

MOB CHASES "WHEAT KING"

Warm Reception Given James A. Patten on His Visit to English Exchange.

Chicago.—James A. Patten can't keep out of the limelight. Last fall he thought there was going to be a shortage in wheat and he boosted the price to the sky. Then he was called the "wheat king."

Next we find Mr. Patten dallying in cotton, and it was announced that he had a corner on this important product. Shortly afterward it was announced that Mr. Patten was going to get out of active business and take a trip to Europe.

If it were not for that trip to Europe there would be no occasion for Mr. Patten's picture appearing on this page. When the "wheat-cotton king"



James A. Patten.

landed in England he naturally wanted to visit the cotton exchange at Manchester. He went. Now, if the telegraphic reports are true, he wishes he hadn't. They mobbed the American "wheat-cotton king." They made him run and seek shelter in a nearby shop. The police had to rescue him and cart him away in a carriage.

Those Brits did not like it because Mr. Patten, honored citizen of Evanston, Ill., that select suburb of Chicago, had cornered cotton and made the price so high that some of the English mills have had to close down. It wasn't a gentlemanly thing to do, but they didn't take that into consideration.

They say Mr. Patten was indignant. It is predicted that his indignation may result in tacking a few more cents on to the price of cotton. Most anybody would get even if he could.

ON HIS WAY TO THE ORIENT

William J. Calhoun Goes to China as Minister from the United States.

San Francisco.—William J. Calhoun, Chicago, the man who is to have the honor of representing the United States in China because another man talked too much, sailed with Mrs. Calhoun on the steamer Tenyo Maru, March 15 for the orient.

Mr. Calhoun was selected for the place after Charles R. Crane, also of Chicago, had been recalled just as he was about to leave this city for China as minister from the United States. Secretary Knox wasn't pleased with some of Mr. Crane's utterances about affairs in the far east so he let Mr. Crane go and called upon Mr. Calhoun to take up the duties. Mr. Calhoun has made no such mistake as that credited to Crane and he has refused to discuss Japan, China, Russia or any other old country or its affairs. On April 2 Mr. Calhoun expects to land in Yokohama, Japan, where he



William J. Calhoun.

will remain about a week. Thence he will proceed to Shanghai, China, where the acting minister, H. B. Fletcher, who was recently appointed minister to Chile, will meet him. W. W. Rockhill, now ambassador of the United States to Russia, who was former minister to China, may also meet Mr. Calhoun in China.

Realism Too Great.
The recent attempt of Florence Schenck, quondam "Virginia beauty," to take her life recalls a little incident in Miss Schenck's career that occurred during her brief appearance in "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge" at the Circle theater, New York.

One evening during the restaurant scene Thomas W. Ryley, the manager, observed that amid all the revelry Miss Schenck slept soundly and peacefully. At the end of the act he gently reprimanded her.

"I don't see why you should kick about that," retorted Miss Schenck. "Girl of the class I am supposed to be representing in the play frequently fall asleep in restaurants."

Divorce Seems the Curse of the Vanderbilt Family



Of the workaday world, which wonderingly reads of the increasing number of divorces of the Vanderbilts, the most puzzling and at the same time the most tragic aspect of their matrimonial record is its effect upon the little Vanderbilts. To be under the shadow of the divorce court is the fate of more than half the children that have already been born of the Vanderbilt unions. In fact, they are all exposed to this malady and its results more or less directly, as other children are exposed to the measles and the whooping cough. Whether it "takes" or not in their own immediate families, there are those who believe that there are none of the Vanderbilt families but who have this fate impending—that even if it never drops divorce is always a sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of the most devoted of them.

At present there are five Vanderbilt children of the younger generation whose fathers and mothers have enjoyed immunity from the divorce courts and who have only come in contact with it second hand.

There are also just five who through no fault of their own are "short on fathers," and who, getting along with one parent, are left to puzzle their baby heads as best they can over what has become of the other. Whether this shortage will increase into a multiplicity of fathers and mothers by each parent marrying again is the question which is now occupying those who are close enough to see the motions of that part of the Vanderbilt family which are separated.

Children Involved in Muddle.

Of the children already involved in the divorce or separation muddles there are:

- Willie H. Vanderbilt, son of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, aged eight.
- Muriel and William K., children of Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr.
- Marquis of Blandford and Lord Ivor Spenser Churchill, children of the duchess of Marlborough.

Among those not yet affected are:

- Cathleen, daughter of Reginald Vanderbilt.
- Cornelius and Grace, children of Cornelius III, as he is usually called, but really Cornelius senior, as he is now the oldest member of the family.

The two children of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was Gertrude Vanderbilt, bring this number up to five.

How far this will go and where it will stop; to what extent it will break up the possibility of the perpetuating of a great family and a great fortune by always keeping one of the sons as "the head" is the question which agitates those who are most interested in the Vanderbilts.

Parents Set the First Example.

That the newest and latest separation of Willie K. Jr., from his wife, who was Miss Virginia Fair, and that of

the duchess of Marlborough from the duke is only natural with the example set by their own father and mother is conceded. It was only a short time after her own marriage that the duchess of Marlborough had the opportunity to exercise all her diplomacy from the embarrassing habit which her own father and mother formed of marrying again, and it was noticed that she was quite equal to the occasion.

Her father, Willie K. Sr., was married to Mrs. Rutherford in London, and the duchess was present. After the ceremony she kissed her father and wished him happiness, and she has always been on friendly terms with his new wife. She has also been on the most affectionate terms with her own mother, who married O. H. P. Belmont immediately after the divorce.

It was not so long after this that everybody was shocked with the news that the duke and duchess could no longer live together—or would no longer.

Terms Favorable to the Duke.

Under the arrangements of the separation settlement the children were to be with their father a small part of the time, and most of the time with their mother. But under the English plan the duchess could not live at Blenheim, the home of the Marlboroughs, but had to content herself with the beautiful town house presented to her by her father. That the duke looks crusty and unamiable is the opinion of many Americans who have seen him, and tourists who have visited Blenheim have resented the sight of this small lordling (small in stature at least) riding horseback over his estate, which had been enriched by his wife's money while its gates were closed to his wife.

Now it is thought that a reconciliation may be accomplished by the duchess' father, and, apropos of this, the latter has made a remark which is considered funny when his own matrimonial experiences are remembered.

"This nonsense of a separation has gone far enough," he said. To try to force the pair to live together again, he is reported to be cutting off part of the allowances that he makes to both the duke and the duchess. He has allowed the duke \$50,000 a year since the separation, and the duke soon declared that he could hardly keep up Blenheim on it so that it wouldn't go actually to pieces.

Duchess Lends a Helping Hand.

To help him out the duchess relieved him of the support of the two children, paying for it out of her allowance. In the meantime it seems to those who look at the beautiful portraits of these children that they both look out on the mix-up which separates their father and mother with wondering eyes.

Whatever happens, the little duke of Blandford cannot be cheated out of his patrimony as far as the estate is concerned, although the fortune that it will take to "restore" it again when

he comes of age will have to depend upon the good will of his grandfather, Vanderbilt. How many more separate sets of grandchildren this gentleman will have to settle his money upon will be seen later, if his son Willie K., gets a divorce and remarries. In case this son should acquire another family there comes the question, will Willie K. Sr., be most interested in his namesake, Willie K. III, who remains with his mother, or will he naturally turn to later children that might be born to his son Willie K. II.

Whether Mrs. Willie K. II, will remarry is wondered about. It was her sister, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, who divorced her husband and declared that it was the millions belonging to the rich married couples that begets all the unhappiness.

Fate Hangs in the Balance.

In the meantime even more uncertainty awaits the fate of little William Henry, aged eight, who is the only child of the Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilts. This was the child who was elected to receive the bulk of the other half of the great Vanderbilt fortune. It will be remembered that old William Henry divided the greater part of his fortune between his sons Cornelius and William K. equally. His other sons, Frederick and George, and his four daughters, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, shared equally in the remainder of the fortune.

It was the hope of the father of this large family that of the two sons whom he made the chief heirs one would build up a line of succession which would remain stable and receive the bulk of the fortune. Cornelius announced his purpose of doing this, and his eldest son, Cornelius, generally known as Cornelius III., was picked as his heir. When this young man announced his intention of marrying Miss Grace Wilson, the beautiful daughter of a fine New York family, but seven or eight years his senior, there was a furious quarrel.

"She is too old for you, and if you marry her I will disinherit you," said the father.

Son Gives Decisive Answer.

For answer the son immediately married her and lost \$50,000,000, which his father willed to Alfred Gwynne afterward. It was the largest fortune ever given up for love, and, strange to say, the man who lost it has seemed to be the most happy of all the Vanderbilts in his matrimonial relations.

Mrs. Cornelius is said to be one of the few women in her set of New York society who has brains, and she is a perfect society leader. She is a devoted mother to her beautiful children, and under her influence Cornelius has worked hard in the railroad business. He has invented several appliances which are in use on his own and other railroads. He is a scholarly and unusual man, and there are some who think that he may have the best gifts to pass on in succession of any of the Vanderbilts.

But the money, so the father willed, should be conserved and passed on by Alfred Gwynne, who married Elsie French. Alfred was not scholarly, however. He was not even possessed of the microbe of family devotion. His defections, both from the path of business and matrimonial allegiance, have been notorious—and costly. They have cost him his wife and a tremendous alimony, and the separation from his eight-year-old son, William Henry, the child to whom the bulk of the fortune was to have been passed on.

More "Alliances" Now in Sight.

But now Alfred shows signs of marrying again, if his uncertain "light o' love" should hit upon some one who is eligible to matrimony. Lately it has hovered around Miss Lena Ashwell, the London actress, who is in every way his equal socially and who is his superior in present standing, on account of his escapades. Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt has also been indulging in what looks like a preliminary matrimonial skirmish with Count Von Bentinck, a lieutenant in the German army.

DIVORCES IN THE VANDERBILT FAMILY.

- W. K. Vanderbilt divorced and married again.
- Consuelo Vanderbilt separated from the duke of Marlborough.
- Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt divorced and married to O. H. P. Belmont.
- Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt divorced from her first husband.
- Alfred Vanderbilt divorced.
- Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., talking of divorce.
- Elliot Shepard, great-grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, once separated from his wife.
- Col. Vanderbilt Allan, the son-in-law of William Henry Vanderbilt, who was divorced from the wife he married after the death of his first wife, the daughter of W. H. Vanderbilt.
- Mrs. Clarence Collins, granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, divorced.
- Countess Czalkowsky, great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, divorced.
- Leroy Dresser, the brother of Mrs. George Vanderbilt, sued for divorce.

Little Wonder.

Visitor—And who is the poor man in the padded cell?
Attendant—Oh, he's the chap who tried to follow the advice of all his alleged friends.

The Spring Suits



STRICTLY tailored lines are the accepted thing for spring suits. There is a smartness in these severe models which is not gained in the dressy suits. Then, too, the more conservative designs are safer, as a plain tailor-made costume is always in good style, no matter what more striking fashions, either beautiful or absurd, may be in the running at the same time.

The distinction of a good tailor-made model lies in the arrangement of the cuffs, collar, and button placing, and it is a chic novelty in these details that marks the first showing of suits as entirely of this year's vintage.

Some of the cuffs and collars are faced with the material, but there is more cachet to the models having a darker touch for a finish. Nearly all the coats are single-breasted, or very slightly doubled, and they fasten with one, two, or three buttons. The coats are short, but not unbecomingly so. The sleeves are on the straight-coat sleeve line, fitting into the armhole with little or no fullness. The skirts clear the ground well, some being shorter than others. Two inches from the floor is a good practical length.

There is no skirt so universally becoming as the plaited model, and it is to be the fashionable thing for the spring suit. The plaits are arranged in various ways, prettily grouped, or coming below a yoke. Both box and side plaits will be used.

Very fetching are the fabrics for the delightful spring raiment, and charming color adds its attractiveness to the beauty of the weaves. Coarse, open, rough finished goods, though very light in weight, are the latest

fancies, and white threads are woven in, giving a lovely light silvery tone which it most effective.

Green, rose, biscuit, tan, gray blue, and a grayish lavender are among the popular shades in the fashionable chevrons, homespuns and allied fabrics. Dark blue and medium gray will be worn for more practical suits and especially for long coats for motoring, traveling or such outdoor wear.

White serge is one of the loveliest of all materials for the better suit, and no modish outfit is quite complete without one of these smart creations.

The suits and coats of the accompanying sketch give a general idea of the trend of fashion for the first spring days. The loose coat of the first sketch is an all-around useful garment for motoring. It is of navy serge of a loose, wide wale, with black satin, gold buttons, black cords and a hood faced with navy silk dotted in white.

The second sketch is of a light soft blue homespun with black satin collar and cuffs, and an odd finish above the fastening made of matching soutache and wee crocheted buttons. It is an excellent model, too, for a white serge suit.

The long coat is of dark blue serge with collar, cuffs and pipings of copper colored cloth. The buttons are black and silver. Such a coat will be very useful for a woman who goes about a good deal on the cars or train.

The remaining suit is a practical, comfortable affair for everyday wear in green chevrot with black satin buttons and collar, and revers of natural pongee.

DIRECT FROM PARIS.



Tricorne of mole-colored felt, lined with black velvet, a knot of velvet drawn through a steel clasp holding a mole-gray feather.

Little Girl's Dress.

A girl of six years has a pretty pinafore dress of white linen, having a panel front and back, with three large scallops, with small ones between, at the tops and bottom. The sides are plaited to give desired fullness and the small sleeve caps are notched. All notches are outlined with blue embroidery in a dainty button hole stitch. The button holes are worked with blue, and the buttons are white pearl, with blue centers. The dress is in one piece, to be worn with sheer guimpe.

A Novel Dryer.

The woman who goes in for beauty fads has now adopted the slapping method of drying. After the bath instead of drying with a Turkish towel she slaps herself dry with light even strokes of the palm of her hand and fingers.

This is supposed to have a beneficial effect on circulation and is especially recommended to those who are subject to a dead feeling of the limbs.

COLORS THAT SUIT YOUTH

Anything Bright is Good, But Combinations Are to Be Skillfully Handled.

There is undoubtedly an age in colors. The clear blues, reds, pinks and yellows belong to youth, and youth alone should wear them.

The time will soon come when the pastel shades, the lavenders, the shaded purples and the shadowy greens must be our lot. Therefore, "gather ye rosebuds while ye may" and glory in all the fresh, beautiful colors of youth.

It is not one color that is too bright, too loud for a young girl; it is the combination of two or more colors. If this be remembered when replenishing the wardrobe, and only those colors be chosen which will combine with those already got, fewer mistakes will be made, and the number of "perfectly hideous" hats or frocks hung in forgotten clothes presses would soon diminish.

It is a mistake for a young girl to eliminate all the stronger colors from her belongings, for she, and she alone, can do them justice.

Making a Paper Hat.

In these days of fancy paper costumes a girl should know how to make an effective hat. Tear crepe paper into two-inch strips the length of the sheet. Take three strands and plait closely into a smooth and even braid.

Cover a wire frame with these braids and face under part of brim with plain crepe paper or mull to match. Make a bunch of paper flowers—roses, poppies, or carnations—and arrange them on the hat with a band of dull green, brown, or black glazed paper to represent velvet.

Polka Dots.

Polka dots provide ornamentation for a plain lawn shirt waist and enrich the trousseau of a recent bride.

The colored dots form a line down the front box plait and the plaits on each side. They also run down the top of the sleeve and cover the entire four-inch cuff and the attached high collar. A plaiting of the plain white material extends down one side of the front plait, and this is edged with a narrow line of plain color.

The Paris Shades.

In Paris the red-pink shades of velvet find many admirers, but purples, greens and blues are close rivals.