

Seventh Grades Studying Three Great Scientists

In science the seventh grades are studying the three very famous scientists of today, who are Einstein, Michelson and Edison. The following are a few lines about Einstein.

Albert Einstein was born March 14, 1879, in Germany. He graduated from the University of Zurich when 23 years of age. He is professor in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Berlin. His most famous discoveries are the mathematical principles from which he got his idea of "theory of relativity."

Next is a brief sketch of Michelson. Albert Abraham Michelson is an American physicist who was born in Strélno, Germany. He graduated from the Naval Academy in Annapolis in 1873 and took courses of physics in Berlin, the college of France and Polytechnic school, Paris. He also was professor of the Case school of applied science in Cleveland, Ohio, and later was professor of Clark University. In 1892 he was appointed head of the physics department of the University of Chicago. For his discoveries in physics, he was awarded the Nobel prize in 1907.

And last a line about Edison. Thomas Alva Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, but the greatest part of his life was spent in Port Huron. He invented some very important things such as the electric light, phonograph and many other things which help us so much to have a better standard of living. He is one of the outstanding figures of today and should be honored greatly.—Helen Lindstrom, Howard, 7B.

Cow Helps Lucille Get the Last Laugh

Ever since I was nine years old I've been going to Michigan for summer vacation. I usually go alone, but last year my two sisters went with me, and did we have fun! But it seems when my sisters went along with me, it gave me bad luck and I'll tell you about it.

I go haying every summer and never fell off the hayload, but last year I had to tumble. We were coming home from the field and I was standing up on the hayload trying to find a place to sit down and all of a sudden we hit a big bump and I toppled off backwards.

I don't how to this day how I ever squirmed to get on my stomach. My uncle said that all he could see was legs, and my sister laughed at me all the way home, but one day I had the laugh on her.

My uncle's cow has horns and she is as mean as she can be. While my uncle was bringing the cow home one day to milk, my sister was in the barn and the big black cow saw her and began to chase her. I never heard so much screaming in all my life.

I ran to see what was the matter and she said that the old cow was chasing her and I said, "Now I can laugh at you."—Lucille Graham, 7B Howard.

Students Boost Grades With Extra Credit Work

Those who wish to get a higher grade in social science work hard on "extra points." When Mrs. Groves checked up on our social science workbooks, hardly anybody had over 340 on them, but here's where extra credit work boosted up some people's grades.

Counting extra credit work and the score of points on her workbook, Margery Kresge of 8A received the highest number of points—599. Jean Perrill was next with a score of 565. Extra credit work brought each of these girls an "E" on their reports for social science. Other people will also receive a higher grade for doing extra credit work.—Virginia Green, Howard, 8A.

CONSTRUCTING RADIOS

Many of the boys in the eighth grade have made or are making short wave radio receivers. Mr. Ball is the supervisor of this plan. The sets have two tubes and are very practical. They reach anywhere in the United States, if properly made.—John Dornbas, 1C, Stolp.

The Human Termites

A boat was steaming across the Pacific. Professor Johnson and his friends were on their way to a small island off Australia to study termites.

"I say there, Johnson," said his English friend with the monocle, "how much longer are we going to be on this beastly boat?"

"Oh, I don't know, we ought to be in Australia in a few days."

That night the men were playing cards when the boat suddenly began to heave as in a storm. They all rushed out on deck to see what was happening. The sea was as calm as usual, but the boat was tossing. The ship soon quieted, but an air of uneasiness was upon the men.

Later that night Professor Johnson went to the operator's room and had the operator send a message. Early the next morning a man in Toronto received the following message:

FOTHERGILL

ALL SUSPICIONS CONFIRMED
STOP START BUILDING COLONY
AT ONCE STOP IF ANYTHING
MORE DEVELOPS I WILL SEND
THE MESSAGE TO BIRKENHEAD
STOP JOHNSON

The following night a huge transport plane flew out of the Toronto airport. There were only three men in it, but that was all that was needed at the time.

Professor Johnson ordered the boat full speed ahead the next morning, and by night Australia was in sight. By noon of the next day all was in readiness to leave for the small island where they were going to begin their observations.

One night a young photographer stayed ashore to see if he could get some pictures of the termites' activities at night. The next morning he was missing. By noon they were positive that he was not on the island.

Professor Johnson soon became moody and did not go with the other men on their tramps around the island. The next night Professor Johnson had disappeared with a gun and two sticks of extra-powerful dynamite!!!

As Professor Johnson entered the cave, which he had discovered the day before, a queer reptile-like animal met him and gave a screech, but one bullet silenced him. The professor went around a corner in the tunnel where a horrible sight met him—the photographer's body cut in pieces! Suddenly several of the queer animals met him. They made some strange noises which the professor seemed to understand. His gun immediately blazed away and several of them fell gurgling to the floor. Professor Johnson ran out of the cave yelling to the men to run for the boat and get away. As soon as they got on the boat they began shooting at the beasts which were swarming out of the cave. The professor yelled at the men that they were a rare race of termites which were speedily multiplying and were planning to conquer the world.

The boat was soon under way and they settled down for a tiresome trip. Johnson told the men that they were going to live in the colony with their wives until the invasion was over. Two weeks later the boat arrived at San Francisco and the men rushed for the airport. When they arrived at the colony their wives were already there.

Everything was getting along all right, when one day about a month later a small plane swooped down, and a man they knew as Birkenhead stepped out.

"Oh, Johnson," he called, "Everything's all right. The Japs went down to the island with a couple of battleships and blew the place absolutely to pieces."

"What a relief that is," Johnson replied, "well, now we leave this colony, but I believe in preparedness against nature's ravages."—Theron Smith, Stolp, 8C-2.

Nick Nearly Nonplussed by Need for New Nickel

Nick had five cents, so he went out to take a ride in a street car. He was too big to kneel on the seat, so he sat up like a man and tried to act as if he had been on a street car all his life. He rode a long way and when the car came to a stop, Nick didn't dare get off for fear of being lost; the place was new and strange to him. It was not built up as it was around his own home.

The conductor came up and said, "Fare please," and the poor boy didn't know what to do. He thought that five cents would take him the round trip if he didn't get off the car. Nick grew red in the face. The tears rose in his eyes and he was about to give a loud scream, when the man next to him put five cents in the boy's hand.

"Thank you, sir," said Nick, and he paid his own fare as proud as a prince and the smile on his face filled the car with a flood of sunshine.—George Collins, 8B, Howard.

Book Binding Is Project Enjoyed by Art Classes

The eighth grade girls are doing some very interesting work in art classes. It is book binding. We have written about all of our pictures and now have to sew the stories and pictures together. Mrs. Mason, our art teacher, said to be very careful in having the pictures in correct order before we begin sewing.

We are supposed to have our cover design all worked out, ready to trace. Cardboard was passed for the back and front of the books. We could either cover them with linen material or else paper. Mrs. Mason said that the ones having quite nice designs could make them out of linen.

In order to trace our design on linen, we had to do this: First of all trace our designs on the linen with carbon paper, then crayola our old designs and take a hot iron and press them on to the linen. When finished, they looked very nice.

When doing the paper cover, you transfer your design on to the paper and then paint it. These also are very nice. We are all hoping to have our books finished very soon and then start on a new subject.—Marguerite Petersen, 8B, Howard.

Winged Victory One of Most Beautiful Statues

The Winged Victory! Such adventures! On the prow of a ship it has seen some of the most exciting adventures history has ever known.

About 68 years ago on an island in the Aegean sea the original statue was found. This statue was made in honor of a victory the king of Macedonia had won. It is about six feet high and has part of a leg, head, and arms broken. This statue is one of the best statues ever made but the sculptor is unknown. The present location of the original is in the beautiful Louvre museum in Paris, France.—Rose Marie Mills, Howard 6A.

Charts Show How Far Planets Are From Sun

In general science we have made charts showing the planets. Our measurements, of course, are small. Mercury being the smallest planet and nearest to the sun, is one-half of a sixteenth of an inch. It is very hard to cut small round pieces of that dimension. Most persons depict yellow planets against a black background. They are very pretty when done. Today we made a chart showing the distance of each planet from the sun. It is very interesting and we all like attractive books for the art exhibit which is not far away.—Mary Louise Schaeffer, 7B, Howard.

HEARS CARDINAL

Within the last week I have seen four robins. Three of them were seen on my way to school and the other one sitting on a fence in our backyard. I have also heard a meadow lark and cardinal. Soon we shall be seeing thrushes and wrens.—Barbara Betts, 1B, Stolp.

English Sparrow Isn't as Popular as His Relatives

English Sparrow is the name of a large group of finches which have, in general, a brown and gray plumage. The birds feed and nest on or near the ground, and are among the least timid of wild birds.

They chirp noisily, but comparatively few are songsters. The common English house sparrow, which is about six inches long, was brought to the United States and Canada about the year 1869 and has increased astonishingly in numbers until now it is probably more numerous than any other wild bird.

One pair will raise several families of four or five each year. These sparrows live chiefly in and about cities and towns. It was once thought that sparrows were aids to the farmers, but it is now known that they eat few insects and live chiefly upon grains and refuse they gather near houses.

They are notorious fighters among themselves and usually drive away the more desirable birds. Of the American species the most common is the chipping sparrow, a small, grayish bird marked with a chestnut crown. The field sparrow, an eastern resident, and the tree sparrow, a winter visitor only, are similar species. The seaside and the sharptailed sparrow inhabit the coast marshes. There are in America several distinct species of musical sparrow. The song sparrow, a six-inch bird streaked on the breast with black or brown has a remarkably clear, sweet refrain. The Vesper sparrow, similarly marked, has a habit of singing in the late afternoon.

One of the well known sparrow songsters of the west is the black throated dickcissel, while the large fox sparrow and Harris sparrows of the same regions are known to gather in flocks and sing in chorus. A beautiful little bird is the white throated sparrow, most familiar along the Canadian boundary, whose clear cheery note is heard in the spring and about the summer nesting places.—Eleanor Speredes, 7B, Howard.

Indian Has Tussle With Big Alligator

In Florida I visited an Indian camp. It was a reservation set aside for these Indians. It was not very large, for there were no more than fifty Indians living there. I will tell you something about them and their camp.

These Indians are dirty. When they first lived in Florida they were much dirtier than they are now and when I saw them cook their dinner, I was glad I did not have to eat with them. I guess they just don't like to be clean.

One of the Indians wrestled with a large alligator. Some people said the alligator was tamed, but I don't believe it, for the year before when another Indian was wrestling with the same alligator it bit his arms so badly that one had to be cut off. I think the Indian scout I saw was very successful.

At one end of the camp there were many odd animals which the Indians had captured. We saw an Indian woman washing clothes in a muddy canal which flows through the village. It was a very interesting place. I had lots of fun, and I know you would.—Jean MacDonald, 6C, Howard.

Cardinal's Plumage and Song Pleasing to Many

The cardinal or the red bird is a showy North American finch, with fine red plumage and a crested head. A black patch is conspicuous on each side of the bill. The cardinal whistles beautifully and his clear ringing note is a great favorite, especially in the southern states where the bird is often kept in captivity.

The birds are found in southeastern Canada and in eastern United States from New York to Florida. They are permanent residents of certain districts south of the Ohio river, and have been charmingly described by James Lane. They are easily tamed in city parks and often learn to come to the call of people who feed them with nuts.—Eleanor Speredes, 7B, Howard.