

World Fireside

Each Mother to Have Her Art or Trade

By ADA MAY KRECKER

THE FASHIONS are coming in with revolutionary changes, but they are not more revolutionary than the changes that are overtaking fashions in business and education and home customs. A few years ago it was most oute for a girl to go to college. Now it is entirely correct. The tables are turned. Last June over a thousand more young women were graduated from college than young men.

A few years ago it was distinctly bad form for young women to go into business. Now there are over six millions of American women and girls in trade and industry and more are following them constantly.

There was a time not many years ago when shoes and candles and soap were all made in the individual houses. Now they are prepared each in its own factory. When cookery follows suit the home will be left as a place to rest and chat and play or work in. Each mother will have her profession or art or trade to engage part of her day. And the children will have a chance to grow up with many other children, meeting them every day in big playrooms and playgrounds and kindergartens.

Expert educated women will take charge of the children as their profession. They will be women who love children. Women who are not fond of children will choose other professions. The mothers, meantime, will have no more to do than has the usual housewife, but they will be able to perform their chosen work as specialized experts who learn one thing well, not as amateurs, jacks of all trades, who know a little of each of the "tangled industries" that go to make up the business of house-keeping.

They will have just as much genuine leisure and playtime with the children as now, perhaps more than now. But it will not be spoiled by the children "being in the way" while mother tends the holy cookstove.

Platonic friendships are thought amusing, if not impossible nowadays. But they will be perfectly possible and natural when there will be a thousand other common interests between men and women besides love making.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, an apostle of tomorrow, predicts that as the women share in the larger life of the larger world there will spring up big common reading rooms and playrooms and sitting rooms where men and women will meet each other in the same delightful, friendly natural way. Otherwise put, the big world itself will grow homelike, cozy, sociable, companionable. There will be no "cold, hard outside world." Every place will be home, sweet home.



Secret Societies in Our High Schools

By PAUL H. SMART

No organizations of the American high school have been so universally criticised—some people would say abused—as the secret societies. Students, teachers, masters and outsiders have attacked them, not through ignorance, but because of characteristics and conditions in these societies themselves.

The ordinary pupil, constantly thrown, as he is, into close connection with the societies and their members, can easily see the rivalry and strife that exist, both between the different societies and between them and the whole school. The struggle for offices and the part played by the fraternities in this struggle are perfectly evident to all. The secret societies' desire for offices, control and power is endless. Their ambitions are advanced to the great detriment of their morals and principles. It is an open question whether they have any.

But, granting they are possessed of them, can these morals and principles stand against such conditions as exist in the secret societies and as their policy dictates? This high-handed, overbearing policy meets with opposition and illegal means are employed to overcome such opposition. Ballot boxes are "stuffed," graft of every description exists, as any one who has had to deal with high-school politics will admit. This graft is exercised chiefly by the secret societies. Being in the minority, they must find some way to elect their candidate and what way is easier than by graft and ballot-box "stuffing?"

The secret societies' desire for control is not limited to class offices. The managerships of the various teams afford excellent opportunities for this desired control. In one school, where there are five managerships, all filled by appointment, these five positions are held solely by secret-society men. This is accomplished through a well-known process. The manager is a member of one society and he appoints an assistant from the same society. This assistant is the logical choice for manager the next year, and by this system all managerships are filled by secret-society men.

These societies are oftentimes the only obstacles in the way of absolute democracy, preventing the union and mutual trust of the scholars. Through this feeling of trust the best interests of the school are to be advanced. The secret society also causes factions and develops friction in the student body.

Paul H. Smart

Texas Great State for Broom-corn

By E. R. HANBY
Of San Antonio

The present rush of homeseekers from the middle west to Texas is something extraordinary. Sturdy farmers from Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Michigan are pouring into Texas by the trainload and it is safe to say that 75 per cent. of them will buy land, with a view of locating permanently in the southwest.

Only the other day I met a party of 25 of these immigrants from Illinois who had already picked out their location and were going to make final arrangements before moving their families.

Naturally I supposed they would start to raising cotton and grain, but I was surprised when they explained that their reason for choosing Texas was that it had all the rest of the United States beaten to a frazzle as a producer of broom corn.

This plant is one that brings good profits and there will always be a strong demand for it, since brooms and brushes are items of domestic necessity.

OLD LONDON STONE

Visitors Attracted to Relic of Homer's Days.

Legend Around Piece of Masonry Says British Capital Will Last as Long as Rock is Preserved.

London.—Visitors to the world's metropolis usually take great interest in a curious piece of stone, let into the side of a wall in Cannon street, just around the corner from the Bank of England. It is an unpretentious morsel, and above it is the brief legend, "London Stone." The two words signify a great deal. In the first place, this is the oldest piece of famous masonry in England, if not in Europe.

As for its ancient history, it is said to have figured in the Trojan war, for the exact date of which kindly refer to Mr. Homer, who has written extensively on the subject.

Carefully screened behind an iron grating fixed to the south wall of St. Swithin's church is the blackened and crumbling old relic, which is not only supposed to date back to the very foundation of London, but to act as its palladium, or safeguard.

Tradition declares that the stone was brought from Troy by Brutus, and laid by his own hand as the altar stone of the Temple to Diana.

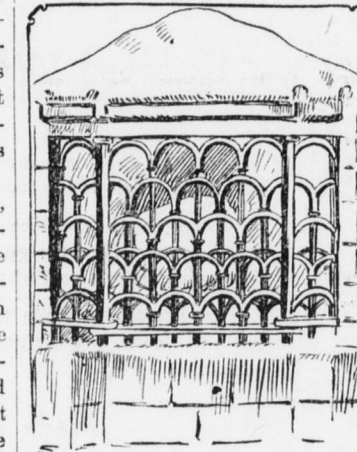
"So long as the stone of Brutus is safe, so long will London flourish," says the legend.

Possibly it has been largely owing to this superstitious belief that the stone has been so jealously guarded through the centuries.

Many and various have been the suppositions put forward as to the origin and use of this landmark, but the one now most generally accepted is that it was the old Roman "millarium," or milestone, from which, like the one in the Forum at Rome, all distances were measured.

Watling street, of which Cannon street is a continuation, is supposed to have been the principal street of Roman London, and, according to Maitland, the historian, the stone was placed at the conjunction of the military roads.

Stow, the ancient London historian, states that in his day the stone was on the south side of the street. "It was fixed in the ground very deep, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set that if carts do



London's Curious Landmark.

run against it through negligence, the wheels are broken and the stone itself unshaken."

Some of the public uses to which it was put were as follows: (1) A mark in the middle of the city within the wall; (2) a place for the payment by debtors to their creditors at appointed days and times (afterwards made at the font in St. Paul's and then at the Royal Exchange); (3) a testimony to the city's devotion to Christ, the stone typifying its divine foundation.

It was likely that upon this stone all public proclamations were made to the people; in support of which Stow quotes the fact that the rebel Jack Cade, who said he was Mortimer, earl of March, rode up to London Stone, upon which he struck his sword, saying: "Now is Mortimer lord of this city."

This was probably in accordance with the tradition that the old British kings took their oaths of accession upon London Stone, and until they did so were only kings presumptive.

Before the fire of London the stone was "much worn away, and, as it were, but a stump remaining." It was then cased over by Sir Christopher Wren, builder of St. Paul's cathedral, with a new stone, handsomely wrought, and hollowed so as to contain the ancient relic.

In 1742 the stone was removed to the north side near the curb, on account of its proving an obstruction in its old position. Fifty-six years later, when St. Swithin's church was about to be repaired, the old landmark was doomed to destruction, but happily, owing to the intervention of Thomas Maiden, a printer of Sherbourne lane, the parish officers consented to place it against the south wall of the church.

An inscription let in the wall records that "for more careful protection and transmission to future ages, it was better secured by the church wardens in the year 1869."

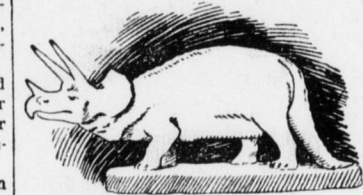
The harmful effects of the London atmosphere, greatly increased in recent years, have left their mark upon the old stone; but there is still enough of it left to insure London for many years from entering on the downward path, which is predicted to be its fate "when the stone of Brutus shall disappear."

FIND PREHISTORIC MONSTER

Fossil Coryphodon and Remains of Member of Predentata Family Discovered in Montana.

New York.—Two dinosaurs have been discovered in the fossil beds of Montana by an expedition of the American Museum of Natural History led by Barnum Brown of the department of vertebrate paleontology. This discovery gives to the museum the distinction of naming two prehistoric monsters the finding of which adds to the already high scientific standing of the institution.

Two expeditions were sent out early last summer under the direction of the head of the department, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, who is also president of the museum. The first, which was



Monster Found by Scientists.

under the charge of Mr. Walter Granger, went to the Wind River basin, in Wyoming, where its most important find was a skull of the coryphodon, a creature which somewhat resembles the hippopotamus of the present day. This expedition also found some five hundred smaller specimens which are of great value in filling in connecting links in the chain of evolution.

The expedition of Mr. Brown, which went to the Lamarie formation, resulted in the unearthing of the fossil skeletons of a new reptile of the ceratopsia variety, and of one of the predentata family hitherto unknown to scientists.

The ceratopsian specimen, whose classic name translated means "horn face," is a dinosaur, and is closely allied to the triceratops, of which there is a complete skeleton in the museum. The body measured 23 feet in length and seven in height, while it was fully four and a half feet across the back. The skull was missing, and some other expedition will have to get him a head. The frame of the reptile is lighter than that of the triceratops.

The accession from the predentata race is a lizard which walked about like a kangaroo. Three skeletons were found, but no head, and it is now for another expedition to see that it does not remain acephalus.

The new reptile measures seven feet from tip to tip, and when he stood up he was probably five feet high. The preparation of the specimens which have been gathered by these two expeditions will require a year's work and research.

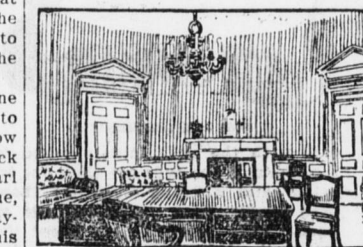
PRESIDENT'S NEW OFFICES

Taft Will Handle Affairs of State over Spot Where Roosevelt Played Tennis.

Washington.—President Taft's first love, the Philippines, has ousted former President Roosevelt's hobby, tennis, and where once the strenuous president battled with the opponents in his tennis cabinet Mr. Taft will sit at his desk in a new room which will constantly remind him of the Philippine archipelago.

The new executive offices have been finished and they are works of art, pronounced in Washington as the most sumptuously furnished of any of the host of magnificent offices in the capital. Mrs. Taft has inspected the new offices and she is well pleased with the decorative scheme.

Two large offices in the rear will be devoted to President Taft and Sec-



The President's Room.

retary Carpenter. The president's is a large room, oval in shape and decorated in green and white. The walls are to be coated with burlap. The furniture will consist of new chairs and settees covered with a Philippine product, carabao or water buffalo leather. The floors will be parquet of callae wood and other lumber imported from the Philippines. Mr. Taft will use the desk of mahogany which was turned over to him by Mr. Roosevelt. President's Secretary Carpenter's room will be smaller in size, but furnished similarly. Philippine woods also furnishing the flooring.

A new feature of the executive offices will be a congressional waiting room. Heretofore representatives used the same rooms as the senators to wait on the president. This room was also used as a cabinet room. The new scheme provides a cabinet room in which the senators will wait, a congressional waiting room and the same old room, renovated and repainted, for the general run of visitors at the White House. The press room has been fixed up to look like new and more commodious and comfortable quarters for the assistant secretaries, clerks, messengers and telegraphers have been provided.

A girl may be angry at a man for trying to kiss her, but just the same she admires his good taste.



WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

What Indian woman was called 'Lady Rebecca?'—Pocahontas.

Who wrote "Snow-Bound?"—J. G. Whittier.

Who was "The Poet Painter?"—Thomas Buchanan Read.

Who was the most celebrated American poet?—Longfellow.

Who is the "Hoosier Poet?"—James Whitcomb Riley.

What father and son were presidents?—John and John Quincy Adams.

What Indian gave land in Rhode Island to Roger Williams?—Canonicus.

Who was the author of "Home, Sweet Home?"—John Howard Payne.

Who was the "Sage of Concord?"—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

What Indian chief was the grandfather of Thomas Rolfe?—Powhatan.

What writer was known as "H. H.?"—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Who was the "Bachelor Poet?"—John G. Whittier.

What state is known as the "Prairie state?"—Illinois.

Who invented the thermometer?—Fahrenheit.

Who was Jenny Lind?—A famous singer of Sweden.

What is remarkable about the site of Fort Sumter?—It is built on an artificial island.

What is the meaning of Costa Rica?—The rich coast.

What author was known as "Boz?"—Charles Dickens.

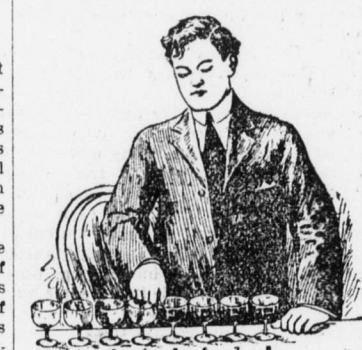
TWO AFTER-DINNER TRICKS

Picking Up Glasses in Order and Carrying Another Five Feet Full of Water Without Spilling.

Glasses numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 in the illustration are empty; those numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 are partly filled. The trick is to pick up two adjacent glasses at a time and in four moves change the positions so that each alternate glass will be an empty one, says People's Home Journal. First move 2 and 3 to the extreme end; then fill the gap with 5 and 6. Fill gap with 8 and 2; then finish with 1 and 5.

Another trick is to state that you do not believe many of those present can lift a glass full of water and carry it five feet in five seconds without spilling most of it. Of course several will at once claim the ability to perform the feat, and the time for your trick has come.

Fill a tumbler with water and completely cover the top with a stout sheet of writing paper. By pressing the paper firmly against the top of the glass you may safely turn the



Trick with Glasses.

whole thing "upside down," or invert it. Rest it on a table, and the top of the table will press the paper so firmly against the edges of the glass that not a drop of water will come out.

Now you carefully withdraw the paper, and the water is still kept in the glass, this time by the table-top alone. When anyone tries to lift the glass the water will at once come out.

A Corn Game.

The following corn game may be played, but for this cards will have to be distributed, the cards having spaces after each question where the answers may be written:

1—What corn is used by a musician? (Cornet.)

2—What corn is used by carpenters? (Cornice.)

3—A corn that children hail with delight? (Popcorn.)

4—The chief corn of a building? (Cornerstone.)

5—A language? (Cornish.)

6—A corn in which florists delight? (Cornflower.)

7—An ornamental corn? (Cornucopia.)

8—A corn dear to the heart of the southerner. (Corncake.)

9—A corn that flies? (Cornerake.)

10—A corn in which rodents delight to reside? (Corn crib.)

11—A corn used by the cook? (Cornstarch.)

Weighing Smoke.

Did you ever hear the story of how Sir Walter Raleigh made a wager with Queen Elizabeth that he could weigh the smoke that came from a pipe full of tobacco? How do you suppose he did it? If you can guess you are more clever than Queen Elizabeth, and yet the solution is simple.

He weighed the tobacco carefully on some scales before he put it in his pipe, and after he had smoked it he knocked out the ashes and weighed those. The difference, of course, was the weight of the smoke.

QUESTION.



Hey-diddle-de-diddle!
There runs an old riddle
That a cow jumped over the moon;
But if she did so
We would much like to know
How she ever got down so soon.

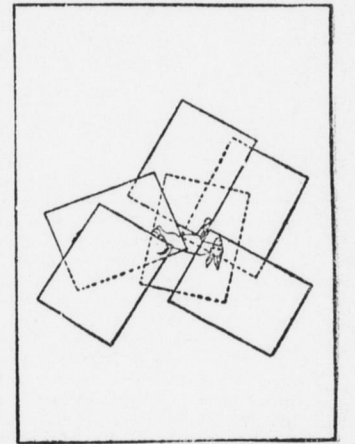
And in that same riddle
A cat's in a fiddle;
But how did she ever get there?
For no door has a fiddle
At end or at middle;
So that is most strange, I declare!

And that riddle does say
That on that same day
A dish ran away with a spoon!
But alas and alack!
As they never came back
They must have gone up to the moon.

JIGSAW PUZZLE WITH CARDS

Part of Animal on Each Pasteboard and Object is to Assemble Them to Make One Complete.

A variation on the jigsaw or ordinary cut-up puzzle has been designed by a New York man. In this new



Variation of Jigsaw Puzzle.

game the object is the same as in the old type—that of assembling the various parts to make a whole animal or birds, as the case may be—but it is in some respects more difficult. The cards can be printed either with a part of only one object on one corner or with parts of various objects on all the corners or along the edges. In playing the game the idea is to see who can make up the greatest number of these objects, either in a given time or in an unlimited time. Though it may not appear so, this type of puzzle is unusually difficult, as there are no curiously cut edges by which the various pieces may be identified by neighbors. The animals, or whatever the objects may be, are formed by the matching of lines entirely, and a knowledge of the appearance of the objects in question aids greatly in forming them.

MANY TOYS ARE IMPORTED

Millions of Dollars' Worth Come into United States, Mostly from Sonneberg, Germany.

Over \$50,000,000 worth of toys have been imported into the United States during the last ten years. During the same period something like \$5,900,000 worth of toys were exported.

During the last fiscal year the high-water mark has been reached in so far as export trade in toys is concerned. The total value of exported toys during that time has for the first time exceeded \$1,000,000.

The value of toys imported has fallen somewhat since 1905, when the total value of imported toys was \$7,250,000. This year, according to the independent, the figures were \$5,000,000 in round numbers.

Toy manufacturers in the United States had investments in plants and in stock of less than \$1,000,000 in 1880. In 1905 such investments had grown to \$4,750,000. The value of importations of toy merchandise has in the meantime shown a constantly increasing trend. Trade in toys has largely been developed during the last ten or a dozen years.

Toys are very largely "made in Germany." That is to say, Germany is by far the largest source of supply in the United States. The little German town of Sonneberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen on the Rothen, is perhaps the largest toy manufacturing center. In addition to its summer resort business it has been credited with the annual production of some 24,000,000 toy units, having an aggregate value of \$4,000,000.

Nuremberg and certain other sister cities are also to be reckoned with as toy makers. The value of toys imported into the United States from Germany in 1908 was \$6,500,000, out of a total of \$7,250,000 imported that year.

A Lady.

So far, the best definition of a lady seems to be that of Charles Dana Gibson: "A lady is a woman who always remembers others and never forgets herself."