

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

KAISER DROPS MANUEL FROM WEDDING LIST

Emperor William Finds He Was Implicated in Latest Royalist Attempt.

SHOPPING FOR TROUSSEAU

Empress and Daughter Personally Inspect Goods—Lingerie Alone to Cost Some \$55,000.

Paris, May 17.—Though Manuel is to marry the daughter of the elder branch of the Hohenzollerns, his name has been struck off the list of guests at the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter.

The Kaiser has given directions that Princess Victoria Louise's trousseau is not to be publicly exhibited. The Emperor is desirous of avoiding the criticism that his daughter's trousseau is unnecessarily luxurious.

Empress Goes Shopping.

Ever since the return of the Empress and her daughter from Homburg, where they spent Easter with the Kaiser, they have been preparing the princess's trousseau.

Special stress is laid on the bridal veil, which was ordered at a Silesian lace school. An antique lace veil furnished the idea for the pattern of the veil.

Twelve Tailor Mades.

The princess ordered twenty-five dresses and twelve tailor made suits. The lingerie was ordered in Berlin, but the order was divided among twelve firms.

Duke Comes into His Own

Kaiser's Son-in-Law to Ascend Throne of Brunswick.

Berlin, May 17.—Arrangements whereby Prince Ernest August of Cumberland and Princess Victoria Louise, after their marriage at Berlin on Saturday next, will ascend the long vacant throne of the Duchy of Brunswick have been completed.

MAKES AUTO TRAVEL SAFER

Device Planned to Enable Passenger to Stop Car.

Paris, May 9.—The municipal authorities of Paris have under consideration an ordinance making it obligatory for all motor cars to carry a device by means of which passengers in the interior of their cars may stop it instantly without the assistance of the chauffeur.

THINK TARIFF OPENS UNITED STATES DOORS

English Manufacturers Look for Great Increase of Their Trade with America.

EXPECT TO INVADe MARKET

Woolen Men and Boot and Shoe Makers Especially Confident That Lower Duties Will Help Them.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, May 17.—English manufacturers, especially of woollen goods, boots and shoes, are expecting a great increase in business from the lowering of the American tariff wall and a chance to invade the American market with British goods.

The editor of "Men's Wear" was emphatic in the statement that the proposed reduction in the American tariff would help British traders.

Opens New Market.

"As regards made-up garments for men, American ready-made clothing is of very high quality, especially in regard to make and fit, but here, again, the reduction in the tariff will throw open a market which has not hitherto been available."

The editor of "The Drapers' Record" said: "The alteration in the American tariff ought to provide a magnificent opportunity for British manufacturers of certain articles the extent of which is not, perhaps, realized thoroughly."

"It is true in regard to woollen goods that any benefit which the alteration in the tariff may confer on British exporters to a great extent is likely to be neutralized by the fact that the new tariff allows the material to enter the United States free.

"It is too early yet to arrive at a final conclusion. There can be no doubt that the tariff as proposed provides a great opportunity for our manufacturers."

Salesmen Hurrying Over.

In this connection it is interesting to know that bookings for passages to New York by representatives of British houses show a marked increase during the last few weeks.

H. Roberts, of F. Roberts & Sons, boot manufacturers, of Leicester, says he believes the American tariff reductions will be beneficial to British boot and shoe manufacturers.

GRAND PRIX OF DONKEYS

Sport of Kings to Be Caricatured for Charity.

Paris, May 9.—A "grand prix" of donkeys is to be organized in Paris next month for the benefit of a charitable work in favor of stranded French actors and actresses.

Only the jockeys will be different. They will be so many handsome actresses, who will be asked to volunteer. The race is to be held in the Velodrome Buffalo, which for the day is to be an asinodrome.

URGES BETTER PROTECTION

One of the points on which manufacturers of French, and especially Paris, specialties, and also French traders in these articles, are not satisfied is what they term the masked form of protection.

Exponents of this view assert that the United States is one of the countries which afford the least protection as applied to industry. They urge that legislation in the United States should be passed which would give to American citizens employed in various manufactures the same protection which comes from foreign countries either in purely art productions or products of art applied to industry.

French Merchants Keenly Interested in Effect of Tariff on Paris Specialties.

LOOK FOR CHEAP IMITATIONS

They Believe, However, Styles and Taste of France Cannot Be Successfully Planted in Strange Soil.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, May 17.—The proposed changes in the American tariff have caused much interest in French mercantile quarters. The effect of these changes has elicited various comments here, so far as they may touch French trade, for the details are likely to have a considerable influence on many French industries.

Those industries special to France are sure to feel the consequences of the new schedules applicable to them. The numbers trade interests in the form of small manufacturers will feel the weight of heavier duties on the "hibelots" and artistic inventions of the Paris workshops.

American women of wealth buy their finery in this capital, and the French industrial community does not wish to see its clientele go elsewhere.

On the Paris Bourse diamonds fell several points lately in consequence of an expected further customs duty of 16 per cent—a matter which mostly affects holders of South African diamond securities.

France exports few raw materials to the United States, except high class wines, silks, leather and olive oil. Many have said: "The Americans are our best customers in articles forming the staples of elegance and novel Paris specialties, apart from necessities."

Deputy Georges Gerald in reviewing the tariff bill expressed his objection to its administrative clauses, which instead of relieving the great hindrances which he declared existed in trading in the United States increased them arbitrarily.

Deputy Gerald said the world had seen how the United States by its Panama Canal act had violated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and how the State of California had violated the United States treaty with Japan.

SLUMP IN ART VALUES

Sale of Zervudachi Collection Realizes Only \$42,000.

Paris, May 17.—The sale of the Zervudachi collection of modern paintings and half a dozen panels of the Mont Athos school realized only \$42,000, being 50 per cent below the estimation of its value.

Roynet's "La Main Chaude" that brought \$8,000 at the Thérèse Humbert auction in 1902, was bought by a dealer yesterday for \$4,000. Ziem's famous "Fête, Grand Canal, Venice," brought only \$2,400. There was a marked depreciation in Henner's "Meditation" and "Melancholy," which went for \$1,200 each. "The Meditation" six years ago was sold for \$10,000.

The President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce has already called the attention of the French Minister of Commerce to these questions, and meanwhile the customs committee of the Paris Chamber is studying the matter from the several points of view of the various industries, with the object of filing a protest.

On the other hand, a portrait of a chestnut horse by Rosa Bonheur fetched \$400 yesterday, compared with \$160 thirteen years ago.

FRENCH DOG SHOW SUCCESS

More than 1,600 Animals Exhibited at Tuileries Gardens.

Paris, May 17.—The forty-third annual national French dog show, which opened in the Tuileries Gardens this afternoon, contains 1,680 animals, varying from huge St. Bernards, Danes and Pyrenees dogs to diminutive black and tan toy terriers, trembling Papillions and Carlins.

The great features of the show are the police dogs of the German race, looking like the wolves from which they descend. The Brabant toy terriers and Japanese black and white dogs, which are the fashionable favorites of the moment, surpass former records, and the Paris dog show is a howling success.

ators of novelties are fully protected by stringent laws. They find fault especially with the introduction, according to the message of the American President, of industrial machinery during a period of three or six months. This would enable American manufacturers to buy machines cheaply, and then, by utilizing foreign drawings and designs insufficiently protected, they could reproduce the inventions and creations and all the novelties of competitors and originators abroad.

In support of this argument it is pointed out that some months ago delegates from California visited Europe to induce the different states to take part in the international exhibition at San Francisco. European nations accepted the offer in principle, but several made their acceptance conditional on effective protection being given to their native wares.

"We cannot exhibit with you," he said, "until you protect frankly, completely and entirely all industrial property and render the manner of protecting our industrial products attainable for all purposes."

On the other hand, many French producers and manufacturers not affected in the same way as industrial arts and specialties consider that the new tariff will be an improvement in many respects, as far as it is known here in its different clauses, but all object to the clause enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to exclude goods from importation whenever the trader or manufacturer will not submit his books, accounts or their papers showing the value or justification of the wares to an agent accredited by the American government.

French commercial opinion agrees with American business men settled in France that the new tariff will, with a little retouching and a few modifications here and there, prove to be an improvement on the past, especially with reference to the want of success which has attended the working of the administrative system under the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Paris, May 17.—The Underwood tariff bill as far as it relates to French industry was condemned to-day at the monthly luncheon of the National Association of Industry and Commerce. The chair was taken by André Lebon, a former Minister of Commerce, and among the distinguished company were Gabriel Hanotaux, former Foreign Minister, and Paul Delomb, former Minister of Commerce.

Paris, May 8.—In the Rue Réaumur has recently been established a "Sweaters' Museum," where are exhibited by the League of the Young Republic various examples of the products of sweated female labor in Paris, with cards attached, showing the sums women earn by making the articles. The league has opened the museum in the hope that such an object lesson will result in amelioration of the lot of the workers.

Corsetage—Eight cents for three hours' work; another variety, 16 cents for two hours' work. By working ten hours a day the women can earn \$9 cents.

Children's Frocks—Time two hours, paid for at the rate of 6 cents each. Earnings in a ten-hour day, 25 cents. Other aprons, five cents each. Earnings in a ten-hour day, 25 cents.

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NIJNSKI SHOCKS PARIS WITH TENNIS DANCE

Episode in New Ballet Called Needlessly Meretricious—Claude Debussy's Music for Pantomime Highly Appreciated.

PARIS, MAY 17.—"Jeux" ("Play"), a lyric pantomimic poem, with music composed by Claude Debussy, scenario by Nijinski, produced at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, is a game of tennis set to music and performed by dancers.

It elicited enthusiastic applause, mingled with half a dozen emphatic protestations against a situation at the close of the ballet deemed needlessly meretricious. Nijinski, attired in white flannel and with a tennis racket in his hand, dances in a golden sunset, with zebra like bounds and with the plastic poses of a faun, all expressive of his devotion to a girl in a white tennis costume.

When his gyrations about the tennis court and the shrubby trees culminate in a kiss, another girl, also in a white tennis costume, executes a frantic dance, expressive of the paroxysms of jealousy. The triple dance continues and develops feelings which induce both the girls to consent to share their mutual tenderness toward the fascinating dancer.

The spectacle closes with a triangular group, in which the gallant tennis champion and the two girls pose in a group forming the letter X.

A great novelty was this ballet, and the delicious music of Debussy, in which the string instruments in the orchestra predominate, was keenly appreciated. One captious Parisian critic, however, Paul Soudry, declares that this Russian ballet is far too rigid and geometrical, and is to choreographic art what cubism is to painting.

In a recently published interview Nijinski pointed out that not only tennis



CLAUDE DEBUSSY.

Composer of the music of the new ballet "Jeux."

nis but most of the other sports lend themselves to ballet representations, particularly golf, with its sweeping strokes; boxing with the upper-cut, punch and parry; wrestling, with its clinches, throws and half-Neisons; football, with its tackles and scrimmages, and polo, with a mounted lallet. But Nijinski despaired of finding another Wagner to do justice to such themes, though he thought the spirit of Debussy admirably adapted to the musical expression of so graceful a game as tennis.

SHOWS "SWEATERS" PAY BRIDE FOR KAISER'S SON

Paris League Reveals Miserable Wages Paid to Women.

FOURTEEN CENTS A DAY UP

Highest Earnings 50 Cents for Ten Hours' Work in Making Corsets.

[Special Correspondence of The Tribune.]

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PRINCE ADALBERT PERSISTENTLY REPORTED TO BE ABOUT TO MARRY.

WITH A GUELPH PRINCESS

OLGA OF CUMBERLAND, SISTER OF EMPEROR'S FUTURE SON-IN-LAW, MENTIONED.

[From The Tribune's Correspondent.]

Berlin, May 8.—There are persistent rumors of the engagement of Prince Adalbert, third son of the Kaiser, to Princess Olga of Cumberland. Princess Olga is a daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, whose son, Prince Ernst, is to marry the Kaiser's daughter on May 24.

The ancient feud of the royal houses of Prussia and Hanover, the Hohenzollerns and the Guelphs, was finally and formally ended at Homburg recently, when the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland cordially welcomed the Kaiser and the Kaiserin. The Kaiser and the duke greeted each other smilingly and stood on the platform of the station, shaking hands with marked cordiality for nearly a minute.

Princess Olga is twenty-nine years old. Prince Adalbert is three days her junior.

An amazing piece of detective work has elicited the fact that the supposed suicide of a schoolboy called Ernst Tiemann in Berlin last October was really a case of murder. Tiemann, a particularly promising boy and the son of well-to-do parents, was found hanged at his home in Charlottenburg. At first it was supposed that he had committed suicide, for cases of that kind are common in Germany, but as the lad had stood well in his class and had not been despondent his mother suspected that he might have been murdered and that one of her two servants who was alone in the house at the time of the boy's death might in some way have been connected with the tragedy.

The detective who was named Elise Heinrich and she had recently received notice to leave.

The boy's mother engaged a detective to watch the girl at Rummelsburg, where she went to live with her father, the leader of the town band. The detective, masquerading as a wealthy young merchant, became a suitor for the girl's hand and was soon engaged to marry her, but he received a letter from Berlin warning him against marrying the girl, as she was under suspicion of having murdered the boy.

The detective assured the girl that he was ready to marry her, even if she were guilty, but she must make a clean breast of the affair. Thereupon she confessed that her former sweetheart, a locksmith, strangled the boy, who had found them in the act of rifling the house. In order to give an appearance of suicide, the couple fastened a curtain cord around the boy's neck and hung the body from a window frame. The girl is now in prison and the detective has published a notice in the Rummelsburg newspapers normally cancelling his engagement. The police are searching for the locksmith.

SERBO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE

Sofia Government Makes Threat of Alliance with Austria.

Cologne, May 17.—That a Serbo-Bulgarian conflict is inevitable, should Serbia persist in her demand for a revision of the ante-bellum treaty existing between those countries with regard to a division of spoils of war, and if Serbia does not submit to Russian arbitration the question of the disposal of districts left open by the same treaty, is the belief expressed in a dispatch received by the "Koenigsche Zeitung" to-day from its Sofia correspondent.

"Bulgaria will not hesitate to conclude an alliance with Austria-Hungary," says the correspondent, "if such a step is necessary to achieve her end. Anti-Serbian feeling in Bulgaria is running high and is increasing hourly, and war, if it comes, will be most bitter."

FRENCH LOAN IMPENDING

Republic Must Find \$160,000,000 This Year for Army Alone.

Paris, May 17.—Eugène Etienne, the French Minister for War, today informed the French Cabinet that it would require \$80,000,000 to keep the time-expired soldiers with the colors for another year. The ministers thereupon decided to present a bill appropriating this amount to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. If this and the bill previously offered appropriating \$40,000,000 for additional armaments are adopted, as they probably will, the government must find about \$160,000,000 beyond the estimated revenues. This sum will most probably be raised by means of a loan.

PAGE PROTEST DENIED BY PRINTING TRADES

Letter to London Unions Disavowed by Peter J. Brady, Secretary of Local Council.

CONWAY LACKED AUTHORITY

Letters to Ambassador and to Wilson Disclaim Desire to Embarrass Administration—Central Union Opposed.

Peter J. Brady, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, wrote letters yesterday to President Wilson and Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, denying the reports from London that the Council had requested the London Trades Council to protest against the reception of Mr. Page as Ambassador from the United States on the ground that he was opposed to union labor.

The use of the letterhead of the local council by Charles L. Conway, who made the request of the London Trades Council, was entirely unauthorized, Mr. Brady declared last night, and his organization, the National Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was expelled two years ago by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and repudiated by the American Federation of Labor.

"Conway's use of the name of the International Typographical Union, local No. 6, was also unauthorized," declared Mr. Brady. "It has no connection with his organization. It is allied with the American Federation of Labor, and the strike to which he refers was brought about by Conway's organization. We didn't know anything about it until the men were out."

"If we had desired to protest the appointment of Mr. Page we would have done so to you direct at the time his name was receiving your consideration for that position. There is no desire on our part to embarrass your administration in any way, but, on the contrary, we are ready and willing to assist all we possibly can in order that your administration may be a success."

In the letter to Ambassador Page Mr. Brady spoke of a committee of his organization which called on Mr. Page at Garden City in regard to the unionizing of his plant, but added that the committee had not yet made its report. The council stood ready to assist him in every possible way to straighten out the situation, the letter read, and asked him to secure a copy of the Conway letter, if possible.

Ernst Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, announced last evening that the organization had gone on record against the appointment of Mr. Page as ambassador on account of opposition to his appointment in any way, but, on the contrary, we are ready and willing to assist all we possibly can in order that your administration may be a success."

It was also decided by the Central Federated Union to request the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to take up the matter, though it had been stated that the A. F. of L., while recognizing that Doubleday, Page & Co. was a non-union house, was not likely to take part in the protest of the unions against Mr. Page's appointment.

Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. Duke and Duchess of Cumberland cordially welcomed the Kaiser and the Kaiserin. The Kaiser and the duke greeted each other smilingly and stood on the platform of the station, shaking hands with marked cordiality for nearly a minute.

PAGE PROTEST UNOFFICIAL?

Nothing in Letter to Show That Union Took Action.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, May 17.—The protest against Walter H. Page as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's was written on the official letterhead of the Allied Trades Council of Greater New York, signed by Charles L. Conway, the secretary, and sent to W. Coffey, of the National Union of Bookbinders of England. Mr. Coffey says he supposed from the fact that the letter was on official paper and signed by the secretary of the union that the protest was an official action by the American union, but he now says that the letter contains nothing showing that the union authorized the protest, and it might have been merely a personal action by Mr. Conway. Coffey has written to Conway asking for an explanation.

After describing Mr. Page as a member of the firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., the letter says:

"This concern is bitterly opposed to organized labor. The only department that forced recognition from the union standpoint was the bookbinders, but they are on strike, being forced out, as the policy of the firm is to replace men with boys."

The letter also says that the International Typographical Union, Local No. 6, continues the firm on the "unfair" list, and that the men who had been secured to take the strikers' places rebelled and struck without the aid of any organization.

The letter concludes by asking all "the organized labor of the United Kingdom to assist us in giving this matter the widest publicity and also to file a protest to our government on its selection and a protest to your own government for its acceptance of this man."

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