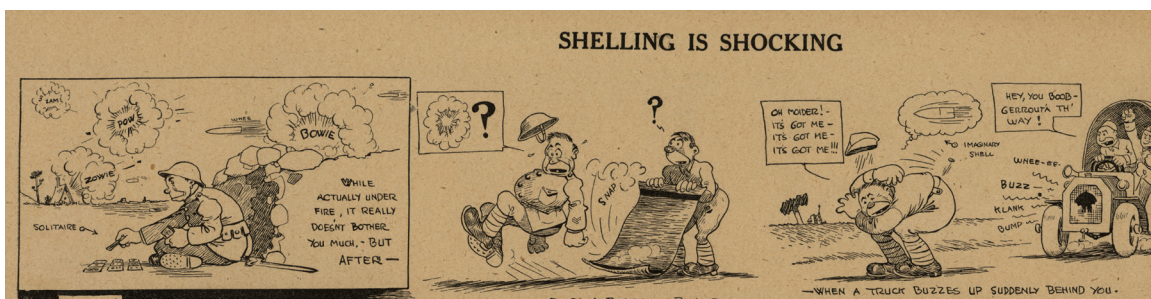


Exhibit 10

Case 3: Humor

Humor formed an important part of life on the front lines: it served to relieve the stress of combat and to make fun of military life, its officers, and the war itself. Abian A. "Wally" Wallgren, who had worked for the *Philadelphia Ledger* and the *Washington Post* before the war, published cartoons in *The Stars and Stripes* that drew on his direct experience as a Private with the Fifth Marines of the First Division in France.

Humor was also a powerful and direct mode of political commentary. In response to an English anti-German parody, *Swollen-head William* (1914), the German painter Karl Ewald Olszewski created a book-length parody of the classic children's book *Der Struwwelpeter*. His *Kriegs-Struwwelpeter* replaced the earlier work's misbehaving children with political figures and allegories such as the Russian 'Bombenpeter', the British Navy officer 'John Guck-in-die-Luft', or the little French 'Mariannchen.' Henri Zislin, a French journalist and cartoonist, used biting caricatures to express his opposition to German rule in his native province of Alsace, which had been annexed after France's defeat in the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71).



Exhibit 13



Exhibit 12 (both)

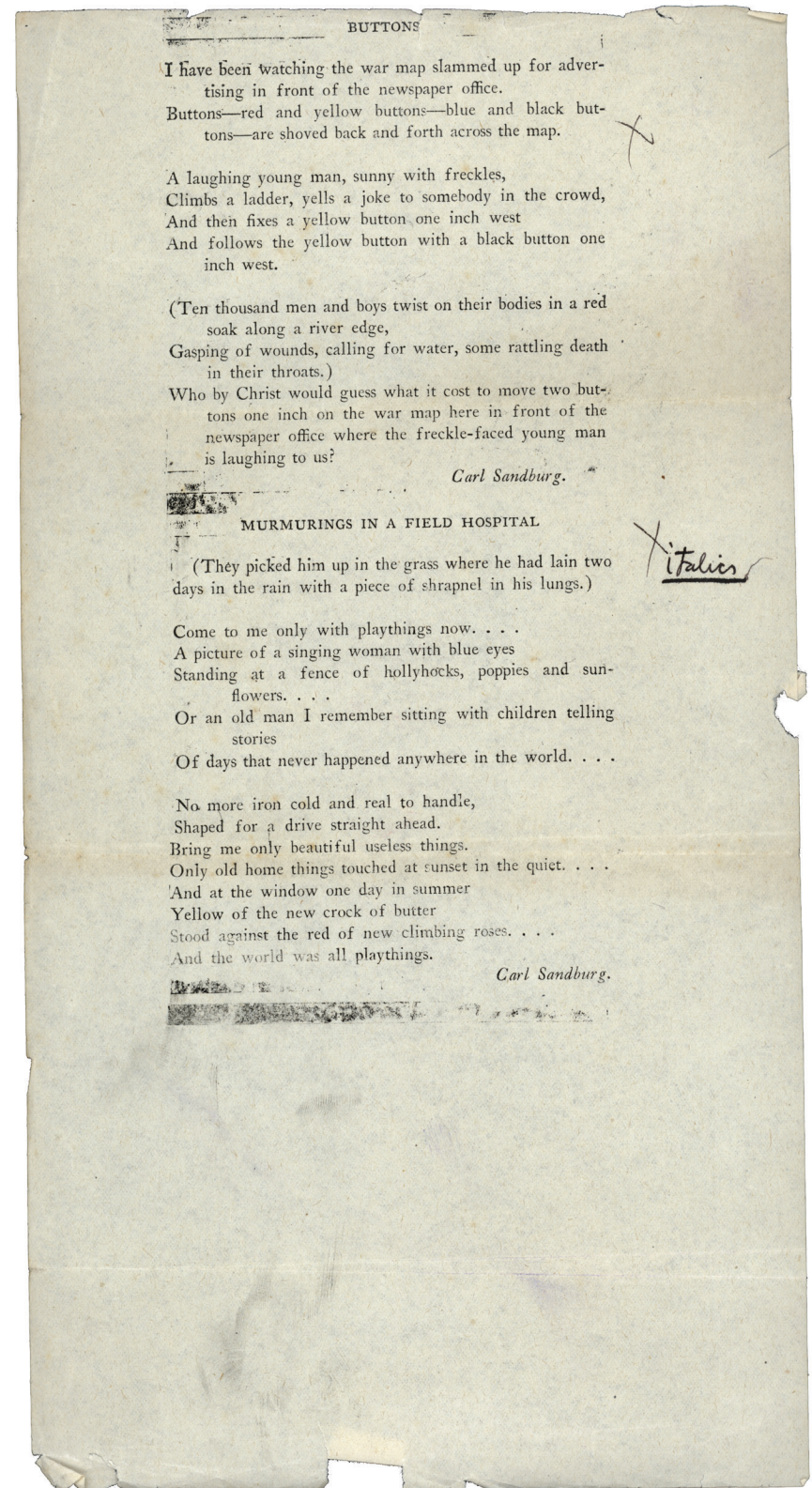


Case 4: Conflicting Poetics

The Rare Book & Manuscript Library holds the papers of two major literary figures active during the war, those of the American poet Carl Sandburg, as well as the archive of the British publisher Grant Richards.

Sandburg's *Chicago Poems* (1916) launched his poetic career and though largely remembered for its gritty and populist evocations of urban life, the book contains an entire section of 'war' poems, including the poems "Buttons" and "Murmurings in a Field Hospital." "Wars," (see back cover) from the same volume, was reprinted in an issue of *The International Socialist Review*, which also contains an anti-war article by Sandburg writing as "Jack Phillips" — one of several pseudonyms he used in the journal.

Exhibit 14



By contrast, the nationalistic atmosphere of the early British response to the war assured an opening for a poetics of shared participation and sacrifice. The prolific poet and humorist Jessie Pope assembled her poems celebrating soldiering, many of which had appeared in newspapers such as the *Daily Mail*, into several popular works published by Grant Richards, beginning in January 1915 with her *War Poems*.

L43
 Come to subscribe the publication of this
 I am sincerely yours
 The Editor, The National War Poets
 at- Grant Richards
 7 don't want
 to puff my own goods
 but my war verses
 have met with so
 much interest and
 appreciation (letters
 of appreciation reach
 me from all parts of

LOCHLEVEN HOUSE,
 OAK LANE,
 E. FINCHLEY.
 Nov. 23. 1914

Exhibit 16

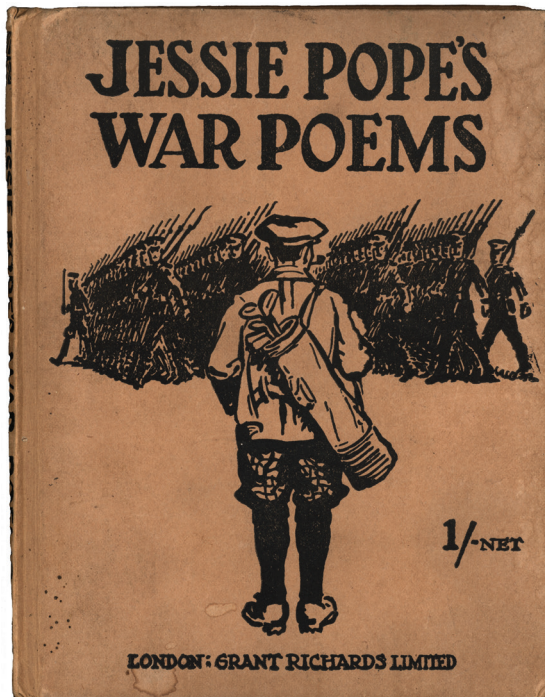


Exhibit 17

Case 5: Opposition

Organized opposition to the war was strongest in Great Britain. Many interest groups found common cause to resist the war's encroachment on their principles. Labor activists, anti-war suffragettes, anti-conscription and conscientious objectors, anti-war anarchists and socialists, Irish nationalists, ecumenical groups, Quakers, and anti-militarist organizations all publicly objected to the war's aims and prosecution. Their publications, demonstrations, conferences, and personal resistance often led to estrangement from friends and relatives, arrest, imprisonment, and forced labor. An umbrella organization, The Union of Democratic Control, had affiliations of 650,000 by 1917 and many of its leaders went on to serve in the first Labour Party government in 1924.

Exhibit 26

Die anarchistische Internationale u. der Weltkrieg.

Europa in Brand; zehn Millionen Männer im schrecklichsten Gemetzel, das die Geschichte je zu verzeichnen hatte; hunderte Millionen von Frauen und Kinder in Tränen; das wirtschaftliche, intellektuelle und sittliche Wirken sieben grosser Völker gewaltsam unterbrochen; das von Tag zu Tag wachsende Drohen neuer kriegerischer Verwickelungen:—das ist, seit nun sieben Monaten, der peinliche, abschreckende Anblick, den uns die sogenannte zivilisierte Welt darbietet.

Wir Anarchisten mochten es jedenfalls vorausgesehen haben. Denn für uns hat es und wird es niemals einen Zweifel geben, dass der Krieg sich in der gegenwärtigen Gesellschaftsordnung in ständigem Gebären befindet, und dass bewaffnete Konflikte — mögen sie begrenzt oder verallgemeinert, von kolonialer Art oder von europäischem Charakter sein — die natürliche, unumgängliche, verhängnisvolle Folgerung eines Regimes sein müssen, das auf Grund der wirtschaftlichen Ungleichheit und des wilden Gegen-

Alle Staatsformen sind daran beteiligt: unbeschränkter Absolutismus (Russland), Absolutismus gemildert durch Parlamentarismus (Deutschland), konstitutionelle Demokratie (England) und demokratische Republik (Frankreich).

Keines der Völker wollte den Krieg; doch haben sie sich leider auch in dieser Angelegenheit mit Vertrauen auf den Staat mit seiner lügenhaften Diplomatie und auf die Demokratie und die politischen Parteien (die sozialdemokratische inbegriffen) verlassen. Dieses Vertrauen wurde getauscht und wird auch fortwährend irreführt, indem die verschiedenen Regierungen durch ihre Presse den Völkern zu glauben geben, es handle sich für ein jedes um einen Befreiungskrieg.

Wir sind entschieden gegen jeden Krieg und in neutralen Länder, wie Italien, wo die Regierungen sich dazu vorbereiten, weitere Völker ins Gemenge loszulassen, wendet sich die Tätigkeit unserer Genossen dahin, der chauvinistischen Propaganda mit

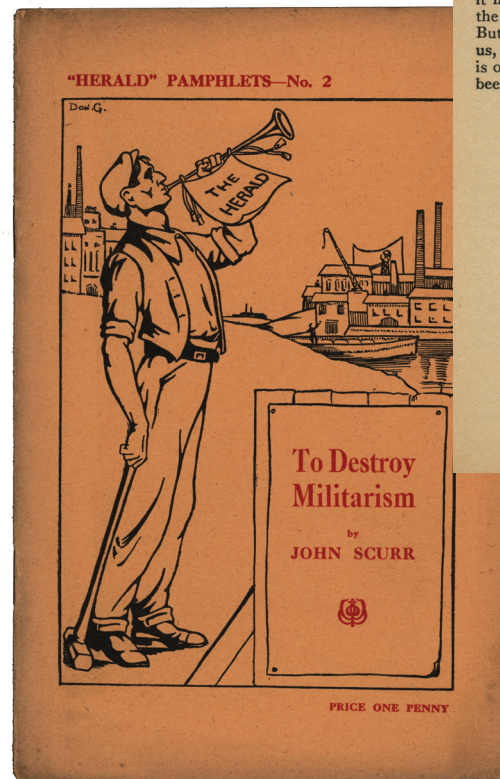


Exhibit 18 (left)
 Exhibit 19 (right)

The Military Ideal.

YOUNG MAN: The lowest aim in your life is to be a good soldier. The "good soldier" never tried to distinguish right from wrong. He never thinks, never reasons; he only obeys. If he is ordered to fire on his fellow-citizens, on his friends, on his neighbours, he obeys without hesitation. If he is ordered to fire down a crowded street when the poor are clamouring for bread, he obeys and sees the gray hairs of age stained with red and the life tide gushing from the breast of woman, feels neither remorse nor sympathy. If he is ordered off as one of a firing squad to execute a hero or benefactor, he fires without hesitation, though he knows the bullet will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in human breast.

A good soldier is a blind heartless, soulless, murderous machine. He is not a man, he is not even a brute, for brutes only kill in self-defense. All that is human in him, all that is divine in him, all that constitutes a man, has been sworn away when he took the enlistment oath. His mind, his conscience, and his very soul, are in the keeping of his officer.

No man can fall lower than a soldier—it is a depth beneath which we cannot go.

Young Man, Don't be a Soldier or a Territorial—be a MAN.

Printed & Published by the Anti-Militarist Education League, 15, Netherwood Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

I do not quarrel with those who say that now the war is raging it must be fought out. Although I feel that it would be wiser if the sane people in all the nations would think more about peace. But I hold strongly that unless we are awake to the dangers facing us, we shall be under a more grievous militarist yoke when the war is over. To help in preventing such a catastrophe these lines have been penned.

* * *

THE NEW BEATITUDES.

Blessed are the makers of war, for they shall delight the hearts of kings.
 Blessed are the diplomats, for the Lord loveth a cheerful liar.
 Blessed are the financiers, for the rulers of the earth shall spread their mantle over them.
 Blessed are the shipowners, for the great ships of war shall protect them.
 Blessed are the sellers of food, for the waging of war shall make them wax fat.
 Blessed is he who shall murder, rob, cheat, and steal in a lawful manner, for he shall be honoured in the land.

16

Exhibit 20
 (left, above)

ARE WE FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY?

"The essence of freedom, as we know it and value it, is that the individuals of a nation shall be able to think what they believe to be true and to do what they believe to be right"
 —*Times* leading article, Nov. 21st, 1914

"In war, even more than in peace, there is need for the free play of intelligence, for the free exercise of conscience"
 —*Times* Literary Supplement, April, 1915

IN 1916
 Hundreds of men are in prison for thinking what they believe to be true and doing what they believe to be right

THE HON. BERTRAND RUSSELL was fined £100 at the Mansion House for writing a leaflet exposing the brutal treatment of a conscientious objector.

"The Globe," "Forward," "The Socialist," "The Worker," "Freedom," have been suppressed at various dates.

MACLEAN OF GLASGOW is in prison for a public speech.

**ARE BRITONS SLAVES?
 Conscription or Liberty—Which?**

Printed by the National Labour Press, Limited, 74 Bevison Street, London, W.C.; also at Manchester: For The National Council for Civil Liberties, 22 Bride Lane, London, E.C.

Freedom

SEPTEMBER, 1916.

WORKERS AND PEACE CONFERENCE

CONSCRIPTION FOR IRELAND

MONTHLY - - - ONE PENNY.

The No-Conscription Fellowship.

(A fellowship for common counsel and action of men of enlistment age, who are not prepared to bear arms in the event of conscription, whatever the penalties for refusing.)

Hon. Secretaries: A. FENNER BROCKWAY, Marple Bridge, Via Stockport.
 Hon. Treasurer: CLIFFORD ALLER, B.A., Marple Bridge, Via Stockport.
 Hon. Treasurer: PERCY REDFERN, Marple Bridge, Via Stockport.

Committee Members: REV. LEYTON RICHARDS (Manchester), C. H. NORMAN (London), A. SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL (Glasgow), J. H. HUDSON, M.A. (Manchester).

The No-Conscription Fellowship is an organisation of men likely to be called upon to undertake military service in the event of Conscription, who will refuse from conscientious motives, to bear arms, because they consider human life to be sacred and cannot, therefore, assume the responsibility of taking human life. They deny the right of governments to say "You shall bear arms," and will oppose every effort to introduce compulsory military service into Great Britain. Should such efforts be successful, they will, whatever the consequences may be, obey their conscientious convictions, rather than the commands of Governments.

MEMBERSHIP FORM.

I subscribe to the objects of the No-Conscription Fellowship as stated above and desire to be enrolled as a member.

Name.....
 Address.....
 Annual Subscription 1s. which should be forwarded with this form to the Secretary.

Exhibit 21

Exhibit 23

Case 6: Personal Opposition

Siegfried Sassoon was a decorated officer in the Royal Welch Fusiliers and a poet who found his life and work changed by the war. Wounded at Fontaine-lès-Croisilles in April 1917, he was returned to England to convalesce. Once known as a poet of private volumes, his war experiences informed his trade-published (W. Heinemann) May 1917 book of poems, *The Old Huntsman*. Encouraged by reviews and by correspondence with fellow officers about the book, he nonetheless felt that a stronger form of protest against the war was necessary. By June he had decided to refuse to return to duty. Encouraged by the philosopher Bertrand Russell and others, Sassoon penned his "Statement" against the war for wider distribution and a reading in the House of Commons by Liberal Party MP and Union of Democratic Control member H. Lees-Smith. H. G. Wells had met with Sassoon in the Reform Club in May and was one of the first to receive a copy. One hundred printed copies at the offices of the No-Conscription Fellowship were seized and destroyed by the police. At the intercession of the poet Robert Graves and others

(including possibly Winston Churchill,) Sassoon did not face court-martial, but was sent to a hospital in Craiglockhart, Scotland to be treated for shell-shock, where he befriended another 'war' poet, Wilfred Owen.

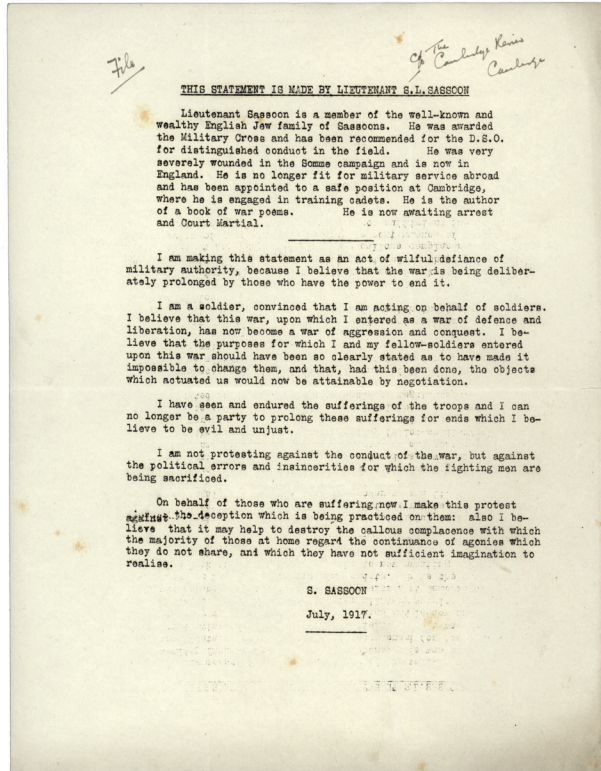


Exhibit 25 (above)
Exhibit 24 (below)

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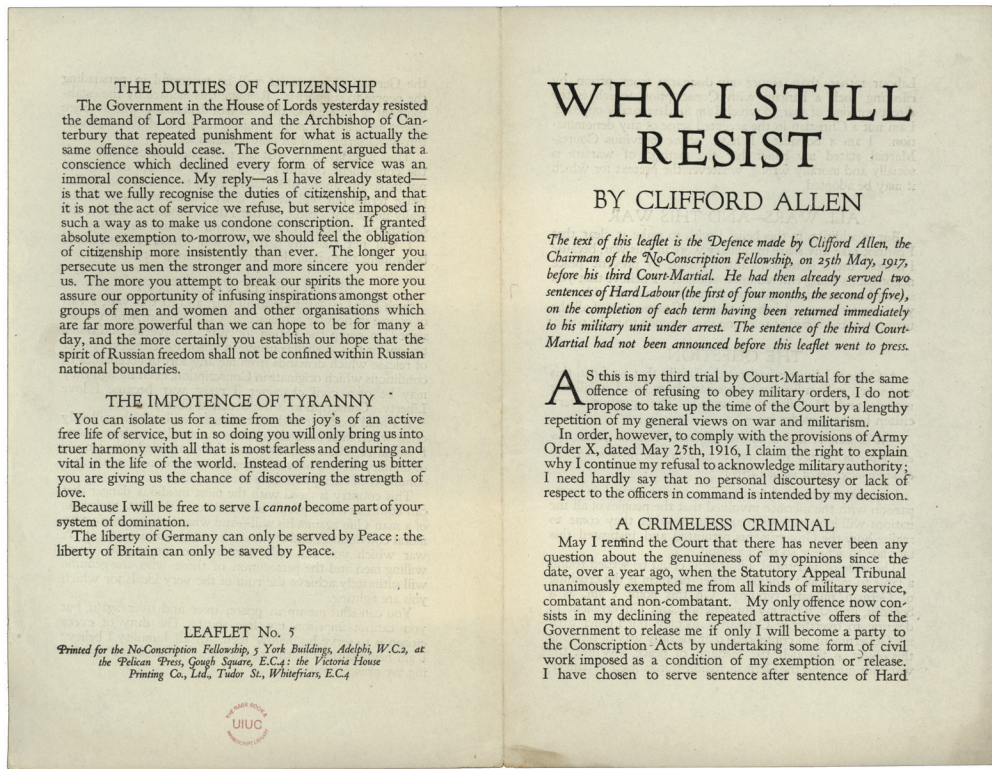
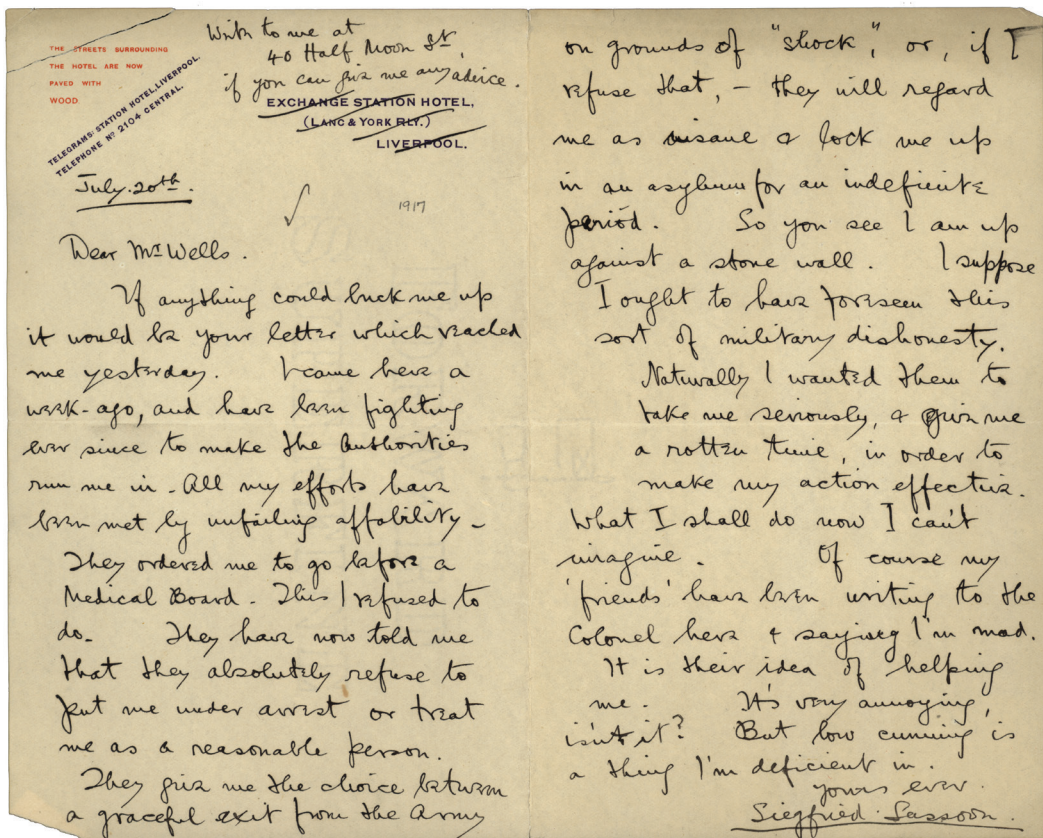


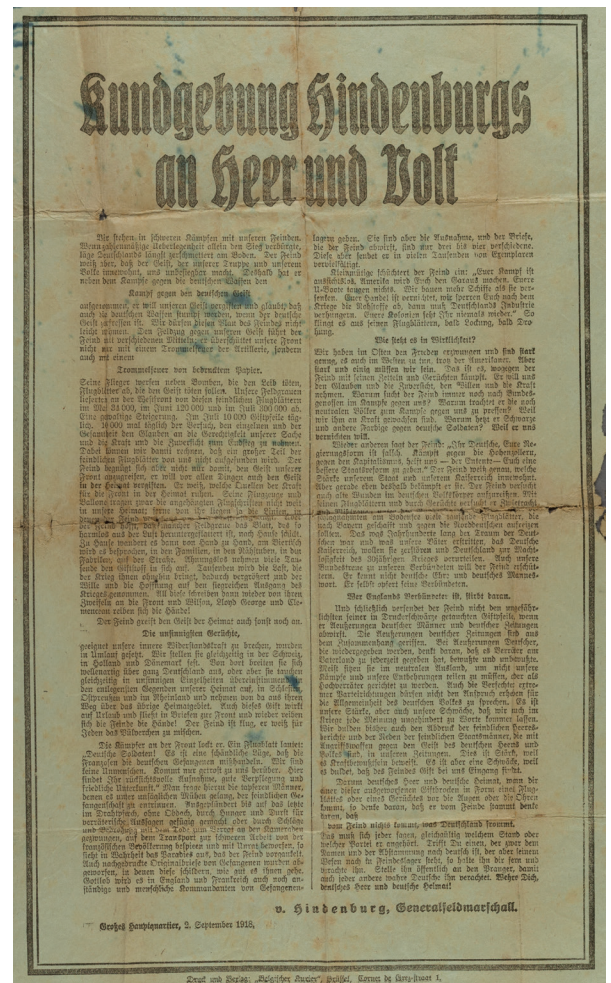
Exhibit 26

(Reginald) Clifford Allen, was the Chairman of the No-Conscription Fellowship, the largest and most influential organization backing war resisters. He was repeatedly arrested and eventually sentenced to two years' hard labor. A lung infection he contracted while in prison would never adequately heal and he would suffer from poor health until his early death at age forty-nine.

Case 7: Late Views

By August 1918 it was becoming clear that the German military was faltering. There were retreats across many areas of the front with large casualty counts and declining morale across all ranks. At home, ongoing food shortages, failing industrial infrastructure, and general war weariness were eroding support for continuing the war. Germany's Chief of the General Staff Paul von Hindenburg's 2 September *Kundgebung Hindenburgs an Heer und Volk* ("Hindenburg's Address to the Army and People") attempted to restore some of the lost morale, arguing for increased resolve, and to get 'true' Germans to fight those trying to break the German spirit at home and at the front.

Exhibit 29



WHY I STILL RESIST

BY CLIFFORD ALLEN

The text of this leaflet is the 'Defence made by Clifford Allen, the Chairman of the No-Conscription Fellowship, on 25th May, 1917, before his third Court-Martial. He had then already served two sentences of Hard Labour (the first of four months, the second of five), on the completion of each term having been returned immediately to his military unit under arrest. The sentence of the third Court-Martial had not been announced before this leaflet went to press.

As this is my third trial by Court-Martial for the same offence of refusing to obey military orders, I do not propose to take up the time of the Court by a lengthy repetition of my general views on war and militarism. In order, however, to comply with the provisions of Army Order X, dated May 25th, 1916, I claim the right to explain why I continue my refusal to acknowledge military authority; I need hardly say that no personal discourtesy or lack of respect to the officers in command is intended by my decision.

A CRIMELESS CRIMINAL

May I remind the Court that there has never been any question about the genuineness of my opinions since the date, over a year ago, when the Statutory Appeal Tribunal unanimously exempted me from all kinds of military service, combatant and non-combatant. My only offence now consists in my declining the repeated attractive offers of the Government to release me if only I will become a party to the Conscription Acts by undertaking some form of civil work imposed as a condition of my exemption or release. I have chosen to serve sentence after sentence of Hard

Case 8: Afterwords

From the early days of August 1914, the idea of a just peace was a goal much discussed by politicians and intellectuals across all social classes. The concept of a "League of Nations" (a term coined in 1914 by Lord Bryce) as a possible means to forestall future conflicts between states was refined throughout the war by various organizations lobbying the public and politicians. A keen supporter and contributor to these enterprises, H. G. Wells chaired a British committee that sought to lay out a structure and path for the formation of the League. Established in January 1919 in form and content inimical to Wells's vision, the League of Nations had some successes, though ultimately it failed in its primary goal: to prevent another global conflict.

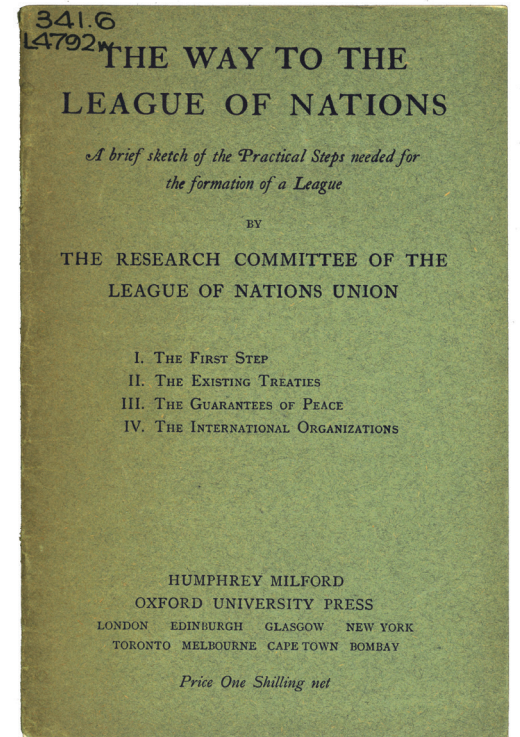
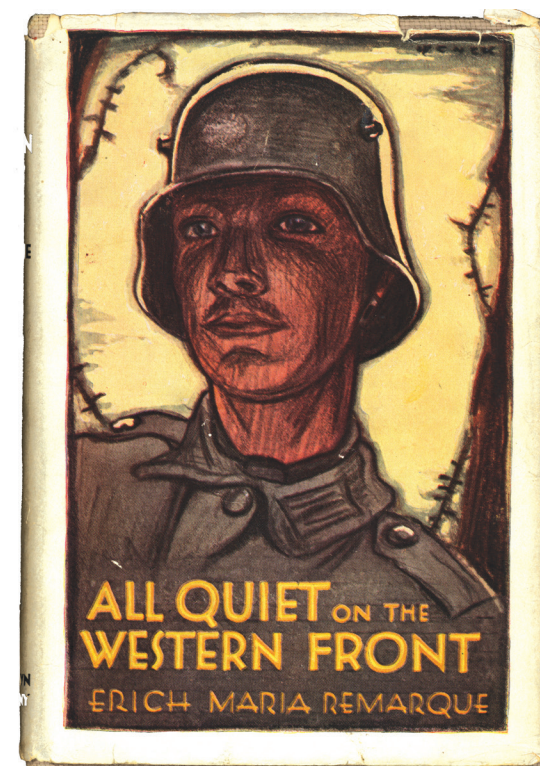


Exhibit 32



One of the best known and most successful of the postwar literary responses to the war was Erich Maria Remarque's novel *Im Westen nichts Neues* [*All Quiet on the Western Front*]. The story of Paul Bäumer transcended the experiences of one soldier on one side, and gave voice to a generation decimated physically and psychologically by war.

Exhibit 34

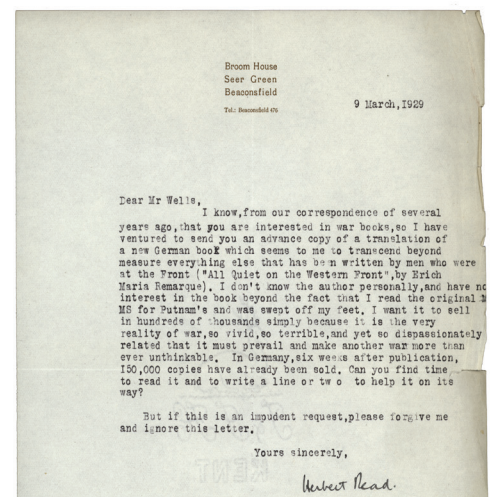
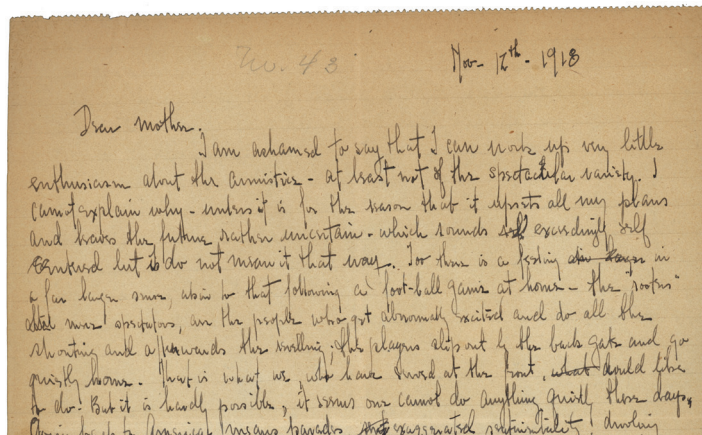


Exhibit 35



Exhibit 30

Soon, however, it was clear that the German spirit was not enough to counter depleted manpower and munitions. An Armistice was agreed upon. The date and time: 11 November at 11 AM. In a photograph taken that day in Stenay, Meuse (France) the soldiers of the 353rd Infantry, 89th Division of the American Expeditionary Force are pictured at 10:58 AM awaiting the silence: some alert, others relaxing, some perhaps nervous for what will follow.



Writing about that silence, American artilleryman Edmund Purves expresses his personal ambiguity on the victory, the reaction back in America, and the dread of returning home a different person to a place different from when he left it.

The Armistice and subsequent peace treaty left Germany a shattered country. Kurt Butow, the former German tutor to the Wells family and a veteran of four years of war, wrote Mrs. Wells of the depleted Germany he returned to: food shortages, increasingly expensive commodities, and of his future much changed from his pre-war dreams.

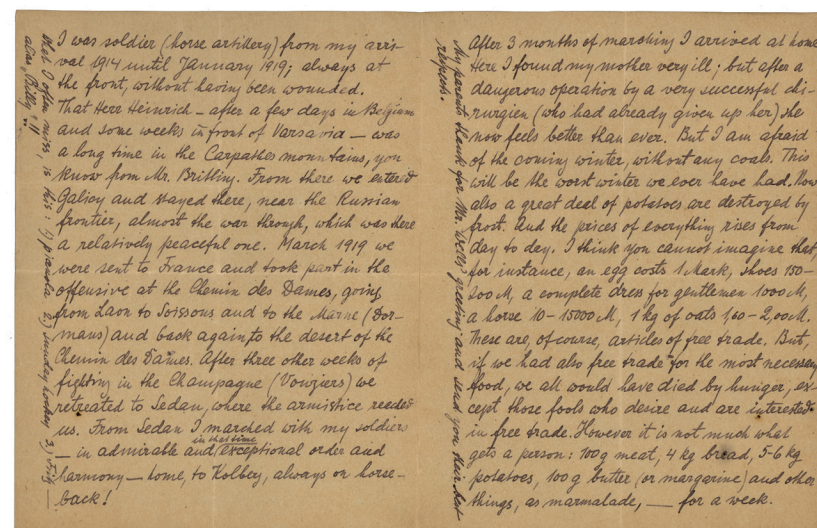


Exhibit 28
(above left)
Exhibit 31 (left)

Upon reading the English translation in manuscript, Herbert Read, former editor of *The Times of India*, wrote to Wells with his enthusiasm for the novel, hoping that it would "make another war more than ever unthinkable."

List of Exhibits

Case 1:

1. Marcel Proust (1871-1922) to Lionel Hauser, [Sunday evening, 2 August 1914]. Shelfmark: Proust 2A, folder 45.
2. H. G. Wells (1866-1946). "What We Are Fighting For" (holograph manuscript, n.d.) Shelfmark: WELLS WT-001.
3. H. G. Wells (1866-1946). "Why Britain Went to War." *The War Illustrated*, no. 1, (22 August 1914): 9. Shelfmark: WELLS WT-001.

Case 2:

4. "Tagebuch des K.K. 13. Feldartillerie-Brigade Kommandos. Bd. 2. Zeit vom 3./8. 17. bis" (manuscript, 3 August 1917 to 3 November 1918). Shelfmark: Post-1650 MS 230.
5. "Der ist Schuld." Berlin: Klischees und Druck von Dr. Selle & Co., [between 1914 and 1918]. Shelfmark: Q. 940.9197 P846.
6. "Dans la Meuse. Projectiles de grosse artillerie" (In the Meuse region. Projectiles for heavy artillery). Photograph. Shelfmark: 940.9197 F84c, item 16-107.
7. H. G. Wells (1866-1946) to Frederick Wells, [September?] 1916. Shelfmark: Uncataloged 2011 purchase.
8. République française. Ministère de la guerre. "Permis de correspondant de presse aux armées" (press correspondent's pass, 29 Août 1916). Shelfmark: WELLS W-Z-011.
9. Winston Churchill (1874-1965) to H. G. Wells (1866-1946), 1 October 1916. Shelfmark: WELLS 1 CORR C238-9.

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10. Wally (Abian A. Wallgren, U.S.M.C.), (1892-1947). *His Cartoons of the A.E.F.* [France?]: Stars and Stripes, [1919?]. Shelfmark: MEINE F. 741.573 W157w.
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12. Henri Zislin (1875-1958). *L'Album Zislin: Dessins de guerre*. Paris; Nancy: Berger-Levrault, [1918]. Shelfmark: Q. 940.9197 Z69a.
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14. Carl Sandburg (1878-1967). "Buttons" and "Murmurings in a Field Hospital" (proof sheet, *Chicago Poems*, n.d.). Shelfmark: SNDBRG CONN 1-003-126a-b.
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16. Jessie Pope (1868-1941) to Grant Richards (1872-1948), 23 November 1914. Shelfmark: GRANT RICHARDS CORR.
17. Jessie Pope (1868-1941). *War Poems*. London: Grant Richards, 1915. Shelfmark: IUB01726.

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18. *The Military Ideal*. [London]: Anti-Militarist Education League, [191-]. Shelfmark: IUB01202.
19. *Are We Fighting for Liberty?* London: National Labour Press, [1916]. Shelfmark: IUB01205.
20. John Scurr (1876-1932). *To Destroy Militarism*. London: Limit Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., [1915?] Shelfmark: IUB01212.
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22. *Die anarchistische Internationale u. der Weltkrieg*. London: [s.n.], im Februar 1915. Shelfmark: IUQ04623.
23. "Workers and Peace Conference. Conscription for Ireland." [London]: *Freedom*, September 1916. Shelfmark: IUZ00280.

Case 6:

24. Siegfried Sassoon (1886-1967) to H. G. Wells (1866-1946), July 20 [1917]. Shelfmark: WELLS 1 CORR S-53.
25. Siegfried Sassoon (1886-1967). "This statement is made by Lieutenant S. L. Sassoon" (typescript carbon, [15 July] 1917). Shelfmark: WELLS 1 CORR S-53.
26. Reginald Clifford Allen (1889-1939). *Why I Still Resist*. [London]: Printed for the No-Conscription Fellowship, [1917]. Shelfmark: IUB01200.
27. "Dans l'Oise. Cadavres allemands dans un bois," (In the Oise region. German corpses in the woods). Photograph. Shelfmark: 940.9197 F84c, item 7-23.

Case 7:

28. Edmund Randolph Purves (1897-1964) to Mrs. Austin M. Purves, 12 November 1918. Shelfmark: Post-1650 MS 437, folder 43.
29. *Kundgebung Hindenburgs an Heer und Volk*. Brüssel: Drud [sic] und Verlag "Belgischer Kurier," [1918]. Shelfmark: IUZ00309.
30. "The Last Two Minutes of Fighting, 11 November 1918, 10:58 a.m. Stenay, Meuse (France)." Photograph. Shelfmark: Q. 940.9197Un30, item 145.
31. Karl Butow to Mrs. H. G. Wells, 28 November 1919. Shelfmark: WELLS 1 CORR B619.

Case 8:

32. Research Committee of the League of Nations Union. *The Way to the League of Nations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1919. Shelfmark: WELLS 341.6 L4792w.
33. Erich Maria Remarque (1898-1970). *Im Westen nichts Neues*. Berlin: Propyläen, 1929. Shelfmark: IUA14783.
34. Erich Maria Remarque (1898-1970). *All Quiet on the Western Front*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1929. Shelfmark: IUA14782.
35. Herbert Edward Read (1893-1968) to H. G. Wells (1866-1946), 9 March 1929. Shelfmark: WELLS 1 CORR R-46.
36. Herbert Edward Read (1893-1968) to H. G. Wells (1866-1946), 9 April 1929. Shelfmark: WELLS 1 CORR R-46.



Drawn by Robert Minor.

From the Masses.

Army Medical Examiner: "At Last a Perfect Soldier!"

WARS

By Carl Sandburg

In the old wars drum of hoofs and the beat of shod feet.
 In the new wars hum of motors and the tread of rubber tires.
 In the wars to come silent wheels and whirr of rods not yet dreamed out in the heads of men.
 In the old wars clutches of short swords and jabs into faces with spears.
 In the new wars long range guns and smashed walls, guns running a spit of metal and men falling in tens and twenties.
 In the wars to come new silent deaths, new silent hurlers not yet dreamed out in the heads of men.
 In the old wars kings quarreling and thousands of men following.
 In the new wars kings quarreling and millions of men following.
 In the wars to come kings kicked under the dust and millions of men following great causes not yet dreamed out in the heads of men.

—From Chicago Poems.

