

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, Kalkreuth Strasse 11, W. (Tel. VI, 18,235). 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.

Considerable interest has been aroused in American musical circles here by the announcement of a *Liederabend* on October 30 by Mary Forest Ganz, accompanied by Rudolph Ganz.

Mrs. Mary Forest Ganz was formerly well known in the Berlin concert field as Miss Mary Forest, of New York. Her husband, Mr. Rudolph Ganz, the distinguished Swiss-American pianist, is always amused to remember that when both were appearing during the same Berlin concert season, nine years ago, Mrs. Ganz used to sing before large audiences; while he, still unknown in Berlin, used to play before very small ones. Miss Mary Forest's original ambition was to enter upon an operatic career, and she even went so far as to make her debut at Kroll's at the age of eighteen. Her parents, however, raised objections to the operatic stage, and Mrs. Ganz finally devoted herself entirely to the field of *Lieder*. It was by her marriage to Mr. Ganz that Miss Forest's concert career was temporarily interrupted, largely owing to the well known pianist's summons to America, where little encouragement seemed to offer to a singer whose forte lay in German *Lieder*.

Mary Forest Ganz's recital on October 30 will from many standpoints be one of the most interesting events of the season. Her programme alone is sufficient to attract a large audience. Besides a group of seven songs composed by her husband, some old Italian songs, and Schubert and Brahms numbers, Mrs. Ganz will present a striking musical novelty in the shape of five songs by Maurice Réval, that remarkable French composer whose works, in the opinion of Mr. Rudolph Ganz, are absolutely the most advanced compositions of the twentieth century.

Modern Greek folk-songs are not heard every day in a Berlin concert-hall. Mrs. Ganz, however, is offering them in her programme of October 30, Maurice Réval, with his genius for originality, having seized upon the idea of adapting for the concert-platform a set of Greek folk-songs of today. How they will be received by the Berlin critics is, Mr. Ganz admits, a matter for conjecture. Two at least are likely to be appreciated, he believes, on account of their charm of melody. The fate of the remaining ones, weird, odd, unique to a degree as they are, still rests with the future.

One of Réval's piano sonatas has recently been dedicated to Mr. Rudolph Ganz, who has done much to make known the progressive French composer's work. In a coming piano recital in Berlin (on March 22) Mr. Ganz, after opening with a new sonata by Christian Sinding (also dedicated, by the way, to Mr. Ganz himself) will introduce two of Réval's piano compositions. Both of these are, apparently, truly remarkable works. "The Gallows" is the expressive name applied to the first, which, in its harrowing realism, can only be compared to a certain school of modern French literature. With the help of the programme's written text it depicts, vividly and weirdly, the lonely gallows; the helpless corpse depending from it, animals gnawing, birds tearing at the flesh; and throughout, in the distance, the church-bell tolling slowly, as if for the soul of the condemned.

But it is not only by their strange conceptions that the Réval works make their impression. Mr. Ganz himself, brilliant pianist as he is, admits that he has been obliged to almost establish a new technique, to sit down and *spell out* the extraordinary harmonic combinations, scales in seconds and other outlandish phenomena, with which M. Réval juggles. "And when it comes to Réval's chords," concludes Mr. Ganz, "why, I have to eat Force to prepare for them!"

A programme of songs by Brahms, Strauss, and Mr. Nevin was rendered last Saturday evening at the Mozart Saal by Herr Kirchhoff, a tenor of the Royal Opera House, the occasion being a *Wohltätigkeitsfest* for the benefit of the German Temperance League.

Two illustrated lectures will be given at the American Woman's Club on October 15 and October 21 at 8 o'clock. Price, 1 mark each. Miss Koetgen is the lecturer, her subject being "Sketches in the East."

Miss Bertha Brinker, of Philadelphia, who studied in Berlin two years ago with Mr. Francis MacLennan of the Royal Opera, made her first appearance in opera on October 3, at Florence, Italy, singing the rôle of *Asucena* in "Il Trovatore."

Another American girl well known in Berlin has lately made her debut in the rôle of *Asucena*. Miss Alice Sovereign, of Rockford, Illinois, opened as *Asucena* at the opera house in Posen on Thursday night, and repeated her presentation last Monday.

Mr. Francis MacLennan, the well known American tenor of the Berlin Royal Opera, has just scored conspicuous success as a teacher of the vocal art. Herr Josef Schoeffel, a young Bavarian lyric tenor

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who has been studying with Mr. MacLennan for eighteen months, has been given a six years' contract at the Royal Opera, at a salary increasing from 10,000 to 20,000 marks a year, a remarkably generous allowance for a beginner.

Master Jack Nevin, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevin, has just returned to school in Weimar after spending the Michaelmas holidays with his parents, at Pension Belmont.

The Berlin Photographic Company has arranged to supply Dr. Babcock with large copies of masterpieces in other European galleries when such may be needed in connection with his lecture on Painting in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum.

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. Fay, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Dalibar	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Julius Caesar	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der Paragaphen-Schuster	8
Deutsches Theatre	Faust	7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Die Zuflucht	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Die Gefährtin Hannele	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Befehl des Fürsten	8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartüffe	8
New Schauspielhaus	Schöne Seelen-Zuflucht-Mutter	8
Comic Opera	Auferstehung	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die erste Geige	8
Charlottenburg	Das Käthen von Heilbronn	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die goldene Eva	8
Kleines Theatre	Peer Bunkes Vorgeschichte	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8

Every evening until further notice.		
Lustspielhaus	Man soll keine Briefe schreiben	at 8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	7.30
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sänger	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Michael Kohlhaas	8
Folles Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenhöck	8.15

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

A Ministerial Council was held at Madrid on Tuesday night, when the sentence of death passed on Señor Ferrer by the Court Martial at Barcelona was discussed. It was decided by a majority that no reprieve should be granted, and the sentence was confirmed in a telegraphic despatch to Barcelona. The Parisian press yesterday morning reported from Barcelona that Ferrer's execution was to take place in the forenoon. One of the papers had requested its correspondent to telegraph details of the impression created at Madrid by the sentence. The editor subsequently received an answer to the effect that the strict censorship maintained over all despatches leaving Spain absolutely prohibited the carrying-out of these instructions.—On Tuesday evening a great public open-air demonstration was held at

Rome to protest against Señor Ferrer's sentence of death. Hundreds of labourers took part in the meeting, and owing to the absence of motormen and drivers the street-cars and public vehicles were compelled to temporarily cease running.

The Agence Havas publishes the following telegram from Perpignan: The Spanish censorship regarding all messages and publications relating to the Ferrer case is being administered with extreme rigidity. In spite of this, however, news has been received of the conveyance of Señor Ferrer to the fortress of Montjuich, where the sentence will be carried into effect. Apart from the condemnation of Ferrer, there is no authentic news, and it cannot be confirmed whether his counsel at the trial has been arrested, as was reported.

Not only in Rome, but in all Italy, according to later telegrams, demonstrations in favour of Señor Ferrer are taking place. At Milan, Cortona, and Verona on Tuesday great popular meetings to protest against the Spanish reformer's condemnation were held, while smaller meetings took place at Bologna, Genoa, Perugia, and Florence.—A noisy demonstration was held in front of the Spanish Consulate at Amsterdam on Tuesday night, when loud protests against the treatment of Ferrer were raised. The police dispersed the manifestants.

Before going to press last evening the following despatch arrived:—

Señor Ferrer was executed at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning in the fortress of Montjuich. He was conducted to the rear of the fortress, blind-folded, and then shot dead by a platoon of riflemen.

Señor Ferrer had been conveyed to the chapel of the fortress on Tuesday night. He demanded an interview with his counsel, who remained several hours with the condemned man. Ferrer appeared perfectly calm. Only once during the conversation with his lawyer did he become excited. Extensive precautionary measures were taken by the authorities. In the neighbourhood of the fortress and on the hill 40 or 50 people managed to assemble, however, but no demonstration was made. A detachment of riflemen were entrusted with the carrying-out of the execution. Two monks attended Señor Ferrer just before the fatal volley was fired, but he refused to accept the last sacrament.

According to a Vienna telegram dated yesterday, an English criminal named Daniel Delaney, alias David Maloney, who is suspected of complicity in the robbery of the post-office on the Minoriten Platz, has been arrested at New York by the police authorities who had been advised by cable from Austria of his pending arrival.

The bomb outrages directed against Messrs. Hammar and Sjöholm (says a Stockholm telegram) are now attributed to a certain Martin Ekenberg, an engineer who operates a laboratory in London. Ekenberg was a personal acquaintance of the two directors, and against whom they were engaged in trade rivalry. Ekenberg had studied considerably in Sweden and at foreign universities. In 1893 he was appointed Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Königsberg.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MAILS.

We have received the following letter from a Leipzig reader:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Your standing announcement below your "Mail News" is important to Canadians and ambiguous. Are we to understand that Canada is included in the 10-pennig rate "on letters despatched to America by steamers sailing from German ports"? The United States of America is certainly a cumbersome name, and, since the establishment of the South American Republics, not more correct geographically than the simpler term "America." Certainly if "America" were generally accepted in place of the longer term it would be much better than "U.S.A." which might mean United States Army, or anything else.

In your "Latest Mail News" you use the names "Canada" and "the United States," by which I infer that America is employed inadvisedly.

I ask you to reconsider the advice you give to send letters destined for Canada by one of the New York steamers instead of direct. I have before me in your list of vessels per New York these three—the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and Oceanic, according to your list both eight-day boats, and the Cincinnati, a 13-day boat. It would probably be one or two days more before the Canadian mails would be distributed in Montreal or Toronto.

I am sure that letters for Canada would reach their destination in from two to four or more days earlier if sent direct by the weekly Canadian mail boat from Liverpool, which ever it might be, sailing direct to Montreal or Quebec in summer and calling at Rimouski to deliver the mails; or in winter delivering the mails at Halifax, N.S. I have crossed in these steamers several times, and in no case would the mails have been delivered in Montreal in less than seven days from sailing. I think it would not be far wrong to assume that the average mails would be delivered in New York earlier if sent via Canada.

Let me suggest that in place of the present mail notice, under the heading of "Canada" you give the