# BERLIN





The news that the United States Senate has thrown out Mr. Nieholas Longworth's Diplomatic and Consular Appropriations Bill will come as a disappointment to Americans abroad. The reasons put forward for its rejection, i.e. the feeling that "Republican simplicity should characterise the life of United States representatives abroad," is all very well in theory, but in practice there are many reasons why this pious doctrine is incompatible with the standing of the United States as a firstrate Power. Evidently the Senate has not yet thoroughly digested the fact that in Rome it is necessary to emulate the Romans, and travelled Americans will view with alarm the possible loss of dignity to the American diplomatic service resultant upon the parsimony displayed by the U.S. Government in this connection. That the richest country in the world should so financially restrict its diplomatic representatives is incomprehensible, especially since that same country is entering upon an era of external expansion and extending its sphere of influence in world politics.

Anybody who is at all acquainted with the inner workings of the American diplomatic or consular service knows perfectly well that the ambassadors. ministers, and consuls have a very solid grievance. In many cases the official allowance does not suffice to even cover the rent of buildings occupied by the representatives, and innumerable sundry expenses have to be paid out of the private pocket. It is unnecessary to say that the State Department is incessantly petitioned by consuls in all parts of the globe seeking to obtain a supplementary allowance to cover necessary disbursements which almost invariably overlap the meagre stipend and its paltry additional grant. But to all such appeals the State Department turns a deaf ear. Mr. Longworth's bill was, therefore, eagerly hailed as a portent of better days ahead, for its eventual passage was regarded as a matter of course. When Mr. Longworth became the husband of Miss Alice Roosevelt he made an extensive bridal tour through Europe, during which there is reason to believe that he made a careful study of the conditions characterising the life of United States foreign representatives. Certainly he had no need to travel far to discover that these conditions are capable of immense improvement, but the result of his investigations which he laid before the Senate when introducing his defunct bill evidently failed to impress that conservative assembly. Official dignity cannot be maintained without dignified environment, and while the picture of an American ambassador entertaining crowned heads and their glittering suites in a dingy apartment permeated with an atmosphere of "Republican simplicity" no doubt appeals to the simple-minded American taxpayer, such a spectacle is by no means edifying from a cosmopolitan point of view.

While, therefore, the transatlantic Press waxed exceedingly indignant over the recent episode of the Berlin embassy, we venture to think that its ire might have been more profitably expended on those fundamentally responsible for the state of affairs which gave rise to the incident. The effect was the subject of widespread comment, but the cause passed almost unnoticed.

The greatest admirer of America and her institutions must admit that the present position of her diplomatic service renders it practically impossible to secure as foreign representatives those most capable of assuming the office. Capital and intellect are not always corollaries, and surely the latter is an essential qualification for the high office of ambassador?

Although Mr. Longworth's bill has temporarily suffered defeat, it is sincerely to be hoped that the

matter will not be allowed to rest: otherwise, lack of funds will debar from the service many a man whose brilliant personal attainments might prove of inestimable worth to the prestige of his country among the Powers of Europe.

The numberless admirers of Professor Arthur Nikisch, the able conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, will be interested to hear that he is reaping fresh laurels in London. A concert was given by the London Symphony Orchestra at the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon, when Professor Nikisch brought out his old battle horse, Tschaikowsky's fifth Symphony, to the obvious delight of the audience who filled every part of the hall. In the ordinary way, says a correspondent, one is a little apt to tire of Tschaikowsky's superficial emotionalism, but the most blase could hardly resist the spell of the music as performed under the influence of Herr Nikisch. On Saturday he threw himself into it with an ardour which carried all before it, and the performance was one of the most triumphant that even he has ever achieved in

Another exceedingly interesting feature of the concert was the London production of the Prelude to the second act of Miss Ethel Smyth's Cornish opera, The Wreckers. This opera has had a somewhat chequered career. It was accepted by Herr Nikisch for performance at the Leipzig Opera, but the conductor resigned his appointment before he had time to produce it. His successor made certain cuts in it which did not meet with Miss Smyth's approval, and she accordingly withdrew it after the first performance. Later it was accepted by Herr Mahler, at Vienna, but he, too, resigned, and his successor, Herr Weingartner, has not yet given it a hearing. Though it is by an Englishwoman of rare gifts, there seems, unfortunately, to be no possibility of its being heard at Covent Garden. Extracts from it are, however, to be played at a concert in the near future.

In addition to the items already mentioned, Herr Nikisch included in his programme the Freischütz Overture, and Haydn's charming Symphony in B-flat, of both of which the orchestra gave splendid performances under his eminently capable direction.

Prof. Ida Lürig Officier d'Academie (Marchesi Method) Neue Ansbacher Str. 9, Berlin W.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany. Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz.

10.15 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Class. 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. Sundays:

 4.0 p. m. Song Service.
 Wednesdays: 4.0 p. m. Prayer Meeting.—Reading Room and Library open all week from 10.0 a.m. till 6.0 p. m. Rev. J. F. Dickie, D. D., Pastor.

(Office hour 1-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.)

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.-Consul-General Dr. PAUL v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

THE U. S. OF AMERICA: Ambassador, CHARLEMAGNE Tower, Esq. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1 .- Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS

|   | TOP ASSAULTS THE WATER STATE                 |     |     |
|---|--|-----|-----|
|   | This evening:                                |     |     |
|   | Reyal Opera House Die Hugenotten             | at  | 7.1 |
|   | Royal Theatre Viel Lärm um nichts            | "   | 7.1 |
| 1 | (Kammerspiele) Lysistrate                    |     | 8   |
| 1 | New Schanspielhouse . Alt-Heidelberg         | **  | 7.5 |
| 1 | Kleines Theatre Zweimal zwei ist fünf        | "   | 8   |
|   | Residenz Theatre . Der Floh im Öhr           | "   | 8   |
|   | Theatre des Westens                          | **  | 8   |
| 7 | Lortzing Theatre Der Freischütz              | - 1 | 8   |
|   | Lessing Theatre Der Biberpelz                | **  | 8   |
|   | dem Feuer spielen                            |     |     |
|   | Schiller Theatre O Hans Huckebein            | 97  | 8   |
| ١ | burg Ohne Geläut                             |     | 8   |
|   | Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre Frei ist der Bursch |     | 8   |
| ı | burg Ohne Geläut                             |     | 8   |
| 1 | Urania Theatre Natur und Kultur in Schweden  |     | 8   |

# Every evening until further notice.

| Walhalla Theatre       | Spezialitäten at                      |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Folies Caprice         | Nachtarbeit. Ein unbeimlicher         |
|                        | Besuch. Der ganze Papa                |
| Carl Haverland Theatre | Spezialitäten                         |
| Folies Bergère         | Spezialitäten                         |
| Passage Theatre        |                                       |
| Casino Theatre         | Ein Dorfroman                         |
| Wintergarten           | Spezialitäten                         |
| Prianon Theatre        |                                       |
|                        | Charlotte Wiehe                       |
| Bernhard Rose Theatre  |                                       |
| Metropol Theatre       | Das muss man seh'n                    |
| New Theatre            | Ramon der Abenteurer                  |
|                        | Der Weg ins Verderben "               |
|                        | Die süssen Grisetten, Spezialitäten " |
| New Operetta Theatre . | Der Mann mit den drei Franen          |

Elia Bartolini. Königin Augusta Str. 19 at the Potsdamer Brücke.

### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

Pola yesterday morning at 8.30. Amid the salutes fired by the forts and the Austrian squadron the yacht entered the inner harbour, where the Imperial party disembarked and were met by the chief naval, military and civil authorities.

## CURRENT TOPIES IN AMERICA.

(From our New York correspondent, by letter dated April 26th.)

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The curative methods of Christian Science, or of healing by prayer, have frequently engaged the attention of American courts of law within the last two years, and in every case the Christian Scientists have come off badly. In the course of the past year a number of such glaring instances have come to the notice of the authorities, in which members of the Christian Science body have in the opinion of physicians either hastened or brought about the death of a patient by refusing to call in a

doctor, that stringent legislation against the prayerhealers is being advocated in many quarters as an urgent necessity. A gross case lately came before the Supreme Court in New York. Solomon Raisler sued Julius Benjamin for 25,000 dollars compensation for the loss of a leg. The plaintiff, who four years ago sustained an injury to his left leg, submitted himself to Benjamin's treatment and paid him from time to time sums amounting in all to 76 dollars. The methods adopted by Benjamin were, however, unavailing, and Raisler was at last admitted to an hospital, where the injured leg had to be amputated. Raisler then brought an action against Benjamin for wrong treatment. Benjamin pleaded that he was a member of the religious sect professing Christian Science, whose adherents were taught to believe in methods of cure other than those of the regular medical profession; that he, without having recourse to a doctor, had endeavoured to treat the plaintiff by prayer and other methods approved by Christian Science. The action ended in the jury awarding the plaintiff 20,000 dollars compensation.

A VICTIM OF "THE ROOSEVELT THEORY". A few days ago Frank A. Minnerley was charged

at a Police Magistrate's Court in New York with

stealing a piece of valuable cloth. The defendant pleaded "Guilty." His wife had written to the magistrate begging him to be merciful; she had, she wrote, three small children, and if her husband, who was an industrious man, were sent to prison, she would be without any means of livelihood for herself and them. She had not a cent in the house and did not know where to look for something for her children to eat. The woman's letter made a deep impression on the magistrate, who addressed the defendant as follows: "Your case belongs to the category of offences which, in the jurisdiction of this Court, are known as 'Roosevelt cases'. You stole in order to keep a roof over your head. Large families and bad times form an unlucky combination in spite of the opinions to the contrary of some persons in high positions." The magistrate then passed sentence on the prisoner. The magistrate's remarks created a great sensation. As is well known, President Roosevelt loses no opportunity of preaching war against race-suicide, and nothing impresses him more, as he has often publicly declared, than a large family. Often when the President is travelling about the country and making speeches, mothers hold up their children for his notice.

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Grand special exh tors of Sa beautiful Saxon tin fined and ways fron tin : first, l found in close to th Pressnitz; modelled after plaqu Hans Seba which will a jug, bel Brussels, v on it after which bel-This latter the friend stately din the bowl suggest th

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