MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, are good days to advertise in the want columns of the "News." Oher good days are Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

PART THREE.

## BERLIN IN 1903.

THE BEST MANAGED CITY OF

EUROPE AND SOME OF ITS CURIOUS FEATURES.

penter.)

ERLIN, 1903.-Berlin is the best managed city in Europe. t has uniformly the best buildings and the best streets. The streets are wide and well paved. Asphalt has been put down on most of them, and you can drop your handkeralmost anywhere without it. There is no rubbish to be If you throw a scrap of paper e pavement a policeman may oron to pick it up, and if you leave f dirt in your yard you may be

town is watched and everything e pleasing to the eye. All plans be submitted to the city archand every sign board has to be ved before it can go up. You canpd a dog kennel without the apof the city fathers, and they ale the width of every wall, the of the ceilings, and also the of every house. The result is the most of the buildings are uni-They are all flats, and you can miles past yellow structures of ories most of which have stores and apartments above.

WHAT BERLIN OWNS.

Germans believe in the city ship of public works and Berlin rested in all sorts of undertak-She owns the market halls and yards. She has savings banks an offices, and more real estate my individual or corporation in She owns gas and electric and lights not only the streets, rivate houses, for a consid-the runs an insurance comforces every property owner ut an insurance policy to prein case of fire. At the same her building regulations she that her losses are as few as and the result is that the insurrtment makes money. Indeed, artment does comparatively ity pays all of her own ex-comes out a million dollars ad at the end of the year. in carries the interest upon She owes \$65,000,more than one f New York, \$15,000,000 debt of Philadelphia,

less than three times as wed by Chicago. distance between Berlin and tage American city is that Berthe worth of her money. Her wildings are well put up and the few public jobs. Of lace a have been greatly improved. laid out in the oded pleasure ground the heart of the city. s have been put up there others those of the Alle of lined with marble ad busts of German heroes. olding pleasure grounds every quarter of is gradually remodeling is and the day will come vie with Paris as the

liful city of Europe. BERLIN'S BIG BOOM.

now the third city of Euon is first, Paris second, and Vienna fourth. Ber-as over 1,800,000 inhabitants. burbs she has more than and it is a question Berlin is not aris in size.

has been booming since the the time of that war only ent got the big war indem-rench pulled a billion doltheir woolen stockings and

righted, 1903, by Frank G. Car- | lin. The people flocked in from all parts of the empire to see if they could not get their share of it, and Berlin grew. It has been growing ever since, and notwithstanding the hard times it is growing today. It now covers 25 square miles in the Spree Valley and is reaching out, in every direction. ing out in every direction.

HOW GERMAN CITIES THRIVE.

ial Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

A similar growth has taken place throughout the German empire. Nearly every city has put on the seven league boots of modern progress, and has built new buildings faster than most of our American towns. The improvements have been better than ours, and you will not find a country on earth that has as many fine cities as Germany in preportion to its population.

Let me give you a few facts about some of the cities I know. I first came to Germany over 20 years ago, and the growth has been almost altogether since that time. Leipsig is three times as large as it was then. It had 100,000 population at the time of the Franco-Prursian war, and it numbers almost Prussian war, and it numbers aimos Prussan war, and it numbers almost half a million today. Munich and Dresden each have now half a million, Breslau has 422,000, Cologne 400,000, and Frankfort on the Main about 300,000. Dertmund, Barmen and Danzig have each 140,000; Chemnitz, 200,000, and Hamburg has three-quarters of a million and is fast rising toward the million mark. lion mark.

The United States has 38 towns which have more than 100,000 population, Prussia is not as big as Texas and it has 22 towns of more than 100,000 population. Stettin is bigger than Minneapolis. Dusseldorf is bigger than Louisville, Hanover ranks with Newark, N. J., Altoona is about as large as St. Paul and Elberfeld and Halle are of about the same size. Nuremberg is about as big as Washington, and Charlottenburg and Koenigsburg, on the edge of Berlin, are each 180,000 and more. Indeed, the whole country is growing and there are good sized citles The United States has 38 towns which growing and there are good sized cities here the names of which we hardly know. Just now the times are hard and the country is in the midst of a business depression. It has, however, plenty of resources, and its savings

BERLIN FROM THE RINGBAHN.

One of the best ways for a bird's eye view of Berlin is a ride on the Ring-bahn. This is an elevated railway en-circling the city and stopping at all the chief sections. There are two branches - the North Ring and the South Ring, which have trains every few minutes. The cars move by steam and the fares are exceedingly low. You can ride for an hour for five cents third class, and an nour for nive cents third class, and the second and first classes are not very expensive. There are slot machines at the stations which sell third-class tickets for the ordinary trip for two and one-half cents each. Such a ticket gives a ride for five stations, and if you go further you must arrange for an extra payment at the end of the ride.

I took my tickets at the Friedrich-strasse Bahmbof. We shot out of the depot over an enormous restaurant built under the track and rode for some miles on the edge of the city. We went by the cattle market and slaughter houses belonging to the municipality. past the city gas works and skirted the edge of Berlin, finding five-story buildings clear to the boundaries. Further on we entered the city again, rode about the Thlergarten, past the zoological garden and in the end came back to the place where we started.

BERLIN THE DUDE AMONG CITIES

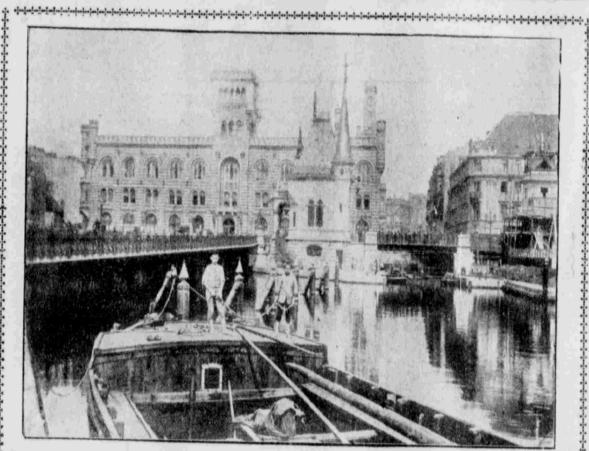
MRS. BURDICK.

This ride shows one how well Berlin is built and how well it is kept. Most of the buildings are new, and notwithstanding the poor who are as many as in any city in Europe, except London, it has no eyesores. One sees no clothes hanging out of flat windows or on ropes s been booming since the an war. It had 500,000 in se time of that war only of a million. After that the cans in the back yards and even the

wood and scraps are nicely piled.

The roads are everywhere clean, The city is a dude compared with other municipalities. It has creases in its over to the German victors. | municipalities. It has creases in its of this money came to Ber- trousers and a bouquet in its buttonHow It Runs Its Gas and Electric Works at a Profit and Makes Money by Insuring Its Buildings-It is the Largest Real Estate Owner in Prussia-Big German Cities Which Have Boomed-Berlin From the Ringbahn or a Town Without Eyesores-The New Department Stores and Their American Goods - Odd Business Methods-A Look at the Big German Stomach and Its Enormous Consumption of Beer.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.



Photographed for the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter. 

BERLIN SAVINGS BANK OWNED BY THE CITY,

hole. Most of the flats in the summer have window gardens hanging out over the streets. These are filled with flow-ers and the various stories are decor-ated with lines of roses and fuchsias and other bright colored blossoms. Of late the flats have been built with bal-conies arranged especially for flowers so that one can walk under hanging so that one can walk under hanging gardens for miles through the streets,

looking up at flowers all the way. IN BUSINESS BERLIN.

The business parts of the city are becoming quite as well decorated as the residence sections. The Germans are good window dressers. They understand the value of plate glass, and many merchants keep men on the sidewalks who rub the windows with chamois skins every few minutes to keep the glass clear of moisture and dust.

The stores usually have small stocks, but they carry their whole stock in the windows. Many of the windows are framed in with shelves or with rolling supboards which can be pushed up dose to the plate glass. As you look at the windows you imagine the establishment is large, but upon entering find only a counter and a small compartment back of it, with one or two clerks in charge. If you ask to see something like the goods in the windows the merchant rolls back the cupboard and hands you out the article for it is often the only one be cie, for it is often the only one he has in stock. If you buy he thanks you, but if not, in most cases, he assumes an injured air and wonders what you mean by asking the price and handling his goods without pur-

chasing.
Indeed, I fear to look at any article here without I am sure of buying something before I leave. The merchants are not accustomed to our ways of doing. They make more of their business and give you less for your money. They expect you to take your hat off when you enter the store and keep it off while there, and you should say good-bye when you leave, at which time one of the clerks opens the door and bows you out. The average clerk wears a frock coat, and in the best stores all the clerks are dressed in this way.

BERLIN'S NEW DEPARTMENT STORES.

The crusty customs of the Berlin

FOR NORTH POLE.



Anthony Flala is at the head of the Anthony Flata is at the head of the Zeigler Arctic expedition which will sail on the ship America in search of the clusive North Pole. Mr. Flata hails from Brooklyn, N. Y.

stores very popular. The people are glad to go where they can look at goods without buying, and where the merchants advertise that it is no trouble to show them.

There have been no department stores in Germany until late, but there are now two in Berlin, either of which would be a credit to any American city. Each employs about 2,500 hands, with more on Christmas. The most of the employes are girls, as well dressed and merchants have made department as fine looking as you will see any-

where. They work from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening with two house off at noon for lunch. Their wages are from 25 to 50 cents a day, and they cat and sleep themselves The department stores do all they can to attract custom and visitors. Take Werthelms, which is the biggest store in Berila. It has a winter garden filled with palm trees and tropical lled with palm trees and tropical ants and so covered with ferns that sey made a perfect carpet on each side the path. There is a fountain in it and eats under the palms where the cus stervals of shopping. In the summe here is an additional garden and foun tain. The store has a luncheon room and all the other attractions of similar retablishments in the United States. Teltz's Department Store, which marks next to Werthelms, has an American soda fountain, which came from Philadelphia. The fountain is an intense one, made of marble and silver. It has about 100 spigots. It furnishes the cream soda, but the drink does not compare with our American acticle. empare with our American article his is one of the few soda fountains Berlin and it is well patronized.

PICTURES WHILE YOU WAIT.

Both of these stores have their photo Both of these stores have their photograph galleries, with special days for men, women and children. The day I visited Werthelms was evidently baby day, for a score of more of bables were waiting to be taken. The photographer was a swell dressed in a long black freek coat and creased trousers. He showed me his instantaneous apparatus consisting in part of programme. tus, consisting in part of magnesium hash lights operated by electricity. Al his photographs are made in one hun-dredth of a second, which is especially good for the babies.

Another feature of the stores are their heater bureaus. Each sells tickets for the operas, concerts, varieties and her amusements. Teitz has recently ed a traveling bureau, where you buy railroad and steamship tickets

of have roundtrip rates all over the compared have roundtrip rates all over the compared to the chief drawbacks in this rade is the lack of cash carriers or ash boys. The clerks are not allowed to handle money. They merely make but a check for you and you go with them to one of the cashier's dosks stationed in different parts of the store and yourself pay over the money. At the same time the clerk hands your turchases to the bundle boy to be a cashack to his work. vrapped up and goes back to his work

cays of the week certain kinds of goods are bought, and on these days the men selling such goods appear with their samples. Monday, for instance, may be corset day. At that time all the corset days At that time all the corset come to the store and fix their samples in the rooms allotted to them. The other such as they want. Another day and altogether one gets as much for know.

As to beer, the Germans make the best, and they know the store good restaurants, some so housed that they would be considered palacious in the United States. The hotels have good meals, and altogether one gets as much for know.

As to beer, the Germans make the best, and they know the store good restaurants. order such as they want. Another day may be devoted to dresses, coats, etc., and a third to hardware. Berlin is one of the chief manufactur-

oors of the department stores are

Berlin is one of the chief manufacturing cities of Europe, and many kinds of goods are made in it. It is noted for its retions, and in this is fast becoming equal to Paris. The Berlinese are fond of novelties, and Americans should send their newest things to this market. Already a variety of American goods are said in the department stores, such things as speaking and musical machines, typewriters, photographic instruments, American furniture and desks having sections devoted to them.

I have taken several Turkish baths since I came to Berlin, and while doing so have had a bird's-eye view of the great German stomach. It is enormous. The god Bacchus had nothing like it. The god Bacchus had nothing like it, and Gambrinus himself would look at it with envy. It is almost universal. Every other man you meet carries a bay window about with him, and some over-developed ones actually measure two feet for the control of the control of

we feet from yest button to back These people live well. They are great enters and great drinkers. Every block has its restaurant and beer garden, and in every one you can be well fed. Some of the best resiaurants are the cheapest. There is one known as "Kempinski's" on Leipsiger strasse, not far from the corner of Freidrichstrasse, where I can get an excellent dinner for two or three marks. I pay seven and

f don't know whether our department | a half cents for a soup, twenty-five tores have the same system of buying cents for as much roast goose as I med want, and thirty-seven rents for a

As to beer, the Germans make the lest, and they know it. There are millions invested in beer gardens and beer alls in Bertin, and their incommounts to millions a year. It is said but a million classes are drank every amounts to millions a year. It is said that a million glasses are drank every day, and this means about a half million quarts. The beer glasses here are regulated by law, and the ordinary drink is twice that of the United States. There is a mark near the top of every glass made with a file to which the beer must rise without foam, and the beer foar always insists on full glusses. Beer in Germany takes the place of water. I venture there are ten glasses of water, and also that there are innifieds of men who drink on the ave age

dreds of men who drink on the ave age something like a gallon a day. Men, women and children drink, early and late, and the total consumption surpasses conception. One of our consuls, of an arithmetical hont, recently made an estimate of the annual beer bill of the nation. His figures show that the Germans swallow enough beer every year to make a lake six feet deep and more than a mile square, and so much that it will average forty gallons to very man, woman and child in the

Much of the beer drunken is Baya-ian, which country is said to make the sest beer of the world. Munich alone and it drinks more than it ships. Nuremberger and the Pilsper beers are also largely used, and Berlin itself makes an excellent article.

THE POPE'S DOCTOR.



/ Great responsibility rests upon the shoulders of Dr. Joseph Lapponi, for he is the pope's private physician and responsible for the physical well being of the head of the Catholic world. His name is signed to all the official bulletins concerning Leo's health.

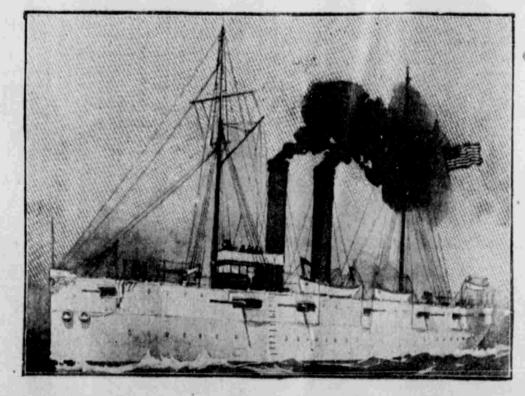
## FAMOUS EVANGELIST SERIOUSLY ILL.



SANKEY AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

Ira D. Sankey, the world famous writer of evangelical hymns and songs is seriously iii. Doctors diagnose his case as one of extreme nervous prostra-tion. His eyesight has been seriously threatened by his malady but the doc-tors now hope to save it. All over the country solicitude is expressed con-cerning the famous evangelist.

WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS.



A complete system of wireless telegraph apparatus will be installed aboard the Chatanooga, Uncle Sam's new protected cruiser recently launched. The Chatanooga is 308 feet 6 inches long, 5,200 tons displacement and has a speed of 161/2 knots per hour. Her armament consists of ten five-inch quick firing guns, eight six-pounders, two onejounder, four machine guns and a field gun,

La Burlick, wife of the clubman whose dastardly murder is one of greatest mysteries. She is also accused of improper relations with Arthur Pennell, who with his wife met a tragic death in an autocident a few days after the murder. Mrs. Burdick's husband was to bring divorce proceedings against her when the crime was done.