

BERLIN

Social and other notices for this column should be sent direct to the *Daily Record* office, Struve Strasse 5, Dresden. All such notices will receive prompt attention and will be inserted with pleasure if of general interest.

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

At the American Church next Sunday morning, at 11.30 o'clock, the services will be in observance of Palm Sunday. During the week following, under the general theme of "His Last Week," services will be held daily at 4 p.m.

Mr. Anderson will preside at the Organ and the following soloists will assist: Monday, Miss Parr; Tuesday, Mr. Jackson; Wednesday, Mrs. Peacock; Thursday, Miss Hughes; Friday, Miss Irvin; Saturday, Mr. Hoffman.

On Sunday, the 27th inst., Easter services will be held at 11.30 a.m., with special music; and at 4.30 p.m., an Easter programme will be given under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Watson and Mrs. Harry Wheelock; the music has been written by Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor and the text written and compiled by Mrs. Alice Riley.

At St. George's Church, Berlin (only by the entrance at Oranienburger Strasse 76B), on the Wednesday in Holy Week, March 23, at 8 p.m., will be given a solemn service of song, "The Crucifixion" (J. Stainer) by the Church Choir, under the direction of Mr. A. C. Reynolds, the solos being taken by Messrs. A. C. Jackson and J. A. Hoffmann.

No tickets will be issued but a collection will be made to meet the expenses.—

The Churchwardens.

A very pretty wedding took place at the American Church on Thursday, the 10th instant, the contracting parties being Miss Leola Fisher, of Houston, Texas, U.S.A., and Mr. Siegfried Götze, of Berlin.

The Church was beautifully decorated; most excellent music was rendered, and in all respects everything passed off in exquisite taste.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served to over fifty guests at the Rheingold.

The young couple are spending a few weeks in Italy.

Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, who was the unsuccessful candidate for the United States Presidency in 1904, has arrived in Berlin and is putting up at the Hotel Adlon.

He was visited on Thursday morning by Dr. David Jayne Hill, the American Ambassador, after which the Judge proceeded to the Reichstag where he listened with great interest to the debate going on. In about six days Judge Parker intends leaving Berlin for St. Petersburg, where he will be received by the Tsar Nicholas.

Rarely has an English comedy, translated into German, met with such instant success as did the German version of Mr. Charles Marlowe's farce, "When Knights were Bold," at the Berlin Neue Theatre on Tuesday evening, under the title of "Die goldene Ritterzeit." No small part of this success must be attributed to Herr Georg Baselt, who showed by his rendering a thorough understanding of the spirit pervading the farce and acquitted himself so excellently as to evoke enthusiastic applause from the many English-speaking visitors who were among the spectators.

Miss Eva O'Callaghan, of New York City, left Berlin on Wednesday for Paris and Italy after a fortnight's stay. She sails home from Genoa in April.

Miss Bolster, daughter of Inspector-General Bolster, of the British Navy, has been paying a week's visit to Mrs. Gülcher at Mommsen Strasse 52, Berlin. She has now left to join her brother, Lieutenant Charles Bolster, Royal Navy, at Hannover, whence they return to England together on April 1st.

Since the opening of the American Art Exhibition the Berlin Academy has been thronged with crowds of curious sight-seers, in which Americans predominate. But Germans (writes our correspondent) were largely represented, too, and the consensus of their judgment appears to be highly favourable to the exhibition. A well known Berlin art critic is reported to have said that the Sargent portraits are unique of their kind, and compare favourably with the best specimens of European art of the same branch. Among the visitors on Thursday afternoon was Mr. Reginald B. Bryant, a leading Chicago knight of the brush, who stated that the pictures exhibited were very representative and could be submitted to the judgment of Europe without any qualms. There can be no doubt that the exhibition will open the eyes of many Germans to the enormous advance made by American painters of late years. America long ago ceased to be the negligible quantity in art which some European detractors tried to make her out.

Mr. Yin-Chang, the Chinese Ambassador in Berlin, has been appointed president of the War Ministry, and will shortly leave Germany to take over his new post.



Self-portrait
by
A. Van Dyk
to be sold
this year.

Enquire of
Inco, Berlin
Unter den Linden 21.

INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE A. B. PARKER.

Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, who is now stopping at the Hotel Adlon, Berlin, was kind enough to receive a Berlin press representative the other day and to answer some questions put to him regarding American affairs. The Judge, it will be remembered, was Mr. Roosevelt's Democratic opponent in 1904 when he was defeated by an enormous majority.

"What is your opinion of German-American relations?" queried the pressman.

"As far as Germany's relations to the United States are concerned," replied Mr. Parker, "I can only say that these relations are of the best, and that every one hopes they will long remain so. The commercial relations between the two people are also excellent. I cherish a hope that the new American tariff will not unfavourably influence these relations. Personally, I am in favour of lower tariff rates. It is also certain that in many parts of my country there is great dissatisfaction with the present tariff law, and this feeling is increasing. Regarding the strike of the railroad men, I can only say that I am convinced everything will be done to settle the dispute at the earliest possible moment."

"What prospects have the Democratic party in the elections to the House of Representatives this year?"

"The prospects of my party are extraordinarily favourable," answered Judge Parker. "The situation promises an improvement in the future of the Democratic party." Replying to a question as to whether he would run as a candidate in the 1912 Presidential election, he said: "I regard this question as premature at the moment. We cannot today foresee how circumstances will have arranged themselves when the election falls due. With us every gate and every door is open, and the country is too extensive to permit one to survey the entire situation at a glance."

"Do you attribute the present high cost of provisions to the tariff?" he was next asked.

"Undoubtedly provisions are very dear," answered the Judge, "and prices continue to advance. It is also certain that the income of commercial people and their employes has not increased proportionately with this advance in the cost of living. This fact makes the subject of great interest to our people. But the reason for the increase in the price of necessities cannot be summed up in one sentence. There are, in fact, more reasons than one. That the high tariff which has been rendered possible by the Trusts and monopolies must be blamed in some measure, goes without saying, but other causes have also helped to raise prices. The situation is at present the subject of an investigation along more than one line. Political economists are now busily investigating this all-important question, and the result of their labours will be of more value than all the official examinations undertaken by Congress and other Government bodies. That fact is accounted for by the political aspirations and aims of the legislative factors."

"What do I think of the legislative battle against the Trusts? We need no new laws for this object, nor have any of the existing laws, in spite of the great agitation, given the Legislature much more power than it possessed when Trusts first came into being. As a matter of fact, the common law which we adopted from England was fully competent to prevent the formation of corporations and the limiting of competition."

The Judge went on to say—in answer to a query as to why the anti-Trust laws had been passed—that legal representatives of the Federal Government and the separate States had not sufficiently enforced the original laws. It was their duty to have done so, but the fact remained as stated. To describe the reason would be too long a story. Had the laws been enforced when first the Trusts began to rear their heads the evil would have been nipped in the bud without anybody suffering injury. As the first Trust was tolerated, however, others quickly followed, until today there were no fewer than three hundred of these mighty business organisations, all thriving and practically uninterfered with by the authorities.

M. Parker, who appeared in good spirits, spoke with decision and earnestness, but frequently gave evidence of a lively sense of humour.

(Translated from the *Berliner Tageblatt*.)

AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN
Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60.
MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany
Americans welcome.
Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

A further report, this time from Bluefields, says:—The Estrada insurrection has been practically crushed. The campaign in the west has ended in disaster and nothing is left but guerilla warfare in the desperate hope that the United States may intervene to end the disorder in Nicaragua. At Tisma on Feb. 22 Gen. Chamorro was defeated, losing 800 men killed, wounded or captured. Chamorro himself barely escaped, and with 100 or 200 men fled to San Vicente, where Gen. Mena was entrenched. Godfrey Fowler, the American in charge of the artillery under Chamorro, was wounded in a leg and left at a plantation near Tisma. Chamorro reached San Vicente Sunday and wired his report, laying this defeat to exhaustion of ammunition. A few days ago for the first time the newspaper correspondents and some prominent persons of this city were told the true situation. The general public is still deluded with false reports of rebel victories. Chamorro's defeat leaves only Gen. Mena's comparatively small force between the Government force of 1,000 and east coast. Including the remnant of Chamorro's army there are now at San Vicente 800 insurgent soldiers. Fifteen Americans recruited at Panama have started for the front and an effort is being made to gather 500 more recruits among the Nicaraguans in this city.

It is now admitted that Gen. Chamorro's campaign was a failure. He hoped the interior would welcome and reinforce the insurgent arms. But Zelaya's resignation and the election of Madriz as President appear to have satisfied the people of the interior and the west, and when Estrada's armies reached the heart of the country they received a lukewarm reception and little or no aid. Information that Gen. Estrada was willing to let the United States supervise the elections was conveyed to the State Department some time ago, but elicited no expression from President Taft or Secretary Knox. There is still talk of a new republic, comprising the eastern half of Nicaragua. Gen. Estrada may proclaim such a republic and appeal to the United States to protect it from invasion by Madriz. When the revolution began last October a constitution had been drafted and a flag with seven stars and white and blue stripes designed as the emblem of a new republic. Then the Conservative leaders, exiled by Zelaya, who had fomented an insurrection primarily to recover their confiscated property in the lake region, became encouraged by the small initial successes and finally were convinced that they could capture the whole country.

WASHINGTON, Friday.—The Japanese Ambassador states that he knows nothing of a pending Japanese-American agreement on the lines forecasted by the *New York World* in a Washington despatch published yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Friday.—Speaking at a celebration in the Traffic Club of this city, President Taft defended the railroad Bill now before Congress from the charge that it was framed only in the interests of the railroads. The railroads, he maintained, had certainly a right to be heard in this affair. He (the President) was anxious that the railroads should pursue their business in conformity with the law, but that any breaches of that law should be visited on them in such a way as to make them recognise its power. He was convinced it was possible to create a law which simultaneously protected the interests of the country and the railroads.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, Mombjou 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.
Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge.
39, II Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, O.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General H. Boyle, Esq. Consulate, Viktoria Strasse 4, Berlin W. Office hours 10-3.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.