

The
Goldfinch

Iowa History
for Young People
Volume 11, Number 2
November 1989



Iowa and World War I

The Goldfinch

1988 Gold Lamp Honor Award Winner
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for Young People

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State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines

The children here and on the cover belonged to the Go-Hawks' Happy Tribe, a club for children who wanted "to make the world a happier place." Children sent toys or put on plays for their neighborhoods and sent their pennies in to help children in Europe and India. In eight years, the children raised over four million dollars. This pageant was held in West Chester in Washington County.

Editor Carolyn Hardesty

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The Great War

THE FOUR-YEAR WAR that spread through dozens of countries in Europe and Asia is now called World War I or WWI. That war, which lasted from 1914 to 1918, killed so many people and destroyed so much property that no one thought there would ever be another war.

America is neutral _____

For three years, America watched the distant war by reading the newspapers. People were glad to be neutral [*not agreeing with either side*], and a lot of propaganda (see p. 4) promoted the idea of neutrality.

But two things happened that helped President Woodrow Wilson decide that America should join the war. One was that Germany announced that its submarines might torpedo *any* ship. Earlier, countries at war said they wouldn't shoot at ships that were not part of the war. (The first such ship to sink was

the Lusitania; 128 Americans died.)

The second thing that persuaded the president was an invitation. He learned that Germany had invited Mexico to join in an attack on America. Germany had promised to give Mexico a lot of the U.S. land they planned to capture.

Wilson wanted America to declare war on Germany. Congress voted in favor, but



some congressmen voted against it. Three who opposed going to war were from Iowa.

America goes to war _____

In April 1917, America declared war on Germany.

In this issue of *The Goldfinch*, you can read how posters helped persuade people to join the war effort. People were also encouraged to hate the enemy; sometimes their hate led them to act in mean or reckless ways.

You may also find your way across Iowa through a flu epidemic that caused many schools and businesses to close. Finally, you can read the diary of a young Iowa City girl's life in 1918.

Join us to discover what life was like in Iowa during WWI. □

This Fort Dodge parade was a way for the city to say good-bye to the men who were going to war. Many cities and towns held parades or picnics to wish the men farewell.

Think Like THIS!

■ PROPAGANDA IS USED TO MAKE YOU BELIEVE IN something or to make you believe that an idea is right. Propaganda means “spreading ideas,” and it is often done with slogans, posters, songs, and speeches.

How does propaganda work?

Propaganda uses lots of familiar objects and symbols. In the poster here, viewers react to:

1. THE CHILD

The young girl looks quite helpless next to the armed soldier, who seems to be chasing her.

When adults see children in trouble, they want to help them.

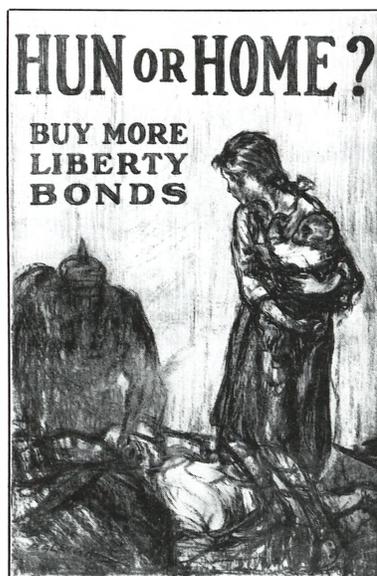
2. THE SOLDIER

Americans knew that the soldier was a German because of the spike on the top of his helmet. He was a symbol of the enemy.

3. THE WORDS

The message—“Hun or Home?”—also affected those who saw the poster. “Hun” was a nickname for German soldiers because someone compared them to the Huns, who were

famous brutal fighters 1500 years ago. The word “Home” next to the girl is a powerful reminder that the child may not have a home. People feel sad or guilty about children who are orphans



because of war.

Uses of propaganda _____

Propaganda is often called a tool, because it is used to “fix” people’s minds.

During WWI, a lot of propaganda was designed to make Americans hate Germany. When we think of Germany now, one thing we remember is Hitler and the horrors of WWII. But we have to remember that people didn’t feel that way before WWI. Many Germans had settled in Iowa, and their culture and wisdom had helped the state grow strong. Too, many Iowans had friends or family members living in Germany.

You will see many examples of propaganda in this issue of *The Goldfinch*. □

Propaganda?
Proper gander?!

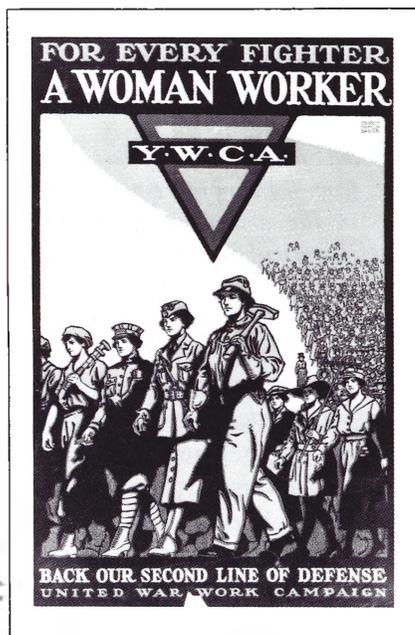


That would be
a correct goose!

Poster power

WHEN JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG PAINTED HIS OWN FACE on a picture of Uncle Sam commanding “I Want You,” he created a lasting poster design. But Flagg wasn’t the first artist to point a finger at his audience. His 1917 poster imitated a similar design from a 1914 British poster. That poster, too, was urging young men to sign up for soldier duty.

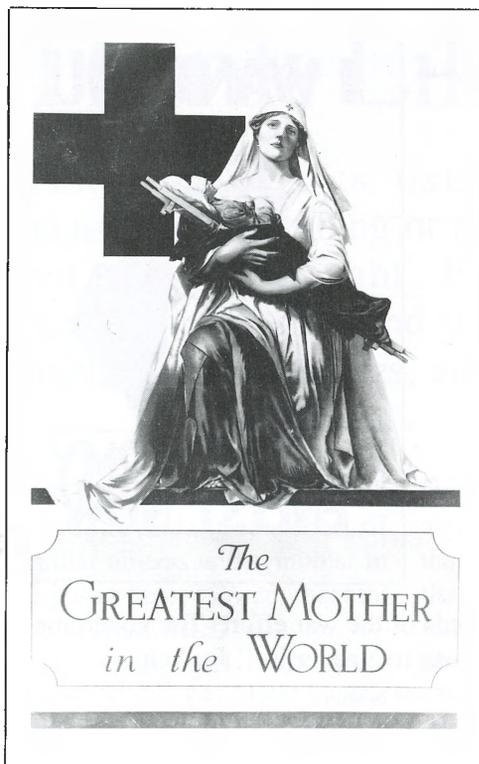
Because WWI took place before television or radios were popular, posters were one of the main ways to



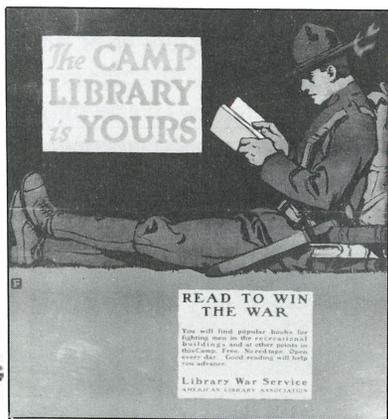
advertise the needs of the war effort. The government had several reasons to “advertise” for help.

- There was no special tax to pay for the war.
- There were no laws to force citizens to buy war bonds.
- There were no laws to force people to make sweaters or bandages or stockings.
- There were no laws in the beginning to force citizens to save food or fuel.





All of the posters in this issue are from the Ray Murray Collection in the archives of the State Historical Society in Iowa City.



For these reasons, the U.S. government had to count on its citizens to volunteer. Posters, which had been used in America mostly to advertise circuses, became a way to broadcast the needs for the war.

The government used posters to urge men to become soldiers; the Red Cross used them to get volunteers. The people running the war used them to ask for money and to remind people to save fuel and not to waste food.

How to run a war

■ WARS NEED WEAPONS AND SOLDIERS, and countries that fight wars need factories to build weapons. The factories need fuel to manufacture guns and bullets, and soldiers need food and warm clothing.

So countries at war need money, fuel, and food. The U.S. had to ask its citizens to help, and Americans did.

- They used less fuel to heat their homes.
- They bought saving stamps during “Liberty Loan” campaigns. (The campaigns lasted only a few weeks, and the nation raised millions of dollars each time.)
- They cooked with less sugar, wheat and meat.

These measures allowed the government to take care of U.S. soldiers and also to help the civilians [*people who are not part of the military*] in Europe.

Posters helped persuade people to help in the war effort. Other methods were used, too. Sometimes the pressure was so strong that it's not clear whether people helped voluntarily or because they were forced to do so.

WAR FOOD VOLUNTEERS



**BOYS GIRLS MEN WOMEN
NEEDED IN EACH COUNTY**

To Help Meet Farm Labor Shortage
To Promote Economy and Thrift
To Prevent the Waste of Food
To Increase the Food Supply

GET ENLISTMENT BLANK

From your Editor, Banker, School Superintendent, Club Leader or County Agent and send in promptly to
Volunteer Food Producers, Agricultural Extension Department, Ames, Iowa

Enlist Today Don't Delay

Americans at home helped fight the war by saving food and fuel, and by loaning money to the U.S. government.

Food

“Food Will Win the War; Don’t Waste It!”

This command became a common slogan during the war years.

Iowans found many ways to help. Schools—from grade

school through college—taught classes on using food wisely. Libraries and newspapers offered articles on cooking and gardening. Volunteer groups took pledge cards door-to-door so people could sign up to show their support of food-saving plans.

The pledge cards listed these rules to follow:

1. One wheatless day each week—Wednesday—and one wheatless meal each day.
2. One meatless day each week—Tuesday—and one meatless meal each day.
3. One porkless day each week—Saturday.
4. Reduce sugar in both food and drinks. Only three pounds per month for each person.



Fuel

“Save Coal!”

In those times, homes were heated with coal furnaces, and coal had to be shoveled into the furnace each day.

The U.S. Fuel Administration sent articles to newspaper editors with the message: “Show your

Herbert Hoover was the Commissioner of the U.S. Food Administration at the time, so many people who changed their eating customs said that they were “hooverizing.” □



patriotism. Print these articles.” Here is an example:

If every house-holder in the country would save one small shovelful each day, at the end of a year the saving would amount to 15,000,000 tons. This amount would keep 5,000,000 people warm all winter. . . . It would send a fleet of 25 battleships 3,000 times across the Atlantic.

The large numbers may have been overwhelming, but saving

had strong appeal. People could save a little and feel that they were making a difference.

Special Occasions

January 30, 1918 was “Tag Your Shovel Day.” At school, each child was given a tag to take home to tie on the handle of the shovel. Like a string tied on a finger, the tags would help remind shovelers to scoop less and save more.



Loans

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT NEEDED TO BORROW billions of dollars to buy the weapons, uniforms and many other things to run the war. They asked Americans to “loan” the nation money by buying savings bonds and thrift stamps. Buying these pieces of paper was like opening a savings account, but instead of putting the money into a bank, the money went to the government.

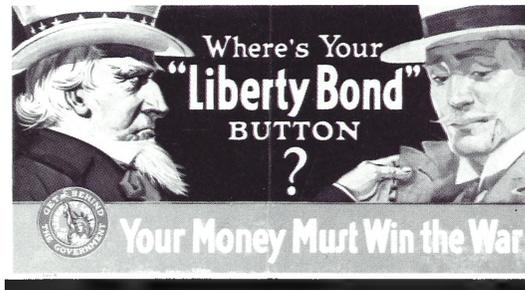
Each “Liberty Loan” campaign lasted only a few days. As the war progressed the campaigns became more

organized and *less* voluntary:

- In some towns, names and amounts of money were printed in the newspapers. (Most people wanted to keep their money matters private.) This shamed people into giving more.

- In “kangaroo courts,” a

few men who wanted to raise money acted like judges and lawyers. They would question and argue with people about their donations to the war effort. The people often agreed to give more.



This placard was used on city buses.

Camp Dodge

IF YOU WALKED into an area where people were singing songs or tossing a ball around a circle, you would not think you were in a place where soldiers were trained for war.

Camp Dodge was not like the boot camps [*training camps*] that you see on television or in movies now. The goal at Camp Dodge was to train soldiers not just for war but for their lives afterward, so they could be useful and satisfied citizens.

What WAS Camp Dodge? —

Camp Dodge was 2,000 buildings where 50,000 men lived and learned. The camp, near Des Moines, was seven miles long and built in only a few months. It also had nineteen stores and its own newspaper, *The Camp Dodger*.

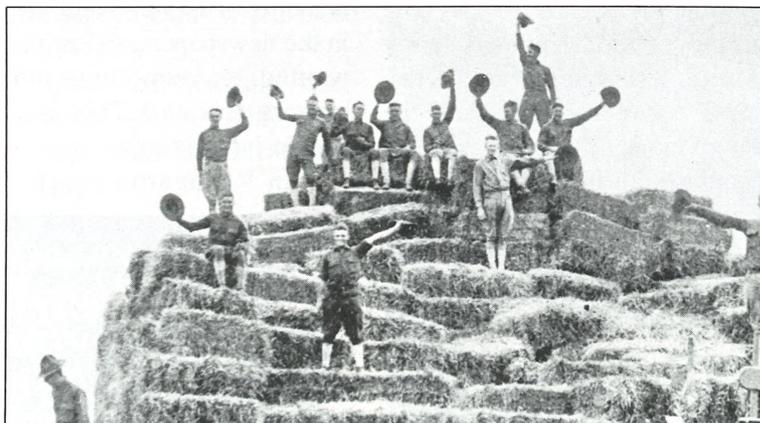
Men from Iowa trained there,

and so did men from Minnesota, Illinois, North and South Dakotas, and part of Nebraska.

Many volunteer groups helped make life there more home-like. At the “brotherhood center,” soldiers could find a library, a theater, and buildings sponsored by the Red Cross, the YMCA, and religious groups such as the

Lutherans, the Jews and the Catholics.

The hostess house “kept alive the finer things.” Some of the Camp Dodge men even married in the house. Many said the formality and the excellent cafeteria added dignity to the camp.



These men are standing on what would fill their mattresses. Each Camp Dodge soldier stuffed his own mattress.

SHSI, Des Moines



During one month in 1918, 9,062 books were borrowed from the library.

embalm [*take care of dead bodies*], an instructor was found.

One Kind of Mother

The "Home Service," which was a group of Red Cross volunteers, was nicknamed "The Greatest Mother in the World." The volunteers talked to soldiers about the worries they had about home—family, farm, or business. And they talked to people at home who were worried about their sons or husbands who were soldiers.

School time

Besides military training, the soldiers could study typewriting, shorthand, farm animals, automobile mechanics, and

office work. They also took classes in French, German, and English. The teachers tried to be as helpful as possible; when one soldier wanted to learn how to

Another helping group was the "Camp Mothers." Two hundred older women volunteered to talk to the young men and listen to their problems.





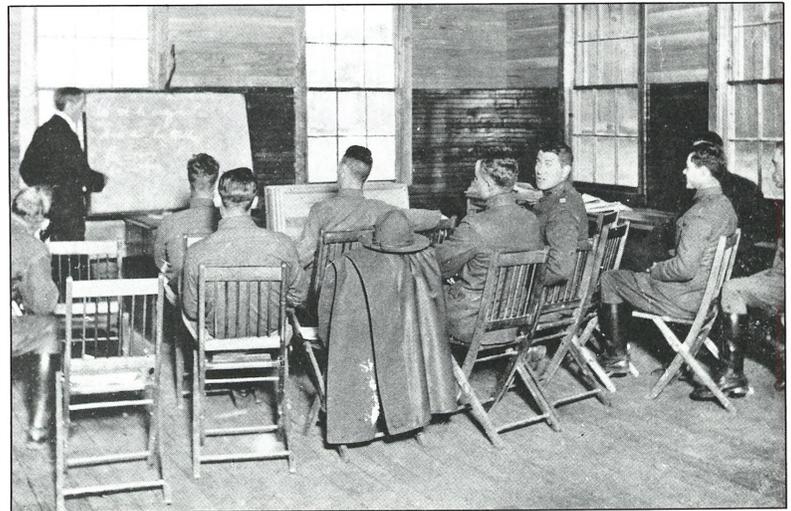
These trenches gave the soldiers a chance to practice war.

Playing ball

The soldiers played baseball, football, basketball, boxing and quoits [*ring toss*]. To prepare for battle, the men also practiced jumping, scaling, climbing, digging, shooting, marching, boxing, and wrestling.

Camp Dodge seemed to work so well that many people believed such a place should be part of regular life—community theatre, community recreation center, organized singing, cooperation of religious groups. Camp Dodge seemed like an ideal way to train good citizens everywhere. □

Classrooms were plain.



Who gains from the war?

WARS CAN BE DESTRUCTIVE [damage to people, land, and property], but it also can help people. War is good for some businesses because they can sell products and earn money.

Unscramble the words below to find some of the people who gained because of the war. Many of these same people lost a lot after the war ended. (Turn the magazine upside down to learn something about their gains or losses.)

I can't bear to think of war as a good thing.



Surprise gains, too

Sometimes war seems to cause benefits. In fact, war causes lots of problems, but people figure out solutions to those problems.

During physical examinations for drafted soldiers, many body defects were discovered. Women from the Federated Women's clubs began programs to weigh and measure babies and to check their health. These programs led to laws and national concern about children's health.

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alco esrmni

knebsar

Coal Miners
When America entered the war, coal was cheaper in Iowa than in many places. Coal miners and sellers were told they could charge more. They made big profits.

Bankers
Bankers loaned money to farmers so they could buy more land, and they loaned money to other businesses that were expanding because of the war. When the war ended, many businesses had trouble repaying their loans. In 1914, 149 Iowa banks had to go out of business. In 1920, the number reached 505.

Farmers
In 1914, prices for crops began to rise. By 1918, wheat sold for as much as \$3.60 per bushel. Corn could bring \$3.00 per bushel. Farmers bought more land so they could plant a lot. Two years later, prices dropped to less than half those amounts. Many farmers had to give up part or all of their land.

The Flu!

DURING THE FINAL MONTHS of WWI, a new kind of war began. A deadly virus, called the Spanish influenza, traveled around the world killing millions. Since the disease was caused by an unknown virus, people didn't know how to cure it or how to prevent it.

The epidemic [*a disease that spreads quickly*] reached Iowa in late September 1918. It was first discovered in Des Moines and at Camp Dodge, where more than 700 people would die before November.

Iowa's State Board of Health wanted cities to proclaim a quarantine, which is a law that keeps people from going into or out of places where there is sickness. Some cities agreed, but many businesses and labor groups thought the Board was over-reacting.

Some Des Moines hospitals didn't want to accept patients who had this mysterious flu. A government Flu Committee ordered them to do so.

A quick killer

Dr. Theodore Willis, who was a surgeon at Camp Dodge, said that people who seemed "healthy in the morning might be dead by night."

One fourth of all Iowans had the flu in 1918 and 1919. More than 7,500 died.



The wall clock provides a clue that this is not a hospital. Bud School in Des Moines was used as a hospital during the flu epidemic.



This patient is being visited by his parents.

FORT DES MOINES, which is more than 150 years old, has helped the state and country through several wars. In September 1918, Fort Des Moines became U.S. General Hospital #26.

More than 7,000 soldiers came to the hospital for treatment or surgery. Some were from Camp Dodge, but many were from the battle front. Even German prisoners of war were brought to the hospital.

Of the 7,000 men treated at Fort Des Moines, only 57 died, including those killed during the flu epidemic.

Strike up the band!_____

MUSIC CAN MAKE PEOPLE FEEL CLOSE. In wartime, that closeness is important, both to the men and women who travel to the battle lines and to those who stay home.

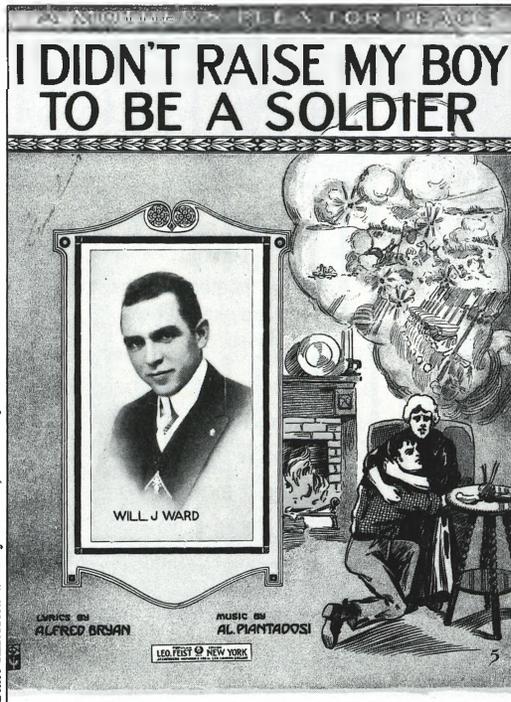
WWI soldiers often used music to keep a good marching rhythm. They also sang to pass the time and to keep their spirits high.

Many WWI songs had such catchy tunes that people kept singing them after the war was over. You may know “Hail, Hail, the Gang’s All Here,” “It’s a Long Way to Tipperary” or “K-K-K-Katy.” Perhaps you’ve heard someone sing

“Give My Regards to Broadway” or “Keep the Home Fires Burning ’Til the Boys Come Home.”

Some songs made people sad and others made them happy or proud. Music can also be a powerful source of propaganda. The National Committee on Army and Navy camp music said: “Music is as necessary to the soldier’s heart as bread is to his body.”

Here are two songs that were well known and sung many thousands of times. One was popular before the U.S. declared war on Germany, and the other was popular during and after the war. □



State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

The Chorus

I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier,
I brought him up to be my pride and joy,
Who dares to place a musket on
his shoulder
To shoot some other mother's darling boy?

Let nations arbitrate their future troubles,
It's time to lay the sword and gun away,



Your Song—My Song—Our Boys' Song
OVER THERE

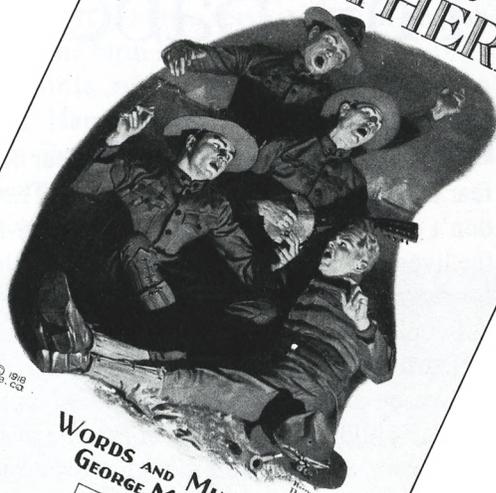
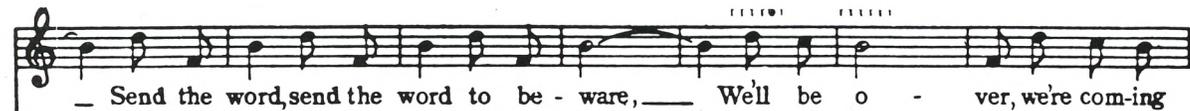
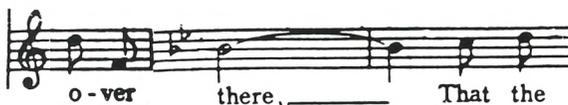


PHOTO © 1918
LIFE PUS. CO.

WORDS AND MUSIC BY
GEORGE M. COHAN

LEO FEIST
NEW YORK



When languages were outlawed

The Babel Proclamation

FEAR.

A big part of any war is fear—fear of dying, fear of losing, fear of being captured. Those who don't go into battle are afraid, too. They fear for the lives of their friends or relatives, and they fear for the future of their country.

People everywhere in America had reasons to be fearful. The stories in newspapers told of death by weapons or disease. Rumors of cruelty to civilian children and adults in Europe also made Americans afraid. Even though most Americans believed the country should be at war, many people didn't want their own sons or husbands to risk being soldiers.

When fear turns to anger

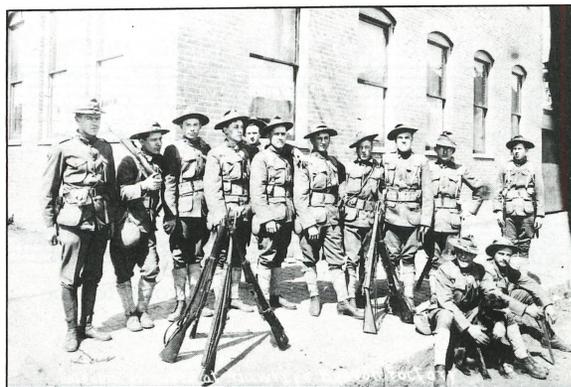
We all have been badly frightened—by a barking dog or a furious person. Sometimes we can run away, but other times we turn that fear into anger. During a war, fear often turns into anger.

A common wartime fear is the fear of spies. Many Americans were afraid that enemy spies would blow up bridges or buildings inside of the U.S. Both volunteers and soldiers kept a watch over such things in Iowa.

Another fear is of people who are from the same country as the enemy. During WWI, many Americans grew angry at people who were German—even if they had been born here.

Throughout the nation, many German-Americans received bad treatment. They were called insulting names, their houses or businesses were painted yellow, and they were threatened or sometimes beaten. In several states, including Iowa, ministers were chased out of town. In Illinois, a group of people grew so angry that they hanged a man because he was German.

Iowans, like Americans everywhere, grew so frightened of the power of German soldiers that many of them turned away from *everything* German. They renamed sauerkraut “liberty cabbage,” and German measles became “liberty measles.” Many wouldn't listen to the music of German composers such as Ludwig van Beethoven or Richard Wagner. Schools here,



SHS1, Iowa City

Most of these soldiers appear to be relaxed as they guard the button factory.

as in other states, quit offering classes in the German language, and Berlin, a small town southwest of Waterloo, changed its name to Lincoln.

The Governor was afraid, too _____

Governor William L. Harding wanted Iowa to do a good job of supporting the war effort. Like other governors, he issued proclamations about volunteer activities, such as “War Orphans’ Fund Day” or “Thrift Day,” so that many people would hear the news and take it seriously.

However, Governor Harding took his fear of Germans even further. He issued a “Language Proclamation.” It declared that no language except English could be used in public. His law meant that church services had to be in English, and all conversations in public places—even on the telephone—had to be in English.

Many people thought Governor Harding’s “Babel Proclamation,” as they called it, [*nicknamed after the Old Testament story*] was extreme. One event that showed how silly the law was concerned a telephone call. Four women in Scott County were caught speaking German on the telephone. They were fined for using German as they visited—a common use of “party line” telephones when live conversations with neighbors were fewer. Fines for this “crime” were paid to the Red Cross.

Ministers rebel _____

Many churches in Iowa held their religious services in Czechoslovakian, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Norwegian, or German. Some ministers refused to translate their services into English.

They knew some of their church members had not been in America very long; these people could speak only the language of their birth country. Other ministers held two services, one in English and one in the birth language.

Complaints rose from many people, so Governor Harding made the law less strict. Ministers could then conduct church services in any language.

Fear can cause people to act strangely.

Even after the war ended, bad feelings toward Germany continued for a long time.

with Jean Florman

One event caused by distrust happened in Lowden, a small town in Cedar County.

Most of the Lowden residents were German-Americans, but the mayor was not. When some WWI veterans [*people who have fought in a war*] wanted to hold a parade in 1921—two years after the war ended—the mayor objected. He feared that they wanted to waken pro-German feelings. The mayor didn’t trust the veterans and he didn’t trust the older German-American people in the community.

All of the anger led to lawsuits and arguments in court. One trial ended with a fine of \$40,000 for the older German-Americans. Another judge said that the mayor’s lawyers had made too many anti-German remarks, so a new trial was held. The fine was lowered then to \$3,000.

The fear and hate stirred up by war propaganda lasted much longer than the war.

Who was discriminated against?



BOTH THE NEWS AND THE PROPAGANDA of World War I stirred up a lot of hate. Sometimes people didn't know what to do with their anger.

Different groups of people became targets of the anger. Sometimes they were discriminated against because of their religion and sometimes because of their heritage [*the country where parents or grandparents were born*]. There are 11 of those groups hidden in the puzzle. □

M I N I S T E R S O S F J K W C
O S J I I T A L I A N S M K R A
G R E E K S R W L J P W W E C T
E P D W U T D J S X Q E Z T P H
R A Q T C X A E H A K D T Y P O
M H O L L A N D E R S E S Z I L
A X N O R W E G I A N S M W H I
N K W D G F S X T Y P Q A R M C
S C S Z S P G L U T H E R A N S
P W E C B O H E M I A N S Z R S

Patriotism— How much is too much?

DURING THE WAR, the country needed a lot of extra time and money from its citizens. Many helped, but some helped too much. Which of the events below are examples of good amounts of patriotism, and which ones show too much patriotism?

The Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs encouraged people to give up smoking for one day and donate the cost of the cigarettes. The women raised \$463.36 for the war effort.

Young men aged 16 to 21 joined the U.S. Boys' Working Reserve to help with farm work.

After the war was over, the Davenport post of the American Legion condemned [*strongly objected to*] the use of foreign languages in churches, schools, theaters, and in public places.

The Iowa Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution "adopted" 52 French orphans. They raised money to send to the children.

On the day the war ended, celebrators rounded up people who had not hated Germany enough and forced them to parade through town, salute the flag, and give money to the Red Cross.

A group of people almost hanged a Maquoketa farmer for comparing the local deputy marshal to the Kaiser.

The Loyalty League of Iowa City pledged to turn in the names of anyone who said Germany would win the war, or anyone who said he wouldn't obey the food rules.

A minister was convicted for saying—during a sermon—that America had joined the war to help England and that American "boys should not go over and shed their blood to help England."

Answers on page 31.

A 15-year-old in Iowa City

The Diary of Elspeth Close



Elspeth Close in the 1921
Iowa City High School book,
Red and White.

ELSPETH CLOSE WAS A HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT in Iowa City during WWI. Her diary shows us what life was like for a teenager during those years. She wrote about the war, her volunteer activities and school, her feelings about Germans, and she wrote about the Armistice—the day the war ended. Here are some quotes from her diary.

Thursday Jan 24, 1918

Didn't get up until 12:00 o'clock and in the afternoon started a quilt for the babies of the refugees across "the pond." [nickname for the Atlantic Ocean] . . . Tomorrow report cards come out. Glory!

Tuesday Feb 5

I did all but 5 rows of my Belgian baby quilt this morning and sewed the eight completed rows together . . . I went out sliding and had a lovely Bob [bobsled] ride.

Sunday Feb 17

I finished my quilt today . . . I had a fire in my room today.

24

Goldfinch

Tuesday Feb 19

School today. It has turned very cold and at this moment I am hugging the fire in my room. . . . Winona doesn't like Margaret and I am getting to like her less and less. She is so snoopy and sarcastic. I wish Toots was here, or Wini W.

Wednesday Feb 20

I saw Zip today . . . Winona and I have had some very personal talks. Lately I think she is a lovely friend. I am afraid that I'll never be much of anything and I do so much want to be.

Thursday Mar 21

I have finished my essay, "Why My Parents Should Buy More Liberty Bonds." We had assembly this afternoon at which the Winnipeg Kiddies gave us an entertainment. They are just dear!

Friday Mar 22

I went downtown this noon and had the picture taken of we YWCA girls. . . Helen came over and is going to stay all night. Some spurry times! Helen is just dippy!

Saturday June 8

85% eclipse of the sun from 5:22 to 7:23
. . . water washed the ice houses away including all our summer supply of ice!
Got a thrift stamp today.

Thursday July 18

The Allies have started a great offensive and the Yankees have had wonderful victories.

Wednesday Aug 14

Mother gave a luncheon to the Child Welfare Committee today.

Friday Sept 13

This was General Pershing's birthday and the Yanks are over in Germany! Isn't that great!!!"

Friday Sept 27

Had short periods this morning and got out at 11:00 to see a train carrying old war relics go thru. It was very interesting but 'Nona and I got caught in the jam and I got a headache and didn't go to school. . . Saw Wilder in his sailor suit. He's swell-looking in it!

Monday Sept 30

Two soldiers sat beside me [at the movie]. Of course I was greatly excited.



W. A. Warren Collection, SHSI

This picture of bobsled riders was taken a few years before Elspeth wrote her diary.

Tuesday Oct 1

Margery and I watched the Mechanics [soldiers] drilling but I didn't see Zip . . . He looked so darling!! Oh, I am so silly! If I weren't I might be much more popular.

Thursday Oct 3

Went to 'Nona's after school today— We played and sang and watched the soldiers. . .

Sunday Oct 6

No S.S. [Sunday School] or church on account of Spanish influenza.

Monday Oct 7

Frances was sick this morning. They don't know whether it's influenza or not. I read and drew all day—had a fire in my room. Grandmother came over after supper and spoke of the influenza being invented and spread by Germany. Mother seemed quite surprised but I have thought so all along. That's why I don't want to get it. I don't want to be given any inconvenience by their d-n propaganda!

Tuesday Oct 8

Mrs. Burnett came for supper tonight. She is a little German lady but just as sweet as she can be. She has a brother in the German army but she has a very strong feeling against the Kaiser [leader of Germany] as any right minded person should have! She brought her zither and played for us.

Wednesday Oct 9

'Nona has influenza!

Friday Oct 11

We can't go to Newton for the game tomorrow on account of the influenza! . . . 'Nona telephoned tonight—She is up and I'm so glad.

Sunday Oct 13

Stayed in bed all day though I'm not sick . . . The news at the war is that the Kaiser has accepted Pres. Wilson's peace terms!!!!!! It may not be true, but oh, I hope so!

Thursday Oct 17

Played checkers with Daddy in which he beat me all to smash.

Friday Oct 18

There will be no game with Grinnell tomorrow on account of the influenza, also there will be no school. . .

Sunday Oct 27

As we walked past the armory, there were about a thousand boys who yelled, whistled and did everything to attract our attention. We paid no attention to them and after difficulties with guards we managed to get through.

Monday Oct 28

I did quite a few things today among which was to fix up a Red Cross fund box.

Tuesday Nov 5

There have been three new cases of influenza today and Daddy says they may close the schools again!

Wednesday Nov 6

We had a peach of an assembly this morning. First Miss Buckner gave a talk on "Victory Girls and Boys." Then "Bunny" Wassam gave a talk on the same. . .

Thursday Nov 7

The war is over! Hip! Hip! Hooray! Germany has signed an armistice to an unconditional surrender!!!!

Saturday Nov 9

It's now 11:45! It was all bosh about Germany's surrender.

Monday Nov 11

This morning at 3:00 the whistles all blew and we heard that Germany had agreed to all the terms!!!!!! Think what that means! Went to school and all we had was a fifteen minute assembly in which we sang, "Over There," "If he can fight like he can love," "Oh, how I hate to get up in the morning," "Mr. Zip" and others including, of course, "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." And yell—oh, how

we did yell!!!! "If you're up, you're up, If you're down, you're down—and if you're up against the U.S.A., you're upside down." The "locomotive" was a regular roar!! A more peppy assembly I never witnessed and I don't imagine many people have.

After the assembly, Nona, Gladys, Francis and myself went down-town—oh, the great times! We each bought a flag and walked, ran and skipped thru the streets until 10:00 when we decided to go home.

A one o'clock we again met at the school house carrying our flags. . . . All the school children formed in line and joined the parade down-town.

[After the parade, the girls went to a movie and then found more friends. They had sundaes, watched the flag being lowered and went home.]

I'm so happy!!!

Tuesday Nov 12

Today was nothing like yesterday. After school I did some soliciting for the Junior Loyalty League of which I am a sergeant.

Wednesday Nov 13

Did some more soliciting tonight after school.

Tuesday Dec 3

. . . read "Mother's Son" by Dix. It's good, only all the men are Germans. Mother says that ought not to spoil it for me but it does, rather.

Monday Dec 9

This afternoon I had my picture taken by a travelling photographer . . . Franc and Frances spent the evening. We kids played erquinol, caroms, and parchesi [games] . . . Daddy went to a board of health meeting tonight and says "No school till after the first of this year!"



SISI, Iowa City

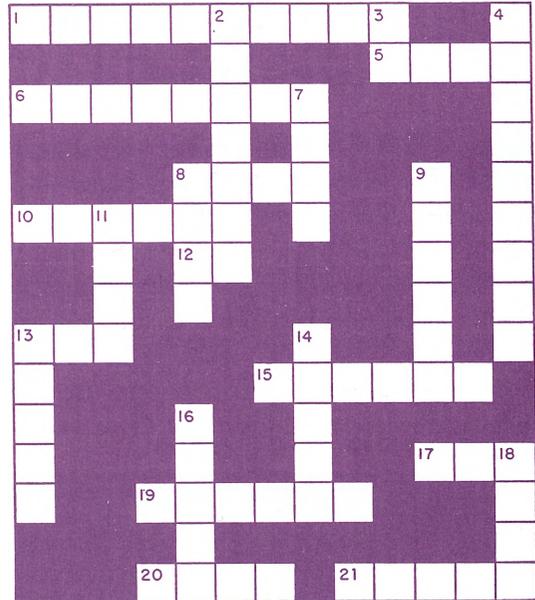
Downtown Iowa City, November 11, 1918:
Armistice Day

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1. Spreading ideas with slogans and posters.
5. This made Governor Harding pass the language law.
6. _____ courts are not legal, but they scare people into obeying.
8. If sugar is scarce [*in low supply*], this dessert would be a special treat.
10. Woodrow _____ was president during WWI.
12. An uncommon word for always or forever.
13. A nickname for the enemy during WWI.
15. This was one of the most common ways to spread propaganda.
17. WWI food rules would keep you from eating this meat on Saturdays.
19. This man was born in Iowa and was in charge of the U.S. Food Administration.
20. Many countries from this continent were in the war.
21. People had to eat less of this grain so there would be enough for the soldiers and the victims of war.



DOWN

2. This is the country we declared war against in April 1917.
3. Abbreviation for Air Force.
4. Name for the day the war ended.
7. "_____ There" was a popular war tune.
8. This form of fuel was in short supply.
9. France, England, and Belgium are part of this continent.
11. People were asked to _____ the government money for the war.
13. The Go-Hawks _____ Tribe raised a lot of money for children who were war refugees.
14. Many midwestern soldiers trained at Camp _____.
16. Many Iowans volunteered time and money to the Red _____.
18. To help the war effort, Iowans were not supposed to eat this food on Tuesdays.

The effects of WWI

■ A LONG SERIOUS ILLNESS can change the way a person lives. A long, exhausting war can do the same thing to a country.

After the war, Iowa and the whole country felt its effects, along with many other changes.

One change had to do with the way people thought about what it means to be American. Before the war, it was common to use another language instead of English, and there were many

customs that people had brought with them from the countries of their birth.

During and after the war, many people gave up traditional customs and the languages of other countries. At the same time, those who had survived the battlefields seemed to gain a new understanding of how connected the world is. Here is part of a letter a man wrote after he had been a soldier during World War I:

“ . . . after the war, I never again could take the mean [*small and selfish*] personal view, live the narrow life that I certainly did as a boy and indeed in college. I could get more out of little things & more out of other people as we lived together. After the war it was impossible to feel alone in the world . . . ”

— Stephen Bush
The Mather-Bush Collection
SHSI, Iowa City

About 2,000 Iowans died in service to the U.S. during WWI.

History Mystery

This artifact was used by a small farm animal.

Women raised these animals and sold their products.

The company which sold these also sold other things for farm animal care.

This artifact is made of pottery.



The Goldfinch

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