

The fox (knowing the force of publicity) barks not when he would steal the lamb. In these days of publicity, the fox is open to natural suspicion.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Job said: "The ear trieth words as the palate tasteth meat." And in these days of printing, and of advertising, the word "eye" may be substituted for "ear."

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

WHY EX-PRINCESS SELLS HER JEWELRY

Quarreled With Many Relatives, And Her Rather Expensive Husband

HAS BEEN HARD UP EVER SINCE

Emperor Cut Off Her Allowance, She Denies Her Gems Are on the Market Though Advertised.

Special Correspondence.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—All classes of society in Vienna were surprised and shocked when it was reported recently that the former crown princess of Austria, Countess Stephanie Lonyay had advertised her jewels and her bridal veil for sale. They are said to be in the hands of

try in Brussels and was a wedding gift to the crown princess from the ladies in Brussels. The veil is as long as the full court train of the bridal robe with which it was worn and took 50 lace workers six months to complete. The design was garlands of roses and lilies of the valley, within which the arms of Austria and Belgium were entwined. With the veil came also a rich lace bonnet for the robe, but this the countess gave to her daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth when she was married to Prince Otto Windisch-Graetz.

HARD TO FORGIVE HER.
Countess Lonyay must have known that there was scarcely any act of hers which would turn public opinion so much against her as this demonstrative rupture with her past life, and that he aged emperor, who is exceedingly sensitive on all points connected with the memory of his unfortunate son, would bitterly resent such a course and find it hard to forgive her. This action of hers proves that she has given up all hope of getting any more money from him, and that she is at her wits' end to provide the funds for the keeping of her expensive husband, and also to provide what she considers her own necessities.

When she married Count Lonyay, it was clearly understood that the emperor would stop the big allowance which she received as widowed crown princess, and which amounted to nearly 1,000,000 crowns, this sum including 100,000 crowns from her father. The emperor promised to give her 250,000 crowns every year, and she accepted, thinking she could easily get on with being very much ennobled and possibly dreaming of love in a cottage. She never once thought that as the widow



PRINCESS STEPHANIE
Wearing Some of the Jewels and the Bridal Veil Which She is About to Sell.

a well known firm in Paris and include besides her pearl necklace many other beautiful jewels. The pearl necklace was the gift of the crown prince to his bride, and is composed of 365 large and perfectly matched pearls, and is valued by the Paris firm at \$50,000. It was one of her most treasured and favorite ornaments, and her best picture was taken in a black velvet gown with her only ornament, this necklace of pearls.

OTHER FINE GEMS.

The other jewels consist of a set of rubies, diamonds, collar and brooch valued at \$30,000; a large brooch of pearls and diamonds at \$20,000; another all of diamonds forming a lovers' knot at \$12,000; a bracelet of diamonds formed around one large black and one white pearl valued at \$3,000; an emerald brooch at \$3,000 and an amethyst set, diamond, collar and brooch, valued at \$5,000.

More interest, however, is centered in her bridal veil which is of great beauty and worth at the lowest estimate \$6,000. It is the finest work of the lace industry

of the crown prince she lived entirely at the emperor's expense, whether in the imperial palace in Vienna or at Budapest, or at Castle Laxenburg or Miramar, near Trieste. As many servants, horses and carriages stood at her disposal as she cared to appropriate to her use. Her railway fares in the country were paid by the emperor, and a great many of the bills she ran up she sent to the emperor's comptroller for payment.

MADE LARGE ALLOWANCE.

Of course this made her allowance much larger than it really was. Very soon after her marriage she found she could not make both ends meet. She had furious quarrels with her husband before she understood that the sums lost at the gambling table must be paid, and her usual way out of all difficulties was to send her young daughter to the emperor to beg for money. But three years ago, Princess Elizabeth married Prince Windisch-Graetz, a handsome officer in the guards, with whom she fell in love at a court ball, and who did not want to marry her, because he was engaged to a courtesan. Princess Elizabeth's marriage is not a very happy one, and the young wife

American Woman's Club in the Fatherland

First Club of the Fair Sex in Germany Organized by Columbia's Daughters—Started on a Humble Scale in Berlin, it Now Occupies Imposing Quarters and Draws Biggest and Best People.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—In the heart of the "District of Columbia"—as the Americans residential quarter of Berlin is amusingly known—stands the building in which the American Women's Club of Berlin is housed, an institution which enjoys the privilege of having been the first woman's club ever organized in the Kaiser's realm and is today the most typical, essentially American woman's organization in Europe.

There are statistics of Yankee women and girls in London and Paris, but they pursue either social pleasures or special aims like art and music. The American Women's club of Berlin lays claim to being not only serious in purpose, but comprehensive in scope, and around it is rallied all that is best in the energetic, extensive American life of the German capital. Founded 11 years ago, primarily as a charity-related association, with a girl students auxiliary, the club several years since outgrew the humble set of two or three rooms which served as a "club house" and now occupies three full floors in one of the massive stone front apartment houses in the smart Kleiststrasse. Within a radius of half a mile not less than 3,000 Americans are encamped, either as permanent residents of Berlin or as members of the ever-fluctuating colony of students, tourists and other transients, here for periods varying from weeks to years. Two blocks away from the club is another monument to the vigorous American element in Berlin—the handsome \$100,000 Gothic American church, built by sons and daughters of Columbia who have resided in Berlin off and on during the past 30 years.

AMBASSADOR'S WIFE.

The president of the American Women's club is, by unwritten law, always the wife of the United States ambassador to the Kaiser's court. At present the office is ably filled by Mrs. Charlesman Tower, who has through her charm and regal entertaining given American diplomacy in Germany the most brilliant social representation it has ever experienced. Not even the glittering functions of the Russian, American, British and Italian embassies excel the banquets and balls at the Tower palace in the Koenigs-Platz.

The active executive head of the club for its past seven years has been Mrs. Frank H. Mason, wife of the United States consul general, who is first vice-president of the organization. As presiding officer, parliamentarian and extemporaneous speaker, Mrs. Mason is exceedingly gifted. Her lieutenant in the active management of the club's varied interests are Mrs. Mary Honan, wife of the resident American physician, Dr. John H. Honan; Miss Max, Miss Moll, Mrs. John C. Symmes, Mrs. George O. Watson and Mrs. S. H. McPadden. Several of these women were among the club's founders, long-time resident American businesswomen in Berlin. The directress of the club is Miss Ellen A. Hunt, an American university woman of rare executive talent. She resides on the club premises and gives personal attention to the varied details of routine management.

COMMON RALLYING GROUND.

The cardinal purposes of the club is to be a rallying-ground for American women resident in Berlin, either as presiders over homes or as students. The American woman student element is always large. At the conservatories, art academies and university there are never less than several hundred of

often appeals to the emperor when her husband fails to come up to her ideal. Since she is a wife herself she has lost all patience with her mother, who she thinks married when she was too old, and she no longer pleads with the emperor in her behalf.

WAS UNWISE.

Countess Lonyay was very unwise a year ago when she suddenly took her sister's part, and after that princess' escape from the asylum at Dresden, telegraphed to her brother-in-law: "She is no more mad than you are," ending with, "Why did you lie to me?" and published the telegram in the Neue Presse before Prince Philip of Coburg received it. It was also characteristic of her to quarrel with her sister the very next day and take back her word that she would interfere in her behalf with the emperor.

She has been out of favor ever since and recently was refused a lodging in an imperial building when she asked



THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB IN BERLIN.

them. The club affords them dormitory accommodations to a limited degree, the use of a library and music-room, a dining room, assembly rooms for meetings, etc., while a gymnasium is among the innovations now in process of arrangement. An information bureau, where reliable hints as to boarding houses, teachers, shopping facilities, etc., are to be had, is among the most valuable features of the club-house. Many ambitious girls come here to study without either parents or relatives, and the club successfully "mothers" many of these, who would otherwise be strangers in a strange land, and subject to all the pitfalls of foreign life.

Every Saturday evening during the winter season the club's energetic entertainment committee arranges a literary or musical evening for its members and guests. Periodically men are admitted at these "salons," especially when, as frequently happens, men are on the evening's program as singers, players or speakers. A number of the noted Americans who have visited Berlin during the past few years have addressed the club, which throws open its doors to the discussion of the widest possible number of topics—intellectual, philanthropic, artistic, etc.

LINGUAL CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of the German language is one of the club's most ardent pursued aims. It has a special lecturer on German literature and art, whose addresses are at the disposal of girl students without extra charge. The club is self-supporting. Its income is

limited to the moderate membership fees collected from resident women (\$2.50 a year, and from girl students \$1.25 a year). For this trifling sum, members have access to all the club's facilities and privileges without exception.

When the "intellectual season" at the university and conservatories swells the number of students in town, the club roll-call often totals six or seven hundred names.

Money for special purposes is raised by the giving of bazaars and concerts. From such sources the hard-working women of the club have realized money enough to purchase and own a magnificent clubhouse equipment, including a couple of grand pianos, an extensive reading and reference library and an attractive collection of rugs and bric-a-brac. To step from the heavily furnished German "hausfrau's" home into the premises of the American Women's club in Kleiststrasse is to step into a typically American house, walled as if by magic across the water into the heart of the Fatherland.

Two women who now live in America were active supporters of the club and contributed largely to its flourishing present and promising future—Mrs. Andrew D. White, wife of the former ambassador to Berlin and ex-president of Cornell university, and Mrs. Mary Hamilton Willard, of Chicago, sister-in-law of Frances Willard. Mrs. Willard founded the "Willard School for American Girls," which is still in existence in Berlin and, under the guidance of Dr. Alice Luce, gives promise of perpetuating the successful career it enjoyed under its founder.

AGNES KESSLER.

compulsion. A black signal system has just been successfully inaugurated upon 11 miles of the main line of the Northeastern Railway company, after many exhaustive tests and inspections under the supervision of the board of trade. I am told that a final order is to be placed covering all the tracks of this company in the near future. The extent of this contract in valuation amounts to \$1,000,000. The contract goes to an American concern, the Hall Signal company, which gets the credit of making the first satisfactory installation of any black signal system in the United Kingdom. I was told today that the Chatham and Dover and the London and Southeastern railways have both decided to adopt the American standard of signalling, and are at present investigating the merits of the appliances of the Union Switch and Signal company, and the Hall company. These railway companies are about to send experts to the United States to inspect the practical workings of the

signal feature of American railway operation. Upon their return the British railways interested are to place their orders.

Lieut.-Col. P. G. Von Donop, R. E., representing the British board of trade, has only issued provisional permits to use the American signalling system up to the present time. He has, however, now decided that they may safely be used in Great Britain, where the conditions differ so largely from those of the United States. In fact, the board of trade has in contemplation a plan to introduce a provision into the railway bill before parliament, to the effect that the American system of black signalling be exclusively used upon British railways. It is claimed an other country has produced a similar system which so nearly meets the English requirements. Col. Von Donop states the utmost importance may be attached to the fact that the railways are taking this matter up voluntarily. It is quite clear, though, that the question of economy involved is more considered than that of the safety of life.

USING OUR METHODS AGAINST GERMANY

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Hidden away in an annual report recently made to the shareholders of Waring and Galloway, limited, I happened on some rather surprising admissions. In fact, I have been so much interested in the construction of buildings in London have proved superior to those of any other country, including England. This firm is taking a great part in the rebuilding of London, having erected the new and imposing headquarters of the International Mercantile Marine company, and being now engaged in putting up the Little Hotel in Piccadilly.

Questioned on the above subject, Mr. Waring, the head of the firm, said: "Yes, we have finally come to the conclusion, perhaps somewhat unwillingly, that Americans are better builders than we are. Therefore we have believed that you erected your buildings too quickly, but you have taught us that a substantial structure can be put up rapidly. The American does it because of his genius for management. Our chief heads of department are now Americans, and by their inventiveness and experience they get a third more labor out of the English workman than we ever could. We consider this a critical moment in the history of British trade, and the world has never yet experienced such a fight for commercial supremacy. Our two great rivals, America and Germany, have presented great difficulties to British enterprise, but we have disposed of America by adopting her system of direction of action, her nervous force, her ability for reducing the factor of labor to a minimum in every direction and her insatiable ambition to effect the greatest possible result."

"Germany has entered the international building contest with structural iron material, with keen intellectual ability, patient and progressive labor, capacity to organize and standardize, cohesion of effort in order to effect great ends, and above all alertness in adapting her manufactures to the requirements of her customers. We have, however, the benefit of a great start in the field. With continued co-operation of English and American capital and brains we should not fear German competition in the building trades. The rivalry is healthy and an additional incentive to greater effort."

"There are many handicaps in Great Britain, largely of a legal character, to quick construction, but here again we have used the American way. We construct first and talk about it afterwards—in the courts if necessary. We are quite equal to the United States in manufacturing structural material quickly and cheaply and now we have solved the question of supervision and labor along American lines."

GROWING EVIL OF UNINVITED GUESTS.

How Social Sponging is Carried On at London Swell Functions.

ROYALTY EVEN CROWDED OUT

Hostesses at Big Parties Entertain Scores of People Whom They Have Never Heard Of.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—There were general expressions of satisfaction at the ticket arrangement introduced by Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, at the Independence day celebration at Dorchester house. Though several persons contrived to sneak in without cards or admission there were not nearly so many seedy English folk present, posing as Americans for the sake of a bountiful free feed, as at former celebrations given by American ambassadors. There is probably no city in the world where there is so much social sponging done as in London. At their big functions hosts and hostesses have frequently not the remotest acquaintance with many of the people who sit at their tables, and whose check is only exceeded by their voracity. When Lord Howard de Walden gave a magnificent party at the house of the Marquis of Salisbury a few years ago, it was a scandalous number of the people there were never invited.

"The other evening I was standing near a well known woman who was collecting her guests, when a gushing and gaudily gowned woman came forward and shook the hand of the hostess effusively. 'I am so pleased to see you,' said this latter, 'but who are you?' If this was rude it was at least frank."

WITHOUT INVITATION.

When John Oliver Hobbs made a character remark in one of her plays, "My dear I am rather peculiar, I never go anywhere without an invitation," it indicated the possession of a razor sharp distinction between those unfamiliar with what goes on in British society would imagine. A trick which is greatly in vogue is to bring, on an invitation for self and friend, about 20 people thereby paying off social debts at other folk's expense. I have one particular case in memory where a woman brought 50 of her friends. It was at the house of a millionaire, the Hon. Glyn Vivian's, in Eaton Square. On the same occasion nearly everyone else brought herself, her family and all her friends. It was a never-to-be-forgotten gathering. Many people never succeeded in getting beyond the hall door. A beautiful supper had been provided for about 30 or 40, but there must have been 1,000 present. About 1 a. m. people were sitting about in the bedrooms eating sandwiches and drinking claret or champagne—in fact, anything they could grab from the supper table—and the story went they got so hungry and riotous that they invaded the wine cellar and the larder.

Another instance of an ap-
pal-

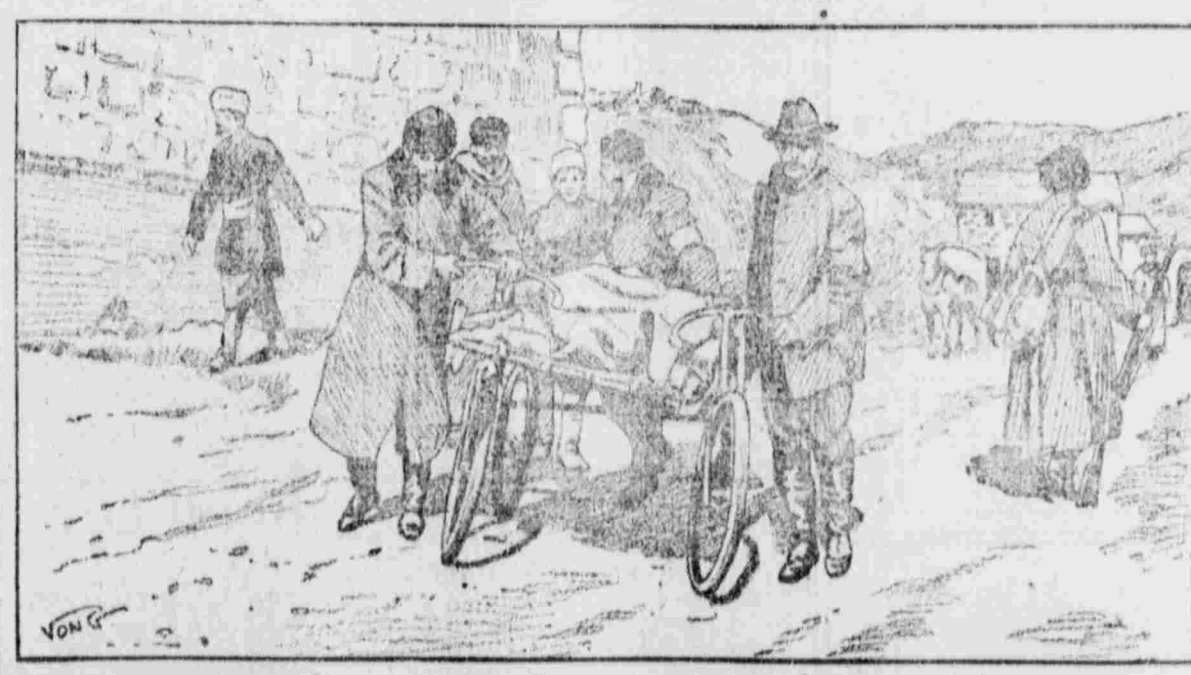


PRINCESS DE BEARN AT HOME.

Princess de Bearn and de Chalais, who is making her first visit to her native land since her marriage, a little more than a month ago, to Prince Henri de Bearn, was the daughter of Rosa Wilmans, of Baltimore, and is connected with the best families on this side of the water, while her union with the prince gives her relationship with some of the noblest families of France and Germany and indirectly with Spain. The prince, her husband, claims kinship with the house of Talleyrand Perigord, and it was with the oldest son of the late Duke of Talleyrand Perigord that Prince de Bearn had a little misunderstanding as to his right to enjoy the title of "De Chalais." The matter appears to have been allowed to drop, however, although at the time of the marriage there was talk of a duel.



A RECENT PICTURE OF PRINCESS STEPHANIE, Showing Her Pearl Necklace Composed of 365 Large and Perfectly Matched Pearls. It is Valued at \$50,000.



THE BICYCLE IN RED CROSS WORK.

The cut, which is made from a photograph taken by a war correspondent in Manchuria, illustrates one use to which the bicycle has been put in the present war. It has been made very serviceable in the transport of the wounded when other means were wanting. With the exception of a little ingenuity a stretcher may be fixed to the frames of two cycles and a useful wheeled ambulance thus obtained. This smooth and easy going contrivance is infinitely superior to the rude native carts which have sometimes been converted into ambulances.