

Women Give Away the Millions Men Have Fought For



NEW YORK—How is the American woman spending the fortune which the American man is amassing?

How does the American wife or daughter act as almoner for the American multi-millionaire?

Writers there have been, both American and foreign, who have declared that the American man's money went to create a nation of human butterflies. But social history goes to prove that the average wife or daughter of the average American man of enormous fortune stops between butterfly flights in social realms to study the desires and ambitions of husband and father as to the disposition of the millions he is so industriously acquiring.

Mrs. Leland Stanford was the pioneer in executing the charitable designs of her husband. She spent \$33,000,000 for the educational advancement of California at Stanford university alone.

Mrs. Russell Sage is a close second, with \$65,000,000 at her command, which she is dispensing at the rate of about \$25,000 per day, or about \$25,000,000 in the three years following her husband's death. Russell Sage gave 50 years of his life to acquire \$65,000,000. At her present rate of expenditure Mrs. Sage will spend it all in carrying out her husband's plans for the betterment of the human race in five years. She has endowed the work of the Russell Sage Foundation, whose mission is to better the condition of the poor through investigation and education. She has lifted mortgages from churches and schools, endowed chairs of learning, built and equipped industrial schools for girls, lifted the debt from hospitals and shown interest in New York city to the extent of renovating the governor's room in the city hall, purchasing "The Oxbow" for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, planting a mile of rhododendrons in Central park and installing a Tillinghast window in the building of the New York Historical society.

Work of Miss Helen Gould.

Miss Helen Gould comes third in the list, with more than \$10,000,000 in gifts from the enormous fortune left by her father, Jay Gould. While her unostentatious charities had always been a matter of interest, it was not until the war with Spain that the nation became widely interested in her gifts. At that time she sent her check for \$100,000 to the United States government to be applied to the general relief work among United States soldiers, and within three months, as a member of the Women's Relief association, she increased her gift by some \$27,000.

From that time on Miss Gould's interest in American soldiers and jackies has never flagged. Wherever the United States flag floats her name is cheered by the men who serve under it. The Naval Y. M. C. A. branch on Sands street, Brooklyn, was built at her expense as a memorial to her parents. Later she met the expenses of building a large addition, and the entire output for this one institution is said to approach closely to \$1,000,000. To the Naval Y. M. C. A., at Norfolk, Va., she gave \$25,000. The railroad men's Y. M. C. A. next aroused her interest, and she gave \$150,000 to build a new home for the Y. M. C. A., at St. Louis, Mo., this also a memorial to her father. Among her gifts, cited to show the breadth of her interests, may be mentioned innumerable donations to the Salvation Army, \$5,000 given to the establishment of a University hospital at Charlottesville, Va.; \$15,000 to the Y. M. C. A. at Tarrytown, N. Y.; \$10,000 for the American College for Girls at Constantinople; \$10,000 to the evangelists who had been conducting tent meetings in various parts of New York city and who were face to face with financial failure; \$9,500 for a club house at Tarrytown, with gymnasium and cooking school for the poor; \$40,000 to endow a chair of biblical literature at Mt. Holyoke college, in memory of her

mother; \$10,000 for a scholarship at Vassar to be named for her mother, Helen Day Gould; the endowment of a church for Indians at Guthrie, Okla.

Gould Millions Well Spent.

Over \$10,000,000 of Jay Gould's legacy to his daughter have gone for charity, and almost invariably as a memorial to father or mother. Miss Gould is assisted in her work by a staff of trained social workers.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, wife of the traction magnate, comes next to Miss Gould in the size of her gifts to churches and charities. A devout Catholic, her gifts to the church have amounted to many million dollars. Nearly \$1,000,000 went to the building and furnishing of the Cathedral of St. Peter at Richmond, Va. At Washington, D. C., she established a branch of the order of the Perpetual Adoration, building for the order's use a chapel and convent. Five French nuns were installed there, one of whom is always engaged in prayer before the altar. The chapel cost \$200,000, and under its altar Mrs. Ryan has built a crypt in which will rest the members of her family. Aside from her church charities Mrs. Ryan is particularly interested in the fight on the white plague and has endowed sanitariums and consumptives' colonies in Arizona and the Catskills. A Virginian by birth, she has presented to her native state suitable monuments to mark the scenes of all battles fought in Virginia.

In recognition of her gifts to the church Pope Pius X. bestowed upon Mrs. Ryan the title of "Countess," but she has never availed herself of the privilege. Another gift at the hand of the Vatican, which she does use, is the privilege of owning a traveling chapel, which was installed in her private car, "Pere Marquette." This is the only traveling chapel in America, and there is only one other in the world, the property of the queen dowager of Spain.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Charities.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, formerly Mrs. Rutherford, has just given \$1,000,000 for the erection of model tenement houses for the use of city sufferers with tuberculosis. These tenements will be built on plans especially drawn for Mrs. Vanderbilt and the scheme includes outside staircases, roofs arranged for the accommodation of convalescents, with loggias, toilet rooms and a sun screen of glass; balconies that can be transformed into outdoor sleeping rooms and air passages from street to street, insuring perfect ventilation. These apartments will not be rent-free. They may even prove an interest-paying investment for the Vanderbilts, but they will be under the patronage of the Presbyterian hospital authorities, who are making a tremendous fight on the White Plague.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's smaller charities are also along the same lines. She gave the Presbyterian hospital its fresh air ward and she has paid the expenses of sending trained nurses into the tenements to look after the sick and to train mothers in the raising of children. She also established a small hospital in Paris, under the direction of Dr. Gautier, and when in the French capital she visits this hospital daily, ministering to the sick and lifting their financial burdens.

Another section of the Vanderbilt fortune is going into English social work. The duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, has established in London a much needed home for the wives and children of prisoners serving long sentences. She is also interested in the West Ham hospital, London, and it is whispered that under the influence of the Church Army she is becoming a most absorbed social worker among the poor and wretched of London.

Miss Morgan in Good Work.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, is a typical social worker of to-day, devoting her gifts and energies to the educational movement for the working classes. As a

member of the National Civic Federation she investigates conditions under which women labor, and she has donated much of the funds necessary to establish clubs and restaurants for working people, such as the new club rooms and restaurant for street car employes on Third avenue and the restaurant for workers at the Brooklyn navy yard, where food is sold at cost and men are made comfortable with baths and gymnasiums. Miss Morgan's idea is to help the poor and those working on small salaries to help themselves, to create better conditions, not merely to alleviate.

Two young New York women, Miss Dorothy Whitney, who inherited a large portion of the William C. Whitney fortune, and Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of the late railroad king, are interested in the Junior league work among New York's public school children, and will donate the money to start dental clinics for poor children. Miss Harriman has recently equipped an old Staten Island ferry boat and donated it to the Red Cross committee of Brooklyn to be used in the fight on the White Plague. It will accommodate 100 patients and three meals will be served daily on the floating hospital.

Miss Whitney has also given liberally to diet kitchens among the poor and is interested in the equal suffrage movement.

Interested in Woman Suffrage.

Two New York matrons promise to spend goodly segments of their fortunes to advance the cause of votes for women. These are Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who has personally assumed the expenses of headquarters for the Equal Franchise society, of which she is the founder, on the twenty-ninth floor of the Metropolitan Life building; and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who, as the leader of the Equal Suffrage party, has assumed the responsibility of headquarters at 505 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Mackay, before entering upon her career as a leader in the franchise fight, gave large sums to support Long Island charities, to the building of a new church for Trinity Episcopal parish at Roslyn, L. I., and to its new parish house. Large sums she gave also for the betterment of the public schools of which she was a director and to arouse patriotism in the minds of public school children in New York city and its environs.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont donated \$100,000 to the Nassau hospital at Mineola, L. I., and has been interested in diet kitchens among the poor of New York.

Miss Giulia Morosini, who inherited

of Infectious Diseases" with \$125,000, shortly after the death of her son, Jack, from scarlet fever. Her interest in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has also been very great. But her individual charities are to her the most absorbing. The Baptist church, of which she is a member, has been her chief beneficiary and many a tired church worker and unappreciated pastor has received from her a check representing a long rest or a trip abroad.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is greatly interested in the fight on the White Plague and has given liberally to sanitariums, particularly for children. She also gives to orphanages and industrial homes for girls and is interested in young art students and musicians.

In Pittsburg the name of Margaret Carnegie is not unknown, for in the name of his little daughter Mr. Carnegie has endowed many social movements, including Kingsley Settlement House, hospital beds, etc. The Margaret Marrison Carnegie School for Women, part of the Carnegie institute scheme of education, is named for his mother and it is generally thought that Margaret Carnegie, aged 12 years, will be trained to carry out her father's scheme of benefactions.

HARD TO TELL TRUE STATUS

Stylish People Not Always Those Who Have Fat Accounts at the Banks.

"You'd be surprised to know how people impose on men of our cloth," the Sky Pilot said. "How we get taken in. You know I spend a good deal of my time begging, building up churches by means of donations from the generous rich. Well, last summer some very stylish people came to my congregation and were very nice to me, very nice indeed. They invited me to their home, a beautiful summer place up on the Hudson. I lunched with them once, then they invited me to dine. I thought they were lovely people. Well, when we had arrived at the coffee I looked them over and thought to myself:

"This is an auspicious time, it seems to me, to put in a modest petition for that old church out there in Kansas that's in such need of a few donations." I was about to speak, in fact I had cleared my throat, when my hostess anticipated me.

"What do you think she wanted? Wanted me to try to get a few hundred dollars for her from rich people



WESTERN CANADA

During the early days in the period of the growth of the grain crop in Western Canada, as well as throughout the ripening and garnering period, there is yearly growing an increasing interest throughout the United States, as to the results when harvest is completed. These mean much to the thousands of Americans who have made their homes in some of the three Provinces that form that vast agricultural domain, and are of considerable interest to the friends they have left behind.

The year 1909 is no disappointment. The crops of wheat, oats and barley have been harvested and it is now safe to speak of results. Careful estimates place the yield of spring wheat



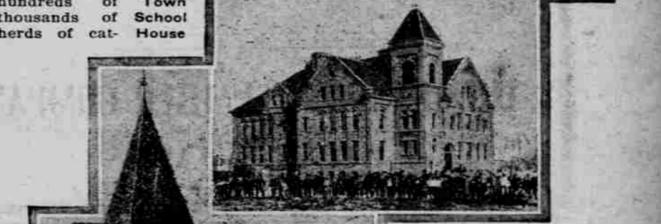
A Central Canada Farmer Finishing Cutting His 70-Acre Field of Wheat

at 30 bushels per acre, winter wheat at over 40 bushels, and oats exceed 50 bushels per acre. Barley also has proved an abundant yield. What will attract the reading public more than volumes of figures will be the fact that those who have been induced through the influence of the Government to accept of 160 acres of free grant land; or, by the persuasion of friends to leave their home State of Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska or the other States from which people have gone, have done well. Financially, they are in a better position than many of them ever expected to be, and in the matter of health, in social conditions, they have lost nothing.

One person who has just returned from a trip through the Lethbridge District, where winter wheat has a strong hold with farmers, says:

"We saw some magnificent sights. The crops were, in fact, all that could be desired."

In a few years from now these great plains over whose breadth for years roved hundreds of Town thousands of School herds of cat-House



He then crossed the Saskatchewan river to the South town, or Battleford proper, and continues his report:

"Conditions around the old town are as good if not better than those to the north of the river. This district has much the best wheat crop prospect of any I have inspected this year, considering sample and yield. The weather conditions for the whole season have been ideal and the result is what might easily be termed a bumper crop. A sample sheaf brought in from the farm of George Truscott was shown to me which spoke for itself. This farmer is said to have sixty acres which will yield 45 bushels per acre.

In stating, an average for the district of South Battleford I would say that the wheat will yield 36 bushels per acre. The oats will yield about 45 and barley 35 bushels per acre."

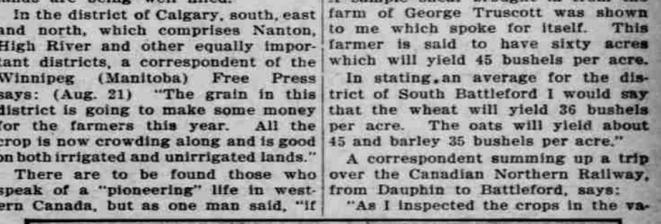
A correspondent summing up a trip over the Canadian Northern Railway, from Dauphin to Battleford, says:

"As I inspected the crops in the va-

the, following the millions of buffalo that once grazed their grasses, will be a solid grain field covering a territory of over 30,000 square miles, and very little of it but what will yet be worth from \$40 to \$60 per acre. Already the homestead and pre-emption lands are being well filled.

In the district of Calgary, south, east and north, which comprises Nanton, High River and other equally important districts, a correspondent of the Winnipeg (Manitoba) Free Press says: (Aug. 21) "The grain in this district is going to make some money for the farmers this year. All the crop is now crowding along and is good on both irrigated and unirrigated lands."

There are to be found those who speak of a "pioneering" life in western Canada, but as one man said, "if



rious districts I found the farmers and other citizens without exception filled with expectant enthusiasm over this year's prospects. No district was found which could not boast of fields of 35 bushels per acre wheat, or 50 to 60 bushels per acre oats, and of 40 bushels per acre of barley."

It is not an unusual thing in many parts of western Canada for a farmer to have 10,000 to 30,000 bushels of wheat. In the Rouleau district it is said that there are several farmers who will have 20,000 bushels of oats any many fields will return one hundred bushels to the acre.

It takes an army of men to handle the Western Canada crop, and it is estimated that 30,000 people have been brought in this year to assist in the great undertaking; there being excursions from the outside world nearly every day for the past six weeks.

this is pioneering I don't for the life of me see what our forefathers had to complain of." He didn't know, though, for the pioneering of his forefathers was discomfort and hardship. The opening up and development of western Canada, with its railroad lines to carry one to almost the uttermost part of it, the telegraph line to flash the news to the outside world, the telephone to talk to one's neighbor, the daily and weekly mail service which brings and carries letters to the friends in distant parts; the schools headed by college-bred and highly certified teachers; the churches manned by brilliant divines; the clubs; the social and festive life; what is there about any of this to give to the man who goes there to make his home the credit of being a pioneer? Nothing! He might as well be in any of the old middle-west States. In other