

BERLIN

The Emperor William sent the following telegram from Hubertusstock to Prince zu Schönau-Carolath, the President of the XV. Conference of the Interparliamentary Union:

"I heartily thank the assembled parliamentarians of all civilized countries for the greeting conveyed to me on their behalf by your Highness; and I hope they find themselves at home in my capital and that they will do what in them lies to secure the blessings of peace which are so dear to me."

WILHELM, I. R.

The above gracious message was communicated to the Conference by Prince zu Schönau-Carolath at the opening of yesterday morning's sitting, all the members present standing while it was read.

England is represented at the Interparliamentary Congress by about 60 members of the British group of the Interparliamentary Union. At first it appeared, according to *The Times*, as if only 25 British members of the Union at most would come to Berlin. But the offer by the North German Lloyd through Lord Weardale, the President of the British group, of free passages in both directions between Plymouth and Bremerhaven, and the offer by the Prussian State Railway department of free railway passes from the German frontier to Berlin, would seem to have induced a larger number of the British members to attend the Congress. In the last few days before the date fixed for the meeting 62 gentlemen announced their intention of being present, all but four of them members of the House of Commons. Thirty-six of these gentlemen, including Lord Weardale, made the voyage from Plymouth in the North German Lloyd liner "Kronprinz Wilhelm," and were welcomed on their arrival at Bremerhaven by Herr Bremermann, one of the North German Lloyd directors, on behalf of the Company. Besides Lord Weardale, the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" party included the following members of the Union: Sir John Jardine, K. C., J. E., a distinguished Indian Judge; Mr. Thomas Lough, Under Secretary of the Board of Education; Mr. Maddison, the Secretary of the delegation of British workmen who have come over for the purpose of getting into closer touch with the German Labour Unions; Mr. Allen Baker, who conducted the German clergymen from Bremerhaven to England; and others.

The International Press Congress will meet in Berlin from September 21 to 26. This is the first time that a press congress has been held in the German capital. Up to the present these have been held in the following towns: 1895, Bordeaux; 1896, Rome; 1900, Paris; 1902, Berne; 1904, Vienna; 1905, Liège, and 1906, again in Bordeaux.

Among the subjects down for discussion are: the question of professional secrecy; the reduction of post and telegraph rates for the press; and the suppression of the right at present enjoyed to sue a newspaper wherever it is on sale, and not in the place in which it is published. The abuse of this right has been the cause of much loss to the German press.

A telegram from Tokio states that Baron Chinda, the new Japanese Ambassador for Berlin, left

yesterday morning for his destination, travelling hither over the Trans-Siberian Railway.

An obstacle has cropped up, so far as France and Italy are concerned, to the triumphal progress which d'Albert's opera "Tiefland" was to make through most of the principal operas of Europe. It seems that, after M. d'Albert had acquired the right to arrange Guimera's original Spanish drama "Terra baixa" as an opera from a theatrical agent who represented that he had full authority from the author, it was found that the agent's authority was not what he had represented it to be. Guimera has now sold all his rights in the arrangement of "Terra baixa" as an opera libretto to the French publisher Chouden, who commissioned M. Fernand Le Borne to compose an opera entitled "La Catalane." Although that opera was rejected at its first performance in Paris, the publisher, by his exorbitant demands, practically prevents the production of M. d'Albert's "Tiefland" in France and Italy. As M. Chouden's rights with respect to performances of "Tiefland" only extend to those two countries, M. d'Albert has declined to accept their terms. An action at law will now have to be tried, the result of which will determine whether "Tiefland" can be brought out at La Scala in Milan and at the Opéra Comique in Paris, at both of which theatres it has been under consideration for some time.

The military organ, *Militär-Wochenblatt*, publishes for the first time some interesting reminiscences concerning the canal projects formed by Napoleon I. It appears that two Englishmen visited Napoleon during his short exile on Elba in 1815, and that the great soldier talked freely with them about many things. One of the Englishmen, a Mr. Vivian, took careful notes of the conversation. An interesting part is that relating to the projects drawn up by Napoleon with a view to making certain great waterways. Thus, Napoleon proposed to connect the Danube with the Rhine by means of a canal costing nearly £1,000,000. Another highly important project was that of connecting the North Sea with the Mediterranean by a system of canals which would connect the Rhine with the Rhone. It is rather curious that this latter project is being taken up again, and this time by Switzerland.

CHURCH SPIRE AS LIGHTHOUSE.

A number of years ago it was decided to deepen the channel leading into Charleston Harbour, South Carolina, and the spire of St. Philip's Church was used at a range mark for the work. When the operations had been completed the question of a proper light for navigation purposes came up. Inasmuch as the steeple had been used in the dredging work as a range, it was exactly in the location desired for a light. It would have cost the Government much money to acquire a site at that point in the city for a lighthouse, so arrangements were made with the vestry whereby the light could be placed in the spire.

would not have the slightest hesitation in disregarding everything in the party platform which he might regard as opposed to his own particular policy, and of this the bosses are in their hearts well aware.

The Democrats in convention at Rochester have, as was predicted, nominated Mr. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler for Governor, he being the present Lieutenant-Governor. His chances all along had been considered bright, chiefly on account of the skill he displayed in steering a middle course between the Cleveland Democracy and Tammany, and he certainly won a good many new adherents in the two days preceding balloting. The general opinion is that he will make a better fight against Mr. Hughes than any other of the leaders who were up for nomination. Now that he has obtained the nomination, some people are backing him heavily to win at the polls.

PLAGUE AND RIOT RUMOURS DENIED.

We hear on the best authority that the rumours current in the Lisbon papers, dated September 11, of disturbances and a plague outbreak at Fayal, in the Azores, are unfounded. No cases of plague have yet been reported at that place, neither is there any visible disturbance among the population.

ANOTHER LIPTON CHALLENGE FOR THE CUP.

According to advices from New York, great interest has been aroused there by the publication of the fact that Sir Thomas Lipton is prepared again to challenge for the America Cup, this time under the New York Yacht Club rules, known as the "Universal." Sir Thomas says he is willing to build a 90-foot yacht which it is believed will conform to every requirement of the American regulations.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.
Sundays: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a. m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
8 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., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Rev. J. F. Dickie, D.D., Pastor.
Office Hour 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL v. SCHWABACH. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

BERLIN

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	La Traviata	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Clavigo. Die Torgauer Heide	7.30
Deutsches Theater	Modes (Kammerspiele) Gensperler	8
Lessing Theatre	Die Maent der Finsternis	8
Berliner Theater	Mercedet	8
New Theatre	Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft	8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Kolonialskandal	8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	8
Comie Opera	Tiefand	8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen	8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Lieblaber	8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Opferlamm	8
„Charlottenburg	Ein Teufelskerl	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Als ich wiederkam	8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	8
Laisan Theatre	Fluchmann als Erzähler	8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joseite — meine Frau	8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Trilby & Svengali. Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Theaterstrolch	8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Berlin, wie es weint und lacht	7
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8

If the challenge is sent and accepted, there is a possibility of a race taking place in the autumn of next year.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

The reports of cholera outbreak in Russia are serious indeed. Already close upon 7,000 cases are reported, more than one-half of which have proved fatal. In St. Petersburg alone there have been 115 deaths. From all accounts the disease originated, as is invariably the case, in Asia, whence it has steadily made its way westwards. Very naturally, the most stringent precautionary measures are being taken in all countries near the Russian frontier, particularly towards France, where travellers both by land and sea are strictly examined before being permitted to enter the country. If only the regulations laid down are strictly adhered to there is little fear of the epidemic spreading. It was the absence of any such precautionary measures that resulted in the widespread desolation accompanying former outbreaks. The parasite of cholera, known as the "comma bacillus," was discovered by Dr. Koch in 1884, says a contemporary. An inhabitant of Eastern lands, it originates and flourishes in swampy districts where the soil is warm, and thus countries such as China, India, and Persia are particularly favourable to the disease, which is disseminated by every breeze, and is invariably arrested by drought. The symptoms are unmistakable. The victim is suddenly seized with an internal disorder, accompanied by sickness, cramp, feeble circulation, coldness, and great pain. Bad food, indifferent health, and insanitary arrangements are particularly favourable conditions for cholera, which accounts for the prevalence of the disease in the

(Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE PRESIDENT LEAVES OYSTER BAY.

Oyster Bay, September 17.
Prior to his departure from Oyster Bay to resume his Presidential duties, Mr. Roosevelt gave a reception to all the villagers at his country home here, and took kindly leave of each one. A German singing society from the neighbouring village of Hicksville sang, at the special request of Mr. Roosevelt, a series of melodies.

THE NEW YORK STATE ELECTION.

The rumour that Mr. Hughes made some sort of deal with the "bosses" in order to secure nomination is, we learn from a contemporary, entirely untrue. He never departed from his attitude of contemptuous indifference alike to their threats and cajoleries. He even offended some of his best friends by refusing to allow anybody to make speeches on his behalf, or to lobby for him in any fashion. Old political stagers cannot remember a State Convention that was ever placed in such a peculiar position as this one at Saratoga. Mr. Hughes had, of course, the prestige of the support of President Roosevelt, and of the presence in the chair of Mr. Root, Secretary of State, but neither advantage would have sufficed to carry an ordinary man through. His success is really a tribute to the power of his rugged personality and his untarnished record—qualifications which always count for very much in American public life.

The platform voted by the Saratoga Convention was largely drafted by the bosses by way of salve for their wounded feelings, but it is of no practical value. If Governor Hughes should be re-elected, which is by no means a foregone conclusion, he