

BERLIN

The German group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union gave a banquet in the Zoological Gardens on Friday evening, at which numerous German and foreign members of Parliament, Government representatives, and representatives of art and science were present.

Prince Heinrich zu Schoenaich-Karolath, in proposing the first toast, said that if we lived in peace and could work nowadays it was owing to the pre-eminent wisdom of those Sovereigns and heads of State who had determined to maintain peace, and whose efforts in the direction of peace were shared by the people.

Amid great applause he gave the toast of the Emperor and the heads of all those States represented at the conference.

Speeches were made on behalf of the different nations, including one by Count Apponyi, Hungarian Minister of Public Instruction, who extolled Germany as the centre of the peace movement.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the Council of Ministers has empowered the Minister of Public Instruction to forbid women to attend University lectures in future, but to permit those to complete their studies at Universities who have already received permission, and whose transfer to higher educational institutions for women is impossible.

The number of women at present in Russia who are permitted to attend University lectures is about 2,130.

The last census in Switzerland showed that the number of Swiss speaking German is slightly falling off, and that those who speak French are making a corresponding increase, though the German-speaking people are still far more numerous than those who speak French. The Federal Statistical Bureau has just published a very interesting report on this subject, which shows that in the districts where each language predominates there is no falling off of either of them. It is in the Cantons where French is spoken that the Germans are losing ground, for there are now only eighty-seven thousand of them against ninety-two thousand thirty years ago. Exactly the opposite is seen in the German Cantons, where French is slowly gaining ground. This is explained by the fact that the German learns French much more easily than the French speaker learns German, and that the French Swiss cling much more sturdily to their mother tongue. Another reason is that in Switzerland the Germans principally settle in the country, where they are isolated from others who speak their language, whereas the French settle in the towns of the German-speaking Cantons, and form colonies which hold together and speak only their own tongue. Every day, therefore, says a contemporary, French becomes more useful to the traveller in Switzerland.

George Fergusson,
Singing Master. Augsburgstrasse 64.

New Cremona Violins
For further particulars, price lists, &c., apply to
Wilhelm Bettinger, Manager, New Cremona Co.
Taubenstrasse 26, Berlin W.

M. Barkhausen-Bising, Piano-Teacher at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conserv. Method: Prof. Kwast, Wilmersdorf, Nassauische Str. 6. 1.

INSTITUT TILLY
Gross-Lichterfelde-West (Berlin)
Ringstrasse 40.

English and American resident students received for the study of German and other languages or for preparation for the German and French diploma exams. of the **Association Phonétique.** Prospectus, containing full particulars and names of former students, on application.

A cold douche of matter-of-fact difficulties is poured by Professor Simon Newcomb on those ardent speculators who dream of aerial navies. Even given ideal mechanism under known laws and well known materials, he shows the very serious obstacles in the way of anticipated progress. In the columns of an English contemporary the Professor gives a list of the drawbacks to every kind of flyer, difficulties which indeed seem fatal to the extensive practical use of aerial craft. First, they must present to the air a horizontal surface proportional to the entire weight to be carried, including motor machine and cargo. The present extent of successful flyers suggests a practically unmanageable area of supporting surface and consequent weakening of the machine. Secondly, the flyer can never stop to have its machinery repaired or adjusted. Steamships would be of little use if they went to the bottom every time an accident happened to the machinery. Thirdly, the flyer cannot be navigated out of sight of ground or in a fog. These difficulties do not, it is true, apply to the dirigible balloon, but there are others quite as formidable, and, in some cases, apparently insurmountable. Aerial navigation has certainly had a great setback during the last month or so, both balloons and aeroplanes having coming to grief at the height of their success. Aviation, so far as humans are con-

cerned, is only in its infancy, and its future rests, with so many other things, on the knees of the gods.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.
S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Moabitjoun 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).
6 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.

BERLIN
CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Madame Butterfly	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	" 7.30
Deutsches Theater	König Lear	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Sozialistenknoten	" 8
Lesing Theatre	Die Macht der Finsternis	" 8
Berliner Theater	Der Traum ein Leben	" 8
New Theatre	Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I part	" 7
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comie Opera	Tiefand	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Opferlamm	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Ein Fallissement	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Grossmama	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädechen	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Helga	" 8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zugspitze zum Watzmann	" 8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter - tadello	at 8
Leustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza (Hedwig Lange)	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Trilby & Svengali. Spezialitäten	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Theaterstouf	" 8
Gebr. Herrfeld 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
Trianna Theatre	Fräulein Joseette - meine Frau	" 8

GENERAL NEWS.
(Continued from page 1.)

MARK TWAIN'S NOTICE TO BURGLARS.
According to the New York correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. S. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") has posted the following notice to burglars outside his villa, "The Innocents at Home," at Redding, Connecticut:—

There is nothing but plated ware in this house now and henceforth. You will find it in that brass thing over in the corner by the basket of kittens. If you want the basket, put the kittens in the brass thing. Do not make a noise; it disturbs the family. You will find rubbers (silent overshoes) in the front-hall. Please close the door.
Yours truly,
S. L. Clemens.

The two burglars who robbed his villa were captured in a train on the New York and New Haven line; but not until they had emptied their revolvers and wounded the sheriff, who shot one of them as he was trying to escape.

A HEARST BOLT FROM THE BLUE.
Cincinnati, September 20.

No little sensation has been caused in Cincinnati, the home of Senator Foraker, the Republican Senator for Ohio, by the publication in a Hearst newspaper of a correspondence between the Senator and the Standard Oil Company. The Company's letters thus published allude to the payment to Senator Foraker of three sums—15,000, 14,500, and 50,000 dollars. The Senator admits that he received the first two sums, but says they were for law costs incurred apart from his official duties; the 50,000 dollars he said he received, but at once returned, as the newspaper undertaking for which it was intended could not be carried out. It is thought at Cincinnati that Senator Foraker will have to retire from public life, although he has twice been returned as Senator for Ohio, the first time in 1896, and again in 1902. He has already cancelled all his engagements to take part in the Presidential election campaign, on the ground that he does not wish to involve the Republican candidate in difficulties on his own account. Mr. Hearst further publicly accuses Mr. Charles Haskell,

who administers the fund for the Democrat Presidential campaign, of being in the service of the Standard Oil Company. Haskell replies that he is the victim of a mistake; that he has nothing whatever to do with the Standard Co., and that Hearst's "revelations" perhaps refer to some one else of the same name as his own.

In a speech delivered at Memphis, Tennessee, since the publication of this correspondence, Mr. Hearst has declared that he has evidence in his possession incriminating other members of the Legislature; that Mr. Joseph C. Sibley, the Republican Congressman for the 28th district of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Joseph W. Bailey, Senator for Texas, who represents the Democrat party, are tools of the Standard Oil Company. These revelations have naturally made a great stir in the States most concerned; and in some districts where the Taft vote was supreme, the Bryan candidature has gained ground.]

THE PRICE OF BEEF.
Washington, September 20.

According to the president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of America, the high price of beef is not a temporary thing. It is the result of the cutting up of cattle ranges into farms. "The best evidence of how the cattle supply in Texas, for instance, is cut down," said the president in an interview, "is the fact that last year more than 250,000 calves were sold for slaughter at Fort Worth stockyards. Whiteface heifer calves were slaughtered by the thousands and the carcasses shipped east with the hides on. If there had been plenty of range these calves would have been saved to grow up."
Globe.

THE CHOLERA AT MANILA.
Manila, September 19.

During the past 24 hours there have been 23 cases of cholera and six deaths from the disease.

MORE FOREST FIRES.
Pittsburg, September 20.

Devastating forest fires are raging in Pennsylvania, and the township of Corry is completely surrounded by flames. The continued drought has paralyzed

navigation in West Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia. Meetings are being held everywhere to pray for rain.

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANES.

Washington, September 20.
Mr. Orville Wright was yesterday shown the indented propeller blade. He made the following statement through an assistant:—

"The accident was due to the propeller coming violently into contact with a wire belonging to the rudder, causing the blade to break. The other blade revolving quickly likewise struck the wire, both the wire and the blade snapping. Thus without propellers or rudder the machine was unmanageable."

Paris, September 19.

Mr. Wilbur Wright, who is much affected by his brother's accident, has suspended experiments, although all arrangements had been made for a great flight. Mr. Wright today closed his shed and cycled to Le Mans in order to receive the latest intelligence of Mr. Orville Wright's condition.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

FIRE IN THE PARIS TELEPHONE OFFICE.
Paris, September 20.

The Central Telephone Office is in flames. Extensive structural alterations were being made in the building, and the workmen had just quitted the premises when, at 7 o'clock this evening, flames shot up, and the operators rushed out with the receivers still in their hands. The efforts of the firemen were directed to protecting the new Post Office building which is separated from the older portion by a narrow court. There has been no loss of life, but the telephone office is completely destroyed, and telephonic communication with the provinces and abroad is for the moment at an end. How long the interruption will continue, it is impossible to say.

(Continued on page 4.)