

FINGERS TELL HIM WHAT IS DOING IN THE WORLD

**Blind and Deaf Man Studied Law and
Learned to Write Short Stories.
Match for Helen Keller in
Lighthouse**

"If William Brown had had the advantages of Helen Keller he would be more wonderful than she is," said one of the instructors at the Lighthouse for the Blind at 739 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

That might start an argument, but it shows what they think there is of a man who is not only blind but totally deaf, who gets his knowledge of what is going on about him and in the world through the sense of touch only, but who is self-supporting, who reads the classics and every magazine published for the blind and who even took a short story from a correspondence school that specializes in instruction for the blind.

Besides the knowledge he gets from the pages of raised letters, he keeps up so well what is going on at the Light-Lighthouse and beyond the Lighthouse that his ability is called "uncanny." Any gossip might envy his ability to be "hep" to all happenings.

He began the study of law, but because of his double handicap it's brooms instead of Blackstone. He works at his machine with as much energy as he would have pleaded cases if life had gone as he planned, and he makes on an average of five dozen brooms a day. Only two men at the Lighthouse exceed his output.

He lives alone and he goes about alone. No rumble of traffic warns him that he is at a street crossing, and when his whistle summons a passer-by to assist him across he is unable to hear the greeting or the offer of the assistance.

Happiness in Work

But he is not unhappy. In his word: "True happiness can be found only in employment, not only of physical, but of mental power. Employment that relieves both body and mind of the strain upon them will result in happiness."

Just as his hours at the Lighthouse are filled with physical effort, so many of his hours away are filled with mental activity, for the best authors of many generations are his associates; the government has placed them at the call of the blind through the Library of Congress.

Although suffering from poor health, poor sight and some trouble with his ears, he studied law at night, after working in the day to get the money necessary for his support. Then a quarter of a century ago a fever that lasted a only a few days took away his hearing and made his sight worse. From time to time his eyes were treated but

the improvement was only temporary. Now he can see a shadow when there is a bright light, but has not even that much sense of hearing.

Can't Hear Own Voice

As he cannot read lips or signs as the seeing deaf can, he places his fingers over the hand of the person versed in the manual alphabet to "listen." If the person is deaf he can reply in the deaf language; if it is a hearing person Mr. Brown replies with a voice that is a stranger to, for it has been twenty-five years since he heard the words he forms.

One of the instructors and one of the blind workers at the Lighthouse learned the manual alphabet for his benefit. Others "talk" to him by pointing to the letters on a glove he wears when necessary, or by making letters with finger or pencil in palm of hand. Often he says the word before all the letters have been traced. He mastered among other things, the Morse code, and can "talk" in this way to a telegrapher.

He uses a typewriter and his pages of "clean copy" are a reproach to many seeing typists. Instruction in the story writing course from a correspondence school that specializes in instruction for the blind, with what is going on at the typewriter, and corrections and comments were made in Braille. He does not write fiction, but writes of the work of the Louisiana Commission for the Blind, and a number of his stories have been published. He attended a school for the deaf and is a graduate of the Louisiana State School for the Blind.

Types Interviews

"During the eighteen years that I have been reading the embossed system of print," he typed, "I have given close attention to all information concerning the work being done for and by the blind. This research has, of necessity, covered a field. There are numerous books and several periodicals devoted to the work. This information I have gleaned includes reports of agencies. I have read of no organization that is doing more for the uplift of the cause than the Louisiana Commission for the Blind. I know of no organization or community that respects the rights of the blind and gives each individual a fair chance to attain as high a sphere of usefulness as the Louisiana Commission for the Blind and the city of New Orleans."—N. O. States.

LESS BREAD EATEN BY AMERICANS NOW

Bread is losing its pre-eminence as the staff of life.

Economists of the Department of Agriculture say the American people are eating less bread because they can afford to pay for a more varied diet, with the result that flour consumption has fallen 24 per cent since 1879.

The decline has been more rapid since the war, amounting to about two per cent a year from 1924. Each American now uses an average of 4.3 bushels of wheat a year, as compared with 5.6 bushel in 1859.

The line of life is a ragged diagonal between duty and desire.—W. R. Alger.

THINGS WE NEVER SEE

A sheet from the bed of a river.
A tongue from the mouth of a stream.
A toe from the foot of a mountain.
A page from a volume of steam.
A wink from the eye of needle.
A ring from the hand of Fate.
A plume from the wing of an army.
A judge from the bar of a gate.

Oldest Newspaper

"The Oprechte Harlem Courante" of Harlem, Netherlands is claimed to be the oldest newspaper in existence. It is 270 years old and was first published on January 8, 1656.

Louisiana Leads Strawberry States

Hammond, La.—Still maintaining her supremacy as the producer of the finest strawberries in the United States, Louisiana this season is establishing a new record, never before equalled in strawberry culture. Not only is the berry district furnishing the best fruit to the markets of the North, East and West, but in quantity Louisiana is safely leading.

Of the fifteen states producing berries in carlot shipments Louisiana leads them all. Thursday the berry growers of this section shipped fifty-five cars. Arkansas 23, North Carolina 23, Alabama 4, California 1, Mississippi 1, West Tennessee 5. East Tennessee 2, North Carolina for several days when its first crop moved assumed leadership, establishing the best record for any single day with 122 cars. Berries there, it is reported, are picked and conveyed directly to the cars and shipped. No packing is resorted to.

In Louisiana the berries are inspected by experienced packers before being placed in cars for transit. Where the fruit is found faulty it is classified and marked as No. 2. Where overripes are picked, the cold pack plants take care of them. In this manner Louisiana has established a reputation on all markets as the producer of the finest strawberries to be obtained.

Commissioner Harry Wilson annual report will show close to 30,000 acres in strawberries. This is an increase of about 35 per cent over last year.

Had the 1926 crop moved under normal conditions it is estimated that much of it would have been lost through lack of labor to gather it. The rains checked the first crop. Cool nights held it back, giving the growers opportunity of going over their acreage efficiently each day. In preceding years hot weather followed the rains, causing the fruit to soften.

The crop gives Louisiana precedence in that the largest strawberry crop ever harvested in the United States is now terminating. Six million dollars is a most conservative estimate to place on the crop. This will include the cold packs. Actual sales through the two auctions will total \$5,500,000 and local shipments must be accounted for. Hundreds of cars are shipped locally to all points within a few hundred miles. The cold packs will circulate a few hundred thousand dollars. Eight or ten of the plants are working day and night packing the over-ripes in barrels holding more than fifty gallons each. These are sent to cold storage and later are checked out to be worked over.

Strawberries advanced in price Friday night. Forty cars left the district, thirty cars of pints selling from \$2.30 to \$2.29, mostly \$2.50 to \$2.75, with an average of \$2.65 per crate for twenty-four pints. Ten cars of quarts sold from \$5.25 to \$5.85, scoring an average of \$5.44.

Several cars went to local points boosting the grand total for the season to 2025 cars. Five hundred more cars will be shipped, say brokers, during the next eight days.

The season has placed this section in a very comfortable position. Banks report all obligations promptly met. One broker last night said he faced obligations amounting to \$42,000 when the season was ushered in. He met his last note Wednesday with a local bank. Many buyers have realized handsomely. Some has lost money. The latter took a fling at the wrong time.

One hundred and eighty-five markets are eating Louisiana strawberries. Canadian points this season bought many cars. The Far West even asked for some of the choicest fruit. The Canal Zone also purchased Louisiana berries.

Chicago has as usual been the biggest buyer this season.

—Times Picayune

The flower which we do not pluck is the only one which never loses its beauty or its fragrance.—W. R. Alger.

SITTING BULL, JR., SITS, SAYS NOTHING

Sitting Bull, Jr., son of the mighty Sioux leader who wiped out Custer's expedition at the battle of the Little Big Horn, is a man of few words. Where other Indians are laconic of tact, he is silent. When other Indians sit and listen, Sitting Bull, Jr., merely sits.

Yet an interview with him is a positive pleasure, for he is deaf and dumb.

The son of the famous Sioux is one of the denizens of the "big top" of the Sells-Floto circus. Handicapped as he is, he didn't get along very well with his people in North Dakota, who feared that evil spirits dwelt in the body of "the silent one." So he took his famous name and his father's sword, an ancient German cavalry saber supposed to have been captured by Sitting Bull, and joined the circus.

He is only one of forty-three redskins who loll about their tepees and smoke five cent cigars between their mad dashes around the tanbark on their ponies. Bull doesn't whoop with the rest, nor does he thrill to the blaring music of the big top, but he is happy and perfectly willing to tell about it in spirited digital conversation. Naturally a master of the sign language, he has developed a loquacity that is most un-Indian.

END OF THE TRAIL

If I live a life that is clean and square
And aid my fellow man
By lending a hand to help him bear
His burdens the best I can,
I need not fear what its close may be,
Nor how critics my life shall assail,
Nor what the future holds out for me
When I reach the end of the trail.
If I speak a word of good cheer to one
Whose sorrows have broken him down,
And thus give him hope to struggle on
With a smile instead of a frown,
I shall not fear when the shadows fall
And my earthly strength shall fail,
I'll trust in Him, who redeemed us all,
When I reach the end of the trail.
If a part of my life I freely give
To help those who faint by the way,
Or even pure water, so thirsty ones live,
Not thinking what will be my pay,
Whether I live in a house by the side of the road,
By mountain, by river, or vale,
I'm willing to reap the seed that I've sowed,
When I reach the end of the trail.

—O. M. Axtell

BLIND NEWSBOY MODEL OF GRIT AND PATIENCE

Aaron Ginsberg, a newsboy of New York City, is a lesson in patience, perseverance and ambition. With hard luck enough to stop anybody, he is going ahead for a high goal.

At the age of eleven, Ginsberg was deprived of the sight, first of one eye and then of the other. But, fighting against even that handicap, he has earned enough money to pay his way through the first year of the law course at St. John's College, Brooklyn, which he started a few weeks ago.

Young Aaron made the money selling newspapers.

In addition to attending the School for the Blind in Connecticut, Aaron went to De Witt Clinton High School and then entered the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1924.

Tailored suits are now popular in Washington. White is also coming into a large amount of favor among well-dressed women.

The first U. S. Free Library was in Annapolis, Md. It was sponsored by Queen Anne of England in 1698.

Sorrow seems sent for our instruction, as we darken the cages of birds when we would teach them to sing.—Richter.

SINGS WITHOUT USE OF VOCAL CORDS

Doctor's Student Demonstrates With Melodies

A demonstration of a man speaking, singing and humming without the use of his vocal cords, was presented lately by Dr. Mario Marafioti in his office on Seventh Avenue in New York.

The demonstration was designed to uphold a contention that the processes of speaking, singing and humming were possible without the cooperation of the vocal cords, and that, contrary to general statements, the pitch of the voice could be determined by adjustments to larger or smaller dimensions of the different spaces above the larynx without vibrations of the vocal cords.

It is a popular conception that the tonal qualities of the voice are determined by the vocal cords, and many singing teachers have concentrated the training of their students on the throat organs. Some teachers, however, have concentrated on the mask of the face to get these qualities, and musical observers present at Dr. Marafioti's demonstration asserted that it corroborated the judgment of these teachers. They said that this corroboration would probably prove significant in voice culture.

The subject of the demonstration was Albert Gaston, who, as the result of an operation on his throat, constantly breathes through a tube filling the entire larynx, and who, therefore, according to Dr. Marafioti, cannot in any way use his vocal cords. Not only does the tube press on the cords but the air passing through it escapes at a level above the vocal cords, making impossible the production of vibrations below that level.

Dr. Marafioti pointed out that since the hole through the tube was much smaller than the ordinary breathing organs, the amount of breath which could pass through it was reduced to considerably less than normal. Thus, he said, of the three powers which, it is

the voice, the first two—the breathing power and the vibrating power—were severely handicapped, the resonating power alone remaining normal.

Despite this, Gaston, through the training of Dr. Marafioti was able to speak, sing and hum. While his voice was not strong, he easily made himself understood, and although not a singer, he sang phrases in a voice clear enough to be understood, and to have the melody recognized.

Dr. Marafioti who has been associated as a throat specialist with members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Conducted a similar demonstration before the Laryngology Section of the Academy of Medicine at the Post Graduate Hospital.

"Commenting at that time," he said:

"I wanted to convey by this demonstration the fact that scientists, researchers on voice and the vocal field in general, ought to direct their attention to the other organs of speech more than to the vocal cords, as the central power of the voice, namely, to the organs of articulation and to the resonating chambers. Their adjustments, together with those of the different spaces of the vocal apparatus above the larynx, play a role in voice production, and determination of pitch far greater than the one attributed to them up to the present.

"So far, in fact, all scientists and voice experts have allotted only to the vocal cords the power of producing voice, and of determining pitch, and have considered the resonance chambers as merely a magnifying power. With this demonstration I have shown that is not true, because in the individual I presented, the voice and pitch were produced by the organs of articulation and the resonance chambers alone."—New York Times

HER SMILE WASTED ON BOY MAGISTRATE

Bradford, Pa.—Proof that the younger generation of male is not as susceptible to the glances of a pretty woman as are their elders was furnished here when William Loveland, 16-year-old Bradford High school junior, sat on the police court bench as city magistrate and passed sentence on more than twenty law-breakers.

One of the young judge's first cases was that of a pretty woman brought before him for traffic law violation. The young woman was peevish, but not to the extent that she forgot her feminine charm. She smiled her prettiest as she told the 16-year-old magistrate her story. It was a tale the would have brought tears to the eyes of an "Judge Loveland" did not waver, and when the story was finished he merely said: "Five dollars and costs. Next case!"

He fined three drunks and a score of traffic violators. After he had ordered one man to pay \$5 and costs for speeding, the man gave him a sneering smile.

"The smile will cost you five more," declared Loveland.

And the man paid, but there was no smile on his face as he left the court room.

Flew 800 Miles to Eat

Breakfast in Dayton, Ohio, lunch in Washington, D. C., dinner in Dayton—all in the same day! That is the record of Lieut. James T. Hutchinson, of the Army Air Service. After eating his breakfast Lieutenant Hutchinson "hopped off" from Dayton for Washington, to take lunch with his friend, Brigadier General John B. Bellinger, who is retiring from the Army.

He kept his appointment and then started on his return journey to Dayton.

He arrived there in time to attend a banquet given in honor of Lieut. John A. Macready, who also is retiring from the Army. On the round trip Lieutenant Hutchinson covered about 800 miles.—Sel.

HOW TO WALK

Standing with feet parallel, as the foot swings forward to step, the body should twist at the waist so that the hip of that side moves also slightly forward. This results in a smooth, powerful stride, the body gliding along, the feet planted with the least hammering, and pointing straight or even a trifle pigeon-toed because of the swing of twist at the waist. The functioning leg is increased in length by the amount of this swing. The person who waddles twists at the waist also, but backward, so that if he steps with the left foot, the left hip goes definitely back and down. The leg being thus shortened in action, the pivot or neutral point maybe four or five inches below the real hip joint, instead of above it as in the proper stride. Moreover, the waddler shortens the foot by planting it turned out. To prove this, toe a crack in the floor, then turn the toes out and the mechanical shortening to the forward direction will be quite obvious. Worse even, if possible, than the shortened leg and foot is the fact that the waddler drops his body at each step and has to raise it again, one or even two inches more than the walker.—American Physical Education Review

Subscribe for The Pelican

THE PELICAN

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H. L. BAYNES, Editor

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Baton Rouge, La., June 10, 1926

School will close at 1 P.M. Friday, July 2nd, and reopen Tuesday morning, July 6th, at 7:30. Parents may take their children home after the mid-day meal on July 2nd. We ask your cooperation by having them back in time for school Tuesday morning, July 6th, at 7:30. A happy vacation to all. Have a good time.

From appearances, it seems that a large number of the l. f. p. have been bitten by the artistic bug. Our exchange desk is heaped with school papers of all colors and designs.

Just as we are getting ready to issue our last paper for this school year, The Pelican from the Louisiana School comes in, No. 1. Just beginning their school year down there! "O a wonderful bird is the Pelican." -Silent Hoosier.

The Pelican, an interesting four page newspaper size sheet, published at the Louisiana School for the Deaf made its appearance again last month. Like all birds it comes in the spring and disappears before the snow flies. The Louisiana school term is from April till November. The Echo

The clipping below appeared in the Morning Advocate, of June 8th. The Original bill has been modified so as to provide for the sale of the property occupied by this School, only and does not affect the school for blind in any way and does not ask for a combination of the two institutions.

Sale of State Blind.

Deaf Schools Urged
Sale of the properties now occupied by the state institutions for the blind and the deaf here is proposed in a bill introduced in the house last night by Representative Jules Carville.

The Carville bill also provides for the use of the money derived from such sales for the erection of a new institution to be occupied jointly by the blind and the deaf mutes.

No definite site for the proposed new school is set in the bill, but Mr. Carville stated last night that it could be erected on some state property, possibly the old Louisiana State university campus.

Mr. Carville believes that a sufficient amount could be realized from the sale of the old properties to assure, with the addition of such a sum as might be obtained from the committee on appropriations, the erection of a thoroughly modern institution.—Morning Advocate.

The Appropriation Committee of the Legislature, led by Mr. Connor, inspected the school buildings from basement to attic two weeks ago.

How many boys and girls ever stopped to think that when they talk all the time in class, they are robbing their classmates? Probably they have always thought of robbing as stealing money or jewelry or other things that belonged to somebody else. Stealing time from other people is just as serious an offense as stealing things that cost a lot of money for these can be given back but stolen time can never be replaced. The teacher tries to divide her time somewhere near equally among the children and if one insists on using a great deal more than his time and demanding more than his share of the teacher's attention, he has robbed another child of his share.

Sometimes on the playground, we see a boy or girl who wants to lead the games every time, who wants to be the captain or take the most attractive part in whatever activity is going on. This too, is robbery, for each child has an equal right to exercise his ability and initiative, and when one boy or girl does the leading all the time, to the exclusion of the others, he is robbing his friends of their rights.

Let us try to remember that others have the same rights that we have.

—Lexington Avenue Leader

We hope that this issue will get to some of the schools in time to wish them a pleasant, peaceful and mosquitoless vacation.

LETTER TO THE DEAF

704 Park Ave.,
North Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Friends:

The Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention has given me a much needed assistant, in the person of Rev. A. O. Wilson, formerly of Stockholm, Sweden, later of Texas and now of Oklahoma State School for the Deaf. He will accompany me on an introductory trip through the Southern States the coming summer and wish all deaf persons who may read this letter to write to me sending me a list of the names and address of the deaf people living in your and near by places, and let me know which would be the best place for us to preach and have the larger number of the deaf present.

I would also be glad to have a list of all deaf persons in the South who need Holy Bibles, so I may send in the said list of names to our Bible Distributing Department with the request that Bibles be sent to them free of cost.

Please write to me at once, and may God bless you all is the prayer of

Your old friend,

J. W. Michaels.

Houston, Texas.

May 28, 1926

To the Deaf of Louisiana:

The Texas Association of the Deaf will assemble in biennial convention in the City of Houston on July 3rd, 4th and 5th, next, and the deaf of Houston are making extensive plans for their entertainment.

We very much desire, and should be very glad, to have the deaf of our neighboring state, Louisiana, come, enjoy three days of pleasure and sports, get acquainted, and, perhaps, take back some of the numerous prizes that will be offered.

Among the entertainments arranged are:

Sight seeing tour of the City and vicinity Sunday afternoon, by bus.

Boat trip down the ship channel to San Jacinto battle grounds Monday morning.

Outing at one of the large public parks in the afternoon with various sports, races of all kinds; wrestling matches tug of war, Texas versus Louisiana, and various other forms of amusement and recreation.

There are quite a number of ex-Louisianians in Houston who will put forth special efforts to insure you a pleasant time.

All entertainment features will be free and prizes will be given in most, if not all, contests—these prizes will probably be in cash.

Come, enjoy our hospitality, re-new old acquaintances and make new ones. A pleasant time is assured to all.

I will be greatly obliged if any who decide to come would drop me a post card at as early a date as possible.

400 Quitman St. R. C. Morris,
Chairman, Local Committee

Blind School Closes

The baccalaureate sermon, which was a part of the commencement program of the Louisiana State School for the Blind, was delivered in the school auditorium, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock May 23, by Dr. Malcom W. Lockhart, rector of St. James Episcopal church. The five members of the senior class sang anthems a large number of people attended.

The class day exercises were held Friday, May 28, at 11 A. M., and the formal commencement that night at 8 o'clock.

BAHM-COLLIER

The marriage of Miss Mary Sue Collier to Mr. Clyde J. Balm, was very quietly celebrated at the First Baptist church Saturday, June 5, with Rev. W. H. Knight officiating. Mrs. Balm is the daughter of Mr. Mrs. John Collier of Birmingham, Ala., and is a teacher at the State School for the Deaf in this city. She and Mr. Balm will be at home here, where Mr. Balm has resided for some time.

The above article which appeared in the States-Times, June 7th, was a great surprise to Mr. Balm's friends at the school. Our best wishes go to the Newly weds.

The Illinois School has announced a continuance of its summer Normal session for teachers of the Deaf and the exchanges are commenting favorably upon the announcement of special classes for manual teachers. Certainly opportunities should be offered for the training and improvement of manual teachers and the Illinois School deserves credit for recognizing the need of these teachers.

But there are two just criticisms to which the Illinois summer session is open; 1st, the very low entrance requirements; 2nd, the fact that it is putting the stamp of approval on teachers who plan to enter the profession with scant six weeks of training, by announcing that it will grant certificates upon completion of the course to those whose only requirements for entrance are the completion of four years of high school work or its equivalent.

This announcement is quite in conflict with resolutions adopted at the St. Augustine Conference of Superintendents and is calculated to lower the standards of the profession if it is given the approval of superintendents and the profession in general.—Va. Guide.

Imagination or Imitation?

One day a kindergarten boy gravely offered to shake hands with his teacher. When she had clasped his hand his disengaged hand jerked from his pocket a wooden pistol which he pointed at his teacher with a stern look that meant what his lips could not say, "Put up your hands." Another boy saw the bandit play and made a dash for the "outlaw" to rescue the teacher from her danger. There was a scuffle for possession of the "gun." The rescuer could not get the gun and hold the bad man at the same time, so he jerked the gun out of the other boy's hand and gave it to the teacher and then went for his "man." The teacher pointed the gun at the scuffling pair, and immediately they gave up the tussle, joined in the lock-step and marched around the room, away from the gun. Was this imagination or had they seen such a play at the movies, or was it some of both? Anyhow, it was a good play—using "good" in the sense of well done.—Silent Hoosier.

Appears to us to be imitation plus imagination.

GET A CERTIFICATE

The Trunk Line Association with offices in New York City has granted the application of the Nad for reduced fares returning from Washington. Half-fare will be allowed those members possessing certificate-receipts, provided at Washington to be validated by the special agent of the Railroads on August 13th.

The following Passenger Associations have concurred with the Trunk Line Association in granting reduced fare certificates to the members and their families:

The Canadian Pacific Association, Eastern Lines, Montreal.

The New England Passenger Association, Boston.

The Southeastern Passenger Association, Atlanta.

The Central Passenger Association, Chicago.

The Western Passenger Association, Chicago.

The Southwestern Passenger Association, St. Louis.

The above Association with the Trunk Line Association and that of Eastern Canada make more than a clean sweep of the country.

Members going to the convention should buy one-way tickets to Washington, D. C., and in doing so ask for a certificate-receipt. On arrival in Washington this certificate-receipt must be presented to the Secretary-Treasurer of the N. A. D. who will sign it and turn it over to the validating agent of the railroads on August 13th. When signed by him the certificate will entitle the holder to ONE HALF FARE on the return journey over the same route traversed in coming to the convention. If the certificate is not validated by the special railroad agent it will be worthless.

Remember there must be 250 or more certificates. So DO NOT FORGET to ask for a certificate-receipt when purchasing your ticket to the convention.

ASK FOR YOUR CERTIFICATE

EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET FUND

Previously acknowledged

M. M. Taylor \$37.00

M. M. Taylor 50.00

Total \$87.00

H. L. Tracy, Collector

Goodwin Memorial Fund

Miss Zora Nelson \$1.00

H. L. Tracy, Collector

LOCALS

We are in the grips of a hot spell.

Twenty-two days more and the pupils will be going home for their mid-term vacation.

Strawberries grace our table no more. Plums are now the appetite whetters. Cantelopes and watermelons come next! No wonder we all love Louisiana!

Messrs Richard and Baynes spent the week end in New Orleans June 5th. They were initiated into the N. F. S. D. and found the goat an exceedingly rough playfellow. They survived, but no news has been heard of Billy. The next day they joined the crowd at Little Woods and had a "swell" time. The water was fine.

The boys launched their first crusade against the hot weather when they had their hair clipped off. Some are indeed a sight. A "cranio-mologist" would find excellent species of ivory domes here now.

A number of our weaker sex had their hair cut the "Boots Bob" style and some are really "Chic."

Messrs. McCandless and Adams, and Miss Ella Clark, son of the Mississippi School motored down from Jackson, Miss. with Mrs. Peters and son, of Jackson in her Chevrolet touring car to pay Miss Moore and Miss Glover a week-end visit, May 29th. We were glad to have such a merry crowd with us and hope they will give us another call in the near future.

The Camp fire girls of Opelousas paid us a visit in time to break into print. We were glad to have such a bevy of girls beam in on us.

Quite a larger number of parents of our pupils and friends of the school have visited the pupils during the last month.

Miss Westfall has been confined to her bed for the last two weeks. She is on the road to recovery and we hope she will soon be with us again.

Miss W. B. Curtis is a recent addition to our faculty. She comes to us from the Jackson School in Mississippi. She taught here a few years ago and we are glad to have her back as she was and is well liked.

Mr. Pierre Aguilard of Ventrass, La., and Mr. Gaston Laiche of Morganza, La., were among visitors at the School on Sunday, June 6th. Both are still working on the farm at their homes.

Mr. Leon Smion, appeared on the grounds a few days ago, blinking through a new pair of tortoise shell "specks."

BASEBALL

The deaf boys played a baseball game with the hearing boys Wednesday afternoon, May 26.

Our opponents were defeated by a score of 11 to 9. They were careless and muffed the ball. Our boys were also careless at times but some were good and played well and were attentive.

The hearing boy pitcher who started was wild and relieved by Granger who pitched good ball.

John Lewis pitched the whole game for us and struck out many of the opposing batters. Alfred Dry collected three hits for our boys. Barones of the visitors put the ball over the fence for a home run.

Score by innings:

1 2 3 4 5 6 R. H. E.

Hearing 1 0 4 0 4 0 9 8 4

L. S. D. 8 3 0 0 0 11 8 1

Summary. Three base hit

Richard, Home run, Barones,

Stolen Bases, —Richard, 2;

Dry, Baron; Granger, 3; Base

on balls off Bayler, 6; Lewis,

3; Struck out by—Bayler, 2;

by Lewis 8. Passed ball, Ellis.

John Rives

Irate Mother (at dinner):

"Johnny, I wish you'd stop reach-

ing for things. Haven't you a

tongue?"

Johnny: "Sure, mom, but my

arms' longer." —Sel.

ALUMNI and OTHERS

HENRY J. SOLAND, JR.,
5819 Prytania St.,
New Orleans, La.

G. C. BARHAM,
Monroe, La.
Box 903

MR. & MRS. GERVAIS GAIENNIE,
School for the Deaf,
Baton Rouge, La.

News from New Orleans has been received stating that Miss Adline Pitre was given a delightful surprise linen-shower by her relatives and friends recently at one of her married sister's home. Her marriage to Mr. Joseph Balasa will be solemnized on Wednesday evening, June 16th.

Messrs Bernard Slipakoff and George Latreite, both from New Orleans, were our visitors at the school on Sunday, May 30th.

Mr. Louis R. Gaiennie has sent in his subscription for the Pelican. He is still living in Thibodaux, La. He has been in poultry business since last year and seems to be doing very well. He successfully raised over six hundred chickens last year and is raising more this year.

Since the School for the Deaf in Jackson, Miss., closed for the summer vacation, Rev. H. L. Tracy held a service in Memphis, Tenn. on May 30th and another one in Monroe, La. on June 3rd and still another one in Shreveport, La. on June 6th. He expects to hold a service in Baton Rouge on June 13th and one in New Orleans on June 20th.

Mr. Owen Morales who graduated with the 1925 class last fall, visited his two sisters and many friends at the school on May 25th. He left here for Crowley, La., the next day where he was to get a position as a linotype operator for the Acadain. We hope he will make good.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wright are living in Crowley, La., where the former has a position as a press-feeder in one of the printing-offices. They have two little children.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Berry, their little daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. William Berry and their two children, all of Amite City motored to Baton Rouge and paid the school a short visit on Sunday, May 23rd.

Miss Sadie Newman called on Mrs. Gaiennie at the school on May 25th.

On Saturday evening, May 22nd, Mr. Bernard Slipakoff entertained the "500" club at his home in New Orleans. Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tobleman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fux, Mrs. Charles Holden, Miss Annie Ingargiola, Miss Sarah Dunn, Miss Adline Pitre, Mr. Joseph Balasa, Mr. Henry Soland, Mr. Matt Chenevert and Mr. Theodore Mayer.

and her daughter, Mrs. Emile Moreau favored their Alma Mater with a short visit on May 9th. Mrs. Andreport was returning to New Orleans where she lives with her daughter, Mrs. Emile Moreau.

Mrs. A. Andreport and daughter, Mrs. Emile Moreau, after spending two weeks with her sister near Port Allen. She attended this school about sixty years ago during the Civil War. She still remembers the time when wounded soldiers were brought to the school from battle, to have their wounds dressed.

A letter was received from Mr. J. Otice Hebert of Crowley, La., recently enclosing his subscription for the Pelican. He stated that he enjoyed reading the May issue of the Pelican.

On April 5th, Mr. J. Otice Hebert and Miss Ada LeBlanc were married in the Catholic Church in Crowley, La. Congratulations.

Miss Florence Babington, who has been going to an art school in Washington, D. C. last session, has returned to her home in Franklinton, La. to spend the summer with her parents. She has promised to subscribe for the Pelican.

Subscribe for The Pelican

Messrs. Bernard Slipakoff, Erwin Pitre, Albin St. Germain and Frank Labourie were visitors at the school on May 9th.

On April 5th Mr. J. Otice Hebert and Miss Ada LeBlanc were married in the Catholic Church in Crowley, La. Congratulations!

It may be of interest to old time friends to know that Mrs. Eula Randall Bruce was married sometime last April to Mr. Horace Sumrall, a hard working, steady farmer in Bossier parish.

Sometime ago Miss Thelma Bordelon was married to Mr. William Gunn. They are making their home near Marksville.

Mr. A. J. Sullivan, formerly a teacher at the Louisiana School for the Deaf, was the guest of Mr. Grey G. Barham of Monroe for a few days during the first week in June. They made a trip in Mr. Barham's Dodge to De Ridder to visit the Williams and to Lake Charles to see the Duflots. On their way back they stopped at Baton Rouge to pay their respects to Capital City friends. Mr. Barham continues to have his hands full laying bricks. By the way, Mrs. and children expect to motor to Mineral Wells, Texas, about the middle of this month to be gone a month. So the meantime Mr. Barham will keep bachelor's hall.

Mr. Lafayette Transdale is still a good booster of Monroe and is in hopes the next reunion in 1928 will be a banner one. Monroe will be ready for the crowd.

Mr. J. Floyd Lindsey and sister-in-law, Miss Willie Maude Terrill, motored down from Bernice to Monroe on June 3rd to attend the religious services.

Mr. Cliver Liner and Mr. Archie Norred also flivvered from Ruston to Monroe on the 3rd. Mr. Liner has been doing carpentry work in Ruston since he returned from Tex. Mr. Norred is helping his father with farm work at the present time.

Miss Vellie Sullivan, Mrs. Altee Liche Bell and husband recently met with a good shake up when the Dodge, driven by Mr. Hicks, rolled down an embankment, turning over several times. Mr. Bell suffered with a broken arm, but the others were fortunate to escape with slight bruises and cuts.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Whelan motored on the first of June in their Hupmobile to Ruston and back. Mr. Whelan continues in the bakery business and seems to be prospering.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeb U. Liner (Lula Lawhon) still make Shreveport, their home. Mr. Liner having a good job with a sheet metal concern. Mr. and Mrs. Liner are blessed with a fine son, about six months old.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whittington are still among Shreveport's silent colony. Mr. Whittington being one of the carpenters at work in the fine new suburb of Broadmoor. This couple is blessed with two fine children—a boy and a girl.

A group of Frats went picnicking at Little Woods, near New Orleans, Sunday June 6th. Swimming, rowing, crabbing and fun poked spied the day for the merry-makers. All had a grand and glorious time. The next day was spent in nursing sensitive shoulders and arms.

Messrs Richard, Viverard and Baynes rode the Frats "Goat" June 5th. They are now full fledged members of the good old N. F. S. D.

Coming Events—New Orleans Frat Banquet at Jung Hotel July 3rd.

Texas Association Convention, at Houston, Texas July 3rd, 4th and 5th.

The Children's Page

The Mouse's Tail

A mouse was just escaping into his hole when the cat overtook him and bit his tail off.

"Oh, Mrs. Puss!" cried the mouse "Please give me back my nice long tail." "I will," said the cat, "if you will bring me a saucer of milk."

The mouse went to the cow, and said, "Dear Mrs. Cow, the cat has bitten off my nice long tail, and will not give it back to me unless I bring her a saucer of milk."

"I will give you a saucer of milk," said the cow, "if you will get me some nice fresh hay."

So the mouse went the farmer and said: "Good farmer, the cat has bitten off my nice long tail, and will not give it back to me unless I bring her a saucer of milk. But the cow will not give me any milk unless I bring her some nice fresh hay."

"I will give you some hay," said the farmer, "if you will find me the key to my barn, which I have lost."

The mouse, thinking a new key would do as well, went to the locksmith.

"O locksmith," said he, "the cat has bitten off my nice long tail, and will not give it back to me unless I bring her a saucer of milk."

"But the cow will not give me any milk unless I get her some nice fresh hay; and the farmer will not give me any hay unless I find the key to his barn, which he has lost."

The locksmith said, "I will make you a key that will open the farmer's barn if you will bring me a file."

Then the mouse ran to the blacksmith and said, "O blacksmith, the cat has bitten off my nice long tail, and will not give it back to me unless I bring her a saucer of milk."

"But the cow will not give me any milk unless I get her some nice fresh hay, and the farmer will not give me any hay unless I find the key to his barn which he has lost; and the locksmith cannot make me a key unless I bring him a file."

"I would make you a file," said the blacksmith, "if I had coal for my fire."

The mouse borrowed down into the heart of the earth, and there he found plenty of coal and a man digging it.

"O miner," said he, "the cat has bitten off my nice long tail, and will not give it back to me unless I bring her a saucer of milk."

"But the cow will not give me any milk unless I get her some nice fresh hay; and the farmer will not give me any hay unless I find the key to his barn, which he has lost; and the locksmith cannot make me a key without coal."

The miner filled a little cart with coal and gave it to the mouse, who took it to the blacksmith.

The blacksmith put the coal on his fire and made a file, which he gave to the mouse, who took it to the locksmith.

The locksmith filed a key to fit the barn door and gave it to the mouse, who took it to the farmer.

The farmer opened his barn and gave the mouse home nice fresh hay, which she took to the cow.

The cow ate the hay and gave the mouse a saucer of milk, which she took to the cat.

The cat lapped the milk and gave back the long tail of the mouse, which is now growing in its place again.—Old Nursery Tale.

For My Country

I ought to love my country,
The land in which I live;
Yes, I am very sure my heart
Its truest love should give.
For if I love my country,
I'll try to be a man
My country may be proud of;
And if I try, I can.

She wants men brave and noble,
She needs men brave and kind;
My country needs that I should be
The best man she can find.

—Selected.

EATING AN APPLE

"Do you know what you are eating?" said the doctor to the girl.

"An apple, of course," said the girl.
"You are eating," said the doctor, "albumen, sugar, gum, malic acid, gallic acid, fiber, water and phosphorus."

"I hope those things are good. They sound alarming."

"Nothing could be better. You ate, I observe, rather too much meat at dinner. The malic acid of apples neutralizes the excess of chalky matter caused by too much meat and thereby helps to keep you young. Apples are good for your complexion. Their acids drive out the noxious matter which causes skin eruptions. They are good for your brain, which those same noxious matters, if retained, render sluggish. Moreover, the acids of the apple diminish the acidity of the stomach that comes with some forms of indigestion. The phosphorus, of which apples contain a larger percentage than any other fruit or vegetable, renews the essential nervous matter of the brain and spinal column. O, the ancients were not wrong when they esteemed the apple the food of the gods—the magic renewer of youth. I think I'll have an apple," concluded the doctor.

—New York Tribune.

Memorial Day

May 30th was Memorial Day. We have Memorial Day every year. The first Memorial Day was in 1869, when General A. Logan, as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, designated May 30th as the day to honor soldiers who fought and died in the Civil War.

In 1889, the soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American War received the honors of the Civil War. Now the World War victims receive the like honors.

There is almost always a parade on Memorial Day. The veterans of the three wars, also the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts march to the cemeteries and place flowers and flags on the graves of their comrades, and friends. Many people follow the parade and put flowers on the graves of their relatives who fell in battle or died afterwards. People frequently put flowers on the graves of those whose relatives are not near to do so.

May 30th, is a holiday almost all over the country. After the parade and the visit to the cemetery, people rest or go on outings. There is usually a baseball game in the afternoon.

Mattie L. Smith

Hare and the Tortoise

A hare one day made himself merry over the slow pace of the tortoise, vainly boasting of his own great speed in running.

The tortoise took the laughing and boasting in good part. "Let us try a race," she said; "I will run with you five miles for five dollars, and the fox out yonder shall be the judge."

The hare agreed, a course was arranged, and away they started together. True to his boasting the hare was out of sight in a moment.

The tortoise never for a moment stopped, but jogged along with a slow, steady pace straight to the end of the course. Full of sport, the hare first outran the tortoise, then fell behind. Having come midway to the goal, he began to nibble at the young herbage, and to amuse himself in many ways. After a while, the day being warm, he lay down for a nap, saying: "She is behind me now. If she should go by, I can easily enough catch up."

When the hare awoke, the tortoise was not in sight; and running as fast as he could, he found her comfortably dozing at her goal.

Those who are very quick are apt to be too sure. Slow and steady often wins the race.—Aesop.

PUPIL'S NEWS

Primary Department

I am well.
I saw Mr. Huckaby.
Elaine ran.
Miss Glover gave nuts to me.
I gave some candy to Muri.
Alma Louise Thompson.

I fell. I did not cry.
I saw Mr. Huckaby.
I saw Miss Collier yesterday.
Miss Collier has some black shoes.
Amelia Gardner.

I have a pin.
We are well. I am happy.
I saw Mr. Huckaby today.
He is tall.
I saw a yellow cat.
Marl Collins

I am well. I am happy.
I saw Mr. Huckaby today.
Elaine saw a girl fall.
Miss Collier has some brown shoes.
Angeline Luke

I saw a dog yesterday.
Mr. Huckaby saw an auto yesterday.
Miss Collier has some black shoes.
I saw a cat yesterday.
Willie Wing.

Intermediate Department

Some boys went to the girls' club room a few days ago. They knocked the plaster from the ceiling, because it was weak. The plaster fell down. The floor was very dirty.
Esther Brown

Ora and I sat out on the porch on day last week. When we were talking, we saw a bird with a worm. It was eating the worm. We watched it for a long time. After awhile the bird flew away.
Ollie Bonnette.

Last week some of the legislators came to our school. They looked over the whole building to see if we needed a new school. It will take a lot of money to build a new school. We may not get it this year but we are very glad that they came.
Norine Kirkpatrick.

I received a new story letter from mother yesterday afternoon. I was pleased to hear from her. She said that she got my "Mother's Day" card and it was pretty. She said she would keep it, always.
Dennis LeBrocq

George broke his leg yesterday afternoon. Maurice and Ruffis carried him to the hospital. The doctor came to see him. We are sorry for him. George did not come to school this morning.
Some of the girls and boys will see lantern slide pictures tonight.
Nellie Grant.

Virginia spilled some ink on Yvonne's dress so she had to change it. Virginia was sorry. She asked Yvonne to forgive her. Yvonne said, "Certainly."

Mrs. Limer mended Spencer's sleeve, because there was a hole in it.
Celeste Fantenot.

Some girls went down town and had their hair cut. Jennie and Oline asked me if a Boots Bob would be becoming to them. I told them that I thought it would. I shall go to town some afternoon soon and have my hair cut. I shall have a Boots Bob. I will not tell my mother about my hair cut. She will be surprised when she sees it. I shall send her a picture of myself.
Lea Lambert.

The boys and girls went to the dock Saturday morning, May 21.

The dock is very large. It is new. Many ships will come there after awhile. The river is large. It is the Mississippi River. We saw the waves on the river. They were not large. We did not see a ship. We saw a ferry boat. The river is deep. It is wide. We like to see the ships.
We did not stay on the dock a long time. We came back to the Institution. We walked and saw a hand car on the rail road.
Claude Guillory.

My father me a check for five dollars a few days ago and Mother sent me two dollars, too. They are very kind. My father knows a legislator. He wants us to have a modern school. We want and need one.

I heard that the Mississippi School close on the 28th of May. I used to go to school there for two years.
Wm Purdy.

Advanced Department

One of the boys clipped some of the club boys' hair not long ago and there are a lot of "Jail birds" around the school now. I think the girls like the way the boys have had their hair cut. I was the last one to join the "Bald Head Squad" as Mr. Baynes calls us.
John Lewis.

Jennie Daigle, Lois Morales and I talked about a boots bob and have really wanted one since April. We decided to have one and asked our teacher, Miss Martin, if we might cut our hair that way and she told us to decide for ourselves. On the 25 of May Miss Martin took Jennie, Lois and me in her car and went to the barber shop. When we started, we were afraid to get a boots bob; but when we arrived at the barber shop, we were not afraid any more. The barbers cut our like a boy's and it called "The Boots Bob."

We look like boys but we do like it so much. Jennie, Lois and I were the first in our school to have the boots bob. The next day the other girls wanted cuts like ours. So some of the teachers took them to the barber shop.
Oline Prudhomme

On May 22nd, Mr. Beard and Mr. Pressbury took about nine of the carpenter shop boys, including myself to see the Ford Sedan and the late saw-mill on the outskirts of the city. We went in the former's Buick touring car. Mr. Crawford, the foreman at the mill, showed us everything and we learned a great deal about how furniture is made. Finally, we came to an electric house. It worked wonderfully. I looked it over with Mr. Beard. Before we left, Mr. Crawford gave us many pieces of wood. I will ask Miss Bell for permission to show it to the older classes soon.

On the way back, Mr. Beard treated the boys who rode with him to some drinks. We got here at ten o'clock. We thanked them for their kindness in taking us to the saw-mill. The saw mill is only about five miles from here and perhaps some of the boys will hike it to the saw-mill some time soon. It would be worth the trouble.
Joseph Foster

I would like to tell you about some men who have done their best to help the world be a better place to live. There are four of them. Burbank grew better and bigger vegetables, trees and flowers. When his father died, he left his son a poor farm. He worked hard every day except holy days. One day he was planting potatoes. Some old men were watching him. Burbank told them that he could raise potatoes with seeds. The men laughed at him and told him that he couldn't. Then he took a potato and cut it in pieces and planted it. When it grew and ripened, it had seed pods. He then planted the seeds and grew better and bigger potatoes than before. The men were surprised and told him he had won. Burbank made a lot of money. He also did the same with the trees and flowers.

Edison made electrically inventions such as lights, talking machines and other kinds of electrical things. The light he made lightened the dark houses, the talking machine gives sweet music in homes.

Ford made transportation rides the people wherever they want to go. The Fordson helps on the farm and saves a great deal of time.

Bell made the telephone that helps people to talk with each other when far away.

I think that Burbank is the one who has done the most good.
Maurice Labbe.

An architect came here last week. He and Mr. Beard went to the club room and found that it was dangerous for us to go to the club. Mr. Beard told us not to go to it any more because he was afraid the plastering might fall as it was so badly cracked. Mr. Hennigan and some boys are knocking the plastering off the ceiling.

We moved to the trunk room, but it is too hot for us. We hope, we shall have another place soon.
Lois M. Morales.

Last week, Mr. Baynes asked the hearing boys if they wanted to play base ball with our team. They told him that they would like to.

So we practiced for a week and yesterday morning one of the hearing boys went to Mr. Richard about the ball game and then Mr. Richard told Mr. Baynes about it. Then Mr. Baynes asked Miss Bell if we might stop working at 4 o'clock and she said yes.

So at four o'clock May 26th, we went to the field and saw many hearing boys there. At first sight, I thought they would beat us because some of the boys were bigger than most of our team.

The game was called at 4:15. Our team was first at bat. Our first inning was 8 to 1. At the end of the game the score was 11 to 9. Our team won. Mr. Burns was our umpire. We were very glad.

MONTHLY REPORT OF PUPILS STANDING IN CLASSES FOR MAY

The first represents average in Lessons and the second, Deportment; (E) excellent; (G) good; (F) fair; (P) poor

MISS PAULINE SCHMIDT'S CLASS
Bonnet, Ollie F F
Dossman, Isabella F F
Fitzpatrick, Norine F F
Gauthreau, Norman F F
Gorman, Dolly F F
Harrison, Flora F F
Lambert, Lea F F
Lefleur, Martial F F
Rabby, Mildred F F

MISS LILLIAN POWELL'S CLASS
Caldarera, Mary G G
Carter, Ollie G G
Dance, Victor F F
Falcon, Elda G G
Landry, Martha G G
Neil, Robert Frazier F F
Romano, Rosie G G
Sturdivant, Claudie G G
Watkins, Winnie G G
Wilhite, Jewell F F

MISS BESSIE CURTIS'S CLASS
Haydel, Antoinette F F
Blackwell, Beatrice F F
Faulk, Billy G G
Pinder, Alpherad F F
Broussard, Spencer G G
Shumway, Theresa F F
Lato, Virginia F F
Givrey, Lambert G G
Blankenship, Daniel F F
Welsh, Willard F F

MISS MILLS' CLASS
Broussard, Odes G G
Motte, Willie G G
Louvere, Herman G G
Weaver, J.C. G G
Prejan, Nedra G G
Bresser, Thelma G G
James, Tranna G G
Trotti, Emily G G
Dupris, Leola Mae G G
Lauve, Pearl G G

MISS SUE COLLIER'S CLASS
Barlotta, Anthony G F
Crawford, Walker G F
Duet, Eunice F F
Edwards, Lynell F F
Fitch, Lloyd G F
Garvey, Mary F F
McCabe, Julia Alice F F
McQueen, Elva Mae G G
Martin, Gilbert G F
Newport, Helen G F
Thibodeaux, Everett G F
Tyce, Norma G G

MRS. GAUENNE'S CLASS
Armstrong, Tina G G
Brown, Esther (Fisher) G G
Brown, Esther (Pineville) G G
Caldwell, Courtney F F
Dugas, Norman G G
Frazier, Michael F F
Hicks, John F F
Picard, Amelcar F F
Soileau, Winzie F F
Tatum, LaVerne F F
Zeigler, Jake F F

MR. G. GAUENNE'S CLASS
Barber, J. C. G G
Delcambre, Yvonne G G
Fontenot, Celeste F F
Garsile, Tanzy F F
Gravois, Maurice G G
LeBrocq, Dennis G G
Marcantel, Morris G G
Pleher, Stephania G G
Purdy, William G G
Stewart, Ruby E G
Villardo, Virginia E G

MISS ELLA CRAWFORD'S CLASS
Carlin, Leon Paul P G
Foreman, Annie Bell G G
Foreman, Willard G G
Guillot, Joseph Paul P F
Hinton, Lottie Lee P G
Longion, Della P G
Longion, Rosa G G
Mayes, William G G
McLeod, Mildred G G
Prejan, Verna Mae G G

MISS ZADA WRIGHT'S CLASS
Caldarera, Geneva G G
Morales, Lilly G G
Vallot, Mabel G G
Fitch, Lester G G
Stewart, Max F F
Thomas, Marion G F
Richard, Elie P E
Sierpinski, Dorothy F G
Hebert, Martin G F
Cockerham, Mildred G G
Davis, Thomas F E

MISS M. NELDA HUGHES'S CLASS
Bienvenue, Martin G G
Foster, James Absent
Gremillion, Harvey E G
Hebert, Inez G G
Hebert, Vernell G G
Lauve, Amay F G
Lauve, Minkey G G
Martin, Adalthe G G
Palzo, Lucy F F
Roy, Marie F F
Ramblin, Mamie F G
Scott, Ralph F G

MISS ANNE COLLIER'S CLASS
Brown, Elaine G G
Collins, Muri G G
Gardner, Amelia G G
Luke, Angeline F G

MISS MARTIN'S CLASS
Dry, Alfred G G
Smith, Seward G G
Labbe, Maurice G G
Morales, Lois G G
Prudhomme, Oline G G
Landry, Mabel G G
Rachel, Ina G G
Christopher, Ora G G
Daigle, Jennie G G
Mowen, Charlotte G G

MISS HUDGIN'S CLASS
Davis, Beatrice G G
Duhon, Peter G G
Falcon, Edward G G
Tangray, Frances G G
Gauthreau, Margaret G G
Nash, Jewell G G
Pullam, Eula F F
Rouen, Anna L. F F
Smith, Eula F F

MISS HORNBY'S CLASS
Broussard, Eno G E
Ferguson, Mable F F
Gardner, Hinton F F
Keddy, Velta G E
McDonald, Lydia G E
Picard, Rodney G P
Ryder, Blanche F F
Picard, Rodney G G
Ryder, Blanche G G
Molaison, Leslie F F

MISS MOORE'S CLASS
Kelly, Annie G G
Guillory, Claude G G
Hooter, Daphne G F
Durand, Johnnie P F
Moulard, Lillie F F
Grant, Nellie G G
Chustz, Rena G G
Marsola, Ruffis P E
Carlin, Rosina F G

MISS WESTFALL'S CLASS
Cyrus, Raymond G G
Charbonnet, James P G
Gandy, Edward F G
Khouri, George G G
Krousel, William F G
Longion, Verney P P
LeBlanc, J. B. P P
Oneal, Pearl P P
Palazzo, Angelo G G
Povey, Pearl F F
St. Pe, Sidney P G

MISS ANNE COLLIER'S CLASS
Brown, Elaine G G
Collins, Muri G G
Gardner, Amelia G G
Luke, Angeline F G

MISS ANNE COLLIER'S CLASS
Brown, Elaine G G
Collins, Muri G G
Gardner, Amelia G G
Luke, Angeline F G

Deaf Founders

That the educated deaf of America are interested in the educational and spiritual welfare of the incoming generations of their class has been demonstrated time and again. Through the press, in convention assembled and by individual action they have unceasingly voiced their approval of all that is wise and excellent in methods of instruction and in the administration of their schools, societies, churches and missions. It is a matter of great interest, moreover, to learn that the following Schools for the Deaf were founded by deaf men who were educated in one or the other of them:

- Utah School, Harry C. White.
- Arizona School, Harry White.
- North Dakota School, A. R. Spear.
- South Dakota School, J. Simpson.
- Indiana School, William Willard.
- Kansas School, Philip A. Emery.
- Georgia School, J. L. Flournev.
- Florida School, T. S. Coleman.
- Arkansas School, Joseph Mount.
- Nebraska School, W. M. French.
- Central New York School, A. Johnson.
- Western Penna. School, A. Woodside.
- Northern New York School, H. C. Rider.
- Chicago Day School, Philip A. Emery.
- St. Louis Day School, D. A. Simpson.
- Cincinnati Day School, R. P. McGregor.
- Scranton (Pa.) Day School, J. M. Koehler.
- Evansville (Ind.) Day School, Charles Kearney.

SPORTSMANSHIP

Fielding H. Yost

Football's value, to the men who play it and the men and women who watch it played depends upon the agree to which it fulfills certain requirements which have nothing whatever to do with the technicalities of the game itself. It must foster a spirit of fair play and good sportsmanship in both player and spectator and it must impress upon participants and audience alike that it is a means to an end and not an end in itself. It must furnish to the thoughtful observer some grounds for believing that it is an integral part of the educational system and not merely an athletic spectacle.

Group games, and especially football, properly directed, serve better than any other agency to develop many of the qualities of good citizenship and fine manhood. Chief among these is the spirit of fair play and good sportsmanship and, insofar as football does develop these qualities in player and spectator, it has a very important part in our educational system.

Sportsmanship is that quality of honor that desires always to be courteous, fair and respectful. In its application to intercollegiate athletics it is interpreted in the conduct of players, spectators, coaches and school authorities.

When two universities agree to meet each other in an athletic contest they agree to two tests—one to determine which has the stronger team, and the other to determine which has instilled into its team and students the better quality of sportsmanship. It goes without saying that supremacy in the latter is of much greater permanent value than victory in the contest itself.

There is no synonym for sportsmanship, but if one word were to be chosen that might most nearly express its meaning, that word would be respect. The good sportsman has respect for his opponent. He respects the rules of the game and seeks no unfair advantage. The sportsmanlike player respects the officials and abides by their decisions. Above all, the good sportsman respects the game he is playing and conducts himself at all times in such manner as never to bring criticism or discredit upon its name.

But sportsmanship does not end with the players. The students and other spectators at college contests are on trial just as surely as are the members of the team. How well they treat the players and guests, how they react to clean playing on the field, and the manner in which they cooperate

with officials are as essential to good sportsmanship as is the conduct of the men playing the game. Spectators must learn to uphold the officials. Psychologists tell us that we see those things that we look for. It takes much practice and considerable mental discipline to enable one to see things impartially. Unless one trains himself to see only facts and realities he will invariably, though unconsciously, see those things that react to his advantage and will overlook those that react against him. So long as this is true, partial spectators are bound to see plays differently than do the officials.

If anyone can show how an official could see better from the grand stand than from his position on the field, then by all means he should be in the grandstand or, for that matter, on top of the goal posts if that would enable him to follow the play any more closely. However, most people agree that the positions immediately adjacent to the play serve the officials' purpose better than any others.

In my opinion, football players are infinitely more sportsmanlike than are the spectators. Before intercollegiate athletics can mean all they should mean, spectators, students, critics and school authorities must accept the word of the officials as final. The officials are in position to see. They have the interest of the game at heart, they are impartial, and they, alone, have schooled themselves to see only facts. So long as spectators object to the ruling of officials, they aren't educated to the proper degree of sportsmanship.

Furthermore, students must remember that their representatives on the field are only students like themselves; that the players are doing the very best they can; that the mental stress in big games is very great; and that they have no right whatever to criticize. If the athletes were being paid for their services it would be one thing, but when they are giving so much of their time and energy to their school with no expectation of reward other than the reward of service, then it is quite another. Let the student who criticizes an athlete for a mistake try, himself, to take the player's post. Perhaps then he might realize just how difficult it is always to do just the right thing when under the stress of a big game with fifty thousand pairs of eyes focused upon him.

Sportsmanship means all this. It means courtesy and respect from spectators, as well as players, for opponents, for the rules, for officials and for the game.

It is interesting to note that nations have succeeded in democratic government in almost exact proportion to their participation in competitive games and athletics. As ancient Greece was supreme in democracy, so she was supreme in games. Today Great Britain and America lead the world in athletics as they point the way to democracy. Is it not reasonable to suppose that there is some connection here?

Democracy is based upon respect for opposition, respect for law, respect for authority and respect for government. Surely the sportsmanship learned on the playground and athletic field is a vital stimulant to these ends, and, for that reason, even if for no other, athletics and competitive games deserve an important place in our program of education.—The Illinois Advance.

Jeweled Nose Studs Now

Jeweled nose studs, worn by piercing the nostrils in a manner similar to that of piercing the ears for earrings, have made their appearance in smart circles in London. Mrs. Muriel Blantyre was the first to try out the fad, the idea being brought to London from India where both men and women of certain high castes wear a ruby nose stud with good effect. Mrs. Blantyre said her friends were agreeably impressed.

Man Works With Teeth.

Ben Pansie, of Omro, Wis., is both a farmer and manufacturer although he can neither walk nor use his hands. His factory operations are all performed by the use of his teeth and chin, to the extent even of sawing, painting, hammering and using a drill. He writes with pen and ink, holding the pen in his teeth. His infirmity was the result of infantile paralysis.

Subscribe For The Pelican

TEACHING THE DEAF IN CHINA

An interesting letter from Antia A. Carter, a teacher in the School for the Deaf, Chefoo, China, appeared in the February 27 issue of The Silent Observer (Tennessee). The Chinese schools seem to be greatly handicapped by insufficient funds and experienced oral teachers. Nevertheless, the Christian workers in far away China are pushing forward and accomplishing much good as the parts of the letter we quote below will show:

Seven new admissions, four girls and three boys, between the ages of six and twelve years, make the beginners' class the most interesting class which we have ever admitted at one time. As only experienced teachers can be placed in charge of the little children Mrs. Lan and Mr. Ning are kept very busy teaching speech and lip-reading, while Miss Li Ying Tsuen, our first girl graduate, teaches a backward child to trace Chinese picture words in sand or on the slate.

"The most discouraging feature of our work is the slow way in which teachers from other provinces are taking hold of the problem of teaching the deaf. Much more could be accomplished if Mission schools would open a class for deaf children in connection with a school for hearing children. There are teachers who would be glad to come here for training but who are prevented from doing so by shortage of funds, long distances, civil war, or family reasons. We hope the difficulties will soon be overcome.

"The schools at Peking, Moukden, and Hangchow write of progress, tho it is slow because of financial difficulties. An appeal for funds to assist the young deaf man who is in charge of the Hangchow School was published in The Deaf Mutes Journal of New York by the Editor who is himself deaf. The appeal brought a generous response from the adult deaf and we had the pleasure of forwarding the draft to Hangchow. The letters reports which must be written in order to keep special donors interested in giving to this work takes time and thought. For that reason we are asking, thru the Mission, for aid in securing another trained, foreign worker who can assist in training native teachers and relieve us for an occasional visit to other centers of work.

"In industrial work we have made a good beginning. Two girls and two boys who were almost ready to leave school took a three months course at the Silk Culture School during the summer. Thru the kindness of the Silk Commission they received free tuition and board. One of our boys now has work at an out station of the Silk Commission. To sewing, knitting, basket weaving, and carpentry, we have added weaving belts, and bands, such as are commonly used by Chinese men and boys as suspenders, or to bind their trousers in around their ankles. Our aim is to give each child training which will make him a useful member of his family, and a trade which can be carried on at home."

"One of the treats given to our deaf children during the Christmas season was made possible by a special gift from deaf children at the Ohio School. They raised the money by giving moving picture shows. After they had paid for their machine they gave one show a month at which a charge was made for admission and the proceeds donated to our work. It was a beautiful thing to do which we appreciate very much. With about half of this gift we purchased a small Pathe machine and thirty films which have educational value. The exclamations at our first entertainment proved that everyone enjoyed the pictures, especially those of trained elephants, lions, and "Climbing Mt. Blanc." A Christmas box from friends in Atlanta, Ga., arrived in time to help out in providing gifts for each member of our family, which numbers seventy-two persons, by counting teachers, helpers, and their children who live at the school."

"About half of our pupils come from Christian homes. We believe that most of the children who have been in school several years are trying to be real Christians. Who can say how many people have been led to accept Christ as their Savior thru the influence called home to be married wrote "I read my Bible every one of our pupils. One of our boys who was recently day."

SHE FORGOT TO SAY, "THANK YOU"

This incident, which shows that one person at least was firmly convinced that courtesy ought to be appreciated and returned. This happened some thirty-five years ago in Minneapolis, relates the Youth's Companion: In those days they used small electric street cars with seats running the length of the cars and a coal stove in the middle on one side. It was in the "rush" in the morning; the seats were all occupied, and there were many "straphangers." A man was sitting next to the stove, reading his newspaper, from his dress he appeared to be a plasterer. A woman about twenty-five years old came in and took a strap directly in front of him. He did not notice her for a few minutes; then he got up and said to her, "Take this seat, lady."

"I thought it was time some one gave me a seat," she said and sat down.

She was hardly in the seat before the man inquired, "Madam, did I not leave my gloves in the seat?" The woman got up and the man slipped into the seat again and commenced to read the paper. There were no gloves in the seat, and he did not look for them.

The people in the car began to grin, then to smile, and then to laugh. The woman turned bright red and left the car as soon as she could.—EX

JUDGE TURNS ACTOR TO COLLECT FINE

Judge John F. Onion, of the corporation court, has given a new dramatical form to the world. It came by chance one Tuesday morning when a deaf and dumb man was arraigned before him of a charge of speeding.

The judge resorted to pantomime. He held up five fingers signifying the amount of his fine.

The mute grunted and rushed to shake hands with the judge.

Misunderstood, the judge made a sour face. The defendant pulled dyspepsia pills from his pocket. Andy Young, an attorney, rushed forward to the judge's aid with pencil and paper.

He drew a picture or rather what resembled a picture, of an automobile rampant on a paved road, a policeman following behind.

Grunting his approval, the mute took the pencil and paper from the lawyer and wrote:

"You have talent, why do not you develop it?" Thus flattery robbed judge Onion of one side.

The chair creaked and groaned as the judge piloted his automobile through the regions of imagination. Now judge Onion settled back in his swivel chair, hands grasping an imaginary steering wheel.

But the situation demand a solution. Summoning all of his knowledge of the drama and movie pantomime. He wrenched the wheel and made corners on nothing to spare. Then the bailiff of the court arrested the judge and he tossed \$5 to the clerk.

At last, he had been understood, but the mute did not pay until after writing: "You would make a good racing driver."—San Antonio Light.

BRAIN TEASERS

1. Where can you always find happiness?
 2. What is it that has hands and does not work?
 3. What state is round at both ends and high in the middle?
 4. What has 4 fingers and a thumb, but no flesh and bones?
 5. When is the easiest time of the year to read?
- (Answer, page 4, column 6)

LA. BIRD DAY

The legislature of Louisiana has wisely decreed that one day of the year our thoughts must be turned in a particular manner to our birds, and appropriate exercises are to be held in all the public schools of the state, stressing the esthetic and economic value of our birds. May 5, the anniversary of the birth of James John Audubon, has been selected as the special day and it is very fitting that we should thus honor the man whose home was here in Louisiana, a man who loved our birds and all birds so devotedly and who studied bird life so closely that he became one of the world's greatest artists and naturalists. Louisiana has long been famed as a bird state, we have 375 varieties of birds. They may be divided into three great classes: Game birds that may be killed during the hunting season, insectivorous birds, song birds and non-game birds that cannot be killed at any season, and the outlaw birds that may be killed at any time.

Our game birds are so numerous that Louisiana is far famed for them. We have many game birds that live here the year around; more game birds visit Louisiana than any other state in the Union, not only on account of our wonderful game sanctuaries where unnumbered millions stop in Louisiana for a rest, then resume their flight to more southern countries. These birds are valuable not only as food but as sport and recreation for the business men during the open season. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of our insectivorous birds, their beauty of form and plumage endear them to us, their songs add much to the joy of life in Louisiana; and as their diet is composed of many harmful insects and seeds, we must prize them as the greatest friend of the farmer and the ally of the preserver of the forest. These and other non-game birds cannot be killed at any time. The outlaws such as the English sparrow, black vulture, etc., are harmful and may be killed at any time. Of late years, we have learned to value our useful

birds and the wisest laws for their protection are on our statute books but these will never be really protected until every man, woman and child in Louisiana has learned to value them at their true worth, to love them and see that they are safeguarded from every danger. —States Times

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

A minister in a certain town in Alabama took permanent leave of his congregation in the following manner:

"Brothers and sisters, I came to say good-bye. I don't think God loves this church, because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other, because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you have not paid my salary. Your donations are moldy fruit and wormy apples, and by their fruits ye shall know them.

Brethren, I am going away to a better place. I have been called to be chaplain of a penitentiary. 'Where I go ye cannot come, but I go to prepare a place for you,' and may the Lord have mercy on your souls."—Failure Magazine.

MODERN WORRIES

Mother—I don't know what's to become of our youngest son. He doesn't seem to be interested in anything except school and books. I declare he has not a bit of life in him. He is not at all like the others.

Father —(sighing)—Yes, I am afraid he is going to be the white sheep of the family.

Language was given us that we might say pleasant things to each other.—Bovee.

ANSWERS TO BRAIN TEASERS

1. In the Dictionary.
2. A clock.
3. Ohio.
4. A glove.
5. In the autumn, when nature turns the leaves.

LOUISIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, BATON ROUGE

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The Deaf of the State between the ages of six and eighteen years, and of sound mind, and physically able to go about their daily duties, are admitted to all the privileges of the School, free of charge, being provided with board, washing, fuel, lights, tuition, books and everything necessary, except clothing and traveling expenses.

This institution is NOT an asylum but a school for the sole purpose of educating the Deaf. It is supported by the State as a part of its public school system for educating those who by reason of their deafness or defective speech, are precluded from receiving instruction in the public schools.

No new pupil will be admitted to the School until formal application has been made to the Superintendent and approved by him. Application blanks will be sent on request.

If anyone knows of a deaf child in his neighborhood, he will confer a favor on the authorities by notifying the Superintendent and by urging the parents to apply for the child's admission.