

## What Maxim Gorky is Doing in Berlin

**A**S a cable dispatch announced last week, Maxim Gorky is in Berlin for the purpose of rehearsing a new play at the Deutsches Theatre. He then purposes to make a tour of the country in order to perfect himself in a knowledge of the language. Before he leaves Berlin he will give a series of readings from his short stories. He keeps himself much secluded, but has not evaded the search of correspondents. To one of them he said the other day something which may serve to supplement his article on "A Year of Revolution in Russia," printed in these columns a fortnight ago:

"Aside from the benefits which the lives and property of future Russians will derive from the Revolution, there is an aesthetic benefit which will be not less important. With the censor of literature removed, to say nothing of administrative encouragement of literature established, the Russian who can use the pen and who has been studying what he would like to do could he use that pen freely, will achieve great things.

"I am of opinion that there will be a complete evolution in the direction of romanticism, and that the character of the new Russian literature will be on a considerably higher level than it is at present; in the new works, we shall betray more sentiment and more power, but, perhaps, also less intelligence. This tone will be especially perceptible in the dramatic works. The contents of the dramas will become more idealistic, the personalities in them will be stronger; the writers of dramas will be compelled to devote more attention to social questions.

"With regard to the present political situation in Russia, I do not anticipate that there will be an improvement soon. We must, indeed, be prepared rather to see the situation become worse. The summoning of the Imperial Legislative Assembly or Douma will not appease the country. The excitement among the Russian people, even to the most distant parts of the empire, grows daily, and the people will be satisfied only with radical reforms which insure justice and guarantee personal freedom. I am, however, by no means pessimistic with regard to Russia's future. I believe that in the end the people will be victorious. Reaction, which feeds on its own sap, which meets with no sympathy in society, will consume itself."



## Dr. Paul Nathan's View of Russian Massacre

**S**TARTLING reports of the condition and future of Russia's 6,000,000 Jews were made on March 12 in Berlin to the annual meeting of the Central Jewish Relief League of Germany by Dr. Paul Nathan, a well-known Berlin publicist, who has returned from an extensive trip through Russia as the special emissary of Jewish philanthropists in England, America, and Germany, to arrange for distribution of the relief fund of \$1,500,000 raised after the massacres last Autumn.

Dr. Nathan paints a horrifying picture of the plight and prospects of his coreligionists, and forecasts at any hour renewed massacres exceeding in extent and terror all that have gone before. He left St. Petersburg with the firm conviction that the Russian Government's studied policy for the "solution" of the Jewish question is systematic and murderous extermination.

Dr. Nathan read to the meeting a circular addressed to the garrison of Odessa, calling upon the soldiers to "rise and crush the traitors who are plotting to upset the holy Government of the Czar and substitute for it a Jewish empire."

He concluded with an appeal to the Jewish money powers of the world to arrest Russia's career as a borrower. The financiers of the world should call a halt to Russia, not only for humanitarian reasons, but for practical reasons. Russia's bankruptcy is an established fact, he added.



A wail has gone up from the Hotel Keepers' Association of Naples to the effect that American and English tourists are rapidly being supplanted by Germans. One is informed how the Italian host does not relish the change. "Are we to credit the Teuton," inquires a local paper, "with the welcome announcement that the Hotel Keepers' Association has formed a league to protect the foreign wanderer from 'fraud, general trickery, and imposition' ? The proverbially deliberate economy of the Teuton forbids such an assumption. There must be some other reason."