D. A. R. IS 35 YEARS OLD

SOCIETY FOUNDED IN WASHINGTON, OCT. 11, 1890, WITH 18 MEMBERS.

Today It Has More Than 2,000 Chapters, With Membership of 15,000, Scattered Throughout the Globe.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the largest woman's patriotic organization in the world, celebrated the other day the thirty-fifth anniversary of its organization, which took place in the city of Washington October 11, 1890.

The memorable event in the history of American womanhood took place in the old Strathmore Arms, then the home of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the "Little Mother of the D. A. R.," and eighteen women present.

These first Daughters of the American Revolution were Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell, Miss Susan Reviere Hetzel, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Alice Morrow Clark, Miss Pauline McDowell, Mrs. Ada F. Kimberly, Mrs. Aurelia Hadley Mohl, Miss Florida Cunningham, Miss Caroline Ransom, Mrs. Emily Sherwood, Mrs. Harriett Lincoln Coolidge, Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison and Miss Mary Desha.

RAPID GROWTH OF ORDER.

Within six months of its inception, the D. A. R. numbered four chapters and 350 members. Today it has more than two thousand chapters in the forty-eight states of the Union and the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba and Paris, France, while on July 4, 1925, one was organized in London, England.

showing the curious twists of history, for the D. A. R. is composed of women who can prove lineal descent from some patriot of 1776 who fought the British or rendered signal service to the colonial cause in some other manner.

Of the more than one hundred and fifty thousand enrolled in the society, besides those living in the United States, there are members in Africa, Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Central America, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Switzerland, Turkey, and the quaint spinning wheel symbol of the D. A. R. has literally found its way around the world.

It was felt that a woman of national importance and prestige should be the first president general, and the committee on nominations appointed after the death of the first president, Miss D. A. R. Harrison, wife of the then President of the United States, was eligible because of her descent from Revolutionary patriots, and that as a patriotic service she would accept the office. Therefore, her name headed the ticket that was elected with cordial unanimity that October afternoon.

The full election of officers was as follows: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, president general; Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, vice-president general; Miss Eugenia Washington, register; Mrs. William D. Cabell, Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. F. P. Sinclair, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Mrs. Mary Desha, Mrs. W. C. Winlock, Mrs. David D. Porter, vice-president general; Mrs. William W. Hardin Jr., Mrs. Hardin Walworth and Miss Mary Desha; Mrs. Alice M. Clarke, registrar; Mrs. Marshall McDonald, treasurer general; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, historian general; Miss Clara Barnard, historian general; Mrs. Tennis Hamlin, archivist general; and executive committee, Mrs. William D. Cabell, Mrs. Marshall McDonald, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. William W. Hardin Jr., Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

INcorporateD IN 1891.

The society was incorporated in June, 1891, and five state regent were appointed and confirmed. They were: Mrs. N. B. Hogg of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour of Rhode Island, Miss Louise McAllister of New York, Mrs. De R. Keefe of Connecticut and Mrs. William Wirt Henry of Virginia. Chicago had the proud honor of having the first chapter organized outside the District of Columbia.

The second year was noteworthy in the inception of new work. The first continental congress was held in the Church of Our Father in Washington, February 22, 1892. Mrs. Harrison presided and was re-elected president general. A magazine to be the official organ of the society, to record its work and stimulate historical research throughout the country, was started with Mrs. E. H. Walworth as editor.

In February, 1896, the society was incorporated by the fifty-fourth congress of the United States, the charter being signed by Grover Cleveland. The society was ordered to report annually to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and was given permission to deposit its collections and material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum.

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE D. A. R.
Mr. Arthur Capper
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir,

The General Edward Hand Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has instructed the secretary to ask for your support of the Smith Towerer Bill.

Cordially yours,

Harriett A. Falker

Copy Sent to Capper at Washington
Due to Curtis Senator Chas. G.
Due to Little Rep Edw. C.
SPRINGES FAMOUS AS STOP ON TRAIL IN '49 GOLD RUSH

CCC Preserving Beauty of Spot Near Here

RECALL WESTWARD HO

Known as "California Springs", water flow five miles northwest is purified by natural process—wagon tracks, marks of covered wagons and stage coaches.

Stirring events of the California gold rush, when "Forty-niners" rode their prairie schooners down a dusty trail that led through Franklin county, are recalled through efforts being made by workers of the veterans' CCC camp here to preserve the beauty and historical significance of California Springs, about five miles northwest of Ottawa.

It was the ever-flowing water of those springs, scientifically purified by a natural process, that made them a key stop in the California trail. In those days of westward expansion, thirsty pioneers, riding covered wagons and stagecoaches, stopped there to quench their thirst and pasture their horses.
MRS. J. R. Topping was Member of Emigrant Aid Society Band

The celebration of the state’s birthday on January 29 recalls to especially the older settlers of Kansas the struggles which they endured before entering the great commonwealth which we know today. Of these, none are more keenly interested in its development than the members of the Emigrant Aid Society. Their struggles have spanned the period from the early days of Kansas, with its struggle for existence, to the present era of peace and plenty.

It was in the company of the second band sent out from Boston by Dr. Hall, receiver on this trip that Mrs. J. R. Topping, then Mary A. Colman, a child of seventeen months, came to the new territory with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Colman, who left a comfortable home in the eastern city for one in an unsettled land, with its accompanying hardships and dangers, and where slavery should not exist.

We should bear in mind that most of the early settlers in the state belonged to the more intelligent classes of the older communities, different from the floaters that often compose an emigrant group. The thought that they were fighting for a righteous cause upheld them many times, no doubt, when otherwise they might have grown discouraged and given up to return to the familiar homes.

The fact that there were seven children in the Colman family seemed no deterrent to the proposed undertaking.

“My father was an ardent abolitionist,” says Mrs. Topping, “and my mother scarcely less enthusiastic, in support of the cause. The latter part of August the party left Boston, going by train to St. Louis, which was then the terminal of the railroad. Seven days went by, traveling by boat to Newport landing and Mrs. Topping has often been told by her mother of the care which she, then a sickly child, took on herself to help the little hands of Dr. Charles Robinson, a member of the party, who later became the first governor of the state.

At Kansas City my father purchased a pair of horses and a prairie schooner, preparatory to setting out for Lawrence,” Mrs. Topping continued before the long journey was ready to leave, ten blanket Indians, armed with bows and arrows and with tomahawks in their belts, appeared on the scene. My father ordered them out of the way, that he would get rid of them without trouble, and forthwith he began to hand out the food in sight, a side of bacon and a can of rice. He might have depleted our supply entirely had it not been for a fellow camper who came up and in Indian language spoke to the Indians, who were off the Cay tribe, telling them to vamoose. This they did at once, continuing their journey to Washington, where they were going to see the Great White Father.

After a three days’ trip the prairie schooner, the family reached the new settlement and the Lamb house for the Lamb family, where the home was built in a little house in the present. All of the family was little deserving of the name. It was sixty feet long, about eighteen or twenty feet wide, sharply pitched roof made of logs, poles covered with planks six to eight feet in length, lapped like shingles, so that it was rain-proof. The sides were about six feet high and were partitioned off into rooms, about eight by ten feet, by muslin. The only beds were mattresses stuffed with grass, placed on the earthen floor. The home to which the family moved on Christmas day was scarcely more habitable. It was located three miles southwest of town, a place that is now the Pioneer cemetery. Surface rocks had been picked up off the ground above a twelve foot wall.

It was about twelve by twenty, four feet, eighteen inches thick and about six feet high. A tarpaulin formed the roof over the rooms. Canvas was placed between the pieces of carpet brought from Boston. Here too, the beds were mown grass placed on the earth floor along the back of the buildings. It was cold at times during the winter that the bread was often frozen stiff and had to be chopped with a hatchet. Fortunately one snowstorm came, but when it did, the snow drifted between the crevices in the rock and had to be raked and swept out. That day it was so cold that the children were obliged to remain in bed.

It was in this house that Mrs. Topping’s brother, Willis Colman, who was born the following March.

By the following year, however, prosperity was beginning to smile upon the family, and all were feeling quite content, according to the accounts told by Mrs. Topping by her mother. They had plenty of hay, lots of sod corn and potatoes, and several bushels of wheat.

It was just about this time, however, that sympathizers of the southern cause awoke to the fact that if this condition kept Kansas would soon become a Union state and this they were anxious not to see happen. Frequent forays and raids then took place and it was on such occasions after that, Mr. Colman’s horses were taken. For six months thereafter, the wife and children seldom saw their husband and father except in the dead of night.

“But the women were as brave as the men,” Mrs. Topping continued, “working diligently to make a home. The mother’s brother would mould the bowling and mother would tie on the upper and fill them with powder and lead and bring out from town by folks who would take back the finished cartridges.

After living two years on the prairie farm, the family moved almost a mile west of the neighborhood.

The house in which he built there in 1856, the first house south of the Kanwaka school house, is still standing, being occupied by the Mark Pearson family. As one of the larger and more important homes of the community, it soon became a stopping place for all the folks for miles around when parties were to be given or when it came time for meetings of the Philomathian Literary Society, which was organized after the neighborhood was settled. Mrs. Topping recalls that the young people would come long distances, eating in the shade and sleeping in boxes filled with hay in the winter, to dance on the oak floors, two rooms being thrown together for this purpose. Dancing and the giving of potlucks, in which the members of the society were principal undertakers of the literary society.

Mrs. Topping’s two older brothers, Benjamin and Henry, were born in the vicinity of Nathan Creek, this being the first school in the community. This private school was located in the house now occupied by Dr. E. G. L. Farming and was purchased by the school board and moved to east of the Kanwaka store on the south side of the road.

But soon a school house was erected, the first one, where the teacher and the members of the society were principal undertakers of the literary society.

Mrs. S. B. Prentiss, who now resides at 965 Tennessee St., is Mrs. Topping’s teacher. One might suppose that the hardships of the time might have impressed themselves on the children, but such was not the case at least with one particular child. Instead, she remembers such gala events as the animals that belonged to the circus, which traveled overland, since there were as yet no railroads. Judge Wakefield, who had served in the Mexican War, kept a tavern in the large building north of the street, and this was a stopping place for the stages traveling between Lawrence and Topeka. When a circus arrived Mrs. Wakefield would go out in full force with Mrs. Topping to the Colman home to tell the children of its coming.

Already a temperance society had been organized and held regular meetings, but that this had not caused a general cessation of the liquor traffic is evidenced by the fact that liquors in the tavern were stored in a niche built in the wall.
A SONATA RECITAL HERE TOMORROW NIGHT.


The program of the sonata recital in which William Harms, pianist, and Miss Louise Walker, violinist, will appear in First Baptist church tomorrow night, beginning at 8:20, will be as follows:

Sonata in G Major Brahmss
Concerto in D Minor... Vieuxtemps
First two movements with Cadenza Chaminade-Kreisler
Serenade España

Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 1 Chopin
Ballade Chopin
Concert Arabesques Strauss-Schul-Eveler

On the Beautiful Blue Danube Strauss-Schul-Eveler

Miss Walker has appeared in Philadelphia on the faculty programs of the Rittenhouse School of Music, with such artists as Euphemia and Giannini Gregory, and at the Curtis Institute of Music. She has also appeared on programs with noted artist pupils of Josef Hofmann, Carl Niesch and Felix Salmon. She has played at Holy Trinity church at Rittenhouse Square and a number of times at Calvary Baptist church at Norristown, Pa., besides appearing as soloist on programs at Norristown and at Doylestown, Pa. She has also filled a number of engagements as violin soloist at some of the most exclusive society weddings in Philadelphia and Radnor, Pa. Critics speak highly of her artistry.

Mr. Harms has to his credit $3,000 in scholarships, all of which were acquired through competition. He played at 17 before the great Russian pianist, Brailowsky, and was highly praised for his natural feeling and technique. Press musical critics have lauded his playing. He had an audition before Josef Hoffman and was accepted immediately as a scholarship student under Moris Rosenthal, with whom he has studied the past two years. He has also been coached by Richard Hageman. Last winter he gave numerous concerts throughout Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

At Washington, D. C. he played with Wilbur Evans, Atwater Kent winner, and critics lauded him highly. He was presented Mme. Sembrich in her studio at Curtis Institute.

These two young artists have many admirers in Ottawa who are delighted as an opportunity to hear them tomorrow evening before they return to resume their studies in Curtis Institute.

Society

The annual observation of George Washington’s birthday by General Edward Hand Chapter, D. A. R., was an enjoyable meeting yesterday afternoon at the colonial home of Mrs. H. B. Brombrible. During the business session, $50 was given to the U. O. drive and $10 to the American International College at Mass. The following delegates were chosen to attend the State D. A. R. Conference in Lebanon March 22-30: Mrs. E. F. Pendleton, regent; Mrs. M. H. Forester, Mrs. B. D. Bennett, Mrs. C. A. Washburn, Mrs. Brombrible and Mrs. S. H. Ober. Their alternates are: Mrs. John H. Young, Mrs. O. E. Parks, Mrs. W. C. Hayhurst, Mrs. H. L. Kennedy and Mrs. G. R. Gerritt. Mrs. Gardner P. Walker was elected to represent the local chapter at the National Congress in Washington the week of April 17. The alternates are: Miss Catherine Campbell, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. E. M. Sheldon, Mrs. Hayhurst, Mrs. F. H. Stannard, Mrs. C. W. Goodin, Mrs. E. A. Haines, Mrs. C. A. Luce, Mrs. S. R. Hubbard and Mrs. A. C. Carpenter. An interesting program was arranged by Mrs. Forester. A vocal duet was given by Misses Elizabeth Stueckef and Marjorie Conrad, accompanied by Miss Juanita White and Miss White gave patriotic readings. In a patriotic guessing game, Miss Grace Meecher won the prize, a pretty colonial bouquet.

The rooms were attractively draped with flags and the table was decorated with a rare, old chine candleabrum and silver candlesticks with red candles. The refreshments, carrying out the Washington suggestions, were served by Mrs. Ober, Mrs. F. O. Hetrick, Mrs. C. B. Shinn, Mrs. J. D. Toppling and Mrs. W. H. Scoville. Twenty-four members were present. The next meeting will be a spring party, March 26, at the home of Mrs. H. H. Hewitt.

Mrs. O. T. Marshall. Beside the honor guest, the following relatives were present: Miss Ida Bell, Mrs. F. W. Lyles, Mrs. G. T. Turner, Mrs. Bert Bell and Mrs. G. R. Keezel.
Constitution Day Address

A meeting to celebrate Constitution Day was held at the Ottawa High School Auditorium at 8:15 o'clock, Wed., Eve., Sept. 17th.

The General Edward Hand Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution arranged the program, and the Chapter Regent Mrs. F. E. Pendleton presided, with Miss Catherine Campbell, State Regent of D.A.R., assisting.

Opening music was furnished by the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Orchestra — conducted by Dr. Howard Hayes.

Star Spangled Banner by the audience, led by Miss Jessie Carter, Supervisor of Music in the Public Schools.

Invocation by Dr. Dr. A. Powell of the Federated Church.

Miss Carter, who has a charming voice, gave several vocal solos.

Mrs. Pendleton introduced the speaker, Dr. Raymond A. Schwengel of the Extension Department of Kansas University.
Lawrence in a short and well chosen speech.
Dr. Schweigler is well known over the state for his eloquence and for his radical stand against Germany and the German system.
He has proven himself a true exponent of Americanism of the highest type.
His topic was "The American Government, Its Ideals and Practices".
Dr. Schweigler spoke for about thirty minutes outlining first the adoption of the Constitution and the amendments found to be necessary during the first year of its existence.
He tackled the modern problems with his usual vein, touching upon the labor problem, deploiring the conditions which make for ridicule of established institutions and revolutionary talk among labor leaders and agitators.
He spoke of the nation's being upon the brink of a new social order. His talk did not touch directly upon the merits of the League of Nations but he pointed out that at the time the Constitution was adopted the objections to it were in many instances identical with those now offered against the League.

Dr. Schwegler is a profound thinker and has many advanced ideas on social and political problems.

Hanna L. Walker
Sec'y Pen Ed Hand
Chapter
D. A. R.
Miss Clara Francis
Kate P. Thomas
Topeka Capitol
Washington was under considerable pressure from several fronts. Camp Trent and after planting eighteen cannon against it, had forced the Virginians to retire. The French then attempted to set up a line of defense, but the Virginians were too strong. The French then decided to withdraw, leaving a garrison at the fort. The Virginia forces under Colonel Controverser and Colonel Building marched into the fort and after planting their cannon, burned the fort.

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Sudden death would have daunted any but an extraordinary man. Even Washington despaired, but when his major suggested that it would be prudent for them to retire, he answered angrily that he had been sent to protect Virginians and he knew no other place to do it than on the frontier. It was pointed out to him that he had a hundred of men while the French now numbered nearly a thousand.

He refused to retire, but sent an express back to the governors of Virginia and Maryland and Pennsylvania asking for more artillery and re-enforcements. He had received some few additional troops before this making his total force in the neighborhood of the two hundred. A message from an Indian chief, the famous Half King, arrived about this time which brought some cheer to Washington. In it Half King assured his steadfast friendship for the English and offered to march his warriors and join Washington's command. Washington promptly accepted the aid of the Indian.

A Moment of Anger

Despite the difficulty of keeping his force of ill-trained, ill-armed and ill-provisioned troops in hand Washington continued his march. He had a moment of furious anger at Wills Creek, when he found that Trent's force had been defeated without firing a shot. He felt that the action of the French was an insult to all Englishmen and that he should avenge it. He caused his troops to be paraded and set out to attack the fort. Nearly a month passed before he took up his position on the Great Meadows. In the meantime his scouts had been reporting small bodies of French in all directions.

Washington decided that these were acting upon him and planned to catch some of them unawares.

With increasing caution the Virginia troops reached a hollow among the hills from where a spiral of smoke could be seen in the distance. The French evidently had just passed over the path the Virginians were using. Cut limbs of trees and a ripped boot were added testimony.

Major Satterthwaites, who was with Washington, thought the hostile signs looked bad.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the fort may fall to be recovered this time. We are too few to have a chance in open fight."

"There is always a chance—where 'tis English against French," the youthful Washington replied, "besides I have made up my mind to add another to my favor. I will surprise them if I can. We have good scouts among our Indians."

The French surprised.

The Virginians slipped cautiously through the woods and soon discovered the French camp. A song was coming from the unsuspecting Frenchman, a song that turned into a cry when the hills began to reek with the crackling of shots. An officer rolled over on his face in the ashes of the fire. It was Junonville, the French Marshal. His death disheartened his troops and they began throwing down their arms and surrendering.

Washington walked over the scene of his first fight, with a sorrowful look on his face. It was the first time he had given an order to kill fellow human beings and he felt keenly over it. He stood staring down at Junonville's body when Lieutenant Van Ramm grasped his arm.

"We must search this," he said, still
Cured by Proper, Not Perilous, Exercise and From Without

Many a mother is quite shocked to find, when vacation days roll round, that the child, far from being fat or coddled, is as spry as a kitten. In fact, the child is often possessed of more energy than the mother herself and is eager to put it to work. The mother is often surprised to find that the child is far more interested in physical exercise than in the usual schoolroom activities.

For the first week or so, the child may be rather slow in getting started, but with a little encouragement and a friendly attitude, the child will soon be eager to participate in the outdoor activities. The mother should not insist on the child doing more than is comfortable, but should gradually increase the amount of exercise as the child becomes more accustomed to it.

Many mothers have been surprised to find that their children are far more interested in physical exercise than in the usual schoolroom activities. The mother should encourage the child to participate in outdoor activities, gradually increasing the amount of exercise as the child becomes more accustomed to it.

EXERCISES BEST CURE

For any of these tricks, the best cure consists of a few simple exercises and walking under careful oversight. For a graceful carriage there is nothing better than raising and lowering the weight slowly and regularly on the toes. Stand with heels together, toes turned out, shoulders back, head high, abdomen depressed, head up and chin in, hands on the hips, fingers tips forward. Very slowly raise the body, first on the ball of the foot, then on the toes, and hold the position a few seconds, then as slowly drop back the weight on the entire foot. Repeat this exercise twenty times, inhaling slowly and deeply through the nose, with the lips closed. Look straight ahead, not at the floor. This exercise is especially good to secure balance.

The familiar but never-failing trunk twister is useful not only as an exercise to secure balance, but it acts upon the liver, which is very apt to be sluggish after nine months' confinement in a schoolroom.

BE A CORKSCREW.

Stand erect, as described above, but with the arms out at the side, on the level with the shoulders, palms down. Stand firm with the weight of the body on the ball of the foot, not on the heel. Now turn the head and the hips to the right, but swing the arms and shoulders to the left. This movement, as it sounds, is something like turning the body into a human corkscrew. Reverse the position, that is, turn the head and hips to the left, and the arms and shoulders to the right. Repeat the exercise slowly and firmly, not jerkily, at least ten times. Breathe deeply, always inhaling through the nose with the lips closed. Never allow the feet to move from their original position. This exercise will do more to stimulate the action of the digestive organs than all the nostrums ever put up by druggists.

If the girl is round-shouldered, try this exercise: Stand as described for the first exercise, the hands palms downward and fingers touching on the breast. Have the elbows on a level with the shoulders. Now, with the eyes fixed on a certain point in the ceiling, bend the body forward very slowly.
I John Alden and Priscilla
II A Colonial Wedding
III Hanging of the Crane
IV Betsy Ross
V Star Spangled Banner