

VOL. XLVII.

No. 5.

# The Maryland Bulletin



**PATRIOTS'  
NUMBER**



February 1927

PRINTED BY THE PUPILS OF THE  
MARYLAND STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, FREDERICK, MARYLAND.



# The Maryland Bulletin

Published in the interest of the Deaf.

VOL. XLVII.

FREDERICK, MD., FEBRUARY, 1927.

No. 5

## SOME OF OUR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

*By Dr. Percival Hall—President, Gallaudet College*

**Extracts from an Address Delivered at the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, Washington, D. C., August 1926**

So much has been accomplished in educating deaf children in this country since the establishment of the first permanent school for the deaf at Hartford by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, in 1817, that we may well be proud of the record that has been made by our schools up to the present time.

It is my purpose today to make some suggestions as to possible needs in our schools for the deaf to further advancement and some criticisms of conditions now existing in these schools, with the hope that you well trained and educated men and women of the country will use your influence to see that real progress continues in our educational work for the deaf.

The first endeavor in some parts of our country which is needed, in connection with our schools for the deaf, is an endless educational campaign among the powers that be and among the general public as to the true nature of our schools for the deaf. They are still in some States classed as charitable institutions by the State laws. Perhaps more unfortunate than this, is the lack of knowledge on the part of school teachers, business men and the public generally, that our schools are strictly educational institutions and that the children in these schools are entitled to the very best instruction, the best equipment possible for their teaching and the best maintenance that can be given, all at the public's expense. In every large State where the adult deaf are organized, I believe it should be part of the work of such organization to get in touch with school officials, educational institutions, business men, teachers, and impress upon them all this point of view. I am aware of the fact that the N. A. D. has already done much work along these lines, but I am also aware that the public is still woefully ignorant of the possibilities of the educa-

tion of the deaf and the successful work of the deaf people after finishing school.

The next step in improving our situation educationally is to see that every State in the Union has compulsory educational laws with proper enforcement, providing for not less than twelve years of school work for all deaf children and a requirement that deaf children of say seven years or over must be in school for the period mentioned. It would also be of value to have an extension period of three years provided, during which the pupil may continue his education on the statement of the superintendent that the pupils will benefit from such tuition. It is true that many States already have compulsory school laws. But the average school life of deaf children is only about eight years, even when more than this period of free tuition is allowed. The state of affairs in connection with this point will, I hope, be shown forth in the near future by the surveys of schools for the deaf recently conducted by Professor Day and Professor Fufeld. Certainly, if any children should be compelled to go to school it is deaf children, who are more severely handicapped than any other class in the matter of obtaining education from their personal contact with others.

Let us turn now to the schools themselves, their staffs, methods and equipment; and look into the question of future improving in the school itself. It goes without saying that equipment should be good. Some of our schools are crowded, some of them are handicapped with old buildings, both for dormitory purposes and for school uses which are not as comfortable as fire-proof ones, or as well adapted to teaching purposes as they should be. Where new buildings and new equipment are needed, I am sure that your organization will stand behind the school



heads in urging upon legislatures the provision of proper school equipment.

I wish to call your attention particularly to the equipment for industrial teaching. In the old days the schools for the deaf were far ahead of schools for hearing children in the matter of industrial training and shop equipment. I am sorry to say my own opinion of the present time is that the schools for the deaf are not maintaining their leadership.

Manual training high schools and manual training classes in junior high schools are being established throughout the country for hearing children, equipped with high grade machinery and with teachers who have been specially trained to handle this equipment. If the graduates from our schools for the deaf are to maintain their ability to compete with their hearing brothers and sisters, leaving school well trained for craftsmanship, there is need in our schools for the deaf for much larger expenditures along these lines.

The schools should abolish the utilitarian idea that the shops are to serve mainly as repair shops for the institution and should make them real trade schools. This does not mean that much of the repairing, furnishing, painting, etc., at the institution, cannot be profitably done both for the school and for the pupils through the manual training department, but it does mean that each trade should be in charge of a competent, well-paid instructor who knows how to teach his trade; and it means, certainly in the largest schools, a definite industrial department under the charge of a highly intelligent, broadminded head, who is to be considered as one of the most important officials of the school and consulted as frequently by the executive as the principal of the school department is.

The question of intensive industrial instruction in the later years of a pupil's life is also one which should receive more attention in this country. During my trip to England last summer, I was much struck by the splendid trades work done in the school at Manchester by post graduates of sixteen years of age or over. Some of these took their training as apprentices in the city, and others received their work under skillful teachers in the school itself. A very large share of the student's time for three years is given in the school to trades teaching, with a result that in spite of the lack of employment in England,

between 80 percent and 90 percent of the graduates of this school were working last summer. This matter has been taken up at several of our schools, among them the New Jersey School and the Mt. Airy School, particularly in the teaching of printing, by allowing a post graduate course to certain students. I am inclined to think that a large amount of time might be spent with the older students in all of our schools in trades teaching with great profit, giving the opportunity of two or three years advanced work not only to particular pupils in particular lines, but to practically all pupils, especially girls for whom trades teaching needs much expansion.

We come to one of the most important subjects of all in connection with the education of deaf children, and this is the teacher. In the early history of the education of the deaf in this country a very high type of young man was obtained to take up the work of teaching the deaf. At the present time about one fifth of the teachers in our schools are men, and many of these no doubt are engaged only in industrial training. One of the greatest needs in the education of the deaf today is for men teachers. Some of the most successful and able teachers that have ever worked in our schools have been women, but there is no question but that in both our schools for the hearing and schools for the deaf the proportion of men teachers should be increased if it is possible to find the right type of men and keep them in educational work. In this respect, the normal class at Gallaudet College, established by Dr. Gallaudet, has done most valuable work, but it will be impossible to induce young men to remain in our profession unless there is opportunity for real promotion and adequate salaries are given.

The question of good teachers is of course, of far more value than that of equipment. Even without reasonably good desks and blackboards, the enthusiastic and well-trained teacher can produce good results. There is too much difference in the range of salaries in our various schools and in too many cases there is a tendency to pay the teachers of the deaf even smaller salaries than the poorly paid public school teachers of hearing children. There is too little encouragement for the teacher to improve himself educationally. While there has been improvement in the salary question, it still remains a matter in which your in-



fluence is needed. Heads of schools, who are asking for budgets which will provide for well-paid teachers, should be given the backing of your powerful organization. Young men who show an interest in the deaf can be encouraged to take training to become teachers of the deaf. When adequate salaries are finally paid, it is quite possible that a larger proportion of men can be persuaded to enter and remain in our teaching profession. It is very striking that in England, where reasonable salaries are now paid through the assistance of the central government, and a national pension plan is in existence, the proportion of men teachers in the schools is probably twice as great as it is in the United States.

It is encouraging to see that gradually State legislatures are being persuaded to place our schools for the deaf in the class of strictly educational institutions and to take them outside the field of politics. Unfortunately, in some states these happy results have not been accomplished. There again is a field for work by the N. A. D., in which I am sure there is room for further progress.

Another step has been begun in some of our schools which, to my mind, is of great significance in their educational work. This is the appointment of social workers, whose duty it is to form close connecting links between the school and the home and the industrial field. Many valuable suggestions may come to the head of the school through a personal visit by the workers to the home of the pupil and many others may go to the home through the same channel. Industrial conditions in various parts of the state can be studied with advantage to the deaf worker and openings for those out of employment can be brought to the attention of seekers for positions. With the growth of our great cities and the increase in our population generally, the matter of obtaining work is going to become more and more serious for deaf people. I think, therefore, that this move of having a social and industrial worker in our schools should be encouraged.

One of the most widely discussed, and of course, one of the most important questions in regard to the education of the deaf is the methods employed in our schools. In this respect, there has been a tremendous change since Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet established the Hartford School. It seems to be pretty well agreed now by the most

experienced educators of the deaf, that a large proportion of the deaf children can be as well educated by oral methods as by any other. Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet himself, put the proportion at two-thirds. Some of our experienced English friends, who are, I believe, fairly unbiased after much longer experience in education than we have had, put the proportion at three-fourths.

A very interesting investigation in this line was made by Dr. Rudolph Pintner, some years ago. It brought tentative conclusions which should be followed up. The investigation seemed to point to the fact that those having good natural ability can, generally speaking, learn satisfactorily under the oral method, while those not naturally well mentally equipped make more progress under manual methods than could rightfully be expected from their native intelligence. What does this mean?

From the survey made by Professor Fushfeld and Professor Day, which involved mental tests of thousands of deaf children, it is hoped that this interesting suggestion may be further elucidated. But it seems, on the face of it, absurd to expect to develop to the best advantage mentally all deaf children, some of whom enter school late, some born deaf, some partially deaf, and some low down in the mental scale while others are very high, by any one narrow method.

There seems to be an unreasonable prejudice in some quarters against the free employment of the English language through the manual alphabet in instructing deaf children. As this is only a very rapid method of writing and has been employed for many years with great success in connection with speech and lip-reading in the Rochester School, it would seem a most splendid addition to our educational aids for many deaf children. Nor has anything yet been discovered to take the place of the sign language in the quickening and wakening of some children, and in the presentation of interesting matter graphically and clearly to large bodies of deaf people.

In our States where there is only one State residential school, it seems to me, without question, that the proper system of education is that of using every possible method to advance the pupil educationally, and that after a thorough trial with oral teaching, pupils should have the advantage



of the manual alphabet and later on the inspiring and elevating influence of the sign language well used in Chapel lectures and public gatherings. Instead of restricting methods of teaching by law, schools should be encouraged to promote the individual pupil's education in every way possible.

The value of speech and lip-reading to the deaf cannot be over estimated. It is a serious question, however, how successful this work has been in many of our schools. A distinguished foreign visitor coming to this country recently tells me that, while he finds the lip-reading of our pupils good, he considers the speech work inferior. Results of the survey spoken of before, in connection with speech and lip-reading, which have already been published in the *Annals*, bear out the fact that the speech of many of our pupils can be improved. It might be well to emphasize at this time what was said at the Staunton meeting of the Convention of American Instructors

of the Deaf, by Dr. Caroline Yale, that what our schools need is not more speech teaching but better speech teaching. I think this statement still holds good.

In conclusion, may I say again that the deaf of this country are to be congratulated upon the progress already made in the education of our deaf children. They are, however, themselves the product of our schools. They are certainly entitled to criticize methods used and to make suggestions for improvements. I cannot understand anyone who takes an opposite view to this statement. Criticism, however, is all of little worth unless it is constructive and reasonable. The value of the school depends almost entirely upon the character of the teachers, the spirit and energy of its heads, and a desire to advance the pupils educationally in mental training and in morals—in short, on results. As long as any school is turning out creditable work for all its pupils, it should be given support by your association.



George A. Gallion    Mrs. William S. Tyre    Franklin A. Martin  
Philip Gehb    John Ayres of E.    William Bowdle    John E. Fowble    Mrs. Ella E. Smithson  
T. Spickler    Henry Achey    J. O. Amoss    Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Trundle    Mrs. L. Landenslager    Grace Webster

These Former Pupils Who Attended the Reunion in 1926, Recall the Days When the Maryland School Was Housed in the Old Barracks. They Were Enrolled Prior to 1872.



## STORIES OF LINCOLN

### Just Abraham Lincoln

I was in Richmond when my soldier fought the awful Battle of Five Forks. Richmond surrendered, and the surging sea of fire swept the city. News of Five Forks reached us, and there was a report that General Pickett had been killed. I did not believe it, but I was very anxious.

The day after the fire there was a sharp rap at the door. The servants had all run away. The city was full of Northern troops, and my environment had not taught me to love them. With my baby on my arm, I opened the door and looked up at a tall, gaunt, sad-faced man in ill-fitting clothes, who asked:

"Is this George Pickett's place?"

"Yes, sir, but he is not here," I said.

"I know that, ma'am," he replied. "But I just wanted to see the place. I am Abraham Lincoln."

"The President!" I gasped. The stranger shook his head.

"No, ma'am; no, ma'am. Just Abraham Lincoln, George's old friend."

"I am George Pickett's wife and this is his baby," was all I could say. I had never seen Mr. Lincoln, but I remembered the love and reverence with which my soldier always spoke of him.

My baby pushed away from me and reached out his hands to Mr. Lincoln, who took him in his arms. As he did so an expression of rapt, almost divine, tenderness and love lighted up his sad face. My baby opened his mouth wide and insisted upon giving his father's friend a dewy infantile kiss. As Mr. Lincoln gave the little one back to me, shaking his finger at him playfully, he said:

"Tell your father the rascal, that I forgive for the sake of that kiss and those bright eyes."—*Mrs. Pickett in "The Heart of a Soldier."*

### Douglas Held Lincoln's Hat

When Mr. Lincoln delivered his first inaugural he was introduced by his friend, United States Senator E. D. Baker, of Oregon. He carried a cane and a little roll—the manuscript of his inaugural address. There was a moment's pause after the introduction, as he vainly looked for a spot where he might place his high silk hat. Stephen A. Douglas, sat behind him. He

stepped forward quickly, and took the hat which Mr. Lincoln held helplessly in his hand. "If I can't be President," Douglas whispered smilingly to a member of the President's party, "I at least can hold his hat."

### Could He Tell?

A "high" private of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded at Chancellorsville, was taken to Washington. One day, as he was becoming convalescent, a whisper ran down the long row of cots that the President was in the building and would soon pass by. Instantly every boy in blue who was able, arose, stood erect, hands to the side, ready to salute his Commander-in-chief. The Pennsylvanian stood six feet seven inches in his stockings. Lincoln was six feet four. As the President approached the giant towering above him, he stopped in amazement, and casting his eyes from head to foot, and foot to head, as if contemplating the immense distance from one extremity to the other, he stood for a moment speechless. At length, extending his hand, he exclaimed, "Hello, comrade, do you know when your feet get cold?"

### It was Lincoln

In autumn of 1830 a traveling book peddler, who afterward became a successful publisher and the head of a firm whose name is well known in the United States to-day, came to the door of a log cabin on a farm in eastern Illinois, and asked for the courtesy of a night's lodging. There was no inn near. The good wife said hospitably, "we can feed your beast, but we can't lodge you, unless you are willing to sleep with the hired man."

"Let's have a look at him first," said the peddler.

The woman pointed to the side of the house, where a lank, six-foot man, in ragged but clean clothes, was stretched on the grass, reading a book.

"He'll do," said the stranger, "A man who reads a book as hard as that fellow seems to, has too much else to think of besides my watch and small change."

That man was Abraham Lincoln; and when he was President the two men met in Washington and laughed together over the story of their earlier meeting.



## STORIES OF WASHINGTON

### Washington and His Dog

When George Washington was a boy, he had a dog named Governor. They were very fond of each other.

One day George took his gun and went hunting. Governor followed him. They walked through the woods for several hours.

It began to rain. George decided to return home. But it was very foggy and he could not find the way. He was lost in the woods. He felt much troubled. He wondered how he could find his way home. He sat down on a log and thought hard.

Suddenly he thought of a way to get home. He decided to frighten Governor. Then the dog would run straight toward home and he could follow him.

He called the dog to him. He took his pocketflask and powder-horn and tied them to the dog's tail. He took off his belt and fastened one end to the dog's collar. He took hold of the other end. Then yelled and kicked the dog.

Poor Governor was very much frightened and began to run very fast. George held on to the belt and followed him. But the belt soon broke. The powder-horn and pocketflask beat against each other and made a great noise. The noise frightened the dog and he kept on running. George ran after him as fast as he could, but the dog was soon out of sight. He followed his tracks and at last came to the Potomac River. He was glad. He knew the way home. He lived near the river.—*Exchange*.

### The Patriot Hilda.

Hilda was the daughter of a farmer who lived in Pennsylvania at the time when the American colonies were fighting for freedom from England. General Washington's army was camping near her home and one evening, Washington came there and told her father that he was lost and wanted to know the way back to his camp. Her father invited him to stay all night, because he said it was dangerous to go through the woods so late. Washington thanked him and decided to stay, because he believed the farmer was a good friend. A slave showed Washington to his room and then Hilda saw her father take down his sword. She knew that he was going to stab Washing-

ton while he was asleep, because a British spy had been there and given him a bag of gold to do it. He said Washington was an enemy to the King. Hilda shuddered to think of it. How could her father kill the noble Washington, whom every one loved. Surely it could not be right even if he was against the King; so Hilda determined to save Washington. She slipped up stairs and opened his door. He was sitting at a table studying over his maps and did not notice her till she stood at his side. She put her finger to her lips and whispered to him that she was afraid for his life, and she motioned to him to come to another room where he would be safe. He smiled, arose and followed her out without a word. After he was in a smaller room Hilda called two slaves and ordered them to fix the bed with a bag of wheat in it to look like some one asleep. They got it ready in a hurry and hid just as Hilda's father came up the stairs. He stopped to listen and he believed Washington was asleep. He slipped his sword and thrust it down into the bag of wheat. Then he rushed from the room, thinking he had killed Washington. Hilda dropped into a chair and wept; but the slaves thought it was a good joke.

The next morning Hilda's father was in great distress of mind. He walked back and forth in the dining-room while the slaves were setting the table and when breakfast was ready, he told a slave to call General Washington. Hilda watched her father. His face was so white and she pitied him. Pretty soon the slave came back followed by Washington and Hilda's father could hardly believe his eyes; but Hilda knew that a great load was lifted from his heart. After breakfast Washington thanked the family for their kindness and a slave led him away to his camp; then Hilda confessed how she saved Washington. She said her father could never be happy after doing such a wicked deed and she hoped he would never sell his honor again for a bag of gold and indeed he was proud of his daughter.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

Take George Washington for a copy, boys, and try to be like him.

"To be as great as Washington,

I could not if I would,

But I've made up my mind that I

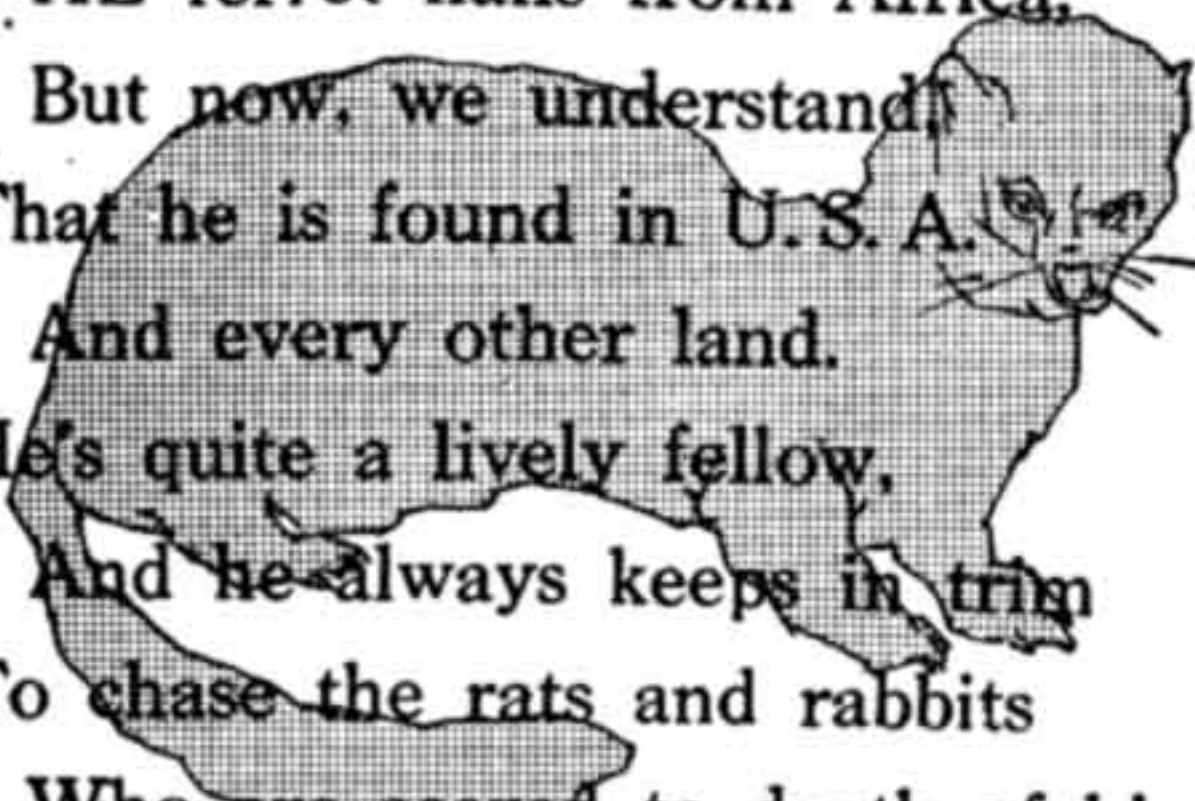
Will try to be as good."



## ANIMAL STORIES

## NO. 14. THE FERRET

THE ferret hails from Africa,  
But now, we understand  
That he is found in U. S. A.  
And every other land.  
He's quite a lively fellow,  
And he always keeps in trim  
To chase the rats and rabbits  
Who are scared to death of him.



The ferret comes under the weasel tribe. The weasels are members of the carnivora. Their teeth are suited to tear the flesh of the prey but we find a difference between a weasel's teeth and those of the cats and dogs. Like almost all flesh-eating animals, the weasels seek their prey during the night.

A very well-known and detested member of the weasel tribe is the Polecat. It is too well known by its attacks upon poultry-yards and hen-houses. In fact, when it visits the yards, it is more destructive than any other animal; for it not only slaughters birds enough for it to eat, but will destroy every fowl of the place, merely in order to suck the blood. It very often happens that twenty or thirty birds, fowls, geese, and turkeys alike, fall victims to the polecat during the night.

Very few of the smaller animals are safe from the attacks of the ferret. Hares it will follow up by scent. It tracks them patiently for hours, and almost always catches them in the end. It creeps after rabbits into their burrows, and passes through the long windings as readily as the animals themselves. Even rats are often followed into their holes and devoured.

The ferret is a useful but ferocious little animal, kept in a domesticated state and used for rabbit hunting as well as for destroying rats. In its general form it resembles the Old World polecat. Even though raised in confinement it never be-

comes really tame or trustworthy and will make sad havoc in the poultry yard. It is rather smaller its usual length being about 13 inches exclusive of the tail, which is about 5. It has a very sharp nose, red and fiery eyes, and round ears. The ferret frequently is an albino, with yellowish white fur; but there is a brown breed. In the slenderness of its body and the shortness of its legs it resembles the weasels. In its wild state it is a native of Africa. The cold of our winters is so severe for it, that it becomes necessary to keep it in a warm box, with wool or some other substance in which it may imbed itself. In this state it sleeps almost continually; and when awake immediately begins to search about for food: that which is usually given is bread and milk, but its favorite food is the blood of smaller animals. It is by nature an enemy to rabbits; and when sent into their burrows is always muzzled, that he may not kill the rabbits in their holes, but only drive them out to be caught in the nets prepared for them. The ferret is tame without attachment; and such is its appetite for blood that it has been known to attack and even kill children in their cradles. It is of an irascible nature, and when irritated, the odor it emits is very disagreeable, and its bite is not easily cured. The female has two broods in the year, each consisting of from six to nine. She not unfrequently devours her young as soon as they are born.



The

**Maryland Bulletin***Published Monthly*

DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR

At the Maryland State School for the Deaf  
Printed by the Pupils

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized September 4, 1920.

Terms: — FIFTY CENTS *per year* in advance for the school year. Subscriptions may begin at any time.

Address all communications to

THE MARYLAND BULLETIN  
FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

Editor—IGNATIUS BJORLEE.

Manager—GEO. H. FAUPEL.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND, FEBRUARY, 1927.

**Gallaudet Memorial**

As our BULLETIN readers are aware, contributions are being solicited throughout the United States for money with which to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of Edward Miner Gallaudet, founder and first President of Gallaudet College in Washington, which is the only college for the deaf in the world. Every deaf person is being asked to contribute one dollar toward this fund. No direct appeal has been made to parents of our pupils but we are just in receipt of a dollar contribution from Mr. and Mrs. Lester Huff in the name of their little daughter, Ethel May. The contribution is appreciated and we should be very glad to receive a similar donation from any other parents or hearing friends of the school.

Maryland's quota toward the \$50,000.00 fund is \$657.00. Of this amount \$161.20 has been contributed to date.

**Getting Rid of the Charity Taint**

From a recent article in the *Deaf Mississippian* we note that the Editor is not altogether convinced as to the advisability of placing the school for the deaf under the Department of Education rather than remaining affiliated with the Department of Charities. This change was a short time ago brought about in Maryland, and our school feels much more at home in its new classification. It certainly has become less difficult to convince budget committees that we are a school and that we require a high grade of specially trained teachers. Formerly the duties of our staff were considered in certain quarters as equivalent to those of supervisors or "keepers."

**Dr. Newton F. Walker Passes Away.**

On February 4th there passed from the ranks of the profession a man whose position was unique, whose term of service was longer than that of any other executive and a man whose passing brings grief to the heart of every one who knew him. For fifty-five years Dr. Walker held the position of Superintendent of the State School for the Deaf at Cedar Spring, South Carolina, having at the age of twenty-seven, assumed the responsibility of guiding the destinies of what was then a small school which had been founded by his father seventeen years previous. Beyond a doubt the vacancy will now be filled by the appointment of a son, Dr. W. Laurens Walker, who as principal for a number of years has aided in the directing of the affairs of the school. Dr. Walker is also survived by a son, Dr. Albert H. Walker, President of the State School for the Deaf at St. Augustine, Florida, and by Horace E. Walker, who for a time served as Superintendent of the Tennessee School but was obliged to relinquish that position due to ill health. Two grandchildren are also employed as teachers of the deaf.

In his chosen profession, Dr. Walker has frequently held positions of trust, being for many years a member of the committee of the Conference of Superintendents and Principals. In 1923 he was elected President of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, serving in that capacity at the biennial meeting in Council Bluffs, Iowa, during the summer of 1925. It is but natural that a man who attains to the age of eighty-two after devoting a life time of service to a single cause should be widely known, but more significant is the fact that all who knew Dr. Walker spoke of him in terms of loving affection that bordered upon reverence.

It was our good fortune to have the privilege of serving with him in arranging for the Iowa Convention and in the light of this more intimate contact we express the conviction that the profession has lost one of its most profound thinkers, and the deaf have lost such a friend as can never be replaced.

**Page the Other Nine**

Where did the *South Dakota Advocate* and the *Georgia School Helper* get the seven article "Code"?



**An Appreciative Letter**

The following letter was received from the mother of a twelve year old boy who enrolled with us last fall. We cannot refrain from publishing this letter which comes so unsolicited and which bears a message that should cheer the heart of every parent who has not the opportunity of visiting the school. Such communications bring far greater comfort than can possibly be understood by those who have never carried a similar responsibility.

Lanham, Md.  
Jan. 22nd, 1927.

Dear Mr. Bjorlee:—

Last September it was with a very heavy heart that I left my boy at Frederick. He seemed so alone, standing in the door way as I came away. I was so unhappy at his being so far away where I could but seldom see him. I was no doubt not the only mother who was sad that day.

How anxiously we looked forward to his Christmas visit when we would have him with us again and I want to thank you for sending such a bright eyed, pink cheeked and hard muscled boy to us.

I questioned Walton about his school, his food and play hours. His answer was "I love every body, have a good time playing and "good eats," his eyes sparkled as he told of the heaping plate and that his stomach didn't have room for so much.

He is very happy about his membership as a Scout. He said, "Mother I love the new school where we do so many things."

I am sorry my letter is so long as I've taken so much of your time, but I just had to tell you how pleased we are about Walton's health and progress and his contentment.

I received a letter after the holidays and he wrote, "arrived safely at school but its a long time until June." So you see he loves home too.

We love Walton very much but we know too he isn't always a good boy, but we do hope he does not give you any trouble.

Thanking you again,

Sincerely,  
Mrs. G. Stancliff.

**Self Deception**

Frequently men are deceived by believing that to be true which they themselves wish might be true.

**Mr. Berry Visits Birthplace**

We recently had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Franklin T. Berry of Philadelphia who was accompanied by his son, R. A. Berry. Mr. Berry was a most interested visitor. His father Rev. Thomas W. Berry was a teacher in the school during its early history, and fifty-five years ago our guest was born in the Historic Barracks, then used for dormitory purposes. Upon the resignation of Rev. Berry in June 1872 he was succeeded by the late Mr. Robert P. McGregor who passed away shortly prior to the Christmas holidays and of whom a brief sketch was printed in the January BULLETIN. The late Rev. Berry was affiliated with the education of the deaf in various parts of the country, and established the first school for the deaf in South Dakota. A sister of Mr. Berry, Miss Amelia E. Berry is at present in charge of the rhythm work at the Fanwood New York School.

**It Might Start Something**

Under the title "Speech Power Held Acquired" as reproduced in a recent issue of the *Ohio Chronicle*, appeared an interesting article by Professor Edward Spair of the University of Chicago, dealing with the evolution of human speech. We wonder just what would happen if this article were printed in the *Tennessee Silent Observer*.

Again in the latest issue of the *Chronicle* appears an article on dinosaur eggs estimated by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews to be twenty-five million years old. Will scissors be used on copies of the *Chronicle* before they are placed on the children's reading room table? Just what disposal is made of such magazines as the *Scientific American* in our anti-evolution state?

**Boy Scouts Again Win Pennants**

The members of both our Scout troops represented a hilarious group of boys on Tuesday evening February 8th, each troop having won the first prize pennant in their respective groups. Troop number 8 in group A and Troop number 16 in group B. The tournament was participated in by all of the troops of Frederick County and the competition was very close between the leading troops in both divisions. Scout Masters McVernon and McCanless are to be congratulated as are each of the members of the representative troops.



**New Executive at Illinois School.**

Col. O. C. Smith of Illinois has been transferred from his position at the School for the Deaf, Jacksonville, to that of managing officer of the Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois. Col. John W. Reig has been appointed as his successor.

**Separation of Deaf and Blind**

It is expected that complete separation of the deaf and the blind will soon take place at the California School. Similar action is on foot at the Colorado School, and the Virginia Legislature has already taken the preliminary steps toward this end. Many state schools were organized with departments for the deaf and the blind, but in a vast majority of cases the two are now completely separated.

**Museum Gets Confederate Paper Money**

Miss Grace D. Ely recently presented to the school museum a collection of Confederate paper money, in denominations ranging from twenty-five cents to twenty dollars. These interesting souvenirs had been in the possession of the late Mrs. Charles W. Ely for many years, and will form a very interesting addition to our souvenir collection.

**An Explanation**

The article appearing in this issue in connection with Secretary Kellogg was in form prior to the receipt of communications concerning a verbal combat which is raging in the school for the deaf circles of one of our states, and was not incited thereby.

**Modern Youth Agrees**

There are no sleeping cars on the road to success.—*Missouri Record*.

We were taught that eight hours sleep was more or less desirable. The term "success" as used above must apply to radio salesmen.

**Rhythm and the Deaf**

In a recent issue of the *Minnesota Companion*, we ran across a statement relative to folk dancing by deaf children which differs quite materially from our experience with similar work. We do not contend that children moving about at any distance from a piano can keep time through feeling the vibration through their feet, but our teachers do not take their cue from the children. The children get the cadence of the particular selection from the piano and carry it with them throughout the dance, or they rely upon the guidance of some child who

has retained a remnant of hearing and can follow the piano. It is this retention of musical cadence which improves in the deaf cadet his general bearing.

**Bust of Mussolini**

Probably the most talked of man in Europe today is Benito Mussolini. A bust was recently made of him by a deaf sculptor, Gustivus Ambosi and presented to the dictator by the artist in person.

**LOCAL NEWS**

Mr. Bjorlee addressed the Cumberland Rotary Club at their noon meeting Tuesday February 8th.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. McVernon upon the arrival of a second son January 29th.

Miss Henning and Miss Surber spent the week-end of February 11th in Baltimore and Washington respectively.

Miss Smith recently presented Troop 8, Boy Scouts with a handsome framed picture of a Scout in full regalia.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Ross and Mrs. Bjorlee motored to Washington on February 8th to hear Fritz Kreisler.

Miss Bickford went to Washington on the 16th to spend the day with her parents, enroute from Gloucester, Mass., to Florida.

Miss Greiner was called to her home, Ashland, Ohio, on February 15 by a message announcing the death of an uncle, Guy Neff.

Miss Cason enjoyed a visit from her sister, Mrs. Auld and friend, Mrs. R. S. Porter, who motored from Washington on February 4th.

Before the Parent-Teachers Association of Jefferson, a demonstration of the work of the Maryland School was given on the evening of January 25th. Mr. Bjorlee gave a brief address emphasizing the progress being made along the lines of speech teaching, following which a demonstration was made by a group of primary pupils under the direction of Mrs. Merrill.

Mr. Mathias and Mr. Bjorlee motored to Baltimore on February 11th, accompanied by Mr. Shaw they paid a visit to Col. Baughman at the Automobile Commissioner's office. While failing to secure any immediate concessions in the matter of having certain restrictions for deaf drivers removed they feel assured that such steps will shortly be taken. A visit was also paid to the State Purchasing Agent, Mr. Walter N. Kirkman.



## LET US TEMPER OUR SPEECH AND WRITING WITH REVERENCE AND PATRIOTISM WHILE DISCUSSING THE FAITHFUL SERVANTS OF OUR OWN DAY.

---

February is the month in which the public schools throughout our land strive to teach patriotism, using the lives of Washington and Lincoln as sources from which to draw illustrations exemplifying such qualities as the coming generation should emulate. In this connection it is interesting to reflect on the kind of literature that is being placed before our children from day to day relative to public men of our own time.

We reproduce herewith the likeness of a public servant who for apparently no cause has been vilified by a certain branch of the local press. Men who pose as representatives of certain sections of our country have addressed mobs in New York City and elsewhere for the sole purpose of slandering an individual in the hope of gaining notoriety for themselves. The language used in these speeches was calculated to stir the passions of men without any attempt at appealing to their reason. Newspaper editorials took up the refrain and the cartoonist lost no opportunity to apply his stock in trade.

Some time ago a speaker was severely called to task for defaming the character of Washington. The speaker cast aside the halo of reverence with which we like to surround our patriots of the past, and was found guilty in the court of public opinion for using such language and method of biographic description as would have gone unnoticed had they been used by men of our day in discussing a political opponent. This habit is becoming almost universal. No section of the country and no political party holds predominance. Nor is this type of abuse limited to the political arena. Let any man who holds a position in the public eye cross an individual possessed of this temperament, on matters touching personal ambition, and what follows is a tirade of abuse so filled with venom that even the writer in his more thoughtful moments is ashamed of what his pen has produced. But we rarely hear of such a one apologizing, and the public being accustomed to such procedure soon forgets the wrong that has been done.

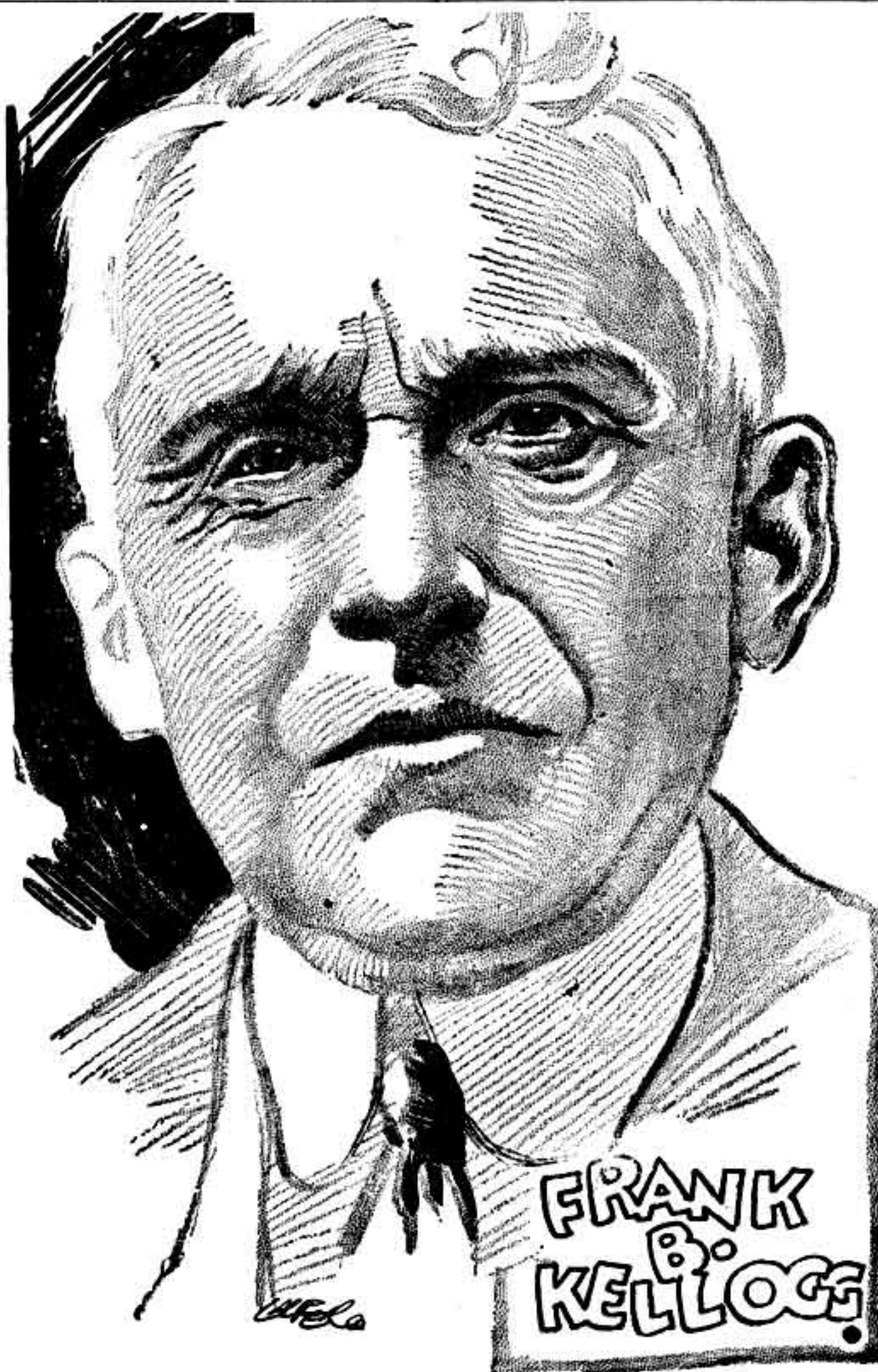
There is a certain type of cynicism employed by such men as Mencken which like

iconoclasts of old does not stop with the tearing down of superstitions but ruthlessly destroys everything in sight. Minds that dwell continually upon such food become diseased and socially unsound.

Might it not be well during the month of February to rectify in the minds of our pupils the unfortunate conception which they must hold concerning some of our most faithful public officials. Having followed the career of Secretary Kellogg for many years we will take him as an example.

Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, Minnesota, Secretary of State, is a self made man. Born and reared on a farm, he helped with the chores and although never robust, by sheer force of will power he brought himself to a point where he could do a hard days work at physical labor. With such public school education as could be gained in a one room country school for a foundation, he studied law in accordance with the custom of the times by reading legal books in a neighboring office, maintaining himself meanwhile with a salary of \$13.00 per month. Once established in the legal profession, his rise to eminence was rapid. He became affiliated with various legal partnerships and his ability was recognized in his election to the Presidency of the American Bar Association. For a period of eight years he served as a member of the Republican National Committee. He was elected to the United States Senate, a position which he could have held for an indefinite period had he been willing to relinquish his duties in Washington and spend his time "stumping" for votes as did his opponent. The year following the termination of his career in the Senate, President Harding sent him to represent the United State in the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, Chile. Upon his return to the United States he again took up the practice of law in St. Paul but was soon called to public service as Ambassador to London from which position he was recalled by President Coolidge to take over the most important position in his cabinet, namely, the portfolio of Secretary of State.





Despite his seventy years, Secretary Kellogg is characterized as one of the hardest working men at the Capitol. He reaches the office ahead of time every morning and may be found at his desk two hours after all of the younger men have taken their departure. Mr. Kellogg is not seeking any higher office. He scrupulously avoids getting into the lime light and when he states that he is now working harder than ever before because of the full realization of the importance of his job, there is no apparent reason why any one should dispute his word.

Since the war there has been a constant

turmoil, and questions requiring the greatest of tact and skill, have come before the Secretary of State and have been satisfactorily disposed of. Indications are that the present Nicaraguan, Mexican and Chinese situations will also terminate satisfactorily.

Will the calamity howlers be men enough under such circumstances to admit of their unjust acquisitions? Why demand the truth from our boys while permitting the men entrusted to high office to slander and malign whom-so-ever they will, to their hearts content.



## ALUMNI AND OTHER DEAF

## The Edward M. Gallaudet Fund

The E. M. Gallaudet Memorial Fund so far as Maryland's quota is concerned is growing, but very slowly. The following contributions to date have been made:

John A. Trundle, final payment	
on pledge	\$15.00
H. G. Benson, on pledge	1.00
Ethel May Huff	1.00
John Kulski	1.00
Leonard Downes	1.00
Mrs. H. G. Benson on pledge	1.50
From benefit basketball game between Alumni and School teams	28.95
From candy sales at above game	4.75
Total	54.20
Previously reported	107.00
Total donations	\$161.20
Outstanding pledges	\$27.50

Mr. Mike Coyne of far away Montana sent in his renewal for the BULLETIN to cover two years. He had planned to attend our last reunion but was prevented for reasons known only to himself. From what he said in his letter it looks as if he is thinking seriously of quitting his job with the Western Clay Manufacturing Company of Helena and move to Washington state. The hop to Washington was planned for last July but he changed his mind.

Miss McAndrew's cousin, Mr. Harry Clark, Jr., of Scranton, Penna., paid her a visit on Sunday, January 23rd. Though the time he stayed was brief each enjoyed the company of the other very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown believe, as all loyal Alumni should, it is their duty to keep in touch with their Alma Mater and so they sent in a two years' subscription price for the BULLETIN. George's table in his cozy den is littered with all sorts of magazines and no doubt the one with the orange dress is by far the best of all.

Miss Esther Winterling in sending her dollar for the BULLETIN said that she enjoyed reading the paper very much. Such a statement brings joy to the editor's heart for it means his efforts to make the paper well liked are appreciated.

Mr. Orlando K. Price underwent an operation at the Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore on January 14 or thereabouts.

The nature of the operation is not known but judging from the length of time he was a patient at the hospital, i.e., a month, the operation must have been an important one. Our informant, Mrs. Price, who visited him on the 25th, stated that he was well on the road to recovery.

"Direct the BULLETIN to Severna Park, Md., instead of to my Baltimore address" ordered Mr. Gustavus Thies in a recent letter. Reading further on for an explanation we found that Mr. and Mrs. Thies had sold their house on Penrose Ave., last fall and with the money they purchased a new house, a six-room bungalow, into which they moved. It is in a beautiful location overlooking the Severn River, 20 miles from Baltimore. To prove it he sent a kodak picture of the new house.

An interesting letter came from Mr. Nathan Ahrens, of Baltimore, to the Superintendent telling of some motoring trips. His letter is quoted thus: "I have toured the mountains of Maryland and Pennsylvania, also thru the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, District of Columbia and thru highways and byways of various cities and counties and have as yet to get confused in the enormous traffic I have driven. This in itself is a vindication of 'Can the Deaf Drive Safely?' He has travelled over 75,000 miles without an accident of any kind. Concerning our school paper he said, "I take pleasure in informing you that it is a pleasure to read the BULLETIN even though I am not a former pupil of the school."

A birthday surprise party was given to Miss Margaret Baumann on the evening of February 9 at her home. She got many useful gifts. Dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Refreshments were served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Baumann, Catherine Baumann, Rev. D. E. Moylan, Anna Rychwalsky, Mrs. M. Fraley, Mrs. K. Kampe, Anna Metzger, Mrs. J. Foxwell, Mrs. C. Warnicke, Vincent DeMarco, John Kubjiski, Louis and Adelia Foxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Sandebeck, David Sandebeck, Mrs. B. King, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand, Catherine V. and I. W. Hildebrand, Catherine Huber, Mr. and Mrs. Tilford, Kate Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Baumann, John and Lawrence Baumann.



The following items were contributed by Mr. Michael Weinstein.

Miss Rosa Siegel is making the Torresdale, Pa., Home for Aged her permanent residence. She wrote that she was enjoying herself there and likes the place very much. There is another occupant of the Home who is from Maryland—Miss Grace Webster.

The officers of the Silent Oriole Club for the present year are: President, Michael Weinstein; Vice-President, Rozelle McCall; Secretary, Roland Stultz; Treasurer, Abe Omanski; Trustee, Uriah Shockley.

Miss Margaret Roberts bade her Baltimore friends good bye and left for Detroit with her mother. Her brother Russell Roberts has a good position in Detroit. With the moving of the ladies the Roberts family that broke up years ago will be united again.

At the December meeting the Baltimore Division No. 47, N. F. S. D., elected the following officers to serve during 1927: Stephen Sandbeck, President; Oliver Wat-

kins, Vice-President; Michael Weinstein, Secretary; Adolph Bomhoff, Treasurer; Clyde Bowen, Director; William Martini, Sergeant-at-Arms and William Dilworth, a Trustee.

#### Mr. Brumbaugh Passes Away

We have just received word that Mr. Howard W. S. Brumbaugh of State Line, Pa., passed away, his death being due to complications. He was in his 71st year. He leaves a brother and two sisters. He made his home with one of the sisters Mrs. C. N. Binkley as he was never married. For over a year he had been complaining and his heart gradually grew weaker until the end came on February 1st. His funeral was a large one.

Mr. Brumbaugh was well liked by the people of his home town undoubtedly due to his genial disposition. He was an old time pupil attending the School from its opening in 1868 to 1874. For a number of years he served Uncle Sam as one of the mail carriers in the vicinity of State Line.

## ELY LITERARY SOCIETY

The first meeting of the Society for the present year was held on the night of January 15. There was a program in honor of Benjamin Franklin whose birthday occurred on the 17th. Anecdotes of the great American were related. There were also discussions on his life story. The following took part: Mr. Faupel who explained why we should celebrate his birthday and then related the story of "The Horse and Oysters;" Mr. Benson who described Franklin as a printer and his marriage; Mr. McVernon telling the well known story of how Franklin drew electricity from the clouds; Bill McCanless with a discussion of his boyhood and the stone wharf story; John Ross who told several incidents one of which was about the watch thief. John Ross also told a fairy tale, "The Prince and the Dragon of the North."

The following program was given before the Ely Literary Society on Saturday the 22nd of January.

Reading—"The Princess and the Little Fox"—Josephine Bushey.

Essay—"The St. Bernard Dog"—John Kulski.

Current Events—Jacob Hahn.

Stories:—"Dick's Naughty Dog," Ethel Hall; "Strongheart, the Wonder Dog," Fred Semler; "An Accident," Esther Lowe; "The Kitten and the Polite

Visitor," David Mellott; "A Bat," Elizabeth Schafer. Dialogue—"Auld Lang Syne"—Virginia Brushwood and Agnes Gerst.

Talk—"The Great Sights of Egypt,"—John Ross.

Talk—"Notable Days in January,"—Leo Deluca.

Declamation—"Benjamin Franklin and the Whistle,"—Harold Hopkins.

The Critic's Report was given by Mr. McVernon.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 29, Mr. Gale's class gave an interesting program: "An Evening With the Poets." The first piece was a small playlet in which most of the class took part. The program is as follows:

Miles Standish's Encounter with the Indians  
Henry W. Longfellow

A playette by the High Class

The Boys  
Leo Deluca

The One-Hoss Shay  
Oliver Wendell Holmes

Barbara Fritchie  
Berta Shockley and Regina Zaslonka

A Fable  
John G. Whittier

Lucy Gray  
John Ross and Elvira Wohlstrom

The First Snow Fall  
Ralph Waldo Emerson

What Does Little Birdie Say?  
Anna Clayton

Suppose  
William Wordsworth

A Good Boy  
Esther Dwyer

The Last Leaf  
Robert Louis Stephenson

John Ross, Secretary.



## BASKETBALL

## M.S.S.D. 44

## B.R.C. 29

Our Senior Basketball team continued their winning streak at the expense of the Blue Ridge College Freshmen whom they defeated on their court Tuesday night, January 25, by the score of 44-29.

Leonard Downes again ran wild for the Silenteers when he looped 11 field goals. Deluca also starred on the offensive for the winners, while Korycki played his usual good defensive game. Engle and Barnes were the best point getters for the New Windsorites.

M.S.S.D.	G. F. T.	B. R. Freshmen	G. F. T.
Deluca, f.	5 2 12	Barnes, f.	4 1 9
King, f.	4 0 8	Engle, f.	6 3 15
Downes, c.	11 0 22	Ensor, c.	0 0 0
Korycki, g.	0 0 0	Boyer, g.	2 1 5
Smith, g.	1 0 2	Slaughters, g.	0 0 0
Lowe, g.	0 0 0	Martin, g.	0 0 0
		Fraleigh, g.	0 0 0
Totals	21 2 44	Totals	12 5 29

Referee—Quinn.

## M.S.S.D. 21

## H.H.S. 29

The winning streak of our Senior tossers was broken by the Hagerstown High School Friday, January 28, in the Hagerstown High School gymnasium by the score of 29-21. The game was fast from beginning to end with our team having a slight edge on the scoring till the last few minutes of the last quarter when our opponents broke through our defense to score the winning points. Downes and Korycki starred for our Silenteers, while Staton and Wiebel put up the best game for Hagerstown.

M.S.S.D.	G. F. T.	Hagerstown	G. F. T.
Deluca, f.	3 2 8	Wiebel, f.	5 1 11
King, f.	1 0 2	Staton, f.	4 0 8
Downes, c.	5 1 11	Snyder, c.	3 2 8
Korycki, g.	0 0 0	Robinson, g.	0 1 1
Smith, g.	0 0 0	Dorsey, g.	0 1 1
Totals	9 3 21	Totals	12 5 29

Referee—Frank Colley.

## M.S.S.D. 30

## S.C. 59

Shepherds College cagers took a one-sided game from our Silenteers played at Shepherdstown, W. Va., Wednesday, February 2nd, by the score of 59-30. For the winners, Hartman proved to be the whole show, scoring on 14 goals, while the best playing was done by Smith on the defensive and Deluca on the offensive for our locals. Downes injured a leg during the contest.

M.S.S.D.	G. F. T.	Shepherds C.	G. F. T.
Deluca, f.	8 2 18	Rider, f.	3 3 9
King, f.	1 0 2	Rossell, f.	1 4 6
Lowe, f.	0 0 0	Kinney, c.	0 0 0
Downes, c.	4 2 10	Williams, c.	4 0 8
Korycki, g.	0 0 0	Hartman, g.	14 0 28
Smith, g.	0 0 0	Halderman, g.	4 0 8
Totals	13 4 30	Totals	26 7 59

Referee—Synder.

## M. S. S. D. 28

## B. R. C. 22

It took a 5-minute extra period to decide the winner of our Silenteer-Blue Ridge College Freshmen game Friday night, February 11th at new Windsor, our Silenteers taking the decision on two field goals by Deluca and one by Smith.

M.S.S.D.	G. F. T.	B. R. Freshmen	G. F. T.
Deluca, f.	7 5 19	Barnes	6 2 14
King, f.	0 0 0	Boyer, f.	1 0 2
Teeter, f.	1 0 2	Ensor, f.	2 1 5
Smith, c.	2 1 5	Martin, c.	0 0 0
Lowe, g.	1 0 2	Slaughter, g.	0 1 1
Korycki, g.	0 0 0	Froligh, g.	0 0 0
Totals	11 6 28	Totals	9 4 22

Referee—Wilkinson.

## Scout Troop 8. 25

## F.S. Troop 10. 14

Our Boy Scouts of Troop No. 8 defeated Frederick Boy Scouts of Troop No. 10 on our floor Monday by the score of 25 to 14. Although our deaf team was ahead almost all of the game, it was hard fought. Captain Cramer, Lowe and Knode, starred for the winners while Captain Bruchey, Keefer, and Baer upheld the scout five.

Reserves	G. F. T.	Troop 10	G. F. T.
Knode, f.	3 0 6	Bruchey, f.	3 0 6
Lowe, f.	3 2 8	Haller, f.	0 1 1
Henklein, f.	0 1 1	Keefer, c.	2 0 4
Cramer, c.	4 0 10	Baer, g.	0 0 0
Topfer, g.	0 0 0	Johnson, g.	1 1 3
Teeter, g.	0 0 0		
Totals	11 3 25	Total s	6 2 14

Referee—McVernon.

## Reserves 27

## All Stars 20

Our reserves defeated the Frederick All Stars, composed of basket ball players from city teams, in a game on our floor, Wednesday night, Feb. 10. The game was close and hard-fought throughout with the final score ending 27-20. For the Silenteers, the best offensive strength was displayed by Knode and Lowe. For the All Stars, the best offensive playing was done by Jim Decker, with Keefer playing a good game at center.

Reserves	G. F. T.	All Stars	G. F. T.
Knoda, f.	5 0 10	Decker, f.	4 1 9
Henklein, f.	1 1 3	Speaks, f.	1 2 4
Drinks, f.	1 2 4	Keefer, c.	1 1 3
Cramer, c.	0 0 0	Haller, g.	1 0 2
Lowe, c.	2 4 8	Baer, g.	1 0 2
Teeter, g.	0 0 0		
Gnesico, g.	1 0 2	Totals	8 4 20
Topfer, g.	0 0 0		
Totals	10 7 27		

Referee—Deluca.

## Reserves 19

## St. John's 14

Our reserves landed their third straight win of the season at the expense of the St. John's Literary Institute cagers in a game played on our floor Friday night, Feb. 11th, by the score of 19 to 14.

Cramer and Henklein put up the best game for the winners, while Baer and Jim Decker played the best game for the Johnnies.

Reserves	G. F. T.	St. John's L. S.	G. F. T.
Knode, f.	1 1 3	Speaks, f., c.	1 1 3
Drinks, f.	1 0 2	J. Decker, f.	1 2 4
Henklein, f.	2 0 4	Crum, c.	0 0 0
Cramer, c.	3 4 10	Ganley, g.	0 0 0
Topfer, g.	0 0 0	H. Decker, g.	0 0 0
Jester, g.	0 0 0	Conroy, g.	0 0 0
		Baer, g.	3 1 7
Totals	7 5 19	Totals	5 4 14

Referee—McVernon.

## BOY SCOUT ACTIVITIES

February 8 the Boy Scouts in an around Frederick celebrated at the M. E. Church on Church St., the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scouts in America. Our Scouts attended and we sang songs and the boys who had passed from their second class into the first class were awarded the second class badges. There were five boys in our troop who received second class badges. Then the merit badges were awarded to those who had passed the test given then. John E. Ross of Troop 8 won the highest badge, which made him a Life Scout. There were several interesting and appropriate talks given by different men Troops 8 and 16, both of the Maryland School won the banners.

Feb. 10 at night there was a Boy Scout Athletic meet at the Y. M. C. A. The deaf boys were not in the race much although they tried hard enough. Of course you can't expect to win every time at the Athletic contests.

Brooks Russell, Scout Scribe.



## PUPILS' ITEMS

### Girls' Items

I received two letters yesterday. When I opened them. I found two pretty Valentines. The Valentine from grandmother looks like a flag. It is red, white and blue. They are both lovely.—Tracy Knott.

I read about a modest hero, Michael Barrett, of N. Y. City, who rescued two men from drowning who weighed 200 pounds each. Michael is only 18 years old and weighs 110 pounds.—Virginia Brushwood.

Mrs. Myrtle Huddleston of Long Beach is a channel swimmer. She was the first woman ever to swim across the San Pedro Channel from Santa Catalina Island to the California mainland.—Hazel Speelman.

This morning Evelyn Townsend told Ethel Tobin to throw the waste paper out of a basket into a box. Suddenly out jumped a mouse. She told several girls about it. We went down into the cellar and took a broom along. I took the broom and hit at the mouse several times. At last I killed it. I threw it away.—Bertie Sheffield.

Arietta's aunt and uncle came to see her Sunday Feb. 6th. She was much pleased to see them. They gave her three pretty plants. Two of them were primroses and the other was a hyacinth. Arietta brought them to school and put them on the window sill. They are lovely plants. The flowers on them smell so sweet.—Edna Hall.

The people of the United States are champion telephone talkers now. I wish someone would make an invention that deaf people could signal through a telephone with a light. Sometimes a deaf person wants to telephone to a friend but she can't hear so she must ask a hearing person to please phone for her.—Edna Brewer.

Miss Radcliffe enjoyed seeing the girls of the Frederick High School play games at the Armory recently. She saw hoop, wand and dumb-bell drills. There were many other kinds of drills and races. She saw a fine Volley-ball game. The armory was crowded. I do not know if my sister was there or not. She is a Junior, I think.—Virginia King.

### Boy's Items

Feb. 15th was my birthday and I was 13 years old. The boys wanted to give me a beating but they had a hard time doing it.

Boys like to tease you on your birthday.—Mitchell Pumphrey.

I will ask Mr. Bjorlee to let me work next year in the printing shop. If he gives his consent I shall work hard. I always try to work hard and do good work. I am anxious to learn the printing trade.—William Cutchin.

I went home on the 4th of February. I was very happy to see my family again. My brother, sister and I went to the movies while I was there. I helped my father to work because he had a bad cold.—Melvin Kelly.

February 14th was Valentine's Day. The boys and girls made many Valentines. It was lots of fun. They put them under the school room doors. Then they ran away. Many of the boys and girls received pretty Valentines from their relatives.—Walton Stancliff.

Next Spring I will write a letter to my father. My father will put soft crabs in grass. He will then put them on ice, because they must be kept alive. If he did not put them on ice they would die. I will bring several crabs to school. Perhaps you will be fond of them. I love them.—Norris Lowe.

Miss Greiner received a telegram Monday night from her family. Her uncle had died that afternoon. She went home yesterday afternoon. She will go to his funeral. We are sorry that her uncle died. Miss Greiner will return to school either Saturday or Sunday.—James Dells.

In my geography class we are studying the geography of Frederick. We enjoy it very much. We are learning the names of the streets that run east and west, and those that run north and south. We are also learning the location of the large buildings in Frederick.—Lawrence Brode.

I received a letter from my mother recently. She told me that our Collie dog had two little puppies. I hope they will grow to be large and strong. I have a fine large Collie dog at home named Buster. He is very handy around our farm. If we want to get the cows up from the meadow, all we have to do is to tell him to bring them up and soon he will have them in the barn yard. I will have a fine time playing with the Collie pups next summer. Do you like dogs?—Herbert Hush.



# Board of Visitors

*President,* JOHN K. SHAW  
*Secretary,* ERNEST HELFENSTEIN

*Vice-President,* JOHN H. BAKER  
*Treasurer,* CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS

## Executive Committee

RICHARD P. ROSS, *Chairman*

GEORGE R. DENNIS  
RICHARD POTTS  
D. JOHN MARKEY

ERNEST HELFENSTEIN  
CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS  
JOHN H. BAKER

T. J. C. WILLIAMS  
LLOYD LOWNDES  
PALMER TENNANT  
JESSE O. SNYDER  
ISAAC H. MOSS  
J. FRANK HARPER  
T. WEST CLAGGETT  
S. ELMER BROWN  
CHARLES H. CONLEY, M. D.  
M. ERNEST JENKINS  
JACOB ROHRBACK

FRANK L. STONER  
BERNARD O. THOMAS, M. D.  
MARION T. HARGIS  
WALTER W. MOBLEY  
OSCAR E. WEBB  
ROBERT E. DELAPLAINE  
THOMAS B. HAYWARD  
HENRY G. PENNIMAN  
SAMUEL MARVIN PEACH  
FRANK I. DUNCAN  
SAMUEL GRAFTON DUVALL

# Officers of the School

## *Superintendent and Principal*

IGNATIUS BJORLEE, M. A.

### *Advanced Department*

EDWARD P. GALE  
MARGARET H. SURBER  
GEORGE H. FAUPEL, B. A.  
MARGARET S. KENT  
EDITH H. RADCLIFFE  
REBECCA B. SMITH

### *Teacher in Charge*

MARY D. CASON

### *Intermediate Department*

HELEN HAIGHT  
ANNA A. BICKFORD  
JULIA M. YOUNG  
HELEN E. STONEBRAKER

### *Primary Department*

LOIS MONTGOMERY  
MARGUERITE GREINER  
FRANCES MARION MCANDREW  
MRS. FRANCES S. MERRILL  
MILLCENT KINSMAN  
MAUDE HENNING

### *Teacher of Drawing*

FLORENCE W. DOUB

### *Teacher of Household Art*

MRS. LINDA HENDERSON

### *Teacher of Printing*

HARRY G. BENSON

### *Teacher of Cabinet-Making*

HORACE CUTSAIL

### *Teacher of Tailoring*

EDWARD JAMES

### *Teacher of Manual Training*

GEORGE H. FAUPEL, B. A.

### *Book Keeper*

EDITH MARKEY, A. B.

### *Secretary*

HAZEL K. MCCANNER

### *Physician*

WILLIAM C. JOHNSON, M. D.

### *Oculist and Aurist*

JAMES A. LONG, M. D.

### *Matron*

NANNIE C. GONSO

### *Matron—Boys' Wing*

MRS. JANE REDMOND

### *Housekeeper*

MRS. ORA HARPER

### *Military Instructor and Supervisor*

JAMES A. MCVERNON

### *Girls' Supervisor*

LOUISE A. MCCLAIN

### *Supervisor of Laundry*

MRS. F. M. BRAMBLE

### *Practical Nurse*

EMMA HARNE

### *Assistant Boys' Supervisor*

MEDA HARNE

### *Assistant Girls' Supervisor*

ETHEL DERN

### *Engineer*

SAMUEL ABRECHT

### *Baker*

FREDERICK SCHMIDT

### *Head Cook*

JOHN S. JAMIESON

### *Gardener*

CHARLES F. CREAGER

### *Night Watchman*

L. D. ROELKEY



No one can explain Lincoln. He came out of the invisible, walked up to his task, performed it, and went back into the invisible again.

--Dearborn Independent.