Who's Who Among Dogs

By E. M. S. Fice

"Dear Me, and Oh My!" exclaimed Mr. Mann, "When you children ask for stories about dogs it is hard to know where to begin. There are so many splendid brave dogs who have done such wonderful things to show their love and loyalty to man that no wonder they have been called 'Man's Best Friend.' The dog is certainly man's best four-footed friend. Well, just let me think a moment, and I shall select a few dogs to tell about whose stories I think will interest you."

Tom and Virginia snuggled down very quietly, close to their father, and nudged each other in glee, for they knew they were to hear something worth while.

Mr. Mann cleared his throat and began: "I shall tell you first about a dog that is doing splendid service right here in Washington, the capital of our own country. One of our Senators from Minnesota is entirely blind; his name is Senator Thomas D. Schall. He has a German Police Dog who was brought over to this country to be a guide to him. Over in Germany these dogs are used for guiding blinded soldiers. When this dog—Lux is his name—arrived in Minneapolis he was put in a private room in the kennels to which he was sent, and Senator Schall went every day to feed and talk to him; no one else was ever allowed to feed him. German Police Dogs are known as 'one man' dogs; that means that they will obey only their master, the person who owns and feeds them.

"By and by Senator Schall began to take walks with Lux, and within a week's time Lux took him through the traffic down town. It is said that Lux wears a double leash; beside a chain there is a leather loop which Senator Schall wears on his arm by which he can feel how Lux is walking and in this way know what is happening. You see, Lux is trained to walk straight ahead, rather fast, so that if he slows up his master knows that they are coming to some obstacle; that they must wait or go around it. It may be traffic that is coming their way. When Lux reaches the curb, or edge of the sidewalk, he pulls back and stands until his master finds the step with his cane. Then when his master says 'Voran,' which is German, and means go ahead, Lux starts briskly across the street, and he does not stop for anything except actual danger.

"Lux knows about 400 German words and is rated very high as to intelligence; you children know what intelligence means. I'm sure; if you don't look it up when I have finished talking. Lux obeys directions to right or left, instantly, but if he sees his master going wrong, he pulls and tugs with all his might in the opposite direction; when he comes to steps he sits down. If Senator Schall should be attacked by anyone Lux would spring to his defense at once by jumping clear of his harness.

"It is said that Mrs. Schall is doubly happy for the Senator to have Lux, because now the Senator smiles and looks happy like a man who, after being in prison, is free. She says that he has never smiled since he was blinded as he does now. You see, children, Lux acts as Senator Schall's eyes. Just think what a splendid service he is giving, and how greatly his master must love him!"

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“That’s a splendid story, Daddy,” said Tom. “I wonder if Lux knows some English words, too?”

“I would think so, Tom, now that he has been in this country some time,” replied Mr. Mann. “He knows so many German words because his training was in Germany; he came from Munich.

“There is another splendid Police Dog here in America who saved the life of her mistress through instant obedience to an order. This dog is Mazie; she belongs to Commander Evangeline Booth, national leader of the Salvation Army. Commander Booth was just getting well from a long illness when she awoke in the night feeling very numb and in much pain; she found that she couldn’t move, and when she tried to call some one she could not make a sound above a whisper. Mazie slept on the floor by her bed and had been trained to respond to the slightest sound Commander Booth would make. The most that Commander Booth could do was to snap her fingers very feebly, but instantly Mazie was on her feet, with her front paws sprawled across the bed. ‘Get Giddie,’ Commander Booth whispered,–‘Get Giddie.’ Now ‘Giddie’ was Major Mary Welsh, who was a faithful friend and comrade of Commander Booth, and slept in the room next to her. Often Mazie had been told to ‘Get Giddie,’ so like a flash she rushed to the other room to arouse her. Commander Booth could hear Giddie trying to quiet Mazie, but the dog was so persistent with her message, determined to get Giddie to her mistress that finally Major Welsh realized there must be something wrong and went to Commander Booth’s room. She and others in the house gave what relief they could until the doctor came, and he said later: ‘Well, Commander, I think you probably owe your life to the dog this time. If you had been alone another ten minutes there is no telling what might have occurred.’

“This story is a beautiful example of love and obedience. How much these four-footed friends of ours can teach us if we want to learn from them!” remarked Mr. Mann.

Both Tom and Virginia remained quiet, thinking over what they had heard, so Mr. Mann continued:

“My next story,” he said, “is also a true story which shows intelligent reasoning on the part of two dogs who saved their master’s life. This story came to me in a letter from a lady living in Indiana. In it she says: ‘I have been wanting to write this letter for many weeks to tell you a wonderful story about two dogs. I will send their pictures with this letter. I read this story at the time in our local paper here, so I immediately wrote to the master of the dogs, Mr. Clark, and sent him some humane literature; he answered my letter at once and enclosed a clipping
telling the story of how his two dogs had saved him from a horrible death.

"According to the story, Mr. Clark would often walk with his two dogs a short distance from his home to a small patch of land that he owned. He could take the railroad track the entire way. This day he had gone to cut wood and had brought his lunch. About 2 o'clock he felt quite ill, and started for home, and as usual, walked on the railroad. He had only gone a short distance when he fainted and fell on or between the tracks. In a short time the spotted dog heard an oncoming train at a distance and ran pell-mell toward it, barking furiously. The engineer or the fireman on the engine saw the dog at a distance, and thinking there must be something wrong, slowed up a bit. Then the engineer could see the other dog, the Collie, farther on. But he could not quite make out what the figure was lying beside the Collie. He slowed the engine down so much that it just crept along until it got quite close and he saw the figure to be a man. Stopping the train, the engineer and the fireman recognized Mr. Clark, whom they knew well. The dogs were nearly wild with joy and had to go on the train with their unconscious master.

"At first I could hardly believe this story," says the writer, "but after a long letter from Mr. Clark I am sure of every word of it. Now you can imagine how this man must feel toward these faithful animals."

"Oh, those dogs are wonderful, Father!" said Tom. "Gee, but they're smart! I would like to own them."

"Now then, Kiddies, what do you think of a dog who can trail his master all the way across the United States?" asked Mr. Mann.

"Oh, but Father, that would be 3000 miles," said Tom. "How could that be done?"

"Well, that is just what others are asking, Tom, because it has been done. I will tell you what I have read of this dog, and the story is vouched for," replied Mr. Mann.

"Harvard is the dog's name, and it took him twenty-six weeks or six months, to find his way home to his master, but he did it. He made his way from Glendale, California, which is near Los Angeles, to Brookline, Massachusetts, which is a suburb of Boston. It is estimated that the shortest distance he travelled was 3000 miles, just as you said, Tom, but it is more likely that he covered 4000 or 5000 miles; for you know how a dog travels. This is said to be a world record of its kind.

"Harvard's master journeyed across the country to California in his automobile, and took his dog with him. They put up at an auto camp in Glendale and Harvard was stolen there. Mr. Hickey, Harvard's master, tried in every way to find his dog, but could not, and when the time came to start for home he was very down-hearted at the thought of being without Harvard whom he loved so dearly. And more than
that, in returning home he would have to face old Charlie, the father of Harvard; and those two dogs had never been separated before. When he arrived without Harvard, the eyes of the old dog were very sad and seemed to reproach Mr. Hickey whenever he looked at him. It is said that for four months Charlie never ceased to peer up and down the street and sniff the air hopefully for the return of his wandering boy. Then Charlie died.

"Two months later Mr. Hickey was driving through a town near Brookline and he thought he saw a dog who looked like Harvard, run down a side street, but in thinking it over he felt it could not be possible. But three mornings later a scratch came at the front door and with it the old familiar whimper with a thrill in it. Sure enough, there was Harvard in the flesh, with a very wet tongue that licked his master's face. A moment of rapturous reunion and then the dog fell, and seemed to be dying on the doorstep. He was carried in, bedded down in his own corner, petted, fed, and doctored. Next morning he was as well as ever, and though very thin and hard as nails, he was not badly off.

"Harvard's collar was gone, and the pads of his paws were worn down to a paper thinness and his nails, too, had been ground down. But the question is, how did he ever make that trek? No one knows, Tom.

"It is known, too, that Mutt, a 16-year-old Airdale, went from Oklahoma to California in twenty-four days, over mountains and across the burning desert sands, as proved by the fact that he arrived dying, his paws worn to bleeding stumps. He covered 1000 miles, probably more.

"And Bobbie, a Collie, took six months to go from Indiana to Oregon, but he was such a big animal that many people took note of his journey of more than 1500 miles, fed and sheltered him at times, while he rested and healed his road-worn paws.

"There are many similar cases of devotion and loyalty on record with the Latham Foundation, and when we know that these stories are true how can anyone doubt that dogs have the power to love as much as a human being, and that there is the power to reason on the part of these loyal friends to man? By kind treatment we help them to become even more highly intelligent, and by so doing we help ourselves to grow in love and understanding of our brothers, both great and small.

"Well, Daddy, I'll tell you what I think," said Miss Virginia in a very positive voice. "I think those dogs ought to all belong to a Kind Deeds Club, for they have earned their Buttons even if they can't say the pledge and recite a poem."
And so ended the dog stories.

QUESTIONS
1. Are many dogs known to be very intelligent?
2. Can a dog reason? If so, tell how it has been proved.
3. Will all dogs obey orders given by any person?
4. State the exception. What is such a dog called?
5. What would make a dog go a very long distance to find his master?
6. Tell some stories of dogs who have done this.
7. What does kind treatment do to a dog?
8. How do we benefit when we are always kind to animals?
9. Do you know any ways in which animals are superior to humans?
10. Have you read the stories of Stiechen and of The Dog of Flanders?
11. What fine things do you know regarding dogs from your own experience?

Kind Deeds Club Chart

The attention of teachers is called to the KIND DEEDS CLUB CHART on Page 5. This system was originated by Miss May Davis, primary teacher in Warm Springs School, Alameda County, California. Miss Davis is one of our banner bearers in humane education.

The principal of Warm Springs, Mr. Leslie H. Maffie, writing to us, says: "I wish you could have been here in Warm Springs with us before you entered the field and have observed the lack of kindness to animals. Your work has taken just the right attitude to inculcate thoughtfulness in the children."

The chart needs but little explanation. It will be observed that the name of each child in the Club is written on the left hand side. The little deeds of thoughtfulness are tabulated in the spaces under the months opposite each member's name and the black stars stand for unkind deeds, and are reminders to all that there must be no repetition of them.

Charts are easily made by fastening manila paper together. We wish to compliment Miss Davis upon her original plan which is proving of such practical use to teachers and pupils interested in the KIND DEEDS CLUBS — E. L.

International Humane Essay Contest

Our Humane Essay Contest which in previous years has been confined to the schools of Alameda County, Calif., will this year be extended to all states and foreign countries where the MESSENGER goes, in order to encourage a more general participation in this interesting and useful feature of our work.
We are this year publishing, now and then, a few essays from our good harvest of last year which furnish delightful proof that the seed sown in Alameda County has fructified into standards of humane conduct. Let us sow the seed profusely in all the countries of the world and we shall have a new world, a world more joyous and happier for all creatures, because most of the world's misery comes from a disregard of the other fellow's well-being. There is no better medium for such growth in consciousness than the Essay Contest and we cordially invite all school age readers of the MESSENGER to participate. — E. L.
Kind Deeds Club
First and Second Grades
Warm Springs School
Alameda County

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Kind Deeds Club Chart Designed for Schools—See Page 4

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A New Feature of the Foundation's Work

It has been decided to initiate an itinerant art poster exhibit, which will be available, upon application, to all schools either in the State of California or elsewhere.

A stout pine box with hinges and padlock will carry our exhibit of prize posters with little trouble in the packing or unpacking, and where superintendents so desire this exhibit can be transferred from point to point within their districts. Thousands of students will thus be able to profit educationally by the high grade of work which our yearly contest develops.

Art work is becoming more and more a recognized important part of grade and high school training; evolving while pupils are young the talent which is inherent in many of them. Humane education is also gaining ground by leaps and bounds. Therefore our itinerant exhibit will serve a twofold splendid purpose: it will serve as an inspiration to talented students and it will impress upon them at the same time the beauty and deep purpose of Humaneness. We hope to keep our pictures travelling throughout the school year.

Will superintendents everywhere please correspond with us and learn further about this important new feature of our service to the schools. We pay all outgoing expenses and the return transportation cost to schools will be negligible in comparison with the good which we expect will be derived by pupils everywhere. There will be no other cost entailed. Two years ago our full Summer Session Art Scholarship for High School senior and junior prize-winning students was started. This is a rare opportunity for gifted students and we wish to make it available to states other than California.—E. L.
INTERNATIONAL HUMANE ESSAY CONTEST

PURPOSE

To inculcate the higher principles of humaneness upon which the peace and happiness of the world depends; to foster a deeper understanding of; and sympathy with, the earth’s inhabitants who cannot speak for themselves.

CLASSIFICATION AND PRIZES

Group I—Pupils in Grades 4 and 5

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Group II—Pupils in Grades 6, 7 and 8

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Group III—Pupils in High School

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SUGGESTED SUBJECTS

Group I

My duty to my pets.
How we can make animals happy.
Animals that I have helped.
How I can help prevent cruelty.
Why it is cruel to desert an animal.
Why I love my pets.
How I won my honor button in our KIND DEEDS CLUB.

Books Helpful to Read

Four-Footed Friends; by Mrs. Huntington Smith; Ginn and Co., Boston.
Friends and Helpers; by Sarah J. Eddy; Ginn and Co., Boston.
Black Beauty; by Anna Sewell; American Humane Education Society, Boston.
A Dog of Flanders; by Ouida; Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Group II

What each of us can do to prevent cruelty.
Why the steel trap is cruel.
The tragedy of the deserted pet.
What animals have taught us.
The heroism and loyalty of animals.
The humaneness of Abraham Lincoln.
The cruelty of air guns and sling shots.
The need of animals for friendship.

Some Helpful Books

Greyfriars Bobby; by Eleanor Atkinson; Harper & Bros., New York.
Billy and Hans; by W. J. Stillman; Thos. B. Mosher, Portland, Me.
Bambi; by Felix Salten; Translated by Whittaker Chambers; Simon & Schuster, New York.
In Beaver World; by Enos A. Mills; Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.
The Story of My Cousins; by Henry S. Salt; Watts & Co., London.
True Bird Stories; by Olive Thorne Miller; Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.
Four-Footed Friends; by Mrs. Huntington Smith; Ginn and Co., Boston.

Group III

*The tragedy of the steel trap.
Animals’ Rights.
The cruelty of blood sports.
*Why condemn the bull fight in Spain and sanction the rodeo at home?
What it means to be humane.

Some Helpful Books

Seventy Years Among Savages; by Henry S. Salt; George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.
Every Living Creature; by Ralph Waldo Trine; Dodge Pub. Co., New York.
The Universal Kinship; by J. Howard Moore; The Humanitarian League, London.
A Sheaf; by John Galsworthy; Chas. Scribner’s Sons, New York.
Dumb Animals and How to Treat Them; by E. K. Whitehead; A. Flannagan, Chicago.
Manual of Moral and Humane Education; by Flora H. Krause; Atkinson-Mentzer, Chicago.
Poetry’s Plea for Animals; collected by Frances E. Clark; Lothrop, Lee & Shepherd Co., Boston.
Humane Education; National Office P. T. A., Washington, D. C.
Killing for Sport; by various writers; G. Bell & Sons, London.

*For a better understanding of the subjects marked with an asterisk will contestants please send to the FOUNDATION for literature?
RULES OF THE CONTEST

Length—Essays in Grades 4 and 5 must be limited to 200 words; in Grades 6, 7 and 8, 400 words; and in High Schools, to 600 words. Longer essays will not be eligible.

How Written—Essays must be written in ink or typewritten, and on one side of the paper only.

Subjects—Subjects may be selected from attached lists or be along kindred lines; all essays must be original.

Identification—The full name, age, grade, school and town of the contestant must be written clearly in the upper right hand corner of the first page of the essay.

Time of Delivery—Essays must reach the Latham Foundation on or before May 1, 1929; those received after that date will not be considered. The Foundation reserves the right to keep all essays submitted that are found suitable for its educational work. No essays will be returned unless stamps are enclosed for that purpose; in the event of stamps being sent and the essay reserved, the stamps will be returned to sender.

Prizes—Prizes will go to individual contestants.

How to Send—Essays must be sent flat or folded and mailed in a large envelope; do not roll. Address plainly to THE LATHAM FOUNDATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF HUMANE EDUCATION, INC., LATHAM SQUARE BUILDING, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Humane Poster Contest

THE LATHAM FOUNDATION HUMANE POSTER CONTEST WILL BE LARGER THAN EVER THIS YEAR, FOR ONE OF ITS NEW FEATURES IS HAVING TWO GROUPS OPEN TO SCHOOLS AND INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE OF CALIFORNIA: GROUP V IS FOR GRADES 4, 5 AND 6 IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN OTHER STATES TAKING THE KIND DEEDS MESSENGER; WHILE GROUP VI IS FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, ART STUDENTS, ARTISTS AND OTHERS ANYWHERE. IF INTERESTED, WRITE FOR ANNOUNCEMENT GIVING FULL DETAILS.

The Latham Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education, Inc.,
Latham Square Building, Oakland, California