

Book Review

Part I

The book “The War of the World: History’s Age of Hatred” by renowned historian Niall Ferguson was first published in 2006 and discusses the bloodiest century of conflicts in human history. Ferguson is well known for his extensive and provocative interpretations of historical events. He is an author of several other popular historical books on the British Empire and the American imperialism. The 20th century conflicts Ferguson examines in his book started, in his opinion, because of the newly developed concepts of differences between races and ethnicities. The book is not a monograph that would only attract the attention of the other specialists in the field. It is a historical non-fiction written for a wide audience, interested in learning more about the history of the 20th century. Ferguson wrote it in a narrative style that makes it readable to the public.

Ferguson’s history study differs significantly from other historians because he incorporates several methodologies in his approach. According to him, the world appeared stable at the start of the 20th century. For most people, the world seemed to be getting better with globalization, booming economies, and technological advancements. However, as time went by, the 20th century turned out to be by far the bloodiest, most terrifying, and most brutal in all human history, with most societies being engulfed in genocidal warfare from the Balkan Wars in 1912-1913, through two world wars and numerous conflicts after 1945 and all the way through the 90s.

The Subject Matter of the Work

The primary subject of the book evolves around the 20th-century conflicts and upheavals. Ferguson argued that a unique combination of factors made this a century of upheaval and destruction. Those factors were: disintegrating empires, economic volatility, the rise of the strongmen-dictators, racially/ethnically motivated and institutionalized violence. All this resulted in the wars and genocides of what he calls "History's Age of Hatred". The following are some of the book's strengths and weaknesses.

Content of the Work

Ferguson is a historian, but he also discusses how economic factors and technological progress have contributed to the exponential increase of violence in the 20th century. The development of more destructive weapons and the increase in densely populated areas was certainly one of the reasons why the wars in the 20th century resulted in such a staggeringly high number of casualties. Undoubtedly, it was more difficult to eradicate dispersed rural populations with ancient weaponry than to drop powerful bombs on big metropolitan centers. The author also notes that economic uncertainty might have played a role in the ethnic cleansing during multiple 20th conflicts, which displaced so many people, but he also shows that these actions were motivated by something much more powerful than that. It was the fear of the other and the feeling among some people that their country and their very existence as a separate ethnicity was at stake. As Ferguson stated, "There was certainly no meaningful economic rationale for what happened" (240) to acknowledge the absence of economic motives in the ethnic cleansing of the Greeks living in Anatolia by the victorious Turks, for example. On the contrary this action

actually worsened the economic situation in the region but that was not something the Turks paid any attention to. Ferguson even enters the realm of evolutionary biology and discusses at length whether races exist. To his credit he acknowledges that there is a solid foundation for people's preferences for those who look like them. This interdisciplinary approach amalgamating economic, political, and social factors to explain the conflicts is one of the major strengths of Ferguson's book. Ferguson's main point is that after the Great War interrupted the economic prosperity enjoyed by the Europeans the decades of upheaval after 1918 led to more bloodshed culminating in the unspeakable horrors of World War II or what Göring called "the great racial war".

Reading through the narrative reveals to the reader a tapestry of historical narratives that helps explain the interconnectedness of the events that led to two world wars and countless smaller ones. This kind of experience challenges readers to confront the dark side of human nature with all its cruelty and ferocity.

Another important aspect of the book is that Ferguson, as a knowledgeable economic historian, made a point to discuss the incredible prosperity that the 20th century brought, despite the horrors of two world wars and numerous other conflicts. The century following 1900 started as a period of unrivaled progress in spheres of human endeavor. As the author observed, at that time for a young, white male from a respectable, well-off family the opportunities were abundant. The average per capita global domestic product, which approximates an individual's income while accounting for changes in the value of money, has been estimated to have increased by little more than 50% in real terms between 1500 and 1870. That rose by more than six and a half times between 1870 and 1998. In summary, the strength of the book is the comprehensive discussion

of the historical and theoretical frameworks of some of the 20th century conflicts including the economic factors that may have contributed to their start.

Ferguson's criticism of traditional explanations for violence could be seen as part of the normal discourse in the academic field. As I mentioned, one of the arguments made by Ferguson is that wars and mass killings during what he terms "History's Age of Hatred" were caused by a group of factors, including unstable economies, collapsing empires, psychotic dictators, and institutionalized violence motivated by race or ethnicity. Renown authors like Christopher Clark and Fisher have been able to convincingly advance other arguments. Clark, in his famous book 'The Sleepwalkers' holds that diplomatic miscalculations and misunderstandings caused World War I. Thus, it is evident that Ferguson has a somewhat different view from Clark regarding the root causes of the Great War. Another famous historian, Fritz Fischer in his work "Germany's aims in World War I" advanced the idea that it was the German imperialism that was the root cause of World War I, and I would argue, by extension of the Second World War. In their views those two very serious academic differ from the thesis advanced by Ferguson. In some aspects Ferguson's work validates the work of Richard J. Evans, another historian focused on the 20th century, who also offered a broad perspective of the processes that culminated in the world wars. Evan's works centered on political, social, and economic factors contributing to totalitarianism. In most of his papers, Evans emphasized understanding the historical contexts to explain the 20th-century conflicts and their interconnections with economic and social factors. Although he largely agrees with Fisher's conclusions, Evans set out to examine the German history on a grassroots level in order to invalidate the "great man" theory of history.

The modern criticism of some far-left scholars holds that despite its broader scope, Ferguson's book is written from Western and European perspectives, like there is anything

wrong with that. Supposedly there is little or no focus on the experiences of marginalized and non-Western countries. This “narrow Eurocentric view” is considered inefficient and ineffective by these activists-scholars. Ferguson’s narration on the interconnectedness of various economic factors and ethnic conflicts that escalated into two world wars supposedly only addresses the experiences of the Western and European countries alone. The claim is that this was not the experience for the non-European countries. Historians, like Howard Zinn for example, center their explanation on marginalized people rather than people from the West and Europe, as narrated by Ferguson (Cohen and Murrow 345). However, the author differs from Ferguson in examining historical concepts from different perspectives. Another historian, Edward Said offers more inclusive approach, contrary to Ferguson’s although in all fairness it was the Europeans who were the ones calling the shots during the 20th century so the viewpoint of other groups while interesting from general historical perspective, was hardly important when discussing the causes of the two world wars.

Content of the Work

Ferguson’s script is divided into five parts: the introduction, parts one, two, three, and four. The introduction states the book's central thesis, which explores the conflicts of the 20th century and their causes. Parts two, three, and four examine the historical context, the economic factors, the two world wars and the countless other smaller but still very bloody conflicts. Part 1 points out the disintegrating empires and the different ethnic groups fighting for self-determination as significant contributors to the 20th century conflicts. The resulting rise of racial ideologies and the fear of race-mixing were the other significant factors. One of the important arguments made in the chapter is that conflicts often arise due to divergent ideologies, some of

them putting the superiority of one ethnic or racial group over the other at the very foundations of their beliefs. Ferguson also mentions the failure of leadership of the liberal, democratic forces to stem the rising tide of totalitarianism in Europe and all around the world.

The Worth of the Book/Article as an Academic Aid

Ferguson's book is a significant contribution to the historiography of the 20th century conflicts due to its comprehensive narration and analysis of the events in question. This allows the reader to gain a better understanding of the complex processes that caused the ruinous wars which defined the 20th century and marked the start of the decline of European civilization. The book differs from the traditional narrative regarding the causes for the explosion of violence in the 20th century, which gives the avid reader an alternative point of view and something to think about.

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Part II

Document Report

The Author and Motives Behind the Testament of Youth by Vera Brittain

Vera Brittain was a British writer, poet, and pacifist famed for her contribution to the British literature with her bestselling 1933 memoir *Testament of Youth*. She also worked as a nurse with the Red Cross during the Great War and wrote about her experiences in Great Britain, France, and Malta, where she had been stationed. Years later, her book became one of the greatest and most influential war memoirs ever written.

The autobiography was an outlet through which Brittany channeled the hardships and the heartbreak she had to endure during the Great War. It starts with the sudden changes in her personal life caused by the war that were not quite so serious, like deferring her dreams to go to a university for example. This deep disappointment could be seen in sentiments like, “When the Great War broke out, it came to me not as a superlative tragedy, but as an interruption of the most exasperating kind to my plans” (Brittain 28).

Further in book though, Vera’s life experience serves as a proxy and reveals to the reader the huge toll the First World War had taken on the population of the countries that were involved in the hostilities. In the span of just four years Vera lost her brother, fiancé, and two of her closest male friends. Vera’s writing is full of anguish and anger meant to draw attention to the pointless nature of their deaths. She was only twenty-one years old when she lost her fiancé, Roland Leighton, in the war. Edward, her cherished brother, had also suffered severe injuries during the Somme battle. Additionally, Geoffrey Thurlow, one of her two closest male friends, had suffered injuries at Ypres, while Victor Richardson, the other friend, was engaged in combat in France.

For over a year, Brittain provided care to injured service members as a nurse in the Voluntary Aid Detachment (Brittain 10). She was emotionally and physically drained, grieving deeply, and experiencing near-constant anxiety. However, amid the turmoil and trauma of war, a thought was spurred in her, and she wrote a letter to her brother stating that if the war spared them, she would preserve their experiences through a book. Even though Vera survived the war, by the time the armistice was signed in November 1918, her brother, fiancé, and two closest male friends had all passed away, which for Vera made writing of this book a mission of her life. Another important aspect of the book was the resilience and the determination which helped Vera to continue carrying on with her duties even after everything she had been through.

Publication

The book was first printed in 1933 by Victor Gollancz (UK) and Macmillan (US). It was initially released as a hardcover and later published in other reputable sources, including the Handbook of British Literature and Culture of the First World War. The book was widely acclaimed, gaining a wider readership globally. Vera explained that by writing it she wanted to caution everyone against the “glamour that was linked to the war and the gullibility of those who accepted the notions on which the war had been founded, to the detriment of many men who lost their lives”.

The Period When the Book Was Written

Testament of Youth by Vera Brittain was written immediately after World War I, beginning in 1919. The memoir was a coping mechanism for Brittain, who fought her depression after the war by honoring the memories of her loved ones who had lost their lives. Based on the timeline, the writing predominantly explored the events surrounding the outbreak of the war in 1914 and its aftermath. Brittain (584) asserts that “in those days the War, with its dreadful and

constant intimations of human mortality, made life itself infinitely more important than any way of living.” Like most of her contemporaries, Vera Brittain was captivated by the excitement that greeted the declaration of war on August 4, 1914. Brittain’s warning people against the unforeseeable effects of the war found receptive audience in Great Britain in the 1930s. Though later many prominent intellectuals believed that war was the only way to defeat Hitler’s Germany, Vera Brittain remained a fearless and steadfast advocate for peace even during the Second World War.

Comparison to another Document

Brittain’s book offers vivid description of the enthusiasm with which the start of the hostilities was met in Britain. And interestingly enough three years later when the real cost of war should have been made abundantly clear to every sane person on Earth, we see the same enthusiasm expressed in the article *Report The Us Vessels Sunk* by an American newspaper out of the State of Washington, called *Tacoma Times*. The article applauds the measures the United States has implemented in preparation for the war against Germany, including stopping all mail deliveries to the Central Powers countries, constant surveillance of all 262 Germans living in Tacoma and shoot to kill orders given to the National Guard by the US government. Both the book and the article, show how the start of the war provokes patriotic feelings among the population.

Report: *US Vessels Sunk* by the *Tacoma Times*

This newspaper published this breaking news story on 7 April 1917. The First World War was ongoing, and the effect of the war was already being felt across multiple sectors of the US economy. Nonetheless, despite the wide coverage in the US press of the enormous casualties on both sides, there was an enthusiasm expressed by the population, people were being encouraged

to volunteer to go to the front, and there were warnings in the newspaper that any sign of defiance would be met with harsh response by the authorities. In other words as *Tacoma Times* explained in another 07/04/1917 article, “The War Machines in the US Running at full speed”. New terms, “economic patriotism” and “pocketbook patriotism” were invented in order to explain the strange idea coming from some very wealthy people who urged the government “to conscript all income over 100.000 USD.” Copper companies were willing to sell their product to the government at half the market price for the benefit of the war (*Tacoma Times*). Other sectors were planning to follow suit to ensure the American soldiers had everything they needed to win the war. One critical difference between this article and Brittany’s book is the lack of focus on the adverse effects that the war would have. The focus is mainly on efforts to rally people together in readiness for a war.

Works Cited:

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REPORT U. S. VESSELS SUNK

Uncle Sam's latest possessions, the Virgin islands; what are they like? See page 2 for the answer.

The Tacoma Times

1c A COPY.

THE ONLY INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IN TACOMA.

1c A COPY.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917.

VOL. XIV. NO. 93.

NIGHT EDITION

WEATHER
Tacoma: Showers
tonight and Sunday.
Washington: Same.



President's Order To the Navy Is---

FIRE

SEND ARMY TO EUROPE; TO DO LESS UNTHINKABLE

BY CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—But there is one thing, brethren, we ought to be mighty careful about, now that we have this job on our hands and see the size of it.

We ought to look for the enemy in disguise and look out just as much for the mollusk that talks like a man. It is plain now that we are up against both.

Working together or singly they are trying to put over a scheme that would take all the punch out of our entry in the war and make this nation a bundle of old clothes on a stick put up in a field in order to scare the little birdies.

A very strong movement is planned against congress to keep us from sending any troops abroad and to confine our share in the war to supplying money, chocolate drops and good wishes.

It is not merely a thing talked about; it is framed up and ready to be tacked upon the army appropriation bill the minute that is reported, and there about enough half-witted or half-hearted congressmen to make the thing likely to get across.

Give our allies money, but no men! That is to say, hire somebody else to fight for us! Get substitutes! Do the world's historic stunt in side stepping! Hire somebody to take the risk we are afraid to take and perform the duty we are too flabby to perform!

That's the idea, that's what they really mean, the timid ones that are trying to pull this stuff on us, although they don't acknowledge it. Their plan is to have the government's policy fixed on sending over money but holding back all troops until we have trained here an army of at least 1,000,000 men.

It is the limit of blundering if it is on the level, and the limit of a pro-German play, if it isn't sincere. Which is which, you can guess if you note that all the pro-German agencies are hot for it.

If we waited for an army of a million under such conditions we should wait until perdition froze! Who would enlist merely to pass months or years in a training camp?

The effect here of any such head-on business would be to extinguish the fine feeling now burning in this nation, to do away with any chance for us to be of actual use in the war and to fill the world with laughter at our expense.

The effect in Germany would be to show the German fire eaters they were perfectly right in thinking we had gone soft in body and dotty in mind. The effect on the war would be to PROLONG it. The effect on the allies would be profoundly to discourage them.

Why should we want to fool with a seven-barreled disaster like that? The astounding revelations of the "American correspondents lately returned from Germany ought to teach us our lesson. In Berlin all men believe that long before we could enlist, train, equip and send to Europe a single soldier, Germany will have won the war and be ready then to beat us to bits and fill its empty treasury from our hordes of gold.

A large part of the world shares the notion that we are no good for any action.

The policy that would rid them of that notion is also the policy that would shorten the war, save thousands of lives and unspeakable misery, insure our own safety as much as it would save our prestige and reputation and vindicate our unselfish and high purposes in entering this war.

It is from the drop of the hat—BING! INSTANT ACTION! We have 39,000 regular troops doing nothing, fully trained, fully equipped, as hard as nails, the finest soldiers in the world. Within a week some of them ought to be on their way to the western battle front.

If it is only a division, if it is only a brigade, no matter. THE PRESENCE ON THAT FRONT OF JUST ONE AMERICAN REGIMENT AND THE SIGHT OF ONE AMERICAN FLAG WOULD BE WORTH MORE THAN A HUNDRED THOUSAND RECRUITS. It would fill the allies with indescribable enthusiasm and notify all dreaming Prussians that what they are fronting is not fatty degeneration, but efficiency on the job.

As soon as the first detachment sails, get ready the next and start that on its way. This is the only possible play by which we can help end the war and end it right. There is no sacrifice for such a cause and at such a time that is worth weighing.

What? Democracy against autocracy! All the world to be democratic or all the world to be autocratic! The democracies of the world against the autocracies of the world! And we hang a leg?

NOT MUCH. THIS IS THE UNITED STATES. WE ARE AMERICANS.
NO MORE KINGS, NO MORE WARS!

Report Raider Off U.S.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

BOSTON, April 7.—Persistent rumors along the waterfront this afternoon declared the Boston steam fishing trawler Tide and Swell have been sunk by a German raider 100 miles east of Boston.

Although no verification of the sinking can be obtained, the reports were given some credence, in view of the fact that the trawlers were fishing in the field where the raider was reported as having been sighted earlier in the day.

The vessels are valued at \$100,000 each and carried about 20 men each.

No fishing schooners left port today.

The raider was described to the navy yard officials as carrying two masts, a large smoke stack and being of slate color. Her size was estimated at 10,000 tons.

STRANGE CRAFT SIGHTED

(United Press Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The navy department learned today of a strange craft off Nantucket light.

The Nantucket shoals light reported that a vessel had passed there headed westward, in the direction of New York.

Secretary Daniels admitted he is investigating the situation, though he would not go into details as to what steps are being taken.

Reports from Boston stated that the Charlestown navy yard has been notified of the presence of a German raider off the New England coast.

That Germany may stage something spectacular against America within the next few days—such as a repetition of the U-53 visit—was the confident belief of some officials today.

The navy, however, is on the full lookout for just such moves.

RICH MEN, TOO, ARE PATRIOTIC

Fine, Mr. Scripps! This paper, a part of your great organization, has been advocating this idea right along. The big incomes should carry the financial burden of this war. Dollars should be conscripted. We of The Times are glad and feel honored that you should be the first man of great wealth thus to volunteer your income.

By Gilson Gardner

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—"Income conscription" has jumped to the front as one of the issues of the moment. Congress will include the subject in the "war program" debate.

For war purposes, and during this war period, let the government take all private income above \$100,000 a year; that is the gist of the proposal.

Below that let a sliding scale of tax be provided which will run down to two and a half per cent on incomes of \$5,000.

Finally, provide that profit on war supplies be restricted to three and a half per cent net.

This would make it possible almost to wage a "pay as you enter" war. No crushing bonded indebtedness would be left to posterity.

This plan to conscript wealth comes—strange as it may seem—from conservative and wealth-owning sources. It is seriously advocated in such a publication as Financial America and finds support in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which has gathered a special committee of 14 in Washington to take up the matter of "economic patriotism."

It would seem that the rich man's pride and patriotism have both been touched. He wishes to show that he is neither soft nor selfish, and that he is just as ready to lay down his riches as the poor man is to lay down his life for his country.

The first evidence of this new "pocket book patriotism" was the announcement from Tacoma that the copper mining and smelting interests were prepared to furnish the government all the copper needed for the war at a rate about half the current market rate of copper.

It is an open secret that Elbert H. Gary of the U. S. Steel corporation has been asked by the council of national defense to do the same thing with steel products. A favorable answer is expected.

At the very moment that newshyds outside were crying the war headlines, a messenger arrived with a small package. It was from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and contained a brooch, an American eagle, set in flashing gems, in the center. Accompanying it, in Mrs. Wilson's own handwriting, was the message:

"With renewed thanks for the pleasure you gave us last winter.—Edith Bolling Wilson."

As she gazed upon the sparkling token of American loyalty and patriotism, Mrs. Schumann-Heink breathed a sigh.

"What can I say?" she pleaded, brokenly. "What can any mother say? Oh, I love America, it is my home; my country."

"But I love Germany, too. Oh, Germany is beautiful. And the German people love America and Americans."

"Oh, those people who make war—all of them, all nationalities, all kinds—I hate them."

And to accentuate the contrast,

MILLIONAIRE EDITOR URGES INCOME SLASH

(By United Press.)

SAN DIEGO, April 7.—E. W. Scripps, millionaire newspaper publisher, today wired President Wilson as follows:

"I strongly urge that we should pay as we go in the war with income and inheritance taxes. All incomes of over \$100,000 a year should be conscripted."

"The minimum cash pay of soldiers and sailors should be not less than \$3 a day during the war."

"Such legislation would cost me much more than half my present income."

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Brother vs. Brother; Diva Broken-Hearted

(United Press Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, April 7.—In her sumptuously-furnished apartment here today Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink is prostrated—one of the many broken-hearted victims of the war tragedy.

Mingled with the conflicting emotions of her love for the fatherland and her adopted country, America, is the vision of her four sons at war. Three of them will fight for the United States; the fourth is in the German navy.

In front of her Schumann-Heink had four pictures. One, the favorite, was her son, George Washington Schumann, 18, a student at Culver Military Academy; the second was Henry Schumann, a regular in the United States navy; the third, Walter Schumann, a member of the New Jersey national guard, and the fourth, August Schumann, with the imperial German navy.

The home guard companies, to be composed of men of all ages, will be drilled by U. S. army officers, and will be ready for service when the second call for troops is issued. Other companies will be organized in various parts of the city.

And to accentuate the contrast,

WAR MACHINES OF U. S. RUNNING AT FULL SPEED

(United Press Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The powerful war machines of the United States are running full speed this afternoon—preparing to hurl unlimited men and money against Germany.

Congress is whipping into shape the rush war measure now before the committees so that there will be no delay in their passage when the senate and house meet Monday.

A war steering committee will be created for the purpose of sending emergency legislation to committees that can handle them most expeditiously.

King George of England and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy officially recognized America's entrance in the great war by telegrams of congratulations to the president.

Representative Hubert, New York, paved the way for efficiently organizing the aerial arm of the war machine by introducing a bill creating a department in aeronautics, giving its secretary a portfolio in the president's cabinet.

MAILS TO CENTRAL POWERS STOPPED

Mails to Germany were ordered stopped by Postmaster General Burleson, "for the duration of the war." Mails to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey likewise ceased, as they must pass through the enemy's country.

Citizen military camps were ordered discontinued and will be replaced by training camps for America's expeditionary force to Europe.

The navy department completed seizure of all commercial wireless plants for war purposes and began the tremendous task of dismantling thousands of private radio stations throughout the country.

The president cabled a greeting to Russia announcing that "the United States arrays itself in opposition to the greatest enemy and menace to democracy."

Secretary McAdoo took the first steps toward raising the \$3,500,000,000 asked—the first war financing fund.

Suggestion was made that the United States extend credit of from one to five billion dollars to the allies.

STILL NO CHANGE IN AUSTRIAN SITUATION

Secretary of War Baker, General Crowder and Major General Scott, chief of staff, conferred with the house military committee on the administration's bill for raising men to fight Germany.

Baker asked insertion of a provision in the staff bill for conscription of technically trained men to be used in the engineer and signal corps.

The Austrian situation, while intense, remained officially in status quo late this afternoon.

Official crop estimates show that winter wheat this year will be 50,000,000 bushels less than last year and 240,000,000 less than the year before.

The navy department was officially notified that the German cruiser Cormorant had been blown up by her crew in the harbor of Guam, with the loss of at least one German officer and a seaman. One officer and four men are "missing."

SHOOT TO KILL, POLICE ORDERS

"Shoot to kill!" was the order given army guards and policemen in Tacoma Saturday.

Any person who is commanded to halt, and refuses to obey the first order, will be shot down. Soldiers and police were given orders to waste no time in parley with any suspicious person. If the slightest resistance to war orders is met, war tactics will be employed.

Although no arrests of aliens were made in Tacoma, it was declared that 262 Germans in the city are under constant surveillance of the federal authorities. Arrests may be made at any time.

Police department officials are co-operating closely with the army heads, and lists of names of persons who have been strong partisans for Germany and who have made derogatory statements regarding America, have been prepared. The list is said to include several names that are prominent in the lists of professional men here.

The police gave orders that no person be admitted to any dock or wharf unless he can show that he has business there. Guards have been thrown about the entire waterfront.

On request of Capt. McClinton of the U. S. army, the city council Saturday passed an emergency ordinance providing that no person may purchase firearms or ammunition without a police permit.

The ordinance provides a jail sentence for both the person making the purchase and the one selling the arms.

Police Capt. John Strickland had a long conference with Capt. McClinton Saturday regarding the handling of Tacoma police during war times. A large force of city detectives is assisting the secret service men.

Soldier guards have already been thrown about the Tacoma smelter, the Dupont powder plant, and the city reservoirs. Several firemen in each city fire station are being deputized as police officers, to be used in emergency work.

Officers investigated Friday

Since the revolution the Russian folk have had at the czar's personal expenses and they find his autos cost him \$600,000 a year. He must have kept two. And kept them in a garage.



Greetings, how's your Easter egg supply?

If Wilhelm wishes to please us, he will send his grand imperial fleet out of the Kiel canal into the open roadsteads just once.

A number of visitors to the office lately have told us they expect the world to come to an end in April or early in May. If it stops raining long enough for us to get our potatoes planted, put us in the list, too.

Sign in a Broadway department store's infants' department: "Rubber Babies' Pants." Does this refer to bouncing boys? Tee-hee.

When bud the oaks
And the wild goose honks,
When the crocus croaks
And the jonquil jinks,
Then the earth grows young,
For spring is sprung.

When April sobs
Till the tubers tube,
When the robins rob,
And the bluebirds blube,
Then youth must sing,
For sprung is spring.

Since the revolution the Russian folk have had at the czar's personal expenses and they find his autos cost him \$600,000 a year. He must have kept two. And kept them in a garage.