

of the convention was a busy and interesting one, and there was sufficient excitement during the sessions to sustain the interest throughout.

The annual report of Mrs. Fairbanks the president general sketched the work of the year in glowing terms. There has been a large increase in the membership of the society, three thousand and seven hundred and thirty-six new members having been added during the year.

There were two thousand delegates present, the east, of course, having the largest representation. New York sent the largest number of delegates—one hundred and twenty-two, Massachusetts coming next with ninety-eight, and Connecticut third with fifty-five.

A pretty feature of the congress was the presentation to the daughters of a beautiful silken flag, by General Edwin Warfield, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, on behalf of that society, and afterwards unfurled by Mrs. Fairbanks, from a flag pole on the grounds upon which the continental memorial hall will be built.

Apropos, this memorial hall, it is estimated, will cost about three hundred thousand dollars exclusive of the ground. The ground, costing fifty thousand dollars, has been paid for, and there is now, in the treasury, about sixty-five thousand dollars to be used for the erection of the building.

Among the constitutional amendments adopted was one which made it possible for Mrs. Fairbanks to hold her office another term, and she was unanimously re-elected president general.

Mrs. Allee of Omaha was elected state regent for Nebraska, to succeed Mrs. S. B. Pound, who was not eligible to re-election, having held the office the allotted time; and Mrs. J. L. Kellogg of Lincoln was elected vice-regent for the state. Among the pleasant social affairs given for the daughters was a reception at the White House given by President Roosevelt, when "the new white house" was thrown open to the guests, a reception at the congressional library, a reception given by the board of lady managers at the New Willard hotel, and a reception by Mrs. Fairbanks at her home.

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Hewett—How do you spell —?

Jewett—I don't spell it; I just dictate it to my stenographer.—Brooklyn Life.

## Kappa Kappa Gamma

Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded on the thirteenth of October, 1870, by fourteen students of Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois. The organization seems to have been modeled, not after the two women's fraternities already established—I. C. Sorosis (later Pi Beta Phi) and Kappa Alpha Theta, but rather on one of the oldest men's fraternities, of which the father of one of the founders was a member.

Unlike Alpha Phi, Delta Gamma, and Gamma Phi Beta, each of whom existed from five to nine years as a local organization merely, Kappa Kappa Gamma became a national fraternity almost immediately, by the establishment of a second chapter in 1871.

In the first decade of Kappa Kappa Gamma's existence, fifteen chapters were established, four of which became inactive before 1880 and two more in 1884. This shows all too clearly that proper care was not exercised in those early years to place chapters only in those institutions which were promising if not prominent. The histories of Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Gamma and Pi Beta Phi emphasize this same fact.

In the next decade sixteen charters were granted and but three of these have ever been withdrawn. It is of interest to note that six of these charters were placed in state universities which were coming more and more to be recognized as the educational centers of the west and middle west. In the third decade but six charters were granted, while in this, the fourth decade, there have been two chapters established, one in the university of Colorado, and one in the university of Texas.

As the chapter roll stands today, there are chapters of Kappa Kappa Gamma in the fourteen most prominent state universities, and also in the universities of Boston, Cornell, Syracuse, Wooster, De Pauw, Northwestern, Illinois, Wesleyan and Leland Stanford Junior. In the list of colleges Barnard and Swarthmore rank highest, but small chapters are still maintained for the sake of "auld lang

syne" in several denominational colleges where the future of the colleges is a question of concern not only to the fraternities represented there, but to the college authorities as well.

As one after another petition from colleges and universities are refused on the grounds of "low educational standing of the institution" or "insufficient material for maintaining a strong chapter," the high standards demanded by Kappa Kappa Gamma and her conservative policy are coming more and more widely to be recognized.

Since fraternities are not permitted to enter the largest women's colleges, it is the policy of Kappa Kappa Gamma to grant charters only to co-educational institutions. At present there are fourteen alumna associations of Kappa Kappa Gamma in the larger cities. The continued interest of these members who are no longer in college is a source of inspiration and strength to the general fraternity and to individual chapters.

Kappa Kappa Gamma was the first woman's fraternity to undertake the publication of a magazine. The first number of the "Key" appeared in March, 1882, and the magazine has always taken high rank, not only among sister publications, but among the more pretentious organs of the men's fraternities. The editor of the "Key" was authorized at the meeting of the grand council in 1901 to begin the collection of material for a permanent fraternity library. This will consist of college catalogues, fraternity exchanges, and all books and publications of general or particular fraternity interest. This library will be of great value to the editor and to the director of catalogues.

Three song books have been published by the fraternity, in 1886, 1889, and 1897. A catalogue was compiled in 1888 and a supplement in 1890, while a second edition appeared in 1898. The most unique publication of the fraternity is in the form of a calendar with appropriate fraternity quotations; seven of these have been issued. For eleven years after the founding of the fraternity the government was by a grand chapter. Since that time it has been vested in a grand council composed of the five grand officers who are elected from the different geographical sections of the fraternity at the national convention which is held biennially during the last week of Au-

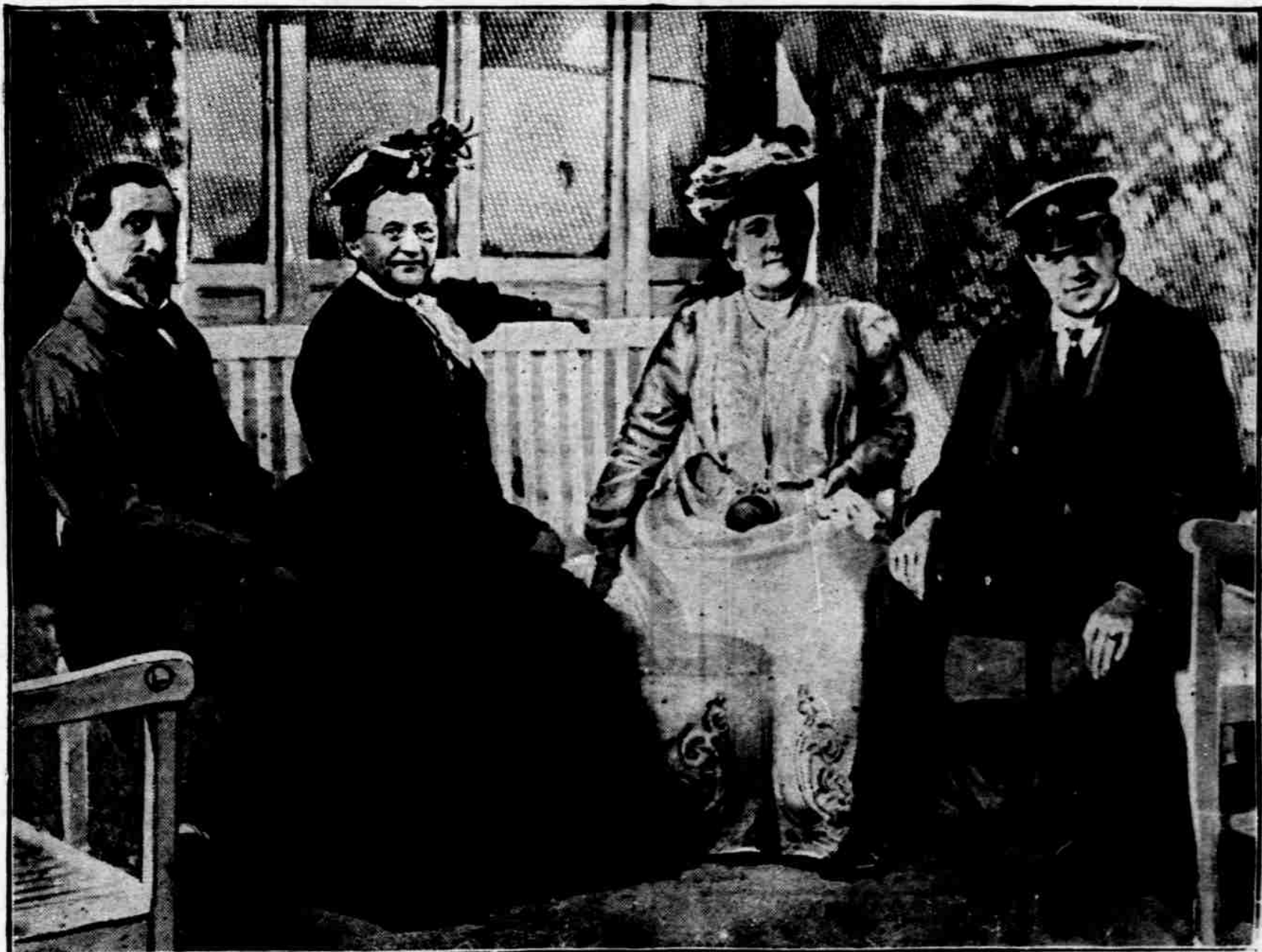
gust. This convention is composed of delegates from each chapter and from the alumnae associations. In addition to the regular council officers there is a director of catalogues and an historian, each of whom is appointed for a period

### JOINS THE "400"



Mrs. Oswald G. Villard, before her recent marriage to the publisher of the New York Evening Post, was a famous southern belle. She has just returned to New York from her honeymoon trip and will occupy a prominent place in New York's 400.

### STEEL TRUST MAGNATE SAILS FOR AMERICA



Charles M. Schwab, head of the United States Steel Trust, the world's greatest industrial combination, will sail for America March 11. His family will accompany him. The great trust magnate has been in Europe for some months taking the rest cure. His physicians feared permanent injury to mind and body unless he eased the great strain that brought about his complete collapse. He returns thoroughly rejuvenated—ready to undertake his Napoleonic duties once more.