

PUT IRON IN OUR SOULS!

The Spirit of the First Line Trenches Needed in Loan Drive.

"A little more iron in our souls," was the appeal made by Lafe Young in Des Moines recently, "a little more of the spirit of our soldiers, a stimulus that will give us a relentless and undying determination to wipe the Hohenzollern monster from the face of the earth."

American people are noted for their complacency, their seeming willingness to enjoy the fruits of their prosperity, leaving to others the task of fighting their war for them. Thus do

not stop to realize the enormity of Germany's crime and the intense seriousness of the present world war of self-preservation, the supreme test of our manhood and our civilization.

Our soldiers are doing their part, but, says Mr. Young, "how pitiful are Red Cross contributions, Liberty Bonds and Y. M. C. A. gifts compared with the sacrifices and sufferings of our soldiers. We have comfort, happiness, the ties and affections of home. But they, like immortal Alan Seeger, have their 'rendezvous with death.'"

"We are proud," he continues, "that America has met her duty, true to her best traditions. And may God grant that those of us at home, fail not to

one single obligation to our soldiers, to our Allies, to our country."

There's lots of money to go round, but bacon, beef and wheat can't make 'em circulate. Save your share.

Waste and want are twin sisters and neither beautiful.

Frank Gibson

Republican Candidate for County Judge. If I am nominated and elected, I will during my term of office, serve the interests of the people of all of Polk County, to the best of my ability. Paid Adv. 30tf.

W. V. Fuller

Republican Candidate for Representative for Polk County. Primaries May 17, 1918.

Paid Advertisement

For County Clerk

I am a candidate for nomination to the office of County Clerk on the Republican ticket subject to the approval of the electors at the primary election, May 17, and cordially solicit your support.

FLOYD D. MOORE

(Paid adv.) 30tf

For County Treasurer

A. V. R. Snyder desires to succeed himself and will go before the people at the primary election, May 17, as Republican candidate, and would thank the people for their votes.

(Paid Adv.) 30tf.

For State Senator

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for the office of State Senator for the district of Polk and Benton counties and solicit the support of the voters of the district for that office.

I. L. Patterson

Paid Adv. 28tf

DON'T FORGET

That A. M. Arant writes Insurance: Fire, Automobile and Surety Bonds.

A. N. Halleck buys junk of all kinds and pays highest cash prices. 26tf

Candidate for County Judge

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Judge to succeed myself. Subject to the voters at the Primary election to be held May 17, 1918.

Sane business policy, economical but not parsimonious administration. Special attention to Probate Court.

Respectfully,
E. C. Kirkpatrick

Paid Adv. 33tf

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E. B. PACE, Pastor

Sunday School, - - - 10.00 a. m.

Preaching Service, - - - 11.00 a. m.

C. U. E. Meeting, - - - 7.00 p. m.

Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8.00 p. m.

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F. M. FISHER, PASTOR

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Preaching Service, - - - 11.00 a. m.

Y. P. A. Meeting, - - - 7.00 p. m.

Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8.00 p. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sunday School, - - - 10.00 a. m.

Preaching Service, - - - 11.00 a. m.

Y. P. S. C. E. Meeting, - - - 7.00 p. m.

Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8.00 p. m.

THE WAR, THE FARM AND THE FARMER

By Herbert Quick
Member Federal Farm Loan Board

The farmer everywhere loves peace. The American farmer especially loves peace. Since the dawn of history, the farmer has been the man who suffered most from war. All that he possesses lies out of doors in plain sight and is spoil of war—his house, his grain, his livestock. The flames that light the skies in the rear of every invading army are consuming the things that yesterday represented his life work, and the life labors of past generations of farmers.

Everywhere the farmer is a warrior when war is the only thing which will make and keep him free. He cannot rally to the colors as quickly as can the dwellers in the cities, because it takes longer to send to the farms the call to arms. It takes longer to call the farmers from the fields than the city dwellers from the shops. Many do not hear the first blast of the trumpet. Others do not at first understand its meaning because they have not had the time to talk the matter over with their acquaintances. Instead of reading half a dozen extras a day, the farmer may read weekly papers only. He must have more time in a sudden emergency to make up his mind.

It is impossible to set the farmers of the United States on fire by means of any sudden spark of rumor. But when they do ignite, they burn with a slow, hot fire which nothing can put out. They are sometimes the last to heat up; but they stay hot. In a long fight they are always found sturdily carrying the battle across No-Man's Land in the last grim struggle. The American farmer will give all that he has and all that he is to win this great war against war.

This war was at first hard to understand. No armed foe had invaded the United States. The night skies were not reddened by burning ricks and farm houses. No raiding parties robbed us of our cattle or horses. No sabre-rattlers insulted our women. It seemed to many of us that we were not at war—the thing was so far off. We did not realize what a giant war had become—a monster with a thousand arms that could reach across the seas and take from us three-fourths of everything we grew. But finally we saw that it was so.

If the Imperial German government had made and enforced an order that no American farmer should leave his

own land, haul grain or drive stock to town, it would have done only a little more than it accomplished by its interdiction against the freedom of the sea. What was the order against which we rebelled when we went into this war? Look at the condition of the American farmer in the latter part of 1914 and the first half of 1915 and see.

When the war broke out, through surprise and panic we partially gave up for a while the use of the sea as a highway. And the farmers of America faced ruin. I know an Iowa farmer who sold his 1914 crop of 25,000 bushels of wheat for seventy cents a bushel. Farmers in the south sold their cotton for half the cost of producing it. All this time those portions of the world whose ports were open were ready to pay almost any price for our products. When finally we set our ships in motion once more, prosperity returned to the farms. But it never returned for the farmers of those nations which remained cut off from ocean traffic.

Take the case of Australia. There three crops have remained unsold on the farms. No ships could be spared to make the long voyage to Australia. So in spite of the efforts of the Government to save the farmers from ruin, grain has rotted in the open. Millions of tons have been lost for lack of a market.

Such conditions spell irretrievable disaster. Such conditions would have prevailed in this country from the outbreak of the war until now if our Government had not first resisted with every diplomatic weapon, and finally drawn the sword.

Why did we draw the sword? To keep up the price of wheat and cotton, and to protect trade only? If someone should order you to remain on your farm, and not to use the public highways, would your resistance be based only on the fear of loss in profits from failure to market your crops? By no means! You would fight to the last gasp! Not to make money, but to be free!

When a man is enslaved, all he loses in money is his wages. But the white man has never been able to accept slavery. He has never yet been successfully enslaved. There rises up in him against servitude a resentment so terrible that death always is preferable.

(This is the first of three articles. The second to be published next week.)

THE BALANCE OF POWER

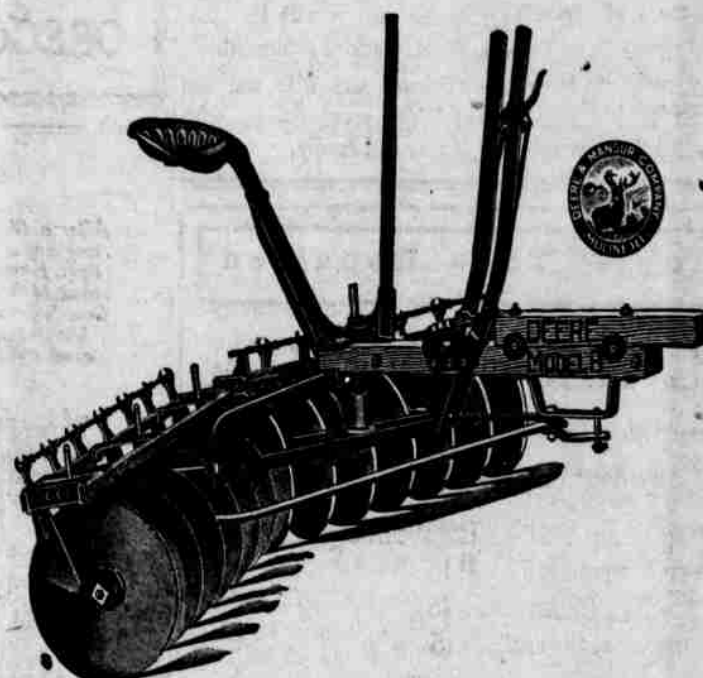


OVER THE TOP

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