

## 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, Kalckreuth Strasse 11, W. (Tel. VI. 18,235.) All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office:—Struve Str. 5.

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

Dr. Max Friedlaender, one of the directors of the Prussian Royal Art Museums, and a noted authority on art topics, has again raised a cry of warning as to the perils to which European collections are exposed at the hands of predatory American millionaires.

In a speech to the Art History Society, Berlin, he cited the Hudson-Fulton exhibition in New York as evidence of the inroads Americans are making on the art treasures of the old world, declaring that 150 paintings exhibited there were formerly in English, French or German collections.

"Half of them," Dr. Friedlaender said, "found their way to America only in the last five years. It is just this fact which makes the prospect for the future so unfavourable. As late as 1901 Berlin could still get some of the best pictures, when the Clinton-Hope collection was sold. Now, when an important collection is placed on the market works of the first rank go almost without exception to the United States.

"America now has seventy of 650 known works of Rembrandt. It has fifty copies of Franz Hals as against only four in Germany and seven of Vermeer's pictures to our seven. Hobbema is represented in America with seven landscapes against six in German possession."

Germany holds the advantage in the number of pictures by Ruisdael, of which it has 150, against only eleven in America, but even this advantage is soon to be lost, according to Dr. Friedlaender.

"Since Mr. Pierpont Morgan paid the record price of a million for the Kann collection," he asserts, "Ruisdael also seems desirable to big American collectors."

A similar protest against the American millionaire peril was voiced in vigorous terms by Dr. Bode, general director of the Royal Art Galleries, some months ago.

The article we publish on page 1 shows the gravity of the German-American commercial situation as seen from the American standpoint, and there can be no doubt that the turn affairs are taking in the American tariff negotiations is becoming a subject of deep concern in German Governmental circles. The time remaining for settlement is short and some sort of arrangement must be made by February 7, when the present provisional trade agreement expires, if the two countries are not to be brought to the brink of a ruinous tariff war; yet a basis for a mutually satisfactory understanding is still to be found.

Until a few days ago (says a contemporary) it was believed that the chief obstacle to a settlement would be America's demand for the readmission of its meats to the German market. This question alone, in view of the stubborn opposition of the German Agrarians, who protest against any measure likely to disturb their monopoly of the domestic meat supply, would have been sufficiently troublesome. Now there has developed an apprehension that the proposed German Potash Syndicate Law, which is aimed at American potash buyers, may still further complicate matters.

Both questions have been the subject of searching investigations here on the part of the United States Government. As matters stand the controversy seems likely to narrow down to one or possibly both these sharply defined issues. From the German point of view, the chief difficulty lies in what is considered the unreasonable and exorbitant demands of the American Government, especially in its claim that certain of Germany's legislative measures constitute "undue discrimination" against American products. Germans say the restrictions against the importation of meats, while happening to fall with especial severity on the import from America, in no sense involve discrimination, as they are phrased in general terms applying to all countries. Furthermore, it is contended that the meat regulations so far as they relate to inspection, are purely a measure of public health and belong to the realm of domestic sanitary legislation wherein no foreign power has a right to meddle.

The chances of Germany's giving way on this point are distinctly lessened by the manifold political difficulties wherein Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg finds himself. The new Chancellor will soon have too many other favours to ask of the Agrarians to want to court the risk of incurring their displeasure on the meat question. It may also count as a factor that the prejudice against American meats in Germany is still widespread. It dates back to the time of the Spanish war and the embalmed beef scandals.

As to the Potash Syndicate Law, similar arguments are raised. The backers of the Bill decline to admit that it contains anything savouring of discrimination and declare it is simply a necessary measure of protection for Germany's most important monopoly, which, through the action of American fertilising concerns in getting hold of potash mines or making low-price contracts, is exposed to the peril of ruthless exploitation and disastrous price wars. The mines, it is explained, are not inexhaustible, and Americans would work them out recklessly.

The Bill provides for the formation of a syndicate under Government protection, with supreme control over production and price. Under it, contracts lately made by potash users in the United States would be practically abrogated with legal sanction. The backers of the measures, however, declare that the Americans explicitly ac-

## VOCAL SCHOOL VOICE PRODUCTION

Giacomo Minkowski (late of Carnegie Hall, New York) Berlin W, Kyffhäuser Str. 3, I. Office hours 11-12

cepted the risk of Government intervention when they signed contracts and cannot now reasonably ask the authorities at Washington to back their claims for protection.

What the upshot of the negotiations will be no one here ventures to say. The American Embassy and consular officials in Berlin are taking no part in the transactions, which are carried on entirely in Washington. Among Germans who are in a position to know, however, the opinion is freely expressed that the German Government is decidedly indisposed to recognise the claim to discrimination or go any further than it has already gone in granting concessions.

## 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.

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.  
Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge.  
39, II. Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. 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 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thadara, Esq  
Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60 Office 10-3 hours

ROUSSEAU AND POLAND.  
Count Wielhorski, one of the Polish leaders, produced a plan of government for Rousseau's criticism. The result was that the philosopher wrote his "Considération sur le Gouvernement de Pologne et sur la Réformation." In forwarding the MS. to the Count, Rousseau stipulated that it was not for publication. Shortly after Rousseau's death in 1778 it was announced that the work was to appear. It seems that Wielhorski had a secretary who took a copy of the MS., and he was responsible for the publication announced. Wielhorski, on learning what had happened, offered to revise the work and delete all passages likely to give offence to France, and he wished the then Foreign Minister of France to give the revised work his imprimatur. The Minister, however, declined, but advised the Count to negotiate with the publishers for the expurgation of the offensive passages. This was done, and so the "Considérations" was published. It is thought that the MS. intact is in the archives of the Wielhorski family, so it is possible that the world may yet read Rousseau's views in their entirety on the Polish question.

TYRANT ZELAYA.  
With the departure for Mexico of General José Zelaya there passes from the turbulent pages of South American history a remarkable and unscrupulous man. That he ruled Nicaragua with the powers of tyranny cannot be denied. As the *Times* points out, the nature of his Government was fatal to security and therefore to credit, without which national prosperity is impossible.

Zelaya's methods as a tax collector were as drastic as his way with those who helped him to win the Presidency. When he proclaimed himself dictator he flung his comrades in arms in gaol, and when he wanted money he assessed citizens whom he believed to be wealthy just as he pleased. If they objected he imprisoned them and confiscated their property. Three years ago the German Emperor sent Zelaya the Order of the Red Eagle.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

We much regret that it was impossible for us to publish the intended supplement to Sunday's issue, giving the results of polling on Saturday for the General Election in Great Britain. We had made full arrangements with a London newspaper to have the results specially telegraphed to this office late on Saturday night or early Sunday morning, but although the *Record* was held back from press till the last possible moment, the expected messages did not arrive. We attribute this failure to congestion of the wires.

As far as can be judged from the telegrams to hand yesterday, the Unionists are doing far better than was expected. At 1.10 a.m. on Sunday the results were: 43 Unionists, 37 Liberals, 6 Labourites, and 5 Nationalists. If the Unionists maintain this average to the end of the polls they will be returned with a very powerful minority. We publish below the contents of despatches in the order received:—

LONDON.—The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have each returned two Unionist members. In none of the four cases was there an opposing candidate.

Mr. Lowther (Unionist), speaker of the House of Commons, has been returned.

DUBLIN.—Two Unionist members have been returned for Dublin University, no opposing candidates having been nominated.

LONDON.—After concluding a political speech at Grimsby on Saturday night, Mr. Lloyd George found on attempting to leave the hall that he was menaced by a vast and hostile crowd. In view of their threatening attitude he was compelled to leave by a side door, but his exit was observed and a storm of execrations arose. The crowd rushed after him, and the spectacle was witnessed of Mr. Lloyd George fleeing across the railway tracks pursued by an excited, gesticulating throng. He finally sought refuge in a fire station, the entrance of which was strongly guarded by policemen until assistance arrived and Mr. George was escorted to his hotel.

LONDON.—At 9.30 p.m. on Saturday 11 Unionists, 3 Liberals, 1 Labourite, and 5 Nationalists had been returned. The Liberals won one seat in Manchester (North West division).

At 10 p.m. the results were: 14 Unionists, 9 Liberals, 3 Labourites, and 5 Nationalists. The Unionists won one seat, the Liberals two.

At 10.30 p.m.: 20 Unionists, 12 Liberals, 5 Labourites, and 5 Nationalists. The Unionists won 6 seats, the Liberals 2. Mr. George Wyndham, the ex-Minister, has been re-elected.

At 10.45 p.m.: 31 Unionists, 18 Liberals, 6 Labourites, 5 Nationalists. The Unionists have won 8 seats, the Liberals 3. No change takes place in the representation of Manchester and Salford.

At 11.30 p.m.: 37 Unionists, 27 Liberals, 7 Labourites, 5 Nationalists, 5 Nationalists. Up to now the Unionists have won 14, the Liberals 3 seats.

At midnight: 39 Unionists, 30 Liberals, 7 Labourites, 5 Nationalists. The Unionists have won 15, the Liberals 3 seats.

At 1.10 a.m. (Sunday): 43 Unionists, 37 Liberals, 7 Labourites, 5 Nationalists. The latest estimate shows that the Unionists have won 18, and the Liberals 3.

(From our correspondent.) LONDON, Sunday.—Unionists have reason to be hopeful of the final result in view of yesterday's figures. Everybody acknowledges that this is going to be one of the closest fights on record. Had it not been for the alliance concluded between Liberalism and Labour, whereby the parties bound themselves not to run opposing candidates in most constituencies, there is no doubt that the Unionists would have swept the board. As it is, a clear win of 18 seats in the first day's polling was, to tell the truth, an unexpected triumph. If this average is maintained there will be a good Unionist majority in the next Parliament. The tussle which commenced yesterday will be resumed tomorrow, when 71 elections take place.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

BARCELONA, Sunday.—This morning a demonstration procession of 30,000 people wended its way through the town to the Governor's palace, where a memorial was presented asking for an amnesty in the case of those persons arrested and confined for participation in the events of last July. Order was perfectly maintained throughout the procession, and after presenting their memorial the crowd dispersed quietly.

ROME, Sunday.—The Agenzia Stefani publishes the following note: Several papers are publishing disturbing reports of the situation in Ethiopia, of agreements between the three Powers, Italy, Great Britain, and France, regarding an armed intervention in Abyssinia, and the despatch of Italian troops to Erythraea. These reports lack every foundation.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Monday.—The last meeting between mineowners and representatives of the Miners Federation led to an arrangement to hold further conferences between masters and men at every pit affected by the dispute.