

bassy, has not displayed any anxiety or even curiosity on the subject.

THE ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN.

The cattle-raisers of Iowa have complained to the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the Chicago-Burlington, the Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railways have charged unnecessarily high and illegal freight rates for cattle and meat products to and from Chicago.

THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY.

His Majesty the German Emperor left Bergen on Tuesday for the Nord Fjord. The weather was cold and rainy. The despatch boat S. 80, which accompanies the Royal Yacht, has broken her propeller shaft. Torpedo boat S. 77 has left Kiel to replace her.

ART ROBBERY IN BERLIN.

On Tuesday evening, as the National Gallery was about to be closed, the discovery was made that an oil painting had been forced out of its gilt frame and stolen. The picture, which was painted on mill board, represented the Czar Nicholas I. in the full uniform of a Russian general. Behind the Czar stood a large military suite. The picture is valued at several thousand marks. There is no clue to the robbery.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At a meeting held on Tuesday morning of the committee appointed to discuss the extension of the clauses of the 1864 Red Cross Convention to naval warfare, the Netherlands withdrew their amendment to the German amendment. The latter suggests that every warship may demand of one of the belligerent parties under certain conditions the surrender of any wounded, sick or shipwrecked persons on board, no matter to which party they may belong. M. Renault, France, energetically defended the German proposal which he regarded as a necessary complement to the immunity provided for hospitals; it was a matter of military interest which must be respected if the principle of mutual sanitary aid was not to be endangered.

In discussing the existing distinctive sign—three lights—which Hospital ships have to hang out at night—Captain Ottley, England, remarked that this sign, if the hospital ships remained with the fleet, would constitute a danger for it by revealing its movements. M. Nelidoff, Russia, was of opinion that the use of the sign could be limited to the case of a battle. In the end it was decided to refer the question to a committee to draw up a final draft. The committee will consist of representatives of England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Turkey, Japan and China, and was to have met yesterday.

The United States have brought in a proposal relating to an Arbitration Court, with the following text:

(1) A permanent Arbitration Court shall be established, consisting of 15 judges enjoying moral respect and recognised competence in matters of international Law. The method of nominating these judges and their successors shall be settled by the present conference. They shall, however, be selected from various countries so that the various systems of law and methods of procedure as well as the chief languages shall be suitably represented in the *personnel* of the Court. They shall be elected for a certain number of years (the figure is not mentioned) or for so long until their successors are nominated and have accepted appointment.

(2) The Arbitration Court shall meet at a fixed time every year at the Hague and sit as long as it is necessary. It shall appoint its own officials and arrange its own procedure. Every decision shall be passed by a bare majority, nine members of the court to form a quorum. The judges shall be equal in rank, shall enjoy diplomatic immunity and shall receive a sufficient salary to enable them to devote themselves to matters laid before them.

(3) In no case, unless the parties have given their express consent, shall a judge take part in the treatment or discussion of any matter in which his own country is implicated.

(4) The permanent Arbitration Court shall be competent to decide in all cases in which it is a matter of disputes of an international character between Sovereign States, disputes which could not have been settled by diplomacy and which by a mutual understanding of both parties have been submitted to the Court, should it be summoned either to procure a revision in such disputes or to settle the rights and obligations in accordance with the verdict of commissioners of enquiry or of specially constituted Arbitration Courts.

(5) The judges of the permanent Arbitration Court shall exercise judicial functions with regard to any Commission of Enquiry or a special Arbitration Court appointed by any Power, and that too with regard to all matter specially submitted to the Appeal Court or to be decided by it.

(6) The existing Arbitration Court shall, as far as possible, form the basis of the permanent Court. Care must be taken that in the permanent Arbitration

Court, those Powers that recently signed the 1899 Convention shall be represented.

The United States of North America have also brought forward the following proposal.

The employment of bullets which inflict unnecessarily severe wounds, as, for example, explosive bullets and those which inflict wounds more severe than is necessary in order to place men at once *hors de combat*, shall be forbidden.

Germany is to move an Amendment to the French proposal relating to the rights and obligations of neutral Powers on land, to the effect that a new Article 4a shall be inserted whereby a neutral State is not obliged in the interest of the belligerent parties to forbid or limit the use of cable and telegraph stations, including those of wireless telegraphy, on her territory. Every veto or every limitation shall, in like manner, apply to both of the belligerent parties. These two clauses apply to the use of cables or telegraphs wireless or otherwise belonging to companies or private individuals.

Germany is to move the following amendment to the English proposal as to the clause relating to the employment of automatic submarine contact-mines. "A clause shall be added to article 4, permitting the laying of automatic mines at the scene of war; as scene of war that part of the sea shall be meant where an operation of war is about to take place or has just taken place or where such operation could take place in consequence of the presence or approach of the fighting forces of the two belligerent Powers.

A German proposal as to the protection of postal correspondence on the high seas runs:

1. Postal correspondence conveyed on the high seas is immune, whether it has an official or private character and whether it is the correspondence of the subjects of the belligerent parties or of the belligerents. In case the ships carrying such correspondences be captured, care shall be taken to forward the postal matter as soon as possible.

2. If resistance is offered to the immunity of postal matter, the mail ship is then subject to the same regulations as other merchant vessels. Battleships shall, as far as possible, abstain from exercising their right of search on mail ships and in searching them shall proceed with all possible moderation.

UNREST IN CHINA.

The *Morning Post* learns that a widely extended anti-dynastic conspiracy has been discovered in the Yangtse district. Measures have been taken to prevent the smuggling of arms into the harbours of the Yangtsekiang. Troops have been sent against about 1,000 revolutionaries who have appeared in the Anhui Province.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9887.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

Friday, June 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister. Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.

Chargé des Archives. E. C. Trench, Esq.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmart 16.

British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

FOR NUMISMATISTS.

Italy is just now the central point of attraction for numismatists. The Treasury has decided upon entirely renewing the coinage from new dies, for which various artists have been commissioned to present competitive designs. These were submitted for inspection and approval the other day. Besides the silver and bronze coinages, there are three separate issues in gold—one for 100, one for 50, and one for 20 lire. Four engravers are in the competition—Signori Bonisegna, Calandra, Bestolfi, and Canonica—the first for gold, the second for silver, the third for nickel, and the fourth for copper. For the obverse all chose the head, with the alternative choice between the neck encircled by a uniform collar, and the classical unclothed neck. For the reverse, quite a variety of figurative designs are offered. This also applies to the silver and copper coins.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated June 26th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE AMERICAN MEAT-EXPORT.

Representatives of the slaughter-house industry are of opinion that America in her efforts to bolster up the industries of the country and to ever increasingly further them by a protection tariff, do not pay sufficient attention to the farmers, cattle-raisers and the slaughter-house industry. They recommend therefore an alteration of certain clauses of the tariff in order to open the doors of foreign markets wider than hitherto to American meat products. With great satisfaction they point to the fact that in spite of the difficulties prepared for the import of American meat on the part of various countries in Europe the value of American meat and meat products exported in 1906 amounted to 208,000,000 dollars. At present cotton is the only article the export value of which is higher. But the export of meat could, in the opinion of the managers of the slaughter-house industries, be far greater if, as they say, the United States, like every other modern nation, would carry on a definitely arranged foreign trade policy, which has regard to all industries.

It may here be remarked *en parenthèse* that a merry war is going on at present between the slaughter-houses and the cattle-raisers, since the former demand that the latter should pay part of the cost of transport of cattle which on inspection after being killed are found unfit for food. The cattle-raisers reply to this demand by simply holding back their cattle. Thereby an artificial shortage of cattle is brought about. The high price of meat prevailing in various parts of the country is partly attributed to this fact.

The slaughter-house owners found their claim for more protection from the Government on the argument that more people are financially interested in the meat export trade than in any other American industry. A representative of the slaughter-house industry, writing on the subject of meat export to a New York paper, remarks that the Federal Census of 1905 showed that in that year there were nearly 1,000 slaughter-houses and meat-preserving factories in the United States, while the value of their total output amounted to 900,000,000 dollars. It was a well-known economic axiom that the market for the surplus of any product fixed the price for the whole output. It was also a fact that the more extensive the markets the better were the prices obtainable. That fact was nowhere more clearly apparent than in the slaughter-house industry. The writer, after contending that the reasons given in Europe for the exclusion of American meat products would not hold water, showed that Great Britain absorbed 65 per cent of the whole export. "As England", he says, "is the most willing purchaser of the finer qualities of meat, it only remains to find a market for the less valuable remainder, and the continent of Europe should offer the best market for those meat products that are less in demand in America and Great Britain.

Germany, however, furnishes a convincing example of hostile foreign legislation directed against an increase of American export of meat and meat products. In the year 1904, the last year for which official figures are available, Germany imported 321,879 head of horned cattle, of a total value of nearly 27,000,000 dollars and mostly from Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and Switzerland. During the same year America sold to Great Britain 401,245 head of horned cattle, of the value of nearly 35,000,000 dollars. The import of slaughter-house products by Germany in the same year represented a total value of 43,472,200 dollars, of which America supplied 25,206,000 dollars' worth. Great Britain in 1904 imported 223,171,623 dollars' worth of meat products, of which America contributed 105,000,000 dollars' worth directly and indirectly through the Netherlands where artificial butter is manufactured for the English market out of American "Oleo" oil.

FIGHTING OLD-AGE DISEASES.

Miss Helen J. Gould, the daughter of the late "railway King" Jay Gould, who endeavours in every way to take her poorer fellow-creatures under her wing with the help of her inherited millions, has now found an active "rival" in the person of the widow of Russel Sage, the financier. Mrs. Sage, who became the wife of Mr. Sage when she was a simple school-teacher, and who always lived an extremely simple life in spite of the millions of her husband, has always been known for her benevolence, though it was exercised with all privacy. Only since her husband's death has Mrs. Sage disbursed sums on a larger scale. Shortly after the death of Mr. Sage, it was said that his widow who inherited almost the whole estate—about 80 millions—would devote the greater part of it to charitable purposes. Mrs. Sage has now given 30,000 dollars to promote the study of the diseases of old age and for their more effectual treatment. A physician in the John Hopkins University in Baltimore lately showed that the un-

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