

Rosa Woodman of Drake university, an active member of the Margaret Fuller club. Mrs. George H. France reviewed "Eben Holden," Miss Ida Duffield "Tommy and Grizzel," Mrs. Joseph Gardner "The Helmet of Navarre," and Miss Preston "The Master Christian." Refreshments were served by Mrs. Irish, assisted by Mesdames M. H. Underwood, J. M. Pierce and J. L. Parrish. The society will give a picnic today at Greenwood park in honor of Mrs. Irish.

Young women with a taste for statistics may be pleased to know that the twentieth century will have twenty-four leap years, the greatest number possible in a century. The middle of the century will be January 1, 1951. February will have five Sundays three times—1920, 1948 and 1976. The earliest possible date on which Easter can occur is March 12. The last time it occurred on that date was 1818. The latest date on which Easter can occur is April 25. It will be on that date in April, 1943. There will be 380 eclipses during the century.

Miss Mamie Gertrude Morris, daughter of R. M. Morris of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has recently been honored by an appointment on the military staff of Governor Chandler with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and aide.

One of the honorary commissioners from Iowa to the Buffalo exposition is Mrs. Evelyn Belden of Sioux City. Mrs. Belden is on the editorial staff of the Sioux City Tribune, and is serving her third term as president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage association. Mrs. Mattie Locke Macomber of Des Moines is the other woman commissioner.

Miss Ruth Mason, daughter of Senator Mason of Illinois, was graduated from the Washington college of law last Thursday night. Miss Mason is considered the most brilliant member of her class. She will enter the law office of her father and brother in Chicago.

Members of the San Diego, Cal., Woman's club are working for a club house. Lectures, fairs and other entertainments have been given to swell the bank account, and a beautiful lot opposite the new public library has been purchased, with the prospects favorable for a new building in the near future.

The last meeting for the year of Sorosis, New York city, was in charge of the committee on literature, Mrs. Carrie Stow-Wait, chairman. The subject for the day was "Modern Literary Conditions," and preparation for the discussion was made through the winter by a systematic study of Ruskin. Dr. J. de la M. Lozier emphasized the need of contemporaneous literature in speaking of the "Reaction Toward Literature." Mrs. Cornelius C. Cook, speaking of "The Author," stated that over eight hundred new books had been published in this twentieth century, fully one-third of which are novels. Mrs. Sara Conant Ostrom touched upon the mission and influence of the modern critic, whom she declared to be more than ever before a dictator and interpreter of literary thought. Mrs. Mary Cooley Bassett of Sewickley, Penn., in discussing

"The Recent Impulse," declared the most brilliant spectacle the world has ever seen to be the "magnificent experiment of seventy millions of persons educating themselves, without depending upon bishops, lords or intellectual aristocracies, but themselves making the machinery out of which the whole education of the whole nation shall come." "The Literature of Power" was discussed by Mrs. Jeannette N. Leeper; "The Literary Censorship" by Mrs. M. C. Douglas, and "The Making of the Writer," by Mrs. Julia Hutchins Farwell. Miss C. E. Mason, in speaking of "The Effect of Our Recent Wars on Literature," expressed the opinion that since the recent wars have increased our national restlessness and our thirst for material success, they have in just so far retarded our literary growth by fostering these two national faults. Mrs. A. W. Mastick referred to the literature of sociological influence and the literature of nature study. Mrs. E. P. Cape gave her personal experience on the subject of children's literature, stating that it is better not to read from the printed pages of books too old for them, but to absorb the book and give it out with the personal touch. Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, president of the International Council of Women, spoke of the literature that is illustrated by Kipling, Seton-Thompson and others, which seeks to express the feelings of animals in their attitude toward man, and of that other literature which is endeavoring to make a breach in a wall in which we are not sure there are any breaches—the literature of psychic philosophy. Mrs. C. G. Childs and Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer also took part in the discussion. Music was furnished by Madame Von der Hende and Miss Edna Baughman, and a recitation was given by Mrs. E. W. Olney.

A woman must be appointed the guardian of her own child. If she is in business she can be made to support her husband. She can not sell her business if her husband objects. And she can not will it away, even to her own children, when she dies. It all belongs to her husband. She can not do business as a sole trader, even in her own name, to support herself and little ones, without she swears that her husband can not or will not support her, and then she must explain why she does not wish to be divorced. She has no disposition of her half of the community property, even if she worked and paid for all, if she does this work after she is married. —California Club Woman.

The following officers were elected at a recent meeting of the Colorado School of Domestic Science: Mrs. Stuart D. Walling, pres.; Mrs. Henry E. Wood, first vice pres.; Mrs. Charles Whitman, second vice pres. These were re-elected. rec. sec., Mrs. Henry Newman; corr. sec., Mrs. J. A. Ferguson; treas., Mrs. A. E. Annis and Mrs. A. B. Beckwith. The directors are the officers and the following: Mrs. J. D. Whiting, Mrs. J. B. Grant, Mrs. J. M. Downing, Mrs. J. S. Appel, Mrs. James Fletcher, Mrs. E. G. Stoiber.

The Penny Provident association has been adopted with success by the schools of many cities, and at the suggestion of the Mothers' club has been introduced in the schools of Des Moines. The object is to encourage habits of economy in school children, and the idea is carried out in a business-like way. Principals of the schools are supplied with the amount of stamps necessary to supply the children and for these they are held responsible until the money is returned to the bank. The principals return the stamps for money received from the children who will each be furnished with a stamp deposit book with holder's name and number of

school room written on the cover. After one dollar's worth of stamps have been placed in the book, this amount may be placed in the bank and a certificate of deposit and the interest will be paid to the depositor. The funds will be placed in the State Savings bank and the value of stamps deposited in the book can not be drawn from the bank until one dollar or more has been deposited.

Mrs. Otto H. Metz, the newly elected president of the Chicago Woman's club, is an accomplished musician and has for fifteen years been prominent in club and educational circles. She has given much time to the philanthropic work of the city and the success of the charity balls given every year is largely owing to her efforts. Mr. Metz is a well known architect in Chicago.

A bootblacking establishment exclusively for women has been started in New York city by Miss Martha Parkhurst. The room is furnished with writing tables and divans; pictures are on the walls, curtains at the windows, a carpet is on the floor, and in the rear of the room is a white marble bootblacking stand with six small oaken chairs and footrests. The work is done by boys under the direction of Miss Parkhurst.

A concession for a cereal kitchen at the Pan-American exposition has been secured by Miss Emma C. Sickles of Chicago, secretary of the National Pure Food Association. Miss Sickles has achieved much success in legislative work, also was of great service to the country at the time of the ghost dance disturbances in South Dakota in 1890, when she carried messages from General Miles, General Schofield and Secretary Proctor to the chiefs of the Sioux Indians and persuaded them to come to a conference with the American officers.

At the meeting of the Des Moines Woman's club last week the program was in charge of the philosophy and science department with Mrs. Gillett, chairman. The board of directors held the last meeting for the year last week Tuesday at the home of Mrs. W. L. Read. Dues for active members were raised to five dollars and for associate members to seven dollars. A three-course luncheon followed the meeting. The Aloha club closed a year of successful work on the same day with a meeting with Mrs. N. C. Berkey.

A Word and Its Origin.

"Boycott," says a writer on "Words and Their History," in the June St. Nicholas, came into common use about 1875 to signify a method of injuring the business or social prospects of a person. The word and the custom of shunning a boycotted victim arose in Ireland; but boycotting soon became so general that it was recognized in all so-called enlightened countries. The agent of a large landed estate in Connemara was a Captain Boycott, who was so unpopular with the tenants that they begged for his removal. As Lord Earne, the landowner, refused to remove him, the tenants sought redress by refusing to work for the agent or to allow others to do so. Tradesmen would not deal with him, his own servants deserted him, and many of his friends gave him the cold shoulder. Finding that he was in danger of starvation, a number of Ulster men came to his relief, harvested his crops while under the protection of armed troops, and enabled him, for a time at least, to escape absolute ruin. Many men have been boycotted since Captain Boycott's unhappy experience introduced the new word, and boycott, the world over, is recognized as a term for which there is no exact synonym.

The Collegian's Expenses.

In an article in the June Century on "Working One's Way Through College," the cost of living at leading universities is considered:

At first glance Yale seems an expensive place, but though a "son of Eli" can spend a great deal of money if he has it, the man with none to spare can go through on a surprisingly small amount. The remission of nearly all his tuition lifts a great burden from the shoulders of the man struggling to earn his way, while the loan library (which supplies him with text-books), and other kindly contrivances, relieve him of expense in many small ways. The proportion of self-helping students at Yale is growing greater year by year. The number of those receiving degrees during the last ten years who helped themselves through makes a total of five hundred and nineteen men, and of the three hundred and twenty-seven graduates last June fifteen paid their way through college unassisted and sixty-nine earned a large part of their expenses.

Harvard, which has smarted, unjustly perhaps, under the appellation of the rich man's college, has any number of graduates who will testify that it is the poor man's college as well, and that the working student, if he will, can bring his yearly expenses within three hundred dollars. The same amount in a different college community might purchase luxury. At Harvard it means rigorous economy. But if the working student can accommodate himself to a quart-measure limit, probably he will be happy there on three hundred dollars; if, however, he desires a bushel-basket horizon, he is bound to be hurt and bruised by beating against the limitations of his state. The prospective Harvard freshman does not always understand this after reading the letters collected by the late Mr. Bolles, secretary of the college, from Harvard alumni whose yearly expenses had ranged between three hundred and five hundred dollars. Self-support, from those letters, seems rather a simple matter, and the college has been trying to live down the effect of the pamphlet ever since. With the optimistic blindness of youth, hopeful boys have ignored the reading between the lines, and with the utmost trustfulness have made their penniless pilgrimage to Harvard, demanding of the first distracted college official they met, "A job, sir, if you please." Many of them seem to feel that desirable positions may be picked off like plums from a tree, and they are personally aggrieved to find that the utmost supply of lucrative employment matched the demand long before they appeared on the scene.

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