

The fox (knowing the force of publicity) "barks" not when he would steal the lamb. In these days any business venture which fights shy of advertising 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."

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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 bride, and 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 flounce 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 her 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 wit's end to provide the funds for the keeping of her expensive household, 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 full 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 stretch, being very much accustomed and possibly dreaming of love in a cottage, she never once thought that as life 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 \$2,000; an emerald brooch at \$3,000 and an amethyst set, diamonds, collar and brooch, valued at \$2,000.

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



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

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 societies 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, enterprising American life of the German capital. Founded 11 years ago, primarily as a charity-relief association, with a girl student's auxiliary, the club several years since acquired the humble suit 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 camped, 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 a week to years. Two blocks away from the club is another monument to the chorine American element in Berlin—the handsome \$100,000 Gothic American church, built by some and dedicated by Columbia who have resided in Berlin off and on during the past 25 years.

AMBASSADOR'S WIFE.

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

The active executive hand of the club for the 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 lieutenants in the active management of the club's varied interests are Mrs. Mary Honan, wife of the club's first American philanthropist, Dr. John H. Honan; Miss Marjorie Mott, Mrs. John Cleve-Symmes, Mrs. George O. Watson and Mrs. S. H. McPhaden. Several of these women were founders, and their husbands being long-time resident American businessmen in Berlin. The directress of the club is Mrs. E. 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 purpose 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 universities 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 in a limited degree, the use of a library and music room, a dining room, assembly room for meetings, etc., while a grand staircase 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 "mother" 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 invited to the club as speakers, 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 range of topics—intellectual, philanthropic, artistic, etc.

LINGUAL CULTIVATION.

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

for one to escape the dust which followed her husband about for debts. They cannot enter an imperial building and the counters repeatedly saved herself by this clever move.

Her latest communication to the papers was a denial that her jewels and bridal veil were to be sold, and yet the Paris jeweler entrusted with the sale is distributing printed catalogues of all the items.

ROSA WAINWRIGHT.

AMERICAN SIGNALS FOR BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—For the first time in the history of British railroading a safety appliance has been adopted by some of the most important railway systems without

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

Lord Alfred, P. O. Van Donop, R. E., representing the British board of trade, has only issued provisional permits to use the American signaling system on the present line. 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 their regular bill before parliament to the effect that the American system of block signaling be extended to all British railways. It is claimed no other country has produced a similar system which so nearly meets the English requirements. Lord Van 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 Gillow, limited, I happened on some rather surprising admissions. It was fully declared that American methods in the construction of buildings in London have proved superior to those of any other country, including England. This firm is taking a foremost part in the rebuilding of Leadenhall, having erected the new and the existing 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. Heretofore we have believed that you erected your buildings too quickly, but you have taught us that a solid steel structure can be built up rapidly. The American does it because of his genius for management, his 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, Americans and Germans, have presented great difficulties to British enterprise, but we have disposed of America by adopting her system of direction of activity, 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 good start in the field. With continued co-operation of English and American capital and brains we should not fear German competition within the British Isles. 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 contrast 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."

AGNES KESSLER.

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 Whitehall Road, the American embassy, 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 sordid English folk present, posing as Americans for the sake of a beautiful free food, 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 met the most remote acquaintances with many of the people who attend them and whose check is only covered by their own. When Lord Howard de Walden gave a magnificent party at the house of the Earl of Devonshire a good number of the people there were never invited.

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

WITHOUT INVITATION.

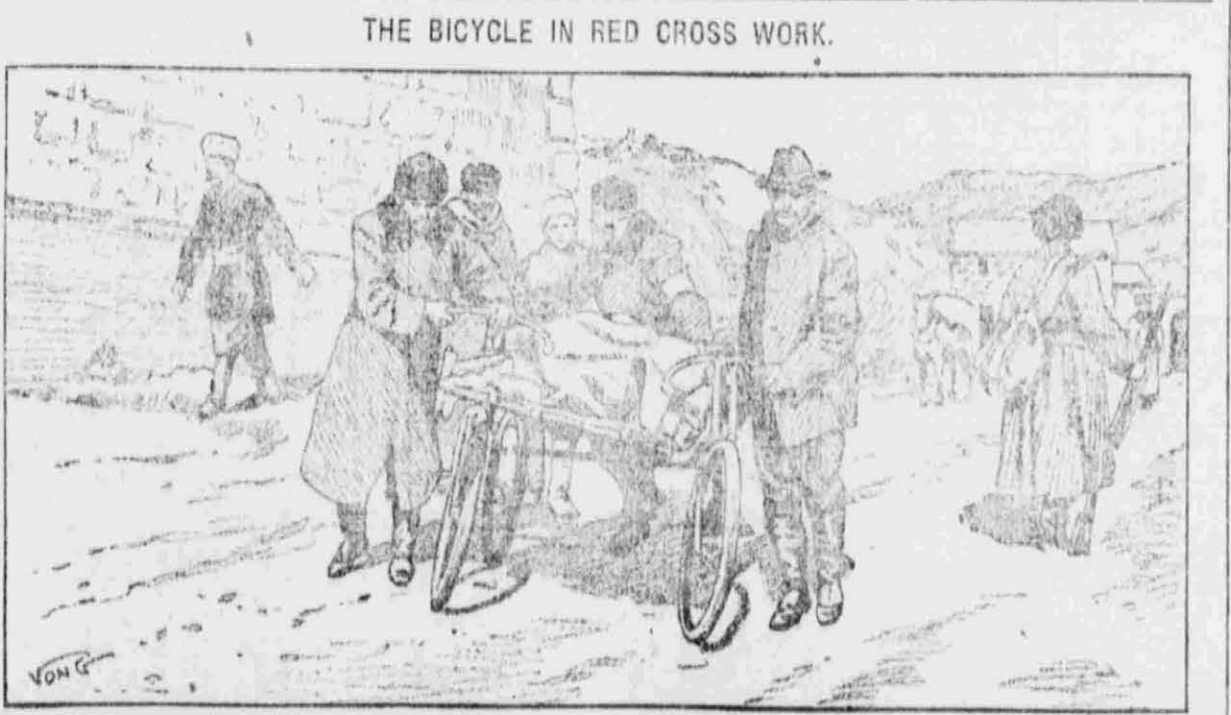
When John Oliver Hobbs made a character remark in one of his plays, "My dear, I am rather peculiar, I never see anybody without an invitation," it indicated the possession of a rare claim to distinction than those unfamiliar with what goes on in British society would imagine. A trick which is growing more and more common, on an invitation for self and friend, about 20 people thereby paying off social debts of 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 Vynns, 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 300 or 400, 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 wince cellar and the larder.

Another instance of an appalling



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 Ross Winton, 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.



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 exercise of a little ingenuity a stretcher may be fixed to the frame 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.