

## BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of *The Daily Record*:—Miss C. M. Hook, Rosenheimer Strasse 28, W. All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office:—Struve Strasse 5.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, has discussed with Secretary of State Knox informally what the tariff situation between Germany and the United States will be after the new tariff becomes a law. The results appear to be that although the existing agreement will be terminated after due notice, it will not be necessary to negotiate a new one, since if Germany treats American imports as favourably as she does those of other countries, Germany will automatically profit by the minimum American rate. It is not considered likely in official quarters that the United States will object to certain frontier preferences which Germany grants to Austria especially and to some others of her nextdoor neighbours.

A restless soul, driven hither and thither in a vain search for peace, chanced one day upon a vine-clad beautiful isle on the Grecian border of the Adriatic Sea. Upon such a shore had Nausicaa frolicked with her maidens and here the toil-worn Ulysses had recounted the sorrowful story of his wanderings. The olive and the cypress groves were haunted by shades of the long-ago, while the soft breezes of the southern sun wafted abroad the fragrance of the hillsides. The restless spirit paused awhile and listened to the siren voices of the enchanted land and the hope arose that here at least peace might be found.

So Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, seeking relief from implacable memory, chose a great ridge overlooking the blue waters of the Adriatic and summoned the Neapolitan Cardito to erect thereon a villa which should rival in beauty even the isle itself. This villa she named the Achilleion, after the hero Achilles, the embodiment of all that was great and noble among the ancient Greeks. Hither she brought treasures of ancient and modern art, and called to her aid all the alluring beauties of nature. Nothing was left undone that might appeal to the senses and obliterate harassing care.

Statues, as pure and unmarred as though they had been exposed to the sun and tempest but yesterday instead of seventeen years ago, line terrace and peristyle, feathery palms and towering cypresses transplanted bodily shade the gardens and the seaward slopes; fountains gush with sparkling spray from unexpected sources, and marble dolphins spring from translucent pools.

The private apartments of the Empress open upon the garden of the Muses. Nine glistening white statues of the Muses front the nine ivy-twined pillars of the peristyle. Below this garden lies a grotto backed with mirrors that reflect a second vista of plants, flowers and statues. Upon a marble terrace overlooking gardens of more than Oriental splendour, a great stretch of plain, and the white houses of the town of Korfu, with the sea beyond, reclines Herter's exquisite statue of the dying Achilles, all the pleasures of earth at his feet, in his eyes the agony of despair.

In the garden of the Muses is a semi-circular marble seat, tipping the edge of a cliff, above which an Aeolian harp once sang to the breeze. This was a favourite spot of the Empress, and here tradition says she frequently took her simple breakfast and gazed upon the ever-changing waters of the fickle Adriatic. It was at night, however, that she sought most often the soothing spell of her beautiful palms. But how relentlessly her sorrows pursued her even here. Just one year before she built the Achilleion her only son met a tragic and mysterious death. Even the glories of the past and of the present that she had gathered about her could not assuage the bitter mother grief. Empress she was, but rank and wealth were as naught to her. She was only a woman, true and inexpressibly noble, but with all the ideals of her youth crushed and shattered.

What a story those palms might whisper, could they reveal the lonely vigils of this woman beneath their somber shadows. During five years or more, for months at a time, Elizabeth of Austria sought oblivion in her Korfu palace. In vain,—torturing thoughts or failing health drove her upon her wanderings once more, until in 1898, at Geneva, whither she had gone to visit a friend, the brutal hand of an assassin bestowed the peace that had been so long sought.

The Empress willed the Achilleion to her eldest daughter, but last year it was sold to the German Emperor for about one-sixth of the cost of its construction.

A visitor to the Achilleion who knows the life story of the Empress Elizabeth, that is as far as the outside world can ever know it, from its happy girlhood, through its pathetic womanhood, to its tragic close, must needs feel the charm of her presence in those fairy gardens where in the solitudes of the night she often communed with her soul.

A. M. O.

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### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance, Oranienburger Strasse 76B  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
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 3, Charlottenburg.

**AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.**  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Song Service.  
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Dr. THOMAS HALL, Minister in charge.

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Theatre business in Berlin is reported to be bad. The financial troubles of the Hebbel Theatre are the latest in the chapter of tribulations. Expenses are high and receipts are low, according to current report, in the profession.

One of the theatre men said to the *Herald's* correspondent: "I can tell you where the fault lies. You know we have here in Berlin a custom of depositing with the tobacco shop proprietors big bunches of theatre tickets, which are given free to customers. These tickets are presented at the theatre, and the holder gets a front seat by paying about 1 mark 50 pfennigs, or next choice for 1 mark. As the seats in Berlin theatres are generally 8 marks for a fauteuil, 6 marks for an orchestra seat, and 5 marks for the parquet, you can see where the profit goes in distributing these tobacco shop tickets.

"Moreover, there is a big drawback even before the theatres are in operation. That is to say, by police regulations, theatre managers are obliged to guarantee actors' salaries by cash deposits in advance. Again, billboard advertising in Berlin, which is a monopoly, is expensive. Add to these items those of salaries, authors' rights of from 6 to 10 per cent., as well as running expenses of various kinds, and you fail to find very much left.

"Yes, theatre men lose money, in spite of the fact that at the outset most of the theatres are nearly rent free. Suppose a theatre manager pays 60,000 marks a year as rental. He reimburses himself on that score by sub-letting the "garderobe" at 25,000 marks, the restaurant at the same figure and the programme at 10,000 marks. In spite of these conditions, which look favourable, he loses money."

The average person, in calculating that in Berlin actors' salaries are not high, while prices for seats are, wonders why the theatrical business here is not more profitable. "Too many free tickets" is the cry of many managers, and an effort is to be made to abolish a system which spoils the public. It is an old story that the man who once gets a free ticket never wants to pay again, and it would seem that his "family" is very large in Berlin. The truth is the theatre-going public in Berlin gets more for its money than that of many other cities. In the Berlin theatres the seats are comfortable, the aisles are wide and the exits are large, as well as being always plainly visible by means of illuminated signs. The theatres in Paris cynically furnish their customers with the reverse of these conditions, but they make money, while the Berlin theatres lose.

One of the theatre men said that not more than three or four playhouses in Berlin are making money. Of these are the Kleines Theater, the Metropol (music-hall) and the Residenz Theater, and it may be of special interest to Frenchmen to know that only French plays are being produced at the Residenz. "Kümmere dich um Amélie" ("Occupe-toi d'Amélie") has been running there about six months with very comfortable box-office receipts. This fact might bring another thrill of pride to the "fidèle abonné" of a certain Parisian newspaper, who discovered in Germany that French plays and Frenchwomen were held in the highest esteem, and who reported that at the Schauspielhaus in Leipzig "on joue tous les soirs 'Bibi.'"

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	closed.
Royal Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theatre	Ketten . . . . . at 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Ein Skandal in
"	Monte Carlo . . . . . 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin . . . . . 8
Berliner Theatre	Hotel Amor . . . . . 7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Moral . . . . . 8
Comic Opera	O diese Leutnants . . . . . 8
Lustspielhaus	Famille Schmek . . . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Madame Bonivard . . . . . 8
" Charlotten-	
burg	Der Biberpelz . . . . . 8
Prdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Il Trovatore . . . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Was eine Frau kann . . . . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse . . . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Die Insel Rügen . . . . . 8
New Royal Opera Theatre	Tristan und Isolde (Gtra Opera) . . . . . 6.30

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend . . . . . at 8
New Theatre	Sündenregister . . . . . 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Sprudelfee . . . . . 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Folies Caprice	3 Frauenhüte. Der Deserteur . . . . . 8.15
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Reichshallen Theater	Winter-Tymian . . . . . 8
Reil Preter Theatre	Man lebt in nur einmal . . . . . 8
Schweizer Garten	Spezialitäten . . . . . 5
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8

### TURKEY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 19.

The deputation of representatives of the Turkish Parliament, consisting of 19 gentlemen, were received at the Foreign Office this morning, and in the afternoon by the King.

### JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Washington, July 20.

M. Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador, will proceed to Japan next month to take part in a Conference which will be engaged in revising Japanese commercial treaties with European States. The Ambassador has stated officially that the question of his return to Washington will be decided at Tokio.

### SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Madrid, July 19.

Fighting began near Melilla yesterday and, according to official accounts, assumed a fierce character. The enemy renewed their attacks last night, and kept them up till dawn this morning. The Spanish losses are said to be serious; including three superior officers—a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, and a Captain—killed.

In yesterday's fighting the Spanish loss was 15 killed and 22 wounded.

Madrid, July 20.

The commandant of Alhucemas reports that the chiefs of the neighbouring tribes of Kabyles, 5000 in number, are assembling their men in contemplation of an attack on the position of General Marina, the Spanish commandant.

Further advices from Melilla state that the Spanish losses in yesterday's combat were 12 dead and 21 slightly injured. In the evening a heavy rifle fusillade was in progress.

Melilla, July 20.

The fighting reported yesterday lasted more than twelve hours, 2,000 Spaniards being opposed to 6,000 Moors. The Moors fought with reckless bravery, and showed great tactical skill, taking full advantage of the cover afforded by the ground and successfully averting attention from their main attacks by vigorous feints. Their most determined onslaught was reserved for nightfall, beginning at 9 p.m. In spite of the murderous fire of the Spanish guns, the Moors then forced their way, with utter contempt of death, through the wire entanglements of the main Spanish position and fought hand to hand with the Spaniards even among the guns. General Marina was all the time in the foremost front and cheered on his troops to keep up the defence. Not till daybreak, 3 a.m., was the attack finally repulsed.

### THE TURKISH MINISTRY AND THE YOUNG-TURKS.

Constantinople, July 19.

The young-Turks demand the retirement of the Grand Vizier, Hilmi Pasha, after the Constitution festival.

Salonika, July 19.

The Central Committee of the Young-Turks here has addressed a circular to the British, French, Italian, and Russian Governments requesting that the sovereignty of Turkey over Crete may be acknowledged, not only formally but emphatically.

### THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 19.

Since noon yesterday 36 deaths from cholera and 68 new cases have been reported. The number of cholera patients under treatment is 852.