

# BERLIN

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson of Ohio, delivered a lecture last Friday at the American Women's Club.

Ambassador Tower has vacated the house which he has occupied for several years, the so-called Pringsheim Villa, Nr. 4 Königsplatz, and rented a suite of rooms in the Hotel de Rome, preparatory to his departure. It is his intention to make an automobile tour with Mrs. Tower through Switzerland and the southern part of France.

The new Ambassador, Dr. Hill, will enter upon his duties at the Embassy on or about the first of July. It is expected that Mr. Tower will deliver his letter of recall to the Emperor during the Kiel week, early in June, and leave the Embassy in charge of the First Secretary until Dr. Hill has had an opportunity of presenting his credentials to the Emperor, as he cannot—according to Court etiquette—officially act as Ambassador until this has been done. It is possible, however, that both these steps will be taken on or about the first of June, when the Emperor will be in Berlin to review the *Garde du Corps* at the Spring Parades.

The Crown Prince last week attended a lecture of the University Extension course by Professor Dr. Schumacher, of Bonn, who lectured last year as exchange professor in Harvard. The subject of this lecture was: "The changes in the economical life of America".

Early this spring Professor William Morris Davis, of Harvard University, will arrive in Germany to review the field of his future activity, as he has been selected to represent Harvard University as the exchange professor in Berlin next year. Professor Davis at present occupies the Sturgis-Hooper chair of geology at Harvard, the only complete professorship of its kind in the United States. He graduated from the Lawrence School of Science in 1869 as Bachelor of Science, and passed an engineering examination one year later. After working as assistant to several professors at Harvard, he went to the Argentine, where he was assistant at the Cordoba Observatory for three years. In 1876 Mr. Davis returned to Harvard, as assistant professor of geology, and since that time has belonged to the faculty without intermission. In 1898, when the Sturgis-Hooper chair became vacant through the death of Professor Josiah D. Whitney, he was selected to fill that important position. Mr. Davis is acknowledged by the scientific world as an authority in his special field, and has published many valuable works on geological and geographical subjects. He will lecture in Berlin on the geological and geographical conditions of the United States of America.

A serious split has occurred in connection with financial troubles in the Lyceum Club, which oc-

cupied very handsome quarters in Potsdamer Strasse. The Club, which was founded a few years ago, was originally a purely English organisation, modelled after English ladies' clubs. Then American ladies were accepted as members and, later, German ladies who had been in England or were interested in English social affairs were admitted; so that the club grew rather rapidly in membership. Three years ago it was decided to reorganize it and improve its status socially and artistically. The roomy apartments in Potsdamer Strasse were most tastefully furnished, many ladies of high social or financial standing were accepted, an English and a German division were established, and all went well for a short period. The club were able to arrange very successful concerts, lectures, exhibitions and receptions, and appeared to be established on a solid basis, but soon the enthusiasm of the leading ladies began to slacken, and some differences about the management of financial and administrative affairs arose. The club caterer was an Englishman, who, it appears, was unable to meet his obligations, and then the crash came.

The German ladies wanted a change, the English ladies stuck to their countryman. The result was that, after some wrangling, a split occurred. The German division of the Lyceum Club moved out and established club rooms of their own in Victoria Strasse, and from that time on the receipts of the caterer steadily diminished, so that he got deeper into the financial mire every day. Repeatedly some wealthy members had tried to free the club of pressing obligations, but they could only postpone the inevitable disaster. The end has come at last. The club were unable to meet the rent on April 1, and the consequence is that the landlord appealed to the courts. The spacious, luxuriously appointed rooms at Potsdamer Strasse 118b are deserted, and a solitary watchman appointed by the court is there to see that the costly furniture, which has been sealed by the authorities, is not removed or stolen.

A few days ago there was buried in Frankfurt-on-the-Main a man who was well-known on both sides of the Atlantic, viz. Mr. Charles L. Hallgarten, one of the world's greatest philanthropists. Mr. Hallgarten was born seventy years ago in Germany, but went to New York as a boy in 1849, visited the public schools there, was employed as office boy and clerk in a dry goods store and later entered the bank of Hallgarten & Co., founded by his father. After the death of his father young Mr. Hallgarten took charge of the bank, and soon succeeded in making it one of the soundest financial institutions of America. In the year 1875 failing health compelled him to visit Europe, and finally, after some travelling, he settled in the old city on the banks of the Main, where he soon became one of the most prominent residents, although still retaining his American citizenship. He even

occupied an honorary office in the charitable department of the municipality, although he was not a German citizen. Mr. Hallgarten used his large means in a most generous manner. He was one of the leading members of the *Alliance Israelite Universelle*, chairman or active member of many organisations assisting the poor in different ways, and was esteemed and liked by men of all professions and creeds. This was evident at the funeral among the speakers being the Mayor of the City, Herr Adickes, deputies of the Diet, representatives of the many organisations to which Mr. Hallgarten had belonged, and two Protestant pastors.

## George Fergusson,

Singing Master. Kleist Strasse 27, III.

Otto Grunow Atelier for portraits, interiors and exteriors photograph. Ref.: Christian Lindig, Rosa Ditzka (London). Berlin NW, Schadow Str. 4 & 5, corner of Dorotheen Str. Tel. Amt 13984.

M. Barkhausen-Büsing. Piano-Teacher at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conserv. Method: Prof. Kwast. Wilmersdorf, Nassauische Str. 6, I.

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## Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory

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Every night! ORIGINAL MINSTREL BAR. Concert by original Coons, Songs and Dances. Real American Life. Potsdamer Strasse 106 B.

Kurfürsteneck close to Ring Bahnhof Halensee. Prop.: P. Kesten, Traiteur. Dinner 1.25 mark and upwards. Excellent beers.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Salome .. at 8
Royal Theatre	Mings von Barnheim .. 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Die Räuber .. 8
	(Kammerspiele) Lysistrata .. 8
Berliner Theatre	Alt-Heldenberg .. 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Die Stützen der Gesellschaft .. 8
New Theatre	Die gute Partie .. 8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Dummkopf .. 8
Kleines Theatre	Zwei mal zwei ist fünf .. 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr .. 8
Comie Opera	Tiefand .. 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Stein unter Steinen .. 8
	„Charlotten- .. 8
burg	Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung .. 8
Hebbel Theatre	Allerseelen .. 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Brüder von St. Bernhard .. 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen .. 8
Lortzing Theatre	Don Juan .. 8
Theatre an der Spree	Nassauer .. 8
Urania Theatre	Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt .. 8

## GENERAL NEWS.

### THE MANCHESTER ELECTION.

We have received the following details of the N.W. Manchester contest:

As early as nine o'clock on Friday night it was known that Mr. Joynson-Hicks had won the fight in North-West Manchester. Neither the Radical nor the Unionist candidate was present when the count commenced. Mr. Irving, the Socialist, arrived shortly after eight o'clock, and Mr. Churchill and Mr. Joynson-Hicks then came about the same time. At nine o'clock Mr. Churchill knew that he had lost. The unwelcome news met him almost at the door. "You're in", whispered one of Mr. Joynson-Hicks's agents to the Unionist candidate. "Good", he replied. "How many?" "Don't quite know; but about 300." "That's enough", he replied contentedly. Then the final examination of the papers proceeded.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West stood by her son in the hour of his defeat. Catching sight of his successful opponent, Mr. Winston Churchill walked up to him, and, extending his hand, was the first to congratulate him. Mr. Joynson-Hicks was not a little affected when he replied: "I must say you're a real brick to say what you have." Then the two gentlemen chatted pleasantly together when the exact figures were being slowly arrived at. Soon there came the official announcement of the figures—figures which were already known unofficially to most of those in the counting-room.

One of the most enormous crowds which ever assembled in Manchester awaited the result in Albert-square, which by eight o'clock was packed. It was with difficulty that supporters of the rivals could make their way respectively to the Conservative and Reform-Clubs.

The reception of Mr. Joynson-Hicks, so soon as the result was made known, was tremendous. His supporters swept like a tornado down the stone staircase of the Town Hall in a struggling seething mass. They carried him shoulder high, shouting and cheering, towards Albert-square in their ex-

citement and in defiance of stout barricades and stalwart policemen. The crowd from the square invaded the Town Hall. In the prodigious pressure of thousands of yelling and shouting human beings the new member was forced backwards into the Town Hall. It was a case of "save me from my friends," and with the aid of the police he ultimately succeeded in making his escape by a side entrance in order to visit the Conservative Club, where he was awaited by an eager and enthusiastic phalanx of his supporters.

### LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

'Terminological inexactitudes' are not only weapons much calculated to wound the hands of those who wield them; but, on grounds of mere expediency, they are better left, if used at all, to politicians who could not dream of aspiring to Cabinet rank.—*Times*.

This morning the death-knell of Free Trade reverberates through the land. In the heart of the Manchester citadel the stalwarts have mutinied and raised the flag of Tariff Reform. No juggling of addition or subtraction, merging as 'Free Trade' the votes polled by Liberalism and Socialism, will here avail to disguise the rout.—*Morning Post*.

What has happened at Manchester may serve to remind Cabinet Ministers and Parliamentary candidates of smaller calibre that the British elector has not yet acquired any respect for the political adventurer who, to gain his ends, will make his convictions tally with the demands of any and every gang he may think it worth his while to conciliate.—*Standard*.

In the stronghold of Cobdenism, and on the very Acropolis of that stronghold, the banner of Fiscal Reform has been hoisted in triumph... It is a victory which will resound not only through this country, but throughout the Empire. It is a victory which deals Mr. Asquith's newly-formed Government a staggering blow.—*Telegraph*.

The defeat in North-West Manchester is a heavy set-back to the cause of progress; a most unmerited reverse for the newly-formed Government; an ab-

solutely disastrous blow to Free Trade.—*Morning Leader*.

The defeat of Mr. Churchill will cause more disappointment than surprise. He made a most gallant fight; and, though he will of course speedily find a seat elsewhere, we are very sorry that he has missed the success which he strove so pluckily to command.—*Chronicle*.

We do not complain that wealth should have worked with frenzy on behalf of monopoly and vested interests. The saddening aspect of the election is that it should have had so large a measure of success among the working classes.—*Daily News*.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE KING AND QUEEN IN SWEDEN.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, arrived at Stockholm shortly before 1 o'clock on Sunday, and were received at the railway station by the King of Sweden and the Royal family. The meeting was of a very cordial character. Their Majesties then drove to the Palace amid the hearty cheering of the people. King Edward afterwards received the foreign diplomatic representatives.

A State banquet was given in the evening at the Palace in honour of the King and Queen of England. King Gustav and King Edward proposed toasts in mutually friendly terms. King Gustav said it was the first time in history that Stockholm had been able to welcome a British sovereign, and expressed the hope that the North Sea Convention, the object of which was to secure the peace of Europe, would contribute to the further development and establishment of good relations between the British and Swedish people. King Edward expressed his gratitude for the hearty reception that had been accorded to him, recalled his visit to Sweden 44 years ago, and said he also hoped that the Convention lately signed would contribute to the peaceful development of both countries and to the enduring preservation of peace. He concluded by expressing his regret at the absence of the Queen of Sweden