

value. If it were not for her commanding position among European powers and her unconcealed sympathy with America, France, whose many defeats have not taught her the value of peace, might be induced to help Spain. As it is there is little reason to suppose that she can forget that her ancient enemy is watching and still rules the seas.

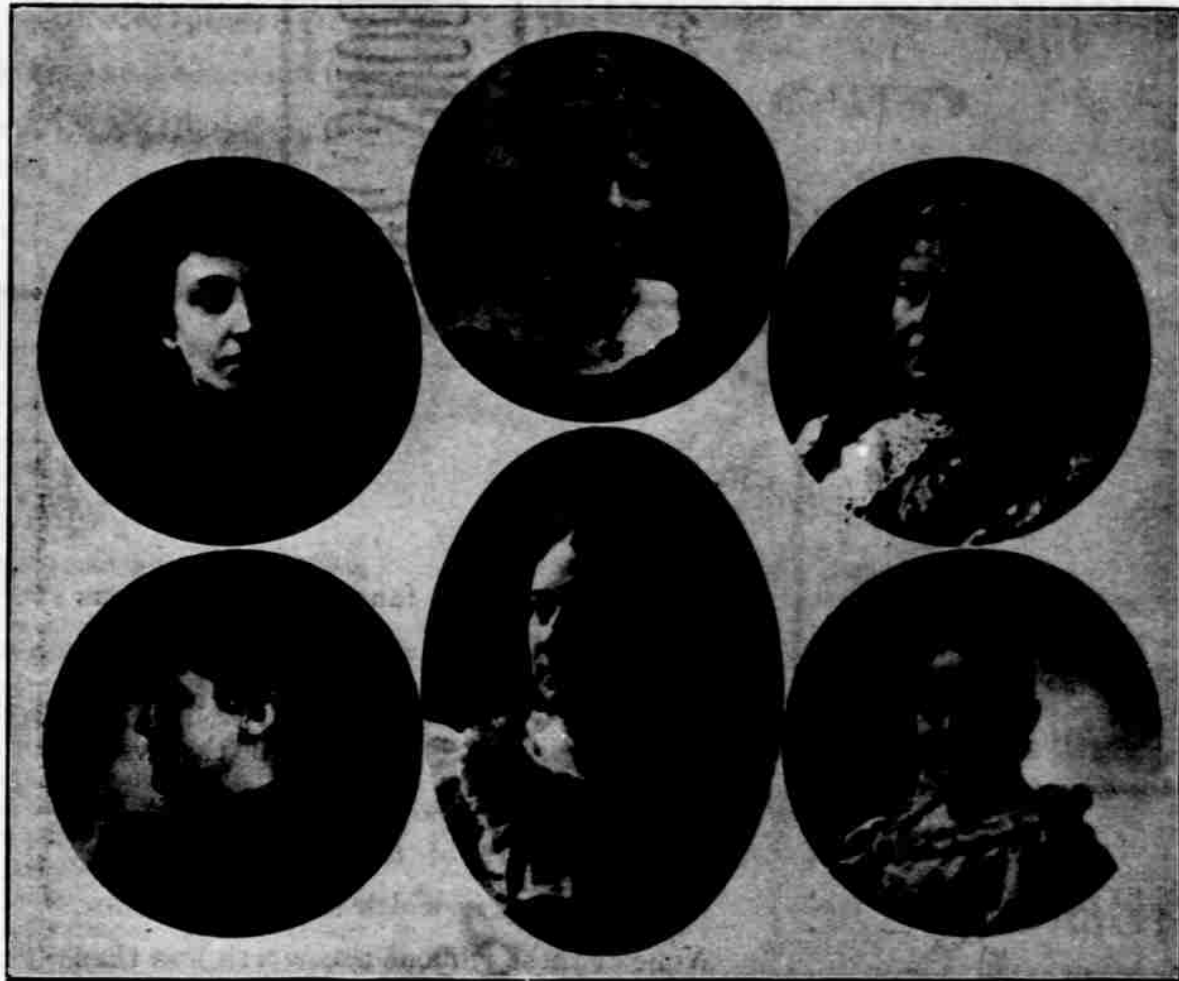
#### THE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS

The three score young men contributed by the military department of the state university of Nebraska is a well set up intelligent body of soldiers. As they marched into chapel Monday morning to receive the farewells of the faculty they were greeted with the fervid whole-souled cheering that only hundreds of warm hearted, loyal college boys greet their classmates with. The clear eyes, the wind-tanned faces and the stalwart forms, so straight and supple of these Nebraska youngsters speak well for the state of their birth and their alma mater. When a state is able to reply to a call for troops with volunteers such as these, there is no reason for pessimism. Though the conviction that they are too good material for southern fever and Spanish bullets was strengthened by the actual sight of them. The common soldiers in the regular army are men lacking in intelligence and that peculiar new born spirit of the conquerors we call Americanism. They enlisted for various reasons among which the lack of ability to earn a living any other way was most common. That they never expected to fight the number of desertions among the regulars is proof enough. But these university volunteers are young enough to possess ideals they are ready to fight for. They are enthusiasts in whom failure has not yet destroyed the power to accomplish whatever they dare to attempt. A few months of marching and camp life will dim their eagerness, perhaps, but they are the sort the best soldiers are made of since the days of the first war. No woman can look upon them without a prayer and a tightening of the heart.

In the few affectionate half-humorous words of farewell and advice which the Chancellor, Regent Morrill, Prof. Edgren, Prof. Nicholson and Lieutenant Stotsenburg addressed to the volunteers, there was the tenderness of veterans except, in the lieutenant's case, of regret for their own lost youth. Chancellor McLean's blessing and farewell showed plainly his appreciation of the greatness of the gift. Regent Morrill was at his best. He enlisted himself when he was only nineteen and his sound advice was received with unmistakable sounds of appreciation. He told them to protect their young bodies from disease, to stick to army rations and to leave green apples alone, to obey their superior officers, to be cheerful and to remember the girls they left behind them. Prof. Edgren was a soldier in the civil war. He said that he came to this country to fight because he loved freedom and adventure but he realized that the young men before him were going from a love of country as well as freedom and he adjured them to return either with their shield or upon it. Prof. Nicholson heartily gave the boys his blessing. Lieutenant Stotsenburg took an unsentimental business like view of the situation. He advised the boys to leave the university behind them, whereas the others begged them to remember that their alma mater's eyes were upon them expectantly and anxiously. He told them that the hospital was a very different institution from what it was in the civil war and advised them to seek it instantly on the approach of sickness. All the difference between the civilian's and the citizen's view of war was apparent in the lieutenant's tacit disapproval of quite so much emotion. Nevertheless the benediction was pronounced and the volunteers were asked to stand in a line in Delian hall in order that their country might take leave of them formally and with the hand-shaking ceremonies sanctioned by sacred North American usage.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Through the Courtesy of the Mail and Times of Des Moines Ia.



MEMBERS OF ABIGAIL ADAMS CHAPTER, D. A. R.

MRS. H. R. HOWELL, Registrar.  
MRS. E. D. BURBANK, Rec. Sec.

MRS. W. D. SKINNER, MRS. SOPHIA M. ANDREWS, Historian.  
MRS. W. H. BAILEY, Regent. MRS. ADELLA PRATT, Cor. Sec.

A short pen sketch of the Abigail Adams Chapter of Des Moines, from the Des Moines Mail and Times:

The national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Washington on the 11th day of October, 1890, and incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, June 8, 1891, and by such incorporation the headquarters or chief office of the national society was fixed in the city of Washington. The charter membership was closed October 11, 1891, just one year from the date of organization.

The movement was in part suggested by the existence of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution. There was a feeling on the part of the "Sons" that they could not consistently admit women as members, and consequently true to the American spirit of progress, undaunted by their rejection, the women proceeded to form a sister organization. In this they received the hearty commendation and co-operation of their brothers, who gladly extended to them the right hand of fellowship.

The objects and processes of the organization are expressed in the language of the constitution: To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the revolution, and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens. To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid

in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." The officers of the national society are a president general, vice president general in charge of chapters, eight or more vice presidents general, not to exceed twenty, and recording and one corresponding secretary general, two registrars general, one treasurer general, one historian general, one surgeon general, one chaplain general, an advisory board and any other officers found necessary. Two years ago a new office was created, that of a vice-president general presiding. The national board of management is composed of active officers of the national society and a state regent from each state and territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory. The officers of the national society are ex officio officers of the board of management, and meetings are held every four months, or at such times as exigencies may demand, on the call of the president. The board has full power to manage the business of the society, to enact laws, to prescribe rules and regulations for the guidance of officers, to fill vacancies in office until the next meeting of the congress, and do all business in general for the prosperity and advancement of the society, their actions, however, being all subject to the approval or revocation of the national congress, which meets annually, or at a call from the board of management, or at the request of twenty-five or more members.

The Continental Congress of the national society is composed of all the active officers of the national society, one state regent from each state and the regents and delegates from each organized chapter in the United States. Provision is also made for an executive committee of nine, of which the president general is chairman ex-officio, said committee to be elected by the national board of management, from among its members, which committee is authorized to transact the business of the society in the interim between the meetings of the board of management. The president general may call meetings of the national board and the executive committee at any time she chooses or at the request of five members of the board. The first

president of the national society was the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, at that time lady of the White House, who rendered invaluable service to the society in guiding it through the formative period of its existence. Many other illustrious and prominent women of the nation have taken great interest in the movement and devoted much time and energy to its promotion and advancement, among whom we might mention the names of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. John W. Foster and others.

The rules concerning the admission of members provide that any woman who is personally acceptable and having reached the age of eighteen years, is eligible if she can show that she is a descendant of one who with unflinching loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as a soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states, or of the United States. All applicants for membership must be endorsed by one member of the national society when her name is sent to the registrar general, who investigates the eligibility of the candidate and reports to the general board of management, which votes upon the question of her admission, when, if she receives a majority of votes cast, she is enrolled as a member of the national society, upon the payment of the initiation fee. No traditional evidence as to the ancestry of an applicant is acceptable, but all claims must be verified by personal knowledge or by documentary evidence, which is necessary to prevent the admission of those who are ineligible. In any locality where there are twelve or more ladies who are qualified for membership, a local chapter may be organized and officers elected. The officers of a local chapter are a regent, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, chaplain and historian. When the chapter is organized the first regent is appointed by the national board and the other officers are appointed by her, but thereafter the officers are elected by the members of the chapter. The insignia of the society is a badge in the form of a spinning-wheel