

# Voters, Do Your Duty!

Every Voter of Crawford County Should Exercise His Right as a Citizen.

## THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

Composed of Splendid Men, Men who Have the Confidence of the People. Their Biographies.

The day on which every American citizen should exercise his right as a citizen—that of placing his ballot—is not far distant. Tuesday, Nov. 8, is election day, a day when every patriotic voter who believes in using his influence to help shape and control the destiny of this our grand free country, should go to the poles and cast his ballot for those who in his opinion are in every way capable to control the affairs of our nation. We have just passed through a most trying period—our war with Spain—and never in the history of this country was there a time when a united people was more necessary. Very few of the questions involved can be settled at the coming session of congress, and it is important that representatives who are in harmony with the executive be chosen. At the beginning of war partisanship was thrown aside, and now there is as great need of non-partisanship as at any time during that period. The Spaniards are waiting for the congressional elections and should the democratic party be placed in power, they would take it for granted that the American people had turned against the administration. Therefore every citizen who does not want to see that party in power and who is desirous of a continuance of the good times we are now enjoying, should turn out and cast his ballot under that conviction. Again we say the way to endorse the grand conduct of the war with Spain is to elect a congress in sympathy with the executive.

### THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Republican County ticket this fall is an exceptionally strong one. Every man on the ticket is a man of the highest integrity; each man comes before the people with a good, clean character. You cannot find a person who can say ought against a Republican candidate. We are enabled to present to our readers excellent pictures of four of our candidates this issue—Mr. Kadoch, candidate for auditor; Mr. Fishel, candidate for clerk; Mr. McLennan, candidate for attorney; and Mr. Ainsworth, candidate for recorder. The first on the list is

#### A. F. KADOCH,

who was born in Muscatine county, Iowa. At an early age he removed



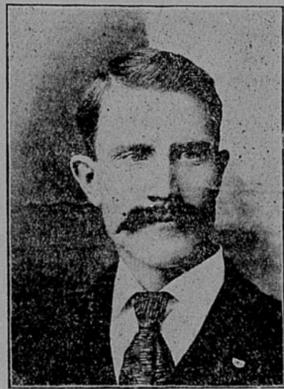
A. F. KADOCH.

with his parents to Davenport, and later to DeWitt. He came to Denison in 1884, and in 1888 removed therefrom to Charter Oak, Iowa, to engage in the mercantile business as manager for Mrs. C. Stoekes, which position he held for three years. Later he entered the Farmer's State Bank and by close attention to his duties, and as a reward of earnest effort he was advanced to the position of Ass't Cashier, and has retained the same up to date of this writing. He is also city clerk of Charter Oak. Mr. Kadoch is withal a genial and a popular young man, ambitious and being of German parentage is a fair example of what a sturdy self-reliant young man can accomplish in a free country, and a fit representative of that class of citizens whose industry and frugality has made Crawford county the garden of our commonwealth.

#### W. E. FISHEL

was born in Upper Sandusky, the county seat of Wyandott county, Ohio, March 25th, 1866, where he spent his early days and received his first years of schooling in the public schools of that city. In the spring of 1879 he with his parents moved to this county and located on the farm in Union township, now owned by himself. He pursued a common school education in that township until the fall of 1882, when he enrolled as a student at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and there pursued a civil engineering course, where he remained until the spring of 1885; having finished the course of book-keeping and penman-

ship as prescribed by that institution, concluded to cast loose upon the world and try his fortune. He returned to Ohio and apprenticed as a carpenter with his brother in law at his old home. Not finding the chances so good for a



W. E. FISHEL.

young man there he retraced his steps to the land of the "Golden Era," and took up the profession as a teacher in the public schools of this county, following that profession more or less from that time (1886) down to the present time.

Mr. Fishel was married to Miss Mary B., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ebzery, of Ute, Iowa, Oct. 27th, 1886. The following year he was engaged by L. E. Hardy in his general store in Dow City as bookkeeper and salesman; then in the spring of 1887 again took to farming where he has resided continuously from that date. He was elected assessor of Union township in the fall of 1890, was the first assessor to assess the property in Arion, Ia.

#### WM. MCLENNAN

was born of Scotch ancestry in Glennwood, Minn., Dec. 25th, 1871. At the



WM. MCLENNAN.

age of five years his parents moved to Blanchard, Iowa, where he lived on a farm and attended the public schools until 1892, when he entered Amity College, College Springs, Ia. After spending two years at Amity College he entered Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. The following year he entered Law Department of Drake University and graduated two years later, and was admitted to the bar May 12th, 1897. He then came to Denison and formed partnership with W. A. Goldschmidt, where he has since resided.

It is certain that he is a young man of good ability, strict integrity and commendable habits. The people of Crawford county will not permit such a man as Mr. McLennan to be beaten, and when the ballots are counted he will be found among the successful.

#### JOHN AINSWORTH

was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, August 5th, 1861. He came with his parents to Iowa in the fall of '68 and



JOHN AINSWORTH.

lived on his farm near Deloit—still owned by his father—for a number of years. Mr. Ainsworth received his education in the common schools of

Crawford Co., and at the age of 20 began the profession of school teaching which he followed for 18 years. He is a graduate of the Denison Normal School and Business College (shorthand dept.) class of '95. He was married April 2nd, 1890, to Miss Edith Shirreff of Vail. For the last few years he has resided in Denison.

#### OTTO HINK.

This gentleman is a German by birth and is a representative of that nationality whom all like. He has been a resident of Crawford county a number of years, and has the confidence of all with whom he has done business. He has served on the board of supervisors for one term and gave universal satisfaction. He has been placed on important committees and has always performed his duties well. The office of supervisor is a very important one and a man who has been successful in his private affairs is to be desired to fill that office. Mr. Hink will, as he has in the past, fill that office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the taxpayers.

#### A. C. PHILLIPS.

A. C. Phillips, a candidate for coroner, is a practicing physician residing at Vail where he enjoys a good practice. He would make a good coroner. He has been a resident of our county for some years, and is well acquainted in the east end of the county. He should be elected by all means.

The nominees are all good men. Let every lover of sound public policy vote for them. Let us steer the county back into the republican ranks. Every republican voter will be neglecting his duty to his country, to his family and his neighbor if he does not make it a point to be at the polls on election day, and not only cast his own vote but see that every republican in his neighborhood is there too.

### Church Notes.

#### METHODIST.

The Sunday school numbered 304.

The Board of Class Leaders meet to-night at the Parsonage.

Miss Anna Warbasse led the Epworth League Sunday evening.

There were three accessions to the church Sunday morning.

The W. F. M. S. will meet to-morrow afternoon with Mrs. H. C. Laub.

In the Epworth League for November Mrs. E. W. Pierce is general leader; Emma Rollins, Chorister; Allie Sewell, Organist; Horace Gregory, Usher. The attendance and interest during the past month were exceptionally good.

The Baptist young people, who are holding their meetings in the City Hall while their church is undergoing repairs, kindly gave way to the Epworth League that they might hold their Hal-low'en Supper in the Hall last night, whereupon the League offered the Lecture room for their service, which they accepted. The Leaguers are grateful to the Baptist Union for their kindness and stand ready to reciprocate at any time.

The Old People's Service last Sunday morning was largely attended and interesting. The choir rendered choice selections of song appropriate for the occasion. The platform about the pulpit was filled with ferns, palms and cut flowers, arranged by Mrs. J. B. Romans. The morning collection amounted to \$50.00. Apart from the special Anthem by the choir in the evening Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Sibbert favored the audience with a duet which was well rendered and most pleasing to the congregation.

#### PRESBYTERIAN.

The Ladies Missionary Society will meet on Thursday afternoon, at 2:45, with Mrs. Sears McHenry.

The monthly business meeting and social of the Christian Endeavor Society will be held at the home of Miss Katie McWilliams, on Friday evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, with Mrs. Geo. Richardson. The Society is preparing for the Bazaar to be held early in December.

The Sabbath services were well maintained in interest, the evening congregation being especially large. The Endeavor topic of "Helpfulness" proved quite interesting and many took part. The public are cordially invited to hear the lecture of "Mission Life in Alaska", by Mrs. J. H. DeVore, at the church on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. It bids fair to be of a highly interesting character.

#### BAPTIST.

Our pulpit was occupied Sabbath morning by Rev. H. C. Nash. His talk was based upon the words, "They saw no man, saw Jesus only."

Great interest is being shown in the C. C. work. We hope this same spirit will continue throughout the year.

The reception tendered our pastor and his bride on Monday evening was largely attended, and the re-union of pastor and people was the cause of great rejoicing.

Joe Scott has sold his residence on Railroad Avenue to E. Fink, who will occupy the same March 1. We welcome Mr. Fink to town. He is deserving of a rest from his farm duties, as he has been a hard working man.

## TEACHERS' MEETING.

A Good Program was Rendered and Discussed.

### MISS ELVA BOND'S PAPER.

Was Read by Superintendent Failor and Proved Very Interesting—We Print It in Full.

The teachers' meeting held at the High School last Saturday was only fairly well attended. The program as prepared by Supt. Failor was very interesting, and deserved a better attendance and freer discussion. The program was opened by music by the pupils of the Grammar room of the Denison schools. Another song was given later by the pupils of Miss Leptien's room. Both were well received.

The paper prepared by Miss Bond was read by Supt. Failor. It will be found printed in full in the REVIEW and needs no comment farther than to invite all to read it.

The paper on child study by J. H. Holmes was quite generally discussed and brought out many interesting points. The paper on Drawing by Supt. Schaffer of Dow City was very practical as was the discussion by Mrs. Ainsworth.

Although the program did not consist of many numbers it proved so interesting that the hour for closing arrived before Supt. Failor had given his talk on the Tobacco Habit. He took occasion to speak a few words on the plan inaugurated in the schools of Denison, that is, of having the boys sign a pledge of abstinence from the use of tobacco in any form. He believed much good would come of this course and asked the teachers to consider the question until the next regular meeting which will occur in six weeks.

### THE KINDERGARTEN IN RELATION TO THE GRADES.

If we are especially interested in the opinions of any individual, or in his work, we naturally desire to know more of that individual himself, to ascertain what circumstances have affected his life and character, now they have influenced his thoughts and actions. It is only through such a knowledge of his life as a whole that we can thoroughly understand and properly appreciate that factor of it which attracted our attention. This is particularly true of Froebel whose educational principles were gradually evolved through life's experiences and who faithfully endeavored to live up to his high ideas. He is generally known only as the originator of kindergartens, but a brief survey of his life will prove that his educational principles and methods are not confined to the earliest years of childhood but that they extend over the entire period of human development.

Apparently, it was but an accident which determined Froebel to become a teacher and revealed to him his inborn power as an educator. When he found it necessary to leave school and prepare for some vocation in life he expressed the desire that he might be a farmer, as he thought the contact in which this would bring him with nature of which he was already a close student would best satisfy his longings. He was accordingly apprenticed to a farmer, in whose library he found volumes of natural history and mathematics. These he studied assiduously. All the instruction he had received had been desultory and unsatisfying. He felt his lack of completeness and absence of harmony both within himself and with his outward life. Although unconscious of his natural ability as an instructor, he already had peculiar views of his own in regard to education which he exercised upon himself. In fact, his whole life is a record of self-development and self-discipline. Even at that early age he felt that knowledge should not be considered merely as requisite for a certain purpose but as the rounding off of the human development. His ideal of a farmer's life required a knowledge of all connected with such a vocation that it might form a harmonious whole in unity with its surroundings. In order to better fit himself for this, his life work, he went to Frankfort to study architecture.

This journey proved a turning-point in his life, for here he met Gruner, the director of the Normal School, who proposed to him that he become a teacher, at the same time offering him a position as assistant. It may have been the loss of certificates from former employers which induced Froebel to accept this proposition, but when he found himself before a class of about thirty or forty boys he immediately recognized his true vocation. His peculiar adaptability for teaching soon became apparent to all, for his class came the model class of a model school, proving the advantage of drawing out the child's own faculties. His views of a teacher's requirements being as broad as his ideals were high, he constantly felt the deficiency of his own education, and consequently divided his time between studying and teaching. Three years spent in Pestalozzi's school served to ripen his own educational views and to emphasize the similarities and differences of these two great educators. Although a great improvement upon the methods of the time, he felt that Pestalozzi's system did not develop and harmoniously blend the whole faculties of the child and this he considered of prime importance.

In 1817, the death of his brother left Froebel in charge of the education of his nephews, thus furnishing an opportunity for putting into practice his own educational views. These nephews were joined by other nephews and by sons of neighboring families until his school rapidly increased in size. Devoted friends also joined him to assist him in his work, friends who remained faithful and true through a long life of labor and privation, ever loving, ever revering him. Such perfect sympathy existed between instructors and between instructors and pupils that all external discipline seemed needless. It was but a happy family, such as Froebel had years before expressed as his ideal of a school. In this institution it was that Froebel gave practical illustration

of those principles and methods the application of which he hoped and believed would work out the regeneration of the race.

The essential characteristics of what has been termed "The New Education" are development through inner, organic laws and practical activity as an important educational factor. So long as the formation of crystals and growth of plants and animals from a force within that he became imbued with the idea that it was a divine principle as applicable to human life as to other organisms, and this thought of inner development became the key note of his educational philosophy. Therefore, those systems which aim mainly at the acquisition of extraneous knowledge were to him false, the true educator's duty being to study the child's latent powers and to frame his surroundings as to encourage and assist their natural unfolding. Mental faculties should be placed within the child's grasp so that it will become both a pleasure and a necessity to assimilate it. His experience as an educator forced him to realize more and more fully the impossibility of securing a complete and harmonious development from within unless the exercise of the productive and creative activities accompanied that of the receptive faculties in acquiring knowledge. Anything less than this simultaneous training would result in a one-sided or stunted growth. Pestalozzi also laid great stress upon manual work but rather as a means of physical training or as an actual preparation for earning a livelihood. On the contrary, Froebel sees in all-outdoor training an inner relation. His method is to consciously develop and strengthen some mental faculty, while at the same time the bodily members are gaining vigor and dexterity. He values manual training not for the sake of making a better workman but for the sake of making a more complete human being. Pestalozzi aimed to make all education begin with immediate perception because, says he, sense perception is the source of all knowledge. Froebel would do the same but for the reason that beginning with immediate perception is sure to arouse the child's self-activity. Self-activity—that is, experience and discovery—is, he insists, the essential condition of true education. Not life with things is his plea. Therefore, would the post-practice book-learning—the assimilation of the thoughts and experiences of others—until the child's faculties have been developed and strengthened through observing and seeking to understand the life around him and in expressing his interpretation of it through active work. A knowledge of outer, visible things is necessary before the child is competent to deal with symbols and abstractions.

These principles upon which his educational institute was founded and developed were so at variance with the prevailing methods of the times that his work met with great opposition. This hostility became so great that Supt. Zeck was sent to inspect the institution. He however was highly gratified with all that he saw, and fully appreciated both the high aim of the institution and the natural method it pursued in attaining it. In his report he says: "Its object is by no means mere knowledge, but the free self-active development of the mind from within. Only that food will be accepted and digested which hunger demands; so with the mind, only that information for which a desire has been created will be readily grasped and truly assimilated. The joy impulse is as much of a necessity as the activity of the whole being. Kindergarten principles pervading the school will revolutionize the disciplinary methods. In such a school the atmosphere will be homelike, the government joyous, and the association mutually helpful. Francis E. Cook, principal of a St. Louis school, is applying these principles to all grades with remarkable success. His purpose is to utilize the affections and the will that the result may be self-discipline and self-training rather than that of the school. Therefore the will to do is considered of as much importance as perfection in either lessons or conduct. Governing by external constraint is placing the child in chains which when loosened will leave him the slave of an undisciplined will. "Self-conquest is the only basis of true freedom."

In conclusion, let us bear in mind Froebel's idea of the purpose of teaching and instruction, which is "to bring ever more out of man, rather than to put more and more into him; for that which can get into man already know and possess as the property of mankind, and everyone, simply because he is a human being, will unfold and develop it out of himself, in accordance with the laws of mankind. On the other hand, what yet is to come out of mankind, what human nature is yet to develop, let us do not yet know; that is not yet the property of mankind; and still human nature, like the spirit of God, is ever unfolding its inner essence."

#### HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Exhibition week is being rapidly pushed.

Miss Smith's room receives the banner again this week.

See an account of last Saturday's teacher's meeting in another column.

The programme of the third division was held Friday. We would be glad to see more visitors at these rhetorical exercises. The next one will be held on Thanksgiving day.

All the teachers of the Denison schools attended the teacher's meeting held at the High School last Saturday. This shows that they are earnest in their efforts and that the Denison schools are in good hands.

The teachers will attend the teachers association to be held at Council Bluffs next Saturday. They also intend to visit the Omaha schools on Friday and the Denison pupils will be given a holiday.

Nov. 8 is election day. Are you ready for the question?

Question! Question!

You have heard the question; all in favor of A. F. Kadoch for auditor manifest it by saying aye.

Crawford county—Aye! ! !

Contrary, nay.

Nay, (a muffled cry from the court house).