

BERLIN

At the Neues Theater the successful farce, "Der Zerrissene," by Nestroy, will be repeated every night this week.

At the Morwitz Opera (Schiller Theater O.) the following operas are on the programme, with Heinrich Bötel as star, in the first three: Wednesday, "Martha"; Friday, "Die weisse Dame"; Saturday, "Undine"; Sunday, "Der Postillon von Lonjoumeau"; Sunday afternoon, "Carmen."

In the Friedrich-Wilhelmstädtische Theatre the popular English sensational play "Die Diebin," by McLellan, is still running.

At the Lustspielhaus "Die blaue Maus" is performed every night.

At the Kleines Theater "2 x 2 = 5," a farce in four acts by Gustav Wild, will be performed every evening this week.

Kammersängerin Ida Hiedler and Lola Ortót de Padilla (Comic Opera) have been engaged by the management of the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

The Comic Opera commences its season on September 1st, with a performance of Leoncavallo's "Zaza," in which we shall see two new artists, viz. the tenor Otto Marrak, of the Tschech National Theatre, and Fräulein Servais, of Paris.

The management of the Trianon Theater have purchased the performance rights of "Die Liebe wacht," a farce in three acts by Flers and Caillavet, and will stage it during the forthcoming season.

"Populäre Kammerspiele" will be the future name of the Theater an der Spree (Köpenicker Strasse 68), which has been leased by Herr William Wauer for a term of several years, for the purpose of giving the poorer classes an opportunity of witnessing artistic, high-class performances of literary value at low prices.

The Thalia Theater commences the season on August 14th with a new farce by Kren and Lippeschütz, music by Viktor Holländer, libretto by Schönfeld. This novelty will be followed by Alexander Girardi as a star visitor, who is still fresh in the memory of the Berlin public owing to the enthusiasm his previous visit evoked. He will this time appear in his two best-known rôles, viz. as *Bruder Straubinger* and as the *Astor Torelli* in Eivler's "Künstlerblut," followed by Adolf L'Arronge's "Mein Leopold," in which he represents *Weigell*. A new farce, with Girardi in the cast, is planned; it has been written by the Vienna authors Siegmund Schlesinger and Jean Kren, and Paul Lineke will be responsible for the music.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Tannhäuser (Knote) at 7
Deutsches Theater	Brettlgräfin (Sári Fodák) 8
Lossing Theatre	Kammerspiele (closed).
Berliner Theatre	(closed).
New Theatre	Der Zerrissene 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8
Comic Opera	(closed).
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed).
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Oberon 8
Charlottenburg	(closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle 8
Urania Theatre	Durch Dänemark & Südschweden 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Geheimnis von New York 8
Apollo Theatre	London Suburbia. Spezialitäten 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten 8
Berliner Prater Theater	Die Welt ein Paradies 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8

Elsa Blessmann Elegant Robes. Individual taste. Meteorotto Strasse 3. W. 15.

Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin. Show rooms: Berlin SW., Anhalt Str. 15.

Elia Bartolini. Italian Restaurant Königin Augusta Str. 10 at the Potsdamer Brücke.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Experience has shown that the most honest of all debtors is the United States Government, and as a further confirmation we may cite the recently reported case of a soldier, William Young, who had a deduction made from his pay in error, during the struggle between North and South. Young seemed to have vanished into space, but still the balance to his credit was brought forward year by year, with interest added, and recently Young was found in a sick hospital at Dayton, in Ohio. There he has received the sum of one dollar, representing his twenty cents with the accrued interest. It was accompanied with a most polite letter from the Treasury, which may lead the cynical to speculate that had Young's interest been represented by a million dollars, whether he would ever have been found.

In February, 1891, the New York *Sun* printed a page-deep picture of a 30-storey building, and with it the line of amazing query: "If the *Sun* should try it!" In 1908 the 30-storey building is a commonplace. Broadway boasts the Singer tower of 41 floors, with a tip-top height of 612 feet; Madison-square has the Metropolitan Life's tower with 46 floors and a gold-riveted tip 700 feet in the air, and the plans are filed for an Equitable structure of 62 stories and 909 feet. The plans excite not so much wonder over themselves as interest in the question where the skyscraping limit is to be found. Evidently this line will be set by law, if at all.

With reference to the report we published yesterday relative to the pending establishment of an airship passenger and freight service between certain towns in the Eastern States, this rumour is practically confirmed by a telegram to hand from New York. According to this message the new concern is to bear the imposing title of the "American Aerial Navigation Company," under the presidency of Mr. Charles Glidden, the well-known automobile manufacturer. A fleet of large airships is to be constructed, while stations for landing and embarkation are also contemplated. In this connection we venture to suggest that the roofs of some of the loftiest New York skyscrapers would answer the purpose admirably. The scheme as a whole appears to us, to say the least, rather premature. Under present conditions and in view of the adolescent stage of aerial navigation it would be an impossibility to maintain a regular service between fixed points regardless of weather conditions. Furthermore, we are not yet aware that any aeronaut has demonstrated his ability to land exactly on some designated spot. All things considered we are inclined to regard the project as very much in the air—in a strictly metaphorical sense!

Professor H. G. Russell, the principal of the Greenfield, Illinois, High School, has added a course in courtship to the curriculum of the school. The course will consist of a series of lectures, combined with the study of love poems. At intervals during the course the pupils will be required to write essays on such subjects as the following:—"How to take the heart by storm." "How to detect the advent of the grand passion." "How to behave if parental objection is manifested." "How to encourage bashful suitors." "How to propose." The introduction of this new subject into the educational course at the school has raised strenuous objections from the parents, but their attitude has been nullified by the great enthusiasm aroused among the pupils.

THE GREATEST EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

(Continued.)

The mid-Victorian Englishman of the *Times* public was always a bit of a Pharisee, and the more selfish he was the more impeccable his conduct appeared in his own eyes. His policy was always a policy of British interests first, and the devil take the hindmost. As often happens in politics as in religion, those who seek their life shall lose it. Delane never seems to have realised the importance of the great new factors which came into existence under his eyes. The giant growth

of the United States only seemed to rouse in him a feeling of jealousy and dislike. The development of our colonies excited in him no enthusiasm. He disliked and distrusted the triumph of democracy. He was opposed to the Emperor Napoleon, but there is little to show his appreciation of the German Empire. He was clear-sighted enough to support the making of the Suez Canal against the warnings equally ludicrous and lugubrious of his friend Lord Palmerston. But the general impression left after reading these two volumes is that of a clear-sighted short-sighted man full of interest in everything within his limited range, but almost totally indifferent to everything that could not be seen from the windows of the Athenaeum or the terraces of Dunrobin Castle.

Within the frontiers partially self-created and partially imposed on him by his position, Delane was magnificent. He knew everybody, met everybody, and was loved by everybody. Nothing is more interesting in these volumes than the evidence they afford as to the extent to which the Queen regarded the *Times* as one of the institutions of the realm. She does not seem ever to have sent for Delane to talk things over with him. But through Lord Torrington, Lady Ely, and others she was constantly communicating with him at second hand. It is, however, in his dealings with Ministers that we learn to admire him most. He had a supreme position, and he used it supremely. He had his personal partialities. Liking Palmerston, Aberdeen and Peel most of the Ministers of the Queen, he nevertheless was constantly consulted even by Mr. Gladstone in the crisis of the Irish Church Bill, and was on terms of confidential intercourse with the leaders of every governing party. He was emphatically a man of the old régime, in which the governing families ruled the nation by permission of the middle-classes. He does not appear to have ever identified himself either as a Whig or a Tory. He was not in sympathy with Mr. Gladstone, and he welcomed the dawning of Disraelian Imperialism. If he was a kind of domestic chaplain or journalistic confessor to Lord Palmerston, he was all the while constantly consulted as if he were an outside Cabinet Minister by members of every Cabinet that met in Downing Street. He welcomed the repeal of the Corn Laws, but did not break with Disraeli. He had one fierce passage at arms with Mr. Cobden, but he paid loyal tribute to the greatness of the services which which the chief Free Trader had rendered to the nation. Take him all in all he did his work wonderfully well. He was a hard worker, a vigilant editor, and a true friend.

The man who, although he is not a journalist, most nearly corresponds to the position of Delane in modern times, is Lord Esher. There is the same detachment from party, the same power of effective work, the same ability to command confidence from men of all parties, and the same power to influence the course of events—a power all the more remarkable when, as in Lord Esher's case, it is exercised by a man without the sceptre which Delane possessed in the control of the *Times*.

John Thaddeus Delane was of Irish descent. The second son of a London barrister, he was born two years after the battle of Waterloo, in South Molton Street. From King's College, London, he went to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself more by his horsemanship than by his studies, although even then he had a ready pen and used it to meet some of the expenses of his stable. His father, having made the acquaintance of the Walters in Berkshire, was appointed to a financial post on the *Times*—a circumstance which paved the way for the appointment of John Thaddeus Delane to a subordinate post on the *Times* in 1840. In that year Barnes, then editor, died. In 1841, at the age of twenty-four Delane was appointed editor. Was he not afraid of assuming so vast a responsibility? "Not a bit," he replied in after years. "What I dislike about you young men of the present day is that you all shrink from responsibility." Delane, as this remark shows, died before the dawn of the era of the New Journalism, of which shrinking from responsibility is certainly not the besetting sin.

He inherited an editorial staff which he speedily remodelled. Dasent, his brother-in-law, was his assistant editor, and among the men whom he trained in leader-writing and started in journalism were Robert Lowe, Leonard Courtney, Sir W. H. Russell, Lawrence Oliphant, Dr. Woodham, of Cambridge, Dr. Wace, W. Stebbing, Mr. Macdonnell, Thomas Mozley, and A. W. Kinglake. Lord Torrington, Abraham Hayward, and Charles Greville slaved for him outside, and Mowbray Morris became business manager in 1847. Like Dasent, he also was a brother-in-law of Delane. The *Times* in those days was almost as much a family party as the Harmsworth press is today.

(Continued on page 4.)

THE NIGHT
American-Detective-Institution.
Pionier E. Bessy.
Berlin SW. Wilhelmstr. 39

Spezial-Aussuche
Ermittlungen, Nach-
forschungen, Beschlagnahme von
Gegenständen, Verhaftungen,
Schlichtung von Streitigkeiten,
Rechtliche Beratung, etc.
Spezialität: Aufspüren von
Versteckten Geldern, etc.