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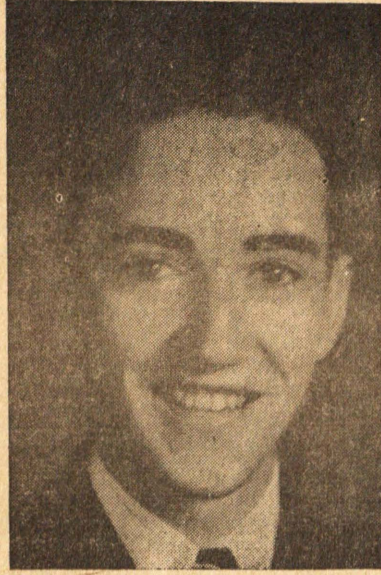
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SPANNING THE GAP

Dennis Allen Has Winning Essay On U.S. Constitution



Dennis Allen

Dennis Allen, senior, won the \$50. prize for having the best essay on the Constitution. Allen's essay is entitled, "Shall these things perish?"

The contest was sponsored by S. B. Pettingill, former congressman from Indiana, and now Chairman and President of the committee for Constitutional government. Three essays were selected from among all the entries and sent to Dr. Pettingill for final decision. The winning essay will be printed and circulated by Mr. Pettingill, and will include excerpts from the other essays sent to Mr. Pettingill, written by Monroe Hawley and Virgil Bentley.

Dr. Pettingill wrote Pres. Benson that he intended to open the contest again next year.

Observance Of National Music Week Begins Here

Observance of National Music Week, May 2 to May 8, began with a voice recital given by students of Mrs. Florence Jewell, Sunday afternoon in the auditorium and followed by a hymn singing after regular church services Sunday night. The men's glee club, under the direction of Prof. Leonard Kirk, sang before the Young Men's Business club in Little Rock last night.

This afternoon the annual May Fete will feature the girls glee club singing "Tales of Vienna Woods," by Strauss. Programs will be given in chapel each morning. Thursday morning will feature "Music and Youth," a film of the National Music Camp. The girls' glee club, directed by Mrs. Jewell, and the Con-

(Continued on page four)

THIS WEEK'S ?

WHAT IS YOUR CONCEPTION OF AN IDEAL HOME?

Irwuana Welch: I think a Christian home is an ideal home.

Gene Temples: It's an institution made up of members who work toward a specific secular and spiritual goal.

Bobby Helston: Visit me in ten years and I'll tell you.

Elythe Lane: Where each member recognizes the others rights.

Ruth Langford: About six hundred dollars a month to run it with.

Mildred Chapman: Any place where you can live and be comfortable and happy.

Kermit Ary: Home is a place of peace, love and happiness.

Buddy Vaughan: I think God should be first, and the parents should be reasonable in adolescence activities.

Katherine Drake: First you must have a man in it.

Christine Neal: One where the husband and wife never fight.

Batsell Baxter: Man and wife that love each other devotedly, and some good children.

Maxine Tillman: A place where they serve T-bone steak every day.

The Bison

VOL. 15, NO. 29

HARDING COLLEGE, SEARCY, ARKANSAS

MAY 4, 1943

Shall These Things Perish?

WINNING ESSAY IN THE PETTINGILL CONTEST ON THE CONSTITUTION

By Dennis Allen

The right of each individual to think freely, to believe freely, and to determine his own destiny is the goal toward which democracy is striving. During a criminal trial in Detroit in impressive surroundings, a withered old negro was called up as a witness. The cross-examination was very searching. Unable to contain himself any longer in his resentment, he burst out in true democratic spirit, "Why you ask all these questions about where I was, what I sez and where I et? I goes where I please, sez what I please, eats where I please and I pays my bills."

How does it happen that even the poorest, uneducated citizen can express himself freely in this country without fear of reprisal? In a time when the cause of freedom is being weighed in the balance, it is well for us to rediscover the foundations of our freedom. Jesus once said to his disciples, "Others have labored and ye are entered into their labor." The freedom that we enjoy today was purchased at a great cost. The blood of martyrs has secured the rights we have received as a heritage. Yet we have accepted them as a matter of course and abused them so severely that we are in danger of losing them. The basis of our freedom lies in the Constitution of the United States—called by Gladstone, "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

This document arose out of a great crisis. When the Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia on the second Monday of May, 1787, revolution loomed as a threatening cloud on the horizon.

A select body of fifty-five delegates from the various colonies was given the Herculean task of formulating a new government. A better qualified group of men could not have been selected for the undertaking. They were aristocrats in ability and education. They ran in age from Jonathon Dayton, twenty-six, to Benjamin Franklin, eighty-one. With the inventive genius of youth was combined the conservative judgment and wisdom of age. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton, three of the greatest statesmen and political leaders our country has produced, were all members of the Constitutional Convention. These men had a profound knowledge of the constitutions and political histories of civilizations of the past. They were familiar with the problems facing democracy and knew the causes of previous failures. In no sense of the word were they novices. Their writings on political science are among the best in the world's literature. They were able to profit from the country's one hundred and fifty years of experience as colonies, and the mistakes made in European governments.

It was a serious group of men that gathered in the Convention with George Washington as president. His was the most eloquent speech delivered, the closing words of which were: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God."

The finished product of their labor and deliberation was signed by thirty-nine members of the Constitutional Convention on September 17, 1787. De Toqueville called it, "The most perfect federal constitution that ever existed." One hundred and fifty-five years of testing has proven the truth of his statement. The wisdom and foresight exercised by these framers is in ever-increasing marvel. Truly the event was "in the hands of God."

Wherein does the greatness of our Constitution lie, and what are the principles upon which it is founded? The unique virtue of the Constitution lies in the fact that it secured supremacy for the federal government without destroying the powers of the individual states or absorbing them. Never before had such an effective system of checks and balances been developed. The framers planned this division of the powers of government that no man, oligarchy or majority might gain control and suppress freedom. They realized that the abuse of power is a weakness common to man. Thus each branch of government was designed to form an effective check upon the others.

The idea foremost in the minds of the founders was that of securing the rights of the people. The less government necessary to do this the better it would be. Hence, in whole spheres of life, government was forbidden admittance. To limit further the centralization of power and to promote greater efficiency, all problems, not national in character, were reserved for state and local governments.

Such were the principles underlying the Constitution. These principles the President and Congress were bound by solemn oaths to preserve and protect, defending them against all enemies. As a further safeguard, the Supreme Court was established to protect the people from violations of the Constitution. Thus was founded a government not of the majority, but of law.

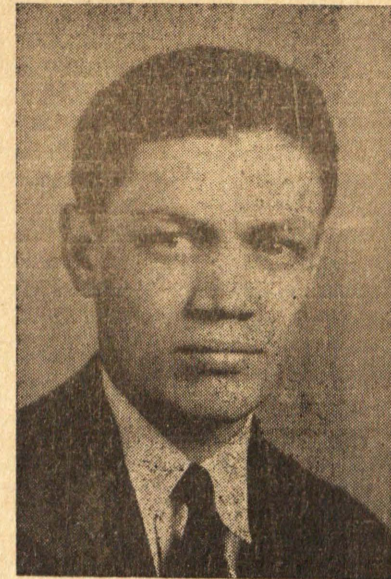
Our forefathers declared independence from England, because they rebelled against the tyrant's view that the people are incapable of governing themselves and guiding their own destinies. Thomas Jefferson said, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." The abuses against which the revolutionists rebelled were fundamentally the same as those that have obstructed the path to freedom from time immemorial. Despotism is founded on the philosophy that the individual is a servant of the state. These men believed the state should be the servant of the people. The Constitution was designed to protect from abuse the liberty of individuals or minorities, no matter how insignificant they may be.

In the Bill of Rights, which we now consider the most fundamental part of the Constitution, is expressed the principles underlying our form of government. It guaranteed to every individual the basic freedoms for which men had been struggling for centuries, viz: the freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and redress of grievances. No citizen was to "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Equal protection was to be extended regardless of condition or circumstances. The right of trial by jury was assured to anyone indicted for a crime. In addition, the residuum of power was reserved to the people; all powers not delegated to the United States or reserved to the states are left with them.

These principles of freedom and equality were so big that even the founders could not see their full implications, and though some progress has been made through the years, they are still a challenge to us. Progress in freedom comes

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Senior Student Makes Chapel Address Today



Lamar Plunket

Lamar Plunket, senior, who preaches regularly at Manila, Ark. and Hayti, Mo., spoke in chapel today on "God's Standard."

Plunket introduced his subject with the comment, "Without a standard man has no means of self-evaluation. God showed us in Christ his perfect standard; perfect because it leaves us so much room to grow."

"At the basis of all individual standards are two; God's and man's. The difference in the two are immeasurable. Yet the essential difference is found in these words: 'God seeth not as man seeth, for man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart.'"

He later defined greatness, saying, "Greatness among men lies in money and power. To meet God's standard we must become the humblest of servants; not afraid to do the biggest and most difficult jobs, but neither should we be too big to do even the smallest task. If we meet God's standard we are promised his reward. If we meet man's standard we have our reward already—the praise of men."

Dr. Benson has asked other senior students to speak in chapel, which is in keeping with the custom of having senior students appear in chapel during the last six weeks of school.

Potpourri To Be Presented Thursday

"Potpourri," the third annual girls glee club and concert orchestra spring lyceum under the co-direction of Mrs. Florence Jewell and William E. Laas will be given in the college auditorium at 8 o'clock, Thursday, May 6.

The program will be in three parts. First will be a group of semi-classical songs by the glee club and accompanied by the orchestra. This first part will be introduced with "Intermezzo" from L'Arlesienne Suite by the orchestra. The numbers to be sung by the glee club are "Pipes of Spring," "Tales of Vienna Woods," by Strauss; "On the Lagoon," by Brahms, and a Victor Herbert melody by an ensemble of boys and girls. Mrs. Florence Jewell will conclude the first section with a solo, "None but the Lonely Heart," accompanied by the orchestra.

The middle section is a comical vaudeville show which will feature Virgil Bentley as the announcer of the "greatest show on earth." On the vaudeville stage of another day will be the world's great heavy weight lifter, played by Loran Biggs; there will be the original barber-shop quartet rendering some of the old time classics. Paul Keller and Herbert Dawson add comedy touches with this troupe. The concert orchestra will furnish the incidental music including "Daisy," "Circus

(Continued on page four)

Lambda Sigmas Will Place Large Signs At Searcy City Limits

The Lambda Sigma club announces that its project for this year is the erection of two large overhead signs on Searcy's city limits. One sign will be on the north city limits on the highway from St. Louis and the other will be on the south east limits on the highway to Little Rock.

The purpose of the sign is to let tourists and travelers through Searcy know that it is the home of Harding College. The signs will read, "Searcy, Arkansas, Home of Harding College."

The Lambda Sigma club has had excellent cooperation from business men in Searcy as well as from Harding itself. The Mayfair Hotel has contributed \$15. to the project and the Rendezvous Cafe \$12. The Arkansas Power and Light Company gave the club use of hole digging sets. The club members themselves furnished the labor for the project.

The signs will be suspended on overhead cables 18 feet above the highways. The poles will be set in holes five feet deep surrounded with concrete. The mayor of Searcy selected the locations for the signs and they meet all specifications of the State Highway Department.

(Continued on page four)

Jewell Presents Students In Recital

Under the direction of Mrs. Florence Jewell the music department presented a student voice recital Sunday afternoon, the program being the culmination of several months of voice training for most of those participating.

The program consisted of a number of solos plus a mixed quartet and a group number. Lois Benson opened the recital with "Little Woodland Rose," by Sanford, and was followed by Sarah Bryon Harder, Willie Dean Powell, Christine Neal, Martha Welborn, Betty Bargner, and T. Coy Porter, all singing solos. The mixed quartet sang a German folk song entitled "Goodnight" and it was followed by Emalene Alexander and Jeanne Choteau with solos. The program was concluded with a mixed group singing, "Moonlight and Roses," by Lemare. The singers were accompanied by Mrs. Jewell and Christine Neal.

Kansas City Group Hears Dr. Benson

From Enid, Oklahoma, President George S. Benson went to Kansas City where he spoke to a group of the leading business men of that city at a luncheon, Tuesday.

Dr. Benson said the men had heard him speak over the radio, read his column or literature from the school, and had become interested in his ideas and in Harding College. After some difficulty he arranged this speaking date with them and was well received by them. In chapel, Thursday, Dr. Benson told the students that he told these men several stories about Harding, and that they liked the ones about strawberry picking and cotton picking, especially.

From this group of business men a speaker will come to Harding soon. Dr. Benson stated that this was in keeping with the policy of the college to have industrial speakers each year.

E. H. Ijams To Appear Here Soon

E. H. Ijams, president of David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tennessee, will be on the Harding campus from May 10-14 to lecture and speak in chapel and do other teaching.

Recently when Dr. Benson returned

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(Continued on page three)

NEWS from WASHINGTON

BOOKS IN THE FLAMES

WASHINGTON—(ACP) — Books are a symbol. The college library and its books are the heart of every campus. The insignia of many a college shows an open book signifying light, learning and the wisdom only man can pass from mind to mind. Books are a symbol of the freedoms for which we fight.

The other day monitors for the Federal Communications Commission picked up a Berlin broadcast praising Adolph Hitler, he of the impenetrable prose style, as a lover of good books.

"To read a lot is equivalent of a good education," the radio voice said. "It was Adolph Hitler who promoted this idea in Germany."

The voice went on to say Hitler sponsored "not only books on National Socialism but books on German poets" and until he did "there were no good books in Germany."

On May 10, the world will remember

(Continued on page three)

Better Homes Week

Last week was Better Homes Week all over America. How fitting that we have a special place for this institution in a Christian nation. The attitude a nation has toward its homes is an index to its godliness and citizenship.

It isn't an accident that in America there is an annual tribute to this unit of society. This comes as a direct result of the teachings of Christ and the love of His principles. While these principles permeate society, just so long will the home keep its sacred place.

Atheism and infidelity are not responsible for the home. Their system of companionate marriage lowers man to the level of the brute; discounting the great fact that man has a soul. God's home to the infidel, is a necessary evil which must be tolerated because it is so woven into society.

Home is as old as history. The earliest history is God's, and in the beginning of the human race we have the origin of the home.

The home as we know it isn't universal, but wherever Christianity has gone the home has become an established organization. The whole plan for Christ calls for sharing, and sharing is based on love for one another. It means losing our own selfish interests in cooperation for the common good.

How could God better have instilled his principles of sacrifice and unselfishness than here. The home offers opportunities to practice real Christianity. Parents have to sacrifice for children. Consequently, many houses are without children, because parents are unwilling to share. This doesn't constitute a home, because it lacks a basis of unselfishness. As God hung all the Law and the Prophets on love, so He hinged the family and home on the same principle.

The good home provides a number of things that are not gained from any other source.

First of all, it gives the child his concepts of God. Surveys show that by far the majority of young people are religiously what their parents were before them. The roots of adolescent delinquency in school and adult criminality in society are in the childhood teachings in the home or rather in the absence of teaching in the home. God long ago gave to parents the responsibility of perpetuating his teachings through the children. This is accomplished to a great degree by example. Here again actual surveys come to our assistance, and show that children from homes where family worship is actually taught and practiced do not become the doubters of God's word. Thus the good home trains not only in theory but in practice of religion.

Of course, the child will eventually have to frame his own philosophy of life. But with proper background and guidance this will not be a great task, but a natural evolution which is based upon principles

learned early at home from parents who reverence God and love His word.

Citizenship is an essential in a democracy. As citizens are no better than the homes they come from, the duty of training children to respect authority falls on the shoulders of parents. Respect for parents will carry over into God's authority and into obedience to the laws of the land. The child can be taught that laws are made for his good, and the protection of all.

Courtesy is stressed in a good home. And, like charity, the practice of it should begin at home. Since courtesy is a habit, children can learn to be courteous to each other and to parents. The quality of politeness is taught, not inherited.

The home provides security. Why does a soldier on leave head straight for home? Because to him home is haven where peace reigns amid strife. Thus a home provides not only security against rain, snow, and wind, but from all sorts of mental and emotional disturbances. In the home is found a panacea for the ills of mankind.

This primary unit of society will not be destroyed by violence. It can only be killed by the society of which it is a part. In many educational institutions today home is referred to with sarcasm, and is regarded as nonessential. No combination of forces will be able to kill the home as long as Christ is exalted to his rightful place, and lives in the midst of each home.

—By Lamar Plunket.

PAGE TWO

THE BISON, HARDING COLLEGE, SEARCY, ARKANSAS

May 4, 1943

FRAGMENTS

WHERE

Absolutely knowledge have I none
But my aunt's washerwoman's sister's
son

Heard of a policeman on his beat
Say to a laborer on the street
That he had a letter just last week
Written in the finest Greek
From a Chinese coolie in Timbuctoo
Who said the natives in Cuba knew
Of a one-legged man in a Texas
town

Who got it straight from a circus
down

That a man in the Klondikes heard
the tip

About somebody in Borneo
Who heard of a man who claimed
it true

That he had a son whose girl friend
Nola

Knows where you can buy Coca
Cola.

Boy's boy: "I never kissed a girl
in my life."

Martha Ann: "Well, don't come
buzzing around me. I'm not running
a prep school."

"Is this the Steam Laundry? Well,
you sent me half a dozen old hand-
kerchiefs, instead of my shirt."

"Them ain't handkerchiefs. That
is your shirt."

McGaha: "Hello Bernyce, whatcha
doing Saturday night?"

Bernyce: "I gotta date."

McGaha: "Anna next Saturday
after that?"

Bernyce: "I gotta date."

McGaha: "Anna Saturday after
that?"

Bernyce: "I gotta date."

McGaha: "Good land, woman,
don'tcha ever take a bath?"

I think that I shall ever hate
Instructors who are always late,
Who, being eternally tardy,
Betray those numerous and hardy
Souls who rouse themselves at dawn
and hastily fling clothing on,
Committing drastic gastric crime
To get their breakfast down in time,
To find the professor late!

—English Lit. Class

He gazed admiringly at the beau-
tiful dress of the leading inhorine.
"Who made her dress?" he asked
his companion.

"I'm not sure, but I think it was
a police."

Charles H. "Why do you always
judge a girl by her figure and not
by her brains?"

Pinky Steed: "It's easier to tell
if she has a figure."

Freshman: I always say what I
think.

Senior: I wondered why you were
so quiet.

The most common replies in a
class are:

Freshman: I don't know.

Sophomore: I'm not prepared.

Junior: I don't remember.

Senior: I don't believe I can add
anything to what has been said.

"Did you hear the one about the
Scotchman who got on a trolley car
and it said, 'Pay as you leave?'"

"No."

"He's still riding."

In My Opinion

Now that the school year is drawing to a close, almost every one of us will be busy, every minute of the day. Something will be happening constantly now that we'll tend to draw our minds away from our work.

One of the things we will have to watch most is that tendency to miss some of our religious meetings. We may think we are just too busy to attend Monday night meeting or prayer meeting. Just be honest with yourself, are you really too busy to neglect the work of God? There are some among us who may not be strong as others. Those who really are serious about this type of thing may cause others to become stronger in faith and even be the cause of their salvation. This is our great aim in life. We must not neglect it! The fact that spring is now here

may also help keep us from doing some of the things we should. It is awfully hard to study after one has been bitten by the "love bug." This wonderful old bug does his most effective work in the spring. I don't mean that we should go around dodging him either. He can take care of himself and if we are not careful he will take care of us too. Let's just let him take it easy for a while at least, then he can bite us as many times as he wants to.

Seriously, though, we should never let anything interfere with our going to church. Our studies should come next, then anything else the student may be interested in.

If we will just put first things first always, I'm sure we will all be much happier and better people.

—By Joe Wooten

WITH OTHER COLLEGES

By MONROE HAWLEY

Arkansas Polytechnic College celebrated its sixteenth annual Agri-Day a short time ago. Climaxed by a beautiful coronation ceremony in which the newly chosen king and queen were enthroned, the day was marked by a Maypole dance, banquet and assembly program. The speeches made were largely devoted to a discussion of agriculture in wartime. Moreover, a special eight page issue of "The Arka-Tech" commemorating the occasion was published for that day.

The "Centralian" of Central College, Conway, announces that the school is losing its president. Dr. O. J. Wade has been head of the institution for two and a half years. As yet no president has been chosen to succeed Dr. Wade. We also note that the administrative building of Central College has been damaged severely by fire to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Speaking on the subject, "The Place of Christian Young People in a Democracy of the Future," Governor Homer M. Adkins of this state recently addressed the students and faculty of Ouachita College.

Ellis McGaughey, graduate of Abilene Christian College, and present minister of the Fourteenth Street church of Christ, Washington, D. C., was the speaker at the spring meeting held at the church at A. C. C. The evening services were broadcast over KRBC.

ALUMNI ECHOES

By MAC TIMMERMAN

Johnnie Anderson
1103 South Main
Tulsa, Okla.

"Just listened to the broad-
cast. Made me feel as if I should
be there. Give my best regards
to all chorus members."

Pfc. Robert L. Oliver (Sprat)
434 T C G
71st Sq. AAB
Alliance, Nebraska

"Best of luck to chorus and
glee club. Keep 'em singing."

Alvis Brown R. S.
Co. 355
U. S. Navy Tr. Sta.
Great Lakes, Ill.

Esther Bell Brown
13230 Steel St.
Detroit, Mich.

Pvt. Thomas A. Formby
2nd Fin. Trg. Bn.
Fort Harrison, Ind.
Roberta Walden

Backstage

By WELDON CASEY

"Craig's Wife," the highly successful Broadway play, later made into a movie with Rosalind Russell playing the leading role, is to be given as the last lyceum of the year. A definite cast has not been chosen but it is rumored that Clinton Davidson, Jr. will play Craig, and Mrs. Oral Cone his wife. Miss Marguerite Pearce of Searcy High School will direct the play. Try-outs for various roles are to be held this week. "Craig's Wife" is an Alpha Psi Omega presentation.

From all reports "Potpourri" will be a corking good show. In case you are wondering what the word potpourri means, Webster says: "A mixture, as of spiced flower petals in a jar; a medley, anthology, or the like." So from this definition we would say that anything can happen, and if you have had a peek at the "loud" set you'll agree that it probably will. Bill Laas, with a number of helpers, has been working on the stage for over a week now and is really putting it in order. The program is under the direction of Mr. Laas and Mrs. Florence Jewell. One of the particularly lovely tunes that we hear coming from their rehearsals is Strauss's "Tales of Vienna Woods." The program will be given on May 6.

Mrs. Armstrong's two radio classes, radio survey and radio dramatics, have been doing some very interesting work lately. The classes are practicing broadcasting each week. They are doing everything from news broadcasting to writing original radio plays and cutting short stories for the radio. "Yours truly" cut a scene from "Dodsworth" for practice broadcasting and Fayette Coleman adapted the short story "Cask of the Amontillado," by Poe, for radio. The radio students are now working on a play, which if worked up properly will be presented over one of the major Little Rock stations.

Dear Angus

Since I wrote you last, just about everybody in school has been on from one to three outings. We've had a week of intense social activity.

There was plenty of sweating last week about the Petit Jean holiday. You remember the old tradition that a class must go 100 per cent on paying for pictures or else no holiday. The college sophs came about the nearest to losing out, but they realized on Tuesday and came forth triumphant. Incidentally, the teachers were worried too.

Anyway, all the college and high school students got the day off. Some used it to catch up on slumber. Others caught up on projects and schoolwork. In general, it was a swell day with relaxing variety from the daily school routine.

Sack lunches were served for the noon meal. This, no doubt, helped solve the food problem for outings, but those who relied wholly on it for their daily sustenance had a healthy appetite for supper. The line for "seconds" was quite long. It did make me really appreciate my food at supper, though.

It's terrible the way we take things for granted anyway. But human beings seem to be unable to understand that many people may be suffering, even when they have plenty. Which reminds me that I never really knew how to appreciate home until I left. Now I don't get to go, and I realize what it means.

Incidentally, as last week was Better Homes Week, on Tuesday we had a special program in chapel devoted to the home. The head of the White County chapter was here, and spoke on the origin of Better Homes Week. Mrs. Benson, head of the

local organization, gave an interesting account of the work here. Several of the preachers plan to preach on the home next Sunday.

Tennis is the order of the day now. With doubles and singles coming off simultaneously the courts really are scenes of activity. You know what that means. It means that school will soon be out. They always wait until right near the end of school to have the tennis matches. It likewise means that spring is here in earnest.

Shortly after six each morning the lovely green of the campus is splashed with the first rays of sunlight.

By the way, a robin has a nest on the campus made partially from soda straws picked up near the entrance of the College Inn. Now that's what I call adaptability. He uses the straws that we discard, and makes a lovely little home for himself and his family. Hundreds of people pass him every day, yet few even dream that his home is so near. His straight grayish tail sticking out over the nest resembles the twigs around him, and squeaking of camouflage, he's its master. The four little greenish-blue eggs are nestled safely within the unique piece of architecture.

Say, you remember Dennis Allen, the fellow who graduated from Harding's academy with honors. Well, he won a fifty dollar prize for his essay on the Constitution of the United States. To make it even better, it was awarded by Mr. Pettingill, who has written much on the Constitution himself.

So long for now ol' top.

Yours,

Plunket

Spirit of Christ

By George Knepper, Jr.

In accepting the prize awarded his essay last Thursday, Dennis Allen gave all credit for his achievement to a gracious God. Those were not empty words and they reveal to us a limitless reservoir of strength.

Distorted conceptions of Christ, created by childhood Sunday school teachers, have left us devoid of real belief in Him.

Jesus was a warm, virile personality. His words are practical advice, just as applicable to the overwhelming problems of today as they were to the problems of those who heard them spoken.

When we accept this Man for all He was and is—loving friend, and understanding counsellor—He becomes our confidante, sharing all our bad and sad and mad and glad experiences. Surprisingly, we find Him as modern as tomorrow, both in principle and fact—a concrete reality, worthy of our reverence and worship.

The Bison

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Virgil Bentley, editor-in-chief; Keith Coleman, business manager; Claudia Rosenbaum, faculty advisor.

George Tipps, circulation manager; Claudia Ruth Pruett, secretary.

Columnists: Dale Larsen, Mac Timmerman, Weldon Casey, Emalene Alexander, Claude Richardson, Frances Ray, Monroe Hawley, Bonnie Bergner, Fayette Coleman.

Reporters: Lamar Plunket, Bernice Curtis, Jack Nadeau, Joyce Blackburn, Yatt Sawyer, Lucien Bagnetto.

SOCIETY and CLUBS

Annual May Fete Scheduled Today

On Tuesday, May 4, at 5:30 the annual May Fete sponsored by the Ju Go club will take place on the front lawn.

The girls' glee club will sing "A Tale from Vienna Woods" immediately preceding the crowning of the queen. The girls will go through several formations; a double line will be formed with arches for the queen and her court to pass under on the way to the throne. Prof. F. W. Mattox will crown the queen; the girls will bow, and then begins the prettiest spectacle of all—winding of the May Pole!

The queen will be—come and see if it is Coye, Gene, or Ruth. Charming little Sharrie Hill will be the crown bearer, and the queen's train will be carried by Carolyn Thompson and Julianne Rand.

The court and their escorts are Doris Healy, Ralph Starling; Padgie Ellis, Keith Coleman; Shirley Vaughan, Don Harrison; Frances Stewart, Leroy Cowan; Theda Robins, C. W. Bradley; Betty Johnson, Deener Dobbins; Lou Hull, Lynn Buffington; Mildred Royal, Dean Lawyer; Enid Coleman, Thednel Garner; Louise Moore, Terrell Clay; Wanda Luttrell, Evan Ulrey; Oletta French, Mabel Grace Turnage.

Red Carnations will form the bouquets tied with green bows for the court.

The Ju Go Jo club has sponsored the May Fete as their annual project, and the May Queen has become a feature of the Petit Jean.

Approximately 150 people take part every year. Each year bouquets are given to the queen, her attendants, and the court. The girls have gradually accumulated beautiful settings, and 48 girls have worked hard to make this the most beautiful spring event in the history of Harding.

In charge of arranging the arches is Margaret Jane Sherill, assisted by Ruby Jean Wesson, Eugenia Stover, and Kearby Sue Bentley. The streamers are arranged by Betty Bergner with help from Olive Fogg, Elma Cluck, and Emalene Alexander. The throne is under the supervision of Mildred House, Jewel Dean Hardy, Ida Mae Smethers, and Bertha Mae Tidwell.

GATAS GO CAMPING

Last minute school activities did not hinder the G. A. T. A's. from taking off and enjoying the weekend.

Leaving the campus at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, the "ole bus" pulled out with a group of fun-loving girls for Camp Tahkodah. Food galore was the main point of interest, for supper was eaten immediately after arriving at the camp. Far into the night the camp fire was still burning, pop corn popping, and "Zeta" and her assistant was telling the future of the group. Sleeping was impossible for ice was found in almost all the beds.

Swimming, hiking, picture taking and playing of badminton were enjoyed by the group the next day. The day was climaxed by a late dinner with fried

WHO'S WHO IN HARDING COLLEGE
By Bonnie Bergner

Two boys—outstanding in many ways are Winston and Dennis Allen. Both are seniors of Harding, and both graduated from Harding Academy; Winston in 1937, and Dennis in 1939. Dennis was valedictorian of his class.

Winston was a winner in this year's oratorical contest, Dennis in last year's event, and winner in the Pettingill essay contest.

Both boys have traveled to the West Coast and Winston has adventured as far as Canada.

Winston and Dennis are both choristers. Dennis is also in glee club and poetry club.

Dennis has the honor of being president of the senior class, and, as can be plainly seen, is very efficient. Dennis is also president of the Alpha Honor society.

Quiet but outstanding personalities characterize both of the Allen boys, and never do you hear a word against either of them.

SPANNING THE GAP—

(Continued from page one.)

Rights. 81 per cent could not name two accomplishments of Theodore Roosevelt; 94 per cent had never heard of the Nullification Act of South Carolina.

"It is because the present generation is untaught and without convictions that they so readily fall a prey to propaganda which normally underlies State Socialism. While it is imperative that we give proper attention immediately to education, yet we have economic problems of major proportions which will not wait for another generation to settle. These demand attention now."

These economic problems will be discussed in next week's column.

WASHINGTON NEWS—

(Continued from page one.)

how well Hitler loves good books. On that date in 1933, 25,000 good books burned in the square before the University of Berlin.

A student barker stood by to shout in the night as the books were cast into the huge bonfire:

"Emil Ludwig—burned for literary rascality and high treason against Germany."

"Flowers For All Occasions"
MRS. A. W. HOOFFMAN

MEA CLUB GOES TO CAMP TAHKODAH FOR SPRING OUTING

As the sun slipped above the horizon the Mu Etas climbed merrily into "ye Harding bus" and sailed away for a busy and happy day.

The group arrived about 9 o'clock at the camp and immediately went to work on "hustling breakfast" which consisted of pancakes, bacon, coffee, and all the trimmings followed with apples and oranges. After breakfast the group played baseball until someone suggested that they go mountain climbing. After scaling the "dizzy" peak some threw rocks into the stream, some gathered flowers, while the more vigorous climbers went to sleep.

The pangs of hunger began to be felt and so down they started, feet first, head first, while others just sat down and let gravity do the rest.

Returning to camp they found a fish dinner and other good things to eat. After lunch everyone rested and then very stiffly boarded the bus, but never forgetting the glorious day.

Brother Baxter, nurse Miles, and Edward Rhodes were guests. The chaperones were Walter Larkins, Mr. Kirk, and Mrs. Jewell, the club sponsor. The club members and their dates were: Francis Stewart, LeRoy Cowan; Theda Robins, Kenneth Callicott; Juanita Aury, Thednel Garner; Jeanne Choteau, T. Coy Porter; Carrie Dendy, Royce Blackburn; Mable Ford, Richard Chandler; Nelda Justiss, Virgil Lawyer; Mary Bess Love, Loran Biggs; "Nursie" and Walter Larkins; Betty Sue Traylor, Herschel Dyer; Irene Walker, Everett Huffard; Vonna Jean Woods, Keith Swim; and Mr. Earl Smith.

chicken and garden vegetables furnished by Mrs. J. L. Dykes.

Declaring it was a wonderful weekend, the blistered, sun-burned, tick-biten girls returned to the dormitory late Saturday.

Those going were the members, including Joyce Blackburn, Betty Maple, Christine Neal, Betty Johnson, Louise Tillman, Evelyn King, Norma Blankenship, Maxine O'Banion, Ruth Langford, Coye Tillman, Maxine Tillman, Anna Higgins, and Virginia Garner. Their guests were Pat Halbert, Jewel Blackburn, Miss Annabel Lee, and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Smith.

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"Erich Maria Remarque—for degrading the German language."

The book burnings were sponsored by Goebbels, the minister of "public enlightenment." Other bonfires were held at the universities of Munich, Frankfurt, Breslau, Kiel.

The lover of good books eventually drove hundreds of writers from the Reich, among them Thomas Mann, Arnold and Stefan Zweig, Alfred Doblin, Josef Roth, Ernst Glaeser, Jacob Wasserman. The "equivalent of a good education" did not include reading Heinrich Heine, Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos, Franz Werfel. It did include millions of copies of "Mein Kampf."

The "Kulturdektion" of the Nazis followed the blitz. The Louvain library in Brussels was destroyed. French libraries, bookstores and newstands were pillaged by Gestapo agents to "prepare the transfer of literary, artistic and cultural treasures from the vanquished to the victorious country." In Paris, the Gestapo went from bookstore to bookstore with a list of condemned books to be seized within 30 minutes under threat of severe penalty.

On April 24, the Library of Congress in Washington will be 143 years old. Its 414 miles of bookshelves and 7 million books cover every branch of human knowledge and culture, every crackpotism and profundity.

Sometimes visitors hesitate to enter the library. "May I come in?" they ask the attendant at the door.

"Of course, come right in," the attendant says. "It's your library."

That's part of what the war's about. It's to keep the flames from roaring at our library doors.

GUNNING FOR THE POLL TAX
Although they aren't saying much about it yet, the anti-poll tax Congressmen have high hopes of getting legislation banning the tax in federal elections through the House very soon.

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A petition to draw the bill out of the judiciary committee requires signatures of 218 members. More than three-fourths of this number have signed already.

This is no trifling accomplishment. Few petitions for discharge of a committee have received signatures so rapidly. One hundred fifty Congressmen signed this one in three weeks.

If the pace continues, the bill may come before the House early in May. And that would leave a full year and a half to get it through the Senate, where it died in filibuster last year.

EDUCATION ELSEWHERE

Virtually all Protestant denominations in Japan were combined into one government denomination "Church of Christ of Japan" last fall. The consolidation was part of a "Christian church unification" program begun in 1940. Latest projects of the state church is a rewrite job on the Bible. Tokyo reports "timely revisions" of the Old Testament are well underway.

China's government is paying expenses for 100,000 young Chinese now enrolled in 374 normal schools. Great numbers of primary school teachers are

needed, so the government permits such students to return to classes after one year of military training instead of the two years ordinarily required. These normal schools are located in every free Chinese province, says the Chungking radio, particularly in interior cities where hardly any schools existed before the Chinese-Japanese war.

WARTIME WASHINGTON

When Mrs. Philip Crowlie of Huron, S. D., came to Washington to be OPA's "typical housewife," she got prompt introduction to typical problems of typical Washingtonians. She sent some dresses to the cleaners. Three weeks later they came back—streaked. That's a common experience in the capital, now that cleaners lack help and equipment to handle their booming business. Mrs. Crowlie proposes to lick the problem by sending her cleaning back home to Huron.

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Lookin' 'em Over

By CLAUDE RICHARDSON

With the ending of the tennis tournaments, there remains only one more sport in his year's intramural program. Last, but not least, is the swimming meet, with classes competing, as track and basketball were done.

On paper the seniors stack up best with several outstanding swimmers in their ranks. Last year the juniors, who are now seniors, tied the frosh for first place in the meet. They still retain most of their same men while the sophomores have lost quite a few. A few of the senior swimmers are Laas, Ganus, Chandler, and Whittemore. Laas and Whittemore are both good divers, and both will help to make up the senior's relay team.

The juniors boast T. Coy Porter, who is a regular duck in the water. Porter is a good diver, fast swimmer, and is especially good at under water swim-

ming. The juniors will also have James McCorkle and Terrel Clay.

The sophomores have no particularly outstanding men, but have some good swimmers with a lot of "spunk." The sophomore team will probably be made up of Ray Lawyer, Wyatt Sawyer, Donald Harrison, Claude Richardson, and Dean Lawyer.

The unpredictable frosh have some good swimmers. If they can organize their material, they will be right up in the top slot, or near it, when the meet is over. They have George Reagan, Ray Tillman, Virgil Lawyer, Vernon Lawyer, Clovis Crawford, J. M. Shaver, and Kenneth Callicott.

The exact date of the meet has not been set, but it will probably be held sometime this week if a time can be found when it will not interfere with other things.

—SHALL THESE THINGS PERISH?

(Continued from page one)

slowly. Recognizing that slavery was incompatible with the declaration of the equality and rights of man, the Thirteenth Amendment was adopted in 1865. In 1920 woman suffrage was granted by the Nineteenth Amendment. As our concepts of liberty and equality grow, these freedoms may receive an even broader application in the future. Government is never static. Thus our Constitution must remain an unfinished document to which we shall add in our growth a higher democracy and more perfect freedom for all humanity.

The liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights are not passed down from generation to generation as a permanent heritage. They are preserved only by "eternal vigilance". The struggle for freedom will never cease. Aggressors continually arise with different weapons and methods, but their aim is always the same—to subjugate the souls of free men. Thus, it is imperative that we stand always on our guard lest our liberties be taken from us unawares through the undermining of our Constitution. When unconcern and indifference creep in, we may well beware. As Herbert Bayard Swope has said, "As long as men believe in Freedom they will achieve it."

What is the significance of the Bill of Rights for us today? It is an enduring recognition of the long struggle of the oppressed for freedom of soul, conscience and body. These rights were not gained in a decade, nor in a hundred years. Even before the sealing of the Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215, men were struggling for freedom. The battle for freedom is as old as the history of man. Many times the fight has seemed hopeless, but never has the torch of liberty gone entirely out.

The greatest champion of the cause of freedom was the humble Teacher of Judea who appeared almost two thousand years ago announcing the principles of freedom and pointing men to her path. He proclaimed, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free. . . . If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." He pointed men to a Power higher than themselves to which they were to be responsible and to rely upon as their source of strength. Our nation was established upon the principles of this Christian faith. De Toqueville said, "Anglo-American civilization is the result of the incorporated and combined spirit of religion and the spirit of liberty."

Time and again privileges granted in the Bill of Rights have been violated by individual citizens and public officials, but we would not abolish them because of this. The road to freedom is steep and rocky, because it involves self-control and cultivation of soul. Many of the men who fled to this country to find religious freedom, after they arrived, were intolerant of others, even to the point of bitter persecution. And so we find men today. We can still make great progress in our treatment of unpopular minorities.

It is not easy to accept freedom without abusing it. Some have thought freedom of speech and press gave them license to slander publicly the reputation of other citizens, or to encourage the violation of the laws as they exist. The Supreme Court, however, has said, "The Constitution was adopted to preserve our government, not to serve as a protecting screen for those who, while climbing its privileges, seek to destroy it." Far too often has liberty been mistaken by those who are not able to accept it, for license. The responsibilities of a free people are great, but the free man believes that without freedom the quest of all other blessings is vain.

In the last decade the Constitution and the democratic form of government it supports, have been challenged as never before in the history of our country. We are told a democracy cannot solve the problems of our complex civilization. These critics point to the inefficiency and lack of unity in a democracy.

What would they offer us instead? We have only to look across the Atlantic to see vividly portrayed the merits and defects of totalitarian government. We see the suppression of all personal freedom, the subservience of the individual to the state, controlled thinking through the work of an unscrupulous propaganda ministry, terrorism to sustain enforced discipline, party purges, black lists, and espionage. It has not been so hard for us to see the outward menace to our freedom from these dictatorships, but the threat to it from within may prove more fatal because we are too badly "drugged" to recognize it.

The last decade has seen radical changes in our government. Faced with the crisis of a great depression, the New Deal was inaugurated in 1933 as an emergency measure. The government then launched into a program of spending, regulation of business, federal projects, and relief to get the country back to normal conditions. It was called "priming the pump". After ten years "the pump" is still dependent upon its now indispensable priming. Drastic action was needful after the depression, but instead of the medicine curing our ills, it has acted as a drug, which does reduce suffering but is not conducive to clear vision or rapid recovery.

The greatest danger in the Administration's policies of the last few years is not the vast debt which has been accumulated in trying to spend our way back to prosperity, but the threats to our freedom inherent in the present trends. The

ways of tyranny are very subtle.

Although the general history of the present Administration is well known, the dangers of some of the trends are not. Even those championing them are many times unaware of their final consequences. During this post-depression period we have seen the power of government centered more and more in the Executive Department and a consequent weakening of the independent power of Congress. The drift has been definitely toward a more centralized government. States rights have been invaded. We have also seen the rapid growth of bureaucracy in Washington, the effort to pack the Supreme Court, the entrance of government into business, and the strict regulation of independent enterprise. There has been no advocacy of the abolition or revision of the Bill of Rights. The menace has been much more subtle.

Some form of immediate relief was imperative in 1933, and the measures taken then should not be harshly criticized, but even in the fiscal year 1938-1939, thirteen million United States citizens looked forward to regular payments from the federal government. Include the families with their dependents, and it means that approximately forty million citizens were being supported, in whole or in part, by Uncle Sam. Such aid could not help but affect the attitudes of those receiving it. It has tended to destroy the self-reliant spirit of the American people, causing them to think only of the present. "If the government's policies will solve our immediate difficulties, who cares about the future?", is the prevailing philosophy. The psychology is developing that we cannot solve our own problems, but must leave everything up to the federal government. In other words, we want the blessings of liberty without assuming its responsibilities. "Follow your impulses. Do as you please!", has been the cry.

The danger inherent in this attitude is a cause for real alarm. Goethe says, "Every thing that liberates the spirit without a corresponding growth in self-mastery is pernicious." When a nation is no longer willing to solve its own individual and community problems but wants to leave everything up to its government, the ground is ripe for state socialism, or worse.

For a hundred and fifty-five years we have made enormous strides in progress under the Constitution. From a weak, insecure nation on the Atlantic seaboard we have expanded to the Pacific, and have grown to be one of the great world powers, respected by other nations the world over. Our Constitution has been a model for all democracies organized since then. We have inspired millions of subject peoples to throw off the shackles of oppression and declare their rights as free men. As Madame Chiang Kai-shek has said, "America is not only the cauldron of democracy but the incubator of democratic principles."

Somehow, at the beginning of the present century, we began to lose that faith and a materialistic attitude took its place. As in the days of the Revolutionary War, our country is facing a great crisis. Our problems after the war will equal those which faced the founders of our country. The threat to our freedoms will not cease when an armistice is signed. In the words of Will Durant, "We cannot destroy Fascism with war." We must demonstrate that liberty is superior to despotism.

The greatest threat to liberty, then, will be within ourselves. If, after the war, we find ourselves robbed of faith and self-reliance, we will not be willing to tackle the complicated problems which will face us, and throwing our hands up in despair, we will welcome a strong leader to show us the way that we like sheep may follow. Such need not, and will not, happen if we awaken now to the dangers confronting us and prepare for the trying days ahead.

We must abandon the materialistic attitude toward life and reaffirm the spiritual values. A Constitution founded on Christian principles cannot long endure when that philosophy is changed for materialism. The faith and ideals of the founders of the Constitution must live again in the hearts of all Americans. If we are to enjoy freedom, we must be willing to assume its obligations. The Constitution must be studied with new zeal by young and old that we may lay hold upon the heritage that is ours, and be able to quickly recognize any infringement of sacred rights. This, alone with a revival of the American spirit of self-reliance and real self-discipline, is essential to the Constitution of our democratic way of life.

After the war, most of the world will be looking to the United States for material and spiritual aid to help them build a new life out of the shambles and desolation of war. We cannot give to the world the faith and hope expressed in the Constitution if it does not shine brightly within our own hearts. The challenge before us is clear. Will we be able to meet it? With Goethe we say,

"Yes! to this thought I hold with firm persistence;
The last result of wisdom stamps it true;
He only earns his freedom and existence
Who daily conquers them anew."

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—LAMBDA SIGMAS

(Continued from page one)

The project was designed by Thednal Garner and Robert Gordon. The signs were given oil treatment to make them more durable. Later they will be painted.

The project has been in progress for sometime and the individual members of the club have worked on it at their leisure hours.

Lambda Sigma club members are Weldon Casey, Keith Coleman, Lloyd Collier, Thednal Garner, Robert Gordon, Monroe Hawley, Laverne Houtz, Dale Jorgenson, Dale Larson, Raymond Lawyer, Jack Nadeau, Lamar Plunket, Edward Shewmaker, George Tipps, Joe Wooten.

—E. H. IJANS

(Continued from page one)

from David Lipscomb he told the students about Mr. Ijams' ideas on how the Christian colleges could help with and be the center of the social groups in their communities, and stated then that he hoped to have Mr. Ijams come to Harding before the spring term had ended.

—POTPOURRI

(Continued from page one)

March," and "While Strolling Through the Park."
T. Coy Porter will narrate in the last section which stresses the South

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American theme with a patriotic note added. The orchestra will begin with "Brazil," and the glee club will sing the second chorus. "Si Bonne," rendered by the ensemble, "La Spanola," "America, the Beautiful," and Kipling's "Recessional" set to music by DeKoven will close the program except for the final of the national anthem.

This lyceum will contain music original with Mr. Laas. Much of it has been orchestrated by him. Dale Van Patten orchestrated "Brazil." The stage and lighting are planned to be some of the most unique and impressive ever used at Harding. A different set is to be used for each section.

—NATIONAL MUSIC WEEK

(Continued from page one)

cert Orchestra, directed by William Laas, will present "Potpourri" in a lyceum in the auditorium at 8 o'clock Thursday night.

This week marks the twentieth annual observance of National Music Week. Workers are now active in over 3000 cities throughout the country in musical, civic, religious, educational and recreational groups participating in this observance.

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