

British cabinet is going to introduce a bill that will be of almost as much Interest across the Atlantic and on the continent as it will be in England. If it passes and works as well as the keenwitted and practical Right Hon, John thinks it will, it is going to make a big difference to the next generation, and quite a lot of difference right away. The idea is to make a science of town planning, and to put the government in charge of the job. It oc-

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curred to broad-minded Americans long ago that you can make a better, and healthier, and more attractive town if you lay out the scheme for it beforehand than you can if you leave it to grow up anyhow, guided only by land speculation. Various American efforts were made in this line, and some of them highly successful, too, but it was over in Cermany that town planning over in Germany that town planning first became a kind of science. Lately England caught the craze, and now the writer is informed that Mr. Bryce-unofficially, of course, and not as as British ambassador to the United States—is deeply interested and wishes to see the latest system introduced in-to the United States. He has even sent a representative to England—al-so unofficially—to study the English projects with a view to interesting pro-minent Americans in the great idea. GOVERNMENT TAKES A HAND.

GOVERNMENT TAKES A HAND. But the most significant fact is that the British government proposes to take a hand in the game. It is Burn's pet hobby. He looks to it as a practical solution of many of the toughest economic problems of the day. His new bill on the subject, which will soon be the topic of discussion throughout Eng-land, is calculated to put a stop to all fill considered, ramshackle building and land operations. The heavy hand of government authority is to be laid up-on all property management, which henceforth must be conducted with a view to the public weal, and not to in-dividual interests. Local authorities nencerorth must be conducted with a view to the public weal, and not to in-dividual interests. Local authorities are to be authorized to conduct town planning operations, and the local government board, as a central court of final appeal, is to decide as to how all these measures are to be carried out. Local councils in every city are to be empowered to acquire land for town planning purposes, and even to take over compulsorily any land or buildings which they may require. If private interest is injured, it is to be compensated, but only in 'accordance with government ideas. For instance, should one property owner be benefited at the expense of another the injured party is to be indemnified, not by the government, but out of the benefit which accrues to the lucky owner. Thus will the government borrow from Peter to pay Paul, and in some cases, per-haps, even forget to pay Paul. The writer recently has had a long

to pay Paul, and in some cases, per-haps, even forget to pay Paul. The writer recently has had a long talk with the Right Hon. John Burns over his new scheme for which he an-ticipates so much. In England cabinet ministers must not talk for publication; but it is very evident from Burns's en-tire attitude that he looks to town planning to do wonders. If it accom-plishes only half of what the president of the local government board expects the millennium is not so distant as the professional pessimist would have us professional pessimist would have us believe.

LOCAL CONTROL OF HOUSING.



matters of detail; but not as a compre-hensive whole. Though John Burns has the credit of introducing this epoch-making measure, its further progress does not altogether depend on him. This scheme is popular with all political parties; and even if the Liberal gov-ernment went out of office, as there are rumors of resignation, the Conser-vatives probably would adopt this bill.

SOME CASH BACKERS.

In addition to the powerful interests of the British government, which is fos-tering town planning, private individtering town planning, private individ-uals are vying with each other to make it a success. No less a person than George Bernard Shaw has backed his faith to the extent of \$27,000 in hard cash which he has just contributed to a town planning society; while Leopold Rothschild has put up \$10,000. J. S. Nettlefold of the famous Birmingham firm associated with "Joe" Chamberlain has contributed \$22,500 and written a book which makes town planning so attractive that, on reading it, you feel like rushing off into the wilds and be-ginning something of the sort forth-with. Another enthusiastic town plan-ner is Miss Sybella Gurney. She has invested \$30,000; an enormous sum for an individual to put into a venture of this kind. ALL TO BE CHANGED.

ALL TO BE CHANGED.

Hitherto it has been the idea of the nere builder to erect square or oblong structures on square or oblong patches of ground at the rate of 56 per acre. These semi-cave dwellings in canyon-like streets have been let by mere landlords at rack rents. But now this is to be changed. All future plots of

eautiful scenery to be recklessly demolished. In Germany there are now no less than 715 town-planning societies, with 115,000 members. In Berlin alone there is one society which has put up 1,654 dwellings at a cost of \$6,250,000. Most German towns are acquiring all the suburtan property surrounding each town site, and plotting it off into beau-tiful, artistic, "landscapey" building

town site, and plotting it off into beau-tiful, artistic, "landscapey" building lots, on which commodious dwellings are erected at nominal cost to tenants. In England thriving settlements are now in full swing at Garden City, Eal-ing and Hampstead, near London; Manchester, Bourneville, Cardiff, Port Sunlight Earswick, Oldham, Leicester, Harborne, Fallings Park, Sevenoaks and elsewhere. In addition to those mentioned, six other projects are in course of formation. Before the end of the year there will be 20 towns grow-ing up on "planned lines." MAIN PROPOSITION.

MAIN PROPOSITION.

The main idea is to acquire land in the suburbs or within easy reach of great cities and to plot out this land in accordance with certain fixed prin-ciples of scientific procedure. For in-stance, in comprehensive town-plan-ning schemes the area embraced is ex-pected to comprise any land near a city that might be built upon within, the next 30 or 50 years. Municipal au-thorities and private individuals are encouraged to plot out this land in such a way that wide avenues are pro-vided for the main traffic between cen-ters and outskirts, narrower streets are allotted for ordinary traffic, while less expensive roads and narrow drives aro provide for purely residential districts. While the main thoroughfares are as The main idea is to acquire land in

"back land," that is, in residential and [being added; and, as a consequence not in business districts. All factories are assigned to localities on the opposite side of the town to that from which the prevailing winds blow; while railway lines and water commu-nications are designed to tap these fac-tories at their most convenient point of access. This takes the traffic away from the residential districts. GRADED SECTIONS.

The future town is divided into s tions, which are graded. High build-ings close to each other are allowed in the center and on main arteries, while in the residential portions buildings are lower the further they are removed from conters. All ware-houses and business offices must be placed in the center of the town, as should also all municipal buildings which latter are expected to be hand-some and imposing in order that citi-

zens may take pride in their corporate existence. One of the first essentials to an efficient town plan is to have dotted about at frequent intervals on cheap land many small plots of open ground, where children can amuse themselves without being a nulsance to others or in danger themselves, as they are now. In the properly planned town no children will be seen playing in the streets. OBLITERATING THE SLUMS.

Of course in settled cities such as London it is impossible to adopt thus scheme entirely owing to the enormous cost of land, but wherever possible, congested areas, many g done to alleviate preser

more light and air get into the struc tures

Wherever possible, working peopl wherever possible, working people are encouraged to leave the congested districts and go to "town-planned" lands in the suburbs. With cheap street car and railway fares, the sub-urbs of the great cities in England are rapidly opening up. Instead of private land speculators being allowed to capture and hold for speculative purposes all the cheap lands in these suburbs workingmen's societies are suburbs, workingmen's societies purchasing land wherever possible

"CO-OPERATIVE TENANTS."

Most of these societies are run on what is known as the "co-operative tenants" principle. In this way the land is purchased by a private as-sociation of more or less philanthropic individuals, who agree not to take more than 4 or 5 per cent on their in-vestment. The land is plotted with the most up-to-date ideas: and houses are built and let only to such tenants as obtain stock in the co-operative society. The tenant pays his rent in the ordinary way, but instead of its going into the pocket of an individual landford, it is paid to the society in which he himself holds stock. In the course of time, when he has acquired sufficient stock to cover the value of his house and land, he becomes prac-tically his own landford. The attain-ment of this ideal state is the ultimate object, the "ulterior design"—as it we can be every one who come into the Most of these societies are run o object. bject, the "ulterior design"-as it vere-of every one who goes into the project.

EASIER FOR HOUSEWIVES.

room. Thus two families, by combin-ing, may eliminate the drudgery of keeping up separate cooking establish-ments. One may cook for the other, or they can take "turn and turn about." Several of these paired houses are al-ready in successful operation at Gar-den City. By combining their inter-ests, tenants on these estates may at-tain an ideal state of existence which renders them superior to even cooks and janitors. and jamitors. PASSING OF THE BACK FENCE.

At most of the settlements springing

up all over England the idea seems to be for the various families in any one set-tlement to have as many interests as possible "in common." Thus the houses tiement to have as many interests as possible "in common." Thus the houses usually inclose large spaces of open ground in the rear, and this ground is used by all tenants whose houses abut upon it. The "back fence" is becom-ing a thing of the past. In its stead one sees small wire boundaries a couple of feet above the ground. How this is going to work out where families of growing children are springing up re-mains to be seen. But still, people with co-parinership ideals need not neces-sarily be retarded by such triffes as children. Probably the man who knows more about town planning than any one elsa

about town planning than any one else in England is Ebenezer Howard, found-er of Garden City. There is a pro-posal on foot to send him to America. to lecture before economic societies in St. Louis, Chicago and elsewhere,

measure will usher in a new, and splendid era. "London, as it exists today, is an enormous magnet, and it might be saud that the people who are attracted to this vast eity, and, indeed, to all other great cities, are human needles which are drawn almost irresistibly by thi great magnetic force. What we pro-pose to do in building towns that com-blue the advantage of the city will the country is practically to demag-netize cities like London.

DEMAGNETIZING LONDON

DEMAGNETIZING LONDON, "If, with our town-planning, we can make our new cities so attractive that they form opposition magnets to Lon-don, we have solved the problem. We are not building cities but are making what we call "Town Countries." "The demagnetizing of London and other big cities by forming centers of counter attraction all over England where men can pursue their lives under healthier conditions will be followed by some very remarkable results. In the first place, the ground values of London, so enormous today, will dis-appear. The spell of London will be broken, and the great bubble burst. Today the life and earnings of Lon-doners are in pawfi to the owners of its soil, who kindly permit them to five upon it at enormous cost. upon it at enormous cost.

HIS ARGUMENT.

HIS ARGUMENT. "While the removal of a vast body of people from London to our town-planned cities will reduce the value of land in London, the rates will fail on a smaller number of people, and even these people will ultimately bu-forced away from the metropolis. As the land of London is not owned by its inhabitants but by private landlords, the consequence will be that the peo-ple cannot afford to live in the metro-polis and will go to our towns, where they can have an interest in the prop-erty which they will own as part of their municipalities. In time the bond-holders who today are masters of Lon-don will be unable to collect their in-terest, and as the bottom will have already dropped out of land values by the migration of people, so will the rate collectors have to reduce their rates or get none at all. The con-sequence will be that all people now dwelling in slums will have a largo number of good houses at their disposal at cheap rents and lowered rates. And thus the problem of London overcored

number of good houses at their disposal at cheap rents and lowered rates. And thus the problem of London overcrowd-ing will be solved. "Already proposals for the recon-struction of a new London have been projected. The late William West-garth offered the Society of Arts \$5,000, for the best plan of a remodeled Lon-don on Garden City lines.

EFFECTUAL CHECKS.

"Today there are several tube rail-ways which have been projected but are not carried out because the London county council is making through par-liament such demands that capitalists will not go on with ventures owing to these restrictions."

will not go on with ventures owing to these restrictions. These checks upon private enterprise have begun to af-fect the growth of London even now, and make it less rapid than it other-wise would be. "But when the untold treasures of our land are unlocked and the people now living in London discover how easily vested interests, without being attacked, may be circumvented, then the land owners of London and those who represent other vested interests had better quickly make terms or Lon-MR. HOWARD'S SCHEME. When asked by the writer for his views he made the following statement: "The powers given to the Local gov-ernment board—of which Mr. Burns is the head—are very far reaching, even to the extent of enabling it to frame

One of the principal features of the bill relates to local control of housing. Under existing conditions local author-Under existing conditions local author-lities can exert no authority either as to the number of houses per acre or the style of architecture. Up to now the housing problem has been attacked on

While the main thoroughfares are as ground are to be laid out with a view to artistic effect and health-giving repossible, the private drives to conform to artistic stand-Parks and ample open spaces are i for before the property high value; and-departing ie usual procedure-most of rovided. eaches for the these parks are in what is known as

even in con are being d litions. For instance, local authoritie are converting hare, unsightly courts into pretty parks; streets wherever possible are being widened, and houses possible are altered. Many slum houses are radi-cally changed in such a manner that more windows and larger doors are

In addition to becoming eventually their own landlords, co-partnership tenants have many other advantages, if they choose to partake of them. For instance, two families can take what are called "paired houses"—that is, a single large house divided up for two femilies and with a common during families, and with a common dining

"The powers and of which Mr. Burns is ernment board-of which Mr. Burns is the head-are very far reaching, even to the extent of enabling it to frame provisions which may suspend parlia-now proposed to apply to towns-plan new proposed to apply to towns-plan them beforehand. That is what the much discussed system which he has never the state of the system which he has the system which may make provision for town planning in all places where improvements are likely to be carried out, and local au-W. B. NORTHR W. B. NORTHROP.

HOW CZAR'S UNCLE WAS SNUBBED AT DAUGHTER'S WEDDING

Special Correspondence.

CT. PETERSBURG, May 10.-At the last moment, the czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Paul, hurried across the border by special permission of his august nephew. and was an inconspicuous guest today at the gorgeous wedding of his daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna to Prince William, son of King Gustav of Sweden. The bride's father was kept in the background and had no part in the brilliant and picturesque ceremonies at which 2,000 guests were present. After the wed-ding, at which he was the least wel-come guest, his royal highness was hustled out of Russia and back to

hustied out of Russia and back to Paris. Few of the wedding guests even knew he had been present. Perhaps the grand duke's elope-ment with Mme. Pistolkors, which was the cause of his disgrace and exile, would have been smoothed over a little by this time if it had not been for a secent incident in St. Petersburg that had a direct bearing on it and undoubtedly influenced the czar in humiliating his royal uncle at today's humiliating his royal uncle at today's wedding. That incident was the re-cent murder of the beautiful Mms. Andreeva by her husband, a rich St. Pet-ersburg corn merchant. The affair made a great stir, of course, but few realized that the indirect cause of this tragedy in a middle-class Russian fam-ily was no less a personage than the Grand Duke Paul.

I happen to have a good many un-published details of the whole story of the grand duke's romance and its sequel, and it is worth telling from the beginning, for it throws a lurid light on social conditions here.

FASCINATING WOMAN.

A few years ago Madame Pistolkors wife of an officer in the guards, ap-peared at court and fascinated every-one, not merely by her beauty, but by her witty and brilliant conversation. Her chair was always surrounded by a little crowd of grand dukes, min-isters, officers and courtiers, and she never fulled to keep them amused and charmed. Of course she made enemies. Great ladies with historic nemes who found themselves desertnames, who found themselves desert ad, began to say very disagreeable things about her; they professed en-tirely to fail to see what the men saw in her, and tamented over the decad-In her, and tamented over the decal-ance of manners which permitted the mere wife of a colonel in the guards, who ought to be thankful if she were allowed to come to court at all, to monopolize more attention than them-solves. Matters were not improved when the czar himself induged in a mild fibration with the lady; and a mild fliritation with the lady; and spliteful women expressed their sym-pathy and pity for "poor Col. Pistol-kors" when it was noticed that the Grand Duke Paul was paying her marked attentions.

broad, and always to stay at places here the grand duke happened to be. Her husband used to see her off at le Warsaw station in St. Petersburg gave me an amusing luncheon party at a country house here the grand duke was staying, very chair at the table was occu-Her Every chair pied except the one next the imperial guest. Everyone knew for whom it they invariably shed tears when moment came for a last embrace, they were really very fond of each Everyone knew for whom everyone knew for whom everyone knew for anused, erved. The men were anused as reserved. the women furious. But princesses and countesses with pedigrees yards long, and great positions, might fume as much as they liked. The grand duke had expressed the wish that Mme. Pistoikors should sit next him and the hostess, although well aware of the indignation of the other guests, was only buildings and bound to aub-But princes their artless Russian way: her m their articless Russian way; deed, the colonel was so devoted to s too charming wife that he used to y y to her in the most obliging man-r, "Please do exactly as you like, f dy want you to be happy." She took m at his word and seemed happy as child at Aix-les-Bains or some other showship wasnet in the releasant sa of the indignation of the other guests, was quite helpless and bound to sub-mit. Soon after the meal had be-gun, the radiant Pistolkors floated in-to the room in an expensively simple spring freek, took her place next the grand duke, and chatted away in her annoyingly brilliant way to the exas-peration of the duli court ladies, who exails no more utter a bou mot than ashionable resort in the grand duke. in the pleasant so-WENT A STEP TOO FAR. Unluckily, Mme, Pistolkors went a step too far. She appeared one night it a great ball in the Winter palace yearing jewels of fabulous value. Eve-

ould no more atter a bon mot than

SOCIETY AMUSED.

Special Correspondence.

alds and her rope of priceless pearls. Presently it was whispered that they were the jewels of the late Grand Duchess Paul, and that they had been After a while society, which is really far less hypocritical in St. Petersburg than in most other capitals, pretended to be scandalized and was in reality astly amused, when it discovchemics. The matter was at o brought to the attention of the czar. Mme. Pistolkers was constantly going

but there is a limit to their endurance and this was reached when jewels wor by a princess, in whose veins flowed the sacred blood of kings, flashed in the hair and on the lovely neck of a mere aristocrat. His majesty at once summoned Baron Fredericks, the minister of the court, and ordered him is remove the name of the wretched Piss tolkors from the list of ladies who enjoy the inestimable blessing of going to court. True principles of social order were thus vindicated and among court ladies there was universal re-

court ladies there was universal re-joicing. The disgraced beauty retired to Aix-les-Bains, where, oddly enough, the Grand Duke Paul happened to be stay-ing. Her husband, who was badly off, showed his usual kindness and desire to allow his wife to be happy in her-own way. He, therefore, obligingly divorced her in order to give her per-fect freedom. She promptly made use of it by marrying the grand duke and an orthodox priest was induced by a an orthodox priest was induced by a handsome "douceur" to perform the

Then the autocrat of all the Russias ent to her by the grand duke for the perasion. Here was a chance for her -Nicholas the Last, as the revolution-aries call him-flashed forth his decree. He forbade both his uncle and Mine.

Platoikors to cross the Russian fron-tler, and he placed the children of the late Grand Duchess Paul, the Grand Ducke Dimitri and his sister, under the guardianship of their aunt, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the Grand Ducke Serge, and a princess who is even more busher then har beautiful sloter tore lovely than her beautiful sister

This action was supported by the empress, who will no more tolerate a divorgee who has contracted a sec-ond marriage at court than would her grandmother, Queen Victoria,

grandmother, Queen Victoria, The marriage was, of course, il-legal, as the czar's consent was with-held, and quite lately when a Puris newspaper announced that the grand Duke and Grand Duchess Paul had been at some society function a "communique" from the Russian em-bassy corrected the statement in the following terms: "There is no Grand Duchess Paul the grand duke being following terms: "There is no Grand Duchess Paul, the grand duke being vidower

Meanwhile, Col. Pistolkors, left without a wife and looked down or by society for the tame manner in which he had allowed his imperia ival to rob him of her, was amusing timself in St. Petersburg. He hap-pened one day to meet Mme. Andreev, at a party. He was greatly attracted I

by her, and small wonder, for she was one of the most beautiful women of the capital.

Her story was a romantic one. The child of poor Jewish parents, her fui-ure husband saw her working in a small shop as a seamstross. The rich corn factor had divorced his first wife corn factor had divorced his first wife and fascinated by her lovely fire, saw in this simple child of the people a fair and spotless flower to be tend-ed and cared for. He determined to marry her, and in order to fit her for the position she was to occupy, sont her abread to be oducated. She for the position she was to occupy, sent her abroad to be educated. She returned to Russia a cultured young woman. M. Andreeva persuaded her to forsake the Jewish faith and to be-come a daughter of the orthodox church. Their marriage was cele-brated with the picturesque rites and

umptuous ceremonies peculiar to the tussian church. The merchant's at-achment to her was so passionate that e settled a large fortune on her ab-blutely and gratified her every whim, o woman in St. Petersburg had more plandid jewels or more luxurious spiendid jeweis or more luxurious gowns than Mme. Andreeva, but un-happily she set her heart on some-thing money could never buy for her. In Russia there are hard and fast distinctions between people of various

however wealthy, knows perfectly well that no power on earth ein open the doors of aristocratic society to her. Mme, Andreeva made up her mind, at many women in Europe and America do, that happiness consists in getting to know people who do not want it know one. She saw in Col. Pistol-kors an instrument to obtain that very desirable end, and deliberately encouraged his attentions.

The scene now changes to a fash ionable Parisian hotel. Mmc. And Andreeva is there with her daughter, Na-talle, a girl of 17, and they live in the lap of luxury while M. Andreeva works for them in the snowy northern capital. Of course, Col. Pistolkors appears, and he and madame are a great deal together. Natalle is miserable and implores her mother to see less of the dashing guardsman, bu her words have no effect; social am-bition is now supplemented by a tenderer feeling, and Mme. Andreeva derer feeling, and Mme. Andreeva will listen to no warning. She glanced triumphantiy at the ex-wife of her lover when she and Col. Pistolkors found themselves one night in a box at the opera opposite the one occu-pled by the Grand Duke Paul and the beautiful woman whose love he had filehed from her husband. filched from her husband. ----

LAST ACT IN TRAGEDY.

The last act of the sordid tragedy took place in St. Petershurg. There were frequent meetings between the pair. At last they made a desperato resolution. Life was intolerable, the tiles which kept them apart must be broken. So one evening Gen, Pistol-kors-he had been promoted-called on M. Andreeva and without mineting

on M. Andreeva and without mincing matters said briefly: "I am in love with your wife, she returns my love, and I ask you to divorce her in order that we may be married."

M. Andreeva promptly ushered the general out of the house. But next evening his wife came to his study. "I am perfectly well aware." she said, that Gen. Pistolkors was here last night and I know what he said to you. He evenessed my facilities as well as

He expressed my feelings as well as his own." Her husband pleaded with her, but she treated every argument with score, until at last he could control bimself no longer and catching up a Finnish knife he plunged it in her heart. The police, when they heard the story, re-fused to arrest the murderer. fused to arrest the murderer.

At the funeral of Mme. Andreeva there was a touch which was alto-gether Russian, Behind her husband in the train of mourners who followed the coffin through the sirects from the the committee distant Sergievsky ceme-tery—walking, as Russians even of imperial rank invariably do at a fu-neral—was Gen. Pistolkors, carrying an enormous wreath of immortelles.

SERGIUS VOLKHOVSKY.

PREDICTION WINS GLADSTONE'S ASQUITH A WIFE

ONDON. May 20.-One of the strangest circumstances in con nection with the rise of H. H. Asquith to the exalted post of printe-minister of Great Britain is the fact that such an event was not only forstold by a great statesman many years ago, but that his present wife married him through faith in that prophecy

It was Mr. Gladstone who predicted, a good many years ago, that Mr. Asguith, then a member of his cabinet as quith, then a member of his cabinet as home secretary, would some day occupy the highest office in the land if he lived long enough. Miss Margot Tennant, one of the most glited and popular young ladies in society, was at that time a sort of protonse of the great commoner and kept up a constant cor-respondence with him. To her he con-fided the opinion he had formed that Ascuit was the coming man. And it Asquith was the could man. And it was that, more than anything else, say her friends, that led Margot Tennant who, illa most brilliant young women was ambitious to "illiant young bersel onopolize more attention than them-dves. Matters were not improved from the csar himself induiged in mild firtation with the lady; and diffid women expressed their sym-alty and pity for "poor Col. Pistol-ers" when it was noticed that the varked attentions. A personage connected with the

It is hard to say whose has been the geater triumph, that of Mrs. As-juith or that of the prime minister. The with or that of the prime minister. The atter has succeeded to the gestest po-ilical post in the country, but there is considerable doubt as to his ultimate success. The former has succeeded to the position of leading hostess of the English political world and there is no loubt in anybody's mind but that she will be the most brilliant success of the lecade. As a matter of fact, London is looking forward with a whole-hearted loy to the day when Mrs. Asquith as-sumes her position of political queen her position of political queen

England of England. Not since the days of the premiership of Lord Salisbury, more than 10 years go, has a lady presided over 10 Down-ng street, the official residence of the rime minister, as the wife of the first tatesman of Great Britain. Lady yumbell Banneyman was in too poor years statesman of Great Britain. Lady Campbell-Bannerman was in too poor health to assume the burden and died last year. Lord Rosebery was a widow-er, and Mr. Balfour a bachelor. Even Lady Salisbury was not very fond of the social duties imposed upon her by her husband's position nor was Mrs. Gladstone, in her old age. The critics agree with striking unanimity that no better woman than Mrs. Asquith could possibly be found to revive the glories of the great position to which she has succeeded and to unite politics and soci-ety as they are traditionally supposed ly as they are tradition on bo united in England. traditionally supposed

yone remarked on her magnificent ra of diamonds and enormous em

scored one of the most conspicuous so clai successes of her time. She was the leader of a coterie of "intellectuals" 15.93 the leader of a cotene of "intellectuals" who called themselves the "Souls," and who included within their ranks nearly "everybody" who amounted to any-thing in the literary, political and art world of the time. Although since her marriage she has toned down some-what in deference to the opinions of her staid and dignified hushand, it is neastald and dignified husband, it is pre-dicted that at 10 Downing street, sh will found some sort of a modern equiv-alent of those brilliant French salon that people are never tired of regret-

ting. Mrs. Asquith's personality seems to have inspired the writers of fiction more than any other woman of her time. It is generally known that she is the original around which was writ-ten "Dodo," that brilliant novel of so-clety which came from the pen of 12 F. Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and which took all Eng-land by storm when it made its ap-pearance some years ago. It is per-haps not so generally known but never theless just as true that she furnished haps not so generally known but never-theless just as true that she furnished Mrs. Humphry Ward with many sug-gestions for the character of "Lady Kitty Ashe" in "The Marriage of Wil-liam Ashe," the novel which has just been dramatized by an American wo-man, Margaret Mayo, Some of the friends of Mrs. Acquilt's earlier years say that since she ceased to be Margot Transatt she has lost all

LEADER OF INTELLECTUALS. As Margot Tennant, Mrs. Asgoin Miss Tennant she was regarded as the

st original woman in London as well [quaint things in exquisite settings as the most anusing, though society was half in terror of her biling judg-neuts of men and things. At a house party the king, as Prince of Wales, once said to her, "Miss Ten-nant, I hope you will let me down

easy.

ALWAYS INDEPENDENT

In those days she was asked every-where, but if the spirit moved her she thought nothing of disappointing even royalties by refusing to put in an appearance.

won't be their show-woman," shi would say. She was the first woman to stagge:

the smart crowd on the golf links at North Berwick by playing hatless, a habit which she still pursues. She has beautiful halr and is a believer in the open-air treatment for keeping it in indition

She and the prime minister have consuming love of beautiful old furni ture and bric-a-brac. When they wan ure and bricea-brac. When they want special treat they wander about arm-norm in outlandish parts of London in-pecting old curiosities in repositories resided over usually by shrewd israel-tes. Many of the quaintest things which adorn their wonderful old leorgian house, at 20 Cavendish quare, have been acquired in this way.

Although an extremely wealthy way. Mithough an extremely wealthy way, man in hor own right, she has no ad-mirution for gorgeous modern jewels and never wears them. Her most valued possessions in ornaments are

many in sliver, which she has discov-ered both on the continent and in Lon-don in the most unpromising quarters VILLAGE ESCAPADE. At one time she had a great penchant

for red and wore it constantly. Her last escapade, a few months after her marriage to Mr. Asquith took place at a country house which they were defined as a second second second second second last second s isiting. Arrayed in a gorgeous crea-ion of red satin she and Muriel Wil-on made their way to a merry-ge-ound in the village and mounting two lorses rode with the villagers to the affaite amusement of all and sundry. ofter this Mr. Asquith put his foot own and his wife has never since distinguished" herself in public. After this

"distinguished" herself in public. "distinguished" herself in public. The present Mrs. Asquiit is the prime minister's second wife. Of their union there has been three children, a daugh-ler and two sons, one of the latter dy-ing soon after birth. By his first wife Mr. Asquith had five children. Ray-mond, who last summer married Miss Katherine Horner, a descendant of the "Little Jack Horner, of descendant of the "Little Jack Horner, a besendant of the "Little Jack Horner" of nursery rhyme fame, has proved himself a real chip of the old block. There has been some-thing singularly remarkable in the way he has followed in his distinguished father's footsteps at college, winning the same prizes and holding the same office. He is now a practising lawyer having been called to the bar in 1904. The other children have yet to leave their "footprints on the sands of time." their "footprints on the sands of time MAYNARD EVANS.