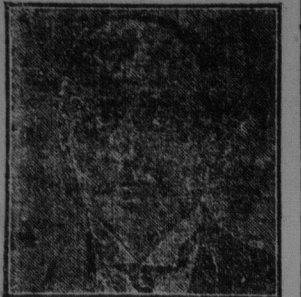


TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought
Quick and Permanent Relief.



MR. P. H. McHUGH.

102 Church Street, Montreal.
December 10th, 1917.
"I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism for over 10 years. I consulted specialists, took medicines, used lotions; but nothing did me good. Then I began to use 'Fruit-a-tives' and in 15 days the pain was better. Gradually, 'Fruit-a-tives' overcame my Rheumatism; and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. Also, I had severe Sciatica and Constipation, and 'Fruit-a-tives' relieved me of these complaints; and gave me a good appetite and in every way restored me to health."

P. H. McHUGH.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At druggists or sent post paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

ATTEMPT MADE ON LIFE OF THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

A Bomb Wrecked the Lower
Part of His Home, But
None of the Family Were
Injured.

Washington, June 2.—Attempts on the life of Attorney General Palmer were made tonight, through the planting of a bomb which wrecked the lower portion of the Palmer residence in the fashionable northwest section of Washington. Mr. Palmer and all members of the family escaped without injury, being on the second floor at the time of the explosion.

One man, thought to be the person who planted the bomb, was blown to bits by the force of the explosion. Police believed that the bomb exploded prematurely before it could be placed under the house.

The bomb, the police said, was contained in a suitcase filled with clothing. Portions of the clothing of the man killed, indicated that he was roughly clad.

The force of the explosion was sufficient to shatter window glass in residence for a block on each side of the Palmer home. The residence of Senator Swanson, of Virginia, next door to that of the Attorney General was not badly damaged.

FACE DISFIGURED WITH PIMPLES

Itched and Burned. Cured by Supt. Cuticura Heals.

"Pimples affected my face. They were large and always festered, and they were scattered all over my face. They afterwards turned into sores and when they fell off they left big marks until my face was badly disfigured. They itched and burned so that I scarcely slept at all."

"I had been bothered for nearly two months before I started using Cuticura, and after I had used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss L. Burns, St. Basil, Que., June 6, 1918.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for all toilet purposes. For free sample of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Talcum, write to J. C. Kennerly, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A. Send no money.

Improve Your Looks by purifying the blood. Sal-low skin, liver spots, pimples and blotches are usually due to impure or impoverished blood.

Clear the skin, put roses in pale cheeks, brighten the eyes, build up the whole system by taking

Dr. Wilson's
HERBINE BITTERS

It is a wonderful tonic for women, especially. Prepared of Nature's herbs and gives the happiest results when used regularly and according to directions.

Grayley Drug Company, Limited, Montreal, 35c. a bottle; Family size, 50c. a bottle, \$1.00. St. John, N. B.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, FUTURE CAPITAL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Known as Haven of Refuge for the Homeless and Sisters
of Mercy for All War Sufferers—Its History and Literary Associations—Cradle of Red Cross.

(By Marie Widner.)
Right in the heart of bleeding Europe there remained through all the terrible years of war-tragedies one sacred spot, which as the months and years slipped by since that tragic August day in 1914, has become known as a haven of refuge for the homeless and a sister of mercy for all war sufferers of all nationalities and all creeds—Switzerland.

Switzerland is the one happy land in Europe where different races and different creeds live harmoniously together. Germanic, French, Italian and Romanic are the languages spoken in the little mountain Republic, who has spent millions to safeguard her absolute neutrality which has proven an unbreakable tie between her people during the long perturbed years of the war.

And this most conscientious of neutrals, who, when making known its desire to become a member of the League of Nations, laid particular stress on the fact that it wished even then to remain perpetually neutral, has now been chosen to become the future home of the League of Nations, a city which has been wronged, inspired, noble creation of the peace conference, with the radiant beauty of Lake Geneva as its permanent abode.

While France and Belgium, as actual martyrs of the great war, were presenting their special claims for honor on behalf of the League, President Wilson is quoted as having told the delegates in his counter argument and what proved to be the decisive word in favor of Geneva: "You will not date to choose a city as the Capital of the League of Nations which incurs the enemy's history that makes a city which has been wronged, doubtless more distant by the very wrongs it has suffered."

The choice of the little Alpine Republic is, however, regarded as most logical and appropriate by all those who bear in mind that the ancient traditions and glorious history of the city of Geneva are in singular harmony with the principles of the League and Geneva, in particular, as its chosen seat, is in every respect well adapted to the advantages and qualities necessary for this great distinction.

From a geographical point of view it is easily accessible to all the members and as for being worthy of this sublime honor, a brief survey of Geneva's history, religious and literary associations will suffice to indicate that it is indeed the most ideal choice which the Conference could have made.

Geneva in the Early Days.
Geneva was occupied by a settlement long ago, but there is no exact record when the colony began.

Caesar found here a town of the Allobroges that he called Geneva, and the name was transferred to the city which he connected it with the right bank of the river, in order to prevent the passage of the Helvetes. When the Romans came, Geneva was Roman administration, Geneva was included in the province of Gallia Narbonensis.

The province was Christianized in the fourth century and quickly became the religious capital of a great diocese. Occupied in the fifth century by the Burgundians, Geneva formed part of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and fell again in 534 into the hands of the Franks.

In 858 the second Burgundian kingdom, east of the Jura, was founded on the ruins of the Carolingian Empire and the king, Rudolf III, left his crown to the Emperor Conrad the Salic in the year 1033 and Geneva thus became imperial city. The city was then a free city, and the Roman administration, Geneva was included in the province of Gallia Narbonensis.

The province was Christianized in the fourth century and quickly became the religious capital of a great diocese. Occupied in the fifth century by the Burgundians, Geneva formed part of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and fell again in 534 into the hands of the Franks.

In 858 the second Burgundian kingdom, east of the Jura, was founded on the ruins of the Carolingian Empire and the king, Rudolf III, left his crown to the Emperor Conrad the Salic in the year 1033 and Geneva thus became imperial city. The city was then a free city, and the Roman administration, Geneva was included in the province of Gallia Narbonensis.

The province was Christianized in the fourth century and quickly became the religious capital of a great diocese. Occupied in the fifth century by the Burgundians, Geneva formed part of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and fell again in 534 into the hands of the Franks.

In 858 the second Burgundian kingdom, east of the Jura, was founded on the ruins of the Carolingian Empire and the king, Rudolf III, left his crown to the Emperor Conrad the Salic in the year 1033 and Geneva thus became imperial city. The city was then a free city, and the Roman administration, Geneva was included in the province of Gallia Narbonensis.

The province was Christianized in the fourth century and quickly became the religious capital of a great diocese. Occupied in the fifth century by the Burgundians, Geneva formed part of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and fell again in 534 into the hands of the Franks.

In 858 the second Burgundian kingdom, east of the Jura, was founded on the ruins of the Carolingian Empire and the king, Rudolf III, left his crown to the Emperor Conrad the Salic in the year 1033 and Geneva thus became imperial city. The city was then a free city, and the Roman administration, Geneva was included in the province of Gallia Narbonensis.

The province was Christianized in the fourth century and quickly became the religious capital of a great diocese. Occupied in the fifth century by the Burgundians, Geneva formed part of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and fell again in 534 into the hands of the Franks.

In 858 the second Burgundian kingdom, east of the Jura, was founded on the ruins of the Carolingian Empire and the king, Rudolf III, left his crown to the Emperor Conrad the Salic in the year 1033 and Geneva thus became imperial city. The city was then a free city, and the Roman administration, Geneva was included in the province of Gallia Narbonensis.

The province was Christianized in the fourth century and quickly became the religious capital of a great diocese. Occupied in the fifth century by the Burgundians, Geneva formed part of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and fell again in 534 into the hands of the Franks.

In 858 the second Burgundian kingdom, east of the Jura, was founded on the ruins of the Carolingian Empire and the king, Rudolf III, left his crown to the Emperor Conrad the Salic in the year 1033 and Geneva thus became imperial city. The city was then a free city, and the Roman administration, Geneva was included in the province of Gallia Narbonensis.

established not only the Reformed Church, but also the State; he developed public instruction, at that time already in a flourishing condition, founded the Geneva Academy which became in those days the leading school of Protestant theology with the genius Beza. Calvin's devoted friend, as its first Rector, he worked out civil and summary laws, inventing old institutions with a simplicity and austerity which attracted the attention and obtained the support of reformers in all countries. Geneva thus became the stronghold of the Reformed Faith and a refuge for persecuted Protestants of all nationalities, especially Frenchmen. The refugees soon assimilated themselves to their new home and they and their descendants have greatly contributed to the importance of Geneva, which was also visited by John Knox when he was exiled from Great Britain.

After the Reformation.
The final emancipation of Geneva from Savoy occurred in the year 1602, when the army of the latter, in the night of December 11, in the midst of peace, treacherously strove to surprise the sleeping city by climbing the ramparts. This attempt, called "Escalade," was a failure and from that time on to the French revolution Geneva was able to develop its own form of government.

Geneva in American History.
In the year 1864 the room, which was used for the marriage ceremonies, was placed at the disposal of the First International Red Cross Convention which was signed on August 22 of that year. In memory thereof a marble tablet with the following inscription was affixed to one of the walls:

"In this room on August 22, 1864, was concluded and signed the Geneva Convention for the betterment of the lot of wounded soldiers of armies in the field."

A large oil painting shows the representatives of the different powers on the point of signing the document. This same room in which the noblest sentiments of universal charity and fraternity have been displayed, was the place of meeting of the famous Alabama Claims Commission from December 15, 1875-September 14, 1872, which on the occasion of its 32nd conference ended the disputes between England and the United States after the Secession war. Great Britain was then obliged to pay \$15,500,000 damages in favor of the United States.

Here was a first demonstration of the value of international arbitration to avoid wars and at that time already the two powers in question chose as their meeting place the city of Geneva in neutral Switzerland, where foreign influence did not prevail. A marble tablet also commemorates this historic event in this chamber, which then became officially known as the "Alabama room."

The revised text of the Geneva Convention was furthermore also signed in the Alabama room. The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia celebrated the foundation of the United States of America and the tenth anniversary of its own existence. The officers present at that meeting were overcome by a proud consciousness of prevailing peace and offered their words to be engraved on a marble tablet. One of the members present, Thomas Atkinson, offered ten dollars for the first cart which would be cast into the sea as a symbol of peace in the 1878 Paris Exhibition and was then by a unanimous decision of the Peace Union and the League of Nations, the city of Geneva to be placed in the "Alabama room" and to remain there as a token of universal accord and peace.

In the Alabama room we find, moreover, a small facsimile of the gigantic Liberty Bell, which was cast in the United States from the metal of swords and cannon on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of American Independence. This little bell coming from the bell foundry at Baltimore, now taken as the character of a bell of peace destined to announce to the whole world "Peace on earth and good will among men," and "May this emblem of Peace engender the spirit which should reign over the whole world."

At the southern end of the glorious lake bearing the same name, the swift blue waters of the Rhone emerge from it, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, Geneva, a veritable prodigy of Nature and one of the most perfect combinations of all the elements of the landscape, is situated. Whether it be a stroll along the imposing promenades skirting the lake, where the distant Alpine chain rises up, or whether it be through the old and new quarters of the city, one encounters constantly vivid proof of Geneva's permanent leadership throughout the ages.

The very names of the streets, the rue Calvin, the rue Necker, the rue de la Croix Rouge, the rue Voltaire, the rue Farel, the rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, where Rousseau's father lived, the Grand Rue, where Rousseau himself was born, are perpetual reminders of the city's glorious past. Lately, as a compliment to the President of the United States of America, the rue d'Albany has become the rue Wilson.

Old Geneva prides itself on St. Peter's Cathedral, that dignified memorial to its spiritual leader Calvin. The construction of this edifice was started in the tenth century, on the site of an ancient pagan temple, and completed in the 16th century. Begun at a time when the round arches of Romanesque architecture was at its height, the structure was finished when the Gothic period had attained its full glory. The interior, with fine stained-glass choir windows, is of rare, dignified beauty and the magnificent Cathedral organ, for centuries been the delight of all music lovers.

In close vicinity to the cathedral is the ancient City hall with the mentioned historic Alabama room and opposite is the arsenal, containing Geneva's Museum of History. The College St. Antoine, founded by Calvin in 1559 and restored in 1888, is a further testimonial to the great Reformer, same as the university which history dates back to Calvin's academy, also founded in 1559. The university has acquired world fame and the numerous public and private educational institutions contributing to the industrial, intellectual and artistic

with its gigantic activity on behalf of suffering mankind. An agency for the prisoners of war, established in the spacious Musee Rath, proved itself a wonderful intermediary between the prisoners of war and their families and friends. Like all the Swiss cities on the route of that endless passage of vacators and grand blossoms, the population of Geneva, as true Swiss citizens, opened their hearts and purses wide to those most unfortunate of all war victims, and that spirit of noble and selfless devotion has been maintained until the end.

Magnificent Palais Eynard.
In June, 1918, the American Red Cross expressed a desire to establish a branch in Geneva and the municipal authorities of that city voted immediately that the handsome Palais Eynard should be placed at its disposal. The local committee consisting of American residents of Geneva, has since been extending its aid to the Red Cross, which has also given its assistance to the numerous Swiss charities on behalf of foreign war sufferers.

Geneva in American History.
In the year 1864 the room, which was used for the marriage ceremonies, was placed at the disposal of the First International Red Cross Convention which was signed on August 22 of that year. In memory thereof a marble tablet with the following inscription was affixed to one of the walls:

"In this room on August 22, 1864, was concluded and signed the Geneva Convention for the betterment of the lot of wounded soldiers of armies in the field."

A large oil painting shows the representatives of the different powers on the point of signing the document. This same room in which the noblest sentiments of universal charity and fraternity have been displayed, was the place of meeting of the famous Alabama Claims Commission from December 15, 1875-September 14, 1872, which on the occasion of its 32nd conference ended the disputes between England and the United States after the Secession war. Great Britain was then obliged to pay \$15,500,000 damages in favor of the United States.

Here was a first demonstration of the value of international arbitration to avoid wars and at that time already the two powers in question chose as their meeting place the city of Geneva in neutral Switzerland, where foreign influence did not prevail. A marble tablet also commemorates this historic event in this chamber, which then became officially known as the "Alabama room."

The revised text of the Geneva Convention was furthermore also signed in the Alabama room. The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia celebrated the foundation of the United States of America and the tenth anniversary of its own existence. The officers present at that meeting were overcome by a proud consciousness of prevailing peace and offered their words to be engraved on a marble tablet. One of the members present, Thomas Atkinson, offered ten dollars for the first cart which would be cast into the sea as a symbol of peace in the 1878 Paris Exhibition and was then by a unanimous decision of the Peace Union and the League of Nations, the city of Geneva to be placed in the "Alabama room" and to remain there as a token of universal accord and peace.

In the Alabama room we find, moreover, a small facsimile of the gigantic Liberty Bell, which was cast in the United States from the metal of swords and cannon on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of American Independence. This little bell coming from the bell foundry at Baltimore, now taken as the character of a bell of peace destined to announce to the whole world "Peace on earth and good will among men," and "May this emblem of Peace engender the spirit which should reign over the whole world."

At the southern end of the glorious lake bearing the same name, the swift blue waters of the Rhone emerge from it, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, Geneva, a veritable prodigy of Nature and one of the most perfect combinations of all the elements of the landscape, is situated. Whether it be a stroll along the imposing promenades skirting the lake, where the distant Alpine chain rises up, or whether it be through the old and new quarters of the city, one encounters constantly vivid proof of Geneva's permanent leadership throughout the ages.

The very names of the streets, the rue Calvin, the rue Necker, the rue de la Croix Rouge, the rue Voltaire, the rue Farel, the rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, where Rousseau's father lived, the Grand Rue, where Rousseau himself was born, are perpetual reminders of the city's glorious past. Lately, as a compliment to the President of the United States of America, the rue d'Albany has become the rue Wilson.

Old Geneva prides itself on St. Peter's Cathedral, that dignified memorial to its spiritual leader Calvin. The construction of this edifice was started in the tenth century, on the site of an ancient pagan temple, and completed in the 16th century. Begun at a time when the round arches of Romanesque architecture was at its height, the structure was finished when the Gothic period had attained its full glory. The interior, with fine stained-glass choir windows, is of rare, dignified beauty and the magnificent Cathedral organ, for centuries been the delight of all music lovers.

COMFORT RATHER THAN STYLE IS CHOSEN TODAY

The Main Desire is Convenience—Sensible Straight Lines or Wicker Used—Sales Better Now Than for Some Years.

Fashions in house furnishings are not changing so rapidly as they did in other years. Nowadays the main object of the homemaker is comfort with convenience, and the demand is "sensible to please," says the Ottawa Evening Journal.

This accounts for the popularity of great easy-back chairs, stuffed and padded and covered with gay chintz or lovely plain shades. With their straight-lined, simple, short curving, finished by plain or figured materials at the sides. Kindie a fire on the hearth, add shaded lights, a few books, padded "easy" sofas, and the most watering husband will have no desire to roam. The floor may have a plain rug, or several small ones which can be easily taken up.

Easy Choosing Today.
It is not difficult to choose furnishings today on account of the great variety to be had. In wicker and mission or other woods, the styles are varied and the prices are low. Neroid furniture naturally remains a favorite, particularly for the older and more pretentious houses. The modern burlap seems to demand a room and chairs, but the work of the old masters will never die.

It is comforting to know that the same room in which the noblest sentiments of universal charity and fraternity have been displayed, was the place of meeting of the famous Alabama Claims Commission from December 15, 1875-September 14, 1872, which on the occasion of its 32nd conference ended the disputes between England and the United States after the Secession war. Great Britain was then obliged to pay \$15,500,000 damages in favor of the United States.

Here was a first demonstration of the value of international arbitration to avoid wars and at that time already the two powers in question chose as their meeting place the city of Geneva in neutral Switzerland, where foreign influence did not prevail. A marble tablet also commemorates this historic event in this chamber, which then became officially known as the "Alabama room."

The revised text of the Geneva Convention was furthermore also signed in the Alabama room. The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia celebrated the foundation of the United States of America and the tenth anniversary of its own existence. The officers present at that meeting were overcome by a proud consciousness of prevailing peace and offered their words to be engraved on a marble tablet. One of the members present, Thomas Atkinson, offered ten dollars for the first cart which would be cast into the sea as a symbol of peace in the 1878 Paris Exhibition and was then by a unanimous decision of the Peace Union and the League of Nations, the city of Geneva to be placed in the "Alabama room" and to remain there as a token of universal accord and peace.

In the Alabama room we find, moreover, a small facsimile of the gigantic Liberty Bell, which was cast in the United States from the metal of swords and cannon on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of American Independence. This little bell coming from the bell foundry at Baltimore, now taken as the character of a bell of peace destined to announce to the whole world "Peace on earth and good will among men," and "May this emblem of Peace engender the spirit which should reign over the whole world."

At the southern end of the glorious lake bearing the same name, the swift blue waters of the Rhone emerge from it, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, Geneva, a veritable prodigy of Nature and one of the most perfect combinations of all the elements of the landscape, is situated. Whether it be a stroll along the imposing promenades skirting the lake, where the distant Alpine chain rises up, or whether it be through the old and new quarters of the city, one encounters constantly vivid proof of Geneva's permanent leadership throughout the ages.

The very names of the streets, the rue Calvin, the rue Necker, the rue de la Croix Rouge, the rue Voltaire, the rue Farel, the rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, where Rousseau's father lived, the Grand Rue, where Rousseau himself was born, are perpetual reminders of the city's glorious past. Lately, as a compliment to the President of the United States of America, the rue d'Albany has become the rue Wilson.

Old Geneva prides itself on St. Peter's Cathedral, that dignified memorial to its spiritual leader Calvin. The construction of this edifice was started in the tenth century, on the site of an ancient pagan temple, and completed in the 16th century. Begun at a time when the round arches of Romanesque architecture was at its height, the structure was finished when the Gothic period had attained its full glory. The interior, with fine stained-glass choir windows, is of rare, dignified beauty and the magnificent Cathedral organ, for centuries been the delight of all music lovers.

In close vicinity to the cathedral is the ancient City hall with the mentioned historic Alabama room and opposite is the arsenal, containing Geneva's Museum of History. The College St. Antoine, founded by Calvin in 1559 and restored in 1888, is a further testimonial to the great Reformer, same as the university which history dates back to Calvin's academy, also founded in 1559. The university has acquired world fame and the numerous public and private educational institutions contributing to the industrial, intellectual and artistic

with its gigantic activity on behalf of suffering mankind. An agency for the prisoners of war, established in the spacious Musee Rath, proved itself a wonderful intermediary between the prisoners of war and their families and friends. Like all the Swiss cities on the route of that endless passage of vacators and grand blossoms, the population of Geneva, as true Swiss citizens, opened their hearts and purses wide to those most unfortunate of all war victims, and that spirit of noble and selfless devotion has been maintained until the end.

Magnificent Palais Eynard.
In June, 1918, the American Red Cross expressed a desire to establish a branch in Geneva and the municipal authorities of that city voted immediately that the handsome Palais Eynard should be placed at its disposal. The local committee consisting of American residents of Geneva, has since been extending its aid to the Red Cross, which has also given its assistance to the numerous Swiss charities on behalf of foreign war sufferers.

Geneva in American History.
In the year 1864 the room, which was used for the marriage ceremonies, was placed at the disposal of the First International Red Cross Convention which was signed on August 22 of that year. In memory thereof a marble tablet with the following inscription was affixed to one of the walls:

"In this room on August 22, 1864, was concluded and signed the Geneva Convention for the betterment of the lot of wounded soldiers of armies in the field."

A large oil painting shows the representatives of the different powers on the point of signing the document. This same room in which the noblest sentiments of universal charity and fraternity have been displayed, was the place of meeting of the famous Alabama Claims Commission from December 15, 1875-September 14, 1872, which on the occasion of its 32nd conference ended the disputes between England and the United States after the Secession war. Great Britain was then obliged to pay \$15,500,000 damages in favor of the United States.

Here was a first demonstration of the value of international arbitration to avoid wars and at that time already the two powers in question chose as their meeting place the city of Geneva in neutral Switzerland, where foreign influence did not prevail. A marble tablet also commemorates this historic event in this chamber, which then became officially known as the "Alabama room."

The revised text of the Geneva Convention was furthermore also signed in the Alabama room. The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia celebrated the foundation of the United States of America and the tenth anniversary of its own existence. The officers present at that meeting were overcome by a proud consciousness of prevailing peace and offered their words to be engraved on a marble tablet. One of the members present, Thomas Atkinson, offered ten dollars for the first cart which would be cast into the sea as a symbol of peace in the 1878 Paris Exhibition and was then by a unanimous decision of the Peace Union and the League of Nations, the city of Geneva to be placed in the "Alabama room" and to remain there as a token of universal accord and peace.

In the Alabama room we find, moreover, a small facsimile of the gigantic Liberty Bell, which was cast in the United States from the metal of swords and cannon on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of American Independence. This little bell coming from the bell foundry at Baltimore, now taken as the character of a bell of peace destined to announce to the whole world "Peace on earth and good will among men," and "May this emblem of Peace engender the spirit which should reign over the whole world."

At the southern end of the glorious lake bearing the same name, the swift blue waters of the Rhone emerge from it, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, Geneva, a veritable prodigy of Nature and one of the most perfect combinations of all the elements of the landscape, is situated. Whether it be a stroll along the imposing promenades skirting the lake, where the distant Alpine chain rises up, or whether it be through the old and new quarters of the city, one encounters constantly vivid proof of Geneva's permanent leadership throughout the ages.

The very names of the streets, the rue Calvin, the rue Necker, the rue de la Croix Rouge, the rue Voltaire, the rue Farel, the rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, where Rousseau's father lived, the Grand Rue, where Rousseau himself was born, are perpetual reminders of the city's glorious past. Lately, as a compliment to the President of the United States of America, the rue d'Albany has become the rue Wilson.

Old Geneva prides itself on St. Peter's Cathedral, that dignified memorial to its spiritual leader Calvin. The construction of this edifice was started in the tenth century, on the site of an ancient pagan temple, and completed in the 16th century. Begun at a time when the round arches of Romanesque architecture was at its height, the structure was finished when the Gothic period had attained its full glory. The interior, with fine stained-glass choir windows, is of rare, dignified beauty and the magnificent Cathedral organ, for centuries been the delight of all music lovers.

In close vicinity to the cathedral is the ancient City hall with the mentioned historic Alabama room and opposite is the arsenal, containing Geneva's Museum of History. The College St. Antoine, founded by Calvin in 1559 and restored in 1888, is a further testimonial to the great Reformer, same as the university which history dates back to Calvin's academy, also founded in 1559. The university has acquired world fame and the numerous public and private educational institutions contributing to the industrial, intellectual and artistic

with its gigantic activity on behalf of suffering mankind. An agency for the prisoners of war, established in the spacious Musee Rath, proved itself a wonderful intermediary between the prisoners of war and their families and friends. Like all the Swiss cities on the route of that endless passage of vacators and grand blossoms, the population of Geneva, as true Swiss citizens, opened their hearts and purses wide to those most unfortunate of all war victims, and that spirit of noble and selfless devotion has been maintained until the end.

COMFORT RATHER THAN STYLE IS CHOSEN TODAY

The Main Desire is Convenience—Sensible Straight Lines or Wicker Used—Sales Better Now Than for Some Years.

Fashions in house furnishings are not changing so rapidly as they did in other years. Nowadays the main object of the homemaker is comfort with convenience, and the demand is "sensible to please," says the Ottawa Evening Journal.

This accounts for the popularity of great easy-back chairs, stuffed and padded and covered with gay chintz or lovely plain shades. With their straight-lined, simple, short curving, finished by plain or figured materials at the sides. Kindie a fire on the hearth, add shaded lights, a few books, padded "easy" sofas, and the most watering husband will have no desire to roam. The floor may have a plain rug, or several small ones which can be easily taken up.

Easy Choosing Today.
It is not difficult to choose furnishings today on account of the great variety to be had. In wicker and mission or other woods, the styles are varied and the prices are low. Neroid furniture naturally remains a favorite, particularly for the older and more pretentious houses. The modern burlap seems to demand a room and chairs, but the work of the old masters will never die.

It is comforting to know that the same room in which the noblest sentiments of universal charity and fraternity have been displayed, was the place of meeting of the famous Alabama Claims Commission from December 15, 1875-September 14, 1872, which on the occasion of its 32nd conference ended the disputes between England and the United States after the Secession war. Great Britain was then obliged to pay \$15,500,000 damages in favor of the United States.

Here was a first demonstration of the value of international arbitration to avoid wars and at that time already the two powers in question chose as their meeting place the city of Geneva in neutral Switzerland, where foreign influence did not prevail. A marble tablet also commemorates this historic event in this chamber, which then became officially known as the "Alabama room."

The revised text of the Geneva Convention was furthermore also signed in the Alabama room. The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia celebrated the foundation of the United States of America and the tenth anniversary of its own existence. The officers present at that meeting were overcome by a proud consciousness of prevailing peace and offered their words to be engraved on a marble tablet. One of the members present, Thomas Atkinson, offered ten dollars for the first cart which would be cast into the sea as a symbol of peace in the 1878 Paris Exhibition and was then by a unanimous decision of the Peace Union and the League of Nations, the city of Geneva to be placed in the "Alabama room" and to remain there as a token of universal accord and peace.

In the Alabama room we find, moreover, a small facsimile of the gigantic Liberty Bell, which was cast in the United States from the metal of swords and cannon on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of American Independence. This little bell coming from the bell foundry at Baltimore, now taken as the character of a bell of peace destined to announce to the whole world "Peace on earth and good will among men," and "May this emblem of Peace engender the spirit which should reign over the whole world."

At the southern end of the glorious lake bearing the same name, the swift blue waters of the Rhone emerge from it, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, Geneva, a veritable prodigy of Nature and one of the most perfect combinations of all the elements of the landscape, is situated. Whether it be a stroll along the imposing promenades skirting the lake, where the distant Alpine chain rises up, or whether it be through the old and new quarters of the city, one encounters constantly vivid proof of Geneva's permanent leadership throughout the ages.

The very names of the streets, the rue Calvin, the rue Necker, the rue de la Croix Rouge, the rue Voltaire, the rue Farel, the rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, where Rousseau's father lived, the Grand Rue, where Rousseau himself was born, are perpetual reminders of the city's glorious past. Lately, as a compliment to the President of the United States of America, the rue d'Albany has become the rue Wilson.

Old Geneva prides itself on St. Peter's Cathedral, that dignified memorial to its spiritual leader Calvin. The construction of this edifice was started in the tenth century, on the site of an ancient pagan temple, and completed in the 16th century. Begun at a time when the round arches of Romanesque architecture was at its height, the structure was finished when the Gothic period had attained its full glory. The interior, with fine stained-glass choir windows, is of rare, dignified beauty and the magnificent Cathedral organ, for centuries been the delight of all music lovers.

In close vicinity to the cathedral is the ancient City hall with the mentioned historic Alabama room and opposite is the arsenal, containing Geneva's Museum of History. The College St. Antoine, founded by Calvin in 1559 and restored in 1888, is a further testimonial to the great Reformer, same as the university which history dates back to Calvin's academy, also founded in 1559. The university has acquired world fame and the numerous public and private educational institutions contributing to the industrial, intellectual and artistic

with its gigantic activity on behalf of suffering mankind. An agency for the prisoners of war, established in the spacious Musee Rath, proved itself a wonderful intermediary between the prisoners of war and their families and friends. Like all the Swiss cities on the route of that endless passage of vacators and grand blossoms, the population of Geneva, as true Swiss citizens, opened their hearts and purses wide to those most unfortunate of all war victims, and that spirit of noble and selfless devotion has been maintained until the end.

Magnificent Palais Eynard.
In June,