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This is an issue of The Kansas Star, a publication written and printed by the students of the Kansas School for the Deaf in Olathe, Kansas. This issue includes news from the alumni, athletic department, vocational department and local area. Also featured are student compositions. The school opened in 1861 and has been known as the School for the Deaf since 1896.

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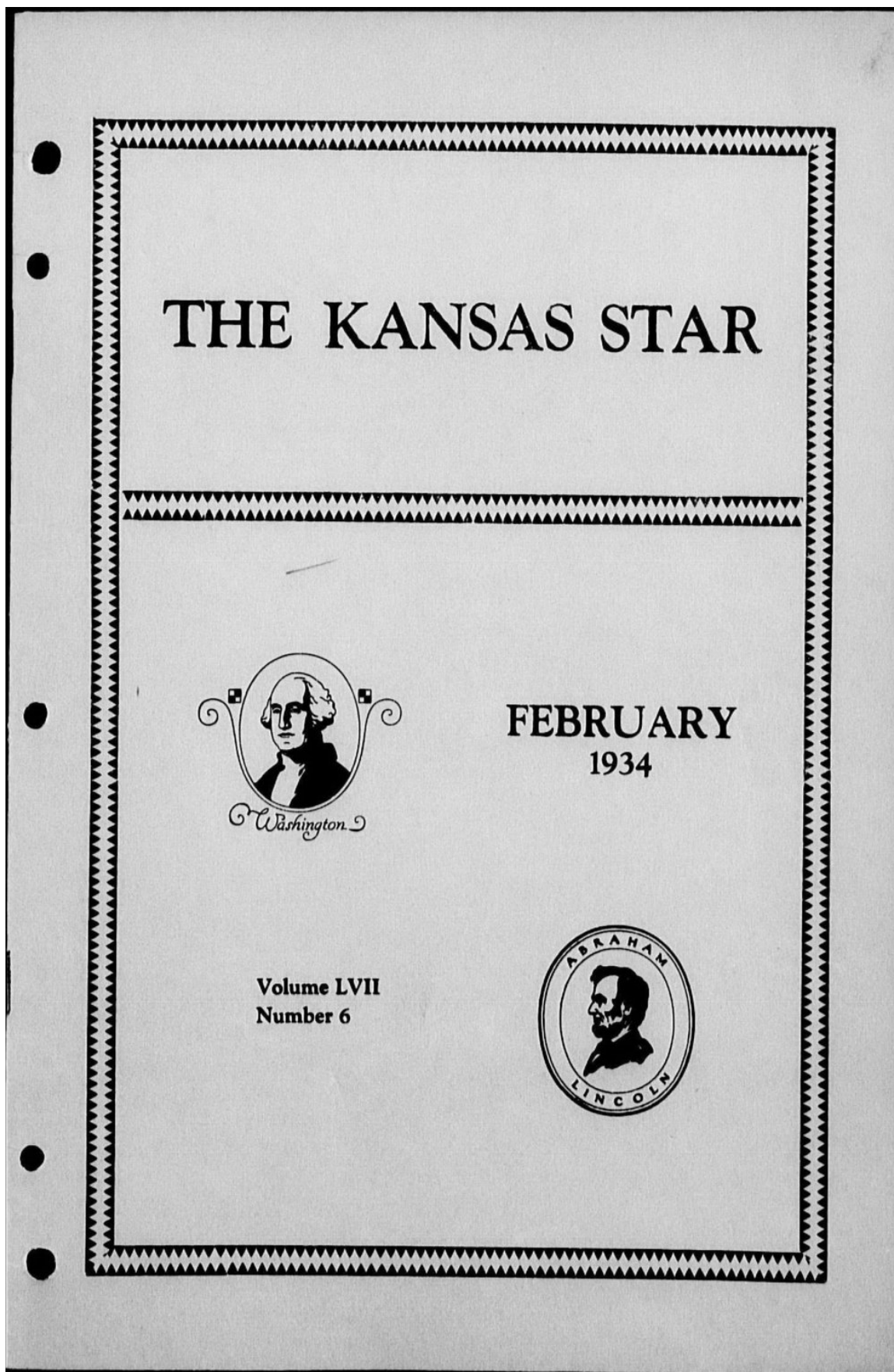
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THE KANSAS STAR

Printed by the students in the Printing Department of the Kansas School for the Deaf

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No 6

The Value of the Deaf Teacher

By Glenn I. Harris, M. A., Head Teacher, Colorado School
for the Deaf and Blind

WE are always prone to look back upon the efforts and accomplishments of men of past generations and to select certain ones as leaders of their time. In our profession there have been deaf teachers who stood out as pioneers and leaders. Such names as Laurent Clerc, Dr. John Burton Hotchkiss, De Amos G. Drapper and Thopphills d'Estrella appear in bold relief. Deaf men have established or have been instrumental in establishing a number of our residential schools for the deaf. In 1870 a study of the *Annals* showed that well over half of the articles has been contributed by deaf teachers. Looking backward we may well quote, "There were giants in those days," and looking about us now we may add, "And we still have giants with us."

In a recent editorial *The Ohio Chronicle* points out that while certain teachers may attain fame a large majority must do their work day by day with little or no special recognition for their efforts. Most of our deaf teachers, as well as the majority of hearing teachers, are in the great body of classroom teachers who make up the foundation of our educational system. Napoleon without his soldiers was only a man; and the head of an institution can progress only as far as he is followed and assisted by his staff.

Bearing in mind the fact that the school force must be made up of both leaders and followers, let us consider a few of the points that make the deaf teachers of especial value.

1. *The deaf teacher, through personal experience, realizes most keenly the needs of the deaf child.*

For years teachers of the deaf realized that deaf children were unfamiliar with idiomatic expressions and missed many of the finer meanings of phrases that were familiar to the average hearing child. Some even felt that deafness precluded the possibility of understanding a large number of every day expressions. It remained for a deaf teacher to compile a

book of idiomatic expressions for use in our schools. This idea has been extended to the public school system and to several syndicated newspaper columns. Several deaf teachers have edited small handbooks of manners and morals to be placed in the hands of teachers and pupils. Through daily practice of these principles the deaf child forms the habit of using the minor courtesies that mark the cultured person.

A deaf teacher, remembering that his imagination had always outrun his mastery of English, did pioneering work in the preparation of profusely illustrated books written in simple language. Here again we find an idea that has been adopted by the schools for the hearing.

Various articles have been prepared by deaf teachers for publication in the *Annals* and in school papers to explain the viewpoint of deaf children with regard to religion, the universe and other things which do not lend themselves readily to concrete illustration. In the field Mr. Ballard and Mr. d'Estrella cooperated with the psychologist, James, to give us the psychology of thought without articulated expression.

Realizing that the teachers should understand signs wherever signs are used prompted one deaf educator to prepare and to publish a book of signs.

2. *The deaf teacher has the patience and ingenuity necessary to produce good results in backward classes.*

While there are some excellent hearing teachers who specialize in the education of the backward child, the large majority prefer bright, well-graded classes and will point out that some other teacher has a better class than they have and inquire why they cannot exchange. Some feel that they lose professional standing by teaching slow groups over a long period of time. There is nothing more annoying than a slow child until you take the trouble to learn to love him. The deaf teacher seems to have an



inexhaustible supply of sympathy for the untutored child and the slowness of the child serves only as a challenge to the teacher to do more for him.

It is necessary with slower children to repeat subject matter over and over. This repetition is naturally very tiring to the child, especially when he has a short span of attention, and it is necessary to break the monotony by inserting periods of handwork between recitations. The deaf teacher is particularly adept at presenting projects that will interest the children and develop muscular control.

Initiative is developed through encouragement while criticism will destroy it in a slow child. The deaf teacher finds many little things that are proudly shown to the head teacher for a word of praise. There is something praiseworthy in a crayon picture of a detailed box car with "This is my home" carefully written below it. Real development is shown when the child borrows the picture some time later, adds several gigantic flowers and laboriously writes, "I will plant some flowers."

3. The deaf teacher appeals to the deaf child.

Quite often hearing people unintentionally do things that either hurt the feelings of, or destroy personal contact with deaf people. Some of the things most annoying to deaf people are dropping a conversation with a deaf person to talk with another hearing person, covering the mouth or turning the head while speaking, and failing to repeat some humorous point that the deaf person has missed. The deaf teacher has had these things happen and will avoid them in relationships with the children. This courtesy and consideration naturally appeal to them. Dr. J. L. Smith once wrote in the *Annals*, "If a deaf young man were to choose for a companion one of two young men, both equally as intelligent and well educated as himself, both master of the natural language of signs, one deaf, the other not, is there any doubt as to which he would choose? Certainly not. He would choose the deaf one, the one between whom and himself there existed a human bond of sympathy and fellowship, the one who would be certain to understand and appreciate him the better, the one from whose comradeship the most genuine pleasure would be obtained." This bond of sympathy helps to place the child's abilities at the disposal of the deaf teacher.

4. On the average deaf teachers move less frequently than do hearing teachers.

The problem of the transient teacher has been considered by the Conference of Executives and has been made the subject of a study by Mr. Fusfeld. Some years ago one teacher set a record of nine moves in eight years. Many schools offer raises, cumulative

sick benefit time, pensions and other inducements to counteract this tendency for shifting, in order to build up a seasoned teaching staff.

While school policies vary in different institutions, consistency in following out these policies is essential to efficient operation. This consistency is impossible without experience in the policies of the school. Considerable time is needed to become familiar with the school plant, the schedule of duties and classroom routine before the teachers can reach his maximum of utility to the school. Generally the deaf teacher will become familiar with the policies of the school and will cooperate in carrying them out because he or she expects to hold the same position for a number of years. There have, of course, been instances in which a deaf teacher has created opposition, but such cases are rare. The temptation is much greater when one does not consider the post permanent.

The movement of deaf teachers is usually brought about by the superintendents and is mutually agreeable to them and is to the benefit of the teacher. The deaf teacher rarely sends out applications to a large number of schools with the intention of moving if an equally good position happens to become available in another state.

5. The deaf teacher is always looking for something that will be of interest to the children.

Deaf people must depend largely on their senses of sight and touch to give them pleasure. A desire to perpetuate this pleasure explains why so many of the deaf carry their cameras on every outing and collect souvenirs. A summer trip made by a deaf teacher usually produces a set of geography lessons profusely illustrated by snapshots, folder and post cards. The emphasis is placed on the points that appeal to the deaf.

Unless there is a convenient school museum the deaf teacher's classroom closet usually takes on the appearance of a curiosity shop and almost anything the children might study can be illustrated by picture and by object. These samples form more lasting impressions than the written word alone. As has been pointed out, the deaf teacher seems to have a natural aptitude for picking up things that may be used for "busy work" by the pupils. This type of diversional education is gaining in recognition in both the schools for the deaf and the hearing.

6. The deaf teacher of industries is valuable for his personal experience.

It is generally conceded that the teacher of shop subjects should have had some years of experience in his trade to familiarize himself with the problems of commercial production. Tom L. Anderson advo-

cates that the instructor follow his trade during the summer in order to keep up with the progress of the trade. The experiences of the deaf teacher are doubly valuable to the pupils as he can teach them not only the trade practices but he can also point out to them the difficulties that they will encounter due to their handicap of deafness. An understanding of these difficulties is one of the greatest aids to the young deaf man in industry.

7. The deaf teacher can teach English by spelling out complete sentences where the policy of the school is to have spoken or spelled English.

Quite often an officer or teacher of a school will speak to a pupil and if the pupil does not readily understand will spell out the key word of the sentence, for instance saying, "Look it up on the map," and then spelling, "Map," on the fingers or even pointing to the map. This use of a single spelled word or gesture is probably of less value for English teaching than signing would be for there the child would at least see the signs for the verb and for its object. Certainly, it has not the value of a completely understood sentence. Most deaf teachers are proficient in finger spelling through having had considerable practice and they can present spelled English to the pupil who does not happen to make satisfactory progress through the use of spoken English.

8. The deaf teacher is of value for activities outside of school hours.

While the public school teacher may leave her room at the end of the school day and forget about her pupils until the next school day, the teacher in a school for the deaf may be called upon for study duty, Sunday school work, etc. These duties are set by schedule but there are numerous other instances where there is a need with no schedule to fill it. The slack periods because he does it cheerfully and with pleasure to himself and to the children.

Deaf teachers assist outside of school hours by acting as relief supervisors, athletic coaches or as interested spectators at athletic contests, as advisors in literary society meetings and in many other ways that make the institution life a little smoother. The late Dr. J. W. Jones paid the following tribute to the deaf teacher: "A great many deaf people make as good teachers as hearing people. Out of forty-one teachers with classes, we have nine deaf teachers and they will average up in results with any other nine teachers in the school. Besides that, they wield an influence over the children that is generally wholesome. They are men and women of high ideals, pure minds, and good character. They engage with the children in plays and entertainments more successfully than hearing people can possibly do, because

of their complete mastery of the language. I should regret to eliminate that strong element from our teaching force. We should remember, however, that deaf people who are appointed as teachers, for the very reason of the great influence that they exert, should always be the cream of the product of all our institutions."

9. The deaf teacher represents the choice from a long list of college graduates.

Of the students entering teachers' colleges there are many who are not particularly well fitted to become teachers and they will never really become good teachers. All expect to find employment. Only a small number of the graduates of Gallaudet College are chosen to fill teaching positions. This means that more choice is offered among the deaf candidates than among the hearing. The question has been discussed at conventions whether the raising of educational requirements for candidates for training classes would not, in normal times, reduce the supply of new teachers far below the demand.

The college records of deaf candidates for teaching positions are open to the superintendents of the various schools. Few colleges for hearing teachers would take the trouble to rate their students as carefully as does Gallaudet College. There is little likelihood that the deaf person who has set a five-year record of cooperation and leadership and has gained the recommendation of the college authorities will fail to do satisfactory work after graduation.

10. Deaf men teachers help to fill the need for men teachers with older groups.

Women teachers with younger classes help to fill the places of the children's mothers. While women probably possess greater teaching abilities on the average than men, and certainly furnish a refining influence, yet the older boys need masculine leadership for normal development.

In 1920 Mr. Fusfield pointed out that the number of men teachers had decreased to twenty-five percent. of the total number of teachers and that most of that number were either superintendents or teachers of industries. These men do not come in contact with the children for as long as a period daily as do literary teachers. The average hearing man teacher in a class expects in time to become a superintendent. He is young and when he reaches his maximum capability his time will be filled with executive problems.

Financial difficulties make it impossible for many of our schools to pay salaries that will hold many hearing men on their teaching staffs. The assurance of steady position and congenial surroundings will hold many deaf men teachers at salaries the school can afford to pay.



11. *The presence of deaf teachers in the school serves as an inspiration to the children.*

In education, as in everything else, we must have an objective in order to bring forth the best efforts. When one objective is attained another must be selected. We hold up higher education as an objective until the student asks us, "What comes after that?" No matter how much the young deaf men and women admire and trust their hearing teacher, here they are left with the advice to go on and to strive to succeed in spite of their handicap. The deaf teacher who has overcome the same handicap can, in effect, say, "Take up your burden and follow me."

SLANG INEVITABLE

SAYS PROF. J. PURCELL

Slang is inevitable and some of it will endure, according to Prof. James M. Purcell of the English department of Marquette university.

"A slang word, if it is to last," said Prof. Purcell, "must contain an idea not contained in the word for which it is substituted. For instance, 'apple-sauce' will endure because we have no other word to express flattery which is uncomplimentary, while 'lettuce' and 'spinach', words used sometimes in place of 'money', will not last because they do not add anything to the meaning of 'money'."

The Marquette professor pointed out that the slang word, "jitney," used to denote a cheap car employed by an individual to transport people to and from work in post-war days when street car rates were raised, has passed into oblivion because the "jitneys, in most cases, were legislated out of business."

"Pussyfoot", the professor thinks, is in the language to stay. It was originally a name for a noted dry worker, but now the term refers to anyone who goes about his business in a quiet and secret way, and usually denotes a little underhandedness. Terms describing nationalities are likely to disappear because their inference usually is uncomplimentary.

"Boloney" and "chiseler" are a part of the language, according to Prof. Purcell, because they have been dignified through use by noted men.

BAD PERSONAL HABITS

Many graduates of our schools are out in the world holding responsible positions. Some are out of school without work. To hold a job or lose it may be determined by luck or the depression. A recent survey conducted by H. Chandler Hunt seems to show that these are not the chief causes. Professor Hunt surveyed over seventy business firms that employed

nearly fifty thousand clerical workers. He found that over four thousand persons were discharged each year. They did not quit their jobs. They were fired.

What was the reason? Was it lack of skill? Very seldom was this the cause. Only ten percent was discharged for that reason.

Ask our industrial education teachers about the boys and girls now in school. Which ones will hold their jobs best after graduation. The teachers will mention the boy who is careful of tools and machinery, the girls who is helpful to her teachers and the boy who is prompt to work and not in a rush to leave. Others who will succeed are the boys who can be trusted with care of the tool room, also the ones who stay on the job delivering an honest day's work and those who finish without being urged.

1. **The careless one**—The boy who smashes his fingers and the girl who forgets to turn off the electric iron.
2. **The one who does not co-operate**—The boy who leaves ink on the printing press and the girl who does not clean the dish sink.
3. **The lazy persons**—The boy who leans on the greenhouse bench and the girl who waits for a friend to mix the cake batter in cooking class.
4. **The ones who are absent or tardy**—The boy who is absent when a new operation is being shown in the bakery and the girl who arrives late to beauty culture class.
5. **The dishonest persons**—The boy who is caught stealing a pair of hinges and the girl who takes her classmate's pencil.
6. **The ones who will not stay at one job**—The boy who tries to visit while repairing shoes and the girl who studies arithmetic when she should be tinting photographs.
7. **The ones with little initiative**—The boy who helps less when the shoe sticher becomes unthreaded and the girl who does not know how to attach the hair dryer.
8. **The ones with little ambition**—The boy who gazes in window panes in two hours, and the girl who spends two days tinting a ten-cent photograph.
9. **The ones who are not loyal**—The boy who refuses to help finish a rush order and the girl who tells untruths about her classmates.

These few hints on getting fired are not chosen at random. They are the ones selected as a result of an extended study of conditions as they exist in the industrial world.

Those who are unemployed may well check this list to find their weak and strong points. The pupils in school yet have time to correct their bad personal habits. The school teaches skill in the various trades. It is not so easy to change the habits of a lazy, careless, irresponsible cheater. The pupil can do that best for himself.—H. H. H. in the *Ohio Chronicle*.

ALUMNI

Conducted by Mr. McIlvain

The following was clipped from the San Francisco news-items in "The American Deaf Citizen": "E. Albright had a narrow escape from a bad accident recently. Working for the C. W. A. in one of the parks, cleaning underbrush, he was unable to hear the warning yells when a tree was felled. It knocked him down, but he got up unhurt except for a large bump and a headache. Lucky the tree was of small girth or it might have been worse."

Miss Lillie Rininger is married. She kept it a secret since Thanksgiving day. Her husband is a middle-aged hearing man. They live in Iola, Kansas. He is proprietor of a laundry there. Lillie worked in his laundry many years. His first wife died about two years ago, leaving him with two grown children to mourn her passing. We have not learned his surname. They were here for the "Home Coming" football game and entertainment, radiant with happiness and merriment, but we never attributed it to anything but the joy of meeting old friends and making new ones. Here is our hand for best wishes and a long happy wedded life, Lillie.

We could hardly believe it when told that Edna Patton was dead. But it is true. She passed away at her late residence in Council Grove, Kansas, on the afternoon of Wednesday February 7, at 2 o'clock, leaving her husband Harry Ferguson and a daughter and a son grief-stricken, for Edna had always made the home a haven of cheer and rest for not only her family but for those friends who loved to drop in for a social chat. The funeral services were held in the Methodist church Friday afternoon, the 9th, and the remains were taken to the Council Grove cemetery followed by a long concourse of sympathizing friends. Edna was a bright, winsome girl when a pupil here. She was joined in wedlock with Harry Ferguson soon after she terminated her school life, and they lived, made friends and raised a fine daughter and son in Council Grove. Harry has been a valued employee in the big creamery there for so many years that he has been looked upon as a permanent part of the organization. Those in bereavement have our heart-felt sympathy. The floral offerings were large and beautiful.

Some years ago Harry Ayers was sentenced to the Illinois state prison for from one to ten years on conviction of having obtained money under false pretense. We heard nothing more of him until recently when his name appeared in a Wichita daily under a recent date. In it was the statement that a deaf-man under several aliases had bought a

Chrysler car paying for it with a check that proved worthless. One of the supposed aliases was Harry Ayers. The Wichita police chief has been notified that it was the fellow's true name. Hold tight to your spare change if you don't want the depression to turn into a knock out for you.

WICHITA ITEMS.

by MRS. B. K. KEACH

The Frats of No. 75 wish to announce that they will have a masked social at 138½ North Broadway (Lawrence) on the 24th of Feb. Come one and come all.

Mrs. J. B. Kauffman got the surprise of her life on the 7th of January when she went to the place of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Skripsy, finding many Wichita dismutes there. She was presented with a beautiful Aladdin lamp of which she is very proud.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Pritner of Hartford were invited to witness the wrestling match of their friend Mr. Fischer on the 4th of January. They returned home on the morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wait got a good 1929 Chev. and motored to Sawyer on the 16th of Jan., where they helped the Arthur Wait family butcher 4 hogs. They returned home on the 20th.

Mrs. Ethel Masopust lost her aged mother by death on Dec. 26, 1933. She was unable to attend the funeral because she was in Florida at the time.

Mr. Joe Maloney, of Strong City, visited his sisters and families of Wichita and Newton. He made a call on Mrs. Keach on the 24th of Jan. He said that his sister Frances had not been very well. He returned home on the 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Pois and their young girl and only son of Perryton, Texas, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Keach from Jan. 27th till Feb. 2nd. They attended the Frat party held at the place of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Hamant on the 27th. Mrs. Pois won the prize which was a paring knife.

Mrs. Eva Peters came to Wichita on Feb. 1st on business. She does not know how long she will stay. She was granted a divorce from Earl Peters January 31, the custody of the two daughters and the Wichita residence and a small monthly payment for the support of the children.

Robert Reed had to go back to Alva, Oklahoma, on the 3rd of January with some parts for his car. On his way home, 10 miles south, one of the wheels came off. He had to walk to Wichita, and got Alvin Clements, Quincy Rogers and Floyd Nye to help him. (Wasn't it the famous "Scatterbolts Car"?)



ATHLETICS

by FRANK MIKESELL

I. S. D. 14—K. S. D. 11—From Jacksonville paper.

Denied a victory since the new semester, Illinois School for the Deaf's Tigers last night crashed through the jinx and in a well played defensive game, defeated Kansas School for the Deaf 14-11 on the local court.

Setting up a strong defense which Kansas was unable to pierce, the Tigers had to wait until the fourth quarter before they finally took a safe lead. Thurman entering the game in the final quarter, pitched in two long shots to bring the Tigers back to the lead after Kansas had taken an 11-10 point lead with about two minutes of the final period gone.

Still lacking the drive of former Tiger teams, but catching on to team-work better, the locals jumped off to a good lead in the opening quarter, and then struck a cold streak, during which they were unable to tally points. Kansas kept them away from immediate scoring territory, but the Tigers missed several chances to break in for set-up shots. The Tigers found their old game of long shooting serving them well during the third and fourth quarters when they notched the points that turned the tide in their favor.

Both teams were missing free throws badly, but their failure to hit didn't upset their play. Wildrich again looked good in the place left vacant by Cox, but failed to score points. Garland, who has been the ace of the Tiger shooting staff, was off form, failing to register until the final quarter when he dropped in a long shot. Dorris also scored twice from deep in the field, only Stogis and Gordon sinking shots from close to the wicket.

Kansas' rangy bunch of boys gave the Tigers a bad evening around the hoop, but they were covered so thoroughly on short shots that they also had to resort to long shooting tactics. Only two of their points came from close to the basket.

The box scores:

| Kansas (11) | fg | ft | pf | tp | Illinois (14) | fg | ft | pf | tp |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|----|----|----|----|
| Thompson g | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | Stogis f | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Chebultz f | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Gordon f | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Hayes f | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Wildrich f | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Elmore c | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | Baumann c | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Geier g | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Thurman c | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Milhon g | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Garland g | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| DeGroff g | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dorris g | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Totals | 4 | 3 | 10 | 11 | Totals | 7 | 0 | 12 | 14 |

Officials—Moore (Manchester) and Savage (Jacksonville).

Oswatomeie Barndall Oilers 58. K. S. D. 38.

After a poor showing in the first half, scoring only eleven points to thirty-five for the opponents the K. S. D. eagles piled up 27 points in the second half, but it was too late to overcome the lead and the game ended by the score, 58 to 38 in favor of the Oswatomeie Barndall Oilers on the latter's court on Feb. 16.

NOTES

Our basket ball team was invited by Supt. Ingle of the Missouri school to spend the night as guests of the Missouri school on our way to Jacksonville, Ill. The team left Olathe at 8 o'clock Friday morning arriving at Fulton about noon. Owing to the dismissal of the classes in the afternoon in order that the pupils might attend a moving picture show in the town, the squad was not given the opportunity to pay a visit to the school rooms and shops. The following morning the team left Fulton at 8 o'clock. We enjoyed looking at the buildings, talking with those with whom we came in contact and attending a show in the city. For the hospitality of those associated with the Missouri school we wish to express our heartfelt thanks and we hope that sometime in the future we can reciprocate by inviting them to our school.

We found the Illinois school with its 659 pupils in its usual running order. The game started at 8 o'clock in the evening and our boys had off day at shooting baskets at which they are pretty proficient on the home court. The Illinois boys gave us a surprise and our boys put up a gallant fight trying to stem them. On receipt of the challenge from Illinois, Coach Foltz had to break up the regular combination and devote only two weeks to perfecting a so called second team of eligible players. We enjoyed the pluck shown by the Illinois players and take off our hats to them, but we still believe we have a better team which was then under the influence of a long ride and strange surroundings. The disappointment of the failure of J. F. Meagher of Chicago to attend the game was forgotten by the unusual remarks in his telegram which read as follows:

"Very cold. Bob sled broke down. Me stay in warm igloo."—Eskimo Meagher. It was then pretty warm in Jacksonville during our stay and we pity Jimmy for wasting money burning coal in snow clad abode. It probably would have been cheaper for him to have come.

INFORMAL CHATTER

Contributed by MISS RETTA WILLIAMSON

FOUR THINGS

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow-men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely.

Henry van Dyke.

Mrs. Lines contributed the recipe this month. She told me that men especially enjoyed this pudding. Ladies, you know the old saying about the way to a man's heart.

DELICIOUS LEMON PUDDING

One cup of sugar
One tablespoon butter. Cream with sugar.
One tablespoon of flour, yolks of two eggs, juice and grated rind of two lemons. Mix with creamed sugar and butter. Add one cup of milk, beat well, fold in beaten whites of two eggs and bake in a slow oven for 40 minutes.

I received so much comfort from the following little rhyme that I am going to pass it on with the feeling that perhaps others will derive a little encouragement. Here it is.

Don't worry if your job is small
And your rewards are few.
Remember that the mighty oak
Was once a nut like you.

Poor Little Fellow—A rabbit is a little animal that grows the fur other animals get credit for when it's made into a lady's fur coat.

True wisdom consists of not seeing what is immediately before our eyes, but in foreseeing what is to come.

It is all right to follow the leader, but first know where the leader is going.

Useless—"The ladies of the Helping Hand Society enjoyed a swap social on Friday evening. Everybody brought something they didn't need. Many ladies were accompanied by their husbands."—Small Town Newspaper.

The Mean Man! "But why are you so angry with the doctor, Mrs. Blank?"

"I told him I was tired, and he asked to see my tongue."

Addressing a political gathering the other day, a speaker gave his hearers a touch of the pathetic.

"I miss," he said, brushing away a not unmanly tear, "many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."

It's hard to believe but we heard a wife command her hen-pecked husband to put 'this parcel under your arm,' and he meekly asked: "Which one dear, my right or left?"

No, this didn't happen in Kansas.

It is better to wear out than to rust out.—Cumberland.

"BE WHAT YOU IS"

Don't be what you ain't;
Jes' be what you is;
Cause if you is not what you am,
Den you am not what you is;
If you is jes' a little tadpole,
Don't try to be a frog;
If you is jes' de tail,
Don't try to wag de dog.
You can always pass de plate
If you can't exhort an' presch;
If you is jes' a pebble,
Don't try to be a beach,
Don't be what you ain't.
Jes' be what you is,
Cause the man that plays it square
A' gwine to get his.

It ain't what you has been,
It's what you Now AM IS!—Author unknown.



THE KANSAS STAR

Published Once a Month During the School Year

Entered at the Postoffice in Olathe as second class matter Subscription Rate—71c for the scholastic year.

This paper represents the work of the pupils in the printing department. Its purpose is three-fold—to teach them the art of printing; to encourage the habit of reading among our pupils; to act as a medium of communication between the school and parents and friends of the pupils.

H. J. MENZEMER, Editor. R. WILLIAMSON Associate Editor. ALFRED L. KENT, Instructor of Printing

WORD comes from Washington that our application for Federal funds, to augment our appropriation for a new building, is being considered and that a decision, probably a favorable one, will be made within the next ten days. We are very anxious but our representatives in Congress are on the job and we feel that our cause will be presented fairly. If it is, we should get the building for we need it desperately.

THE BOARD of Administration is considering very seriously the advisability of taking over our hundred and sixty acre farm located near the school and using it as a dairy farm. This is a move in the right direction for it will enable us to teach our boys dairying and something of farming. Since more than half of our pupils come from the farms it is only fair that we should do this.

SCARLET fever has been all around us, not only here in Olathe but in other surrounding towns; but so far we have avoided it. We have kept the children away from town and picture shows and discouraged going to their homes. The result, so far, is that we have almost a clear hospital which is very good for this time of year.

WE tender our congratulations to the Montana School for the Deaf and the Blind in that it is to be separated from any connection with the School for Backward Children, and is to be established in Great Falls, a thriving, beautiful city on the Milwaukee and Great Northern railroads.

While the schools were entirely separated, as far as work, etc., went, yet in the public mind, they were associated, which is bad.

WE congratulate Mr. Harris Taylor on his long term of service. We wish him many more years of the same success.

THE KANSAS STAR

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LOCALS

By Miss WINIFRED WALTERS

On the evening of February 1st Miss Warren, Mrs. Burns, Joe Burns and Ben Hedberg drove into Kansas City to hear Lily Pons sing. Miss Pons has a wonderful voice and all enjoyed her to the utmost.

Mrs. E. W. Miller visited the Nelson Art Gallery, and heard a lecture on early American Art Sunday, February 4th.

Miss Spears and Miss Walters spent the week-end of February 3rd in Ottawa, attending a series of parties given for Miss Elizabeth Scott. Miss Scott was married February 7th.

Miss Nuzman, a guest of our school at Christmas time, gave a kitchen shower for Miss Scott. Miss Harrison, Miss Wheeler, and Miss Pope, all well-known here, gave teas. Miss Walters was hostess at an informal breakfast given in Miss Scott's honor. The color scheme of yellow was cleverly carried out in the menu and flowers.

Miss Winifred Walters attended the wedding of a friend Wednesday, February 7th. The wedding was held at the home of the bride in Ottawa, Kansas.

Miss Vering Speer was a dinner guest, February 2nd, at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Ellis Babbitt in Kansas City, Missouri.

Monday, January 22nd, a group of our teachers enjoyed a particularly pleasant afternoon. Immediately after school we left our desks and blackboards behind, and met again at the home of Mrs. E. W. Miller to relax and rest, and to enjoy ourselves chatting and playing cards. The afternoon went on wings and in no time, was gone. Miss Lines and Margaret Spears carried off the prizes. After this a delicious supper was served.

Miss Ada Belle Hughes was a visitor at the automobile show in Kansas City, Sunday, February 11th.

Miss Ada Belle Hughes was in Waldo, Missouri Friday, February 9th.

Miss Vering Speer attended Theta Founders Day banquet, Friday, January 26th. It was held on the roof of the Hotel Ambassador in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mrs. Elliot was a dinner guest of Miss Margaret Spears, Tuesday, February 13th.

A musical tea was sponsored by the culture class

of Olathe, Friday, February 9th, at Mrs. L. E. Craig's beautiful home. It was an audition for the music students who will go to the state contest at Lawrence, Kansas.

Mrs. Menzemer and Mrs. Miller were present.

♦ ♦ ♦

On the 10th a play was staged in the auditorium under the direction of Miss Hallman and Mr. Kent. It consisted of three Episodes—the first showing George Washington, his popularity during his youth. Several boys in their teens gathered in the woods where they held a sort of conference. When George happened along he was asked for advice in becoming soldiers.

The second episode presented the scene of Gov. Dwindle's office in Virginia. Seated around the table were his councilmen, discussing the necessity of preparation for war. Subsequently Geo. Washington was appointed to find out where the Indians stood and investigate the forts, etc. Later he was made general of the whole army.

Scene of the third episode showed the home of Washington where his family were awaiting his return home.

Those who took part in the play say they feel well paid for the trouble to make it a success.

Costumes worn by them were decidedly beautiful since they represented the clothing worn during Washington's time.

A shower of compliments were bestowed upon the committee in charge and the "actors."

Someone in the audience said it was the best ever. Another remarked: "I can now go to sleep with the sweetest of dreams."

It is regretted that we can not give the program in full for lack of space in our paper.

♦ ♦ ♦

By Miss MARY ROSS

Mrs. T. C. Simpson, who injured her back in an accident last December, is improving rapidly. She can hardly await the day the cast will be removed. Mrs. Simpson has proved an ideal patient, always having a pleasant word and smile for all of her many visitors.

The basket ball game between the Stage Liners and the Diamond X Oilers of Tulsa proved to be a great drawing card. The game was held in the Convention Hall in Kansas City on January 22. The Stage Liners downed the National Champions by 20-14. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Foltz and Mary Ross were Olathe's "delegates."

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Laughlin were host and hostess to the Buffet-Brigade Tuesday evening, January 26.



After a bountiful supper, bridge was played until a later hour. For high score Mrs. Ramsey received some Narcissus bulbs, and Mr. Stanley Ferguson, a picture frame in which a picture of his "one and only" now reposes. Booby were given to Mrs. H. Stack and Mr. Ramsey.

Mr. Konrad Hokanson of Iowa and Mr. Max Mossel of Kansas City were guests at the Foltz residence Sunday, January 28. They returned again the next day to make a tour of the class rooms and shops.

The "Order of the Stags" is quite an organization! The previous meetings have been held at the following homes: Frank Mikesell, January 24; E. S. Foltz, January 31; Paul Hubbard, February 5; Alfred Kent, February 13. Prizes have ranged from packages of cream of wheat to cocktail shakers.

Mr. Groundhog's shadow was very much in evidence February 2. That evening the "8" Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Foltz. This evening was to determine the winners of this year. At the end of the evening Mr. Foltz, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Foltz and Mr. Mikesell were the possessors of the highest scores Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin, Mrs. Mikesell and Mrs. Simpson, the losers, will entertain the "Culbertsons" at a dinner in the near future. Mr. Foltz's final score was 22,196. Mrs. Simpson's was 21,327. The lowest score was 15,696.

(Mary Ross took Mrs. Simpson's place in the last two contests, hence Mrs. Simpson's score was lower than it should be.)

The Hartzels of Kansas City were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin Sunday, February 4. Need we add that Mrs. Laughlin's culinary prowess is hard to excel?

The Sewing Circle met at Mrs. Alfred Kent's Tuesday afternoon, February 6. Some of the ladies hemmed napkins which Mrs. Kent has been keeping in her "hope chest" for some nineteen years. The rest of the "girls" pieced blocks for a friendship quilt. Later, after a dainty supper, they adjourned to the Andrew's Theatre to see "Dinner at Eight."

Coach Foltz took his second team to Jacksonville to play basket ball with the Illinois School on February

10. (SEE SPORT NEWS). Mrs. Foltz, de'pite a sprained ankle, Mr. Frank Mikesell and John Wilkerson accompanied him. John drove Mr. Mikesell's car both ways.

They stopped over at Fulton on their way enroute, and they enjoyed seeing their friends there.

A pleasant trip was reported, that is, until when returning they were about eight miles out of Kansas City, then Coach Foltz's car refused to budge. Investigation showed a faulty oil condenser, and his car had to be towed into Kansas City, where repairs were made.

During that week-end Mrs. Mikesell and Bonnie Jones were guests of Mary Ross. Bonnie, Mary and Frank Doctor spent Saturday afternoon, February 10, exploring the new Nelson Art Gallery in Kansas City.

The younger generation is certainly breaking into the limelight. Just recently Oscar Hunter, son of Mrs. Hunter-Kent, was one of the two competitors who successfully passed a "stiff" radio examination in Kansas City. Oscar is a radio genius in a big way, and we hope to hear great things of him.

Junior Ramsey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey has been promoted from an A and P store in Kansas City to a branch in Paola, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are expecting their son Jimmie home for Easter vacation. Jimmy is studying art in New York.

Frankie Mikesell had the misfortune of injuring his arm in an explosion last January. He is no longer in the hospital, but is at his home near Belleville. He is able to move his fingers, and we hope he will soon be able to regain the use of his hand and arm.

Mistress Patricia Ann Hoge did not wish to be a "Georgiana Washington" so she put in her appearance on St. Valentine's Day instead. She arrived at the St. Mary's Hospital in Kansas City at 5:30 a. m. She weighs eight pounds and has black hair and dark eyes.

Patricia Ann is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Hoge, Jr. (Patty Comp.) Without doubt her grandmother, Mrs. Eva Comp of Omaha, will pay Olathe a visit in the near future just to see her petite granddaughter.

VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

SHOE AND HARNESS MAKING DEPARTMENT

The boys in our department have been making good head way in Shoe repairing and the work is considered to be as good as any in the industry. Their work is always neat regardless of how bad a shoe is. A new machine for cementing soles is about to be installed due to the fact that quite a number of shoes that have to be repaired shows clearly the industry is using the process in shoe making. Therefore in a number of instances it necessitates full soles instead of half soles. With the process half soles can be easily done and in less time than ordinarily. This gives the boys more time to start harness making. Therefore team harness can be made to order with the exception of collars. Hand picked buck-tanned steer hide of first quality is used. All work is supervised by an experienced teacher, and inspected by him to see that it is done in a first class manner. Record shows that our harness made by the students in the past were very satisfactory to the farmers who purchased them. They are noted for their durability and wear. Our shop is well equipped to do most any kind of leather work.

BAKING

By T. J. CRANWILL

Why should refrigeration be used in the baking industry?

They are using ice to cool water during the hot season, the lake water is not often cold enough to give desired temperatures for dough water and must be cooled. They have a system which cools the water by refrigeration. Many use a large tank and the water is cooled by adding ice because if done by adding large pieces of ice, the ice, when the water reaches the desired temperature may be taken out and returned to the ice box. The refrigeration is required for the following purposes in a baking plant. Cooling water is to be mixed with dough, cooling mixes cold storage rooms for yeast, shortening, malt, milk and waxed papers and to furnish cooling of fermentation rooms.

The dough requires a large percentage of water

and when the dough making rate of a plant is known the amount of refrigeration required to maintain sufficient water at a uniform temperature from 38 degrees to 40 degrees F. may be obtained.

A 12 quart pail of water weighs very near 25 pounds. Then 22 pounds of water and 3 pounds of ice would make up 12 quarts or 3 gallons, if the tap water is 72 degrees, each three gallons would be reduced to 60 degrees. This is fairly safe to figure, but temperatures of tap water vary and it would be just as safe to add 3 pounds of crushed ice and 22 pounds of water in mixer.

A mixer having 12 to 18 revolutions per minute will warm the dough from about 2 degrees to 6 degrees in 10 to 15 minutes mixing in a high speed mixer from 10 to 15 degrees in 10 minutes mixing. In a very warm shop figures are nearly double, in a cold shop figures would have to be reduced as the baker must regulate his temperature and time of temperature to meet this condition. The baker should be careful about his proofing his bread. The proof must be regulated according to the temperature of the oven. High temperature, long proof, low temperature, short proof, to have baker's dough at 80 degrees after mixing. If higher temperature is desired for each degree additional, make water, used 2 degrees higher.

It is better to use more yeast than temperature to ripen a dough. A dough fermenting at a high temperature (over 95 degrees) develops ferments, causing sourness. The loaf will have a coarse honey-comb texture, be poor in flavor, and will make a generally unsatisfactory loaf. It will appear young, while in reality it is aged sufficiently.

A cool dough gives a sweet flavor, a white color and is the proper method to use in making good bread.

A dough mixed warm will not take absorption well. The heat softens the gluten so it is not capable of absorbing the water it should.

Good bread is judged by external and internal appearance, flavor, taste and keeping qualities.

In judging a good crust of a healthy appetizing color and an evenly baked loaf are the main points and usually we find that a crust of clear healthy color which is defined as good bloom is produced by proper fermentation.



CLARA BARTON'S BIRTHPLACE

By M. LOUISE C. HASTINGS

Do you ever stop to read the signposts by the side of the road when you are out hiking or driving? We saw one not long ago in North Oxford, a little town in Massachusetts, south of Worcester, at an entrance to a narrow roadway that looked as if it might lead into somebody's back yard. It read, "Birthplace of Clara Barton," with additional information that made us decide to turn in and see it.

Clara Barton was the founder of the American Red Cross and its president for twenty-three years. She was born December 25, 1821, in the house we were on the way to visit. Her name is known throughout America and Europe. She was a volunteer nurse in the Civil War, and served the International Red Cross in the Franco-Prussian war.

She was not a nurse as we know nurses today. She was not trained to her work. She held no diplomas. There were no trained nurses in those days. But she had all the tenderness of the finest type of womanhood, and she had some experience in caring for the sick in her own home. She gave her help freely for the relief of the wounded soldiers.

On the battlefields of Europe she first saw the work of the Red Cross, and she resolved, if she ever returned to her native land, that she would make a supreme effort to get her own people to adopt it. While in Europe, helping the wounded soldiers, she was a prisoner of war. She grew very close to the daughter of the King of Prussia, the Grand-Duchess of Baden, who was an untiring and constant worker of the Red Cross movement, and whose castles were transformed into military hospitals. This warm friendship continued all Miss Barton's life.

Miss Barton found it a hard proposition to found the Red Cross in America, but it was finally brought about. She was called "The Angel of the Battlefield," and that was carved upon her simple monument. She was a great woman, who was always doing kind things for others, and always endeavoring to help others to help themselves.

We followed the narrow roadway along to the little story-and-a-half house where Miss Barton was born. It was easy to find, because in front of the front door, with its trellis of beautiful pink rambler

roses, stood a flag pole and flag and another sign similar to the one which we had read.

The house was open to the public, though, of course, each person was expected to put twenty-five cents in the box at the door, because it is through these contributions that the association keeps up the care of the house. We found many relics and bits of furniture that belonged to Clara Barton and her family, especially the writing desk, where all guests register, which she carried wherever she went when she was caring for the wounded and sick soldiers during the Civil War.

We found a most interesting project going on there, for the association keeps up the wonderful idea of helping others, which was so vital a thing in Miss Barton's whole life. The humanitarian work at her birthplace has been to care for the fresh-air children, during the summer months, ever since 1926. They have come to this camp for three weeks at a time, and have not only had a happy time away from the hot cities, but in many cases they have regained good health. Operating fresh-air camps is a splendid piece of work wherever it is, but it is especially fitting to have such work carried on at the home of one who always did so much for other people.

We found, however, a somewhat different project. For two years the camp has been used for diabetic children, run by specialists and nurses, with a fine laboratory for daily tests under expert supervision. We saw a group of children who are benefiting by this hospitality. They were all dressed in blue camp shorts and had just been on a long hike through the country roundabout.

The orchard was a great place for birds. We saw a cedar waxwing's nest with three baby birds standing on a nearby branch about ready to fly, a chipping sparrow's nest, and others. In the big barn, which is no longer used for horses and carriages, but games and theatricals and supervised play, we saw three barn-swallow nests far up on the beams.

It is a good thing to follow up signs along the highway. One can learn many things about the country and its people. Naturally, nobody can follow every sign, but when historical signs face us on our drives and hikes, it is well, at least, to stop and read them, and do let us get the habit of following them to the destination they mention and of reaping some of the historical information and experiences that really belong to us. This trick of "following the sign-post" is worth making into a kind of game, and a game that will bear fruit of an interesting nature.

BEDS AND BEDS

Some windy night, as you nestle down snugly in your warm, cozy bed, you may think of the other girls all over the world and wonder how they are sleeping at night. There are many kinds of beds in many countries, and have been since civilized man desired something besides a floor to sleep upon.

From the sofa-like beds of the old Egyptians to our own springs and mattresses is a long, long stride, but it is from them that we get our first record of beds. Unfortunately, as these come from the tombs of the kings, we do not know much about the bed-clothes they used.

Ancient Greece and Rome also used the same shaped beds. Instead of springs they had a lattice work of woven cords, and for bedclothes they used sheepskins, furs, and later on blankets. These corded beds are still in use in those countries today.

In Brittany and Holland beds are so built that they may be shut up by day and look like cupboards. It was from these countries that the inventor of America's "folding-beds" probably got his idea. There was a time when these were very prevalent, but their place is taken now in many homes and apartments by the so-called day-beds—a bed by night, a couch by day.

England had great fourposter beds, elaborately carved, with rich curtains, drawn at night as well as day—how unsanitary! The mattresses were made of feathers, and the sheets, except in very poor families, were made of linen. Many of these beds were so high that their occupants had to mount two or three steps to get into them. Middle Europe had beds much the same style—indeed still has.

The Eskimos sleep on a snow or ice platform which has been piled deep with furs for warmth. Furs cover them as well, so they are comfortable in spite of their cold foundation.

In South America the natives often sleep outdoors in hammocks, and swing gently to and fro in the night breezes. The navy furnishes the sailors with hammocks in which to sleep.

In Japan there is no sign of a bed by day. They make their beds at night by spreading thick comforter on the thick straw-mats, and these comforters are tucked away carefully during the day.

In the Oriental countries the people sleep on mats or rugs which they roll around themselves as they lay on the floor. We in America would be very uncomfortable in such beds, but the little Japanese and Arabs sleep as soundly and dream as pleasant dreams as we do, tucked in our own beds at home.

We are judged by what we do, and not by what we claim we do.

DID YOU KNOW

That starting with Magellan 400 years ago, many round-the-world tours have been made and reported but the record for the shortest of all globe circuits still belongs to Robert Peary, discoverer of the North Pole. On April 6, 1909, Peary, having marked the exact location of the Pole, took a step back and walked around the spot in a small circle. It took him only 5 seconds. "Let future globe trotters try to beat that," he remarked.

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A CORRECTION

An article written by Rev. Sibberson, of Topeka, Kansas, who preaches the gospel of the Bible to deaf persons, appeared some time ago in the *Emporia (Kansas) Gazette*. Rev. Sibberson was badly in error, whether from ignorance or mistaken judgment, and his errors should be corrected. It has been found that ninety-five per cent of the deaf persons are good workers and any reasonable employer may engage them with the confidence that his trust has not been misplaced.

In many instances, deaf persons have been proven to be better craftsmen than those possessed of normal hearing.

The Ford Motor Co. employs about thirty deaf workmen in their large automobile factory at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Ford says that he likes these workmen very much for their ability and excellent degree of workmanship, and that everyone of them can be made efficient workmen.

Deaf persons are contented and comfortable when things about them are agreeable and satisfactory, and will do all in their power to bring about this result. If the suggestions of Rev. Sibberson are to be helpful, he must inform himself more thoroughly and properly on the things relating to deaf persons and the splendid work they are doing for their own betterment and for those who employ them.

Most of the deaf farmers are successful and prosperous, and are seeming to satisfy themselves as to the truth of a report stating that the farming industry was one of drudgery. No occupation is drudgery to those who are deeply interested as well as instructed in it, and who manages it skillfully, as to realize a profitable business.

Thomas J. Hisey.

Route 2, Eureka, Kan.

♦ ♦ ♦

The man with the most decided opinions has usually had the least experience.



As Told by Our Pupils

Conducted by
Miss Mary Carter
Superintendent

We have been discussing the question, "Shall we make a new seacoast for the Nations?" and I want to see what you think or which side would you stand by.

The government has planned to make a waterway between Canada and United States planning to have St Lawrence River made a new seacoast for ships from the Atlantic ocean to the Great Lakes. But it really is not needed today.

The arguments in favor of the new seaway are that cargoes of wheat, ore, and timber could be shipped direct from the Great Lakes to ports in all parts of the world. The shipment would cost less money than they do by railways.

But the argument against the making of a new seaway is that it would take much business away from the railways, busses, motor trucks, etc. They are having a hard time. The trade is not so good today as it was ten years ago when the seaway was first planned.

The new seaway would cost more than five hundred million dollars when the United States is already in debt. Now which side would you stand by?

I am telling you I am standing against the making of a seaway.
Georgianna Herman

The closing of our school is drawing nearer and nearer all the time. It will be about the last week of April when our school closes. It makes me feel so blue whenever I think of it for it means that it is my last year here and I will not come to school again. But I often wish that I could find a chance to come here as a post graduate next year. I have enjoyed my eleven years of study.
Ola Benoit

About four years ago my folks and I took a trip to Colorado. We left our home about three o'clock in the morning.

We went to Syracuse, Kansas, and we met our relatives who were on their way to Colorado, too. We surely were surprised that they were going also.

We left there and arrived at Eads, Colorado where we visited my relatives one night. The next morning we went to Pueblo and Colorado Springs, Colorado.

We saw many beautiful mountains and visited the home of the Indians where they used to live in

the rocks. The rocks just look like houses. I surely was awe-struck at the many things I saw.

A middle-age woman showed us many skulls, animal skeletons and Indians things. She showed us every place the Indians used to live a long time ago. We saw the little Indian boys and girls dance on the cement.

We returned to Colorado Springs. A young man asked my father if we would like to visit the Colorado School for the Deaf. We said that we would.

A secretary showed us the gymnasium, school, playground, blind school, and many other buildings. We stayed in Colorado Springs one night. I like to watch the blue mountains at night. They surely are beautiful.

The next morning we returned to Eads. We stayed there a few days, then my folks and I returned home. We had a wonderful trip. I will never forget the many things I saw.
Katherine Ely.

One Thursday the Girl Scouts had their usual meeting. After we were all assembled, Miss Walters, our scout director, told us that Mr. Lehman, engineer of the boiler-house, would come and teach us girls a few things about electricity.

He taught us how to attach wires to a double-socket. He also taught us how to read a meter. I was interested in both of these, but enjoyed mostly learning how to attach wires to a double socket.

We girls have a light over the mirror in my room. It had been broken for long time, so after our meeting I hurriedly went to my room and began to fix it. I found that the wires were broken near the socket so I cut a piece off and proceeded in the way Mr. Lehman taught us. After I had finished I was surprised to see the light come on again.

The lesson Mr. Lehman taught us was indeed very good.
Elizabeth Chebultz.

In the Domestic art my class helped make 3 white dresses for the beauty shop which we are trying to start this year. The three girls in the 9th class are taking the beauty shop lessons.

Several of us girls have done waves for many of the other girls and teachers. We would like to know how to take care of hair so that when we leave school we can earn money working in a beauty shop.
Anna Lewis.

Wednesday Feb. 7, as we started to school, I saw a car with the license number 44 and I knew that car belonged to Uncle Harry. I found him, my father and Uncle Herman in the hall near the office. My father talked with me awhile and asked me where Dorothy was and I told him that she was in the hospital. We went to see her. She had a bad cold but is feeling better. They went to K. C. for a few days and went back home yesterday.
Lorine A. Meyer

Wednesday Jan. 31 I was working in the laundry. I was operating the ironing-press. My left hand got caught in the press. I could not remove it. Beulah Germann and Alice Brown loosed the press. I took my hand out. It was badly burned. Mrs. Cannon dressed it. It pained me very much. It is getting better every day.
Mercedes Lago.

I am repairing shoes in the shoe shop. I have repaired four shoes in three weeks. Harold Miller.

Charles read a book last week. Raleigh met Charles. Raleigh said, "You have become well educated." Charles said "No, but I do not know some words." Raleigh said "Oh. Yeah," Charles chased and caught him. Charles told Raleigh that he must play horse shoes. Then Raleigh and Charles played horse shoes.

Charles was playing with Raleigh. Earle said "I will race you." Keith said "You must count from one to ten, then go. Earle said one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, go. Keith and Earle ran. Keith won. Earle said "You are a show off." Keith said "You are the same." Charles said "Earle and Keith are alike." Raleigh laughed at Charles. Charles said "I am not joking." Raleigh, Oh! Pardon me.
Vernon Wilgus.

Yesterday I asked Mrs. Register if she would let me crochet. She said that I might. Now I am learning how to crochet a doily. I always wanted to learn how to crochet. I thanked her for teaching me. I hope when I go home. I can remember my crocheting and help mother.
Ruth Miller.

I went to domestic art this morning. Mrs. Register wanted me to help her make a white smock for the Barber Shop. I put a pattern on the cloth with pins then I cut it out and put it away. Tomorrow I will make it.

I am learning about Geography every day. I have earned about Arithmetic.
Winifred Easley.

I am making a white smock in domestic art. I have learned to make a few towels this week.
Geraldine Weese

I have learned how to put sleeves in a smock. I am learning to sew neatly. I learned to make towels this week.
Wilma Fitzjarrold

"Shall we make a new seaway for the Nation?" They are planning to make the St. Lawrence river into a seaway for ocean-going ships from the Atlantic ocean to the Great Lakes.

It would cost more than five hundred million dollar to build a seaway. Timber, ore and cargoes of wheat could be shipped from the Great Lakes to ports in all parts of the world. It would cost less money for sending the cargoes.

On the other side it would take much freight business from railroads and we know railroads are already having a hard time and trade is not so good as it was 10 years ago when the seaway was first planned. They don't really need a seaway today.

What do you think about it? Mary Weeks

Some of us boys have been looking over the maps of different states from Kansas north to Montana, as we are planning when school closes, to take a trip through them. If we stop in all of the places of interest which we have marked on the maps, it will probably take two months to make the trip. Keith Clegg.

All the boys and girls were quarantined for Scarlet Fever. The High School has four or maybe seven cases. One case is near our school, but we have no cases as yet. The superintendent is afraid our boys and girls might get it. If there are no more cases, I will go to to to Kansas City, Missouri to ice skate at the Pla-Mor. I have a pair of ice skates. The supervisor of the boys will take me to Kansas City. I hope that I can go soon. Orville Glenn Ingle.

On Feb. 9, Mr. Foltz gave Ernest Ellison an All-American Basket-Ball certificate. We are proud of him. Adolph Geier will make a frame for the certificate. Ernest will bring it home. He always will remember that he was a "star" on the basket-ball as well as on the football teams. Randall Atkinson

The middle of January Bertie Jane Lilly went to her home in Kansas City, because her back troubled her and she hasn't come back yet. Maybe she will come back after the quarantine has been lifted, and also if her back gets better. I hope she will come back soon.
Nellie Amett.

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THE KANSAS STAR

I got a fountain pen from my sister, May, who is a sewing teacher in the South Dakota School for the deaf in January. I was indeed proud of it. I have never had a fountain pen before.

One day last week I could not find it. I began to worry about it. The next day no fountain pen could be found. The other day, when I was cleaning the book-case in my room, I was much relieved to find it between the books. I was very glad to find it.

My mother told me in a letter recently that I could have thirty chickens of my own next summer. You don't know how lonesome I am for chickens sometimes. My joy knew no end when mother wrote me that I could have some chickens. Whenever I see a chicken, I feel tempted to catch it and hug it. I think the people are cruel to kill chickens for meat. I will be so glad when I can go home and help mother take care of the chickens. She often had two or three hundred.

Susie Koehn.

On Jan. 20 the boy-scouts went to the Cliffs. We stopped at the new bridge. Scoutmaster Hurd drove away in his car. He hid the car and himself. After a while we searched for them. We found the car but the Scout master was not in it. We searched for him. We saw a small log-cabin on the side of a hill. We climbed the hill and looked into the cabin. We saw the Scout-master in it. We spread the blankets on the floor of the cabin and slept there all night. The Scout master had found a horse's skull. He covered himself with blankets and placed the skull over his head. He came toward us and we were scared. It was cold but we enjoyed ourselves in the woods and had lots of fun. In the morning we built a camp-fire and cooked breakfast.

Francis Stack.

My brother, Roy who works in Minnesota in a forest conservation camp wrote a letter to me January the 29th. He said the weather was very cold up there. It was between twenty, and twenty-five degrees below zero. He sent me two pictures to show me how it looks up in Minnesota in the winter. There are some men who have cut their feet with an ax but my brother has not cut his foot because he is the second cook in the camp. He said it is not such a bad job but it gets tiresome. There are two hundred young men in the camp at Effie. My other brother, Elmer is working in Minnesota now but his company is 105 miles from my brother Roy's company. My brother, Roy will not be home next summer, because he wants to work up there until

next October and maybe longer. When my brother comes home, though, through Kansas City, he will try to stop off, and come down to see me here at Olathe, but he is not sure just yet what he will do.

Roy is building himself a radio up in Minnesota and when he comes home I will have a radio to listen to. I will be glad. When Roy left home, he weighed 145 pounds. He has gained 24 pounds and now weighs 169 pounds.

Floyd Swanson.

On February, 3 I received a letter from my mother. She lives in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. I live at Bronson, Kansas, with my grandparents. I had not seen my mother for one year. My mother said in her letter that she will come to Kansas City, Mo, about the first of March. She said the first thing she will do when she gets there will be to come to Olathe and see me. I will be so glad to see my mother again.

Earl Gillaspie.

On February 7th, Miss Walters went to see her friend's wedding in Ottawa, Kansas. Her friend wore a white satin dress, had orange blossoms on her veil, and she carried a bouquet of lilies tied with a large white ribbon. The refreshments at the reception were the wedding cake, ice cream molded like a bell, nuts and coffee.

After this her friend changed her dress. She wore a blue suit with three quarter length coat, blue hat, blue gloves, blue purse and blue shoes. They went away in a blue car. They left Ottawa, Kansas for New Orleans and they will return in about two weeks.

I hope they will have a wonderful trip.

Rosella Marie Dutton.

Last Sunday my parents came to visit me for a little while and brought me some delicious eats. They took my room mates and me for a lovely ride and we certainly enjoyed getting away from the school.

Martha Belle Case.

This week I went to the chapel to practice for a play for February 10th. I am tired because I have much work to do this week. I am "mammy", a negress, in the play. We will have the program Saturday night. I am sure that I will be nervous. Some of the girls are very anxious to see the program.

We will practice this afternoon for the last time.

Josephine Anna Kreutzer.

I am learning to roll pie crust in the bakery. I am learning to cut out cookies and I have learned to make bread into loaves.

Thaine Smith.

