

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.

The *Matinée Musicale* for the benefit of the American Church, held under the auspices of the American Embassy, will take place at the Hotel Adlon this (Saturday) afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. The programme, which was printed in full yesterday, will commence at this hour precisely. It will therefore be necessary for guests to arrive early in order to secure good seats. A large number of tickets have been sold, and many distinguished people from Berlin's social and musical world have announced their intention of being present at this *Musicale*.

Many members of the Ladies' Union of the American Church responded to the kind invitation of the hospitable president, Dr. Alice Luce, to meet at her home last Tuesday afternoon, April 5th.

Mrs. M. H. Flanner, of Indianapolis, who is well known throughout America, gave a delightfully varied series of recitations, five of which were original work, showing both humour and poetic feeling. The programme was as follows:—

Nance Oldfield—adapted from Charles Reade's 'Art, a Dramatic Tale.'

How the Chrysanthemum became Ragged (from the Japanese).

It's quite True, a Fable, by Hans Anderson.

The New Shirt Waist, a Monologue, by Mary H. Flanner.

Sing a Song of Summer, by Mary H. Flanner.

The Pie Dough Boy, by Mary H. Flanner.

Ol' Buzzer Buzzard, by Mary H. Flanner.

The Mock-Bird, by Mary H. Flanner.

Mrs. Flanner has a charming magnetic personality, and it was a genuine pleasure to listen to the recitations. Her pleasantly modulated voice, her dramatic ability and fine sense of humour, kept the audience actively appreciative.

An enjoyable social gathering around an attractive and bounteous tea table closed this unusually pleasant afternoon.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has given some information to Berlin press representatives regarding his forthcoming visit to Berlin. At the banquet given in his honour by the municipality of Rome at the Capitol Museum many State and city officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and prominent citizens were present. Mr. Roosevelt, during the preceding reception, took his stand beneath the statue of Jupiter. He was in excellent spirits, conversing animatedly with Viscount Venosta, the Japanese Ambassador and his wife, the Chinese Ambassador, and other diplomatists. He then walked across to Herr von Floeckher, a former German diplomat, whom he greeted in the most cordial manner as an old friend. In conversation with the ex-President, a German pressman said that all Berlin was pleasurably anticipating his visit. "Und ich freue mich ausserordentlich auf Berlin," answered the colonel in German. "I have not spoken German for thirty years," he continued; "but when I speak slowly and with a single person, it goes all right. Don't you think so? In the interior of Africa during quiet hours of leisure I read the *Nibelungenlied*, the first part of 'Faust,' and the entire *Wallenstein* trilogy. I am also acquainted with the works of Heine and Klopstock, but German prose is somewhat difficult for me to read. One of the features of Berlin most pleasing to me are the German students. In Dresden, too, I had a splendid time. Two of my comrades I still remember well, one of whom we dubbed the 'Red Duke' on account of his fiery locks. He was a fine, brave young fellow. The other we called 'Nashorn,' because during a 'Mensur' the end of his nose was slashed off and replaced somewhat clumsily." The ex-President continued these amusing reminiscences for some time, and finally left the correspondent after reiterating his pleasure at the prospect of revisiting Germany.

Prince Max of Saxony, who, it is known, is an ordained priest and professor of Theology at the University of Freiburg in Baden, gave a lecture at the Architektenhaus, Wilhelm Strasse, Berlin, the other evening, which was attended by a large and brilliant audience including Prince Carl Anton of Hohenzollern, and many Court celebrities, well known figures in Berlin Catholic life, scientists, military and civil officials. The subject of the prince's lecture was: "The Monks' Republic on the Hill of Athos, and their artistic and literary treasures." When the prince appeared on the platform the audience saw a man still young, with fair hair, a light pointed beard, and blue eyes. His slim figure was clad in a priest's frock. Many among the audience remarked his finely cut profile and the healthy tint of his complexion, which were strongly reminiscent of the male members of the Lang family, who perform in the Passion Play at Oberammergau.

When he entered upon his subject, the prince displayed all the enthusiasm of a lecturer in love with his theme. He dilated on the ideal conditions under which the monkish republic had developed, until its inhabitants now numbered 7,488. Half of them were Greeks, but Russians, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Serbs,

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and Georgians from Caucasia were also there. Every religious festival is strictly observed, and the prince related cases showing how assiduously the monks attend to their spiritual duties. Not only are women forbidden to trespass in the monks' domain, but female animals are also barred. This leads naturally to an absence of dairy milk, so that the zealous monks have to put up with the condensed variety. When the lecturer gravely announced this illuminating fact, there was a perceptible rustle of amusement in the audience, which, however, quickly subsided.

Prince Max himself spent only eight days in the Republic, but he said that in his own speciality, the Liturgy, he found priceless treasures there, and the domain offered infinite opportunities to the enthusiast in ecclesiastical research.

The lecture culminated in a temperamental paean of praise of Christian culture, and the prince expressed a pious hope that in Constantinople itself the Crescent would be subordinated to the Cross.

Mr. Adolph H. Blumenfeld, one of the leading temperance advocates of the United States, who hails from Milwaukee, Wis., has arrived in Berlin with his family, and is staying with German relatives.

In conversation with a *Record* representative on Tuesday, Mr. Blumenfeld painted in glowing colours the anti-alcohol movement in America. According to his statements, there has been a heavy decline all round in the consumption of strong drink; and the sudden "dry wave" which has inundated some of the Southern States is proof positive that the "curse of drink" is coming to the end of its tether.

"You may be surprised to learn," said Mr. Blumenfeld, "that I am no advocate of enforcing temperance by legislation. More harm has been done to our cause by fanatics like Carrie Nation than anything else. You cannot make people abstinent, or even temperate, by law. Look at the painful results of this policy in Maine. We believe in education, and where there is proper education, there you will find alcohol being steadily driven off the field. No, I have not yet studied drinking conditions in Germany, but hope to do so, unofficially, during my trip. I think the consumption of alcohol in Germany has been exaggerated. Moreover, the liquor here is pure, and that, if not everything, is at least something to be thankful for."

If he thinks the conditions promising, Mr. Blumenfeld informs us, he may deliver a series of lectures in various German towns. He and his family return to the States in July.

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.,
Kneesebeck Strasse 88, 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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AIRSHIP MANŒUVRES COMMENCE.

(Continued.)

"Baby" is the only airship on the list for which no details are given as to speed attained, carrying capacity, or length of flight.

The handbook, which bears the title "Die internationalen Luftschiffe, 1910," and is described by the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, also gives full details of airships in course of construction or in the experimental stage.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Friday.—In the House of Commons Colonel Seely, Under Secretary to the Colonial Office, read a telegram from Somaliland to the following effect: The friendly tribes menaced by the Mullah are in a position to defend themselves. They have not fled to the coast, as reported, but they are situated 100 miles from the coast in a strong position. In their recent fight with the Mullah's forces they lost not 800, but 200 or less, while the attacking army had many killed and wounded, including three chiefs.

Mr. Dillon (Nationalist) asked Sir Edward Grey whether he had received a communication that the Deutsche Bank had made proposals respecting a loan to the Persian Government, and whether the Governments of England or Russia would place any obstacles in the way of a loan by the Deutsche Bank or from any other source. Sir Edward Grey replied: "The answer to the first question is in the negative; as regards the second, I cannot say what attitude we should adopt towards any sort of loan before the conditions of the same have been made known to us." Mr. Dillon then asked whether the Russian Government had made the acceptance of a loan conditional on the organisation of a police force, commanded by Russian officers, in North Persia, and whether the British Government would support this condition. Sir Edward answered that he was not in a position to make any statement regarding loan conditions while negotiations on the subject were still proceeding.

Mr. Rees (Ministerialist) enquired when the prolonged period would expire during which Persia, for the benefit of Russia, had undertaken to build no railways, and whether the British Government still possessed the right to build, or arrange for the building of, railways in South Persia providing any railway was constructed in some other district of Persia by another Power.

Sir Edward replied that the period mentioned lapsed on April 8. In regard to the second part of the question, the British Government still considered as binding the obligation to uphold the rights mentioned in the question, although an extension of the period would naturally be in harmony with the terms of the Anglo-Russian agreement.

TEHERAN, Friday.—The position of the Cabinet is shaken. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has tendered his resignation.

LONDON, Friday.—The first resolution respecting the Lords' Veto right, providing that members of the Upper House shall be restrained by law from rejecting or amending financial measures, was adopted in the House of Commons last night.

LONDON, Friday.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the report that the Empress Taitu of Abyssinia had sought the protection of the British Ministry, and that this protection had been denied to her. It is stated that the rumour probably arises from the report received by the British Government that the Empress had appealed to the entire diplomatic corps at Addis Abeba for intervention on her behalf, an appeal which had been rejected by that body.

LONDON, Friday.—The employes of three collieries near Durham which were still on strike have now decided to resume work. The crisis in the coal-fields of Durham is thus at an end.

CAIRO, Friday.—The Legislative Council has expressed itself against a renewal of the Suez Canal Company's concession.

LONDON, Friday.—It is reported that the British Home Fleet and the Atlantic Fleet will make a cruise in the North Sea during this month. The combined strength of the forces will comprise 22 battleships, 13 armoured cruisers, 10 protected cruisers and scouts, 50 destroyers, six repair and auxiliary vessels, and 20 submarines. The fleet will include at least ten capital ships of the Dreadnought type.

PARIS, Friday.—It is reported from Algiers that two parliamentary candidates, General Councillor Hoube and M. Robert, the mayor of Orleansville, fought a duel arising out of a dispute during the electoral campaign. M. Robert was killed at the first exchange of shots.

NEW YORK, Friday.—Mr. Noah Barnes, the mining speculator whose recent trial resulted in the publication of certain letters from the German Crown Prince, has been sentenced from four to six years in the penitentiary for embezzling 30,000 dollars from the funds of the Cottonwood Creek Copper Co.

NEW YORK, Friday.—The closing of the Union of Brooklyn Borough Banks is attributed to the panic of 1908. An official communication states that the assets available are more than sufficient to cover the deposits and practically all other liabilities.

LIMA, Friday.—A detachment of Peruvian troops has been sent to Piura, on the frontier of Ecuador. The populace are wildly clamouring for war, and yesterday no fewer than 15,000 volunteers were enrolled.

LONDON, Friday.—The new passenger steamer *Cainvona*, on a voyage to America with 900 pas-