Blind Boys and Girls at Overbrook Are Taught to Enjoy Lively Athletic Sports

TROLLY COASTING BY BLIND GIRLS—OVERBROOK

BLIND BOY STARTING 100 YARD RELAY RACE — OVERBROOK

BLIND BOY PUTTING THE SHOT — OVERBROOK

NEW YORK, May 22.—(Special.)—The blind don't have to lead the blind at Overbrook. They can take care of themselves. This week they are showing the people of New York how they do it. They are giving an exhibition of athletics at the Hippodrome for the benefit of other blind boys and girls. The Overbrook blind are inmates of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. The managers of that institution do not believe in treating the blind differently from those who have eyes. They bring up their boy and girl pupils like other boys and girls and give them the same recreations as far as possible. Especially they cultivate their bodies by lively athletic exercises and so divert their minds. The blind boys throw the hammer, put the shot, jump and run. When they have a running race they are guided in straight lines by cords stretched from one end of the course to the other; and they know when they reach the finish line because a fringe of leather strings hanging from a cord sweeps the face of each as he passes the line. The girls enjoy the swings and a trolley as well as other forms of amusement. There are swimming pools and merry-go-rounds and other diversions, and the blind of Overbrook have as good time as most of their seeing fellows.

THE DISTINCTIVE STORE — WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. — THE DISTINCTIVE STORE

FOR THE MAN WHO SHAVES

Great Sale of Razors, Strops and Accessories

ONE WEEK ONLY, MAY 24 to MAY 29

See Demonstrator in Washington Street Window

$2.50, $3.00 IMPORTED RAZORS

THIS WEEK ONLY **97c**

We are sole agents for the M. L. Brandt Cutlery Co., the largest importers of razors in the United States. They supply us direct from all the leading manufacturers. We save you the wholesaler's profit. We have all leading brands of razors, including Wade & Butcher, Wostenholm Pipe, I. X. L., Rogers, Ben Hur, Peerless, Lewis and Blue Steel. **These razors are sold all over the country for $2.50 and $3.00—your choice this week** **97c**

All razors are guaranteed perfect and set ready for use. Any razor that does not give perfect satisfaction can be exchanged.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY FILLED

$2.00 RAZOR STROPS FOR 97c

THE CELEBRATED BRANDT SELF-HONING RAZOR STROP

is the best strop on the market today. The only strop in the world that hones and strops your razor at the same time and enables you to obtain an edge which only an experienced barber can give. Try one and your razor will show and your face will feel the difference at once. These strops were formerly sold for $2.00, but **this week the price is only** **97c**

Every strop is guaranteed to give satisfaction. **A $3.00 STROP FOR $1.94**—Brandt's Best—a new strop, larger and more beautiful.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED FOR THESE STROPS

Expert Razor Man in Charge of Demonstration

Stop and Watch Him. Call in and Consult Him

$2 SAFETY RAZOR 97c

For the man who cannot use a straight-edge razor, we recommend the Brandt Safety Razor as being the best safety razor on the market today, regardless of price. The regular price is $2.00; get one this week for only **97c**

$1.50, $2 POCKET KNIVES 97c

An I. X. L. or Push Button Pocket Knife, worth $1.50 and $2.00; this week **97c**

$2 RAZOR HONES 97c

The imported Brandt Rose Rock Belgian Hone and the Brandt Water Hone will produce quickly a very fine durable edge on a razor. Usually sold for $2.00 each—special all this week—choice, each **97c**

$2.00 BADGER HAIR LATHER BRUSHES 97c

All Leading Makes of Safety Razors and Safety Razor Blades Always in Stock

A COMPLETE LINE OF SHAVING REQUISITES

MIRRORS

Adjustable, magnifying, stand or folding Shaving Mirrors, regular $2.50 and $3 vals., this week **$1.94**

Easel-back Mirrors, wood or metal frames, 25c-**50c**

SHAVING SOAPS

Williams' **5c**
Colgate's **5c**
Armour's **5c**
Williams' Stick **20c**
Colgate's Stick **20c**
Pears' Stick **20c**

SHAVING CREAMS In Tubes.

Berset **25c**
Coke's **25c**
Woodlark **25c**
Euxesis **40c**

FACE CREAMS AND LOTIONS

For After Shaving.

Bay Rum, imported **50c**
Bay Rum, domestic **25c**
Antiseptic Witch Hazel **25c**
Distilled Witch Hazel **25c**
Almond Cream **25c**
Witch Hazel Cream **25c**
Violet Cream **25c**

TALCUM POWDERS

Mennen's **19c**
Colgate's **15c**
Imperial **20c**
Bells **10c**

TOILET WATERS

Florida Water, M. & L. **59c**
English Violet **75c**
Rose City **50c**
R. & G. Violet **89c**

SHAVING MUGS

Plain China **15c**
Decorated China, 25c to **75c**
Aluminum, assorted colors **75c**

WE DO ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.

AGENTS MARK CROSS LONDON GLOVES

PORTLAND PUPILS IMPROVE IN ART

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE FOR ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY LEONE CASE BAER.

THE art work of the Portland Elementary Public Schools, which has been on recent exhibition at the Art Museum, before being sent to the A-Y-P Exposition, showed marvelous progress made by the students. The entire exhibit was the work of pupils. The collection was not prepared for exhibit purposes, but represented the daily lessons of the year's work.

The development of the various subjects in each grade was clearly shown by the arrangement of the exhibit. It proved, beyond a doubt, that there can be no question regarding the ability of the children, and that they are capable of doing remarkable things if they are but given the opportunity.

The work in landscape was particularly pleasing in composition and color. The various studies shown represented the different seasons of the year and the times of day. From work in simple treatments in the primary grades to the studied compositions and decorative treatments in the upper grades, the progressive steps were clearly shown. The exhibition in nature study included the representation of flowers, fruits and sprouting seeds at different stages of growth.

The animal studies were highly characteristic of the subjects themselves. This branch of work, needless to say, is one of the most interesting and attractive to the primary pupils.

The principles of perspective were cleverly shown from a pictorial standpoint by a collection of good drawings. In this work especially, the students are taught to observe and represent things as they appear to the individual, rather than by mathematical rule.

An important phase of the work was emphasized in the exercises in color. Representations of stained glass windows, nature studies and landscapes as taught in the upper grades, were systematic in detail. Excellent examples in freehand lettering were shown, embracing initial letters and decorative mottoes. The collection of work in house plans was surprising in its originality and knowledge of architecture. These drawings showed the floor plans, elevations and perspective sketches of bungalows and beach cottages planned by the pupils. In the exhibition of design all previous study was applied in various subjects to decorative and conventional treatments suitable for decoration. Flower forms, seed pods and other units were used as motifs for conventional borders, surface patterns, etc. The teaching of this branch of art work in the public schools, develops the creative faculty of the pupil. All the designs were made for some specific purpose, hence this subject is combined with construction and may be termed constructive design and decoration.

The most important line of work in the public school drawing course is composition or design, because it supplies the basic principles of all art work. Any drawing in which special attention is paid to the pattern or space division is a design. Teaching of composition is begun in the lowest grades. When the little child chooses for his drawing a space that suggests in shape the object to be drawn, he is learning composition. In every grade, in every lesson there should be opportunity for the pupil to exercise his individual choice in order that the work may be more than mere imitation. In the children's work it is the interest aroused, the appreciation developed, and the slow, steady growth that are of permanent value rather than the results on paper.

The stress laid on this branch of the work is full of fine educational promise. There is an unlimited amount of individual freedom on the part of the pupil, there is broader scope for the exercise of esthetic judgment and choice than is found copying from objects, expressing light or shade or color values, because in the latter it is necessary to imitate and not originate or individualize, as is true of design. The pupil is greatly self-determined, and employs his individuality in creating. He selects and studies the unit for the design, using his own taste and judgment as to its nature and shape, and creates an esthetic whole. His own feeling and ideas have entered into the work of his hand.

This is the second exhibition of the kind held by Portland public schools. The work is under the direction of Miss Esther Wuest, a capable and experienced exponent of her art. She is a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute, as also two of her assistants, Miss Gertrude Camp and Miss Essie Patterson. A third assistant, Miss Florence Marx, is a graduate of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

The purpose of drawing in the public schools is not to make professional artists, but rather a development and completing of mind. It is not so much securing scientific accuracy as it is encouraging appreciation of what is good along art lines. Its primal idea is to cultivate the entire circle of necessary ideas, to make artistic minds, along with the exercise of their powers. Only through practical experience in drawing and painting can the pupil acquire discriminating and intelligent eyes.

The training which drawing gives the child is of life value to him. Instruction in this one art gives a child, regardless of what his life work is to be, a better conception of form, of symmetry and proportion, of the artistic grouping of objects, and a sense of cleanliness and neatness. To his fingers it gives dexterity. It educates his eye, his mind and his hand in the habits of co-ordinated activity which are a constant and individual advantage. Instruction in drawing gives the mind a more complete mastery over the body. A training of the intellect through the work of the hand.

Children's drawings are more than mere imitations. They express and generalize, in a marked degree, the child's individual thought and his own personality. It is universally conceded that the physical object or nature herself is far more interesting to the growing mind of a child, and certainly more instructive, than objects of thought, since the spoken tongue is almost incapable of expressing or portraying what the pictorial language easily does. The most tangible, instructive and interesting parts of a child's environment can only be expressed by form, light, color and shadow. The power of observation and attention to details is developed by drawing and color work more than by any other study. It teaches the sort of observation, too, that brings out completeness and definiteness. It is only one means of expressing selfhood, and the power of self-expression is the ideal of education.

The evolution of drawing has really been remarkable, and its present methods, taking hold of child nature and interests, call forth a vigorous response. Only 30 years ago the instruction in drawing began by making the child attempt to draw straight lines. The general course of the work occupied copying from outlines, drawings representing objects and ornaments, with a gradual introduction of shading. At a later stage of the evolution much stress was laid on drawing from the object itself, which was generally confined to geometrical solids with a lavish use of light and shade. Historical ornaments also became the center of attention. Later came the study of objects of life, of human figures and animals, with emphasis laid on nature study in drawing.

More recently the use of color as a medium became prominent, and the study of pictures by famous painters and works of art in general was introduced. At present the origination of designs and making artistically planned objects of utility seem the culmination of all that is best in the work. To the average layman it might appear that with the study of drawing so shifting and changing in methods and plans, a distrust and doubt as to its proper place in the system of public school instruction would be endangered.

The opposite is the case. The study has become more firmly established in the public mind than at any prior time, and especially in recent years has it won more deserved good will and confidence from teachers and patrons alike. The evolution has brought the present instruction in drawing into closer touch with general education, is an addition to, not a substitute for, its preceding methods and subjects.

Drawing, too, has for its purpose paving the way to an appreciation of good works of art. The child is brought into direct touch with some of the noblest art products of past and modern ages, and is taught to recognize and appreciate masterpieces in painting, architecture and sculpture.

The child in his effort to create gains a knowledge of what is good in shape, space-filling and color. Without either overcrowding the school curriculum or eliminating necessary studies, a most thoroughgoing study of pictures and sculpture is the best method of attaining a demand and love for art. It begins with simple art forms and effects in the lower grades, advancing step by step to the upper grades, where, as a result, pupils are prepared to appreciate and study paintings and sculpture with as much grasp, profit and interest as they glean from poetry and history. It increases and quickens to a marked degree the powers of realization, and brings within reach the delicate thought tracery and the deeper spiritual interpretation of science and literature.

COUPLE ROUND OUT 55 YEARS OF LIFE TOGETHER

Longevity and Good Health Attributed by Rev. and Mrs. Nye to Simple Life.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. NYE.

WESTPORT, Wash., May 22.—Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Nye, who recently celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary, were married in Brownsville, Linn County, Oregon, March 28, 1854. Born in 1828, Mr. Nye, at the age of four-score years, is hale and hearty and does more work every day of his life than many men half his age. Mrs. Nye, his faithful helpmate of 55 years, is six years his senior, having been born in Indiana, in 1824. At the age of 85, she reads without the aid of glasses, her hearing is almost perfect and she does all her own house work.

From New Bedford, Mass., his birthplace, and while still in his teens, Mr. Nye turned his face to the West, making his first stop in Indiana. Five years later, Dr. Robert Crawford gathered together his band of 100 Presbyterians, whose hardships in crossing the plains rival the sufferings of the Pilgrim Fathers. Mr. Nye, although an ardent Methodist, made the trip across the plains with the Presbyterians, arriving in Brownsville, Or., by way of the South Pass, in October, 1852. Seven months were consumed in making the trip and more than half the heroic band died of cholera, their graves being strewn between Indiana and Oregon. The late Dr. Crawford died in Portland a few years ago, and but few of that Pilgrim band are left to tell the story of the journey across the plains to the Oregon country.

Just one year later, Miss Sarah Freeland, who the next year became Mrs. Nye, arrived with her parents after a six months' trip across the plains from Illinois in a prairie schooner. The late Dr. Benjamin Freeland, a pioneer dentist of Portland, was a brother of Mrs. Nye.

Mr. and Mrs. Nye have been active churchworkers since their childhood, and for 30 years Mr. Nye has been a minister of the Methodist Church. Although retired from active ministerial work, Mr. Nye still preaches occasionally and when he "fills" the pulpit his sermons are a rare treat. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nye attribute their long lives to regular habits. Mr. Nye has never been treated by a doctor or taken an ounce of medicine, and only on one occasion has Mrs. Nye been visited by a doctor. Both are firm believers in the simple life; pure food, pure air, pure water and healthy out-door exercise. Mr. Nye's services to the Methodist Church is history, having built many churches in Oregon and Washington, besides doing excellent service among the Indians.

FRENCHMEN NOT WELCOME

Germany Adopts Discouraging Tactics to Aeronauts From Paris.

PARIS, May 22.—(Special.)—Ernest Barbotte, the pilot of the Aero Club of France, who, with two companions, went on a balloon trip to Germany, has had an unpleasant experience at the hands of the German authorities. When his balloon, the Saint Louis, landed in Wurtemberg, he and his companions were taken to Gmuendschwaser railway station and kept in a waiting-room for several hours.

As the police officials concerned did not come to question them, they were escorted to the Mayoral offices, where they were searched. They were asked for their names and addresses several times, but the Germans were not content with the information given, preferring to believe that the aeronauts were French officers. They were taken back to the station, and there a squad of infantry, acting by the orders of a Lieutenant, practically pulled the balloon to pieces in the hope of finding some incriminatory papers.

This is a sequel to the rain of German balloons in France a short time ago. Most of these balloons were manned by German officers, and it is a singular fact that they came to earth in the vicinity of forts. The customs duties on the balloons were collected, and the aeronauts allowed to leave without undergoing any vexatious procedure.

Within a circle of 40 miles in diameter, with its center in New York, there are more telephones than in all Great Britain.