"Watch Your Step," 1914



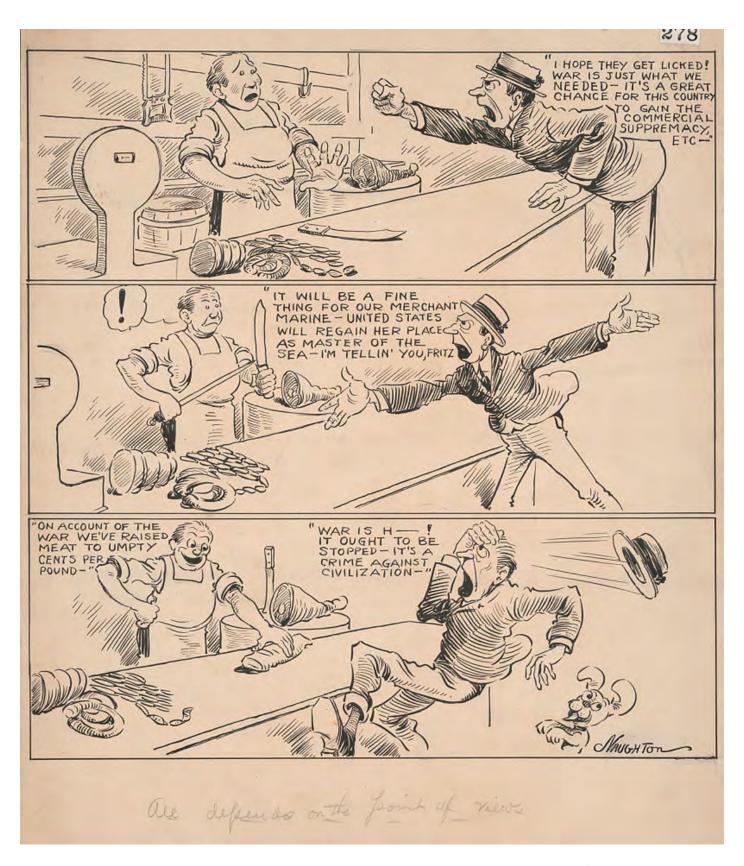
Rogers, W.A., "Watch Your Step," 1914. Courtesy of Library of Congress

U.S. Neutrality Proclamation, August 6, 1914

OTTUMWA COURIER, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1914 REPUBLICANS OUT PRESIDENT'S WIFE DRAIN TILE August Brings New Low Prices in Morey Clay Products Co Apparel Clearings TARMOTH AS RESULT OF VESTEROAND PRIMARY. CHANGING ADDRESSES. SILECTION WHICH THE ADDRESS AND We are Tri-Weekly Courier In the swift progress of this big business we cannot permit small lots of this or that to accumulate. These lots are perfectly good merchandise, not they have prom and counts More, horstone as time date and at almost any price. The result is acceptional savings as you will eager to have A Rack of Dresses Re-High Grade Silk Dresses Price 3.00 and up Wash Goods Riddance Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper \$2.00 to \$4 ondine: a regular 75c value, ced summorrow 37. C batiate and lawns in a room ge of styles, norrow only 5 C \$1.95 Special Price \$6.98 Wash Belts 25c The state Case of the state of

"U.S. Neutrality Proclamation," Ottumwa Tri-Weekly Courier, 6 August 1914. Courtesy of Library of **Congress**

"All Depends on the Point of View," September 1914



Naughton, Frank, "All Depends on the Point of View," September 1914. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Reverend Mercer Johnston's Letter to His Father During the War, October 12, 1914 (Pg.1)

October 12th/14. My dear Father :-Your letter of the 6th inst came this morning. Monday. Thank you very much for it. You are a very much better correspondent than I seem to be able to become, although my good intentions are most serious, and most frequently renewed. I have been at it every moment since our return except one afternoon that I took off for a mild lady-like game of tennis, and the time I managed to steal for Fred and his family during their visit of a week, which ended Friday, and which we enjoyed. Fred has gone on to Atlantic City, and Annie and the children are either with Mrs. Waelder in New York or else on their way to Tex-They were not decided when they left here just what their plans were. I still continue to be absorbed in the War. It is seldom out of my thoughts except when I am asleep. I have expressed my sentiments plainly several times from the pulpit. The congregation as a whole is strongly in favor of the Allies. but one or two members of our choir and several families in the pews are productman. I am sorry if their feelings are hurt; but it cannot be helped. With me the issue is a life and death one, and I cannot act as though it were not. The German Idea that is now in the saddle is to me absolutely detestable, and I mean to contribute all I possibly can to see that it is unhorsed. It by any chance Germany should win in this struggle, much as I detest militarism, I mean to advocate the quadrupling of our navy

Reverend Mercer Johnston's Letter to His Father During the War, October 12, 1914 (Pg.2)

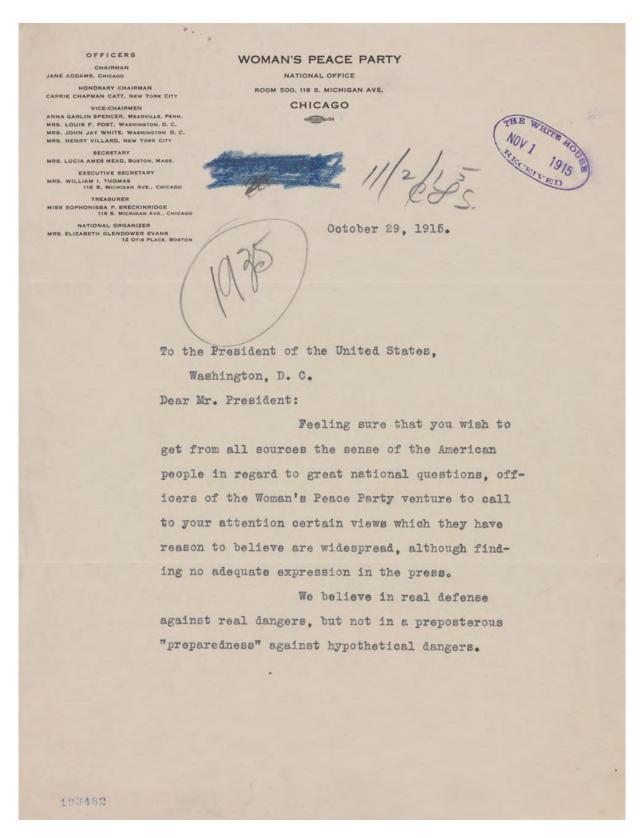
-2-

and the raising of an army of 5,000,000 men. The German Idea is in violent conflict with the American Idea, and unless the German Idea is unhorsed in this war, the clash between it and the American Idea must come in the very near future. Indeed, in my opinion, it ought to come the moment it looks as if there were a chance of the German Idea triumphing. I am no defender of England right or wrong, but on the lines on which she is now fighting I would sacrifice all I have, including my life, rather than see her defeated. Feeling this way, it is idle to talk to me about neutrality. My neutrality is based solely upon my expectation of the triumph of the Allies. I could no more remain neutral towards the program that the Kaiser and his war party have put forth than I could remain neutral towards the program of His Satanic Majesty. I am willing to believe that the great body of the German people are unaware of the full import of the proposition to which they have been committed by their leaders, and when the day of judgment comes no doubt they will have to have for giveness meted out to them for their ignorance; but in so far as I can hasten Germany's day of judgment I mean to with all my might. Naturally my attitude is resented by some of my fellow citizens who call themselves German- Americans. One brother of the Lutheran persuasion has hurled railing accusations against me in the press, and I have received several letters from irate citizens, one going so far as to remind me of the "furor teutonicus", over all of which I have smiled sadly. I am not wasting my time answering these gentlemen, though I have been tempted to ask the fellow who hinted at German displeasure to send me a photograph of the first American he found who seemed at all awestruck at the thought of what Germans called "furor teutonicus" and what the world called crude barbarism masquerading under the

Reverend Mercer Johnston's Letter to His Father During the War, October 12, 1914 (Pg.3)

-3amusing name of "culture". I began this letter this forenoon. I have been interrupted four times since I began. It is now nearly four o'clock. it goes. And now I must go to keep an engagement. I am sending you The Illustrated London News, and I also sent you a publication gotten out by The Times of New York containing the English and German White Papers and the Russian Orange Paper. I will send you Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War" if you care to read it. He is a disciple of Nietzsche and Treitschke, both of whom had absolute contempt for Christianity, regarding it as nothing more than pap for babes. Treitschke is said to have had more influence in molding the present generation of Germans than any single man in Germany, and every sort of honor was heaped on him by scholastic and official Germany. Of course we observed Peace Sunday, but as you have seen by my sermon I did not indulge in anything like a pipe dream. faced the situation as I see it. We took up a collection for the Red Cross, and sent it on without any strings tied to it. Katherine is at the head of a movement in the Parish to send on a box of supplies to the Belgians. Personally we expect to contribute what we can each month while the war lasts. cept in the case of the Red Cross, our help will be for the Allies; although in the end, when I see Germany where she richly deserves to be, I will not withhold help from her people. Katherine joins me in love to you and Aunt Mamie. Your affectionate son. a case for each mation in them would suply en in Christendom. according to his ethics, foor any thing & everything book Leddy: He does want to 46

Woman's Peace Party Letter to President Woodrow Wilson, October 29, 1915 (Pg.1)



Woman's Peace Party Letter to President Woodrow Wilson, October 29, 1915 (Pg.2)

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

NATIONAL OFFICE

ROOM 500, 116 S. MICHIGAN AVE.

CHICAGO

OFFICERS

JANE ADDAMS, CHICAGO

HONORARY CHAIRMAN CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, NEW YORK CITY

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY MRS. WILLIAM I. THOMAS
116 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

MISS SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE 116 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

NATIONAL ORGANIZER

If an exhausted Europe could

be an increased menace to our rich, resourceful republic, protected by two oceans, it must be a still greater menace to every other nation.

Whatever increase of war preparations we may make would compel poorer nations to imitate us. These preparations would create rivalry, suspicion and taxation in every country.

At this crisis of the world. to establish a "citizen soldiery" and enormously to increase our fighting equipment would inevitably make all other nations fear instead of trust us.

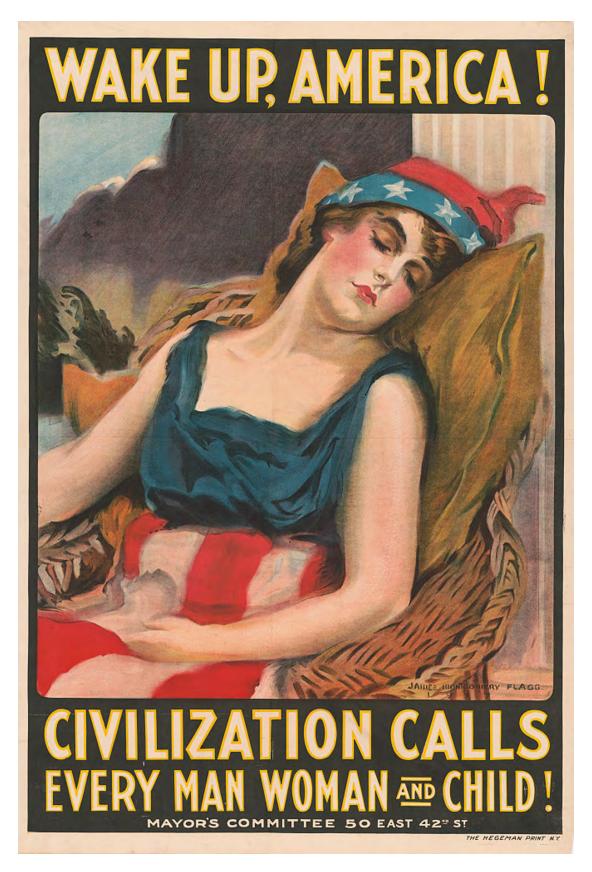
It has been the proud hope of American citizens who love their kind, a hope nobly expressed in several of your own messages, that to the United States might be granted the unique priv-

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Woman's Peace Party Letter to President Woodrow Wilson, October 29, 1915 (Pg.3)

OFFICERS . WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY CHAIRMAN JANE ADDAMS, CHICAGO HONORARY CHAIRMAN ROOM 500, 116 S. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO VICE-CHAIRMEN **08**0084 MRS. LOUIS F. POST, WASHINGTON, D. C. MRS. JOHN JAY WHITE, WASHINGTON D. C. MRS. HENRY VILLARD, NEW YORK CITY MRS. LUCIA AMES MEAD, BOSTON, MASS. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY MRS. WILLIAM I. THOMAS
116 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO MISS SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE 116 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO NATIONAL ORGANIZER
MRS. ELIZABETH GLENDOWER EVANS
12 OTIS PLACE, BOSTON ilege not only of helping the war-worn world to a lasting peace, but of aiding toward a gradual and proportional lessening of that vast burden of armament which has crushed to poverty the peoples of the old world. Most important of all, it is obvious that increased war preparations in the United States would tend to disqualify our National Executive from rendering the epochal service which this world crisis offers for the establishment of permanent peace.

"Wake Up, America," 1917

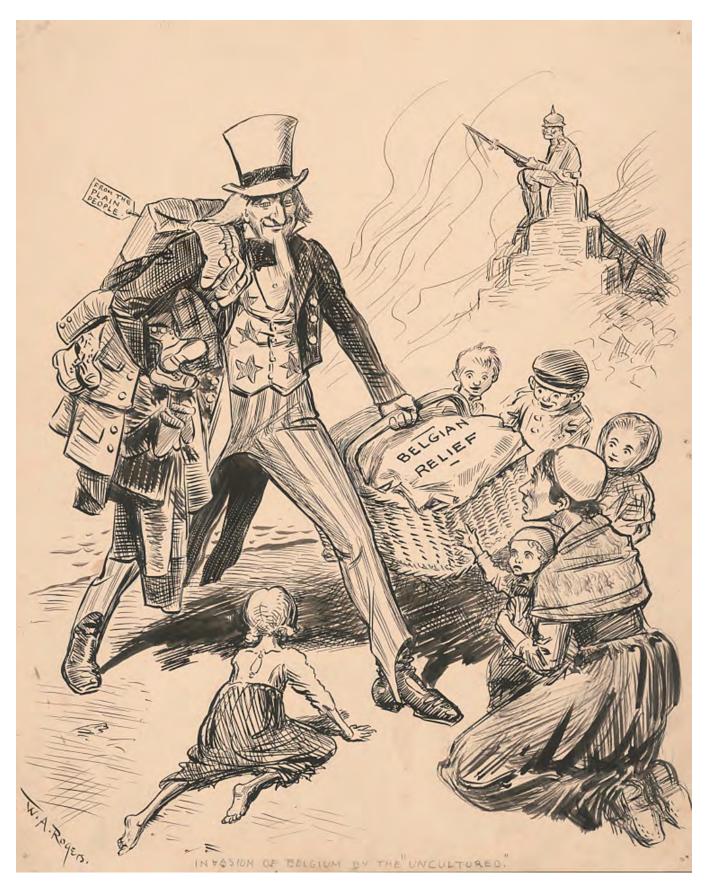


Flagg, James Montgomery, "Wake Up, America! Civilization Calls Every Man, Woman and Child!" 1917. Courtesy of Library of Congress

"Iowa Senators Have Defenders" Newspaper Article, March 7, 1917

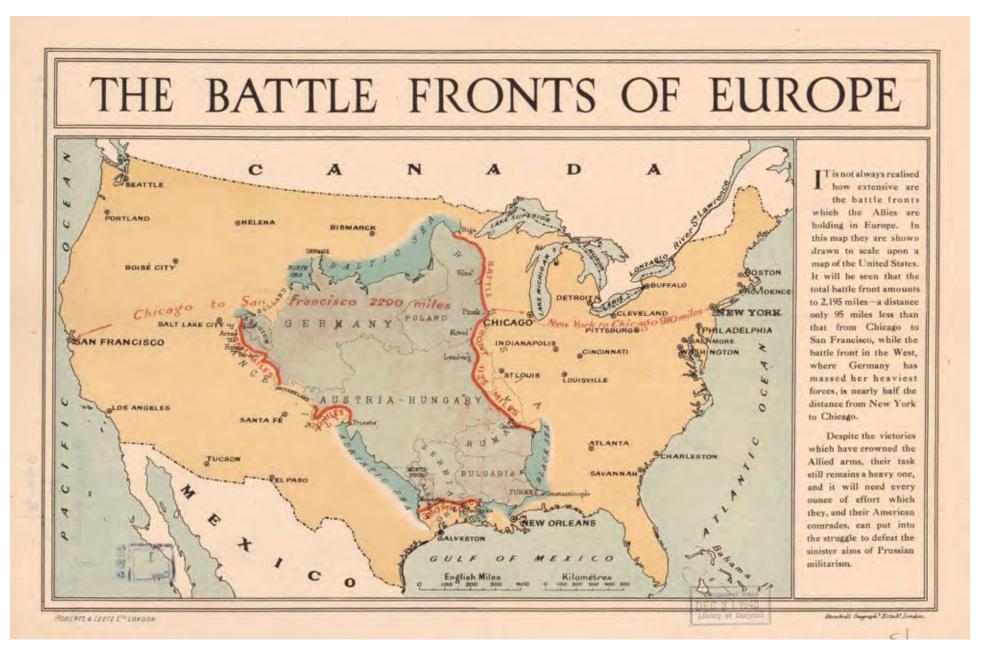


"Invasion of Belgium by the 'Uncultured'," 1914

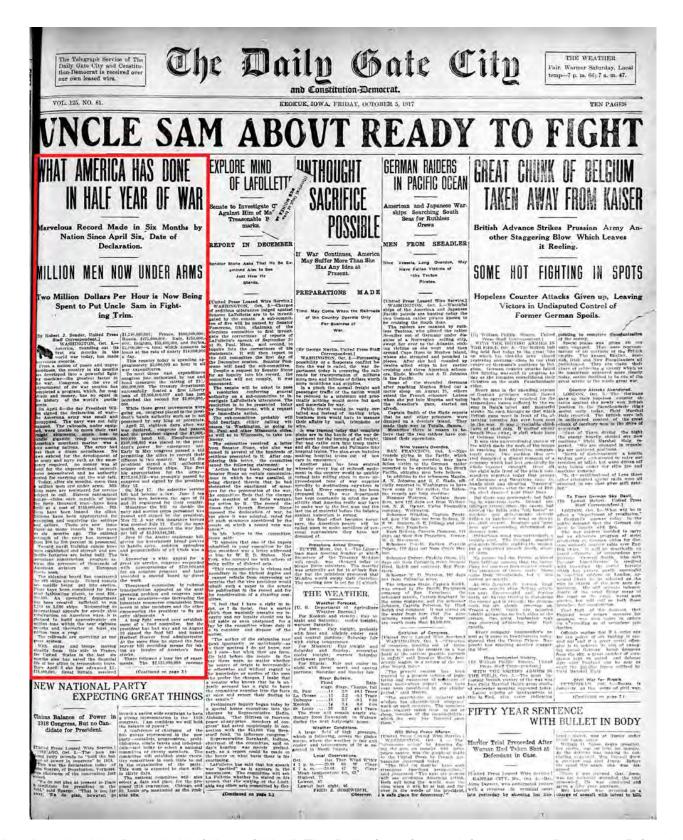


Rogers, W.A., "Invasion of Belgium by the 'Uncultured'," 1914. Courtesy of Library of Congress

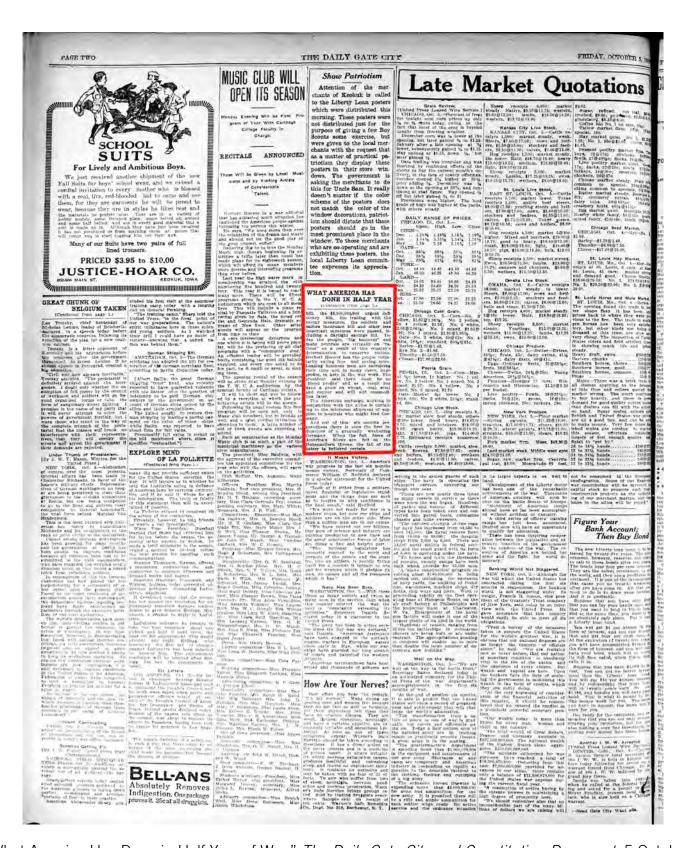
"The Battle Fronts of Europe," 1917



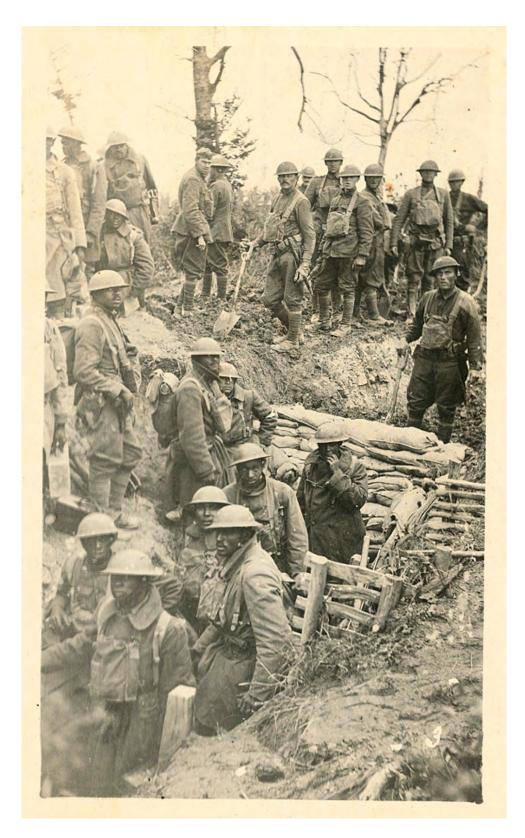
"What America Has Done in Half Year of War" Newspaper Article, October 5, 1917 (Pg.1)



"What America Has Done in Half Year of War" Newspaper Article, October 5, 1917 (Pg.2)

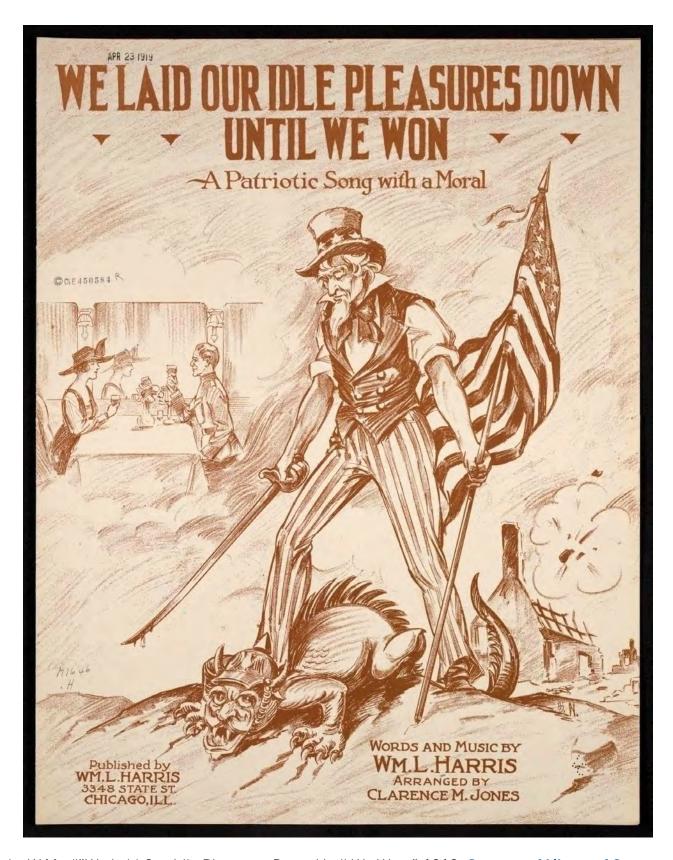


American Soldiers Heading into Action in the Argonne Forest in France, 1918



"302nd Eng. repairing road over trench and 92nd Div. (colored) machine gunners going into action, Argonne Forest, France," 1918. **Courtesy of Library of Congress**

"We Laid Our Idle Pleasures Down Until We Won" Song Sheet, 1919 (Pg.1)



"We Laid Our Idle Pleasures Down Until We Won" Song Sheet, 1919 (Pg.2)



"We Laid Our Idle Pleasures Down Until We Won" Song Sheet, 1919 (Pg.3)



Harris, W.M., ""We Laid Our Idle Pleasures Down Until We Won," 1919. Courtesy of Library of Congress

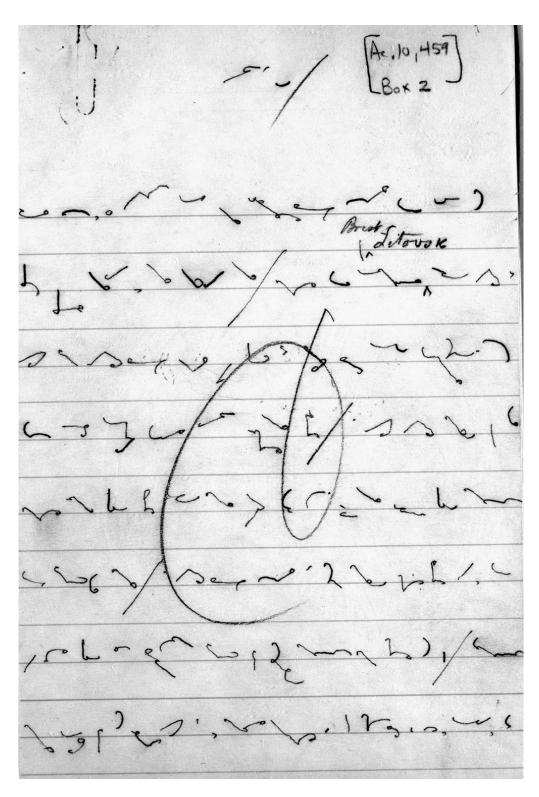
"Hoover the Humanitarian" Campaign Flyer, 1928 (Pg.1)

	HOOVER THE HUMANITARIAN!
NO. 1	
	When the War broke out thousands of American Tourists were stranded in EuropeIt was Hoover who managed to get them home.
YOUR	Belgium suffering, its food supplies exhausted, Hoover called to head American Commission for Relief. The war has depleted Hoover's
FRIENDS	finances. Offers before him for gigantic work.
MAY	At the breakfast table with Will Irwin, Mr. Hoover said - "The
NO.	Hell with my Fortune" - and started on his great humanitarian work.
NOT	Millions were fed and clothed. Millions of tons of foodstuffs
KNOW	acquired on credit pending contributions. With delicate diplomacy
	overcame opposition from several Nations. Backed by American public
THIS	opinion he overcame all obstacles. Fed 10,000,000 people for three years. Spent \$25,000,000 a month, \$928,000,000 all told. Hoover
	never drew one cent from these funds for salary, living expenses,
	traveling expenses, or for any purpose whatsoever. He paid out of
	his own pocket.
NO. 2	Who kept 80 Freighters busy bringing 350,000,000 pounds of
	IT WAS HOOVER
	Who kept 80 Freighters busy bringing 350,000,000 pounds of
	foodstuffs into Belgium every month to feed 10,000,000: every noon
	2 200 000 children fed in the Relgien and Monthern France Schools
EFFICIENCY	2,300,000 children fed in the Belgian and Northern France Schools. His agents carried passports signed merely "Herbert Hoover" (what
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"Hoover the Humanitarian" Campaign Flyer, 1928 (Pg.2)

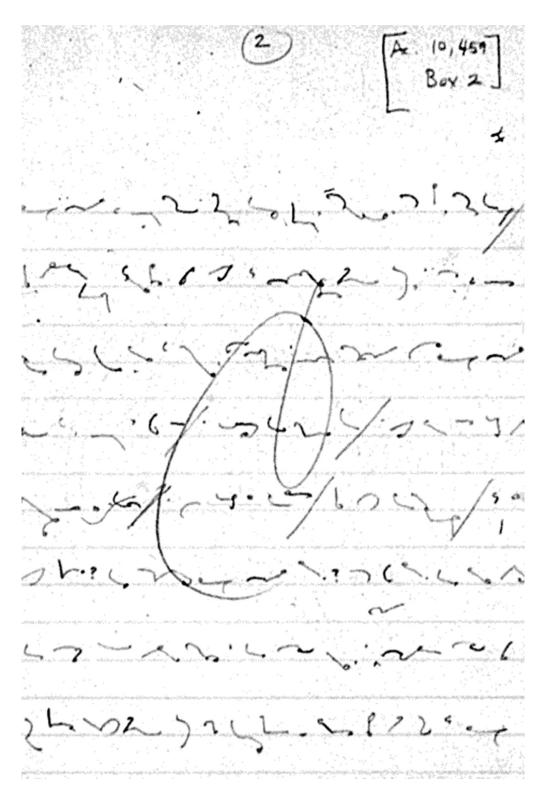
HOOVER IS MORE THAN AN ENGINEER NO. 4 "He has lifted engineering to its highest level. When as a boy he worked in the drifts of the Sierra mines, the Engineer --- estimated the cost and selected the methods for sinking a shaft or digging a ditch or building a dam - Gradually engineering expanded ENGINEER to a higher function - began to use calipers and calculus upon companies and industries as a whole; to discover by experiment and calculation where they were wasting effort, where missing opportunity, where blanketing with tradition." (From Will Irwin's "Herbert Hoover" Page 313) HOOVER'S WAR SERVICE NO. 5 During the war Hoover was a diplomat, a financier, a dietician, DIPLOMAT admiral of a fleet, administrator of a billion dollar enterprise which absorbed only 3/8 of one per cent for "overhead." --- WHO BUT HOOVER ---WAS HOOVER AWAY FROM UNITED STATES TOO LONG? NO. 6 Rapidly established reputation as mining engineer. Called to Australia in 1907. Then to China for awhile (read in Will Irwin's SYMBOLIZING Biography of Hoover how he and Mrs. Hoover served in fighting the Boxer of Pekin). Turkestan, Malay, Burma, Siberia. Carrying the gospel of American methods, American honesty. During the war he AMERICAN symbolized to the starving millions in Belgium and Germany the IDEALS generosity and humanity of the American people. Actually he was in this Country part of every year except 1907. With consulting jobs and branch offices scattered over the globe. is this a detriment or an ASSET? Any diplomatic experience in dealing with the heartbreaking Czarist system, the "spheres of interest" in China, the imperialistic intrigues in Africa, the revolutionary proclivities of Central America? HOOVER AS FOOD ADMINISTRATOR NO. 7 We entered war in 1917. Belgian relief continued under European FOOD auspices. Hoover comes home to be Food Administrator. Americans induced to save 1/3 wheat crop for European use. Governmental Grain Corporation formed. Bought and sold NINE BILLION DOLLARS worth of ADMINISTRATOR foodstuffs and finally left \$50,000,000 of profit in the hands of the Government.

President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.1)

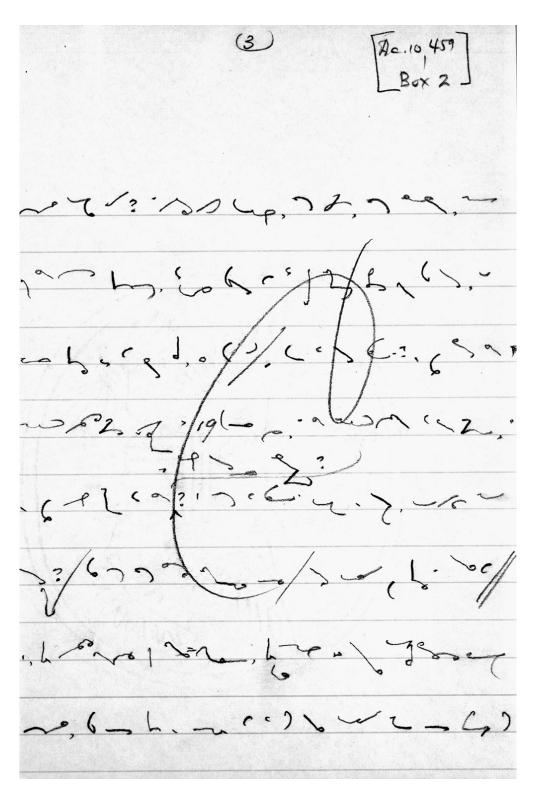


Wilson, Woodrow, "Woodrow Wilson Speech Notes, in Shorthand, of Fourteen Points Address," 8 January 1918. Courtesy of Library of Congress

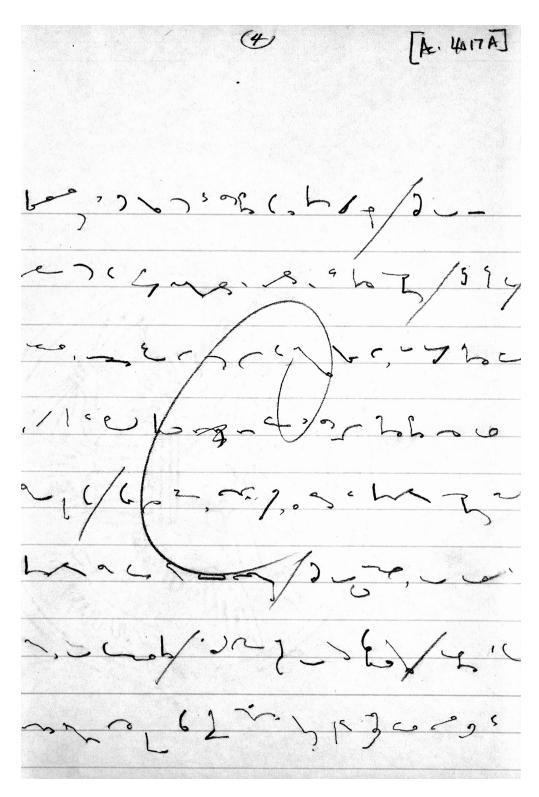
President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.2)



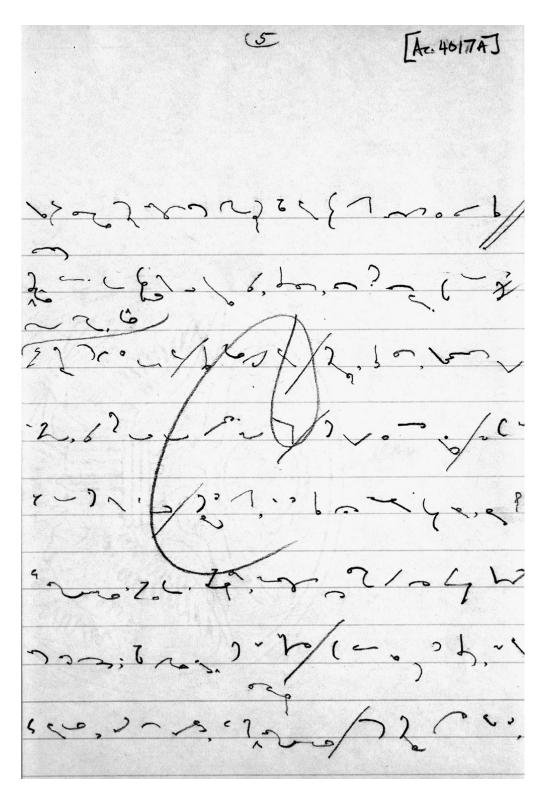
President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.3)



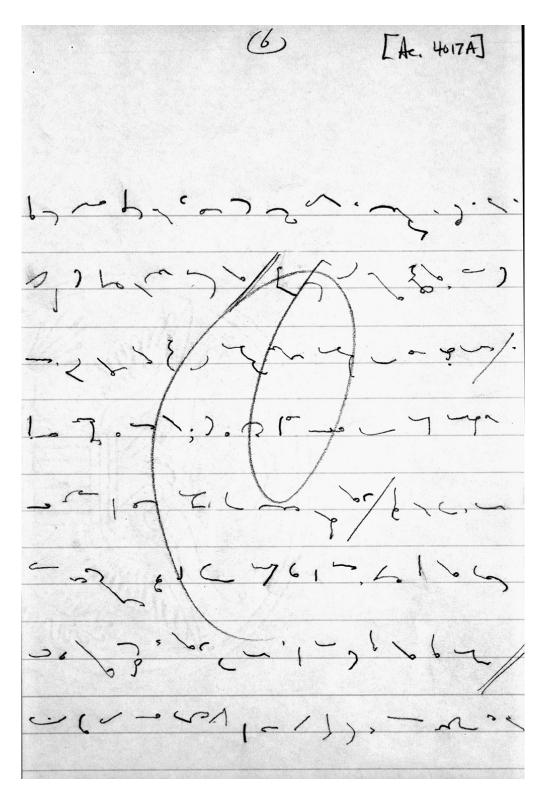
President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.4)



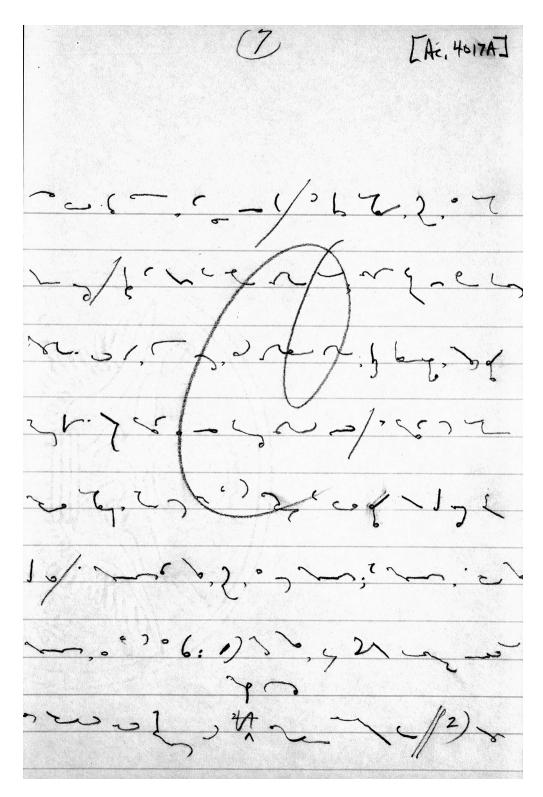
President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.5)



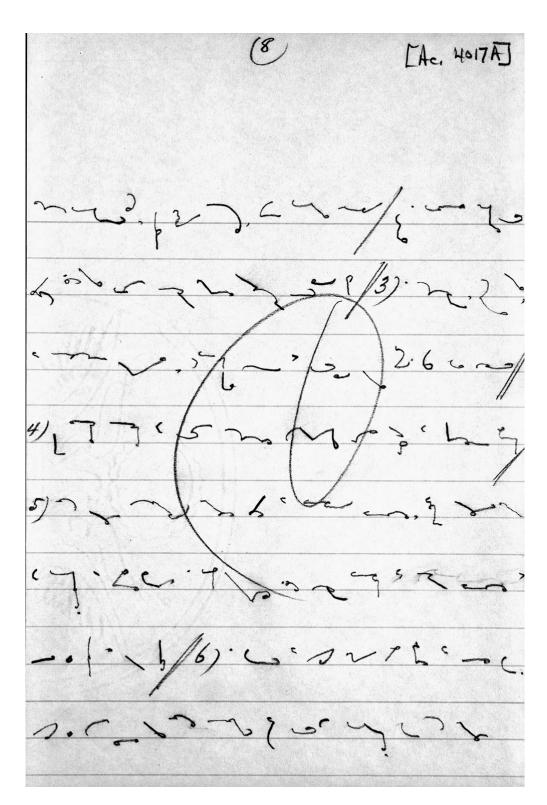
President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.6)



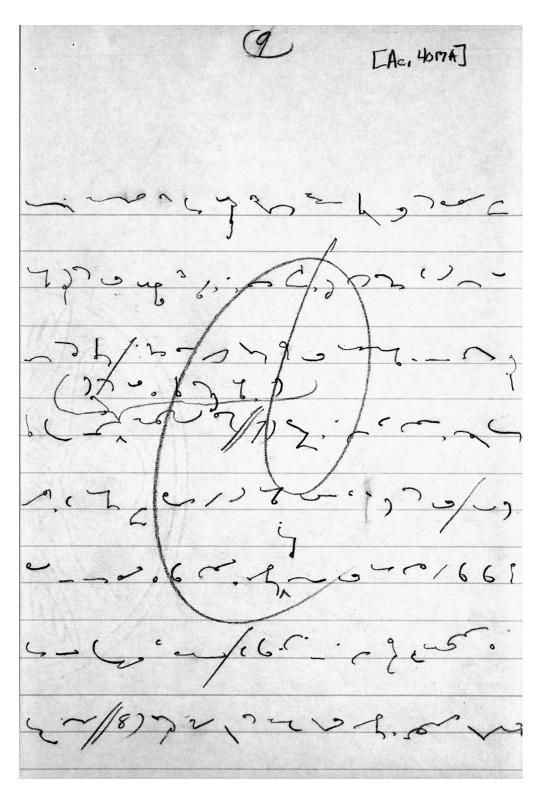
President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.7)



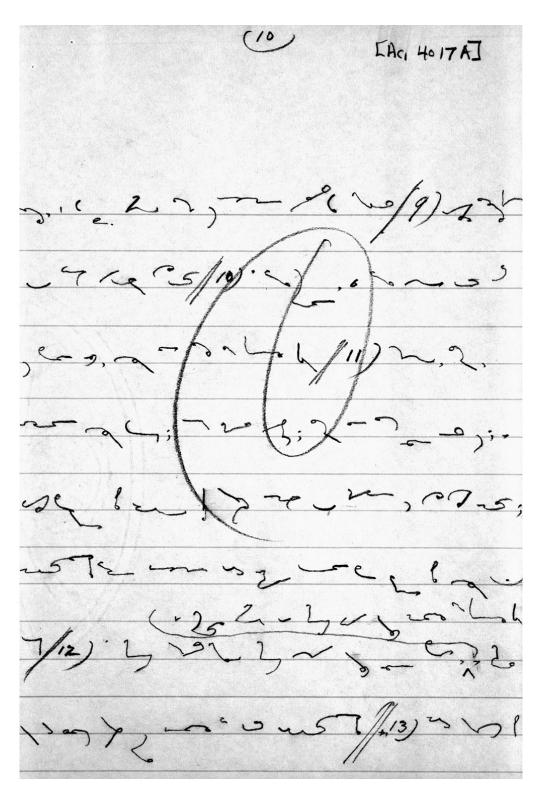
President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.8)



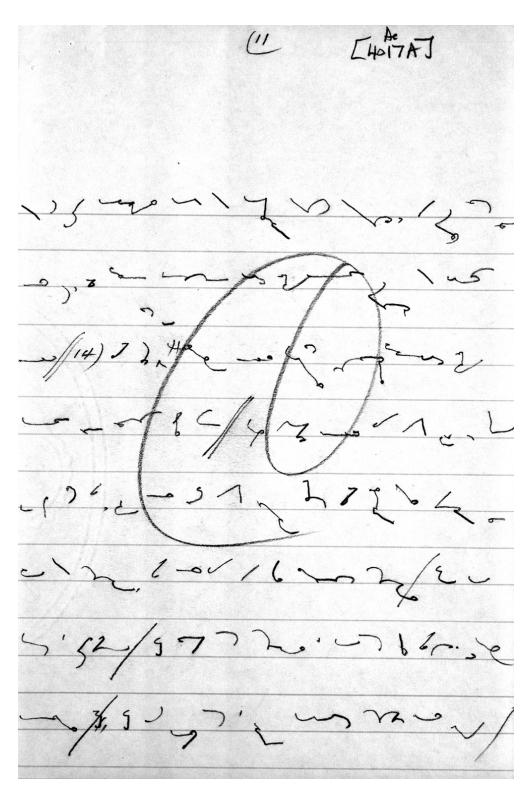
President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.9)



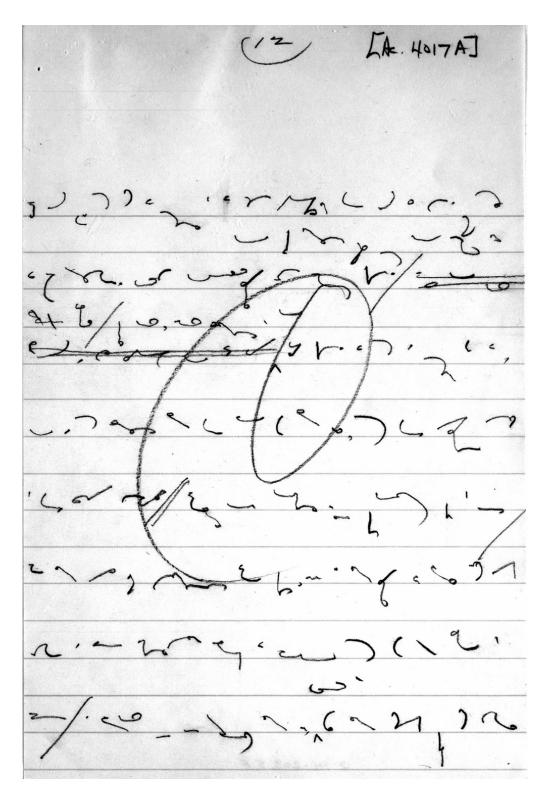
President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.10)



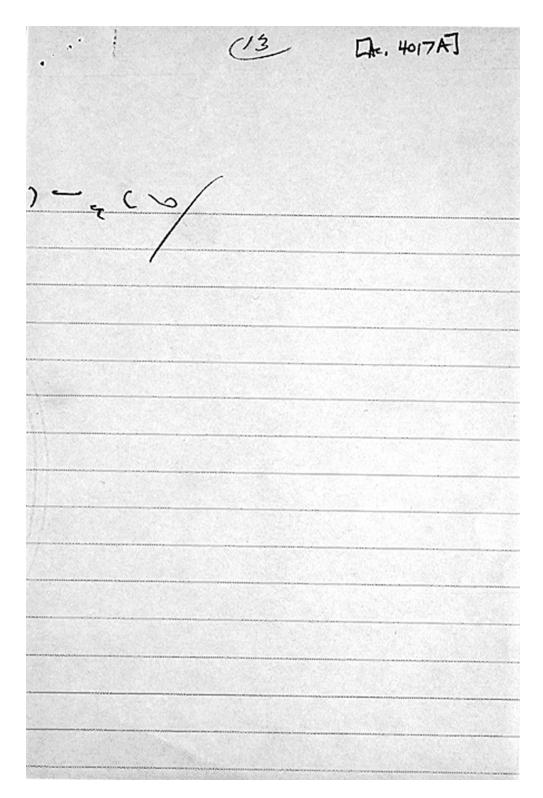
President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.11)



President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.12)



President Woodrow Wilson's Shorthand Speech Notes for his "Fourteen Points" Address, January 8, 1918 (Pg.13)



Albert B. Cummins Speech on the League of Nations, February 1919 (Pg.1)

2-

or effect. I believe it is not only the privilege but the duty of every Senator to exercise his constitutional prerogative and to adivse the President before he returns to France of his opinion upon a matter which so deeply concerns not alone the people of this country but of all countries who have organized themselves into governments. As I look at it, it is of far greater importance that we discharge this duty at this time than it is to consider appropriation bills or legislation of any character. Inasmuch as we may well yield to the members of the Foreign Relations Committee after the conference to which I have referred takes place, some of us must speak now or not at all.

No greater mistake could be made than to assume that
there may not be an effective compact among nations, the sole
purpose of which is to prevent, so far as humanly possible,
future wars, without surrendering a single necessary
attribute of our own sovereignty. I cannot concur in the argument
which seems to lead to the conclusion that any form of internationalism is an unwise invasion of nationalism. I cannot agree that the

-3-

highest ideals of Americanism proclude cooperation among nations looking toward the abolition of war. From the very beginning of our national life, indeed, from a time antedating the triumphant close of the Revolution by five years, or more, we have been making treaties of peace and amity with the various powers of the world and we have now a long and honorable series of agreements for the settlement of international disputes. United States was a party to the Hague Convention and it joined in establishing the Hague Tribunal. In 1909, this country participated in the London Conference and approved its work; a conference that was called and held for the purpose of civilizing, clarifying and simplifying the law of nations. I am saying these things not because anyone has specifically denied them, but because it is helpful just now to remember that there is an internationalism which is not only in harmony with the most exalted spirit of nationalism but which supplements and strengthens that national power which every self-respecting government must exercise for itself. It must be clear to every thoughtful person

intimacy among nations has been brought about by the genius of invention, the imperative demands of commerce, the drifting tides of population; and, with the constantly growing opportunities of conflict and controversy, a developing internationalism that will meet successfully conditions as they change from year to year. It is not my purpose to enlarge upon this thought or to expand my observations by a more specific recital of the history of mankind, and I mention it simply that you may have it in mind as I turn my attention to the immediate subject which is now uppermost in all discussion throughout the civilized world.

It is my belief that the close of the unparalleled conflict in which we have been engaged presents the most favorable opportunity that we ever have had or that is likely to occur in years and years to come to do something that will be a distinct advance toward preventing war in the future. I do not believe that treaties with this object in view should precede the settlement of the terms of peace which are to be imposed upon

Albert B. Cummins Speech on the League of Nations, February 1919 (Pg.4)

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an immaterial matter, inasmuch as the United States ceases
to be distinct, and that the executive council or the body
of delegates has the same tender consideration for all parts
of its world-wide domain.

which the President as the spokesmen for this instrument feels for the labering people of the world, and his keen desire to see that full justice is done to the people, and I mote him.

"who go to bed tired and wake up without the stimulation of lively hope". They understand their wrongs and they are moving to correct them. Sometimes in the best way, sometimes in the poorest way. They need no such League of Nations to assert their rights. They have always been strong enough to do it here, and now they are powerful enough to do it everywhere. Just what will come from the turnoil through which the world is now passing God only knows, but we can fervently hope that from the conflict justice to every human being will emerge; but a polyglot and incoherent power imposed upon this mass of conflicting and

Albert B. Cummins Speech on the League of Nations, February 1919 (Pg.5)

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irreconcilable aspiration will do more to plunge all mankind into continual strife than any plan that can be conceived.

The Fresident repeats over and over again that we must accept our responsibility in world work and I agree with him. I am no advocate of isolation. It seems plain to me, however, that the object controlution to peace and good order at this time is to meet boldly and to solve wisely for ourselves the one mighty question which is tearing Europe asunder and which is advancing upon us with terrific force. If we cannot show the world by our own example that the workingman can get more justice, more happiness, more comfort under a reconstructed system of individual industrial activity than he can become through complete socialism the world will try the experiment, and, from my standpoint, with the most disastrous results to civilization.

We ought now to be bending all our energies upon the vital subject of reconstruction, and this should be our immediate contribution to the welfare of humanity.