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Mrs. Drummond's \$100,000,000 Dilemma

She Can't Bear to Leave Her English Home and Husband, but Unless She Does Her Two Sons Will Lose the Fortune Grandfather Marshall Field Left Them on Condition That They Become American Business Men



MRS. MALDWIN DRUMMOND, of London, who was the widow of Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, and mother of the two boys, Marshall third and Henry, who are to inherit the enormous fortune left by their grandfather, Marshall Field, Sr., is in serious dilemma. If she follows out her present plan and makes Englishmen of her two sons they may lose a large share of their incomes. If she lives up to the strict letter of the instructions left by the founder of the family she will have to separate either from her present husband, an Englishman of high standing, or from her sons. Just what will she do? And what will happen in case she defies the instructions given to his trustees by the late merchant prince?

A New Portrait of Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, the Widow of Marshall Field, Junior. Her Two Sons Will Lose the \$100,000,000 Their Grandfather Left Them Unless She Brings Them Up as Americans—and If She Does This She Must Count on a Long Separation from Her English Home and Husband.

Mrs. Drummond's present husband, a well-known Englishman and heir to several million dollars, will not come to this country to live. His interests are all on the other side, and he is not happy when far from Piccadilly. Mrs. Drummond has identified herself entirely with her husband's interests and friends, and naturally does not want to come to this country to live. And, naturally, she wants her sons with her in her English home. For six years, therefore, they have lived the life of English boys of their class.

Marshall Field, Sr., left \$120,000,000 to these two grandsons, the sons of his only son. His will was one of the most peculiar ever filed in the State of Illinois.

To fully understand the dilemma in which Mrs. Drummond finds herself it is necessary to go into the family history.

Marshall Field was one of the greatest merchants that this country has ever known. The Marshall Field Company is known throughout the world.

With everything that money could buy Mr. Field was an unhappy man. He suffered many disappointments in his family. His sorrows were many. He had an only son and an only daughter. His daughter, Ethel, after divorcing her first husband, Arthur Tree, of Chicago, fell in love with an Englishman, Donald Beatty,



"The Two Field Boys Are Too Young to Worry Over Their Grandfather's Will, but It Is Driving Their Mother to Distraction."

and married him against her father's wishes. He refused to be reconciled for several years, and often said that his money was not going to be left to any English grandchildren, should any be born.

Later, in November, 1905, his son, Marshall, Jr., was killed by a gunshot wound, self-inflicted. There was no reason for him to commit suicide, and his father made the announcement that the affair was an accident. He was happily married, had three children and a wife both beautiful and charming.

Unless some unforeseen losses occur, Marshall Field, at the age of sixty, should receive not less than three hundred million dollars, if he complies with the instructions left by his grandfather, in a private letter to his trustees.

Henry, the younger boy, receives forty-eight million dollars under similar conditions.

The conditions laid down by their grandfather, that they live in America and get in training for American business careers, have already been broken in spirit and letter by the heirs. During their boyhood they could not help themselves. Their mother's marriage made her an Englishwoman. They were naturally, therefore, sent to Eton, although their grandfather had made arrangements for them to go to Groton, and then to Harvard.

They are rapidly nearing the day when they will enter college. Will this college be Harvard? Marshall, the future heir to three hundred million dollars, has already stated that he will go into the English Army. Henry, the future heir to one hundred and eighty-two million dollars, is definitely preparing to go to Oxford, and then to enter politics in England.

The trustees of the Field millions are of the opinion that they will forfeit a large share of their incomes if they persist in following their present plans. Mr. Field stipulated that his heirs should live in a manner that the trustees approved, else their incomes would be cut materially.

A few months ago Mrs. Drummond came to America to see the trustees and to persuade them to make a large allowance to her for the maintenance of her sons. Contrary to supposition, Mrs. Drummond is not a woman of large fortune. She received half a million in cash from her father-in-law and husband, and the income from a trust fund of one million dollars. She married a poor man, for Drummond, while heir to a large fortune, has practically no money at present. She had to spend lavishly in order to establish herself in London, and last winter, when the Field trustees objected to her policy in keeping the heirs in England, she found herself very much straitened.

This state of affairs brought her to America and led to long discussions with the obstinate trustees. She proved that her boys were being brought up as gentlemen.

"Yes, as English gentlemen," retorted the trustees.

"They can come to America later to live if they choose," said their mother.

"American men, brought up in England, are never satisfactory American citizens," replied the trustees, and then read again from Marshall Field's will the clause that bears on this question.

"I desire my grandsons, Marshall and Henry, to be educated in Amer-



Little Miss Gwendolyn Field, Who, Unlike Her Brothers, Is Sure of a Fortune, Whether She Remains a 'Yankee Girl' or Not.

ican schools and to enter American business life.

"We cannot pay Marshall Field's money to English school masters, nor can we pay the expenses of an English estate for these heirs," was the trustees' decision.

The Field boys and their little sister, Gwendolyn, who will inherit eight millions some day, have no American associations. Their closest companions are English boys and girls, their daily companions are their cousins, the Beatty children, who are English through and through. Gwendolyn, a pretty child of eight, barely remembers her American home and relatives.

So far as Gwendolyn's fortune is concerned, there were no conditions attached. She will receive it in full on her twenty-fifth birthday, no matter where she is educated.

Mrs. Drummond's dilemma is a very real one. She dare not run the risk of imperiling her sons' future, consequently she is continuing her efforts to win the trustees to her side. She will not give up her husband and come to America to live. She will not send her sons here without her. What can she do?

Henry and Marshall, the Young Grandsons of the Late Marshall Field, the Chicago Millionaire.



Blunders Nature Makes in Treating Disease

VOLTAIRE'S celebrated remark that "The physician amuses the patient while nature cures the disease" has caused nature's curative powers to be much over-estimated ever since, according to some familiar facts presented by a medical man in a recent issue of the Medical Record. "If nature was famed for her skill in relieving pain, draining abscesses and killing invading parasites," says this writer, "the physician would starve to death."

Nature's treatment for pain is to cause the sufferer to faint from exhaustion. Nature heals wounds with scar tissue, which, in the case of intestinal ulcers, for example, causes obstructions, owing to the tendency of the scar tissue to thicken and contract the tube, whereas the surgeon, bringing clean-cut edges together, leaves the tube its natural size. Nature's scar tissue patch over an ulcerated heart valve so puckers that delicate and vital mechanism that the heart works in vain to overcome the back-flow of blood.

Nature often gives overdoses, and thereby does more harm than good. Fever is a good example. Fever is now recognized as nature's attempt to make the blood too hot for the comfort of invading microbes. A moderate amount of fever evidently aids the patient, but when it becomes excessive the question arises: Which is causing the most damage, the bacterial toxins or the heat?

The headache, anorexia, malaise, rapid heart, hurried breathing, scanty kidney elimination, nervousness, delirium, stupor, cloudy swelling and the whole train of symptoms of the acute infections—how many are caused by the disease, the toxins, and how many by the natural rem-

edy, the fever? The benefit derived from the use of plain cold water in typhoid fever will help to answer this question.

Any minute a man may drop unconscious from apoplexy unless the physician with his nitrates can undo some of the mischief by bringing the pressure down. A cough, as we know, is nature's method of blowing irritating matter from the bronchi. We can all recall instances of how this is frequently carried too far. There is, for example, no sense in making a child cough until it vomits, or breaks a subconjunctival blood vessel, for all the good it does in whooping cough.

The congestion of the mucous membrane of the larynx and its injury by being brought into violent contact following a severe paroxysm of coughing surely does more harm than good. The cough of consumption is certainly an unwise prescription when it keeps the patient sleepless and nervous or encourages hemorrhage or the dissemination of infection.

Diarrhea which persists after the bowel is as clean as a gun barrel, the profuse nasal flow from a simple cold, the edema which causes the stertor, the bony callus which entangles the nerve—these are but few of the many other examples of how nature overdoses its patients.

We often admire the way in which one kidney does the work of two when the second is removed and how a small portion of lung will carry on the work of a widespread area destroyed by tuberculosis. This natural compensatory action, however, is by no means constant. In injuries to the eyeball we are familiar with the danger of sympathetic inflammation of the healthy eye. Sometimes, in fact, the ophthalmic surgeon can make of the injured eye a more useful one than the other, the victim of natural

interference.

In treating a wound involving a main artery of the leg or arm, nature calls various anastomosing arteries into service to form a circuit around the break in the blood stream and to allow the circulation to proceed unimpeded. This is a wise provision and means the saving of a limb which at the present time the surgeon would not have these anastomosing arteries instead of the so-called end arteries in vital organs so much more important than the limbs? If the dorsal artery of the thumb becomes plugged or divided, anastomosis with the princeps pollicis on the other side prevents this finger from suffering any loss of blood supply; on the other hand, if one of the ganglionic branches of the middle cerebral artery becomes plugged, nature is unable to do for the brain what it did for the thumb and apoplexy, with death or worse, is the result. The most vital spot of the brain is thus laid bare to a bit of natural negligence which even the smallest toe does not suffer.

During starvation the different ways in which the body metabolism economizes in the food supply is often remarkable. Nevertheless, in a starving child, nature will allow the food to be used for the growth of the skeleton before supplying the vital organs dying of hunger, and the bones, ignorant of their greed, grow longer up to the very point of death.

In anemia nature will allow the dupe to masquerade about as a fat and well-nourished specimen of mankind, when, in fact, he is starving to death; for while the blood cannot furnish enough oxygen to utilize the food eaten, the food collects in the tissues as useless matter, unable to be touched by the neighboring cells which are dying of hunger.