

SATURDAY NIGHTS the Real Estate columns of the "News" are closed by those interested in buying or selling Real Estate.

PART THREE.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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

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

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

BERLIN IN 1903.

THE BEST MANAGED CITY OF EUROPE AND SOME OF ITS CURIOUS FEATURES.

Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.

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BERLIN, 1903.—Berlin is the best managed city in Europe. It 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 handkerchief almost anywhere without finding it. There is no rubbish to be seen. If you throw a scrap of paper on the pavement a policeman may order you to pick it up, and if you leave it on the ground you may be fined.

WHAT BERLIN OWNS.
The Germans believe in the city ownership of public works and Berlin is interested in all sorts of undertakings. She owns the market halls and yards. She has savings banks, loan offices, and more real estate than any individual or corporation in America. She owns gas and electric works and lights not only the streets, but private houses, for a considerable sum. She runs an insurance company and forces every property owner to take out an insurance policy to protect his house in case of fire. At the same time, by her building regulations she insures that her houses are as few as possible and the result is that the insurance department makes money. Indeed, the department does comparatively little and the city pays all of her own expenses and comes out a million dollars ahead at the end of the year.

BERLIN'S BIG BOOM.
Berlin is now the third city of Europe. London is first, Paris second, and Berlin third. It has 500,000 inhabitants, and the suburbs have more than 1,000,000. It is a question whether the Greater Berlin is not the largest city in the world. Berlin has been booming since the Prussian war. It had 500,000 in 1871 and at the time of that war only 250,000. It has since grown to a million. After that war it got the big war indemnity. The French pulled a billion dollars out of their pockets and gave it over to the German victors. This money came to Berlin.

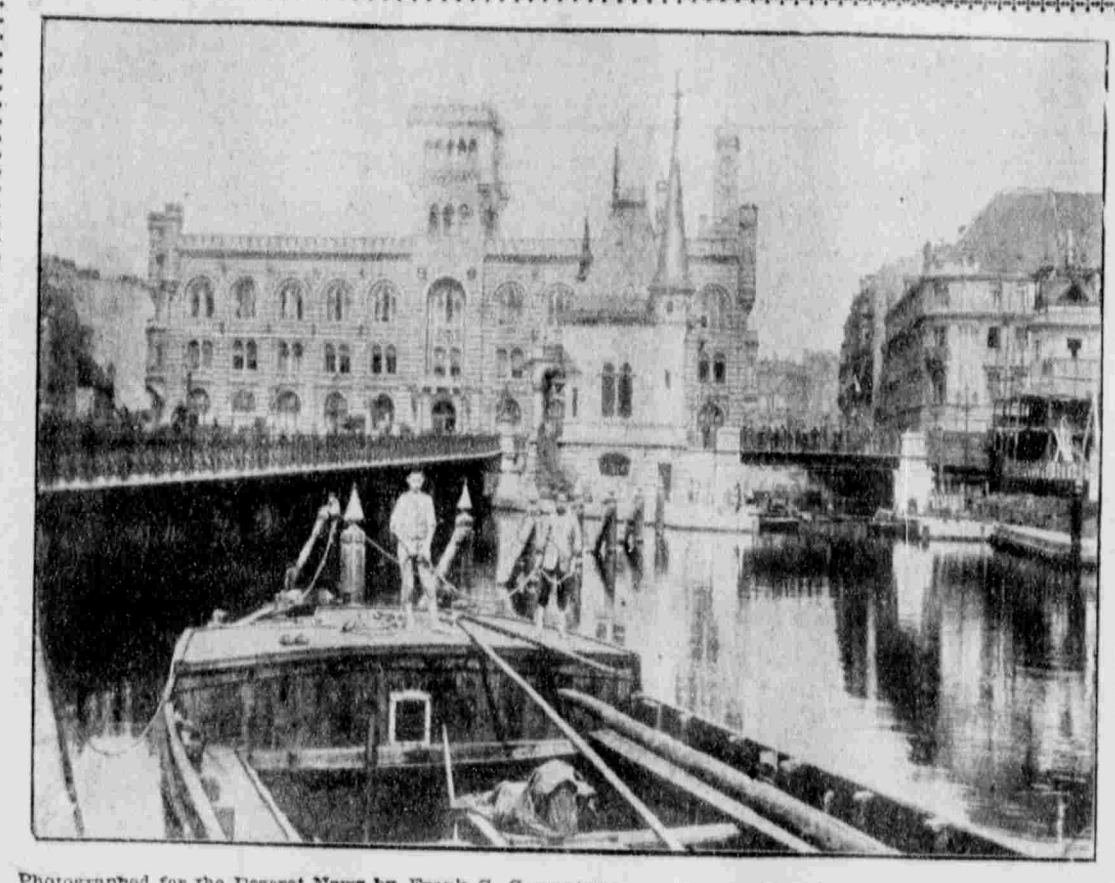
How It Runs Its Gas and Electric Works at a Profit and Makes Money by Insuring Its Buildings—It is the Largest Real Estate Owner in Prussia—Big German Cities Which Have Boomed—Berlin From the Ringbahn or a Town Without Eyesores—The New Department Stores and Their American Goods—Odd Business Methods—A Look at the Big German Stomach and Its Enormous Consumption of Beer.

HOW GERMAN CITIES THRIVE.
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 proportion 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. Leipzig is three times as large as it was then. It had 100,000 population at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, and it numbers almost half a million today. Munich and Dresden each have now half a million. Breslau has 425,000. Cologne 400,000, and Frankfurt on the Main about 300,000. Dortmund, 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.

BERLIN FROM THE RINGBAHN.
One of the best ways for a bird's eye view of Berlin is a ride on the Ringbahn. This is an elevated railway encircling 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 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.

BERLIN THE DUDE AMONG CITIES
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 or wires stretched from building to building as in the cities of the United States. There are no ash piles or tin cans in the back yards and even the wood and scraps are neatly piled. The roads are everywhere clean. The city is a dude compared with other municipalities. It has creases in its trousers and a bouquet in its button-hole.



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 flowers and the various stories are decorated with lines of roses and fuchsias and other bright colored blossoms. Of late the flats have been built with balconies arranged especially for flowers 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.

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 merchants have made department 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 employees are girls, as well dressed and 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 hours off at noon for lunch. Their wages are from 25 to 50 cents a day, and they eat and sleep themselves.



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

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FOR NORTH POLE.

Both of these stores have their photograph galleries, with special days for men, women and children. The day I visited Wertheims was evidently baby day, for a score of more of babies were waiting to be taken. The photographer was a well dressed in a long black frock coat and crumpled trousers. He showed me his instantaneous apparatus, consisting in part of magnesium flash lights operated by electricity. All his photographs are made in one hundredth of a second, which is especially good for the babies.

Another feature of the stores are their book bureaus. Each sells tickets for the opera, concerts, varieties and other amusements. Teitz has recently added a travelling bureau, where you can buy railroad and steamship tickets and have roundtrip rates all over Europe at reduced prices.

One of the chief drawbacks in this trade is the lack of cash carriers or cash boys. The clerks are not allowed to handle money. They merely make out a check for you and you go with them to one of the cashier's desks stationed in different parts of the store and yourself pay over the money. At the same time the clerk hands your purchases to the bundle boy to be strapped up and goes back to his work.

I don't know whether our department stores have the same system of buying goods which is common here. On the top floors of the department stores are sample rooms with counters and all facilities for displaying goods. On certain days 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 salesmen from Berlin and elsewhere come to the store and fix their samples in the rooms allotted to them. The buyers of the store go over them and 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 manufacturing cities of Europe, and many kinds of goods are made in it. It is noted for its fashions, and in this is fast becoming equal to Paris. The Berliners are fond of novelties, and Americans should send their newest things to this market. Already a variety of American goods are sold in the department stores, such as 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, 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 from vest button to backbone.

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

a half cents for a soup, twenty-five cents for as much roast goose as I want, and thirty-seven cents for a beersteak. Salads and sweets are proportionately cheap, and everything is well served.

There are many other good restaurants, some so housed that they would be considered palatial in the United States. The hotels have good meals, and altogether one gets as much for his money here as at any place I know.

As to beer, the Germans make the best, and they know it. There are millions invested in beer gardens and beer halls in Berlin, and their future amounts to millions a year. It is said that a million glasses are drunk 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 customer always insists on full glasses. Beer in Germany takes the place of water. I venture there are ten glasses of beer swallowed here to every glass of water, and also that there are hundreds of men who drink on the average 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 bent, 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 every man, woman and child in the country.

Much of the beer drunken is Bavarian, which country is said to make the best beer of the world. Munich alone ships nine million barrels every year, and it drinks more than it ships. The Nuremberg and the Pilsner beers are also largely consumed, 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.

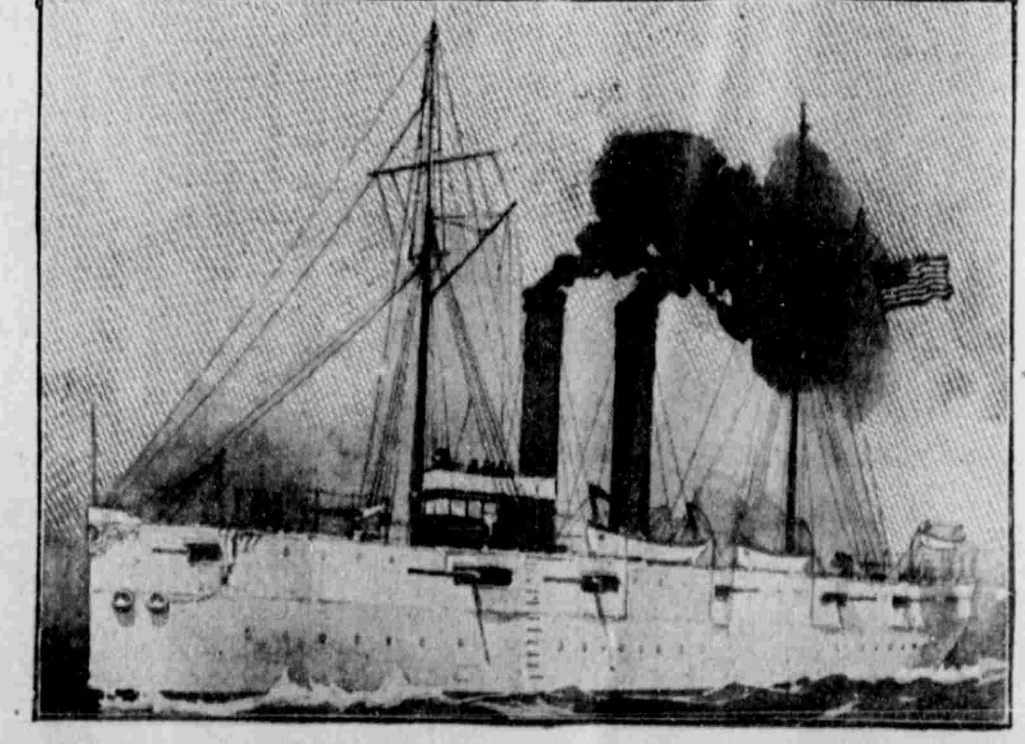


SANKEY AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

Ira D. Sankey, the world famous writer of evangelical hymns and songs is seriously ill. Doctors diagnose his case as one of extreme nervous prostration. His eyesight has been seriously threatened by his malady but the doctors now hope to save it. All over the country solicitude is expressed concerning the famous evangelist.



MRS. BURDICK.
Mrs. I. L. Burdick, wife of the clubman whose dastardly murder is one of the greatest mysteries. She is also accused of improper relations with the Arthur Pennell, who with his wife met a tragic death in an automobile accident a few days after the murder. Mrs. Burdick's husband was found to bring divorce proceedings against her when the crime was done. She was to be named as co-respondent.



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 16 1/2 knots per hour. Her armament consists of ten five-inch quick firing guns, eight six-pounders, two one-pounder, four machine guns and a field gun.