

The Mysterious Nature of Money What Will the New Skirts Be?

By ROBERT DE MONTESQUIOU-FEZEBSAC,
The French Count Now Lecturing in This Country.



In a striking passage of his moral works Leopardi tells us that money is essentially mysterious, and they alone have treated it worthily who have approached it under its psychic aspects.

Consider the equivocal nature of offers of loans. Though the friend who volunteers a favor may specify with details of time and place circumstances under which he will hold us bound to apply to him, let the foreseen event arise and, if we are naive enough to recall to him his promise, almost before we open our lips he is in flight. Yet our pseudo lender may be equally sincere in promise and retreat, for it is precisely the fulfillment of the law of money which blocks his performance.

Another manifestation of its mystery is the mortification which attaches to every solicitation of money. Outside of a few vulgar souls, ignorant of the noble beauty of desire simply expressed, people do not hesitate to show appreciation of an object of art, even of a jewel, the acceptance of which would please giver as much as recipient. But if it be a question of that medium which serves for the acquisition of everything else, and whose value resides, no doubt, in the variety of employments one can imagine one's self making of it, its price appears so great that one dares not speak of it except as a loan, even when both parties to the transaction are amused at the euphemism.

Sensitive persons often deprive themselves of the most innocent pleasure rather than ask of an avaricious relative an increase of a modest allowance.

"I'd rather die!" is the usual and scarcely hyperbolic formula of this reluctance. One would say that money questions were scandalous parts of conversation. When we mention them we lower our voices. If the narrator persists we blush, as for an indecency.

Another subtle reason for pecuniary shame lies in what I shall call the inverse ingratitude of those who do us favors. The ingratitude of those who receive, which is, perhaps, only a physiological phenomenon—a repulsion, a revulsion—or a religious phenomenon, obliging the giver to await his reward from On High, is a thing understood; but it is not rare to see the giver himself look coldly, because of the pain of his gifts, upon a protegee who is full of sincerest gratitude.

Who knows if the curse and the mystery of money be not involved in the history of the thirty pieces with which, after Judas had cast them away, was bought the field of blood, the Aceldama?

Comte Robert de Montesquiou

The Economy of Probation Work

By MISS ANNIE ROOME,
Court Probation Officer, Brooklyn, N. Y.



The immediate saving to the community when an offender is paroled in charge of a probation officer is obvious: The boy who is watched in his own home instead of being committed to an institution, the man or woman who is left at liberty to continue daily work instead of being confined in reformatory or jail is not a burden on the taxpayer.

An equally direct advantage is scarcely more remote: The most practical way of lessening the burdens of the citizen imposed through ravages of the criminal class lies in the prevention of pauperism and crime to be effected through taking hold of the young and making good citizens out of material that promises bad ones.

Harder to estimate but of incalculable importance is the positive value to the community of men and women saved for lives of self-respect and honesty.

Probation work teaches faith in human nature. I have never had a delinquent committed to my charge attempt to break from supervision. When a boy is impressed with the fact that he is under control of the State and is left at liberty only while he obeys, when he is watched and visited and advised, not as a criminal but as a headstrong lad for whom something must be done, the case is rare in which he does not respond to the efforts made to form him for good citizenship.

Work for girls is hopeful because so often they go wrong through ignorance, and it needs but patience, tact and instruction, with perhaps the finding of work remote from the influences that have led them astray, to set them again on the right road.

The perfection of charity is not to help the winning ones who demand at the hands of public bounty a crust of bread and a roof to cover their mendicant heads. The purest charity lies in looking into conditions before the cry for help becomes necessary, and placing the prospective beggar or criminal in such environments that there shall be no necessity for a cry for aid from their fellow men.

THE REPUBLIC OF MAN

By PROF. NATHANIEL SCHMIDT,
Of Cornell University.

THE great national questions which are at present causing so much consternation in this and other countries will be settled by the International Republic of Man. This republic will be the salvation of civilization.

Perhaps the greatest creation of the world to-day are the trusts, because they are internationally organized. Such will be the case of the republic of man. The men of the world should be cemented together to vote as one nation and be represented so. The Hague international conference of peace, brought about by the czar of Russia, was the first step toward the great empire of man. Now that they have paved the way it is only a matter of a short time before a duly elected and organized legislative body will sit for the purpose of representing every man in the world.

A republic is the people's concern. There are a lot of things, internationally, especially, where the people are concerned.

We want better conditions. For this reason the nations should get together on an equality as do the states of this country.

After everything has failed to stop war arbitration should be tried. The Hague arbitration is becoming more and more permanent and necessary as there will be other things to settle besides war. A regular legislature will necessarily have to be formed. A legislative assembly is the present wish of all nations of the earth.

Money and coinage are other questions which can be settled only before the parliament of the republic of man.



LOWLY but surely the modes are changing. These changes do not appear radical as one watches them, but in the end they will make a great departure from the established styles as we have known them during the past two or three seasons. This makes it hard for the woman who is not privileged to follow each fad of fashion in choosing her gowns. She knows not where to start or where to stop. She cannot safely follow the mode of to-day, for the summer will more than likely bring her radical departures, yet what those departures will be are as yet but guesses, and may prove wide of the mark. No two fashion writers venture the same guess as to the coming skirts. Which one is right? Which one shall we take as authority? These questions are hard to decide, especially for the woman who must make the skirt chosen now do through the summer, and cannot change because she guessed wrong.

One eloquent authority congratulates women upon the fact that the skirt silhouette has not changed. Another announces calmly that the skirt full from the waist band has been accepted without a murmur. "Trottoir skirts are on all street frocks," says a Paris correspondent. "The short skirt does not obtain save for the severest of morning promenade frocks," says another.

The bodice furnishes its share of contradiction. "The pouch has disappeared in Paris," says one foreign writer. "All bodices still blouse, save in the exceptional Pompadour model," says another. And so it goes from one to another.

No two agree, and yet the time has come when woman must decide. Spring and summer are upon us when thinner clothing is a necessity. How shall we make it? The question has not been answered by our fashion authorities. About the best that we can do is to look at present models and choose that which best suits us. The illustrations printed with this letter may help the bewildered woman to some extent.

The average American woman will in many instances want the French model slightly modified. It takes the courage of strong convictions to support one in wearing a frock conspicuously different from the idea adopted by one's friends—and French gowns are often exaggerated in their emphasis of advanced modes. The full skirt illustrates this point. Unquestionably it is the coming skirt. In the conference at which the most famous of the Parisian dress-makers meet each spring, the full skirt was unanimously approved; but now it remains to be seen how radically and how rapidly the fashionable women will obey the ruling. Laws laid down by the autoocrats of the Rue de la Paix have often been modified by the prejudices of the mondaines.

For soft and sheer materials the merits of the full skirt are obvious and will, perhaps, be acknowledged by all save very fat women, but when it comes to less supple and graceful materials, there will be diversity of opinion, says one writer. The severely plain, close-fitting skirt has already been dismissed from consideration by the fastidious.

Fashionable Hats of the Season

THE question of the spring hat may have been settled ere this, but if it has not I offer a few suggestions that may aid in doing so. Even if it has another will not be out of place, for who ever saw the woman who had too many, or more than she cared for?

The fashionable straw of the moment is a chip which looks like shavings. It is obtainable in several lovely shades, such as reseda, bronze and certain shades of red. Everywhere the low, flat chapeau reigns triumphant. In the center of one model to simulate a crown was a bed of ivy leaves surrounded by a ruffling of pale blue satin. On another reposed a bed of violets and their leaves. Buttercups, daisies and clover in conjunction with glace ribbon is a favorite combination of some milliners.

On the three-cornered rough straws, which are to be very popular for traveling, and all-around hats are to be found soft ribbon and quills. A large tu-



can straw hat of the directoire style was fetchingly trimmed with black velvet ribbon, the brim decorated with rosettes of the velvet, finished with center ornaments having loose, falling pompons of finely plaited straw.

Pretty Styles in New Coiffures



RADUALLY the hair is creeping upwards again, and will be worn high on the head by many, though the day has passed for exclusively imperative coiffure vogues.

Women are learning to know themselves, are acquiring the pluck to face the best and the worst of themselves, and are acting accordingly. But the last decree has it that with a high coiffure the hair shall be swept heavenwards with fine decision. No thought of a bouffant is permissible at the back of the head, the sides revealing a similar moderation in a proportionate degree, while the fronts can only be described as literally tumbling over the brow. However, a faithful revelation of this dressing is shown on the right hand of the picture above. To the left is illustrated a supremely graceful low

adjustment, wherein soft coils and pinned rolls culminate in a single short curl in the nape of the neck. Deft handling of the waving-tongs is solely responsible for the now popular toupee, and there is no prettier finish to a low, broad forehead than these graceful side curves.

Such a natural arrangement as this is only possible with a crepon, which is treated as one with the hair of the head. My high opinion of the crepon as the ideal pad has not abated in the least, though experience has served to hint the advisability of having it re-ordered and replenished with hair at not too long intervals. A dainty little dressing at top is an ideal coiffure for a young girl, the hair drawn loosely to the summit of the head, and there piled in natural curls, tied round with a scarf of chiffon or tulle.

ELLEN OF MONDE.

American Girls Heirs to Throne of England

Two Massachusetts Misses Who Might Justly Claim King Edward's Position.

Windsor palace is an elaborate genealogical tree tracing the lineage of England's king and that of the German kaiser back in a direct line to David, successor to the first king of the Jews. One of the last acts of Victoria was to order a copy made, to present her grandson, the emperor. The descent is conceded to be on the distaff side, which must mean Bathsheba, as it was her son who sat on the throne of David. It may be true, it may be false.

Washington Irving was wont to say, if we believed historical events to be true it was just as well as if they were. He spoke feelingly, as one who dealt



MISS MERCER M. MASON,
Direct Heir to the English Throne.

largely in old things—often hazy, not as old and hazy as David's time—be kept on this side of the Christian era.

The most conscientious historians, when tangled in a labyrinth, with no Ariadne to proffer a clew, write their story in a way to make it and themselves interesting, which accounts for the many errors which creep into history.

The blue blood of David, if it were blue—he was a shepherd boy—must have lost much of its color and thickness by dilutions and filtrations with the oil polloi.

It is a far cry to David of Jerusalem. Present English royalty has ceased to talk of the divine rights of the anointed of the Lord, is well content to reign by the safer title—the will of the people—is more inclined to boast of its great forbear, William the Conqueror, than of David, albeit William bore the bar sinister mark, but every inch "a man for a' that."

Even from the Conqueror, Edward VII. can claim no legitimate right to the throne. Were strict English law to be invoked, there would be many claimants with rights to sit upon the English throne prior to his.

Even a Spaniard has a prior claim in the person of Don Carlos. The Stuart descent is on the distaff side and only dates back to Robert Bruce, who won and wore the crown of Scotland as an usurper. By primogeniture John Balliol was rightful heir and so recognized by the English government. Bruce had no male heir. His daughter, Marjory, married the steward of the household, and the title was converted into the surname Stuart, which the royal house ever after bore. There was also a female descendant of Balliol, whose daughter married Sir de Conci of France, whose legitimate heir is Don Carlos, head of the Bourbons. Even the legitimate birth of the first Stuart cannot be proved, unless one believes a pope can make a child born out of wedlock legitimate. James I., son of Mary, Queen of Scots, was always of doubtful origin. Riggs had supplanted her husband in her affections, and the child was thought to be his. The story gained credence that the baby died and that a boy of one of her ladies was substituted in its stead.

At the coronations of the kings of England, it had been the custom to have a knight armed cap-a-pie ride into Westminster Hall, throw down his glove and defy to mortal combat anyone who disputed the king's right to the throne. It may be these tangled skeins of legitimacy induced Edward to abolish this most spectacular scene.

There is said to be a sealed, black box in Court's bank, which, were it allowed to be opened, might tell an old true tale of the relations of Lucy Waters and Charles II., damaging to the legitimate rights of the house of Hanover.

In the act of settlement in Queen Anne's day there was a close contest between the Stuarts and the Guelphs. The latter won by the majority of a single vote. The Stuarts were only barred by their religion.

Henry IV. thought to be king of France was worth a mass. Had the Stuart heirs thought the English throne worth the giving up a mass, Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, would be queen of England to-day and her son, Rupert, prince of Wales. He represented Bavaria at Victoria's jubilee. The legitimists, who style themselves the White Rose league, almost made him an object of suspicion, by showering unwelcome attentions upon him. He was much annoyed, having no ambition to play the role of Prince Charlie.

It is said it can be proved that in America there are two girls, daughters of a legal wife of George IV. In the days before he married Caroline of Brunswick he fell passionately in love

with the beautiful widow, Mrs. Fitzherbert. She was a woman of the strictest virtue, and his importunities fell upon deaf ears. In his infatuation he offered to make her his wife.

Mrs. Fitzherbert was a prudent woman, her heart was not involved—she may have had ambition—she had no royal blood in her veins, neither had the tanner's daughter of Falaise, yet her son conquered England and as king ruled it with a high hand; yet to the glittering offer and protestations of undying love, Mrs. Fitzherbert still said nay. The dissolute, undisciplined George IV., then prince of Wales, had never been thwarted before; he grew violent, declared he could not, would not live. When he actually attempted suicide, his frightened attendants rode in haste to Mrs. Fitzherbert and told her the prince's life depended upon her. She would listen to no proposition but marriage, and every guarantee of its legality was given her. She was married in her own house, married by a clergyman of the English church, ministers of the government and court officials were witnesses. For a time all went well. At table she had a wife's place. There came a day when there was to be a stately court function. Royalty from abroad were guests. The wife asked what place was assigned to her. When told she had no rank and must sit among the ladies of the court, she knew her day was over. Of this marriage, it is claimed, a son was born, which was kept secret. The mother's heart foreboded evil. Under proper care he was sent to America, where he married and died. He left behind him two girls, who are at school in Andover, Mass. Their legitimate claims may some day be pressed to the front.

Mrs. Fitzherbert lived to be over 80 years of age, and died at Brighton in the year of Victoria's ascension, beloved by all who knew her. She was always treated with distinction and respect by the royal family. Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV., was particularly her staunch friend. He had a liaison with Mrs. Jordan, who bore him nine children, but he never included Mrs. Fitzherbert as one of her class. Queen Caroline, after her forced marriage for political reasons, said in bitterness of spirit: "Mrs. Fitzherbert is the prince's true wife, and a most excellent woman."

Strange to say, at the death of the king, his brother, William IV., would not have the servants of his own family and household in mourning, but sent the duke of Essex to Mrs. Fitzherbert to desire she would put hers in mourning, which was done.

The contemptible George IV. even grudged Mrs. Fitzherbert the allowance he had pledged himself to make her; yet she had been the only true



MISS ANNE MASON.

pure love of his life; when he died her miniature was on his bosom and buried with him. He was ever in fear lest she should produce the legal documents, which she jealously guarded. Again and again did he try to gain possession of them. Once he sent his most trusted minion, Sir William Knighton, who, though a stranger, forced his way to her bedroom, when she was ill, to demand or cajole her out of them. Fearing coercion, she sent for the duke of Wellington and Lord Albemarle and in their presence inclosed her precious papers in a packet, which were deposited at her banker's. All other papers she burned, pledging her two witnesses to deny the authenticity of any outside her sealed packet which might be brought forward as hers after her death.

LYDIAL GORDON.

Iowa Cure for Drunkards.
The Iowa plan of confining confirmed drunkards in the lunatic asylums is working well. Inebriates have been sent to the asylums in a continuous stream ever since the law went into effect, eight months ago, the average being 50 a month. An Iowa court has decided that their constitutional rights are not affected by such treatment, which is an important matter, as such a ruling puts the drunkard in a little different class from the criminal or insane, and at the same time he is forcibly protected from his own weakness for liquor. The men thus sent to the asylums have their drink stopped, of course, and are required to work on the farms, which aids in effecting a cure. As soon as the inebriate is cured he is released. It is encouraging to know that the asylum method has thus far restored about 75 per cent. of the men subjected to that treatment.