

Beathing Attack on House of Commons By a British Member of Parliament

Victor Greyson, Famous M. P., Who Will Soon Visit America on an Errand of Economic Study, Tells How Reform Should be Brought About.

Special Correspondence.

ONDON, July 16 .- Victor Grayson, M. P., who recently attained the distinction of being among the four members of parliament "blacklisted" by the king from attendance at his majesty's garden party-to which all M. P.'s are usually invited—has announced his intention of soon going to America to study social conditions. Grayson, Keir Hardie, Harry Marks and Arthur Ponsonby all voted against the king's visit to the czar of Russia. King Ed-ward has retaliated by not inviting them to his garden party, which is a marked "snub." Grayson is glad under the circumstances to be singled out for royal disfavor, as it compen-sates him for his failure to deliver his great speech protesting against the king of England's hobnobbing with the Russian autocrat, and enables him to express by social martyrdom his sympathy with what he considers the down-trodden Russian proletariat. Getting into parliament is the end and aim of most ambitious Britishers; but Grayson—the recent successful candidate from Cohne valley—looks upon his triumph rather dubiously. He says parliament as at present consti-tuted, is literally the usually invited-has announced his

upon his triumph rather dubiously. He says parliament as at present consti-tuted, is literally the end of most aspirants to fame, in the sense that it is their "finish" for good work in the world. Grayson, by the way, is one of commons, being only 27; and yet, perhaps, he is the most picturesque personality in parliament. He has won his way into the house through sheer force of individual popularity, and that among the poorest section of the people.

busy with other important business. A little time clapses, and the house has ah all-night sitting to discuss and pass the deceased wife's sister's bill. As a cynical Liberal friend observed to me in the small hours of the morning, the ony good suggestion of the bill is that there is a deceased wife. "This painful absence of right per-spective on the part of any govern-ment, alleging itself to have a serious human purpose, is depressing to the point of pessimism. "The first impression of an earnest member is one of hopelessness and fu-tility. There seems to be no imagin-al and formal assembly of phlegmatic and ceremonious Britishers, sleek and well feel, and the great drab mass of humanity who grope in the mean streets of the great clites. These good humored and complacent persons are not to blame for their apathy. They have never lived near enough to the heart of humanity to feel its beat, to the heart of hopelessness. What do have never stared against the blank, bave the luckless worker? "With consummate irony we call our system of government democratic. If again for all over sixty, on the com-pulsion for all over sixty, on the com-pulsion for all over sixty, on the com

in London's Richest Quarter. Mrs. John Jacob Astor Will Appear Hard Times In a Modified Parisian Directoire

Business in the Stock Exchange Experiences Such a Slump That 200 Members Have Resigned-Seats Nominally Worth \$3,500, Hardly Bring a Twenty-Dollar Note.

Special Correspondence.

ONDON. July 15.-More than 200 members of the stock exchange have resigned and 561 clerks have been withdrawn from the floor of the "house," And this within the last few months.

Imagine such a statement about the

this within the last few months. Imagine such a statement about the New York Stock exchange! It would be abombshell. Wall street would be having red, white and blue fits. But nere, in sedate old London, the news has attracted little attention. The newspapers have devoted merely a paragraph or two to it. But then in Wall street a seat on 'change is worth anything from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and there are but 1,200 members. In London there are today 5.078 mem-bers, and up to 1904 the membership was unlimited. Seats which nominally are worth \$3,500 are at the moment. Brenzied finance In London in its time has outfrenzied anything Wall street ever attempted. Yet today the bottom has dropped out of London stockbroking, and Wall, street, as the biggest and quickest money maker, reigns supreme. Still, the London Stock exchange is the greatest in size and variety of dealings, in the world, and, it must not be forgotten. is the mother of all stock exchanges. In Wall street American securities are dair sprinkling of foreign bonds. But in London stocks and bonds and shares in every imaginable enterprise, in every country or hole and corner of the earth, are bought and sold. ALL TRY TO "LIST."

ALL TRY TO "LIST."

vestors became frightened. They stopped dead on investments and the more timid withdrew their money, selling their American shares with a rush. That did not do the financiat situation any good. It will take the American market a long time to regain the confidence of the American invesu or. Business in Americans is creeping up a bit, but it's still in a shocking bad state, the worst of the whole market, excepting, perhaps, the Kaffit

market, excepting, perhaps, the Kaffir Circus."

market, excepting, perhaps, the Kaffit Circus." Bad times on the stock exchange are felt elsewhere, particularly in the West End, where the gay and festive broker and his prosperous clients were wont to spend the evenings and much money. The restaurants, the theaters, the ilorists, the jewelers and the auto-mobile trade feel the slump. Here are some instances worth quoting. A smart West End jeweler whose annual rent is \$3,000 and whose weekly expenses are \$150, had takings only a few days ago which barely averaged \$5 a day. A popular restaurant has just as big and fashionable a crowd every night, yet the manager declares he is barely pay-ing expenses, "People are not drinking wines, but mineral waters," he told me, "They order the same style of meals, but cut out the little accessories—the confee, liquors, cigars and so on— from which we, with the wines, make our best profit."

AUTOMOBILISTS TOO.

Similar complaints are heard from Similar complaints are neard from the automobile people. They say that few cars are being sold, that owners who usually at this season buy the lat-est models are hanging on to their last year's cars. For the bad times half the stock exchange blames the radical component with its alleged Socialistic government, with its alleged Socialistic the other half blames the tendencies United States. The records of the stock exchange are The records of the stock exchange are not good reading this year. The market price of a share in the exchange is only \$190, yet its par value is \$60, and the last dividend was nearly \$55. In the period of acute depression, the last two and a half years there have been 34 "hammerings," those tragic occa-sions when a waiter of the exchange has mounted the rostrum and ham-mered three times on the desk announc-ing the failure of a member. In the same time quite 1,000 persons having the privilege of the floor, including same time quite 1,000 persons having the privilege of the floor, including clerks, have retired from the profes-sion. They have been forced to take up other occupations or, wishing to cut their losses, retire while they still have money. Among the number have been several noblemen or titled men, chief of whom can be mentioned the Earl of Chichester. Many have gone abroad, some emigrating to the United States of whom can be mentioned the Earl of Chichester. Many have gone abroad, some emigrating to the United States and Canada. Some, it is said, have gone into outside brokering as more, profitable than the legitimate profes-sion. None, so far as known, have tak-en to cab driving or sweeping a cross-ing, the two occupations to which the "dead-broke" sport of London is said to turn. But it is on record that one broker became the proprietor of a sa-loon and ran it himself, and that anbroker became the proprietor of a sa-loon and ran it himself, and that an-other became bartender at a popular bar. Of the darker tragedies of life, there have been 18 suicides and violent deaths of members, and in each in-stance the attributive cause has been the depression of business.

teen days a month for actual trans-actions on the floor. The first of the settling days is devoted to mining stocks. The second is for general stocks and bonds and the third is "name" or "ticket" day, when all pur-chasers of stock must accept their purchases made in the previous two weeks or suffer accordingly. The fourth day is the settling day proper, when all moneys are paid. Those who may wish to carry over their stock from one settling day to the next, that is, for two weeks more, pay what is

from one settling day to the next, that is, for two weeks more, pay what is called a "contango," that is, 'a price or commission agreed upon. If it is a seller of stock or a "bear" who wish-es to stay delivery for a further two weeks, the commission charged is called by the strange name of "back-wardation."

wardation." Dealers in American stocks are also given a peculiar title. They are "Arbi-trage dealers." They buy in the New York market and try and unload at a profit the next day in London. There is great difficulty in dealing in Amer-ican stocks here because of the differ-ence in time. While New York brok-ors who doal with the Euclide market ican stocks here because of the differ-ence in time. While New York brok-ers who deal with the English market may be at business at 5 o'clock in the morning, the London broker would be horrified at the mere idea of un-usual hours. The official financial day in England ends at 4 p. m., one hour later than in the United States. After this hour the business is done on the "street," a species of curb market,

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

The American market, on the close of the Stock Exchange, retreats from the American posts on the floor, through a specially built door, called "American" door, into Shor Court. This is a little cul-de-sac about 40 feet square just off Throgmorton

She Arrives in London From Paris With a Full Wardrobe of the Latest Style of Dress Which Was a Sensation in French Capital.

Special Correspondence. ONDON, May 16 .- Mrs. John Jacob Astor has just returned from Paris with an exquisite wardrobe

designed in the much discussed Directoire style. They fit her to perfection; Worth & Doucet have expended hours upon them and the results are creations of rare heauty. Mrs. Astor's frocks are of the modi

Mrs. Astor's frocks are of the modi-fied order-not cut so closely to the lines of the figure as those worn across the channel. One is of old-world blue Roman satin, the color matches her eyes. It is devoid of trimming save for a band of embroidery, jeweled with sapphires which outlines the front drapery. The dress fastens on the left side with a buckle of the blue stones. At one of the courts she will wear a white satin Directorize gown cut on the same lines as the blue with jewels set in the style of the period.

HER GREAT POPULARITY.

There is no other woman in English society with such an enviable capacity for making her fellow women look "small" and insignificant as Mrs. As-tor. This is the result, not so much of her beauty as of her "style." Wheth-er it is because she is so decorative and so fascinating it is hard to tell. Duchesses will postpone their festivi-ties in order to give her a chance of appearing. She is often followed about a room in London by a mininture crowd. Yet she is the quietest, demun-est of women with nothing of the "go" and vivacity which makes her com-patriots popular. The gossips say that Robert Hich-ens is posing her for the heroine of his forthcoming novel. There is no other woman in English

in an old-world garden with the hop fields in the distance, these girls have the time of their lives. They are ex-fremely domesticated, know how to milk cows, make butter, etc. Their great idea of bliss is to become lady gardeners or poultry farmers. How-ever, their grandfather, Lord Avebury, and their mother have a word to say in the matter, so they find themselves much to their disgust in Mayfair draw-ingrooms wearing Louise-heeled shoes instead of tramping through lanes in Kent in brogues. Both girls are nice-looking, bright and full of vivacity. They have had suitors galore, I hear. At the moment they have vowed to remain single, as they never wish to be separated. But as one is 18 and the other a little older, this resolve may be annulled at any moment. BACHELORS' BUSY DAYS.

BACHELORS' BUSY DAYS.

BACHELORS' BUSY DAYS. It is a consumnation earnestly to be desired that some of your nice natural kind-bearted men may not be spoilt, as British men are by the stupidity of English women who are never happy unless they are running at break-neck speed after some man. Craig Wads-worth of the embassy and Mr. Van Alen, son of J. J. Van Alen, are in-mense favorites and must be 20 deep in invitations every day of the month. They take it all quite naturally **ard** calmly. Both, I am told, have a chuckle over it all at times for neither is with-out a sense of humor. Another man, who used to be 'fussed' over was Mr. Choate used to say she was thankful for the day when he was ordered home, so afraid was she that English women would give her hueband a false im-pression of himself.

the people.

GRAYSON'S RISE.

He sprang suddenly into fame during the Belfast strike by a speech in which he is reported to have advised the strikers to use glass bottles to fight with if they could not get guns. His speech against granting Lord Cromer an award of \$250,000 for his rule in Egypt also "brought him out." Grayson holds strong views on par-lamentary inefficiency. Dealing with at subject in the course of a recent terview granted to the writer, he the following rather startling statement:

The ancient chamber is swaddled he mediaval vestments of pomp-and now meaningless procedure legislative machine is exquisitely devised to prevent or at least render difficult any change in stereotyped in utions.

stitutions. "The game of parliamentary dia-bolo," continued the M. P., "is opened each year by the king. All the vol-uptuous sensuousness of oriental splendor, a dazzling and bewildering mass of color, the pomp of mitred ec-clesiasticism and coroneted nobility surround the throne. The cagerly list-ening commons crowd the galleries ening commons crowd the galleries and below the bar, to hear fall from the gracious lips the legislative prom-ise of the year. Each begowned flunkey goes through his stupid obfunkey goes through his stupid ob-sequiousness, as if his crawling and cringing mattered in the slightest de-gree to humanity. The measures in-cluded in this speech are only those that an impatient public opinion has clamored loudly for. The cabinet is a heterogeneous collection of vested interests. The prime minister, how-ever well intentioned, is like a trick cyclist riding eleverly and carefully between obstacles. Each special in-terest jealously guards its estate.

STOPS SLOW MOVING WHEELS.

"The opposition conceives its chief duty to be to waste the time of the government and to put the brake on an already creeping hearse. A bill proposing, say, some urgent reform has to brave the perilous process of first and second readings; to subject liself to the vivisecting knife of hos-tion ever so emachated, the asphyxi-sting atmosphere of the house of lords, it comes back to mock the con-dition it was designed to alleviate. The hours of the house of 2:30 and 11:36. This is a sop to the legal and commercial members. Once safe

11:30. This is a sop to the legal commercial members. Once safe-within the chamber, the member s his tears of sympathetic anguish. ¹⁵ his tears of sympathetic angulan, is the heart that beats during the tion for human suffering, carefully ushes his passionate pledges and lays in tenderly on the shelf till the next

Tremember leaving the house one using in company with a bluff and arty Liberal member. Stoppping at outer gate and seizing my arm idially, he gazed with reverential at the light burning in the house, if that light burns, the said tremin the light burning in the house, but the light burning in the house, the at the light burns, he said trem-custy, the house works.' I could not strain a smile of prococious cynicism I thought of the work. The day s utine has a sickening monotony, eclous time in which earnest in-red men chould be forging gener-legislation for the people, is wan-uly and recklessly wasted. One stars for a strong north wind of ilism to sweep through the musty amber, or that some God might which for a day to consider feed-be starving school children. But prime minister, with the utmost hity, replies that the house is too The minister, with the utmost ity, replies that the house is too

They save their national reputation by They save their national reputation by placing the burdens of finance on mori-bund local authorities. Their meas-ures reflect the worst vices of the mid-dle class, and their horizon is limited to the law of inviolability of rent, in-torest and creation terest and profit. This is the triple headed god to whose workship the complex machinery of the house is but

'I have no hope for the house of commons with its present personnel. It is a worn out and antiquated ma-chine that must be scraped and rechine that must be scraped and re-placed by something more in conson-ance with the new desires of a new era. The age is too advanced to tol-erate this dialectical humbug. The old parties have exhausted their pur-pose and lost their meaning. The pose and lost their meaning. The heart is dead, and they have fatty de-generation of the brain. The needs of the age are shorter hours, cleaner and more dignified labor, better

houses, better workshops, juster re-muneration. The people are ceasing to let out their thinking as they let out their washing, and when the pro-is complete, there will be a destrucof baubles and parliament will to deal with human life," have

These remarks of Mr. Grayson are especially interesting, from the fact that he has sprung into prominence from the bottom rung of the ladder, and on the strength of his mere per-sonality, entirely aside from all polit-ical organizations, as such. It is gen-erally supposed that activity is restricted erally supposed that getting into

STARTED IN THE SLUMS.

Grayson's entrance into the house of commons has been through the back door of the slum. He first began his career as a worker among the fallen women of Manchester. When only 19 years old he entered a semin-ary for theological studies and, on ary for theological studies and, on completing his course of three years' study, took up his residence in one of the worst slums of Manchester, in the famous—or rather, infamous—Ancoats district. Here the mill hands of Manchester were wont to foregather and hold weekly orgles. Young Gray-son succeeded in making some impres-sion on this life, but at length came to realize that one man, or 100 men, working at such reforms, could ac-complish little unless radical changes were made in the whole social status complian little unless radical changes were made in the whole social status of the people. It was just at this period that he came across the works of the great American thinkers, Em-erson, Thoreau and Whitman; and from reading those authors he was "converted" from his purely sectarian or theological attitude to look at the problems of life from a large aspect

when Grayson first made up his mind to enter the political arena, he was to do that the only way to get in was to join some of the parties who practically control the machinery of the house. He refused, however, to be bound down by any party, even the he house. He refused, however, to bound down by any party, even abor element; and insisted in the labor upon labor element; and insisted upon standing out and fighting his way "on his own." While a close student of Social problems, he does not agree with many of the leaders of the So-clalistic type; and takes a somewhat wider view of economics than the del-ogates who go into parliament—not as Peppesentatives of the acoule but unckates who go into parliament—not as representatives of the people, but un-der a pledge-bound agreement to vote in whatever way their parly dic-tates. Grayson refused to enter par-liament on these conditions, and de-termined to get himself sent into the house by a definite section of the com-munity, entirely independent of any party. When he agreed to stand for a mining constituency, even the Laa mining constituency, even the La-bor party did not come to his support, and he really won his election on the

and he really won his election on the strength of his solid following with

the miners.

W. B. NORTHROP.

There is hardly a capitalized company in any part of the wide, wonder-ful far-flung empire of Britain, be it railroad, mine or industrial enterpise

which does not attempt to list on the London Stock exchange, and which does not market its shares in London. Add to these the thousands of foreign companies in which British money is invested and the total is colossal. for over two years business has slumped on London's "Wall str Yet slumped on London's "Wall 'street" that there is not enough to go round even after these recent wholesale res-ignations. It is passing strange that this should be in a country possessing stree an annual income of near ten billion of dollars and a visible oversea trade of over five billions of dollars. But there are many strange things,

particularly to an American, in Eng-land. And one of the strangest is cer-tainly the London Stock exchange and its methods. In the United States if a man wanted to deal on 'change he would give his order to his broker who probably would execute it himself. If you want to deal in England you go to a broker

But he, in turn, has to go to a jobber, and it is the jobber who does the act-ual dealing. A client cannot approach a jobber direct, but only through a broker.

MULTITUDE ON FLOOR.

The membership of the exchange is divided into jobbers and brokers, and each member is allowed three clerks on the floor. So that there really are son 20,000 men who are directly entitled to the privileges of the "House" and

the floor The "Wall street" section of London as is the case in New York, is not con-fined to a single street. The financial district is known as the "City," and hence the financial editor of a paper is called the "city editor." The "City" covers practically a square mile of old London, and it is the richest square mile in the whole world. This is on the authority of Chairman Wagstaffe of the London assessment committee. of the London assessment committee, who gives as its valuation the tremen-dous figures of twelve and a half bil-lions of dollars. The principal section of the financial district is, of course, that immediately surrounding the stock exchange. There is Lombard street. Throgmorton street. Threadneedle street, Cornhill, Capel Court and Short.

street, Cornhill, Capel Court and Short-er's Court. Each of these streets has its indi-viduality in the London world of fi-nance. In Threedneedle street is the Bank of England, nicknamed the 'Old Lady of Threadneedle street,' the cen-ter of the financial universe. In Lom-bard street and Cornhill are the big banks, the big financial agents, the offices of the glants of gold. Throg-morton street is the horse of the job-ber and the curb market, Capel court of the broker and Shorter's court of the American market. All around these American market. All around these American market. All around these streats, from Bishopsgate to the monu-ment, from London Wall to the Mansion House, are accress of ancient little courts and crooked little alleys, leading in and out of main thorough-fares. The buildings are honeycombed with offices of financiers of all degrees -the two by four den of the pelty the two by four den of the petty rook to the palatial whole floor suite of the investment company or syndicate.

ENGLAND IS BLAMED.

I asked a Capel Court potentate the other day if he blamed the recent American financial stringency for the English slump. "Yes and no," he answered. "Eng-iand was somewhat to blame for bring-ing on the American slump. There are millions of English gold invosted in American storks and bonds. Just be-American stocks and bonds. Just be-cause of the so-called panic English in-

YEAR FOR A HOLIDAY.

Nearly 500 members have taken ad-vantage of the rules and applied for a year's holiday. When this is granted the member need not pay his subscrip-tion until he rejoins. This subscription amounts to \$300 and \$150 for each of his three board clerks. These clerks, after four years' service on the ex-change, can place their names on the "waiting list" and become members on nomination of the committee. Their entrance fee is \$750, in addition to the annual subscription, and they must own one share of stock and find two suretles of \$1,500 for four years. An ordinary member must have the nomination of a retiring or deceased member, as on the New York Stock Exchange. He must pay an entrance Nearly 500 members have taken ad-

member, as on the New York Stock Exchange. He must pay an entrance fee of \$3,500, own three shares and find three surveies of \$2,500 each for four years. Such figures are a mere baga-telle, compared with those of the Amer-ton there exchanges lean stock exchanges

lean stock exchanges. The Bourse in Paris, however, holds the world's record. The number of members on the exchange in Paris is limited to 70. Each has to be worth \$500,000. A nomination on the death or retirement of an active member costs \$300,000. The candidate must prove to the commutes that he has \$100,000 the committee that he has \$100,000 working capital, and must deposit with the French treasury \$20,000 in cash the French treasury \$20,000 in cass and with the Stock Exchange commit-

tee another \$40,000 in ready money. This year the applications for mem-bership of the London Exchange number but seventeen, where usually there are 100 or so. The waiting list of Clerks is scarcely fifty. It is usually 200 strong, One holiday incuber alone asks for readmission.

STRANGE BUSINESS METHODS.

There are some strange ways of do-ing business in London on 'Change. For instance, business is interrupted twice a month by settlement day. This occurs every two weeks, at the middle and end of the month. In each in-stance it lasts four days. Counting holidays and Sundays this leaves the London stockbroker sevention or sigh-

street and backing up against the exchange. For an hour or more it is crowded, especially in summer, and one hears the familiar shouts of "Katy" and "Nipper" and "Sunsets." The crowd is not composed exclusive-ly of jobbers and their clerks, for while in view of the difference in time this American market is recognized by the Stock Exchange, it is not official and there is no one in authority to prevent

there is no one in authority to prevent sightseers from entering. Business akin to the "Little Wall Street" of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria, after banking hours, is trans-acted at the "Throg" the City Athenae-um club and the City club. The first named, a luxurious underground restau-rant on Throgmorton street, is the cafe par excellence of the stock broker. The last named are his clubs. The City club is the rendezvous of the bank presidents, the financial and mercantile magnates of London and the provinces. nagnates of London and the provinces magnates of London and the provinces. The City Athanaeum club is situated in Angel court, a narrow little alley just opposite the exchange. It is the haunt of the broker and the jobber. Here, as well as at the City club, come daily men whose names are household words on Wall street, on the Bourses of Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, every accident and environments in the world of Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, every capital and every country in the world. All languages are spoken. The South African contingent, the men who rule that part of the speculative market known as the Kaffir Circus, are to be found here in large numbers.

THE THIEVES' KITCHEN.

It was Barney Barnato who gave this club its nickname of "Thieves' Kit-chen," which has stuck to it ever since was also the hero of a tale of b that has gone down into the club that has gone down into stock exchange history. All the leading financial newspaper men are mem-bers of this club, and one dull day Bar-ney began chaffing some half a dozer editors who had gathered together to editors who had gathered togener to exchange notes. "You fellers don't know nothin, about real literature," he said "Til back myself for wine for the crowd that I can write in one min-ute a paragraph that for style and language and everything else will knock all you fellers silly." The challenge was accepted, a veferee

knock all you fellers silly." The challenge was accepted, a referee appointed and in a few minutes the pa-pers thrown into a bat. The referee looked them over and then said. "Bar-nato wins in a walk." He then read Barney's paragraph, as follows: "I promise to pay \$500 to the referee for his kindness in conducting this compe-tion." It is conrectly processary to tition." It is scarcely necessary to date that the \$500 was spent that night. The stock exchang- is well over a entury and quarter old as an institu tion, but to delve into the interesting history of the locale would be to tell but anatches of a most delightful story of old London. "The terms "bull" and "bear" were created by Cibber in one of "bear" were created by Cibber in one of his plays anent the South Sea Bubble in 1720. It was at this time that stockbroking first became recognized as a profession. Before that, from the fourteenth century, all financial deal-ings had been given over to the Jews and men of Lombardy who peopled Lombard street. Lombard street.

THE FIRST EXCHANGE.

The original stock exchange was held n Garraway's coffee house in Change diey. There the brokers first formed alley There are some strange ways of do-ing business in London on 'Change. For instance, business is interrupted twice a month by settlement day. This occurs every two weeks, at the middle and end of the month. In each in-stance it lasts four days. Counting holidays and Sundays this leaves the London stockbroker seventeen or eigh-

forthcoming novel.

GLADYS SCORNS PALACE.

Countess Szechenyi has been putting countess szechenyi has been putting her little foot down very decidely re-garding a matter affecting her future As she herself expressed it, she "is no going to spend her whole time in a rambling old palace miles from any where." When she was here on hes honeymoon she expressed hersel strongly in favor of a London house Chidys says that "the count is all rich Gladys says that "the count is all righ and she is very much in love with hin but," she adds, "love, if strained, can fly quite as expeditiously out of the

vindow of a palace as out of a cot age." 'The count's womenkind are pleasant

slow, dowdy ladies whose ideas of dress do not go much beyond their national costume. They never read novels of ostume. They never read novel ashionable newspapers and they their own housekeeping and cooking. They have shocked absolutely the countess smart French maid who has given her mistress notice several times lately. This is the last straw for the eest a native maid. Fancy Gladys Vau-

derbilt with a peasant maid! The gowns in the countess' \$250,000 trousseau have been hanging np in their linen bags and the moths are the only things likely to benefit by them at this rate. Count Szechenyi must let his wife have a periodical flutter in London or Paris.

RECALLS LADY WEST.

This case recalls that of Dalay Corn-

wallis West, sister of the Duches, of Westminster, who married Princ-Henry of Pless, now the Prince of Pless. He thought, too, to shut has Puess. He thought, too, to shut her up in a wonderful palace in Silecia. But she rebelled. The kaiser came to the rescue of the prince and talked a great deal to the sprinch and talked a dout "Being dutiful" and "obeying her hughand." To his imperial ma-jesty Dasy replied that she was not going to "rust or versite." and that peacy basis replied that she was not going to "rust or vegetate." and that she intended to spend every season and every autumn in England whether the kaiser and her husband wished it or not. She had her way. The kaisar was furious, but Prince Henry of Pleas smiled and handed his wife the checks —Dalsy had not a penny of her own. If she pleased he rame with host to Free she pleased, he came with her to Eng-land and if she did not choose, he stay-ed at home. Even now she leads him by a single hair. She has a gioriou

time. CLAIM AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Mrs. Van Zaudt, who is Lord Ave-bury's daughter, will spend the season in London with her two girls. The latr claim their right to American citi-anship because their late father was a sember of a Kulckerbacker family. Thoir week-ends will b their delightful cottage in Kent. There,

that period that still keeps the titles of the porters and attendans and minor officials of the Stock Exchange to the orm-walter. mother of stock exchanges in

1801 had a special building everted on the present site opposite the Bank of England. It was the first in the world devoted purely to the buying and sel-ing of stocks, though in Biblical his-tory the temple of the money changers is frequently mentioned. Half a cenof existence and this building was torn down as too small and the present structure was put up in its stead. A quarter of a century ago an annex, equal in size, was built. The Stock Exchange is plenty big

nough new CHARLES BYNG-HALL

of himself.

, and Mrs. Herbert Grant Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Grant Watson, the former of whom is third secretary of the British embassy at Washington, are spending some of their holidays here. They will be seen a good deal in the diplomatic circle, especially at Dorchester House. Mrs. Watson has many admirers and so has her interest-ing Pom, to which she seems devoted, He is usually about with his mistress on her calling and shopping trips. I am told Mrs. Grant Watson is anx-ious to possess one of the new Chinese

I am told Mrs, Grant Watson is anx-ious to possess one of the new Chinese dogs which canine lovers are all pin-ing to own just now. They cannot be bought much under \$10,000 and not be-ing very strong dogs the outliny is a distinct risk as they do not always live long in the English climate. The Grant Watsons are not very keen on society with a big S and they won't stay very long in London. They mean to do a great deal of sight-seeing on the continent and in the United King-dom during Mr. Grant Watson's ab-sence from the United States. LADY MARY.

i States. LADY MARY.



\$150.000 NEWSBOY

He has a unique philosopy. "It's all right to work for money," he says, "but much better to make money work or you. I've tried both, and I try ust as hard not to have an idle follar on my hands as I try to keep myself."

nyself." Thomas Tagney, Chicago's wealthiest tewshoy and also president of a com-bany owning many news stands, when seen at his office today was modest. Fie has an office now, but he started to make a fortune with a bundle of papers under his arm out at the car banns on the north side unore than twenty years ago. It was rather a difficult matter to rau up that one bundle of papere into a small fortune.

450. It was rather a difficult matter to run up that one bundle of papere into a small fortune. "Some have called me lucky," he said, but my ophnion is that luck is all right has a long as you work hard and keep this so-called lucky because 1 have al-wave been well and strong and ready to work as many hours a day as anyone. 'Am glad to say that I've always been willing to do that and hope to be able to keep it up for a long time to come." It has been so long since Thomas Tag-rey accumulated his first floo that he hinks it was when he was about 12 years old. "I sold papers then, 'he said, 'and would not hesitate to get right out there a the street and peddle them this morn-ing if there was money in it for me. "My first really hig bushness venture was a sad affair, though,' was the half-ushamed acknowledgment Tagney made. "It was when i was 15 years old and hought I knew about all there was to be hown. I had no such thought as tay inch leas seeing of anyone at that time, much leas seeing a little cigar store, but it

out a store, s only a little cigar store, but it is only a little cigar store, but it is a blg business to me. I had I paid it for the cigar shop. It is many days to find out ad paid out my good money for antaing. However, the lesson I have been worth the money

got may have been worth the money. That no one should aver wait for oppor-tion of the should aver wait for oppor-tion of the should aver wait for oppor-tion of the should be a state of the should be that anything that comes as easy as that anything that comes as easy as that is not worth having. It is far bet-ter as the should be a should be a state of the ter as the should be a should be a state of the more than the should be a should be a more than the should be a should be the should be a should be a should be were the possibilities of newspaper stands the of the railroad.