

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 on her present plan and makes Englishmen of her two sons they may lose a large share of their income. 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, Jr., 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



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

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



daughter, Ethel, after divorcing her first husband, Arthur Tree of Chicago, fell in love with an Englishman, Donald Beatty, 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

heir is not to receive this outright until he is forty-five.

One and one-half millions yearly is to be used for his legitimate expenses, under his trustee's directions, until he is 30 years of age. The surplus of his million and a half is to be invested and reinvested, and the accumulation added to the \$72,000,000. Unless some unforeseen losses occur, Marshall Field, at the age of sixty, should receive not less than \$300,000,000, if he complies with the instructions left by his grandfather, in a private letter to his trustees.

Henry, the younger boy, receives \$18,000,000 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 \$200,000,000, has already stated that he will go into the English army. Henry, the future heir to \$182,000,000, 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 \$1,000,000. 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 obdurate trustees. She proved that her boys were being brought up as gentlemen, "rejoiced 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," retorted the trustees, and then read again from Marshall Field's will the clause that bears on this question.

"I desire my grandsons, Marshall third and Henry, to be educated in American schools and to enter American business life."



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

nor can we pay the expenses of an English estate for these heirs," was the trustee's decision.

The Field boys and their little sister, Gwendolyn, who will inherit \$5,000,000 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 inheriting 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 boys here without her. What can she do?

Unders Nature Makes in Treating Disease

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

The physician's treatment for pain is to cause the patient to faint from exhaustion. Nature heals with scar tissue, which, in the case of ulcers, for example, causes obstructions. The tendency of the scar tissue to thicken and contract the tube, whereas the surgeon, bringing the edges together, leaves the tube its natural size. Nature's scar tissue patch over an old heart valve so puckers that delicate and important that the heart works in vain to force the backflow of blood.

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 have to sacrifice. Why, may we ask, does nature not have these anastomosing arteries instead of the so-called and 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 the very point of death.

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 glottis, the bony callus which entangles the nerve—these are but few of the many other examples of how nature overdoes 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.