

# VIENNA VERSUS BERLIN.

A Salt Lake Student Writes on the Claim of Both Great Cities as Musical Centers.

Special Correspondence.

Vienna, Jan. 18.—In the last dozen or 15 years the tendency among the great musicians has been to locate in Berlin, and make the Prussian capital the music center of the world. It has been no easy task, however, to accomplish this in the face of such rivalry as Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg have evidenced. Yet no one can deny that Berlin today justly enjoys the reputation of being the first musical city. And while Berlin has been attaining this exalted position it has not been idle in other matters, and bids fair soon, if it has not already done so, to become the literary center. But that is not the point under discussion. In the rapid growth of Berlin, musically, the world has been somewhat dazzled perhaps, and the inclination is to credit her with more than she really has. Or, perhaps, it would be better to say the fault lies in the failure to give the older musical centers credit for what they have really retained in spite of the attraction Berlin has proved to most great musicians of the present. Many even imagine that Vienna, the home of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Gluck, Brahms, and many, many others, has sunk into oblivion or else is living musically only in the knowledge of a glorious past. People should be careful how they form such an opinion for investigation will prove conclusively that the contrary is the case.

## IDEAL OPERA.

Vienna offers exactly the same advantages to hear the best that Berlin does. Because most great virtuosos make their homes in Berlin does not alter the fact that they are heard quite as much in Vienna, and often they give more concerts in the latter than in the former city. The student in every branch of music can certainly hear in Vienna all the heart may desire. The opera is quite as good as any other Europe with the exceptions of Milan and Paris, and the lover of Wagner can hear Tristram given with the same Wagnerian spirit that characterizes its production in other German cities. People here go to the opera for the sake of the music, and not to hear one or two great singers at the expense of chorus and orchestra, as is so often the case with opera in America. Here the composers' ideas are looked upon as the most essential thing, and every requirement is met in order to give expression to those ideas. The consequence is, naturally, that there is no one voice that stands out above all others in beauty, but all are about equal. The

orchestra and chorus are on a par with everything else, and one gets an even interpretation of a master's work, each part being brought out equally well, that can seldom or ever be had when two or three soloists are being paid thousands of dollars each for every performance, thereby rendering it impossible to keep the orchestra and chorus up to the standard that should be maintained in order to give grand opera as it should be.

## AIDED BY GOVERNMENT.

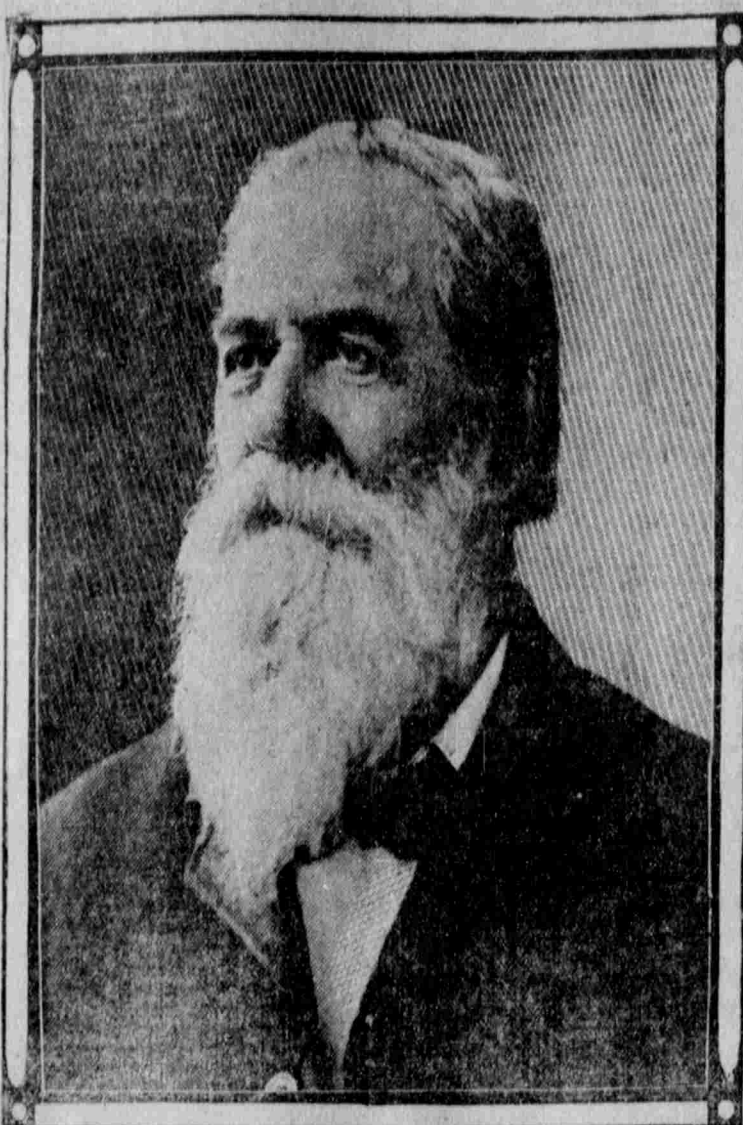
The governments of most all European countries have for generations recognized the important part the theater plays in the education of the masses. Opera comes, of course, under that head, so we see in every town of any importance the theater supported by the government, and the time is divided between the classic drama and classic opera. In all larger towns there are two playhouses, an opera house and a theater, each given almost exclusively to the interpretation of the best in literature and operatic music. Through the government's operating these it is possible for all, except, perhaps, the very, very poorest to take advantage of the great educational benefits thus offered. Because of the great length of time this has been going on, the result is that the people of the present have an inherent love for the best there is in music as in literature. To see that fact demonstrated one need only go past the opera house three hours before the doors to the galleries open and see the crowds waiting for a chance to stand up. Take for instance the "Mastersingers of Nuremberg" of Wagner, perhaps the most lengthy of any of his operas. It begins at half past six in the evening and lets out after twelve, and yet people will go by the hundreds and wait for three or four hours for the privilege of standing up in some corner wherever they can find a place in the two (fourth and fifth) top galleries for the next six hours, to hear the opera. It isn't because it is new to them, for nearly every one knows almost every motive in it. They go simply because they love the music. It is not only with Wagnerian operas that this is the case, but with almost every other opera. And to see this go on year after year is proof positive that these people have an innate love for art.

It was not always so; they had to be educated up to it, but to bring them to the point where they are now, has, of course, taken generations. It will take generations in America, and it surely seems that a beginning should soon be made.

## CONCERTS GALORE.

What is true of opera is also true of concerts here. Tickets must be bought often weeks ahead if one wishes to sit

## CLAIMS HE BEAT MARCONI.



A. C. Carey

This Boston inventor declares that he discovered the principles of wireless telegraphy long before Marconi announced his discovery. He declares Marconi's coherer is an adaptation of his own.

down. In the Wiener Musik-Verein's building are two concert halls in each of which a concert takes place every night in the week, except Sundays and holidays. The Bosendorfer hall offers the public seldom less than five concerts a week, and every concert in both places is given by an artist. One wonders when he sees the lists of concerts headed by such names as Emil Saues, Joachim, Bronislaw Huberman, Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, Eugene Tsaue, d'Albert and Kublik, all of whom can be heard in one week. When seen in this light it certainly seems that Vienna has lost little of its one time brilliance as a music center.

PIANO PLAYERS' PARADISE. And if it had lost all attraction in

other lines of music, it would still be of interest to piano players as the home of that greatest of modern piano teachers, Leschetizky. Leschetizky is really the legitimate successor of Czerny, whose pupil he is, and into whose shoes he has stepped as a piano teacher. What man, woman or child is there that has given any study at all to piano playing, to whom the name of Czerny is not familiar? In fact they call him here the father of modern technique, and from his voluminous writings it can be seen how precisely he understood the art of developing the fingers for the modern piano forte. Leschetizky works on exactly the same lines as Czerny, but he has developed and broadened his ideas, and may, in short, be said to have taken the work

up where Czerny left it off. But all that is necessary to prove him a great teacher is the work he has done. Among his pupils may be numbered some of the greatest pianists of the day, including Paderewski.

Even List had no better success as a teacher. Although Leschetizky is quite an old man he has not lost the art of imparting knowledge, the art he possesses in such a high degree. He has, however, lost much of his good temper, and like many old people is given to sudden changes of mood. If he happens to be in the right mood one seldom meets a pleasanter man, but if not, it is sometimes very unpleasant for the pupil.

## EXPENSIVE LIVING.

To the person specializing in piano-playing the advantages offered by Vienna should not be overlooked. It is not a desirable city in which to live, but of course all such considerations are out of the question with the student if he finds what he desires in the way of music and instruction. It has been said that Paris and Vienna vie with each other to see which can make living more expensive and Vienna bids fair to outdo the French capital. This, of course, is disagreeable to the average student and causes many to remain in Berlin that might otherwise go to swell the numbers of foreign students in Vienna.

While not a very pleasant place to live, still, to the reader of history as well as to the one who loves to dream away an idle hour in some mediaeval gothic pile, or wander through quaint, ill-paved, and narrow streets, that bring one face to face with the remains of a picturesque past, Vienna is rich in her offerings. But to the busy practical man of the present, who has no thought for the past and its glories, who prefers an elevator and steam radiator to all the churches of St. Stephen, one could imagine Vienna possesses but little attraction. By that is not meant that it lacks in modern public buildings, for it certainly has its share, and beautiful ones they are. But the people lack the spirit of progressiveness that is found among the Americans and also the Germans. Vienna seems truly to be in most respects, as it is often called by the Germans, a city of a hundred and fifty years ago.

## SALARY OF PRESIDENT.

In most particulars it is a distinctive gain that, as a people, we Americans are conservative to a degree, and that

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There is sunshine in every bottle. You will understand this when you know how satisfied every one is who uses it. People don't like to lose their hair, they are annoyed with dandruff, and they dislike the telltale sign of age—gray hair.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped my hair from falling when it was so bad I was afraid to comb it. And it gave my hair a beautiful, rich black color."  
Mrs. E. G. Ward, Lansing, N. J.

Always restores color to gray hair.

our lawmakers, in their acts, reflect, for the most part, our notions of safety and soundness. But these facts do not justify the extension of a system, thirty, forty or sixty years old into times like the present, that have obviously outgrown it. Reference is had to the salaries of most of our federal officials.

We came near to starving or bankrupting half a dozen of our presidents on pay fixed for the position half a century and more before they were chosen to fill it, and when the salary was doubled, not many years ago, it wasn't made large enough to fill the times; it ought to be doubled, at least, before the term beginning on March 4, 1905, comes along.

A correspondent of the New York Press at Bayonne discusses this matter both sensibly and forcibly. It is "disgraceful," he says, for this, the mightiest, the richest nation on earth, to offer its chief executive "but \$50,000 a year." Our wealth, he shows, is nearly equal to the combined wealth of England and Russia, or of Germany and Russia, and it nearly equals that of Russia, Austria, Italy and Spain combined. England's indebtedness is more than double ours. The national debt of Germany is nearly \$1,000,000,000 more than ours, and her population

one-third less than ours. The national debt of Russia is more than double ours, and her population about one-half more than ours. Still, with all the facts against their policies compared with the United States, Britain pays King Edward nearly \$1,000,000 a year, not to mention the cost of the exchequer to other members of the royal family; the emperor of France receives a salary of \$1,000,000 a year, the emperor of Germany \$800,000, the king of Greece \$300,000, the king of Italy \$200,000, the lord chancellor of England receives \$50,000 a year. And we pay our president a paltry \$50,000 and our cabinet officers a pittance of \$4,000 a year, which barely pays the rent of a first sort of a house in Washington, and expect them all to maintain the interests of the nation on such paltry salaries.—New York Commercial.

### FORCE

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100 pieces selling at 39c	50 pieces changeable styles, selling at 60c

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\$1.25 Black Canvas Cloth, 44 inches wide, strictly all wool, one of those popular weaves for spring and summer wear. Monday and all week (per yard) 85 cts  
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They Are Here.

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GOING-OUTS FROM OUR

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Every Ladies' and Misses' Jacket left from last week's selling, in 20 and 27-inch Kersey, Frieze and Melton, tight fitting and semi-fitting backs, all sizes, 32 to 44, all shades, tan, castor, red, grey, blue and black. Monday and the week.

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Every French Flannel and Embroidered Flannel Shirt Waist that sold from \$2.00 to \$3.50, broken sizes

\$1.00

Every fleece-lined Shirt Waist in the store, sizes 32 to 42

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OUR \$1.50 SHOES FOR MISSES ARE BEST FOR THE MONEY.  
OUR \$1.75 SHOES FOR LADIES ARE BEST FOR THE MONEY.  
AN ELEGANT LINE OF CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, JUST RECEIVED IN PATENT LEATHER, COLORED TOPS, RED, PINK, BLUE AND WHITE.

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Ladies' seamless Wool Hose, fast black, all sizes.  
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Children's fast black ribbed seamless Wool Hose.

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Ladies' ribbed fast black: seamless Wool Hose, with reinforced merino heel and toe, in all sizes.  
Ladies' natural gray, seamless Wool Hose.  
Children's fine ribbed seamless Cashmere Hose, the best made in all sizes.  
Children's heavy black Wool Hose.  
Ladies' extra fine quality Silk fleeced Cotton Hose.

At 29c a pair: You Will Find Some of the Best 4-cent and 60-cent Grades.  
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Ladies' wide or narrow ribbed, extra fine Cashmere Wool Hose.  
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