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PROBLEMS IN THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

AN ADDRESS
By DR. PERCIVAL HALL
President of Gallaudet College

At the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf in New York City, July 25

It has been three centuries since the world began to know that deaf children could be educated and that even congenitally deaf children could be taught to speak. It has been a century and a half since the first public school for the deaf was started in Austria shortly before the taking over of the school founded by De l'Epee in Paris as a government institution. It has been over a century since Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, our great pioneer in this country, established the first permanent school and the first free school for deaf children in the United States. During all this time great progress has been made in the education of the deaf. Yet we must freely acknowledge that there are many problems left to be solved in this field and much room for progress in the future. It is my intention this morning to mention a few of these problems and to venture some opinion gathered from over forty years of acquaintance with the education of the deaf.

The first problem I shall touch upon is that of the establishment of sufficient well equipped schools to take care of the educational work required. Throughout the United States there has been a tremendous change in the handling of the school systems for hearing young people, particularly in the matter of school buildings and school equipment. In this field the whole tendency has been towards giving up the small school with a single teacher in the country districts, and the building of consolidated schools, well equipped in the matter of light, heat, school material, and sanitary arrangements, so the school children for miles around may be brought into large groups. Supervision, classification, and equipment are thus greatly advanced. The little old red school house is rapidly disappearing. At the same time over a period of many years much the opposite movement has taken place in the education of the deaf. The number and population of our large residential schools has increased little. In a number of our States not only have day schools been established in the larger cities, but many very small schools have been set up in localities where only a half a dozen children may be gathered together for instruction. It seems to me doubtful if this is real progress. In view of the consolidation of public schools for hearing children, and because of better opportunities for play, discipline, supervision, medical care, grading, equipment, and vocational work, I feel that the National Association of the Deaf may well put its influence behind the better equipment of residential schools and the larger day schools in our cities of considerable size as being likely to conserve the time of our deaf children, to give them wider opportunities for education along various lines, and so give them better preparation for life. The numbers of these larger schools need be increased very little, but in the matter of new buildings and equipment for our school system there remains a great problem. In the old days our institutions were built largely of the inelastic single building plan, with schoolroom and office below, with above a wing for the boys' dormitory, a wing for the girls, a wing for the dining room and chancel, and often rather cramped dormitory spaces. The modern tendency has been toward the elastic cottage system, with larger grounds, separate buildings for the small children, middle grades and for the older pupils, and if possible a distinct separation of a considerable distance of the primary department. Accepting such an arrangement as the ideal, many of our schools are out of date as to buildings. Some of the State residential schools, notably New Jersey and California, have



put up or are in the process of putting up, at large expense, entirely new plans based on the cottage idea. Such plans can easily be expanded as the need arises. In the large public day schools, also, a great advance has been made in the matter of school buildings. St. Louis and Boston have recently put up beautiful structures well equipped and furnished with all modern conveniences and facilities for proper light, heat, and space. It is certainly of more importance to have good equipment and high grade teachers than fine buildings; yet it is also important for our children to have space and privacy. The old dormitories holding great numbers of children in one room are, no doubt, doomed. The amplest playgrounds and opportunities for fresh air are needed. There is then in many of our schools for the deaf the problem of reconditioning or rebuilding, which I hope your organization will stand behind and assist in. Money should be spent freely for such purposes, and you can aid materially our school heads in demanding modern school buildings, dormitories and grounds.

The second problem is that of school attendance. Although there has been much progress in this respect, as nearly as possible uniform compulsory school laws should be enacted in every State, requiring the attendance of deaf children in schools for the deaf between the ages of six and eighteen. Some authorities are in favor of attendance before the ages of six, but I doubt if it would be wise to make attendance compulsory below this age. The upper limit of eighteen seems rather high but certainly our children need the twelve years in school if possible. It ought also to be optional with the school head to retain children for a maximum of fifteen years if the school maintains a high school department and in the opinion of the school head the student can profit by this extra time.

The third problem is the academic curricula of our schools. While greater progress has been made in lengthening the school course there are still only a few of our State schools which offer real high school work. This no doubt will seem expensive and difficult in many institutions, but I believe that the American legislators, who have provided for free high school education for all hearing children, can be prevailed upon to provide full high school work for deaf pupils. Many of the graduates of our schools are not going to be able to take advantage of instruction at Gallaudet College, but should be able to complete full high school work, including first class vocational training, in their own State institutions.

The fourth problem is that of fitting our boys and girls during their school life to earn their bread and

butter through properly chosen vocations. A good many years ago schools for the deaf were far ahead of the public schools in shop equipment and in trades teaching. This condition has changed in the last generation and now splendid free vocational schools have been erected for hearing boys and girls. Vocational courses and pre-vocational courses have been introduced into high schools and junior high schools, equipment of the highest type has been purchased and trained teachers have been put in charge of this type of instruction. The problem of schools for the deaf is first to find in what vocations the boys and girls are most likely to succeed, second to provide proper shop equipment and high grade teachers for instruction in these lines, third to establish pre-vocational training, and fourth actually to place these boys and girls after graduation. In some of our schools there is likely to be still too much time and attention given by the pupils to repair work and not enough to the learning of the theory and vocabulary of the trade. However, a most satisfactory advance has been made in many of our schools in the last few years. In many schools definite industrial department have been established with well trained men in charge and shop equipment has been improved and brought up to date. The recent survey of unemployed deaf should throw a great deal of light on the desirable trades and vocations for the deaf in various parts of the country and should be of great use to those in charge of our schools. Vocational teachers have been recognized and certified by the Conference of Executives of American schools for the deaf, and more and more emphasis is being given to the proper training of this type of teacher before placement in our schools. The record of the deaf in the past as self-supporting citizens has been enviable. According to the last census, deaf-mutes (that is people becoming deaf before the age of eight and at the time of the making of the returns listed as adults) show a percentage of eighty-eight who were self supporting. This, compared with the whole adult population of the United States of eighty-nine percent. self-supporting, is indeed a remarkable record. To keep up this high standard, however, means the expenditure of money for buildings, equipment, and salaries in the industrial department. Here again may I put in a plea for the value of the residential school to the older boys and girls in the vocational training which, as Dr. Patterson pointed out some years ago at a meeting of the convention at Fairbault, is after all the most important thing, together with character building, in the school life of a large majority of our pupils.

However, when the boy or girl is ready to graduate

and has had his vocational training, there is the problem of placement which is a serious one. Here again comes up a need of the provision in every school of any size of one or more placement officers under the authority of the school superintendent, with full time to visit factories and shops, to keep in touch with graduates of the schools, to study trade conditions, to get suggestions from employers, and see that prejudices against the employment of the deaf are, if possible, eliminated. Several state schools have had notable success in such work done by a regular employee. This plan of necessity calls for expenditure of money. I believe, however, that various governments of the United States are prepared to spend all that is necessary and maintain the high standard of our graduates as independent citizens, which they have had up to this time.

The next problem is that of teacher training. In the early days on instruction of the deaf in this country a very high class of young men was attracted to our profession. Many of them saw service under Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc at Hartford in the early years, and with the pioneers in various other states later on. With the great increase of schools which took place after the Civil War, the facilities for the formal training of teachers of the deaf were not for a long time properly organized. Many teachers entered into the work on graduation from high school, the proportion of the women teachers increased very greatly, and certain quick training schools were operated, in which teachers were supposed to obtain a foundation for their work in as little as six weeks. However, something over forty years ago training classes of a very different type were started at the Clarke School at Northampton and at Gallaudet College. From time to time other classes were also regularly maintained over a considerable period of years in various schools for the deaf, until the number of graduates from these better training schools became sufficient to meet the demand for teachers. The great variations in requirements, however, was so evident that steps were taken by Conference of Superintendents and Principals, now the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the deaf to draw up minimum requirements for training centers. Educational ex-

perience of two years beyond high school was fixed upon as a year's special training in addition to this, with a fairly well worked out general program, was called for. The matter of certification of teachers was taken up by the American Association for the Promotion of Teaching Speech to the Deaf, and immediately hereafter by the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf on the request of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, which was not satisfied with the certification of speech teachers only. The Conference of Executives then took a further important step by the examination of the training centers, themselves, by competent heads of schools under the authority of the Conference. During the past two years several training centers have been certified, requirements for training centers have been certified, requirements for admission to the training class at Gallaudet College have been raised definitely to college graduation with a Bachelor's degree, and in general everywhere the trainers have been required to show much higher educational qualifications than was the custom only a few years ago. The certification of teachers by the Conference of Executives has gone forward steadily with recognition of teachers of manual classes, vocational classes, physical training, and in fact all teachers employed in any school. There is no doubt in my mind that average teachers of the deaf today is better qualified educationally than the teacher of a generation ago. It seems to me, however, unfortunate that all of the training classes do not adopt as part of their course careful instruction in the language of sign. Whether or not sign language is used in the classroom, the knowledge of it is of great advantage to the teacher. Such a well known authority as Dr. Alexander Graham Bell never criticized the use of the manual alphabet whenever it seemed necessary. Dr. A. L. E. Crocker in a splendid article on the training of teachers, read at the joint meeting of teachers at Mt. Airy in 1921, laid stress and though he, like Dr. Bell, was an ardent oralist, he admitted the value of the understanding by the teacher of the manual alphabet and the sign language.

[To be continued in next issue]



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Items of Interest Concerning the Doings of the Deaf

A WOOD CARVER

Ewald Emiling of Waukegan, a member of Milwaukee Division and employed by the Manitowoc Church Furniture Company as a wood carver, was assigned to carve the floral pieces on a twenty-one oak altar for the Catholic cathedral in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The firm considers this the most outstanding work of the kind it has ever turned out, and critics consider it one of the most elaborate designs ever carved from oak wood. The altar is now being installed in the cathedral.

♦ ♦ ♦

A BARBER

Mr. Edwin Tillman, who left school last spring, has a one-chair barber shop near the intersection of Euclid and Western Avenues, Knoxville. This is near his home. He opened the shop during December and has been building up patronage. He charges antebellum mundi prices—15 cents for a haircut, 15 cents for a shave, and 15 cents for a bath—45 cents for the "round trip." He spoke of adding another chair and taking in another deaf barber when patronage justifies it.

—The Tennessee Silent Observer.

♦ ♦ ♦

RAILROAD MEN

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has a deaf claim clerk in the person of a Mr. Miller, who has been sent here and there to investigate claims. He is popularly known to most of the railroad men in and around Parkersburg. In Baltimore the same railroad has another deaf clerk, Mr. William Hayes. In Charleston, W. Va., the New York Central has Mr. Edward B. Day in its freight office. The Chesapeake and Ohio has for several years had a deaf accountant in the person of James Ping in its office in Huntington. The Southern in Washington has Winfield Marshall in one of its responsible offices. All this goes to show that when a deaf man makes good, he scurs a lucrative position.

♦ ♦ ♦

IN UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE

Here and there one learns that Uncle Sam is not afraid to trust a deaf man with a responsible position. Out at Central Station, West Va., along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is a Daniel Rollins, a pro-

duct of Romney School, who has been postmaster for the past decade.

♦ ♦ ♦

CABINET MAKER

Richard Schrienif, a first class cabinet maker has been out of employment for a year this month. However he does not sit with his chin on fists waiting for somebody to place a hand on his shoulder. With jig-sawing machines of his own in a garage he makes and sells novelties. He made two maple secretary-desks and sold them. Now he is completing five Pricilla sewing cabinets.—Exchange

♦ ♦ ♦

POSTMEN

We have been asked how many deaf persons are employed in the Canadian post offices and we supply the following information through the courtesy of Mr. H. W. Roberts. The total number is approximately sixty-three. Of these, fourteen are in the Toronto office, seven in Ottawa, two in Hamilton and one in London. Also one deaf man has for many years been on the Brantford customs house staff. All of these have made good and many of them are regarded as among the most expert and efficient clerks in these offices. *The Canadian*

♦ ♦ ♦

PRINTER

Louis J. Bacheberle, a deaf man, has been in the employment of the Kemper-Thomas Printing Company of Norwood, Ohio, for forty years. In recognition of this fine record the officials and employees of the company recently gave a banquet in his honor and presented him with a gold watch and a loving cup. Mr. Bacheberle's long service, his zeal in his work, and his loyalty to the company.

Mt. Airy World

♦ ♦ ♦

A MANUFACTURER

Frank K. Nilson, of Bethany, Missouri, member of Kansas City Division, has gone into the manufacturing business and is making vanilla and lemon flavoring which he is selling. He plans to add other items in this line later on.

Brother Nilson is also beginning the culture of mushrooms from pure spawn which he obtained from Canada and will sell them either fresh or canned.

Manufacturing a line of good products is Brother Nilson's method of beating the depression.

—The Frat.

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HOW TO LIVE LONG

If you want to live to a ripe old age, the best plan is to pack up and move to Lithuania and become a peasant. This country has the best record for longevity of any country in the world, with Portugal second and Bulgaria third.

But who can go to Lithuania! What are our chances right here? Well, some very famous scientists and doctors have been doing some intensive investigating. They have a lot of figures to prove that, after all, hard work does kill. The machine that is constantly stepped up to its maximum capacity wears out first. Ditto with men. Another enemy of long life is over-eating. Most people dig their graves with their teeth.

At the top of the list of things to do to live long is serenity of mind—no worrying. Ease of mind, they claim, has more to do with living than any other one thing.

It might help a lot if we each hung a sign over our desks reading: "Don't take yourself so darn seriously!"

Selected.

♦ ♦ ♦

LOOK TO THIS DAY!

For it is life, the very life of life.

In its brief course lie all the varieties and realities of your existence:

The bliss of growth;

The glory of action;

The splendor of beauty;

For yesterday is already a dream, and tomorrow is only a vision;

But today well lived, makes every yesterday a dream of happiness, and every tomorrow a vision of hope. Look well, therefore, to this day!

Such is the salutation of the dawn!

From the Sanskrit.

♦ ♦ ♦

If you've been trying hard, and feel that your good work isn't noticed; if you've live decently and generously and feel that no one cares; just remember that it is mostly the botched jobs that get prominent notice and the botched lives that make the front page. Let the rest of the world have the notoriety, you'll be noteworthy of your friends. Which is really all that counts.

♦ ♦ ♦

Most of us have heard that the way to succeed is by hard work and steady application; the trouble is we all would like to find some easier way.

FOR "FATHER DAY."

We happened in a house the other night, and over the parlor door saw the legend worked in letters of red, "What is home without a Mother?" Across the room was another brief, God Bless Our Home. Now what's the matter with "God Bless Our Dad?" He gets up early, lights the fire, boils an egg, and wipes off the dew of the lawn with his boots while many a mother is sleeping. He makes the weekly hand-out for the butcher, the grocer and the baker. If there is a noise during the night, Dad is kicked in the back and goes down stairs to find the burglar and kill him. Mother darts the socks, but dad bought them in the first place and the needles and yarn afterward. Mother does up the fruit; well, Dad bought it, and jars and sugar coat like the mischief. Dad buys the chicken for the Sunday dinner, carves it, and draws the neck from the ruins after everyone else is served. What is Home Without a Mother? That's all right, but what is home without a Father? Ten chances to one it is a boarding house. Father is under a slab and the landlady is the widow. Dad, here's to you; you've got your faults—lots of them—but we'll miss you when you're gone."

♦ ♦ ♦

THE BOY WHO RECOMMENDED HIMSELF

A gentleman advertised for a boy to assist him in his office and nearly fifty applicants presented themselves to him. Out of the whole number he selected one and dismissed the rest. "I should like to know," said a friend, "on what ground you selected that boy, who had not a single recommendation." "You are mistaken," said the gentleman, "he had a great many. He wiped his feet when he came in and closed the door after him, showing that he was careful. He gave his seat instantly to that old lame man, showing that he was kind and thoughtful. He took off his cap when he came in, and answered my questions promptly, showing that he was polite and gentlemanly. He picked up the book which I had purposely laid on the floor, and relaced it on the table, while the rest stepped over it, showing that he was orderly; and waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing and crowding. When I talked to him I noticed that his clothing was tidy, his hair neatly brushed and his finger-nails clean. Do you not call these things letters of recommendation. I do."

—Selected from Junior Life.



ANCIENT KANSAS

Kansas is the eldest in the history of the Northern States. There were white men in Kansas before there were in New York, Massachusetts, or any of the eastern States. Long before the discovery of Plymouth Bay or New York harbor an expedition from Mexico came into Kansas under Coronado with a formidable force hunting for the seven cities of Quivira. After traveling nearly the whole length of the State, Coronado turned back in April, 1542, having made neither conquest nor settlement.

Fort Scott Monitor.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE KANSAS PRAIRIE DOG

By Esther Clark Hill State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

There is still extant in some sections of Kansas the legend that the prairie dog, the owl and the rattlesnake live amicably together in the same hole. The following refutation of the statement, written by F. E. Jerome, an old time Kansas editor, is in the Kansas language of 1880's when that language was, perhaps, at its best.

I have noticed repeated assertions that the rattlesnake, owl and (prairie) dogs, three very interesting citizens of Kansas, lived together and were a sort of happy family; that the snake would strike his police rattle when a stranger was noticed, the owl would sound the fog-horn of alarm that would waken Mr. Prairie Dog from his slumber, and that after the snake and owl had wisely gone out of harm's way, Mr. Prairie Dog would send Mrs. Prairie Dog to the upper door of the habitation to bark her contempt for the intruder, while he snake would go to sleep among the little dogs, and the owl with an eye to business would inspect the scanty store laid up for a rainy day, and eat up what it thought was the surplus. This, I am compelled to say, is a false assertion, an imposition on the fair name of the Kansas Prairie Dog.

The rattlesnake and the prairie dogs are natural enemies, and never live together, while the owl, belonging to a dignified and aristocratic family, scorns to associate with such low folks, and lives alone in a deserted dog hole, brooding over the unhappy plan of Providence that failed to make her a

glorious turkey buzzard with an appetite like a Kansas Hurricane!

The snake only enters an inhabited dog's residence when pressed by danger, or from hunger. Mr. Rattlesnake is a gentleman of leisure and watches until Mr. and Mrs. Prairie Dog are out in the field, stealing corn, when he slips into the hole and swallows one or two of the babies for lunch, and sneaks out again if he can without being detected.

I chased a rattlesnake once into a prairie dog hole, and then lay down and waited for developments. I did not have long to wait. The snake came out of the hole the quickest I ever saw any reptile travel, and flying after him, and turning somersaults over each other in their haste, came Mr. and Mrs. Prairie Dog. The chase was continued for several hundred yards, but the snake was just mean enough to not let them catch him, and the worthy couple quarreled about it on every step of their way homeward. The snake crawled onto a stone and coiled up to think it over, and from his appearance one would not have thought that he would be hungry for prairie dogs for months to come. I killed the snake and found portions of a young dog in it that had furnished the reptile a recent meal."

♦ ♦ ♦

Good humor is a saving grace—a smile makes the sun shine, and laughter lessens the load of life. God hates the grumbler and the grouchy—and mankind wisely refuses to trust or befriend either. Troubles come, but they can be cured—failure means that there is room for success—disappointment may be ultimate achievement in seeming disguise. The men and women who do things—who get things—who have made the world and all there is in it—learned to laugh—and to laugh is to live. The sky is bright—the days are pleasant and the nights peaceful. There is hope always at our elbow, pledging love and happiness. The worst never really happens, you know—and we always get well. And this is the best day despite the clouds, if any, and tomorrow will be better—surely our hearts ought to sing.

♦ ♦ ♦

Nothing is easier than fault-finding; no talent, no self denial, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business.

(Robert West.)

INFORMAL CHATTER

Contributed by Miss BETTA WILLIAMSON

OPPORTUNITY

Master of human destinies am I.
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait,
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel, and mart, and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!
If sleeping, wake: if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore—
I answer not, and I return no more.

John James Ingalls, former
Kansas editor and Senator.

♦ ♦ ♦

The ear is a less trustworthy witness than the eye.
—Herodotus.

♦ ♦ ♦

A physician met a farmer last summer who said he was drinking 15 to 20 cups of coffee a day to keep up courage.

"But", inquired the doctor, "doesn't it keep you awake?" To which the farmer gave the reply, "It helps."

♦ ♦ ♦

Doctor: "Did you try counting sheep in order to get to sleep?"

Farmer: "Yes, I counted 10,000 sheep and put 'em on the cars and shipped 'em to the city, but by the time I had got through figuring out how little I got for 'em it was daylight an' I had to get up to milk."

♦ ♦ ♦

First Collegian—"I'm a little stiff from bowling."
Second Collegian—"Where did you say you were from?"

♦ ♦ ♦

First Flea—"What's matter, Bill? Toothache?"
Second Flea—"None. Tried to bite an iron dog. Please somebody help me out. Add two more lines to my poem."

Around her table we sat content
All upon the same task bent
To eat spaghetti the proper way
To wind it round the fork to stay.

The silent, serious, sedate and dignified eight
enjoyed a very delicious lunch one noon with Mrs. Patty Miller. We are indeed grateful to Mrs. Miller for giving us this opportunity to renew acquaintances.

♦ ♦ ♦

If you want to see a picture of a handsome man ask Mr. Mellvain to show you his picture taken when the photographer was out here taking pictures of the children. For beauty Popeye is not in it.

We have one very deserving teacher whom we could all help—at least those of us who do light housekeeping. Mrs. Simpson complains that somebody's goat is very fond of roses (and who isn't?) to the extent that it comes right up to her very door and eats the petals. I'm sure Mrs. Simpson would be very grateful to us if we would take all our tin cans and dump them right down in her beautiful rose garden for the goat to munch on.

♦ ♦ ♦

SHAME ON ME!

I'm indeed sorry to have to apologize to three of my friends for not having a thing to write about them this time. Due to good behavior they earn this apology. I might add, however, that after a diligent search of one year Miss Marget Spears found her spectacles (no, not on her forehead) right where she left them.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tight shoes are the greatest blessing on earth. They make you forget all your other troubles.
Josh Billings.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sometimes I think it's worth while to get tired—it feels so good to rest.
—Mrs. Coolidge.

♦ ♦ ♦

Everybody is ignorant, only on different subjects.
Will Rogers.

♦ ♦ ♦

The over curious are not over wise.—Massinger.
to my poem.



THE KANSAS STAR

Published Once a Month During the School Year

Entered at the Postoffice in Clatle as second class matter Subscription, Rate 75c for the scholastic year.

This paper represents the work of the pupils in the printing department. Its purpose is threefold—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. MENZIES, Editor. R. WILLIAMSON, Associate Editor. ALFRED L. KENT, Instructor of Printing

The Mid-west Conference of Superintendents met at the Iowa School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 6 to 9, inclusive. All the schools except three were represented, and an interesting, inspiring, valuable meeting was held. Current problems of the Mid-west states were discussed freely, among them, "Old Age Pensions for Teachers of the Deaf", and "Better Vocational Teacher Training."

In addition to the very interesting meetings themselves, a good deal of profit was gained by visits to the Iowa and Nebraska Schools for the Deaf. These are both fine schools, and it is worth any superintendent's time to go through both their literary and industrial departments.

Certainly it would be unfair not to mention the delightful entertainment and hospitality extended to the conference by both of these neighbor schools. We all left with the feeling that our time had been very well spent.

♦ ♦ ♦

A few days ago Senator McDonald of Wyandotte County, and Representative Fink of Wilson County, came to see us as members of the "Little Legislature" to make us an official visit. We were very glad to have these gentlemen see something of our needs and something of what we are doing and what we hope to do. It is hard for us to tell the layman just what we are doing, so we are glad indeed to have these gentlemen, who will be at the coming legislature, with first hand information concerning our work. It will make our task much easier than it would otherwise be. Both of these men are influential members of the legislature and their recommendations should go a long way.

♦ ♦ ♦

Miss Pearl Herdman, for many years principal of the Gallaudet School for the Deaf at St. Louis, died a short time ago. We are sorry to note the passing of this educator of the deaf. She will be very seriously missed in this school as well as in the profession.

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Beginning with this issue of the STAR our gentle readers will notice the omission of Pupils' Pages, whereas we have inaugurated a special feature by printing a new paper called the Kansas Sunflower. Miss Williamson, one of our efficient teachers, has charge of it. The main purpose of the outcome is three-fold: to improve the pupil's English, to form good reading habits, and to infuse into writing various subjects. The first page of the paper is featured with some kind of Fairy Tales serially. The two inside pages are given to pupils' items, and the last page is covered with interesting facts about every day happenings and problems for the children to solve, etc. A copy of the new paper will be sent to parents only. The paper is published bi-monthly. It is merely a venture of journalism.—K.

♦ ♦ ♦

COMPENSATION INSURANCE LAW

The summer just past saw a great deal of work done on our grounds. A large part of it was simple labor, such as smoothing loads of dirt dumped at various places; in fact, practically every requirement was within the ability of the deaf to perform satisfactorily, yet when they applied for work, the unjust workman's compensation law was used as an excuse to crowd them out of work.

We do not mean to say that not a single deaf person was employed; a few were. But their length of service was short. They were not assigned to a rake or a hoe because, gentle reader, that type of employment was far too dangerous for a person with defective hearing. We recall, as the work progressed, that six deaf men were wanted to load trucks at eight cents a cubic yard; that when five responded to the call, they were told it was either six or none at all.

It is evident that the deaf are discriminated against. They have always been taught to work with their hands in the schools built especially for them, yet when it comes to actual manual performance, they are told the work is too dangerous for them. The absurdity of it is disgusting. The law is an unjust one and something should be done to see that it is modified in such a way as to allow the deaf to engage in occupations and at tasks which are in no way dependent on the sense of hearing.

It is time for united action on the part of the heads of the various schools, the state and national associations, and by individuals who understand the deaf and their abilities. Of what avail is it to teach them to toil with their hands, only to have that law flaunted in their face when they seek to earn a living? This, we feel, is as much a part of the education of the deaf as it is to teach them the fundamentals of three R's. Some will argue that it is far more important, for it involves their lives and their happiness after school doors close behind them.

It shall be the purpose of the Oklahoma Association of the Deaf to investigate the law and to see what can be done in order to give the deaf citizens of Oklahoma a square deal. We believe the National Association of the Deaf has, or had, a Compensation Law Committee set up for the purpose of investigating conditions and laws in the various states. There is plenty of work for them in this Sooner state and it shall be our pleasure to acquaint them of the fact.

We are never going to get anything accomplished if we sit back and twiddle our thumbs. This will be a long and uphill fight, but by united action we can accomplish something. We shall have more to say on this subject in a later issue.—Griffin in *Deaf Oklahoman*.

We, too, have received a "slap in the face" by the Workmen's Compensation law. Therefore we have formed a committee of five to look into the matter, also to determine the best course to pursue that will serve to efface the discrimination of the law. With us thus far, the matter seems to be taking root as we have an encouraging letter from Governor Landon. Furthermore, we are assured by a certain representative elected, that he will do what he can to have the Statute changed to give the deaf a square deal.

We are glad to note that our Oklahoma neighbors are about to take some kind of action that will remedy the evils.

Now word comes from our Missouri friends that they too are preparing to enter the fray for similar reasons.

The outcome of the trio-states is being looked upon with great interest. The movement is, however, worthy of the cause and we hope each of the three states will get all the support needed. Now is the accepted time.—K.

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Below is an extract from the first number of the N. A. D. Bulletin that has just come to us. We are glad to know the association intends taking a hand in such matters as a national scope for the rights of the deaf for which they have been so well trained to earn their bread and butter.

"What can be done about it? Is there a remedy? There is! Education through publicity will go far towards removing this unjustified and medieval attitude towards deaf workers. Results cannot be expected overnight. However, we can prove to hearing employers that deaf persons are exceptionally good and diligent workers; that they are zealous and painstaking, loyal and hard working. To sum up: we must convince a skeptical world that it is an injustice to deny us the right of being self-supporting."



LOCALS

By Miss MARY ROSS

Our summer vacation, which extended from the last of April until the second week in September, was quite a hectic one for most of us. History was made this summer. Such a year of heat and drought has not been recorded before. We are sincerely hoping a like year will not be repeated.

During the summer months a "gypsy bug" must have bitten most of the deaf teachers and officers, for they took to traveling in a big way. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Foltz, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mikesell and Mary Ross made a tour through the southern states. They visited the Ozarks, Little Rock, Jackson, Mississippi (where Coach Foltz first started his career as a teacher), Baton Rouge (viewing the wonders that Huey Long hath performed), New Orleans, Dallas and Sulphur. This trip lasted about three weeks, and they traveled approximately three thousand miles.

On June 8, 1934, Miss Kolma McIlvain was married to Mr. Frederic W. Flake at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam W. Wood of Los Angeles. Both have secured good positions there, Mr. Flake with an airplane manufacturing company and Kolma as a stenographer and billing clerk in a large garment factory. They reside at Hollywood, California.

Mrs. Sam W. Wood (Leta McIlvain) is spending the winter with her parents while her husband is away in South America with the brand new cruiser, U.S.S. Tuscaloosa. Mrs. H. M. Dresker (Frances) spent a month with Mr. and Mrs. Wood while they were stationed in Philadelphia. She helped with the driving home when they left last September.

Mrs. Lona T. Simpson is back with us again. You will remember she was injured in an automobile accident last Christmas. She is now back in the harness, teaching the Sophomore class. During the summer Mrs. Simpson and Tade visited relatives in southern Kansas for three weeks. T. C. remained in Olathe to keep the home fans running. On the way back to Olathe they stopped overnight at the Foltz's camp south of Wichita. There she enjoyed the best breakfast she had during the summer. Mrs. Edith Hayes, a member of the faculty of the Oklahoma school, was Mrs. Simpson's house guest during the first half of August.

Jimmie Simpson, a victim of the depression, lost his job with a Wall Street brokerage firm, but promptly got a berth as a cadet on the Panama Pacific steamship line.

Mr. Frank Mikesell was one of the many farmers who had to haul water to his stock during the summer. Mrs. Mikesell spent a month in Denver caring for her sister, Julia Haden, who had an acute attack of appendicitis.

When questioned, Monsieur Dold would not reveal his summer activities, saying that he just tried to escape the heat like all the rest. Aw, now, Mr. Dold, still water runs deep, you know!

Mrs. Albert Stack was the surprised guest of honor at baby shower on Sunday, October 21, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton S. Johnson of Kansas city. Mrs. Stack received many lovely presents.

During the summer, Mr. McIlvain made some improvements in his residence. He tore out all the lumber of his porch, and replaced it with lumber from the school. He also put down a new oak floor in the east half of his residence, securing the flooring from the school also. As he did all the work and bought the materials at a very low cost, he thinks he saved at least a hundred bucks.

Coach and Mrs. Foltz attended the "big doings" at Little Rock during the first of July. Mrs. Foltz walked away with the honors in a beauty contest.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Laughlin visited in St. Louis and Fulton. Their son, "Ch," is now attending college in Fulton. He is an assistant supervisor of the small boys at the School for the Deaf during his spare time.

"Tis a privilege to live in Colorado" is a popular slogan. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kent decided to test the truth of that statement, so they made a trip to Colorado. However, Kansas, despite the drought, seems to have a more magnetic effect over them, for they returned to Olathe bringing Mr. Kent's granddaughter, Virginia, with them. Mrs. Kent's daughter, Helen Hunter, has again enrolled in the Iowa School for the Deaf.

Mr. Uel Hurd did more than his share of "gypsy-ing." He says he traveled through Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Illinois. The World's Fair lured him to Chicago, too.

Mrs. Hugh Stack, our popular Domestic Science teacher, escaped from the heat by going to Michigan to visit relatives. She reports having a "swell-elegant" time there.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hubbard remained in Olathe during the summer. Mr. Hubbard adopted three humming birds that persisted in visiting his flowers.

Camp Fairland, the Foltz's renowned summer camp, was open about a month. There were not many guests present this year due to the heat and the drought, and everyone seems to be saving his pennies for the 1935 Convention.

The first part of September Mr. and Mrs. Foltz, Mrs. Erma Pfeifer (Mrs. Foltz's sister) and Mary Ross took in the World's Fair at Chicago. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Magher. One afternoon they went to see Babe Ruth in action, and were very much disappointed when he failed to make a sensational play. (During their travels this summer they have visited the Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois and the Ephraeta (Chicago) Schools for the Deaf. Some record!

By mutual consent the Buffet Suppers are a thing of the past. The men have formed a "Sag Bridge Club" that meets two or three times a week. The fair sex meets every Wednesday at the homes of the members to try out their skill at either bridge or needlecraft.

Mr. Frank Doctor, the boys' head supervisor, and Miss Bonnie Jones of Garnett, were married by Dr. Kerr at the Presbyterian church in Tulsa, on Nov. 2 at four o'clock. Miss Mary Ross and Mr. Godfrey Adams were the only attendants. Mrs. Clyde Cantrill (Ruth Adams) acted as interpreter. After the ceremony Mary's brother took Doc and Bonnie for a "honeymoon ride" in his airplane. Our congratulations and best wishes are extended to the happy couple and may all their troubles be "little ones".

By Miss LOUISE CURTIS

On October 28, the Misses Hallman and Williamson enjoyed dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Menzemer.

Tuesday, October 30, the Misses Williamson and Hallman were entertained to a lovely dinner by Miss Ada Belle Hughes and her mother.

Miss Williamson was called home Sunday, October 14, because of the death of her father.

Mrs. Lines, Miss Curtiss, and Miss Warren spent a delightful evening with Miss Carter on Nov. 4. She served a delicious supper at the Boston Tea Room.

Miss Carter and Miss Curtiss were guests of Miss Ada Belle Hughes one day for a real Missouri fried chicken dinner.

Mrs. "Hank" Frye and Miss Virginia McKey took Mrs. Stack and three of the girls to Sulphur, Oklahoma, this week end for the Oklahoma-Kansas game. Mrs. Frye and Miss McKey went on to Dallas and Fort Worth and spent the time with Miss McKey's relatives.

Miss Carter entertained for Mrs. William McGee, who was formerly Rena Elliott. The evening was spent playing bridge. Miss Fleece Gooch won high score and Miss Bishop won second high. A lovely guest prize was presented the bride. A color scheme of yellow and white was carried out in the refreshments. The guests present other than those mentioned above were Mrs. Lines, Mrs. Gulick, Mrs. Tuttle, Miss Curtiss, Hughes, Draper, Lyon, Deu Pre, and Walters.

Miss Thelma Hughes was a guest of Miss Winifred Walters at her home in Ottawa the week-end of November 9th.

When asked for items of interest, Miss Foster reported that she had none. She insists that most of her time outside of school hours is spent in household duties as she lives at her home in Gardner, ten miles distant, and drives back and forth to school. She is the first to reach school each morning so it certainly means early rising on her part.

MOTORMANIA

Seven ways of achieving a sudden and rather messy demise are listed below. An ingenious motorist can no doubt improve upon it.

1. Take blind, left-hand curves on the inside.
2. Beat traffic signals wherever possible.
3. When traveling at high speeds, turn around to converse with back-seat occupants.
4. Never put on chains.
5. Turn all possible corners on two wheels.
6. Always line up fourth on three-lane highways.
7. Naively ignore railroad crossings and, when the occasion permits, slide in under crossing gates.

Most of us have been guilty of some of these insanities at times. Beware of auto-intoxication.



HALLOWE'EN

Miss Bishop

Ghosts and Goblins reigned supreme this year at our annual Hallowe'en Party. The festivities began with the Primary Party in the afternoon. Most all the little folks were masked and what a jolly time they had trying to discover who was who. After playing a number of games, a little girl came running in with candy sewed all over her dress and what a glorious time the other children had chasing her round and round the room, until the last piece of candy had been devoured. By this time, the refreshments were ready, and if there is anything that tastes better than ice-cream cones, apples and candy, we don't know what it is, unless it is more of the same.

The Intermediate Party began at seven that evening and such a lot of queer looking people! All those who were masked were lined up for a Grand March. The children who were not masked were asked to decide on the best costume by the clapping of hands. After several turns around the room, the four most popular were Ruth Springs, Paul Barnes, Audrey Sauer and Vincent Wickware. It was hard to decide the best one of these four, but the prize finally went to Ruth Springs. The next hour was taken up with relay races and what a lot of fun they proved to be! The winner of each race was presented with a Hallowe'en prize. Apples were hung on strings, and all those who were able to take a bite without the use of their hands, were rewarded with an apple. Then came the refreshments of Hallowe'en candy, doughnuts and cider.

Even before the Intermediate party was over, the queerest looking things began to stroll into the room. One was a funny looking house made of gunny sacks. Each time that someone got near enough to peek in, the house very deliberately picked itself up and moved away. About this time, Mae West in all her glory entered the room. We have about decided that the real Mae could learn something about clothes from our own George Daniels. His costume was made entirely from gunny sacks, from the hat, at least a yard wide, to the backless dress with the bustle. Enough jewelry to weigh a ton, more or less, plenty of make-up, and the famous Mae twist, together with the "Come Up And See Me Sometime" air, completely transformed our George. He certainly "put it over", to say the least, and was rewarded with the grand prize. The first prize for boys went to "Big

Ben", who certainly had an original and clever idea! Thaine Ayers was the boy inclosed in the "Big Ben" sack, which was complete from the hands which turned, to the bell on the top. John Sailor and Harold Most were a scream as the Mother and Baby and they easily walked off with the second prize. John's impersonation as the big fat woman with a mop for her hair and a pocket book under her arm was certainly clever, and Harold in the long white baby dress and hood, sucking his bottle of milk and riding in his home made baby carriage, was very true to life indeed. Several of the other boys were so clever that they certainly deserve honorable mention. Claude Monroe as the dancing, banjo playing negro was fine. Horace McAllister made a typical Indian Brave and Merila Burns and Francis Strack as the Black Cat and her Kitten were certainly good.

Among the girls, Bessie King won first prize as the poor little Flower Girl. She acted her part so well that one was tempted to drop a nickel in her box. Old clothes, tattered and torn, dark glasses, scooped shoulders and pigeon toes, she looked and acted her part to perfection. Second prize was awarded to the colored "Bride and Groom", impersonated by Nellie Amett and Mary Bender. With their grinning black faces and their very loving ways, they attracted much attention. Among the other girls there were many Indians, litting butterflies, ghosts and goblins. In fact, many of the girls and boys are to be complimented on their clever ideas for the Hallowe'en party. The remainder of the evening was spent in Paul Jones Dancing which was greatly enjoyed by the girls and boys. Last but not least came the refreshments of cider and doughnuts, and at ten-thirty the party ended with all the children declaring that this Hallowe'en was the best one yet!

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AN INTERESTING SIGHT AT THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS

By Mrs. Lines

One of the most interesting things I saw at the "Century of Progress" was "Slim" Williams and his team of dogs which he drove 5,500 miles from his home in Alaska to Washington, D. C. This was the longest dog team trip ever made.

It all started with a boast. "Slim", proud of his dogs which are crossed wolves and Malamutes, bragged that he had the best dog team in the world. When disputed, he boasted he could drive his dogs

to Washington, D. C., the longest trip ever made by dogs. After this statement he had to prove it.

So he started with his nine dogs which range from one-fourth to three-fourths wolf, except "Rembrandt" the leader, who is a Mac Kenzie husky. He took very little food. Only 20 pounds of rice, 20 pounds of sugar, two pounds of tea, his rifle and ammunition. No compass, tent or stove.

In 28 days his dogs covered 350 miles on one pound of dried salmon for each, and two pounds for "Brandt," the leader.

Over a route up the Klondike River, across the Yukon to White Horse, then across a couple of lakes to British Columbia, without a trail, they went, finding plenty of wild game, fish and timber all the way. These loyal dogs had fresh reindeer and other meat.

When he camped at night, Slim cut a few big logs for his fire, set up a canvas and put his sleeping bag on a mattress of spruce boughs between the canvas and the fire. Just imagine sleeping out doors 32 degree below zero.

Because newspapers and radios publicized his trip all along the way, he found hundreds of people out to meet him, schools dismissed for the occasion.

When the snow gave out he put rubber-tired wheels on his sled.

When he came out on the highways, the gravel cut his dogs' feet so badly he had to make little canvas moccasins for them. Soon Canadian housewives offered to sew the little sacks for him, saving much time for him. In Spokane, he found a preparation which toughened the dog's feet and he had no further trouble of this kind. But mud piled so heavily on his little wagon that he could make only 10 to 12 miles a day. When weather got warm, he traveled by night and slept through the day.

On Sept. 16, 1933, he pulled up at the City Hall in Chicago, just 10 months and four days after he left home in Alaska. After two months' stay at the World's Fair, he continued to Washington, D. C., on Dec. 22, at the end of his 5,500 mile trip. He proved his was no idle boast.

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AMERICAN ROYAL

The American Royal Horse Show and American Royal Livestock Show was held in Kansas City, Mo., the week of October 20-27.

This superb exhibit of the Livestock Industry

of the United States is one of the outstanding events of its kind in the entire world.

Kansas City is the logical home for such an event, as Kansas City is the second largest live stock market in the world and is the Live Stock Capital of the country. It owes this distinction in part to the fact it is situated in the centers of the Great Middle West which is the livestock production region deluxe.

The horse Show was better than ever and a few outstanding special attractions added greatly to its entertainment this year. Foremost among these attractions was the ten horse team owned by E. G. Stinson and Sons, Orange, California, and driven by Mr. E. G. Stinson, himself. It was truly amazing to watch one man unassisted drive a ten-horse team with ten lines and handle them as perfectly as a good driver does one driving horse. He whizzed them with the lead team on a dead run in one relatively small arena without even removing the judges' box from the center of the arena. No more thrilling sight ever graced any arena.

The gymkhana sports by Roy Knapps Rough Riders of Kansas City, Kansas, were much enjoyed by the children especially, as Knapp's aggregation is composed entirely of children. They are expertly trained.

The Dressage Trained Horse, "Olimpia" exhibited by Capt. Hiram S. Tuttle, Fort Riley, Kansas, was marvelous. The Dressage is the highest type of intellectual training of the School Horse. Dressage trained horses change gaits, paces, and actions by imperceptible movements of the riders weight, legs and hands. No whip or signals are used as in the High School Horse. Olathe, Kansas is fortunate to be near the annual institution of the Great American Royal Show.

—Mrs. Miller.

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MEN ARE FOUR

He who knows and knows he knows, He is wise
—follow him.

He who knows, and knows not he knows, He is asleep—wake him.

He who knows not, and knows not he knows not; He is a fool—shun him.

He who knows not, and knows he knows not; He is a child—teach him.

—Arabian Proverb.



ALUMNI

FROM CALIFORNIA

By Mrs. Alex Parrish

News about the Sunflower State Deaf People in the Golden State.

The Kansas Association meeting was held at the Cosmopolitan Club of the Deaf, January 28, 1934. The elections were held for new officers. Mrs. Grace Noah was re-elected as president, Chas. H. Whipple as vice-president, Mrs. Alex E. Parrish (Lena M. Graber) secretary, Mrs. Omar Harshman, treasurer, and Mrs. Schiller, chairman of the entertainment committee. After the elections were over they gave a dialogue on birth of each month in honor of Kansas Day, Jan. 29. The plays were good. Then a prize for the quilt which was made by the Kansas women was given. Then they had nice refreshments and an enjoyable time.

As Alex Parrish got one week's vacation from the Good Year Plant where he works he took his wife, (Lena Graber) and their friend, Chas. H. Whipple and drove to Corcoran, California, the last week of February to see Mr. and Mrs. Oren R. Calkins. They paid them a visit for a couple of days.

William Reynolds and his mother got into business since last year. Their business is doing fine.

Oren R. Calkins was called to Whittier, California on account of his cousin's death. He and all of his brothers attended the funeral service there the second of last April. After his cousin's burial he had no time to see Mr. and Mrs. Alex Parrish and Chas. Whipple when he was in Los Angeles. He had to go back home to tend his business, a shoe shop in Corcoran, California.

Some time ago Mr. Lee Scott went back to Olathe, Kansas, to see if he could get work there. Then later, his wife and baby went back to Olathe, Kansas from Escondido, California. Chas. Sizer and his brother are still in Vista, California. Last July, after Mr. Alex Parrish got a message of the death of Mrs. Helen Scott, they brought the sad news to the Kansas Deaf people of Los Angeles. We were shocked and sent our sympathy to Lee Scott as we know him so well.

About a year ago Mrs. Grace Noah organized the Sunflower Sewing Circle for the Kansas deaf women. Every month that circle meets at each member's house and serves luncheon.

Mrs. Genner's (Bernice Dent) mother paid her a visit of some months. She went back to San Diego, California, after her long visit.

Mrs. Alex Parrish's mother, of Topeka, Kansas, is visiting with her.

Miss Gladys Bennette of Kansas City, Kansas, is visiting with her relatives and friends for a few months in Los Angeles, California.

The Kansas deaf people were invited to Mrs. Irene Haworth's residence in honor of Mrs. Becker of Topeka, Kansas, on the evening of October 3. Refreshments were served. They enjoyed Mrs. Becker a great deal.

The Kansas Association had a big all day picnic at beautiful Bannington Park in Wilmington, California, near Long Beach the 10th of last May. About fourteen different games were played. Prizes were given to the winners. Mrs. Alex Parrish.

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WICHITA ITEMS

By Mrs. B. R. KEACH

Victor Hottle works on the Foltz farm near Belle Plaine, Kansas, the tenant being Mr. J. B. Kaufman.

Harold Kistler works in Florence, Kansas. He came to the Frat social held October 27. He often makes trips to Wichita. (Yes, girls, he is a young bachelor.)

Fay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kaufman, got a manœuvre set for being the most popular girl in the Belle Plaine High School.

There was a mask party held at Blackwell, Oklahoma, on October 20. There were fifty-six masks, about half of them coming from Wichita. Mrs. Henry Hoss was awarded a prize for being the best representation of an old witch.

The Frats had a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dibble on the 27th of October. There was an attendance of thirty masks, all of whom declared that it was the best social yet.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thompson and Harold Crosby, formerly of Independence and Winfield, Kansas, respectively, visited the W. S. Dibble family on the 28th of October.

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Conducted by Mr. Mellvain

Mr. and Mrs. Pat McPherson and a few friends had a "stork shower" at their residence in K. C., Mo., for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stack, October 21. Those from Olathe were Messrs. and Mesdames E. S. Foltz, C. H. Laughlin, E. H. Mellvain, S. Lamm and small daughter, Mrs. Hugh Stack and Miss Mary Ross. All had a most pleasant time, and the presents to the couple were pretty and useful.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Brubaker, Ellart, Kansas, extend congratulations upon their becoming the proud parents of a boy baby, October 22. Mrs. Brubaker was Vera LaRosh. According to Uncle Frank LaRosh, all was going well last time he heard from them.

The following boys were engaged in razing the old school building during the summer and fall: Mr. T. C. Simpson, Mr. John Martin, Mr. John Ringle, Mr. Clinesmith, Mr. Lee Scott, and Mr. Ammon Peters. Since it was finished, they have been resting up preparatory to tackling another job. None of them met with any accident of any consequence, which speaks well for the deaf, does it not?

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Jones of Barclay, Kansas, made Mrs. Earl Dewese Lewellyn a call the latter of part of October, at her home north of Olathe. Mr. Lewellyn is a hearing man, employed at the Montgomery Ward and Co. warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.

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ATHLETICS

by FRANK MIKESSELL

On October 26 at Lawrence Kansas, the Jackrabbits lost a stubbornly fought game of football to the Haskell Indians by the score 12 to 6. The redskins were first to score in the first half by a series of fake plays and line plunges, but the Jackrabbits soon evened the tally with a touchdown by Ingle on one of the most mystifying tricks ever seen in the Haskell stadium. Even the Indians, tricky as they are, did not know where the ball was until he crossed the goal line.

The second half found the same Jackrabbit line up, but a completely new Indian array which proved to be more powerful than the retiring one. Another touchdown was made by the redskins in that frame and the Jackrabbits deprived them of still another score when they held the redskins on the 1 yard line. Trying to punt out of danger behind his goal line, Ingle converted a bad pass from center into a pass which fell into the arms of one of his men. From that time fighting spirit on both sides was shown till the bark of the gun. K. S. D., however, constantly threatened, but never was successful in crossing the goal line again.

Summary

| | Haskell | K. S. D. |
|----------------|---------|----------|
| First downs | 11 | 18 |
| Kick offs | 3 | 2 |
| Punts | 5 | 3 |
| Yard penalized | 15 | 20 |
| Fumbles | 3 | 4 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|----|
| Fumbles recovered | 4 | 3 |
| Forward Passes attempted | 2 | 14 |
| Forward Passes intercepted | 1 | 8 |
| Forward Passes completed | 2 | 8 |

K. S. D. 13

O. S. D. 6

After wallowing in the depths of defeat for over a month, the Kansas School football team combined power with deception on the third day of November, at Sulphur, Oklahoma, and scored a seven point victory over a game and desperate Oklahoma School eleven before a good sized crowd. The final count was 13 to 6.

The newly constructed field not having settled itself, afforded uncertain movements on both sides. Worse than that was a strong wind blowing from the north, causing the loose earth to drift dust not only in the faces of the players, but also in the faces of the eager spectators. Aided by the gale the Sooners were able to score early in the first half on a fake play around the unprotected right wing. Shortly after the start of the second half, the Jackrabbits tied the score with a series of line plunges. What seemed to be a tie at the closing moments was turned into a victory for the Jackrabbits on a fifty yard run to a touchdown by McGuire who caught the relay of a pass from the seemingly trapped Ingle. Thus the game ended with one of the fiercest fights ever seen on a football field.

Summary

| | K. S. D. | O. S. D. |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| First downs | 6 | 4 |
| Passes attempted | 2 | 4 |
| Passes completed | 2 | 1 |
| Passes intercepted | 3 | 0 |
| Yards gained from passes | 90 | 9 |
| Fumbles | 2 | 1 |

Touchdowns for Kansas by Duke and McGuire. For Oklahoma by Collett.

The players in five cars, furnished by Messrs Foltz, Laughlin, Ramsey, Ringle and Mikesell, enjoyed not only the sights of the town and country on the trip, but also were impressed with the magnificent and well designed buildings at the school and the splendid treatment during their brief stay.

A part of our dilapidated building being subject to much criticism in the past is gone and the construction of a new one on the same site is under way. It is understood that there will be a return game here on Thanksgiving Day next fall during which the building will be ready for occupying and it is predicted we will surpass in the entertainment of the corner.

FOOTBALL Homecoming Game

Wentworth Military Academy

—vs—

Kansas School for the Deaf

Saturday, November 17

Washington Field

2:30 P. M.

Olathe, Kansas

Admission 25c

NOW IS THE CHANCE you graduates and former students have been awaiting—a chance to kill two birds with one stone—return to your Alma Mater and yell your head off for K. S. D. when it faces an old rival—Wentworth Military Academy, and at the same time see what progress has been made in the construction of the new administration building. In the evening Olathe Division No. 14, N. F. S. D. will serve a dinner and an old fashioned hand-pumping, get-together meeting in the Domestic Science rooms. Proceeds go to the Kansas City, 1935 Convention Fund. A good time is assured every one who comes, so do not forget the date—Saturday, November 17; paste this date in your hat. The earlier you arrive, the better. Now, all together, LETS GO!

SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION—Silent movies of the 1934 Kansas—Oklahoma game played in Sulphur. Other films. All silent.
Admission 10c

