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PART TWO

SATURDAY OCTOBER 19 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR



LONDON GOSSIP BY LADY MARY

Clarence Mackay Acquires Unique Distinction of Not Cultivating the Royalties.

FEARS MAKING A BAD BREAK.

Aristocratic League Formed to Protect Titled Divers Stage Beauties.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Clarence Mackay and his wife have acquired a unique distinction among Americans who come over here to make a "fortune." They don't go in for royalties. Though they have met the King and Queen on various occasions, they make no attempt to obtain the coveted privilege of entertaining his majesty or members of the royal family. "Royalties," Mr. Mackay once remarked to a friend, "are no doubt most desirable folk to cultivate if one wants to get to the top of the social ladder. They can boast you there quicker than anybody else. But for my part I never feel quite at ease when talking to them. They are surrounded by too much 'highfalutin' etiquette. In their presence one has an uncomfortable feeling that he may be making some awful bad break without knowing it. My own country people and my own friends are good enough for me."

LIVE UP TO TRADITIONS.

But though the Mackays differ from most of their rich country folk in their indifference to royalty, they live fully up to the best American traditions in the way they spend money. Their Scotch "shoot" this season cost them fully \$50,000. They did the thing in regulation Highland style—to the accompaniment of kilts and pipers and all the rest of it. But apparently the genuine supply is running short, for it was noticed that some of the retainers in the Mackay entourage spoke Scotch with a marked Cockney accent and wore their Tartans in a weird fashion. Also it was observed that their capacity for carrying whiskey without turning a hair was much below the Highland standard.

BARBARIC BAUBLE.

The wives of American millionaires are usually noted for the magnificence of their jewels. Mrs. Mackay is famed for the originality and uncommonness of hers. What she prizes most is a weird Egyptian necklet worth thousands of dollars and a bracelet of the Nile. This ornament, which she purchased at a famous sale in Paris, has the reputation of protecting its owner from any form of accident. Barbaric in its splendor, all the stones being uncut, it attracts special attention to its owner. This is the only fact in regard to it which does not apply to its present owner, who frequently frequents the scene it under her gown, for she is never without it.

TO PROTECT BACHELORS.

Lord Brooke, the son of the Countess of Warwick, who is an exceedingly accomplished young man, is said to be the prime mover in an aristocratic league, all the members of which have pledged themselves not to visit mistresses or mistal comedy pieces. The league in which tragedy and high class comedy are excluded do not, it seems, come under the ban of the reformers. It is stated that Lord Brooke has two sons, Lord Dalmeny and Lord Fraser. Lord Fraser, who is a young man of considerable fortune and several other important bachelors have signed the pledge!

MOTHER TOO VERBOSE.

Unlike his mother, the Countess of Warwick, who is a robust Socialist, Lord Brooke is an aristocrat to the finger tips and has felt most bitterly her "spouting" and her general "goings on" with the Labor party. The future Earl of Warwick looks a good 30 years of age and is in action for so young a man. There are those who say he has been "crossed in love" though he himself insists that he is fancy free. At one time he showed a great preference for the society of Jean Reid, indeed it was quite an open secret that had the spirit moved her she might one day be mistress of Warwick castle.

REFUSED TO BE "THROWN."

The Countess of Warwick had another American girl in her mind's eye for Lord Brooke, to-wit, Lila Page, Lady Page's daughter, but the pair did not "click" in and Miss Page, being a proud girl, said it was audacious of anyone to attempt to throw her at any man's head. For a year she has steadily refused to enter Warwick castle or anywhere else where there was any possibility of running across the future peer.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S SUCCESS.

It is difficult to account precisely for the extraordinary social success of Maxine Elliott over here. The fact that she is very beautiful and wears her clothes to perfection is not sufficient to define the spell she casts over the upper 10,000 in Great Britain. Why she should be invited to the most exclusive houses in London and elsewhere where the highest aristocracy and the highest society are gathered is a mystery. She has the case that marks the cast of Vere de Vere, yet without the very slightest touch of haughtiness. Old countesses with Norman blood in their veins and arrogance unbounded go down before her like nincomps.

It is estimated that she receives more anonymous gifts and flowers than any actress since the days of Mary Anderson. There is no doubt she is not already appropriated, she might marry anyone from a second highest aristocrat and probably her great friend the Duchess of Sutherland, would give the reception!

In the circumstances it is not surprising to hear how furiously jealous are some of the "beauties" who surround Maxine Elliott's social popularity, which they define as "unanny."

It is to Maxine her sister Gertrude, the wife of Forbes Robertson, owes the fact that the "beauties" who surround Maxine Elliott's social popularity, which they define as "unanny."

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Ducal Palace to Be Turned Into Factory For Dutchess's Guild for Poor Cripples

Trentham Hall, Long One of the Finest of the Stately Homes of England, to Become a Hive of Industry for the Disabled Children of Poverty—Rooms in Which Monarchs Have Been Entertained and Where the Titled Favorites of Fortune Were Want to Gather Converted Into Workshop Where By Cunning Crafts, the Victims of Grievous Afflictions Will Gain Good Livelihoods—A Transformation That is Like a Fairy Tale Made Real.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Trentham hall, the famous seat in Staffordshire of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, is undergoing conversion into a factory for crippled workers. Built from the designs of Barry at a cost of \$750,000, in the days when labor and material cost less than half what they do now, its walls adorned with a wealth of pictures by the old masters, rich in statuary, inclosed by beautiful gardens and conservatories, set in the midst of a magnificent park, Trentham hall has been for generations one of the first of England's show places.

Now a wondrous transformation is to take place in it. The halls in which monarchs have been entertained will soon resound with the din of industry. The rooms in which the titled favorites of fortune were wont to gather will be filled with the victims of misfortune from their birth, engaged in overcoming life's handicaps by the arts of cunning craftsmanship. It is like a fairy tale made real—a socialist dream realized.

It is all part and parcel of a scheme by which the Duchess of Sutherland's pet charity, the Cripples' Guild, has been turned into a public company which will pay dividends to its shareholders while providing a generous surplus for the disabled workers. It is a recognition of the principle that the philanthropy that saves is the philanthropy that pays.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who has many interests in that section of England known as "the potteries," has decided to convert the county of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, but the first named is the very center not alone of the district, but of the interests of the Sutherlands. They have chosen there to take some of their titles from there.

"LADY BEAUTIFUL."

For the past decade the duchess has been the "lady beautiful" of the potteries. For seven years she has especially looked after the crippled children, many of whom are now grown up.

The guild was organized almost exclusively by the duchess. Of late it has grown so large that it was almost impossible for the duchess to devote the time necessary to properly conduct its affairs. In the town of Hanley in Staffordshire, the guild has a great factory in which some 340 crippled of both sexes are daily employed. There is a staff of instructors and a business staff.

DUCHESS IS PRESIDENT.

But the duchess, as the president, had to personally look after all the business. The demand for the goods manufactured by the cripples was so great that the duchess was soon short of the shop, and to her unknown waters of the trade world. The duchess is a great social leader. She is also successful in many other roles. But she is not a business woman. Her little home charity has grown to be a great industry. It was crushing her. Her social and public duties are many. Her ignorance of business matters brought the affairs of the guild into a hopeless tangle. Apparently as a working concern it was making big profits. Yet it was a continual drag on the duchess's purse. Both demands on time and money kept increasing and the duchess was on the verge of despair when all the sudden she met England's greatest industrialist, C. Arthur Pearson, the editor and owner of the Daily Express and a large number of other British dailies and publications.

HOW DEAL WAS MADE.

The Duchess and Mr. Pearson are old friends. To him as a business man she confided her troubles. Mr. Pearson was interested. One of the greatest

charities in England, the Children's Peace fund, is his. The duchess promised her aid society if he would give his aid professionally as a business man to hers. The deal was made, and Mr. Pearson took hold of the Cripples' Guild. He visited the potteries and saw the work, went into the fullest details with the staff as well as with the crippled workers themselves, and when he returned to the duchess he declared that the only way out of the difficulty was to make the guild a regular business concern.

And so was intrusted to Mr. Pearson the work of converting it into a public company. The name was changed from "The Pottery Guild of Handicrafts" to "The Duchess of Sutherland's Cripples' Guild Limited." The capital was placed at \$25,000 in 4,500 ordinary shares and 100 deferred shares of \$5 each. The ordinary shares will receive a fixed dividend of 3 1/2 per cent per annum and the deferred shareholders will receive the remainder of the profits. These deferred shareholders have agreed to supply such profits in the form of a dividend for the first five years of the guild's existence. As experts who have looked into the matter have figured it out that run as a business concern, the profits of the guild should be fully 20 per cent, they promise to be a handsome surplus for the charitable branch of the undertaking.

DIRECTORS OF COMPANY.

The directors of the company are the Duchess of Sutherland, chairman; C. Arthur Pearson, S. J. Waring and J. F. Campbell. It is in the hands of the important firm of Waring, Limited, and also Waring & Gifford. These firms have immense stores in London and elsewhere devoted to the sale of furniture and hardware generally. Mr. Waring is also a partner of Mr. Selfridge of Chicago in the coming huge department store which is soon to start in England. Mr. Campbell is head of the celebrated china-ware firm of Minton's.

The capital of the company was all subscribed within a few minutes. With such a huge company and its huge list of shareholders, it was not long before the amount wanted could have been secured.

GENEROUS TRANSFER.

To further insure the success of the scheme, the Duke of Sutherland transferred Trentham hall and the magnificent estate surrounding it to the new company. It is a gift that has been for the last three years abandoned as a "dual residence" because of the isolation of the river Trent, which runs through the grounds, by the many factories on its banks. The duke went to live over the contents of the house and the land was open to him to sell the property for manufacturing purposes, and it would have brought him a lot of money. But he has preferred to take the generous contribution. And so it comes about that it is to be turned into a factory for crippled workers, one of the apartments has been specially fitted up for the exclusive use of the duchess in her capacity as chairman of the company.

BEAUTIFUL PALACE.

The beauty of Trentham hall has been immortalized in Lord Beaconsfield's novel "Lethbridge," where under the name of Beetham it is described as "an Italian palace of freestone, vast ornate and stupendous in its proportions." While the Duke of Sutherland sold Trentham hall as a private residence the busy workers from the districts round were always welcome to visit the park and the lake. The duchess, who is a great social leader, was absolutely unprepared even by her own famous Chamberlain.

PICTURESQUE FEATURES.

Perhaps the most glorious feature of the grounds is the lake, which is almost a mile long, with woody islands here and there. Away on one side rise the hills and on the other is a stretch of green fields, while above the lake are the terraced gardens.

There are unnumberable interesting events connected with Trentham Hall. On more than one occasion the officers in the army have been quartered there for years have risen to revolt against those who dwell in easy luxury away from

the toll and dirt, and once, during the Pottery broad riots the residents of Trentham hall had to defend them against the mob. Mementos of this perilous time in the shape of guns and swords used by the little regiment are still to be seen in the steward's room. Such a state of things forms a striking contrast to the changed conditions under which Trentham hall continues its life of life.

HUGE POSSESSIONS.

Americans, of course, are well acquainted with both the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, for they have been much in the public eye in the last decade. The duke is the largest landowner in England. His property is over 1,300,000 acres in extent. He possesses vast estates. A century and a half ago they were simple Yorkshire farms. Now the family of which the duke is the head possesses five baronies, four viscounties, five earldoms, and a marquessate; and lands almost beyond enumeration. The secret of their luck is that they have always had a business head in the family. Three great marriages in bygone days set the family more than on its feet; made them masters of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and laid the foundation for their literary and art treasures.

BELES HIS LOOKS.

The duke is a heavily bearded man of middle age. He looks like a pirate, but is one of the best natured men in the world. And it isn't his fault that his intellectual endowments by no means match his physical ones. The duchess has brains enough for both, and beauty, too. She is recognized one of the loveliest women in England. She has written books and plays. She is not such a pronounced socialist as her husband, but she is a socialist at heart. To cure her two sons of a tendency to selfishness she once took them away from a fashionable institution of learning and sent them to a parish school where they mingled with peasant children. She lives for several hours of the year in Scotland, where the largest portion of the duke's estates are situated, and has done notable work in developing the crofter homestead industry.

HOW GUILD IS FORMED.

It was Miss Margaret MacMillan, a Socialist, who first turned the attention of the duchess to the need of practical work among the cripples. The duchess attended one of her lectures. Without revealing her identity she afterward had a long talk with Miss MacMillan. This was the beginning of a close friendship which has continued to the present day. Soon after their meeting a large party of crippled children were invited to Trentham hall for a day and night. The first venture was in a field of three miles, following the ideas of France. The duchess secured a teacher from France who visited in turn the homes of the crippled children and instructed them. Soon afterward a room was hired and here the work began to grow. In two years the industry was on a large scale. A building in the town of Hanley, was leased and other handicrafts were taken up.

At the Providence Works, on Wilson street, Hanley, today there are crippled of both sexes who are skilled as enamellers, jewellers, painters, bookbinders, the stampers and metal workers. The artificial flower making, however, has been abandoned. The work of the girls was excellent but the market of Britain have lately been swamped with artificial flowers made in Germany and France, and that, combined with the lack of capital, necessitated a cessation of that work.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The work of the guild is much like that of the colony of Roycrofters at East Aurora, New York state. It includes painting, bookbinding, leather and metal working. The Duchess of Sutherland is the "Mrs. Ellerton" of the guild and Editor Pearson is now the "Mr. Bala."

branches sit the crippled children of all ages up to men and womenhood. They work the regulation hours of their trade, except for such time as is devoted to lectures and instruction.

MAKE GOOD WAGES.

All the materials are supplied and while many work from patterns the more gifted among the cripples execute original designs. The recreation consists of games, of reading aloud by one of the staff, or of music. All the meals are supplied the workers in addition to pay by piece work. The pay is at union rates and many of the cripples are such skilled and fast workers that they make very good wages, quite as much, in fact, as if they were able-bodied men and women of fighting force amid the turmoil of the outside world.

Here in this big, comfortable and clean factory building the 300 of cripples resemble one big family, although the working rules and regulations are strict and absolutely businesslike. The whole output of the factory to date has been bought up without "drummers" or without advertising. But now, under Mr. Pearson's management, the output is to be increased. The guild will employ several thousand cripples instead of a bare 300. Trentham hall, being an immense pile of buildings, will accommodate a small army.

And following this increase in workers and consequently in output will come advertising of the goods and perhaps a commercial traveler on the road.

CONTRACTS TAKEN.

Already Waring, Limited, have made a contract to take all the metal work of the useful order for their big hardware stores. And already have some of the sweetest stores in small Bond street given large orders for enamelling and jewelry work.

It is Mr. Pearson's office in town the other day. He said: "We have floated the company, and will now be moving the factories to Trentham hall, which is being partly altered to suit the requirements. The industrial scene of the guild is on a sound and promising basis. We have taken the matter up seriously and will almost at once begin to employ a large staff of men and women. Trentham hall will make an ideal factory for the recreation of the children workers. The new company is a good business proposition and will pay well of it. Turning this charity into a public business company in no way detracts from the good work of the Duchess of Sutherland. It simply relieves her of some of the intricate business problems with which the growth of her charity troubled her. The duchess, as the president of the company, will still give her personal supervision and continue at the helm."

DUCHESS DELIGHTED.

The duchess is quite delighted at being the first woman head of a public business company in England. After describing how she came to start the guild and detailing the work done, the duchess said: "There is a rosy future for us now that Mr. Pearson and Mr. Waring, two of the best business men in the country, have turned our little charity into a business concern. I was so afraid that the guild would have to stop existence. It was quite gratifying beyond my hopes. Quite a lot of ready money is needed to run it. Material and wages must be cash down, while payment for sales should mean a few weeks or months credit. I mean a poor beggar. We had to close down our paper flower department because of our want of proper working capital. At the time I wrote a letter to the principal English newspapers appealing for aid, but I did not receive a penny. I then made an appeal from the platform of a big concert given in the aid of the potteries district. That evening one lone man came up and handed me a half sovereign (250), and the next day I received a postal order for a shilling. So I know I am a poor one. In fact, I am a poor one. The duchess is a great social leader. She is also successful in many other roles. But she is not a business woman. Her little home charity has grown to be a great industry. It was crushing her. Her social and public duties are many. Her ignorance of business matters brought the affairs of the guild into a hopeless tangle. Apparently as a working concern it was making big profits. Yet it was a continual drag on the duchess's purse. Both demands on time and money kept increasing and the duchess was on the verge of despair when all the sudden she met England's greatest industrialist, C. Arthur Pearson, the editor and owner of the Daily Express and a large number of other British dailies and publications.

CHARLES BYNG-HALL.

CHRONIC TOPER'S AWFUL SENTENCE

Condemned At Quaint Historic German Pageant to Drink Water Only.

CUSTOM OF PAST 526 YEARS.

Festival Commemorates the Punishment Meted Out to Margrave, Who in 1381 Adulterated Wine Stores.

Special Correspondence.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—To condemn a man to drink nothing but water for the rest of his natural life seems a hard sentence indeed. Yet it is one which in Germany is yearly pronounced. The occasion is at the end of the vintage season on the Rhine at the old castle of Marksburg. Great feasts have been held in England in the last year or two regarding the gorgeous pageants that have been given there in some of the old towns depicting the incidents of their history from the time of the early Britons down to almost the present day. Mark Train on his recent visit was enchanted with such a pageant given at the University of Oxford. And there is talk now of pageants in some of the American cities. In fact, a new word has humorously been added to the Anglo-Saxon language in the verb "to page."

GERMANY'S SMILE.

Germany smiles complacently when such pageants are read and marvelled at in England or America for a gorgeous and historical pageant has been given on the castle-crowned slopes of the Rhine for 526 years.

France, too, could take a lesson from Germany in this pageant. The recent troubles in the wine-growing districts of France were brought about by the adulteration of the wine. The sins of the adulterers were taken seriously and Marcelin Albert, as readers will remember, led the vineyard owners and workers into bloody riots. In Germany the wine-growers do not go on strike but draw themselves up in fantastic garb and laugh and grow merry at the expense of the men who are put to the test of the wine.

The village of Brannberg on the Rhine stands at the foot of a slope covered with vineyards. At the top of the slope stands the ruined castle of Marksburg. Its great courtyard is a baronial hall and many battlements and towers still stand, well preserved and well kept.

WATERED HIS STOCK.

In this castle 526 years ago there lived the Margrave of Marksburg. He was a prince who ruled the whole region. His vassals tilled the soil and gave him the vines that surrounded the castle and lived in the village of Brannberg. The Margrave's wine was famous. For many years he amassed great wealth from the sale. But in his old age he became miserly and although as much a millionaire as any man in those ancient days, he craved for yet more riches and a colder way of getting them. So in 1381 when the wine was all made and stored in the huge tuns that filled the princely wine cellars the old Margrave had water fetched secretly from the river and added it to each tun and hogshead and barrel. His work was not secret enough, however. The villagers, the vine-growers and wine makers, discovered it. In their rage they forced their way into the castle and the Margrave and his family were taken and hung him with chains. In the great courtyard

WAGGING SENTENCE.

When the soldiers came the Margrave raged his chain in vein. No sturdy villagers, no faithful vassals came to his aid. The soldiers stormed the fortress and captured it. They caught the Margrave and hung him with chains. In the great courtyard

(Continued on page eighteen.)