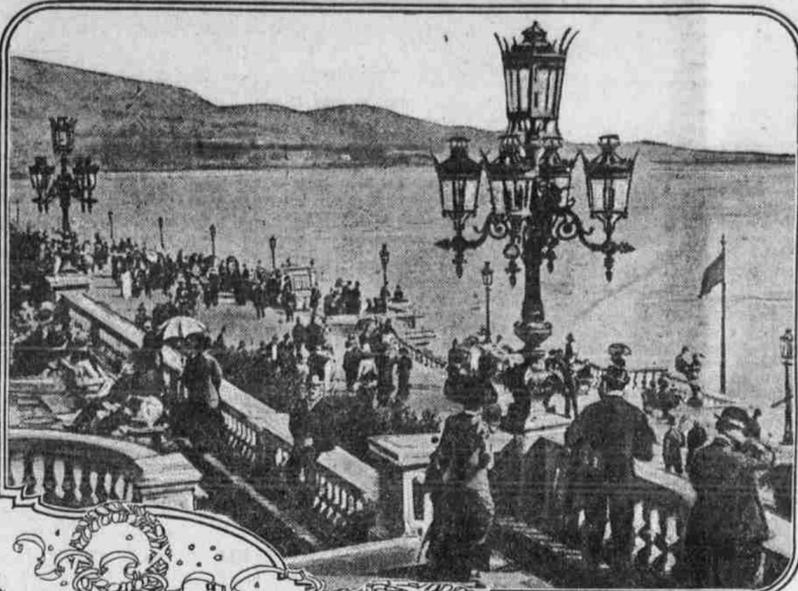




# MONTE CARLO'S ENORMOUS PROFITS



**T**HE official statement, issued after the recent annual general meeting of the "Societe des Bains de Mer de Monaco," or "Monaco Sea Baths company," showed that the net profits for the working year 1913-14 amounted to \$4,096,729.55, an increase of \$320,000 over the net profits for 1912-13. This handsome profit is not by any means made out of the bathing establishment on the sea front under the shadow of the rock of Monaco, and which, by an amusing piece of fiction, is supposed to constitute the reason for the company's existence. Indeed, though I have been to Monaco a good many times, and once lived there for four months, I never discovered any foreign visitor who went to the sea-bathing establishment to take his bath, and as for the natives well, the minority who do occasionally take a bath are invariably provided with free admission cards, says a writer in the New York Times.



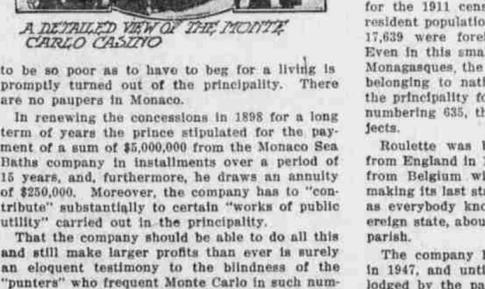
fortune of Homburg was made, as well as that of the Messrs. Blanc. One of the brothers died and the other increased the family fortune tenfold when he made a success of Monte Carlo, which has become the "Refugium peccatorum" of roulette, banished as it has been from all other parts of Europe. M. Camille Blanc gave his daughter in marriage to Prince Roland Bonaparte, with a substantial dowry, and his granddaughter is married to H. R. H. Prince George of Greece, a cousin to the king of England. It is impossible to say what M. Camille Blanc's private fortune amounts to, but it has been variously estimated at between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000.

The profits which enable the Monaco Sea Baths company, to pay such substantial dividends are exclusively derived from the Casino, or clubhouse, which belongs to the company, and which is erected on the adjoining promontory of Monte Carlo. Pursuing the pleasant fiction which gives the company its name, it may be pointed out that when erecting the bathhouse half a century ago, the directors, in their wisdom, came to the conclusion that a physical reaction generally occurred after a sea bath, and that it would be well to provide possible bathers with some form of mild excitement which, while stimulating the nerve centers, would not raise the temperature unduly. Prompted by such a praiseworthy motive, the directors obtained permission from the then reigning sovereign of the little principality—namely, Prince Charles III—to build a "house of recreation," in which a number of games should be installed, and especially a game known as "roulette."



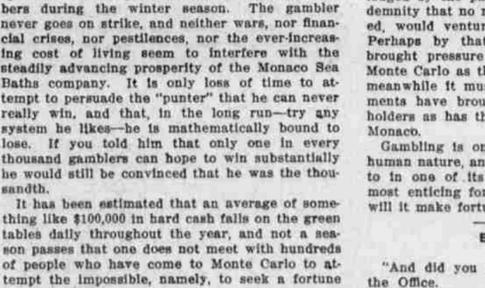
The principality of Monaco has had its fair share of the extraordinary prosperity brought to the place by the gold left by gamblers from all parts of Europe and America. Fifty years ago the entire land and the buildings erected thereon, exclusive of the prince's domain, could probably have been bought by a speculator for \$500,000. Statistics drawn up for official purposes in 1911 showed that the approximate value of the land and buildings in the principality—exclusive of the prince's domain and government property—was 227,000,000 francs, or \$45,400,000.

I have heard it stated, but cannot, of course, guarantee the truth of the story, that the late M. Blanc called upon the prince and showed his highness the little cylinder or wheel, with its red and black "spokes" and its numbered edge, and explained the working of the game of roulette. Charles III, who had received a Christian training, looked distressed.



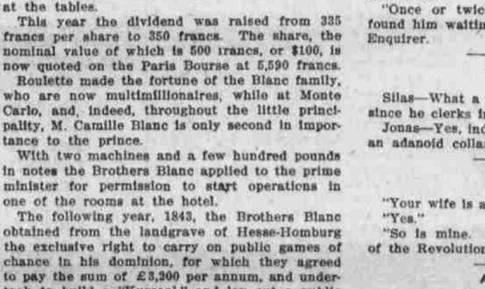
There is a mild "Ullander" question in Monaco, for the 1911 census showed that out of a total resident population of 19,121 persons no less than 17,639 were foreigners and 1,482 Monagasques. Even in this small number all were not genuine Monagasques, the inhabitants of native-born stock belonging to native families who have lived in the principality for at least two generations only numbering 635, the others being naturalized subjects.

"Dear me," he is reported to have said, "I am afraid this seems very much like gambling," but the bishop of Monaco, who had had some previous conversation with M. Blanc, and who was present at the interview, intervened opportunely. The right reverend gentleman suggested to the prince that it seemed to him, judging from M. Blanc's explanations, to be "rather a scientific form of propounding, in a recreative manner, the interesting theory as to the laws which govern chance."



Roulette was banished from France in 1837, from England in 1853, from Germany in 1873, and from Belgium within quite recent years. It is making its last stand in Europe at Monaco, which, as everybody knows, is an independent and sovereign state, about as large as an English country parish.

Without loosening his sway over Homburg, which was then the queen of gambling resorts, M. Blanc set out to transform Monte Carlo into a sort of earthly paradise, not forgetting Eve and the serpent. Into this place poor Adam has wandered ever since, only to leave it, most of the time, in the same denuded condition as his first ancestor left the Garden of Eden.



It has been estimated that an average of something like \$100,000 in hard cash falls on the green tables daily throughout the year, and not a season passes that one does not meet with hundreds of people who have come to Monte Carlo to attempt the impossible, namely, to seek a fortune at the tables.

**PROOF OF WORLD'S ADVANCE**  
From the Day of Mary Wollstonecraft to That of Helen Keller is a Long Jump.  
Occasionally a glimpse of the past throws fresh light on the present. In 1792 Mary Wollstonecraft made her classic plea that women should be treated as human beings. One feature of the attitude of that day is vividly brought out in this paragraph from her

"Vindication of the Rights of Women."  
"What a gross idea of modesty had the writer of the following remark: The lady who asked the question whether women may be instructed in the modern system of botany, consistently with female delicacy; was accused of ridiculous prudery; nevertheless, if she had proposed the question to me I should certainly have answered—they cannot." This is the fair book of knowledge to be shut with an overlying seal! On reading similar passages I have reverentially lifted up my eyes and heart to him who liveth forever and ever and said: 'Oh, my father, hast thou, by the very constitution of her nature forbid thy child to seek thee in the fair forms of truth? And can her soul be sullied by the knowledge that awfully calls her to thee?'"  
Consider the change from the day when Mary Wollstonecraft pleaded for the right of women to study botany, to Helen Keller's article urging the dissemination of knowledge on prevent-

able blindness of babies!—Kansas City Star.  
**Lawn Precautions.**  
Landscape gardeners of the department of agriculture declare that lawn mowers should be set so high that the grass will not be cropped close. They declare raking or sweeping disturbs the soil and that if the clipped grass remains where it drops it will form protection to the roots and keep the lawn in good condition during dry weather.

## SAVING TIME AND STRENGTH

Proper Planning of Household Duties Will Do Away With Much Unnecessary Wear and Tear.

The housewife should carefully study the conservation of her strength and energy during the hot weather. All the short cuts to housekeeping, as well as the many little devices for saving time and labor, should be carefully considered. That is one of the best features of the modern housekeeping. It teaches the conservation of energy, of training the hand to save the heels; the adding of the element of inventiveness and scientific thought to the problem of the home that will save the wife and mother from unnecessary wear and tear.

Careful menu planning is one of the means by which she may reduce her labor by omitting many dishes laboriously made that are often served from force of habit. The mother and grandmother probably handed them down as prized possessions, and it seems almost a sacrifice to omit their preparation, even though it means hours over a hot stove.

By substituting others of equal food value, but which require less time and labor in preparing, much time and strength may be saved. A more careful study of food values will soon enable even the busiest housewife to do this.

The same reduction of labor may be made in regard to clothing. There are so many fabrics on the market that are equal in appearance if not superior to garments made from those that often require hours and hours of the most arduous toil over the wash-tub or ironing board to make ready for a few hours' wear.

When the housewife studies the elements of the science of utility and proportion that underlie even the commonest household task she will then be guided more than ever by common sense, which avoids unnecessary work, worry or any of the things that rob a woman of her birthright of pleasure and happiness and make her look old before her time.

## MAKE USE OF RASPBERRIES

No Other Fruit More Suitable for the Tit-Bits That All the Family Appreciate.

Raspberry charlotte is made from one pint of raspberries, half a pint of bread crumbs, two eggs, one pint of milk, two ounces of powdered sugar, one ounce of butter.

Butter a pie dish and sprinkle with bread crumbs, then put in a layer of raspberries and sprinkle with sugar. Repeat the alternate layers of crumbs, raspberries and sugar until the dish is full. Beat up the eggs with milk and pour into the dish. Scatter a few bits of butter on top and bake in a moderate oven.

For a delicious raspberry pudding take half a pint of raspberries, six ounces of bread crumbs, quarter pound of powdered sugar, quarter pound suet, two eggs and half a pint of milk. Finely chop the suet and mix with the sugar and bread crumbs. Beat the eggs separately, then with the milk and add to the other ingredients. Lastly add the raspberries. Put the mixture into a greased mold and steam from two and a half hours to four hours.

Raspberry porcupine requires a large state sponge cake, half a pint of berries, one pint of made custard and two ounces of sweet almonds. Stew the raspberries gently with a little sugar and set them aside to cool. Scoop out the center of the sponge cake and fill the hole with the raspberries. Pour over it the custard and when partly cool stick it all over with blanched almonds.

## Custard Sauce.

Add a pinch of salt to a pint of milk and scald in a double boiler. Pour this over the yolks of two eggs which have been well beaten and added to one-half cupful of sugar. Stir for a few minutes, then pour back into the double boiler. Cook until smooth and creamy, but not too thick to pour easily. When cold flavor with one scant teaspoonful of vanilla or almond, or better still, crack a few peach stones, blanch the kernels and cook them with the custard.

## Potato and Olive Salad.

Cut into dice four good sized boiled potatoes and add 15 stoned olives cut into good sized pieces and two hard-boiled eggs also cut up. Sprinkle with salt, olive oil and vinegar and fold together; set on ice for an hour; add half a cupful of stiff mayonnaise; cover with what is left, and put a few rings of olives on top. This can be made very attractive nicely arranged on a bed of lettuce leaves.

## Recipe for Bran Bread.

Doctors now prescribe dieting foods largely in place of medicine. Nothing is better for constipation than bran bread. Here is a recipe that has been tested and is palatable as well as healthful:

Four cupfuls of sterilized bran, two cupfuls of white flour, two cupfuls of buttermilk and one-half teaspoonful soda. Bake until thoroughly done. Add raisins if desired.

## Creamy Cocoa.

To make a delicious, creamy cup of cocoa or chocolate, add a pinch of salt to the solid ingredients. When the whole comes to a boil beat with a Dover egg beater for two minutes; the scum, which is so unsightly and distasteful, will not form. A marshmallow placed in each cup before pouring the cocoa rises to the top and takes the place of whipped cream as well as giving a delightful flavor.

## Fight the Fly.

The flies will keep you fighting these days. Clean up every dirty spot around the house and barn, and go over every floor and window screen carefully to see that there are no broken spaces.

## Helpful Tonics.

Garlic, leeks and olives stimulate the circulation of the blood.

# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

The recent visit of Dr. Booker T. Washington to this city and the splendid address which he delivered brought to mind an incident of a few weeks ago, relates the Chicago News. A young negro of what might be called the dilettante class, was heard saying to a newly arrived stranger:

"Don't tell any one in Chicago that you are from Tuskegee Institute." To this advice the stranger without hesitation replied to the effect that he was proud to be identified with an institution that meant so much constructively in the life of his race, and that any one who was conversant with the needs of the people served by the school could not be disloyal to it.

The former young man did not necessarily mean harm, but unfortunately he misrepresented the spirit of this great city, Chicago, sharing the American ideal, in harmony with movements everywhere which makes for human uplift, and her representative citizens are as eager to encourage in Alabama as well as in Illinois any organization representing an investment in useful, nondependent citizenship.

The Tuskegee institute is not only an efficient school for training the negro in manual arts and in agriculture. It is primarily a school for human culture, indeed for race culture, considering the important part it has played and is destined to play in the education of the negro race.

It took the world a long time to acknowledge the truth that physical control and the workman's skill in the manipulation of his tools and the practice of his art are as essential contributions to human welfare and to appreciate fine art from an academic point of view or to translate classical writings or decipher fascinating problems in mathematics. Those who from apathy, indolence or prejudice have not kept abreast with the trend of education and the progress of the glorious humanitarian movements of this day are the ones who date upon what a living age has buried in books. They offer no helping hand in the solution of vital problems.

The Tuskegee institute is an active agency not only in education but in social amelioration. Truly there can be no complete appreciation of the work that Doctor Washington is doing for this country if the appalling need for this work is overlooked. As this need is realized so will the friends of the work increase, together with the encouragement and inspiration of his benevolent supporters.

At an expenditure exceeding \$10,000,000 London will build a dock ample enough to accommodate any merchant steamer afloat or which will be likely to enter the Thames for many years to come.

A thousand persons gathered in Epiphany church in G street at Washington to bid farewell to James. For forty-one years James, the colored sexton, had rung the chapel bell that called the parishioners and greeted their arrival with a happy face. He was accorded honors at his funeral service that no person ever buried from that church has received. The aged negro was given the distinction of having a funeral address preached for him, as sermons on burial occasions are never given in the Episcopal service. Five hundred colored people attended the service and were ushered into their places by the usual church attendants.

The Panama canal is lighted along its entire length by electricity, for lighthouses, buoys, etc.

A recent bulletin issued by the census bureau giving mortality figures for the year 1913, seems to have made a deep impression in the South because of the ominously high figures for the negroes in the southern cities. These are the deaths per thousand:

	White	Negro
Memphis	15.9	28.2
Richmond	16.7	26.8
New Orleans	15.6	31.9
Baltimore	16.2	31.0
Nashville	14.7	24.0
Birmingham	12.3	25.2
Atlanta	13.5	25.2
Washington	14.4	24.4

The Atlanta Constitution vigorously calls attention to this situation, pointing out that the diseases which cause such a death rate among the negroes must, in the close contact of urban life, be a menace to the whites, and that, therefore, the whites have a self-interest in improving the standards of negro life.—Springfield Republican.

A serious-minded Englishman read a paper before the Royal Statistical society the other day, in which he recommended that a card index registering the details of the lives of every person should be kept at some central government office. Every person would have his number, according to this scheme, which already has given considerable amusement to Punch and the humorists generally.

Electric vehicles are now being used in the streets of London for sprinkling and sweeping.

## Stocking Economy.

Children's white hose that are merely worn at the top from pinning them up, and are good everywhere else may be made into nice little socks. Cut them off at the top and crochet an edge of color to make them pretty and to prevent their raveling.

To keep the many pairs of children's stockings in a large family separate sew two inches of very narrow tape at the top and back of each stocking. Except when being worn each pair is kept tied together. It does

"Give the negro a chance." This was the theme that thrilled through the address of Booker T. Washington when he spoke at Chicago before the convention of the International Sunday School association in Medina temple.

Mr. Washington proved to be one of the most popular speakers that have addressed the convention and his appeal to the Sunday school leaders to help the negro and to give him a chance brought repeated applause from the delegates and visitors who filled the big hall to overflowing.

"What the black man needs is the old time religion," said the speaker. "That's the theology I want to take to my people. The negro is better off close to the soil and in the South, and I want to keep him there, if you will bring the Sunday school to him. Take the old theology to him, the theology that says, 'Thou shalt not steal,' 'Thou shalt not kill,' 'Thou shalt not bear false witness,' 'Thou shalt not commit adultery.'"

"I want no man's sympathy because I am a negro," he said. "I thank God every day that I belong to this race. I wouldn't change places with the whitest man in America. We have problems to solve, such problems as the white man has not, and my people need some one to lead and help them. But remember, it is not always unfortunate for a race to have problems to solve; such problems turn races into kingdoms and nations."

The resolutions committee reported to the convention and resolutions favoring a federal law for the regulation of marriage and divorce, a single standard of purity for both sexes, rigid laws against commercialized vice, lotteries and gambling, consoling of moving pictures, the abolishment of child labor under the age of sixteen, the destruction of the liquor traffic, the advancement of international peace and the observance of the sabbath were passed.

Country negroes of the better type are good workers and thrifty managers, pretty sure to become ultimately land owners and self-employers. Negro ownership of land in the South increased 150 per cent in the first decade of the twentieth century. But in this advancement of the best of the race from tenancy and wage working to larger or smaller agricultural proprietorship the author sees a bad influence upon those less fortunate or deserving, an agency making for the deterioration in character and efficiency in the labor left available for the white man's plantation; her observation and interest seem to be rural and agricultural more than urban and industrial. And the unreliability of this labor is in turn responsible for devices verging upon peonism, holding the laborer to the land with chains of debt:

"For many years the South squandered the fertility of her fields. We are learning of late years, slowly and painfully, to build up the impoverished soil, and restore it to its former richness. But we have overlooked the squandered fertility of labor. Until we build up the worker the material on which his work is spent will never yield its normal return. The houses of very many farm laborers are more than enough to sap their vitality, to destroy ambition and self-respect and to foster immorality and disease. Conditions like these siphon from the community its capital of human productivity."—Mrs. L. H. Hammond, in her book "In Black and White."

The president of Uruguay is reported to be considering the advisability of creating a national printing establishment to undertake all the printing work of the various government departments.

The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes has for its purpose to protect colored women from moral and financial exploitation, to provide playgrounds and recreation centers, to organize boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood unions of adults, to secure and train negro social workers, to develop co-operation among welfare agencies, to provide employment facilities to fit workers for their occupation, to provide probation care for juvenile and adult delinquents, to render neighborhoods free from vice where respectable people may have homes, and to investigate city conditions among negroes. Its headquarters are in New York.

Argentine telegraph companies are bringing into general use a system whereby messages are received automatically with printed type.

In the days of old Rome a woman's character was known by her dress. The toga was worn by the men, but the stola was the garment for the women. It was a loose garment worn over the tunic, and was usually caught at the waist by a girdle. Divorced women and courtesans were not allowed to wear it.

Russia is making great efforts to develop unproductive parts of the Caucasus by preventing river floods and increasing irrigation drainage and canal construction.

not interfere with washing them, and there is no tedious sorting when the laundry comes home.

## Sewing Hint.

The best way to reduce mending is to guard against it. You will find that one reason why children's clothes rip is because the seams are sewed with cotton thread, which is brittle. Any dress which will give hard wear should be made up entirely of silk. The sun and water rots cotton, but does not affect silk.