

Annals Addenda . . .

CLOSER ORGANIZATION OF FREE PEOPLES

Minnesota's forward-looking congressman, Dr. Walter H. Judd, told the Iowa teachers at the 1948 convention that "the free nations of the world will 'get along with Russia' when they decide and say they can get along without Russia." He advocates without reserve the closer organization of the free peoples of the world—"on a basis of firmly agreed-upon principles . . . all bound by the same law;" this to be accomplished "without undercutting" the United Nations, but by steering its course firmly upon its announced principles, as desired by the majority of its membership.

Through such course may be conserved the strength and substance of the free people of the earth, and as soon as other nations are ready to enjoy free privileges, they may be accorded co-operative relations and given recognition and respect. Thus the resources and contented life of free men may not be constantly subjected to undermining and attack by the harassing elements which affect and seek to destroy civilization, and the crippling influences resulting therefrom to the present world organization.

Before the same convention Pres. Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Association of America, just home from an European tour, called for establishment of a world economic development corporation to build up industry and commerce among nations. He urged a fusion of government funds with private capital to build up such an organization among like-minded nations.

WEAVER TOLD OF "THE BLOODY SHIRT"

To Gen. James B. Weaver belongs much of the credit for the political application of the story of the origin and use of the expressive phrase "the bloody shirt". In his *Scrap Book* it is recited that a "preacher by the name

of McKinney, a most pugnacious and forceful man, moved from Davis county to Texas." Mr. Weaver says: "He was one of these fellows who would preach every Sunday if he had to be the audience himself."

"Down in Texas one Sunday he got the negroes together at Fort Worth and preached to them. Word was passed around that an abolitionist was exciting the negroes to insurrection and the citizens got together. They took McKinney out and whipped him with a rawhide blacksnake whip, cutting his shirt into shreds and lacerating his body. He returned to Davis county in about '55 or '56; an abolitionist meeting was held, and I presided. McKinney had his shirt with him.

"A few days later I was at Agency City. Senator Grimes, James F. Wilson, Edward Stiles and myself were speakers. I recounted the outrages on McKinney and had the shirt with me. I waved it before the crowds and bellowed: 'Under this bloody shirt we propose to march to victory.' I was a very young man in those days."

The result of Weaver's action may well be imagined. The effect of his recital, and dramatic display of the grim evidence of McKinney's beating, upon the audience in southern Iowa at that time needs no description. And it will be remembered that for countless years following the close of the Civil war "the bloody shirt" appeared and was waved in every campaign, until a recital of the hardships and experiences of war veterans was regarded as tantamount to the waving of the shirt itself.

THE VANISHED YEARS

"They gave us much; the days of dream
That build the inner lives of men;
The silent, sacred years we deem
The best that was, and might have been.

"Some evening when the sky is gold
We'll follow day into the west;
Nor pause, nor heed, till we behold
Their blessed, peaceful hills of rest."

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